# Solvent and Product Cleaned Inventory

Dry Cleaning Machine Day Sheet

 CLEANERS - Branch

Day\_\_\_\_\_ :Date. \_\_\_ / \_\_\_200\_\_\_\_ :Week Number. \_\_\_\_\_\_

Load type	Weight Kg	Load count Number	Tank 1 solvent level LT	Clean Lint Screens & Button Trap	Comments
1 Darks Suits	12	1	100	Yes	Process No 2 09.20 am
2 Reds	9	2	100	x	Process No 3 ii.15 am
3 Lights/Med	12	3	100	Yes	Process No 2 01.45 pm
4 Darks	11	4	100	Yes	Process No 2 3.0 pm
5 Medium	12	5	100	Yes	Process No 13 with filter maintenance 3.45 pm
6 Reclean	4	6	100	х	Process No 9
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
Totals for day	60	6 loads	100		

## **Solvent and Product Cleaned Inventory**

Weekly Inventory Sheet: installations using PER machines only

Name of the premises Good Example Cleaners. Main Street, Manchester. MA2 6SE

Start date of week......06/03/06

Week Number (1-52)......10

Serial Number of machines	Weight of products cleaned (kg)	Initial stock of solvent in machine at start of this week (litres)	Solvent added to machine over this week (litres)	Final stock of solvent in machine at end of week (litres)
123 123 123	300	100	5	100
Totals	к <sub>д</sub> (A) 300	Litres (B)100	Litres (C)5	Litres (D)100

Still residues <b>raked</b> out (litres) and placed into the waste drum and will be sent for recovery or disposal (see note **)	Still residues <b>pumped</b> out (litres) into the waste drum and will be sent for recovery or disposal (see note **)			
Litres X 0.15	Litres X 0.6 For this example it is 4 x60% = 2.4			
Litres (E) N/A	Litres (F) 2.4			

Solvent Input(I1)		Machine- 100 Spare stock- 20  Total Stock- 120	P L U S	10	M I N U S	Machine- 100 Spare Stock- 25  Total Stock-125	M I N U S	2.4
Solvent input for week N <sup>o</sup>	H	Initial solvent stock at start of accounting period (B =120)	+	New Solvent purchased during the accounting period (C =10)	-	Final solvent stock at the end of the accounting period (D =125)	-	Solvent in waste sent for recovery (F =2.4)

### Solvent Input (Loss) for week 10 = <u>B 120</u> + <u>C 10</u> - <u>D 125</u> - <u>(F) 2.4</u> = <u>2.6 Litres</u> of solvent

#### Note \*\*

Measurement of weekly waste volume actually removed from the still may be calculated on the factor of the waste drum being filled over longer periods of time.

The entered volumes is then to be calculated by the total drum volume divided by the number of weeks in the period taken to fill.

### Annual Inventory Sheet: installations using PER machines only Name of the premises

Permit ref number.....

Date.....

Week number	Weight of products	Solvent Input (loss)		
(1-52)	cleaned for week (kg)	for week		
(	(A)	(litres)		
	(,,)	(1100)		
1	300	5.3		
2	295	3.9		
3	600	57		
4	595	6.3		
5	400	4.5		
6	615	59		
7	297	38		
8	310	4.8		
9	360	59		
10	300	2.8		
10	300	53		
12	205	3.0		
12	600	5.5		
14	505	6.2		
14	400	0.5		
15	400	4.5		
10	015	5.9		
10	297	3.8		
18	310	4.8		
19	360	5.9		
20	300	2.8		
21	300	5.3		
22	295	3.9		
23	600	5.7		
24	595	6.3		
25	400	4.5		
26	615	5.9		
27	297	3.8		
28	310	4.8		
29	360	5.9		
30	300	2.8		
31	300	5.3		
32	295	3.9		
33	600	5.7		
34	595	6.3		
35	400	4.5		
36	615	5.9		
37	297	3.8		
38	310	4.8		
39	360	5.9		
40	300	2.8		
41	300	5.3		
42	295	3.9		
43	600	5.7		
44	595	6.3		
45	400	4.5		
46	615	5.9		
47	297	3.8		
48	310	4.8		
49	360	5.9		
50	300	2.8		
51				
52		1		
	16288	105 56		
Totals	10200	195.50		
	A total in kg	G total in litres		

### Annual Spot Cleaning Correction Factor PERC machines only

#### Spot Cleaning - 10 litres or less consumed per annum: VOC containing spot remover

- · proprietary solvent borne purchased spot cleaning solutions, and/or
- solvent borne spot cleaning solutions made up from solvent other than the main dry cleaning fluid (PER).

The spot cleaning correction factor is 6.25 (litres) and is entered into calculation using the following table for annual consumptions.

PERC machines.

To do the calculation of how much product (textiles) you should have produced for the solvent you have lost, follow this guide which starts at the solvent you have consumed in column  ${\bf G}$  on the inventory sheet

Bring down the total solvent Input G into the installation machine for year from the previous page and add the volume of solvent borne spot chemicals.	6.25 litres in this column represents that: in this example less than 10 litres of solvent borne spot chemicals was used this year	Therefore the corrected solvent Input will be the total of <b>G+6.25</b>	Multiplied by 80 80kg/Litre	Gives you your product weight. This is what you should have produced for the solvent you have added to your installation.	Bring down the total product <b>A</b> This is what you have actually produced
<b>G</b> litres 195.56	+ 6.25 litres	201.81	X 80	= 16,144.8	16288

The example shows actual product = 16288. This is more than 16,144.8

### 16288 product ÷ 201.81 Litres consumed = 80.71 Kg per Litre

This example shows the installation meeting the requirement.