§ 60.616 Reconstruction.

For purposes of this subpart “fixed capital cost of the new components,” as used in §60.15, includes the fixed capital cost of all depreciable components which are or will be replaced pursuant to all continuous programs of component replacement which are commenced within any 2-year period following October 21, 1983. For purposes of this paragraph, “commenced” means that an owner or operator has undertaken a continuous program of component replacement or that an owner or operator has entered into a contractual obligation to undertake and complete, within a reasonable time, a continuous program of component replacement.

§ 60.617 Chemicals affected by subpart III.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical name</th>
<th>CAS No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acetaldehyde</td>
<td>75–07–0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acetic acid</td>
<td>64–19–7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acetone</td>
<td>67–64–1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acetonitrile</td>
<td>75–05–8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acetophenone</td>
<td>98–86–2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acrolein</td>
<td>107–59–8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acrylic acid</td>
<td>79–10–7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acrylonitrile</td>
<td>107–13–1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthraquinone</td>
<td>84–65–1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzaldehyde</td>
<td>100–52–7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzoic acid, tech</td>
<td>65–85–0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,3-Butadiene</td>
<td>106–99–0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*CAS numbers refer to the Chemical Abstracts Registry numbers assigned to specific chemicals, isomers, or mixtures of chemicals. Some isomers or mixtures that are covered by the standards do not have CAS numbers assigned to them. The standards apply to all of the chemicals listed, whether CAS numbers have been assigned or not.

Source: 49 FR 73331, Sept. 21, 1984, unless otherwise noted.

§ 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 cleaning 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' 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 facility 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 subpart with the following exception. A dryer installed between December 14, 1982, and September 21, 1984, in a plant with an annual solvent consumption level of less than 17,791 liters (4,700 gallons), is exempt from the requirements of this subpart.


§ 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
§ 60.625 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, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 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 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.

§ 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.