

## SCHEDULE "J"

(Bylaw 3105)

### CODE OF PRACTICE FOR DRY CLEANING OPERATIONS BYLAW NO. 2922

#### 1.0 APPLICATION

- 1.1 This code of practice prescribes conditions governing the discharge of waste from dry cleaning operations directly or indirectly into a sewer connected to a sewerage facility.
- 1.2 The term "treatment works" in this code of practice means the works referred to in Section 2.4.

#### 2.0 DISCHARGE REGULATIONS

- 2.1 An operator of a dry cleaning operation must not discharge waste which, at the point of discharge into a sewer at any time, contains:
- (a) prohibited waste as set out in Schedule "A";
  - (b) restricted waste as set out in Schedule "B";
  - (c) wastewater containing tetrachloroethylene in concentrations greater than 0.10 milligrams per litre (mg/L);
  - (d) tetrachloroethylene-contaminated residue; or
  - (e) uncontaminated water, in quantities greater than 2.0 cubic metres per day, without prior authorization from the manager.
- 2.2 An operator of a dry cleaning operation must not discharge stormwater into a sewer without a valid waste discharge permit or authorization.
- 2.3 A dry cleaning operation may meet the requirements of Section 2.1 by collecting and transporting the wastewater or other substances specified in Section 2.1 from the dry cleaning operation for off-site waste management.
- 2.4 On or after January 1, 2004, an operator of a dry cleaning operation that discharges waste that has come in contact with tetrachloroethylene from a dry cleaning process into a sewer must, in addition to the dry cleaning machine's integral tetrachloroethylene-water separator, install and maintain the following treatment works:
- (a) a second tetrachloroethylene-water separator that recovers tetrachloroethylene from the wastewater exiting the integral tetrachloroethylene-water separator;
  - (b) an initial filter containing activated carbon that removes the tetrachloroethylene from the wastewater exiting the second tetrachloroethylene-water separator;
  - (c) a monitor-alarm that automatically shuts down the wastewater treatment and stops the discharge of wastewater containing tetrachloroethylene into the sewer when the initial filter becomes saturated with tetrachloroethylene; and
  - (d) a second filter containing activated carbon that removes tetrachloroethylene from the wastewater after it passes through the initial filter and past the monitor-alarm.

- 2.5 Where an operator of a dry cleaning operation installs the treatment works referred to in subsections 2.4(a) to (d), then the treatment works must be installed in the order in which they are set out in Section 2.4.
- 2.6 An operator of a dry cleaning operation who operates the tetrachloroethylene-water separators referred to in Section 2.4 must:
- (a) visually inspect all tetrachloroethylene-water separators on a daily basis to ensure that the level of tetrachloroethylene does not reach the wastewater outlet of the separators; and
  - (b) clean the tetrachloroethylene-water separators at least once every seven days or more frequently if required by the manufacturer. *(Bylaw 3350)*
- 2.7 When the level of the tetrachloroethylene referred to in subsection 2.6(a) reaches the wastewater outlet of the separator, an operator of a dry cleaning operation must:
- (a) cease operation to prevent the discharge of tetrachloroethylene from the tetrachloroethylene-water separator;
  - (b) clean the tetrachloroethylene-water separator in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations; and
  - (c) return the tetrachloroethylene from the separator to the solvent recovery system or collect and store it for off-site waste management.
- 2.8 An operator of a dry cleaning operation who installs the activated carbon filters referred to in subsections 2.4(b) and (d) must replace both the initial and second filter containing activated carbon at least once every 12 months and when one of the following occurs:
- (a) on or before reaching the manufacturer's or supplier's recommended expiry date; or
  - (b) when the monitor-alarm referred to in subsection 2.4(c) has been triggered; or
  - (c) analytical data using a method of analysis outlined in standard methods, or an alternative method of analysis approved by the manager, having a method detection limit of 0.01 mg/L tetrachloroethylene or lower, indicates that the concentration of tetrachloroethylene in the discharge from the second filter containing activated carbon is greater than, or equal to, 0.10 mg/L.
- 2.9 An operator of a dry cleaning operation must ensure that waste other than waste to which Section 2.4 of this code of practice applies, including waste from washrooms, staff coffee rooms, washing machines and change rooms, bypasses the treatment works.
- 2.10 An operator of a dry cleaning operation who installs treatment works referred to in Section 2.4 of this code of practice must:
- (a) equip the outlet from the treatment works with a monitoring point at a location upstream of the point of discharge of other waste;

- (b) install the monitoring point as described in subsection 2.10(a) of the same diameter as the treatment works outlet pipe so that the monitoring point opens in a direction at right angles to, and horizontal to, the flow in the sewer pipe and is controlled by a hose bib or a valve; and
- (c) locate the monitoring point so that it is readily and easily accessible at all times.

### **3.0 STORAGE AND CONTAINMENT**

- 3.1 An operator of a dry cleaning operation must ensure that all dry cleaning machines and treatment works are operated and stored using a tetrachloroethylene-impermeable spill containment system that will prevent any spilled material from entering a sewer.
- 3.2 An operator of a dry cleaning operation must store all new and used tetrachloroethylene, tetrachloroethylene-contaminated residue and untreated wastewater using a tetrachloroethylene-impermeable spill containment system that will prevent any spilled material from entering a sewer.
- 3.3 The containment systems identified in Sections 3.1 and 3.2 must encompass at least the entire surface under each dry cleaning machine, tank or other container containing tetrachloroethylene, wastewater or tetrachloroethylene-contaminated residue and be sufficient to hold at least 110% of the capacity of the largest tank, container or works within the containment system.
- 3.4 An operator of a dry cleaning operation equipped with a tetrachloroethylene-impermeable containment system must not have open drains within the containment area.
- 3.5 Drains located within the containment system must be sealed with tetrachloroethylene-resistant drain plugs.
- 3.6 An operator of a dry cleaning operation must not discharge stormwater from a containment system unless it has first been tested to confirm that such discharge will not breach Section 2.1 unless the operator has obtained a valid waste discharge permit or authorization under this bylaw.

### **4.0 SPILL RESPONSE PLANS**

- 4.1 An operator of a dry cleaning operation that is in operation on or before January 1, 2004 must prepare a spill response plan on or before July 1, 2004.
- 4.2 An operator of a dry cleaning operation commencing operation on or after January 1, 2004 must prepare a spill response plan within 30 days after commencing operation.
- 4.3 The spill response plan required under Sections 4.1 or 4.2 must be posted in a conspicuous location on the dry cleaning premises.
- 4.4 An operator of a dry cleaning operation must maintain the spill prevention and clean-up equipment and supplies identified in the spill response plan specified in Section 4.1 or 4.2 in stock and readily available for use at all times.
- 4.5 An operator of a dry cleaning operation must ensure that the spill prevention equipment and supplies identified in the spill response plan specified in Section 4.1 or 4.2 include

tetrachloroethylene-resistant drain plugs that are readily available to seal all floor drains into which tetrachloroethylene, wastewater or residue may enter in the event of a spill.

- 4.6 In the event of a spill, an operator of a dry cleaning operation must immediately carry out the spill response plan, when safe to do so, to prevent or discontinue the discharge of spilled material into a sewer.

## **5.0 RECORD KEEPING AND RETENTION**

- 5.1 An operator of a dry cleaning operation who installs one or more treatment works must keep a record at the dry cleaning operation of all inspection and maintenance activities for the treatment works, including the:
- (a) date of inspection or maintenance;
  - (b) description of inspection or maintenance conducted;
  - (c) amounts of activated carbon removed and replaced in the treatment works; and
  - (d) dates and volumes of material removed from the treatment works.
- 5.2 An operator of a dry cleaning operation must keep a record of all disposal or recycling services used for disposal or recycling of wastewater and tetrachloroethylene-contaminated residue, including the:
- (a) name, civic and postal address, and telephone number of each disposal or recycling company or facility used by the dry cleaning operation;
  - (b) type of material transferred to each company or facility;
  - (c) quantity of material transferred to each company or facility; and
  - (d) date of material transferred to each company or facility.
- 5.3 The records required under Sections 5.1 and 5.2 must be retained for a period of five years and must be available for inspection on request by an officer.