



Control of Exposure to Perchloroethylene in Commercial Drycleaning

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Hazard Controls

Control of Exposure to Perchloroethylene in Commercial Drycleaning

From the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

Definition of Hazard

Perchloroethylene (PERC) is the most commonly used dry cleaning solvent. PERC can enter the body through respiratory and dermal exposure. Symptoms associated with exposure include depression of the central nervous system; damage to the liver and kidneys; impaired memory; confusion; dizziness; headache; drowsiness; and eye, nose, and throat irritation. Repeated dermal exposure may result in dermatitis. NIOSH considers PERC a potential human carcinogen.

Description of Controls

To reduce exposure to drycleaning solvents, a comprehensive control approach should be followed involving engineering measures, work practices, and personal protection. Engineering measures are the preferred and most effective means of control and should generally be considered first.

Material Substitution

Technologies are available to reduce dramatically occupational exposures to PERC in the commercial dry cleaning industry. Alternative cleaning media, such as wet cleaning and petroleum-based solvents and machines, are available and effective. Several studies report that 30 to 70 percent of garments dry-cleaned using PERC can be wet cleaned satisfactorily while controlling fabric deterioration and shrinkage. For more information about Substitution, see NIOSH Publication No. 97-155.

Isolation

Large drycleaning companies should use satellite stores that do not perform dry cleaning on the premises. When possible, new shops should be located in stand-alone buildings to reduce the risk of contaminating adjacent apartment buildings or food stores.

Within shops, dry cleaning machines should be isolated from other work areas. Because the majority of PERC emissions originate at the machine, isolating employees from the dry cleaning machines will reduce exposures.

Machine Design

Loading and unloading the dry cleaning machine are the greatest sources of

worker exposure. Modern drycleaning machines with both a refrigerated condenser and carbon adsorber are available to reduce exposures dramatically during machine loading and unloading (Figure 1). They reduce full-shift PERC exposures to below 5 parts per million (ppm), save money in solvent costs, and permit easier compliance with safety, health, and environmental regulations. For more information about machine design, see NIOSH Publication No. 97-156.

Maintenance

Proper maintenance is important for reducing exposures and increasing the life and performance of the machine.

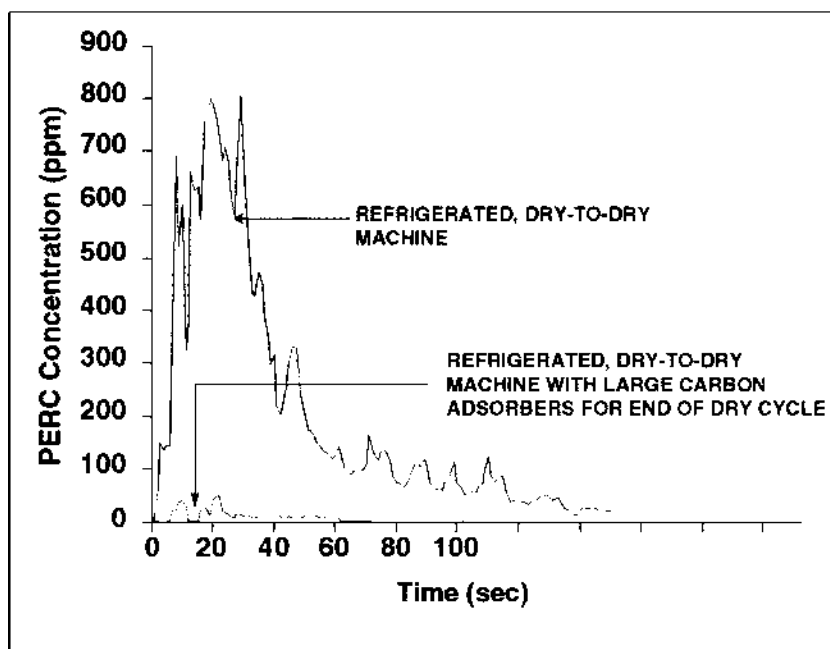


FIGURE 1

Operator exposure when loading or unloading a dry-to-dry, refrigerated, drycleaning machine vs. same machine with a retrofitted large, closed-loop, carbon adsorber used as a secondary vapor control system.

Maintenance should be done properly to prevent the performance of the dry cleaning machine from degrading, which might result in increased solvent exposures. Maintenance activities that are particularly important in reducing solvent exposures include ensuring vapor recovery systems are in good working order and checking for liquid and vapor leaks on equipment piping and ductwork and on the machine. When available, follow the maintenance recommendations from the manufacturer.

Workers should wear proper personal protective equipment (gloves, goggles, and respirators) to reduce exposures to PERC during maintenance activities.

Ventilation

Proper ventilation in the shop will control worker exposure to PERC and ensure thermal comfort. Ventilation control should be accomplished by capturing and removing the contaminant at or near the source (local ventilation) or by diluting the concentration of the contaminant before it reaches the worker's breathing zone (general ventilation). Local ventilation should be used in dry cleaning

shops to reduce worker exposure during machine loading and unloading and while performing maintenance. Dry cleaning machines with an integral exhaust system should have an inward air velocity through the loading door of 100 feet per minute (fpm) and should be passed through a control device containing activated carbon to recover solvent vapors. General ventilation should be used to add fresh air or remove air to dilute background PERC concentrations; a complete air change should occur in the work room every 5 minutes. For more information about ventilation, see NIOSH Publication No. 97-157.

Work Practices

Operators should not open the door of the dry cleaning machine while it is running. The drying period should not be cut short. The machine door should be closed except during loading and unloading. The operator should keep his or her head out of the machine and should stay as far away from the door during loading and unloading as possible. A tool with a long handle could be used to retrieve clothes at the back of the drum.

For More Information

To obtain more information about controlling this hazard or for information about other occupational health and safety issues, call NIOSH at 1-800-35-NIOSH (1-800-356-4674), or visit the NIOSH home page on the World Wide Web at <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/homepage.html>.

A NIOSH technical report, *Control of Health and Safety Hazards in Commercial Drycleaners: Chemical Exposures, Fire Hazards, and Ergonomic Risk Factors*, has been published on this subject. This document is one in a series of seven Hazard Controls concerning control of hazards in the dry cleaning industry that are available from NIOSH free upon request. *Applied Occupational and Environmental Hygiene* has also published information about PERC, in the drycleaning industry (see volume 11, issue 2, pages 125–134).

Acknowledgments

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