this chapter that receives construction and demolition waste and does not receive hazardous waste (defined in §261.3 of this chapter) or industrial solid waste (defined in §258.2 of this chapter) or municipal solid waste (as defined in §98.6) other than residential lead-based paint waste. A C&D waste landfill typically receives any one or more of the following types of solid wastes: Roadwork material, excavated material, demolition waste, construction/renovation waste, and site clearance waste.

*Destruction device* means a flare, thermal oxidizer, boiler, turbine, internal combustion engine, or any other combustion unit used to destroy or oxidize methane contained in landfill gas.

*Industrial waste landfill* means any landfill other than a municipal solid waste landfill, a RCRA Subtitle C hazardous waste landfill, or a TSCA hazardous waste landfill, in which industrial solid waste, such a RCRA Subtitle D wastes (nonhazardous industrial solid waste, defined in §257.2 of this chapter), commercial solid wastes, or conditionally exempt small quantity generator wastes, is placed. An industrial waste landfill includes all disposal areas at the facility.

*Solid waste* has the meaning established by the Administrator pursuant to the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C.A. 6901 *et seq.*).

*Working capacity* means the maximum volume or mass of waste that is actually placed in the landfill from an individual or representative type of container (such as a tank, truck, or roll-off bin) used to convey wastes to the landfill, taking into account that the container may not be able to be 100 percent filled and/or 100 percent emptied for each load.

[75 FR 66473, Oct. 28, 2010]

TABLE HH–1 TO SUBPART HH OF PART 98—EMISSIONS FACTORS, OXIDATION FACTORS AND METHODS

| Factor | Default value | Units |
|---|---|---|
| **DOC and k values—Bulk waste option** | | |
| DOC (bulk waste) | 0.20 | Weight fraction, wet basis. |
| k (precipitation plus recirculated leachate[a] <20 inches/year) | 0.02 | $yr^{-1}$ |
| k (precipitation plus recirculated leachate[a] 20–40 inches/year) | 0.038 | $yr^{-1}$ |
| k (precipitation plus recirculated leachate[a] >40 inches/year) | 0.057 | $yr^{-1}$ |
| **DOC and k values—Modified bulk MSW option** | | |
| DOC (bulk MSW, excluding inerts and C&D waste) | 0.31 | Weight fraction, wet basis. |
| DOC (inerts, e.g., glass, plastics, metal, concrete) | 0.00 | Weight fraction, wet basis. |
| DOC (C&D waste) | 0.08 | Weight fraction, wet basis. |
| k (bulk MSW, excluding inerts and C&D waste) | 0.02 to 0.057[b] | $yr^{-1}$ |
| k (inerts, e.g., glass, plastics, metal, concrete) | 0.00 | $yr^{-1}$ |
| k (C&D waste) | 0.02 to 0.04[b] | $yr^{-1}$ |
| **DOC and k values—Waste composition option** | | |
| DOC (food waste) | 0.15 | Weight fraction, wet basis. |
| DOC (garden) | 0.2 | Weight fraction, wet basis. |
| DOC (paper) | 0.4 | Weight fraction, wet basis. |
| DOC (wood and straw) | 0.43 | Weight fraction, wet basis. |
| DOC (textiles) | 0.24 | Weight fraction, wet basis. |
| DOC (diapers) | 0.24 | Weight fraction, wet basis. |
| DOC (sewage sludge) | 0.05 | Weight fraction, wet basis. |
| DOC (inerts, e.g., glass, plastics, metal, cement) | 0.00 | Weight fraction, wet basis. |
| k (food waste) | 0.06 to 0.185[c] | $yr^{-1}$ |
| k (garden) | 0.05 to 0.10[c] | $yr^{-1}$ |
| k (paper) | 0.04 to 0.06[c] | $yr^{-1}$ |
| k (wood and straw) | 0.02 to 0.03[c] | $yr^{-1}$ |
| k (textiles) | 0.04 to 0.06[c] | $yr^{-1}$ |
| k (diapers) | 0.05 to 0.10[c] | $yr^{-1}$ |
| k (sewage sludge) | 0.06 to 0.185[c] | $yr^{-1}$ |
| k (inerts e.g., glass, plastics, metal, concrete) | 0.00 | $yr^{-1}$ |
| **Other parameters—All MSW landfills** | | |
| MCF | 1. | |
| $DOC_F$ | 0.5. | |

| Factor | Default value | Units |
|---|---|---|
| F | 0.5. | |
| OX | 0.1. | |
| DE | 0.99. | |

[a] Recirculated leachate (in inches/year) is the total volume of leachate recirculated from company records or engineering estimates divided by the area of the portion of the landfill containing waste with appropriate unit conversions. Alternatively, landfills that use leachate recirculation can elect to use the k value of 0.057 rather than calculating the recirculated leachate rate.

[b] Use the lesser value when precipitation plus recirculated leachate is less than 20 inches/year. Use the greater value when precipitation plus recirculated leachate is greater than 40 inches/year. Use the average of the range of values when precipitation plus recirculated leachate is 20 to 40 inches/year (inclusive). Alternatively, landfills that use leachate recirculation can elect to use the greater value rather than calculating the recirculated leachate rate.

[c] Use the lesser value when the potential evapotranspiration rate exceeds the mean annual precipitation rate plus recirculated leachate. Use the greater value when the potential evapotranspiration rate does not exceed the mean annual precipitation rate plus recirculated leachate. Alternatively, landfills that use leachate recirculation can elect to use the greater value rather than assessing the potential evapotranspiration rate or recirculated leachate rate.

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## TABLE HH–2 TO SUBPART HH OF PART 98—U.S. PER CAPITA WASTE DISPOSAL RATES

| Year | Waste per capita ton/cap/yr | % to SWDS |
|---|---|---|
| 1950 | 0.63 | 100 |
| 1951 | 0.63 | 100 |
| 1952 | 0.63 | 100 |
| 1953 | 0.63 | 100 |
| 1954 | 0.63 | 100 |
| 1955 | 0.63 | 100 |
| 1956 | 0.63 | 100 |
| 1957 | 0.63 | 100 |
| 1958 | 0.63 | 100 |
| 1959 | 0.63 | 100 |
| 1960 | 0.63 | 100 |
| 1961 | 0.64 | 100 |
| 1962 | 0.64 | 100 |
| 1963 | 0.65 | 100 |
| 1964 | 0.65 | 100 |
| 1965 | 0.66 | 100 |
| 1966 | 0.66 | 100 |
| 1967 | 0.67 | 100 |
| 1968 | 0.68 | 100 |
| 1969 | 0.68 | 100 |
| 1970 | 0.69 | 100 |
| 1971 | 0.69 | 100 |
| 1972 | 0.70 | 100 |
| 1973 | 0.71 | 100 |
| 1974 | 0.71 | 100 |
| 1975 | 0.72 | 100 |
| 1976 | 0.73 | 100 |
| 1977 | 0.73 | 100 |
| 1978 | 0.74 | 100 |
| 1979 | 0.75 | 100 |
| 1980 | 0.75 | 100 |
| 1981 | 0.76 | 100 |
| 1982 | 0.77 | 100 |
| 1983 | 0.77 | 100 |
| 1984 | 0.78 | 100 |
| 1985 | 0.79 | 100 |
| 1986 | 0.79 | 100 |
| 1987 | 0.80 | 100 |
| 1988 | 0.80 | 100 |
| 1989 | 0.85 | 84 |
| 1990 | 0.84 | 77 |
| 1991 | 0.78 | 76 |
| 1992 | 0.76 | 72 |
| 1993 | 0.78 | 71 |
| 1994 | 0.77 | 67 |
| 1995 | 0.72 | 63 |
| 1996 | 0.71 | 62 |
| 1997 | 0.72 | 61 |
| 1998 | 0.78 | 61 |
| 1999 | 0.78 | 60 |
| 2000 | 0.84 | 61 |
| 2001 | 0.95 | 63 |
| 2002 | 1.06 | 66 |
| 2003 | 1.06 | 65 |
| 2004 | 1.06 | 64 |
| 2005 | 1.06 | 64 |
| 2006 | 1.06 | 64 |

EDITORIAL NOTE: At 75 FR 66474, October 28, 2010, Table HH–2 to subpart HH was amended; however, the amendment could not be incorporated as instructed.

## TABLE HH–3 TO SUBPART HH OF PART 98—LANDFILL GAS COLLECTION EFFICIENCIES

| Description | Landfill Gas Collection Efficiency |
|---|---|
| A1: Area with no waste in-place | Not applicable; do not use this area in the calculation. |
| A2: Area without active gas collection, regardless of cover type | CE2: 0%. |
| A3: Area with daily soil cover and active gas collection | CE3: 60%. |
| A4: Area with an intermediate soil cover, or a final soil cover not meeting the criteria for A5 below, and active gas collection. | CE4: 75%. |
| A5: Area with a final soil cover of 3 feet or thicker of clay and/or geomembrane cover system and active gas collection. | CE5: 95%. |
| Area weighted average collection efficiency for landfills | CEave1 = (A2*CE2 + A3*CE3 + A4*CE4 + A5*CE5)/(A2+A3+A4+A5). |