ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

40 CFR Part 60

[AD-FRL-2494-7]

Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources; Petroleum Dry Cleaners

AGENCY: Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: Standards of performance for petroleum dry cleaners were proposed in the Federal Register on December 14, 1982 (47 FR 56118). This action promulgates standards of performance for petroleum dry cleaners. These standards implement Section 111 of the Clean Air Act and are based on the Administrator's determination that petroleum dry cleaners cause or contribute significantly to air pollution which may reasonably be anticipated to endanger public health or welfare. The intended effect of these standards is to require all new, modified, and reconstructed petroleum dry cleaner facilities to use the best demonstrated system of continuous emission reduction, considering costs, nonair quality health, and environmental and energy impacts.

EFFECTIVE DATE: September 21, 1984.

Under Section 307(b)(1) of the Clean Air Act, judicial review of this new source performance standard is available *only* by the filing of a petition for review in the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit within 60 days of today's publication of this rule. Under Section 307(b)(2) of the Clean Air Act, the requirements that are the subject of today's notice may not be challenged later in civil or criminal proceedings brought by the EPA to enforce these requirements.

ADDRESSES: *Background Information Document.* The background information document (BID) for the promulgated standards may be obtained from the U.S. EPA Library (MD-35), Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27711, telephone number (919) 541-2777. Please refer to "Petroleum Dry Cleaners-Background Information for Promulgated Standards" (EPA-450/3-82-012b). The BID contains: (1) A summary of all the public comments made on the proposed standards and the Administrator's response to the comments, (2) a summary of the changes made to the standards since proposal, and (3) the final Environmental Impact Statement, which summarizes the impacts of the standards.

Docket. A docket, number A-80-2, containing information considered by the EPA in development of the promulgated standards, is available for public inspection between 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, at the EPA's Central Docket Section (LE-131), West Tower Lobby, Gallery 1, 401 M Street, SW., Washington, D.C. 20460. A reasonable fee may be charged for copying.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. Doug Bell, Standards Development Branch, Emission Standards and Engineering Division (MD-13), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27711, telephone (919) 541-5578.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

The Standards

Standards of performance for new sources established under Section 111 of the Clean Air Act reflect:

> * * * application of the best technological system of continuous emission reduction which (taking into consideration the cost of achieving such emission reduction, and any nonair quality health and environmental impact and energy requirements) the Administrator determines has been adequately demonstrated [Section 111(a)(1)].

For convenience this will be referred to as "best demonstrated technology".

The best demonstrated technology for petroleum dry cleaners is a combination of work practices and equipment. A performance standard for this source category is not practical due to economic limitations. The instrumentation and procedures for measuring emissions from the affected facilities are well demonstrated; however, the cost of these measurements precludes their use as a compliance provision in regulating the relatively small plants common to the petroleum dry cleaning industry.

The standards require the installation and use of solvent recovery dryers when dryers are installed at affected petroleum dry cleaning plants. In addition, the standards require the use of cartridge filters for each affected plant installing solvent filtration systems, and used filter cartridges must be drained for at least 8 hours in their closed housing prior to disposal.

The standards do not apply to small petroleum dry cleaning plants. To determine whether petroleum solvent washers, dryers, filters, settling tanks, and vacuum stills are subject to these standards, the total dryer capacity of the plant is calculated by adding the manufacturer's rated dryer capacity (kilograms or pounds of clothing articles per load, dry weight) for each existing and proposed new dryer that will be in service after the proposed equipment commences operation. If the total manufacturer's rated dryer capacity is less than 38 kilograms (84 pounds), the proposed new, modified, or reconstructed dry cleaning equipment is exempt from the requirements of the standard.

The owner or operator of an affected recovery dryer is required to conduct an initial 2-week test to demonstrate that the recovered solvent flow rate from the solvent recovery dryer is 0.05 liters per minute or less at the termination of the recovery cycle. The owner or operator also is required to maintain a record of this test. No emission tests are required.

Summary of Environmental, Energy, and Economic Impacts

The standards will reduce the cumulative nationwide VOC emissions from petroleum dry cleaners through the first 5 years following promulgation of the standards by an average of 22,700 megagrams (25,000 tons) or 41 percent, relative to baseline emissions (i.e., emissions in the absence of the standards). In the fifth year following promulgation of the standards, the average reduction in nationwide VOC emissions resulting from the standards will be 7,600 megagrams (8,400 tons). The standards will result in negligible adverse water, noise, radiation, and solid waste impacts.

The standards will reduce the steam and electrical energy consumption at dry cleaning plants affected by the standards by about 187 terajoules (175 billion Btu's) in the fifth year following promulgation of the standards. This reduction in plant energy consumption results from the lower steam and electrical demands of the solvent recovery dryer as compared to those of conventional dryers.

The capital costs for the petroleum dry cleaning industry will increase by $1.6 million in the fifth year following promulgation of these standards. The cumulative capital cost attributable to the standard for all affected facilities constructed through the first 5 years following promulgation will be $8.2 million. The annualized costs for the industry will decrease by $3.6 million in the fifth year following promulgation, as a result of the savings due to the value of the petroleum solvent recovered by the recovery dryer. The 5 year cumulative annualized cost will be a savings of $10.9 million. No adverse economic impacts are expected to result from the promulgated standards.

Public Participation

Prior to proposal of the standards, interested parties were advised by public notice in the Federal Register (46 FR 55000, November 5, 1981) of a meeting of the National Air Pollution Control Techniques Advisory Committee to discuss the Petroleum Dry Cleaning standards recommended for proposal. This meeting was held on December 2, 1981. The meeting was open to the public and each attendee was given an opportunity to comment on the standards recommended for proposal. The standards were proposed in the Federal Register on December 14, 1982 (47 FR 56118). The preamble to the proposed standards discussed the availability of the background information document (BID), "Petroleum Dry Cleaners—Background Information for Proposed Standards," (EPA–450/3–82–012a), which described in detail the regulatory alternatives considered and the impacts of those alternatives. Public comments were solicited at the time of proposal and, when requested, copies of the BID were distributed to interested parties. The preamble to the proposed regulation provided notice of opportunity for public hearing to provide interested persons the opportunity for oral presentation of data, views, or arguments concerning the proposed standards. No request for public hearing was received. The public comment period was from December 14, 1982 to February 14, 1983.

Four comment letters were received concerning issues relative to the proposed standards of performance for the petroleum dry cleaning industry. The comments have been carefully considered and, where determined to be appropriate, changes have been made in the proposed standards.

Significant Comments and Changes to the Proposed Standards

Comments on the proposed standards were received from the petroleum dry cleaning industry, State and local air pollution control agencies, and industry trade associations. A detailed discussion of these comments and responses can be found in the background information document (BID), which is referred to in the ADDRESSES section of this preamble. The summary of comments and responses in the BID serve as the basis for the revisions that have been made to the standards between proposal and promulgation. The major comments and responses are summarized in this preamble under the following headings: Safety of Solvent Recovery Dryers, Format for the Exemption, and Leak Detection and Repair.

Safety of Solvent Recovery Dryers

One commenter representing three dry cleaning industry trade associations questioned the safety of solvent recovery dryers, which are required by the standard to control emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOC) from dryers. He acknowledged that the question had been investigated early in the standard development process. At that time, the safety of the recovery dryer was adequately demonstrated by industry operating experience and Factory Mutual Research Corporation's certification that the technology conformed to the National Fire Protection Association's (NFPA) guidelines. However, since proposal of the standard, two explosions of solvent recovery dryers have occurred. The commenter requested, therefore, that no action to finalize the standard be taken until these incidents were fully investigated.

The use of both solvent recovery and conventional dryers presents risks of explosions or fires because petroleum solvent is a highly flammable liquid. Petroleum dry cleaners minimize these incidents by removing metal articles and other objects that might ignite the solvent from clothes prior to dry cleaning. However, when the solvent does ignite, fires tend to occur in conventional dryers while minor explosions tend to occur in solvent recovery dryers. This later tendency led to a careful evaluation of solvent recovery dryer safety before the standards of performance were proposed. The investigation identified 19 cases of solvent recovery dryer explosion. However, in each of these cases the safety features designed into the solvent recovery dryer had safely vented the explosion with only minor damage to the dryer itself.

Factory Mutual Research Corporation's certification for insurance underwriting that solvent recovery dryers complied with the NFPA code in combination with industry operating experience indicated that the safety of solvent recovery dryers was adequately demonstrated to consider them as a basis for standards of performance. As discussed in the Federal Register at proposal, however, decisions concerning safety are in the hands of safety officials, and standards of performance will not require the use of any device safety officials consider unsafe.

Since proposing the standard, two explosions of solvent recovery dryers have occurred (see Docket Items IV–B–1 and IV–B–2). These incidents differ from those investigated before proposal of the standards because the force of these explosions reportedly caused the loading door assembly panel to break away from the dryer. The detached panels, weighing about 300 to 400 pounds, were found at a distance of 8 to 10 feet from the dryers.

The domestic recovery dryer manufacturer and Factory Mutual Research Corporation were asked to investigate these explosions and to comment on whether their previous judgments concerning the safety of solvent recovery dryers have changed in light of their new findings. Both the manufacturer and Factory Mutual Research Corporation agreed to do so.

After its investigation, the manufacturer developed a front panel restraining device for use on both existing and new solvent recovery dryers. Factory Mutual tested the modified dryer and concluded that the dryer meets both the NFPA and Factory Mutual's safety codes. As a result, both the manufacturer and Factory Mutual consider that the safety of solvent recovery dryers has been adequately established. Therefore, the basis of the promulgated standard remains the use of a solvent recovery dryer. Further, since the issue of safety of recovery dryers has been resolved through the safety review procedures, no reason exists to delay action on the standard.

Format of the Exemption Level

One commenter requested that the small plant exemption level incorporated into the definition of an affected facility be expressed in terms of dryer capacity rather than solvent consumption as in the proposed standards. The commenter felt that the dryer capacity format would be simpler and easier to apply.

The solvent consumption format for the exemption level in the proposed standards was established in response to industry comments received at the National Air Pollution Control Techniques Advisory Committee (NAPCTAC) meeting in December 1981. As expressed at that time, the primary concerns of the industry were that the exemption level should be: easily understood, unambiguous, and based on a parameter that already exists at the plants rather than a parameter that requires additional monitoring and recordkeeping. The industry felt that annual solvent consumption met these requirements and, as a result, recommended the use of an exemption expressed in terms of annual solvent consumption.

It is clear, however, that an exemption expressed in terms of dryer capacity is better than one expressed in terms of annual solvent consumption. Compared with solvent consumption, dryer capacity requires substantially fewer recordkeeping requirements. The manufacturer's rated capacity is either stamped on the name plate of each individual piece of equipment or readily available from the equipment specifications provided by the manufacturer. The determination of whether the standard applies to a particular facility is made by simple comparison of the rated capacity for the proposed unit (or collective capacities for proposed multiple unit installations) to the applicability criterion. The approach is straightforward and easily verifiable. It also is simpler because no projection of expected future solvent use is required as with solvent consumption. For these reasons, the exemption contained in the final standard is structured in terms of dryer capacity.

The exemption level is 38 kilograms (84 pounds) of manufacturer's rated dryer capacity. This capacity is derived directly from the 60,000 kilograms (132,170 pounds) of clothes cleaned per year breakeven level established in the economic analysis (see derivation in Docket Item No. IV–B–3) and is equivalent to the 17,800 liters (4,700 gallon) per year solvent consumption exemption level in the proposed standard.

The derivation involves assumptions about average or typical operating schedules and load factors (i.e., days per year, loads per day, and the ratio of actual load weight to rated capacity). However, because the economic breakeven analysis incorporates a number of conservative assumptions (including the use of a 5-year amortization period) the standard will not endanger the economic viability of affected dry cleaners. It is important to remember that, at the breakeven point, a dry cleaner that purchases and operates a solvent recovery dryer will have net annualized costs exactly equal to those of purchasing and operating the much less expensive conventional dryer. Moreover, plants with throughput levels near the breakeven level would have essentially the same financial conditions as would plants at the breakeven level. For example, a plant with a throughput of 2,270 kilograms (5,000 pounds) below the 60,000 kilograms (132,170 pound) breakeven level would have a cost increase of $200 compared to the breakeven level. This difference represents less than 1 percent of the plant's earnings. Selection of the 38 kilogram (84 pound) manufacturers' rated dryer capacity criterion, therefore, is reasonable and sufficient to mitigate any adverse economic impacts that could result from the new source performance standard.

The total manufacturers' rated capacity was selected as the basis for the small plant exemption because it is a readily identifiable parameter that is indicative of the actual quantity of clothes cleaned at a particular dry cleaning establishment (i.e., the clothes throughout). The exemption is incorporated into the standard to avoid potential adverse economic impacts on small commercial dry cleaning plants that may not have sufficient revenues to obtain financing for the solvent recovery dryers required by the standard. Because the total manufacturers' rated dryer capacity is an indicator of the clothes throughput level, it is an indicator of the revenues generated by a particular plant and therefore the plant's ability to finance recovery dryers. Because the total plant throughput determines the revenues generated by the plant, it is the total dryer capacity of the plant that has been made the basis for the exemption level. Provisions have been added to the regulation promulgated in today's Federal Register to clarify which dryers are considered in determining the total manufacturers' rated dryer capacity.

For a proposed new plant the applicability determination is simple. The total manufacturers' rated dryer capacity is the summation of the name plate capacities of each proposed new dryer. When an existing plant is expanding, the total manufacturers' rated dryer capacity is the summation of the name plate capacities of each proposed new dryer and each existing dryer that will remain in service after the proposed expansion commences operation. In the situation where existing dryers are being replaced, the same "in service" rule applies for the determining applicability. Since the dryer that is being replaced is to be removed from service, its capacity is not included in determining the total manufacturers' rated capacity of the plant.

An existing dryer clearly cannot be in service if it is sold or destroyed. Similarly, an existing dryer should be considered to be out of service if it cannot be repaired. The intent is to include in the calculation of the total manufacturers' rated dryer capacity those dryers that will or could contribute to the plant's overall capacity to dry clean clothes and thereby generate revenues.

The change in the format of the exemption decreases the recordkeeping burden of the standard. To determine whether a facility is qualified for an exemption under the solvent throughput criterion in the proposed standard, the owners or operators were required to maintain records of solvent purchases. Since the format of the exemption has been changed in the final standard to the total manufacturers' rated dryer capacity, the unnecessary solvent purchase recordkeeping requirement has been removed from the standard. Because the manufacturer's rated dryer capacity can be read from the dryer name plate(s) or is readily available from the manufacturer, no special recordkeeping requirement is needed in the final standard.

Leak Detection and Repair

The proposed standard included a provision for periodic inspections of affected facilities and prompt repair of identified petroleum solvent leaks (Reference: Proposed 40 CFR 60.622(c); 47 FR 56127). However, in their review of the standard under Executive Order 12291, OMB found the leak detection and repair provision to be inconsistent with the objectives of the Executive Order. Specifically, OMB suggested that there are sufficient economic incentives for dry cleaners to recover leaking solvent and that a mandatory inspection cycle is unnecessary. While the Agency agrees with OMB that there is a natural economic incentive for inspection and leak repair, some dry cleaners may nonetheless allow leaks to go undetected and unrepaired for longer than economically and evironmentally desirable. Consequently, the Agency has replaced the requirement for mandatory inspection every 15 days with a requirement that equipment manufacturers inform equipment purchasers that the EPA recommends frequent inspections and prompt repair of leaks. This provision requires that the manufacturers of each affected dryer, washer, filter, still, and settling tank constructed after promulgation specify in the operating instructions, and in a conspicuous location on the equipment itself, suggested procedures for inspecting equipment on a 15-day schedule and for repairing identified petroleum solvent liquid and vapor leaks within 15 working days. In addition, the EPA urges State and local air quality regulatory authorities to require 15-day petroleum solvent leak detection and repair for owners and operators of affected facilities under their jurisdiction. The EPA believes that the manufacturers' labeling requirement

along with leak detection and repair requirements by the State and local air quality regulatory authorities are adequate to ensure the prompt detection and repair of petroleum solvent leaks and the corresponding reduction in emissions of volatile organic compounds.

Docket

The docket is an organized and complete file of all the information considered by the EPA in the development of this rulemaking. The docket is a dynamic file, since material is added throughout the rulemaking development. The docketing system is intended to allow members of the public and industries involved to readily identify and locate documents so that they can effectively participate in the rulemaking process. Along with the statement of basis and purpose of the proposed and promulgated standards and EPA responses to significant comments, the contents of the docket will serve as the record in case of judicial review except for interagency review materials [Section 307(d)(7)(A)].

Miscellaneous

The effective date of this regulation is September 21, 1984. Section 111 of the Clean Air Act provides that standards of performance or revisions thereof become effective upon promulgation and apply to affected facilities of which the construction or modification was commenced after the date of proposal, December 14, 1982.

As prescribed by Section 111, the promulgation of these standards was preceded by the Administrator's determination (40 CFR 60.16, 44 FR 49222, dated August 21, 1979) that dry cleaning contributes significantly to air pollution that may reasonably be anticipated to endanger public health or welfare. In accordance with Section 117 of the Act, publication of these promulgated standards was preceded by consultation with appropriate advisory committees, independent experts, and Federal departments and agencies.

This regulation will be reviewed 4 years from the date of promulgation as required by the Clean Air Act. This review will include an assessment of such factors as the need for integration with other programs, the existence of alternative methods, enforceability, improvements in emission control technology, and reporting requirements.

Section 317 of the Clean Air Act requires the Administrator to prepare an economic impact assessment for any new source standard of performance promulgated under Section 111(b) of the Act. An economic impact assessment was prepared for this regulation and for other regulatory alternatives. All aspects of the assessment were considered in the formulation of the standards to ensure that cost was carefully considered in determining the best demonstrated technology. The economic impact assessment is included in the BID for the proposed standards.

In addition to economics, the cost effectiveness of alternative standards were also evaluated in order to determine the least costly way to reduce emissions and to assure that the controls required by this rule are reasonable relative to other VOC regulations. In this case, the proposed and promulgated standards would reduce the dry cleaners' operating costs and produce an average 5 year total cost effectiveness savings of $470 per megagram of VOC emission reduction. Additional detail on costs can be found in the BID.

Information collection requirements associated with this regulation (those included in 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A and Subpart JJJ) have been approved by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980, 44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.* and have been assigned OMB control number 2060-0079.

Under Executive Order 12291, the EPA is required to judge whether a regulation is a "major rule" and therefore subject to the requirements of a regulatory impact analysis (RIA). The Agency has determined that this regulation would result in none of the adverse economic effects set forth in Section 1 of the Order as grounds for finding a regulation to be a "major rule." Because the recommended control equipment results in the recovery of solvent which would otherwise be lost, the effect of this regulation is to reduce costs. No increase in the price of dry cleaning services attributable to implementation of these proposed standards is expected. The Agency has, therefore, concluded that this regulation is not a "major rule" under Exeuctive Order 12291.

Regulatory Flexibility

The Regulatory Flexibility Act of 1980 requires the identification of potentially adverse impacts of Federal regulations upon small business entities. The Act specifically requires the completion of a Regulatory Flexibility Analysis in those instances where small business impacts are possible. Determination of the need to perform a Regulatory Flexibility Analysis is based upon the consideration of three factors: (1) The maximum size of a small business, (2) the number of small businesses affected, and (3) the expected economic impacts.

The Small Business Administration has several definitions for small businesses. In the case of service industries such as petroleum dry cleaners, "small" is defined as having revenues less than or equal to $2 million. Almost all petroleum dry cleaners qualify as small businesses under this definition, except for large industrial plants.

However, as previously discussed, only dry cleaning plants with annual dry cleaning throughputs less than or equal to 62,700 kilograms (138,000 pounds) of articles would have difficulty financing the equipment requirements of these standards. These dry cleaning plants are exempt from the standards. Dry cleaning plants with throughputs above this level would have lower costs and higher profits as a result of the standards. Therefore, because these standards impose no adverse economic impacts, a Regulatory Flexibility Analysis has not been conducted.

Pursuant to the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 605(b), I hereby certify that the proposed rule will not have a significant economic impact on a substantial number of small entities.

List of Subjects in 40 CFR Part 60

Air pollution control, Aluminum, Ammonium sulfate plants, Asphalt, Cement industry, Coal, Copper, Electric power plants, Glass and glass products, Grains, Intergovernmental relations, Iron, Lead, Metals, Metallic minerals, Motor vehicles, Nitric acid plants, Paper and paper products industry, Petroleum, Phosphate, Sewage disposal, Steel, Sulfuric acid plants, Waste treatment and disposal, Zinc, Tires, Incorporation by reference, Can surface coating, Industrial organic chemicals, Organic solvent cleaners, Fossil fuel-fired steam generators, Fiberglass insulation, Synthetic Fibers.

Dated: September 6, 1984.

William D. Ruckelshaus,

Administrator.

PART 60—STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR NEW STATIONARY SOURCES

The Code of Federal Regulations Title 40, Part 60 is amended by adding a new Subpart JJJ as follows:

Subpart JJJ—Standards of Performance for Petroleum Dry Cleaners

Sec.

Sec.

Authority: Sections 111 and 301(a) of the Clean Air Act, as amended [42 U.S.C. 7411, 7601(a)], and additional authority as noted below.

Subpart JJJ—Standards of Performance for Petroleum Dry Cleaners

§ 60.620 Applicability and designation of affected facility.

(a) The provisions of this subpart are applicable to the following affected facilities located at a petroleum dry cleaning plant with a total manufacturers' rated dryer capacity equal to or greater than 38 kilograms (84 pounds): Petroleum solvent dry cleaining dryers, washers, filters, stills, and settling tanks.

(1) When the affected facility is installed in an existing plant that is not expanding the manufacturers' rated capacity of its petroleum solvent dryer(s), the total manufacturers' rated dryer capacity is the summation of the manufacturers's rated capacity for each existing petroleum solvent dryer.

(2) When the affected facility is installed in a plant that is expanding the manufacturers' rated capacity of its petroleum solvent dryers, the total manufacturers' rated dryer capacity is the summation of the manufacturers' rated dryer capacity for each existing and proposed new petroleum solvent dryer.

(3) When the affected facilty is installed in a new plant, the total manufacturers' rated dryer capacity is the summation of the manufacturers' rated dryer capacity for each proposed new petroleum solvent dryer.

(4) The petroleum solvent dryers considered in the determination of the total manufacturers' rated dryer capacity are those new and existing dryers in the plant that will be in service at any time after the proposed new source or modification commences operation.

(b) Any facility under paragraph (a) of this section that commences construction or modification after December 14, 1982, is subject to the requirements of this part.

§ 60.621 Definitions.

As used in this subpart, all terms not defined herein shall have the same meaning given them in the Act and in subpart A of this part.

"Cartridge filter" means a discrete filter unit containing both filter paper and activated carbon that traps and removes contaminants from petroleum solvent, together with the piping and ductwork used in the installation of this device.

"Dryer" means a machine used to remove petroleum solvent from articles of clothing or other textile or leather goods, after washing and removing of excess petroleum solvent, together with the piping and ductwork used in the installation of this device.

"Manufacturers' rated dryer capacity" means the dryer's rated capacity of articles, in pounds or kilograms of clothing articles per load, dry basis, that is typically found on each dryer on the manufacturer's name-plate or in the manufacturer's equipment specifications.

"Perceptible leaks" means any petroleum solvent vapor or liquid leaks that are conspicuous from visual observation or that bubble after application of a soap solution, such as pools or droplets of liquid, open containers or solvent, or solvent laden waste standing open to the atmosphere.

"Petroleum dry cleaner" means a dry cleaning facility that uses petroleum solvent in a combination of washers, dryers, filters, stills, and settling tanks.

"Settling tank" means a container that gravimetrically separates oils, grease, and dirt from petroleum solvent, together with the piping and ductwork used in the installation of this device.

"Solvent filter" means a discrete solvent filter unit containing a porous medium that traps and removes contaminants from petroleum solvent, together with the piping and ductwork used in the installation of this device.

"Solvent recovery dryer" means a class of dry cleaning dryers that employs a condenser to condense and recover solvent vapors evaporated in a closed-loop stream of heated air, together with the piping and ductwork used in the installation of this device.

"Still" means a device used to volatilize, separate, and recover petroleum solvent from contaminated solvent, together with the piping and ductwork used in the installation of this device.

"Washer" means a machine which agitates fabric articles in a petroleum solvent bath and spins the articles to remove the solvent, together with the piping and ductwork used in the installation of this device.

§ 60.622 Standards for volatile organic compounds.

(a) Each affected petroleum solvent dry cleaning dryer that is installed at a petroleum dry cleaning plant shall be a solvent recovery dryer. The solvent recovery dryer(s) shall be properly installed, operated, and maintained.

(b) Each affected petroleum solvent filter that is installed at a petroleum dry cleaning plant shall be a cartridge filter. Cartridge filters shall be drained in their sealed housings for at least 8 hours prior to their removal.

(c) Each manufacturer of an affected petroleum solvent dryer shall include leak inspection and leak repair cycle information in the operating manual and on a clearly visible label posted on each affected facility. Such information should state:

> To protect against fire hazards, loss of valuable solvents, and emissions of solvent to the atmosphere, periodic inspection of this equipment for evidence of leaks and prompt repair of any leaks is recommended. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency recommends that the equipment be inspected every 15 days and all vapor or liquid leaks be repaired within the subsequent 15 day period.

§ 60.623 Equivalent equipment and procedures.

(a) Upon written application from any person, the Administrator may approve the use of equipment or procedures that have been demonstrated to his satisfaction to be equivalent, in terms of reducing VOC emissions to the atmosphere, to those prescribed for compliance within a specified paragraph of this subpart. The application must contain a complete description of the equipment or procedure; the testing method; the date, time and location of the test; and a description of the test results. Written applications shall be submitted to the Administrator, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 401 M Street SW., Washington, D.C. 20460.

(b) The Administrator will make a preliminary determination of whether or not the application for equivalency is approvable and will publish a notice of these findings in the Federal Register. After notice and opportunity for public hearing, the Administrator will publish the final determination in the Federal Register.

§ 60.624 Test methods and procedures.

Each owner or operator of an affected facility subject to the provisions of § 60.622(a) shall perform an initial test to verify that the flow rate of recovered solvent from the solvent recovery dryer at the termination of the recovery cycle is no greater than 0.05 liters per minute. This test shall be conducted for a duration of no less than 2 weeks during which no less than 50 percent of the dryer loads shall be monitored for their final recovered solvent flow rate. The suggested point for measuring the flow rate of recovered solvent is from the

outlet of the solvent-water separator. Near the end of the recovery cycle, the entire flow of recovered solvent should be diverted to a graduated cylinder. As the recovered solvent collects in the graduated cylinder, the elapsed time is monitored and recorded in periods of greater than or equal to 1 minute. At the same time, the volume of solvent in the graduated cylinder is monitored and recorded to determine the volume of recovered solvent that is collected during each time period. The recovered solvent flow rate is calculated by dividing the volume of solvent collected per period by the length of time elapsed during the period and converting the result with appropriate factors into units of liters per minute. The recovery cycle and the monitoring procedure should continue until the flow rate of solvent is less than or equal to 0.05 liter per minute. The type of articles cleaned and the total length of the cycle should then be recorded.

(Sec. 114 of the Clean Air Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 7414))

§ 60.625 Recordkeeping requirements.

Each owner or operator of an affected facility subject to the provisions of this subpart shall maintain a record of the performance test required under § 60.624.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under the Control Number 2060-0079.)

(Sec. 114 of the Clean Air Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. 7414))

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