

**REGULATION 11  
HAZARDOUS POLLUTANTS  
RULE 16  
PERCHLOROETHYLENE AND SYNTHETIC SOLVENT  
DRY CLEANING OPERATIONS**

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**REGULATION 11**  
**HAZARDOUS POLLUTANTS**  
**RULE 16**  
**PERCHLOROETHYLENE AND SYNTHETIC SOLVENT**  
**DRY CLEANING OPERATIONS**

(Adopted December 21, 1994)

**11-16-100 GENERAL**

**11-16-101 Description:** The purpose of this rule is to limit emissions of synthetic solvent from dry cleaning operations and related operations, and to limit exposure to perchloroethylene (Perc), a compound identified as a toxic air contaminant by the California Air Resources Board, and other potentially toxic compounds. This rule adopts, by reference, the Airborne Toxic Control Measure adopted by the California Air Resources Board (Section 93109, Title 17, of the California Code of Regulations), effective March 4, 2009 and is consistent with requirements of the Airborne Toxic Risk Reduction Measures (sections 44390 and 44391 of the California Health and Safety Code), and the National Perchloroethylene Air Emissions Standards for Dry Cleaning Facilities, promulgated by the Environmental Protection Agency (40 CFR, Part 63, Subpart M). Whenever a source is subject to more than one rule, regulation, provision, or requirement relating to the control of any air contaminant, in cases of conflict or duplication, the most stringent rule, regulation, provision, or requirement shall apply.

*(Amended March 4, 2009)*

**11-16-102 Applicability:** This rule applies to any person who sells or distributes Perc or any other synthetic solvent to any dry cleaning facility located within the District, or who sells, distributes, installs, owns or operates within the District any dry cleaning equipment that uses or contains Perc or any other synthetic solvent. In accordance with Section 108 of this rule and Section 93109, Title 17, of the California Code of Regulations, use of Perc in dry cleaning will be phased out by January 1, 2023. By that date, all facilities shall remove from service all Perc dry cleaning machines, if not required to be removed from service earlier. The requirements of this rule may be in addition to those found in other District rules and regulations. New, modified, relocated, or replacement equipment shall be given pre-construction review and shall be granted or denied authority to construct in accordance with Regulation 2, Rule 1-301 and if applicable, Regulation 2, Rule 5.

*(Amended 6/15/05; 2/4/09)*

**11-16-103 Exemption, Other Solvents:** This rule does not apply to dry cleaning facilities which do not use synthetic solvents. Dry cleaning using non-halogenated solvents or solvent containing less than 5% halogenated compounds by weight is subject to Regulation 8, Rule 17, "Non-Halogenated Solvent Dry Cleaning Operations".

*(Amended 6/15/05; 2/4/09)*

**11-16-104 Deleted March 4, 2009**

**11-16-105 Deleted March 4, 2009**

**11-16-106 Deleted March 4, 2009**

**11-16-107 Limited Exemption, Non-carcinogenic Synthetic Solvents:** Equipment using exclusively the following synthetic solvents shall not be subject to the equipment and ventilation provisions of Section 303 but shall instead be subject to sections 301 and 302: 111-trichloroethane (111-TCA) and trichlorotrifluoroethane (Valclene or CFC-113).

**11-16-108 Applicability, Airborne Toxic Control Measure, Perchloroethylene:** The provisions of Section 93109, Title 17, of the California Code of Regulations: "Airborne Toxic Control Measure for Emissions of Perchloroethylene from Dry Cleaning and Water-Repelling Operations" ("ATCM") in effect on March 4, 2009, are made part of the Rules and Regulations of the Bay Area Air Quality Management District. For the purposes of this rule, the word "district" as used in Section 93109, Title 17, of the California Code of Regulations shall mean the Air Pollution Control Officer ("APCO")

of the Bay Area Air Quality Management District. In addition, Section 91309(g) shall not apply. Other deviations from these State standards as presented in the ATCM are noted in relevant parts of this rule.

*(Adopted March 4, 2009)*

## **11-16-200 DEFINITIONS**

- 11-16-201 Adsorptive Cartridge Filter:** A replaceable cartridge filter that contains diatomaceous earth or activated clay as the filter medium.
- 11-16-202 Air Change Rate:** The number of displacements of a volume of air (equal to the volume of a restricted working region of a facility where solvent emissions occur) in a specific time period. A 5000 cubic feet per minute fan would cause one air change every five minutes (or 12 air changes per hour) for a working region with a volume of 25,000 cubic feet.
- 11-16-203 Capture Velocity:** The velocity (speed) of air created by a ventilation system, measured in feet per minute, at fugitive emission points (e.g. loading door) or at intended openings in structures that isolate/contain the dry cleaning equipment. Generally an "adequate" ventilation system captures at least 90% of the fugitive emissions and has a capture velocity of 100 to 200 feet per minute.
- 11-16-204 Cartridge Filter:** A replaceable cartridge filter that contains one of the following as the filter medium: paper, activated carbon, or paper and activated carbon. A cartridge filter contains no diatomaceous earth or activated clay. Cartridge filters include, but are not limited to: standard filters, split filters, "jumbo" filters, and all carbon polishing filters.
- 11-16-205 Closed-loop Machine:** (Also known as vent-less dry-to-dry) dry cleaning equipment in which washing, extraction, and drying are all performed in the same single unit and which recirculates solvent-laden vapor through a primary control system with or without a secondary control system with no exhaust to the atmosphere during the drying cycle. A closed-loop machine may allow for venting to the ambient air through a fugitive control system after the drying cycle is complete and only while the machine door is open. A closed-loop machine includes a primary control machine, an add-on secondary control machine, or an integral secondary control machine.  
*(Amended March 4, 2009)*
- 11-16-206 Co-commercial Facility:** A facility that shares a building with another commercial or industrial business or that shares a common wall, floor, or ceiling with another commercial or industrial business.  
*(Amended March 4, 2009)*
- 11-16-207 Co-residential Facility:** A facility that is located within the same building as a residence or that shares a common wall, floor, or ceiling with a residence.  
*(Amended March 4, 2009)*
- 11-16-208 Control Device:** A device for reducing emissions of synthetic solvent to the atmosphere including but not limited to, vapor adsorbers and refrigerated condensers.
- 11-16-209 Converted Machine:** A previously existing vented machine that has been modified to be a closed-loop machine by eliminating the aeration step, installing a primary control system, and providing for recirculation of the solvent-laden vapor with no exhaust to the atmosphere or workroom during the drying cycle. A converted machine may allow for venting to the ambient air through a fugitive control system after the drying cycle is complete and only while the machine door is open.
- 11-16-210 Cool-down:** The portion of the drying cycle that begins when the heating mechanism deactivates and the refrigerated condenser continues to reduce the temperature of the air recirculating through the drum to reduce the concentration of solvent in the drum.
- 11-16-211 Date of Compliance:** The date by which a facility shall be in compliance with a specific requirement of this rule.
- 11-16-212 Deodorization:** The last step of the drying cycle for a vented machine or reclaimer during which fresh air is used to strip residual solvent from materials and is exhausted through a control device.

- 11-16-213 Desorption:** Regeneration of an activated carbon bed, or any other type of vapor adsorber by removal of the adsorbed solvent using hot air, steam, or other means.
- 11-16-214 Dip Tank:** A tank or container that is separate from the dry cleaning equipment and in which materials are immersed in a solution that contains solvent, for purposes other than dry cleaning.  
*(Amended March 4, 2009)*
- 11-16-215 District:** The Bay Area Air Quality Management District.
- 11-16-216 Drum:** The rotating cylinder or wheel of the dry cleaning machine that holds the materials being cleaned.
- 11-16-217 Dry Cleaning:** The process used to remove soil, greases, paints, and other unwanted substances from materials with perchloroethylene or other synthetic solvents.
- 11-16-218 Dry Cleaning Equipment:** Any machine, device, or apparatus that uses solvent to dry clean materials or to remove residual solvent from previously cleaned materials. Dry cleaning equipment may include, but is not limited to, a transfer machine (washer or reclaimer), a vented machine, a self-service machine, a converted machine, a closed-loop machine, a secondary control machine, a drying cabinet, or a dip tank.  
*(Amended March 4, 2009)*
- 11-16-219 Dry Cleaning System:** All of the following equipment, devices, or apparatus associated with dry cleaning: dry cleaning equipment; filter or purification systems; waste holding, treatment, or disposal systems; solvent supply systems; dip tanks; pumps; gaskets; piping, ducting, fittings, valves, or flanges that convey solvent-contaminated air; and control systems.  
*(Amended March 4, 2009)*
- 11-16-220 Drying Cabinet:** A housing in which materials previously cleaned with solvent are placed to dry and which is used only to dry materials that would otherwise be damaged by the heat and tumbling action of the drying cycle.  
*(Amended March 4, 2009)*
- 11-16-221 Drying Cycle:** The process used to actively remove the solvent remaining in the materials after washing and extraction. For closed-loop machines, the heated portion of the cycle is followed by cool-down and may be extended beyond cool-down by the activation of a control system. The drying cycle begins when heating coils are activated and ends when the machine ceases rotation of the drum for a converted or primary control machine, or at the end of the adsorption cycle for a secondary control machine.  
*(Amended March 4, 2009)*
- 11-16-222 Drying Sensor/Controller:** A device that senses when the materials being cleaned are relatively dry and automatically controls the drying cycle. Drying sensors/controllers include but are not limited to infrared analyzers, float switches, and resistance probes. Near the end of cool-down, the drying sensor/controller detects a low concentration of solvent in the drying air or a relatively low solvent recovery rate and then extends the drying cycle for a preset time to ensure dry garments.
- 11-16-223 Deleted March 4, 2009**
- 11-16-224 Dry-to-Dry Unit:** Dry cleaning equipment which combines the functions of cleaning and drying in one unit. The materials to be cleaned are placed into the unit and are not removed until the drying cycle is complete. A vented machine draws in fresh air during the deodorizing cycle to remove residual solvent. A closed-loop machine is not vented during any part of the drying cycle and must have a refrigerated condenser or other equivalent primary control device to effectively recover solvent and deodorize garments.  
*(Amended March 4, 2009)*
- 11-16-225 Environmental Training Program:** An initial course or a refresher course of the environmental training program for solvent dry cleaning operations that has been authorized by the Air Resources Board according to the requirements of Section 93110, Title 17, of the California Code of Regulations.  
*(Amended March 4, 2009)*
- 11-16-226 Equivalent Closed-loop Vapor Recovery System:** A device or combination of devices that achieves, in practice, a solvent recovery performance equal to or exceeding that of refrigerated condensers.

- 11-16-227 Existing Facility:** Any facility, located within the District, that was in operation prior to October 1, 1994.  
*(Amended March 4, 2009)*
- 11-16-228 Existing Machine:** A dry cleaning machine that was in operation at an existing facility within the District prior to October 1, 1994.  
*(Amended March 4, 2009)*
- 11-16-229 Facility:** For the purposes of this rule, an establishment where dry cleaning equipment is operated. Any such establishments that are owned or operated by the same person(s) and are located on the same parcel or contiguous parcels are considered a single facility for purposes of this rule.  
*(Amended March 4, 2009)*
- 11-16-230 Facility Mileage:** The efficiency of solvent use at a facility, expressed as pounds of materials cleaned per gallon of solvent used, and calculated for all dry cleaning machines at the facility over a specified time period.  
*(Amended March 4, 2009)*
- 11-16-231 Fugitive Control System:** A device or apparatus that collects fugitive solvent vapors from the machine door, button and lint traps, still, or other intentional openings of the dry cleaning system and routes those vapors to a device that reduces the mass of solvent prior to exhaust of the vapor to the atmosphere.
- 11-16-232 Full-time Employee:** Any person who is employed at the dry cleaning facility and averages at least 30 hours per week in any 90-day period.
- 11-16-233 Gallons of Solvent Used:** The volume, in gallons, of solvent introduced into the dry cleaning equipment, and not recovered at the facility for reuse on-site in the dry cleaning equipment, over a specified time period. Also known as "gross usage" or "solvent consumption".  
*(Amended March 4, 2009)*
- 11-16-234 Halogenated-hydrocarbon Detector:** A portable device capable of detecting vapor concentrations of Perc of 25 ppmv or less and indicating an increasing concentration by emitting an audible signal or visual indicator that varies as the concentration changes. Equivalent portable gas analyzers include but are not limited to flame ionization detectors, photo-ionization detectors, and infrared analyzers.  
*(Amended March 4, 2009)*
- 11-16-235 Liquid Leak:** A leak of liquid containing solvent of more than 1 drop every 3 minutes.
- 11-16-236 Major Facility (Title V):** For dry cleaning facilities only, pursuant to 40 CFR, Part 63, Subpart M, § 63.320 (g), a dry cleaning facility is a major facility if it emits or has the potential to emit more than 10 tons per year of perchloroethylene (or other hazardous air pollutant) to the atmosphere. In lieu of measuring a facility's potential to emit perchloroethylene emissions, a perchloroethylene dry cleaning facility is a major facility if:
- (1) it includes only dry-to-dry machine(s) and has a total yearly perchloroethylene consumption greater than 2,100 gallons as determined according to § 63.323 (d); or
  - (2) it includes only transfer machine system(s) or both dry-to-dry machine(s) and transfer machine system(s) and has a total yearly perchloroethylene consumption greater than 1,800 gallons as determined according to § 63.323 (d).
- 11-16-237 Materials:** Wearing apparel, draperies, linens, fabrics, textiles, rugs, leather, and other goods that are dry cleaned.
- 11-16-238 Muck Cooker:** A device for heating solvent-laden waste material to volatilize and recover solvent.
- 11-16-239 New Facility:** A facility that did not operate any dry cleaning equipment within the District prior to October 1, 1994.  
*(Amended March 4, 2009)*
- 11-16-240 Non-residential Facility:** Any dry cleaning facility that is not a co-residential facility.
- 11-16-241 Deleted March 4, 2009**
- 11-16-242 Deleted March 4, 2009**
- 11-16-243 Perchloroethylene (Perc):** The substance with the chemical formula 'C<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>4</sub>', also known by the name 'tetrachloroethylene', which has been identified by the Air Resources Board and listed as a toxic air contaminant in Section 93000, Title 17, of

the California Code of Regulations. Chemical Abstract Service (CAS) number 127184.

*(Amended March 4, 2009)*

- 11-16-244 Pounds of Materials Cleaned Per Load:** The total dry weight, in pounds, of the materials in each load dry cleaned at the facility, as determined by weighing each load on a scale prior to dry cleaning and recording the value.
- 11-16-245 Portable Gas Analyzer:** Any hand carried instrument used to detect the concentration of hydrocarbons in air, includes but is not limited to gas chromatographs, flame ionization detectors, photo-ionization detectors, and infrared analyzers.
- 11-16-246 Primary Control System:** A refrigerated condenser, or an equivalent closed-loop vapor recovery system that reduces the concentration of solvent in the recirculating air and meets the requirements of Regulation 2, Rule 1.
- (Amended March 4, 2009)*
- 11-16-247 Reclaimer:** A machine, device, or apparatus used only to remove residual solvent from materials that have been previously cleaned in a separate piece of dry cleaning equipment.
- 11-16-248 Reasonably Available:** As it applies to an initial course for the environmental training program, means that the course is offered within 200 miles of the District boundaries and that all such courses have a capacity, in the aggregate, that is adequate to accommodate at least one person from each facility in the District required to certify a trained operator at that time.
- 11-16-249 Refrigerated Condenser:** A closed-loop vapor recovery system into which solvent vapors are introduced and recovered by cooling below the dew point of the solvent.
- (Amended March 4, 2009)*
- 11-16-250 Relocated Dry Cleaning Equipment:** Any dry cleaning equipment that: (1) had been used at an existing facility prior to October 1, 1994, (2) is moved from that facility to another facility in the District, and (3) remains owned or operated by the same person(s), entity or entities that owned or operated the equipment at the previous existing facility.
- (Amended March 4, 2009)*
- 11-16-251 Secondary Control System:** A device or apparatus (typically a carbon adsorber) that reduces the concentration of solvent in the recirculating air at the end of the drying cycle beyond the level achievable with a refrigerated condenser alone.
- (Amended March 4, 2009)*
- 1-16-252 Secondary Control Machine:** A closed-loop dry cleaning machine that includes a secondary control system.
- 11-16-253 Self-service Machine:** A solvent dry cleaning machine that is loaded, activated, or unloaded by the customer.
- (Amended March 4, 2009)*
- 11-16-254 Separator:** Any device used to recover solvent from a water-solvent mixture.
- 11-16-255 Still:** A device used to volatilize (distill) and recover solvent from contaminated solvent removed from the cleaned materials.
- 11-16-256 Synthetic Solvent or Solvent:** For the purposes of this rule only, any halogenated hydrocarbon including, but not limited to, tetrachloroethylene (perchloroethylene, Perc, or PCE); 1,1,1-trichloroethane (111-TCA); and trichlorotrifluoroethane (Valclene or CFC-113). Non-halogenated synthetic solvents are subject to Regulation 8, Rule 17, "Non-halogenated Solvent Dry Cleaning Operations". "Solvent" is used interchangeably with "Synthetic Solvent" in this rule.
- (Amended March 4, 2009)*
- 11-16-257 Tetrachloroethylene:** The substance with the chemical formula 'C<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>4</sub>', also known by the name perchloroethylene (Perc), which has been identified by the Air Resources Board and listed as a toxic air contaminant in Section 93000, Title 17, of the California Code of Regulations. Chemical Abstract Service (CAS) number 127184.
- (Amended March 4, 2009)*
- 11-16-258 Trained Operator:** The owner, the operator, or an employee of the facility, who holds a record of completion for the initial course of an environmental training program and maintains her/his status by successfully completing the refresher courses as required.



- 11-16-259 Transfer Machine:** A combination of dry cleaning equipment in which washing and extraction are performed in one unit and drying is performed in a separate unit (reclaimer).  
(Amended March 4, 2009)
- 11-16-260 Vapor Adsorber:** A bed of activated carbon or other adsorbent into which solvent vapors are introduced and trapped for subsequent desorption. Includes external adsorber ("sniffer"), secondary control system; or fugitive control system.
- 11-16-261 Vapor Barrier Room:** A room built with materials that are resistant to diffusion of solvent vapors and that totally encloses a dry cleaning machine in order to minimize the exposure to people who are co-located with a dry cleaning facility. An associated ventilation system exhausts fugitive emissions outside the building.
- 11-16-262 Vapor Leak:** An emission of solvent vapor from unintended openings in the dry cleaning system, as indicated by a rapid audible signal or visual signal from a halogenated-hydrocarbon detector or a concentration of solvent exceeding 100 ppmv as methane (50 ppmv as Perc) as indicated by a portable analyzer.  
(Amended March 4, 2009)
- 11-16-263 Vented Machine:** Dry cleaning equipment in which washing, extraction, and drying are all performed in the same single unit and in which fresh air is introduced into the drum in the last step of the drying cycle and exhausted to the atmosphere, either directly or through a control device.  
(Amended March 4, 2009)
- 11-16-264 Waste from Dry Cleaning Operations:** For the purposes of this rule only, any liquid or solid, recovered from dry cleaning operations, that contains more than 0.1% by weight of synthetic solvents. Water recovered from synthetic solvent operations that does not have a visible organic phase is not considered waste for the purposes of this rule, but is defined as "wastewater" for purposes of Section 309.  
(Amended March 4, 2009)
- 11-16-265 Wastewater Evaporator:** A device that vaporizes or atomizes solvent-contaminated wastewater through the addition of thermal or chemical energy, or through physical action.  
(Amended March 4, 2009)
- 11-16-266 Deleted March 4, 2009**
- 11-16-267 Add-on Secondary Control Machine:** A closed-loop machine with a secondary control system that is designed or offered as a separate retrofit system for use on multiple machine makes and models.  
(Adopted March 4, 2009)
- 11-16-268 Carbon Adsorber:** An air cleaning device that consists of an inlet for exhaust gases from a dry cleaning machine; activated carbon in the form of a fixed bed, cartridge, or canister, as an adsorbent; an outlet for exhaust gases; and a system to regenerate or reclaim saturated adsorbent.  
(Adopted March 4, 2009)
- 11-16-269 Dry Cleaning Machine:** Any dry cleaning equipment that is used to dry clean materials. A dry cleaning machine may include, but is not limited to a transfer machine, a vented machine, a self-service machine, or a closed-loop machine.  
(Adopted March 4, 2009)
- 11-16-270 Integral Secondary Control Machine:** A closed-loop machine that is designed and offered with an integral secondary control system.  
(Adopted March 4, 2009)
- 11-16-271 Integral Secondary Control System:** A carbon adsorber, or an equivalent device that is designed and offered as an integral part of a production package with a specific make and model of dry cleaning machine and primary control system.  
(Adopted March 4, 2009)
- 11-16-272 Primary Control Machine:** A closed-loop machine used for dry cleaning that is equipped with a primary control system.  
(Adopted March 4, 2009)
- 11-16-273 Recycled Synthetic Solvent:** Synthetic solvent that is recovered after initial use.  
(Adopted March 4, 2009)
- 11-16-274 Remove from Service:** To remove from the facility or render the dry cleaning equipment inoperable.  
(Adopted March 4, 2009)

**11-16-275 Residence:** Any dwelling or housing which is owned, rented, or occupied by the same person for a period of 180 days or more, excluding short-term housing such as a motel or hotel room rented and occupied by the same person for a period of less than 180 days.

*(Adopted March 4, 2009)*

**11-16-276 Solvent Distributor:** Any person who, directly or indirectly, sells synthetic solvent or recycled synthetic solvent to any dry cleaning facility located within the District.

*(Adopted March 4, 2009)*

**11-16-277 Solvent Manufacturer:** Any person who produces and sells synthetic solvent for use in the District.

*(Adopted March 4, 2009)*

**11-16-278 Spotting Solution:** Typically a solution of chemical solvents, detergents and/or water that is used to loosen or remove specific stains from soiled materials. Spotting is sometimes done prior to machine dry cleaning (pre-spotting or pre-cleaning) but also may be necessary following machine dry cleaning to remove stubborn stains (post-spotting or post-cleaning).

*(Adopted March 4, 2009)*

**11-16-279 Water-repelling Operations:** The treatment of materials with a solvent-containing solution for the purpose of making the materials water resistant or water-repelling.

*(Adopted March 4, 2009)*

## **11-16-300 STANDARDS**

**11-16-301 Equipment Requirements, Existing Non-residential Facilities:** Except as prohibited in Section 304, any person using synthetic solvent to dry clean materials in an existing non-residential facility shall use only the following equipment:

301.1 For an existing machine (operated prior to October 1, 1994):

1. A converted machine,
2. A closed-loop machine, or
3. A secondary control machine.

301.2 For a machine that replaces an existing machine:  
A secondary control machine;

301.3 For an additional machine (new installation; not replacing an existing machine):

A secondary control machine;

301.4 For any existing facility that requests an increase in permitted solvent usage for an existing machine or replacement machine:

1. A secondary control machine; or
2. A closed-loop machine with a fugitive control system that meets the provisions of subsection 305.4.

301.5 Except as provided in subsections 301.5.1 and 301.5.2 below, in addition to the dry cleaning equipment above, a ventilation system that meets the requirements of subsection 307.2 and Regulation 2, Rule 1, Section 301 shall be installed and operated.

1. Subsection 301.5 shall be waived by the APCO, for a facility subject to subsection 301.3 and/or 301.4, if the off-site cancer risk caused by the facility is less than 100 in a million and the increase in off-site cancer risk caused by an additional machine or an increase in permitted solvent usage is less than 10 in a million.
2. For a facility that is only subject to subsections 301.1 and/or 301.2: subsection 301.5 becomes effective on October 1, 1998 but shall be waived by the APCO if the off-site cancer risk caused by the facility is less than 100 in a million.
3. A fugitive control system that meets the requirements of subsection 305.4 may be installed and operated as a component of the ventilation system to reduce risk, particularly for co-commercial facilities.  
Risk shall be determined by procedures outlined in Section 11-16-605.

*(Amended 6/15/05; 3/4/09)*

**11-16-302 Equipment Requirements, New Non-residential Facilities:** Except as prohibited in Section 304, any person using synthetic solvent to dry clean materials in a new non-residential facility shall use only the following equipment:

302.1 A secondary control machine;

302.2 Except as provided in subsections 302.2.1, in addition to the dry cleaning equipment above, a ventilation system that meets the requirements of subsection 307.2, Regulation 2, Rule 1, Section 301, and Regulation 2, Rule 5, Section 302 shall be installed and operated.

1. Section 302.2 shall be waived by the APCO if the off-site cancer risk caused by the facility is less than 10 in a million. Risk shall be determined by procedures outlined in Section 11-16-605.

*(Amended 6/15/05; 3/4/09)*

**11-16-303 Equipment Requirements, Co-residential Facilities:** Except as prohibited in Section 304, any person using synthetic solvent to dry clean materials in a co-residential facility shall use only the following equipment:

303.1 For any new or replacement machine:

1. A secondary control machine;

303.2 For an existing machine:

1. A secondary control machine, or
2. A closed-loop machine with a fugitive control system that meets the provisions of subsection 305.4.

303.3 In addition to the dry cleaning equipment above, a vapor barrier room and a ventilation system that meets the requirements of subsection 307.1, Regulation 2, Rule 1, Section 301 and Regulation 2, Rule 5, Section 302 shall be installed and operated.

*(Amended March 4, 2009)*

**11-16-304 Prohibited Equipment / Operations:** No person shall perform any of the following operations on or after the applicable date:

304.1 Prohibited effective October 1, 1994: Any dry cleaning operation or related operation, including washing, drying, or treatment (but excluding pre-cleaning of spots) outside of approved equipment.

304.2 Prohibited effective October 1, 1994: Any new installation of a vented machine or a transfer machine.

304.3 Prohibited effective December 21, 1994: Operation of a separate washer or drying tumbler with closed-loop equipment or transfer of wet materials to or from a closed-loop machine.

304.4 Prohibited effective December 21, 1994: Operation of any self-service dry cleaning machine.

304.5 Prohibited effective April 1, 1996: Conversion of any vented machine to a closed-loop system.

304.6 Prohibited effective April 1, 1997, for co-residential facilities: Operation of any vented machine, transfer machine, or closed-loop machine without a secondary control system or fugitive control system.

304.7 Prohibited effective October 1, 1998: Operation of any vented machine.

304.8 Prohibited effective October 1, 1998: Operation of any transfer machine.

304.9 Prohibited effective March 4, 2009: The sale, installation, offer for sale, or initiation of any new lease of any perchloroethylene solvent dry cleaning machine for use in the District.

304.10 Prohibited effective March 4, 2009: Operation of any dry cleaning cabinet or dip tank, or performance of any water-repelling operations outside of a dry cleaning machine, for perchloroethylene solvent dry cleaning.

304.11 Prohibited effective July 1, 2009: Purchase of any spotting solvent and/or solution containing any halogenated compound(s) including, but not limited to trichloroethylene (TCE) or perchloroethylene (Perc).

304.12 Prohibited effective July 1, 2010: Use of any spotting solvent and/or solution containing any halogenated compound(s) including, but not limited to trichloroethylene (TCE) or perchloroethylene (Perc).

- 304.13 Prohibited effective July 1, 2010, for co-residential facilities: Operation of any perchloroethylene solvent dry cleaning equipment, including equipment used for water-repelling operations.
- 304.14 Prohibited effective July 1, 2010: Operation of any perchloroethylene converted dry cleaning equipment, including equipment used for water-repelling operations.
- 304.15 Prohibited effective, July 1, 2010: Operation of any perchloroethylene dry cleaning machine older than 15 years from date of manufacture. If the date of manufacture of any equipment cannot be determined, then use of the equipment in question is prohibited on and after this date.
- 304.16 Prohibited effective January 1, 2023: Any perchloroethylene solvent dry cleaning operation, including water-repelling operation.

*(Amended March 4, 2009)*

**11-16-305 Specifications for Required Equipment:** Dry cleaning equipment shall meet the following specifications:

- 305.1 A primary control system shall:
  - 1. Operate during both the heated and cool-down phases of the drying cycle to reduce the mass of solvent in the recirculating air stream;
  - 2. Not exhaust to the workroom or atmosphere except through a fugitive control system after the drying cycle is complete.
  - 3. Not require the addition of any form of water to the primary control system that results in physical contact between the water and solvent;
  - 4. For refrigerated condensers only:
    - a. Be capable of achieving an outlet vapor temperature, downstream of any bypass, of less than or equal to 45°F during cool-down; and
    - b. Have a temperature indicator (a thermocouple with a digital display, a graduated thermometer with a minimum range from 0°F to 150°F, or an equivalent temperature indicator) which measures the temperature of the outlet vapor stream, downstream of any bypass of the condenser, and is easily visible to the operator.
    - c. Closed-loop machines and converted machines that are installed or modified after December 21, 1994 shall have a drying sensor/controller that complies with subsection 309.1.1.b. This provision applies also to primary control systems on closed-loop machines equipped with secondary control; the drying sensor activates the secondary control system.
  - 5. For equivalent closed-loop vapor recovery systems:
    - a. Use a technology that has been demonstrated, pursuant to the requirements of Section 502, to achieve a solvent concentration of 8,600 ppmv (measured as Perc) or less in each test and
    - b. Have a device that measures the solvent concentration, or a demonstrated surrogate parameter, in the drum at the end of each drying cycle, before the machine door is opened and any fugitive control system activates, and indicates if the concentration is above or below 8,600 ppmv (measured as Perc). This device shall be installed such that the reading is easily visible to the operator and shall control the drying cycle. This device shall be considered a drying sensor/controller that is subject to subsection 309.1.1.b.
- 305.2 A converted machine shall meet all of the following requirements:
  - 1. All process vents that exhaust to the atmosphere or workroom during washing, extraction, or drying shall be sealed. Machines may be exhausted through a fugitive control system after the drying cycle is complete.
  - 2. The converted machine shall use an appropriately sized primary control system to recover solvent vapor during the heated and cool-down phases of the drying cycle.

- a. A refrigerated condenser shall be considered appropriately sized, for a machine converted on or after May 4, 1994, if both of the following conditions are met:
  - (1) The water-cooled condensing coils are replaced with refrigerant-cooled condensing coils; and
  - (2) The compressor of the refrigerated condenser has a capacity, in horsepower (hp) that is no less than the minimum capacity, determined as follows:

$$\text{Minimum Capacity}(hp) = \frac{\text{Capacity of the Machine}(lbs)}{12}$$

- b. A refrigerated condenser shall be considered appropriately sized, for a machine converted prior to May 4, 1994, if either of the conditions is met:
    - (1) The refrigerated condenser meets the specifications for new conversions in subsection 305.2.2.a; or
    - (2) There is no reduction in the design air flow of the machine to the refrigerated condenser and the refrigerated condenser achieves, and maintains for 3 minutes, an outlet vapor temperature, measured downstream of the condenser and any bypass of the condenser, of less than or equal to 45°F within 10 minutes of the initiation of cool-down.
  3. The converted machine shall operate with no liquid leaks and no vapor leaks. Any seal, gasket, or connection determined to have a liquid leak or vapor leak shall be replaced.
- 305.3 A secondary control system shall:
1. Be designed to function with a primary control system or be designed to function as a combined primary control system and secondary control system that meets all of the applicable requirements of this section;
  2. Not exhaust to the workroom or atmosphere except when also used as a fugitive control system (subject to subsection 305.4);
  3. Not require the addition of any form of water to the secondary control system that results in physical contact between the water and solvent;
  4. Use a technology that has been demonstrated, pursuant to the requirements of Section 502, to achieve a solvent concentration in the drum of 300 ppmv or less measured as Perc (600 ppmv as methane, C<sub>1</sub>) in each test;
  5. Have a holding capacity equal to or greater than 200 percent of the maximum quantity of solvent vapor expected in the drum prior to activation of the system; and
  6. For add-on secondary control systems only, the system shall be sized and capable of reducing the solvent concentration in the drum from 8,600 ppmv or greater to 300 ppmv or less measured as Perc (600 ppmv as methane, C<sub>1</sub>) in the maximum volume of recirculating air in the dry cleaning machine and all contiguous piping.
- 305.4 Ventilation of solvent laden air from the drum or other intended openings of a dry cleaning machine is allowable only through a fugitive control system (or secondary control system also functioning as a fugitive control system) after the drying cycle is complete and prior to opening of the door or seal.
1. Except as required by subsection 305.4.2, emissions from any fugitive control system installed after December 21, 1994 shall be exhausted through a stack that extends a minimum of 5 feet above the roof of the building.
  2. Only for machines subject to subsections 301.4.2, 301.5.3, 303.2.2: a fugitive control device shall:

- a. Operate a fan that produces a volumetric airflow of at least 100 actual cubic feet per minute (ACFM) for at least 10 seconds immediately prior to or as the loading door or seal is opened; or shall maintain the concentration of solvent at 25 ppmv measured as Perc (50 ppmv as methane, C<sub>1</sub>) or less when measured 6 inches from the center of the open loading door or seal;
- b. Reduce the emissions of solvent in the exhaust air to a concentration less than 100 ppmv measured as Perc (200 ppmv as methane, C<sub>1</sub>) at the outlet;
- c. Exhaust all emissions through a stack that extends a minimum of 5 feet above the roof of the building or any adjacent building, whichever is higher; and
- d. Be operated, maintained, and regenerated according to the manufacturer's recommendations. Desorption or replacement of adsorption canisters shall be performed periodically, and at a minimum, shall be performed each time dry cleaning equipment exhausted to the fugitive control system has operated the allowable number of loads for its rated capacity in accordance with the following formula:

$$\text{Maximum loads per regeneration} = \frac{75 \times [\text{lbs of carbon in fugitive control system}]}{\text{rated capacity of dry cleaning machine (in lbs)}}$$

- 3. The APCO shall evaluate and approve alternative desorption/replacement schedules for other adsorbent materials. Desorption shall be performed with the minimum steam pressure (or hot air temperature) and air flow capacity specified by the manufacturer.

305.5 Deleted March 4, 2009

305.6 Deleted March 4, 2009

*(Amended March 4, 2009)*

**11-16-306 Deleted March 4, 2009**

**11-16-307 Ventilation Requirements:** Except as provided by subsections 301.5, 302.2, and 303.3, the following ventilation requirements shall be met:

- 307.1 Co-residential Facilities: Any person that operates dry cleaning equipment in any co-residential facility shall install and operate a vapor barrier room and ventilation system in order to minimize exposure to affected residents. All dry cleaning machines and related equipment that may emit solvent shall be totally enclosed within a vapor barrier room that:
  - 1. Is properly constructed of approved diffusion resistant materials;
  - 2. Is continuously exhausted with a ventilation fan(s) that:
    - a. Has a volumetric airflow of at least 1000 actual cubic feet per minute (ACFM),
    - b. Produces an air change rate of at least one air change every five minutes, and
    - c. Exhausts all emissions through a stack that extends a minimum of 5 feet above the roof of the residential building or any adjacent building, whichever is higher; and
  - 3. Is maintained in good operating condition.
- 307.2 Non-residential Facilities: Any person who operates dry cleaning equipment in any non-residential facility shall install and operate a ventilation system in order to minimize exposure to off-site persons. Emissions from dry cleaning machines and related equipment shall be captured and exhausted by a ventilation system that:
  - 1. Includes shrouds, hoods, rooms, walls, flexible barriers (e.g. plastic sheeting), or other structures designed to capture fugitive emissions;
  - 2. Is exhausted with a ventilation fan(s) that operates whenever the dry cleaning machines and related equipment are operated and:

- a. Has a volumetric airflow of at least 1000 actual cubic feet per minute (ACFM);
  - b. Produces either:
    - (1) Capture velocities greater than 100 feet per minute at openings of the capture structures of subsection 1, or
    - (2) An air change rate of at least one air change every ten minutes of a working region that has air movement restricted by the structures in subsection 1, and
  - c. Exhausts emissions through a stack that extends a minimum of 5 feet above the roof of the building or any adjacent building, whichever is higher; and
3. Is maintained in good operating condition.

*(Amended March 4, 2009)*

**11-16-308 Water-repelling Operations:** Any person who performs water-repelling operations shall ensure that the following is met:

- 308.1 Except as prohibited in Section 304, all water-repelling operations shall be performed in a closed-loop machine or a converted machine. Open spraying of water-repelling solution containing more than 1 percent by weight of solvent is prohibited.
- 308.2 Deleted March 4, 2009

*(Amended March 4, 2009)*

**11-16-309 Required Good Operating Practices:** The prohibitions and/or requirements applicable to Perc dry cleaning facilities provided in Sections 93109(i)(2) and (3), Title 17, of the California Code of Regulations, effective March 4, 2009, shall apply to any dry cleaning facility using any synthetic solvent. In addition, all dry cleaning equipment shall be maintained in good condition and operated properly, so that all of the following applicable requirements are met:

- 309.1 Operation and maintenance requirements: The trained operator, or his/her designee, shall operate and maintain all components of the dry cleaning system in accordance with the requirements of this section and the conditions specified in the facility's operating permit. For operations not specifically addressed, the components shall be operated and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. Each operation and maintenance function and the date performed shall be recorded on an operation and maintenance checklist.
  - 1. Refrigerated condensers shall:
    - a. Be operated to ensure that exhaust gases are recirculated until the air-vapor stream temperature on the outlet side of the refrigerated condenser, downstream of any bypass, is less than or equal to 45°F and
    - b. For closed-loop machines and converted machines that are installed or modified after December 21, 1994: have a drying sensor/controller that is designed to extend the drying time at least 4 minutes beyond the point that solvent recovery rate is less than 40 ml/min or solvent vapor concentration in the drum is less than 8600 ppmv (measured as Perc). Drying sensors shall be maintained in good operating condition and properly operated at all times.
  - 2. Primary control systems, other than refrigerated condensers, shall be operated to ensure that exhaust gases are recirculated until the solvent concentration in the drum is less than or equal to 8,600 ppmv (measured as Perc) at the end of the drying cycle, before the machine door is opened and any fugitive control system activates.
  - 3. Vapor adsorbers used as a primary control system or secondary control system shall be operated to ensure that air and solvent vapors are recirculated at less than 45°F or at the temperature recommended by the manufacturer for optimum adsorption. These vapor adsorbers shall be desorbed according to manufacturer's recommendations but not less frequently than minimum requirements of subsection

- 305.4.2.d. No solvent vapors shall be routed to the atmosphere during routine operation or desorption.
4. Effective April 1, 1996, the trained operator, or her/his designee, shall check for solvent breakthrough at the outlet of any vapor adsorption system (external vapor adsorber, secondary control system, and any fugitive control system subject to subsection 305.4.2) that exhausts to the atmosphere, at least on a weekly basis. The operator shall also perform a weekly check for fugitive emissions from machines with fugitive control systems subject to subsection 305.4.2; the detector shall be held 6 inches from the center of an open loading door immediately upon opening the door and prior to unloading cleaned materials. The results of all checks shall be entered on an operation and maintenance checklist. The breakthrough check shall be performed while the vapors are venting to the vapor adsorption system at the end of the last drying cycle prior to a regular desorption using one of the following techniques:
    - a. A colorimetric detector tube,
    - b. A halogenated-hydrocarbon detector,
    - c. A portable gas analyzer, or
    - d. An alternative method approved by the APCO that meets provisions of Section 601.
  5. Cartridge filters and adsorptive cartridge filters shall be handled using one of the following methods:
    - a. Drained in the filter housing, before disposal, for no less than: 24 hours for cartridge filters and 48 hours for adsorptive cartridge filters. If the filters are then transferred to a separate device to further reduce the volume of solvent, this treatment shall be done in a system that routes any vapor to a primary control system, with no exhaust to the atmosphere or workroom.
    - b. Dried, stripped, sparged, or otherwise treated, within the sealed filter housing, to reduce the volume of solvent contained in the filter.
  6. A still, and any muck cooker, shall not exceed 75 percent of its capacity, or an alternative level recommended by the manufacturer. A still, and any muck cooker, shall cool to 100°F (38°C) or less before emptying or cleaning.
  7. Button and lint traps shall be inspected and cleaned each working day and the lint placed in a tightly sealed container.
  8. All parts of the dry cleaning system where solvent may be exposed to the atmosphere or workroom shall be kept closed at all times except when access is required for proper operation and maintenance.
  9. Wastewater evaporators shall be manually filled and operated to ensure that no visible liquid solvent or visible emulsion is allowed to vaporize. An evaporator shall be directly vented outside the facility unless a secondary phase separator and a liquid phase carbon adsorber are used to remove solvent from the wastewater. A secondary phase separator shall be equipped with a sight gauge (or solvent detector/alarm) and a drain valve. Equipment shall be maintained according to manufacturer's recommendations. As an alternative to evaporation, wastewater shall be properly stored and transported as hazardous waste in accordance with subsection 11.
  10. All waste from dry cleaning operations including solvent still residue; filter waste; solvent-laden lint; and used filtration cartridges must be maintained and transported in sealed non-reactive containers and shall be treated or disposed of as set forth in California State law regarding hazardous waste disposal as described in Title 22, Division 4.5 of the California Code of Regulations.
- 309.2 Leak check and repair requirements: The trained operator, or her/his designee, shall conduct and maintain an effective leak check monitoring and



repair program. The facility shall use a leak inspection checklist that includes the following components: hose and pipe connections, unions, couplings, valves, door gaskets, filter head gaskets, pumps, solvent base tanks, solvent and waste storage containers, water separators, filter sludge recovery units or muck cookers, distillation units and condensers, diverter valves, lint basket, lint storage, and cartridge filter housings. The trained operator, or her/his designee, shall record the status of each component on the checklist.

1. The trained operator, or her/his designee, shall inspect the dry cleaning system for liquid leaks on a weekly basis.
2. The trained operator, or her/his designee, shall inspect the dry cleaning system for vapor leaks on a weekly basis using one of the following techniques:
  - a. A halogenated-hydrocarbon detector,
  - b. A portable gas analyzer measuring 1 cm. away from the dry cleaning system according to ARB Test Method 21 (Section 94124, Title 17, of the California Code of Regulations), or
  - c. An alternative method approved by the APCO that meets provisions of Section 601.
3. Any liquid leak, or vapor leak that has been detected by the operator shall be noted on the checklist and repaired according to the requirements of this section. If the leak is not repaired at the time of detection, the leaking component shall be physically marked or tagged in a manner that is readily observable by a District inspector.
4. Any liquid leak, or vapor leak detected by the District, which has not been so noted on the checklist and marked on the leaking component of the dry cleaning system, shall constitute a violation of this section. For enforcement purposes, the District shall identify the presence of a vapor leak by determining solvent concentration:
  - a. With a portable analyzer measured 1 cm. away from the dry cleaning system according to ARB Test Method 21 (Section 94124, Title 17, of the California Code of Regulations) or
  - b. By an alternative method approved by the APCO that meets provisions of Section 601.
5. Any liquid leak or vapor leak shall be repaired immediately upon detection, unless one or both of the following apply:
  - a. If repair parts are not available at the facility, the parts shall be ordered within two working days of detecting such a leak. Such repair parts shall be installed within two working days after receipt. A facility with a leak that has not been repaired by the end of the 7th working day after detection shall not operate the dry cleaning equipment, until the leak is repaired, unless the District has granted the facility a leak-repair extension.
  - b. The APCO may grant a leak-repair extension to a facility, for a single period of 30 days or less, if the APCO finds that:
    - (1) The delay in repairing the leak could not have been avoided by action on the part of the facility,
    - (2) The facility used reasonable preventive measures and acted promptly to initiate the repair,
    - (3) The leak would not significantly increase exposure of solvent or other toxic compounds near the facility, and
    - (4) The facility is in compliance with all other requirements of this section and has a history of compliance.
6. Effective March 4, 2009, facilities using solvent must keep on the facility premises a spare set of gaskets for each machine, minimally comprised of the following 5 gaskets: loading door, still, lint trap, button trap, and water separator.
7. Effective March 4, 2009, facilities must keep on the facility premises a spare lint filter for each machine.

*(Amended March 4, 2009)*

**11-16-310 Environmental Training Requirements:** The prohibitions and/or requirements applicable to Perc dry cleaning facilities provided in Section 93109(i)(1), Title 17, of the California Code of Regulations, effective March 4, 2009, shall apply to any dry cleaning facility using Perc solvent. In addition:

- 310.1 A trained operator shall be the owner, the operator, or another employee of the facility, who successfully completes the initial course of an environmental training program to become a trained operator. Evidence of successful completion of the initial course shall be the original certificate record of completion issued pursuant to Section 93110, Title 17, of the California Code of Regulations. The trained operator shall be a full-time employee of the facility. One person cannot serve as the trained operator for two or more facilities simultaneously. The operator must be present at the facility when any dry cleaning equipment is in use.
- 310.2 Each trained operator shall successfully complete the refresher course of an environmental training program at least once every three years. Evidence of successful completion of each refresher course shall be the date of the course and the instructor's signature on the original certificate record of completion.
- 310.3 If the facility has only one trained operator and the trained operator leaves the employ of the facility, the facility shall:
1. Clearly enter the departure date of the trained operator into the facility records; and
  2. Obtain certification for a replacement trained operator within 15 days, provided, however, that:
  3. If the APCO determines that the initial course of an environmental training program is not reasonably available, the APCO may extend the certification period for a replacement trained operator until 1 month after the course is reasonably available.

*(Amended March 4, 2009)*

#### **11-16-400 ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS**

**11-16-401 Initial Notification:** The owner/operator shall provide the District with all of the following information, in writing by July 31, 2009 or prior to the commencement of dry cleaning operations, whichever comes later. The information shall be updated and resubmitted to the District prior to the installation or relocation of any dry cleaning machine:

- 401.1 The name(s) of the owner(s) and operator(s) of the facility,  
401.2 The facility name and location,  
401.3 Whether or not the facility is a co-residential or co-commercial facility,  
401.4 The number, types, makes, models, capacities, serial numbers and dates of manufacture and solvents used for all dry cleaning equipment, and  
401.5 All control systems including ventilation for each dry cleaning machine.  
401.6 Deleted March 4, 2009

*(Amended March 4, 2009)*

**11-16-402 Annual Reporting:** The requirements applicable to Perc dry cleaning facilities provided in Section 93109(k), Title 17, of the California Code of Requirements, effective March 4, 2009, shall apply to any dry cleaning facility using synthetic solvent. The District will determine compliance with this provision by requiring the owner/operator to maintain and submit an annual report. The facility owner or operator shall furnish to the District this annual report (as a part of the permit update questionnaire) and any additional written documentation requested by the District by the date specified by the District. The annual report shall include all of the following:

- 402.1 A copy of the record of completion of the environmental training program and the dates of employment for each trained operator.  
402.2 The total of the pounds of materials cleaned in the reporting period.  
402.3 The total volume (gallons) of solvent used for all solvent additions (solvent consumption) in the reporting period:  
1. Report the inventory of solvent at start of reporting period;

2. Report the inventory of solvent at end of reporting period;
  3. Report the total purchases of solvent for the reporting period;
  4. Solvent consumption equals the amount of solvent purchased plus the decrease in inventory (or minus the increase in inventory).
- 402.4 The total amount of solvent in waste received by licensed waste hauler or recycler in the reporting period:
1. Report the amount of still residue and the fraction of solvent in still residue;
  2. Report the number of cartridge and adsorptive cartridge filters and the amount of solvent per filter cartridge;
  3. Report the amount of other waste and the fraction of solvent in other waste;
  4. The total amount of solvent in waste equals the solvent in still residue plus the solvent in filter cartridges plus the solvent in other waste.
- 402.5 The average facility mileage, determined from solvent consumption within the reporting period, as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Total Pounds of Materials Cleaned}}{\text{Total Gallons of Solvent Used}}$$

- 402.6 The make, model, serial number, solvent(s) used and date of manufacture of each dry cleaning machine located within the facility.

*(Amended March 4, 2009)*

**11-16-403 Compliance Schedule:** Table 11-16-1 summarizes applicable compliance dates for this rule. New and replacement machines shall comply with applicable requirements upon commencement of operations. A facility shall comply with applicable provisions of this rule as follows:

- 403.1 Dates of compliance for equipment, operations, and maintenance:
1. March 4, 2009:
    - a. New or replacement machines using perchloroethylene, dry cleaning cabinets, and dip tanks prohibited.
    - b. Changes to water-repelling operational requirements apply (Section 308).
    - c. Environmental training requirements for existing Perc facilities (Section 310).
    - d. Changes to leak check and repair program; checklists (subsection 309.2).
    - e. Changes to other good operating practices, maintenance checklists (Section 309).
    - f. Continue regularly scheduled desorption of vapor adsorbers as applicable (subsection 309.1).
  2. July 1, 2009:
    - a. Prohibition against purchase of spotting solvent and/or solution containing any halogenated compound(s) including but not limited to trichloroethylene (TCE) and/or perchloroethylene (subsection 304.11).
  3. July 31, 2009:
    - a. Submit initial notification form to District (Section 401).
    - b. Keep required records, retain for annual reporting (Sections 501 and 402).
  4. December 31, 2009:
    - a. Any facility using perchloroethylene solvent must declare either:
      - 1) The facility's intention to convert to an alternative (non-Perc) dry cleaning method and the expected date of installation for the non-Perc equipment, or
      - 2) The facility's intention to cease operation and the expected facility shutdown date.
    - b. For conversions: The facility must submit to the District a completed application for Authority to Construct for the

appropriate permit or exemption for the non-Perc equipment the facility intends to install (section 404).

5. July 1, 2010:
  - a. Prohibition against use of spotting solvent and/or solution containing any halogenated compound(s) including but not limited to trichloroethylene (TCE) and/or perchloroethylene (subsection 304.12).
  - b. Co-residential perchloroethylene solvent facilities must cease operation of and remove from service their Perc solvent equipment (subsection 304.13).
  - c. All converted perchloroethylene solvent equipment must cease operation and be removed from service (subsection 304.14).
  - d. All perchloroethylene solvent machines with a date of manufacture prior to July 1, 1995 must cease operation and be removed from service (subsection 304.15).
  - e. After this date, all perchloroethylene solvent equipment with a date of manufacture after July 1, 1995 must cease operation and be removed from service as soon as the equipment reaches (15) fifteen years of age (subsection 304.15).
  - f. All perchloroethylene solvent equipment with an unknown date of manufacture must cease operation and be removed from service (subsection 304.15).
6. January 1, 2023:
  - a. All facilities must cease operation of and remove from service all Perc dry cleaning equipment, if not required to be removed from service before (subsection 304.16).

403.2 For compliance with Section 310, "Environmental Training Requirements", an alternative date of compliance shall apply if the District determines that the initial course of an environmental training program for solvent dry cleaning operations is not reasonably available.

1. For existing facilities in the District, if the initial course is not reasonably available by October 1, 1995, the alternative date of compliance for Section 310 shall be 6 months from the date the District determines that the initial course is reasonably available.
2. For each new facility in the District, if the initial course is not reasonably available within the period from 3 months prior to 2 months following commencement of operation, the alternative date of compliance for Section 310 only shall be 1 month from the date the District determines that the initial course is reasonably available.

*(Amended March 4, 2009)*

**11-16-404 Conversion from Perc to Non-Perc Dry Cleaning:** By December 31, 2009, any facility opting to convert from Perc solvent dry cleaning to an alternative dry cleaning method shall submit to the District a completed application for the appropriate permit or exemption.

*(Adopted March 4, 2009)*

## **11-16-500 MONITORING AND RECORDS**

**11-16-501 Recordkeeping:** The requirements applicable to Perc dry cleaning facilities provided in Section 93109(j), Title 17, of the California Code of Requirements, effective March 4, 2009, shall apply to any dry cleaning facility using synthetic solvent. The District will determine compliance with this provision by requiring the owner/operator to maintain records for the specified time period, beginning on March 4, 2009. These records, or copies thereof, shall be accessible at the facility at all times. All of the following records shall be retained for at least 5 years or until the next District inspection of the facility, whichever period is longer:

- 501.1 For each dry cleaning machine, a log showing the date and the pounds of materials cleaned per load.

- 501.2 Solvent consumption: Retain all purchase and delivery receipts for solvent indicating the volume in gallons. The total inventory of solvent on hand at a facility shall be recorded at the beginning and the end of the annual reporting period. For only those facilities with solvent tanks that are not directly filled by the solvent supplier upon delivery, the date(s) and gallons of solvent added to the solvent tank of each dry cleaning machine.
- 501.3 Waste Records: List the volume of waste recovered from solvent still or other cooker; the number and type of filter cartridges removed for disposal, the amount of other waste recovered; and the volume of water recovered and disposition (evaporation or disposal). Records must include dates of waste recovery, dates of filter changes, and hazardous waste disposal manifests (or cumulative annual statements from recycler/hauler).
- 501.4 The completed operation and maintenance checklists required by subsection 309.1 and the leak inspection checklists required by the subsection 309.2:
1. The operation and maintenance checklist shall include, at a minimum, the following requirements: temperature of chilled air at outlet of a refrigerated condenser; concentration of solvent in the drum at end of drying cycle where monitoring is required; times/dates of desorption for any vapor adsorber; pounds of materials and number of loads cleaned between desorptions; and the results of the weekly breakthrough check for vapor adsorbers. The amount (dry weight in pounds) of activated carbon or other adsorbent material contained in the vapor adsorber shall be posted on the equipment or noted on the vapor adsorber operation records.
  2. Records shall include dates of leak inspections performed; dates leaks were detected; description of leaks found: liquid leaks or vapor leaks; leaks that were not repaired at the time of detection, a record of the leaking component(s) of the dry cleaning system awaiting repair and the action(s) taken to complete the repair; and dates of final repair. The record shall include copies of purchase orders or other written records showing when the repair parts were ordered and/or service was requested.
- 501.5 For dry cleaning equipment installed after October 1, 1994, the manufacturer's operating manual for all components of the dry cleaning system including the abatement systems shall be retained for the life of the equipment.
- 501.6 The original record of completion for each trained operator shall be retained during the employment of that person. A copy of the record of completion shall be retained for an additional period of two years beyond the separation of that person from employment at the facility. The record shall clearly show the terms of employment for all trained operators.

*(Amended March 4, 2009)*

**11-16-502 Equipment Certification / Testing Requirements:** For a given design, a single test program shall be conducted to meet the specifications for any secondary control system (subsection 305.3.4); and any equivalent closed-loop recovery systems (subsection 305.1.5.a). The person or organization conducting the test program shall prepare a written test plan that describes, in detail, the dry cleaning machine and control systems being tested, the test protocol, and the test method. The testing methods shall comply with procedures found in Section 93109 (h), Title 17, California Code of Regulations or by an approved alternative test method provided written approval has been granted by the Executive Officer. All test plans and test results shall be made available to the District and the Executive Officer of the California Air Resources Board upon request and shall serve as certification material if standards required by this rule are met.

*(Amended March 4, 2009)*

**11-16-503 Requirements for Solvent Manufacturers:** The requirements applicable to Perc manufacturers provided in Subsections 93109.1(a) and (b), Title 17, of the California Code of Regulations, effective March 4, 2009, shall apply to any manufacturer of any

synthetic solvent. The District shall be substituted for "ARB" for purposes of subsection 93109.1(b) only.

*(Adopted March 4, 2009)*

- 11-16-504 Requirements for Solvent Distributors:** The requirements applicable to Perc manufacturers provided in Subsections 93109.2(a) and (b), Title 17, of the California Code of Regulations, effective March 4, 2009, shall apply to any distributor of any synthetic solvent. The District shall be substituted for "ARB" for purposes of subsection 93109.2(b) only.

*(Adopted March 4, 2009)*

## **11-16-600 MANUAL OF PROCEDURES**

- 11-16-601 Determination of Compliance -- Emissions:** Compliance with subsections 305.4.2.a, 305.4.2.b, 309.1.5.c, 309.1.5.d, 309.2.2.b, 309.2.2.c, and 309.2.4 shall be determined using the following Test Methods or procedures:

- 601.1 The Manual of Procedures, Volume IV, ST-31, or
- 601.2 EPA Reference Method 18 or EPA Reference Method 21 (40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A); ARB Test Method 21 (17 CCR, Section 94124), or ARB Method 422 (17 CCR, Section 94132).
- 601.3 An alternative test method may be used on a case-by-case basis provided that written approval has been granted by the APCO. Such approval shall be based upon demonstrated equivalency to the required test procedure.
- 601.4 A source shall be considered in violation of this rule if the applicable concentration or control efficiency measured by any of the applicable referenced test methods violates any standard of this rule.

*(Amended March 4, 2009)*

- 11-16-602 Determination of Compliance -- Air Velocity, Volumetric Flowrate, and Air Change Rate:** Compliance with subsections 305.4.2.a, 307.1.2, and 307.2.2 shall be determined using the following Test Methods or procedures:

- 602.1 Testing of Ventilation Systems (Section 9), Industrial Ventilation, A Manual of Recommended Practices, American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (Library of Congress # 62-12929),
- 602.2 The Manual of Procedures, Volume IV, ST-17, or
- 602.3 EPA Reference Method 2C (40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A).
- 602.4 An alternative test method may be used on a case-by-case basis provided that written approval has been granted by the APCO. Such approval shall be based upon demonstrated equivalency to the required test procedure.
- 602.5 A source shall be considered in violation of this rule if the applicable air velocity, volumetric flowrate, or air change rate measured by any of the applicable referenced test methods violates any standard of this rule.

**11-16-603 Test Plans and Reports:**

- 603.1 All test plans and protocols shall be submitted for approval to the District's Source Test Section at least 2 weeks prior to a test.
- 603.2 All test results and reports shall be submitted to the District's Source Test Section within 30 days of the testing period.

- 11-16-604 Analysis of Solvent Content of Water-repelling Solution and Other Liquid Materials:** Samples of water-repelling solution as specified in subsection 308.1, samples of waste or other liquid materials shall be analyzed as prescribed in the Manual of Procedures, Volume III, Method 37.

*(Amended March 4, 2009)*

- 11-16-605 Determination of Cancer Risk:** Determination of cancer risk for subsections 301.5 and 302.2.1 shall be conducted using the District's Health Risk Screening Analysis (HRSA) Guidelines.

*(Amended June 15, 2005)*

**Table 11-16-1 Perchloroethylene Compliance Schedule:**

<b>Table 11-16-1</b>	
<b>Date</b>	<b>Milestone</b>
<b>March 4, 2009</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. New or replacement machines using Perchloroethylene prohibited.</li> <li>b. Environmental training requirements for existing facilities.</li> </ul>
<b>July 1, 2009</b>	Prohibition against purchase of spotting solvent and/or solution containing halogens including, but not limited to trichloroethylene (TCE) and/or perchloroethylene.
<b>July 31, 2009</b>	Submit initial notification form to District.
<b>December 31, 2009</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. All facilities using perchloroethylene solvent must declare either:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Their intention to convert to an alternative (non-Perc) dry cleaning method and the expected date of installation for the non-Perc equipment, or</li> <li>(2) The date the dry cleaning facility will cease operation.</li> </ul> </li> <li>b. For conversions: submit to the District a completed application for Authority to Construct for the appropriate permit or exemption for the non-Perc equipment the facility intends to install.</li> </ul>
<b>July 1, 2010</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Prohibition against use of spotting solvent and/or solution containing halogens including, but not limited to trichloroethylene (TCE) and/or perchloroethylene.</li> <li>b. All co-residential facilities must cease operation of and remove from service their Perc dry cleaning equipment.</li> <li>c. All converted perchloroethylene solvent equipment must cease operation and be removed from service.</li> <li>d. All perchloroethylene solvent machines with a date of manufacture prior to July 1, 1995 must cease operation and be removed from service.</li> <li>e. All perchloroethylene solvent machines with an unknown date of manufacture must cease operation and be removed from service; and</li> <li>f. After this date, all perchloroethylene solvent equipment with a date of manufacture after July 1, 1995 must cease operation and be removed from service when the equipment reaches (15) fifteen years of age.</li> </ul>
<b>January 1, 2023</b>	All facilities must cease operation of and remove from service their Perc dry cleaning equipment.