

§ 98.357

40 CFR Ch. I (7–1–13 Edition)

the destruction efficiency for the back-up destruction device (if present).

(9) For each anaerobic process from which some biogas is recovered, you must report the annual CH₄ emissions, as calculated by Equation II-6 of this subpart.

(e) The total mass of CH₄ emitted from all anaerobic processes from which biogas is not recovered (calculated in Equation II-3 of this subpart) and from all anaerobic processes from which some biogas is recovered (calculated in Equation II-6 of this subpart) using Equation II-7 of this subpart.

[75 FR 39767, July 12, 2010, as amended at 76 FR 73905, Nov. 29, 2011]

§ 98.357 Records that must be retained.

In addition to the information required by § 98.3(g), you must retain the calibration records for all monitoring equipment, including the method or manufacturer's specification used for calibration.

§ 98.358 Definitions.

Except as provided below, all terms used in this subpart have the same meaning given in the CAA and subpart A of this part.

Biogas means the combination of CO₂, CH₄, and other gases produced by the biological breakdown of organic matter in the absence of oxygen.

Ethanol production means an operation that produces ethanol from the fermentation of sugar, starch, grain, or cellulosic biomass feedstocks, or the

production of ethanol synthetically from petrochemical feedstocks, such as ethylene or other chemicals.

Food processing means an operation used to manufacture or process meat, poultry, fruits, and/or vegetables as defined under NAICS 3116 (Meat Product Manufacturing) or NAICS 3114 (Fruit and Vegetable Preserving and Specialty Food Manufacturing). For information on NAICS codes, see <http://www.census.gov/eos/www/naics/>.

Industrial wastewater means water containing wastes from an industrial process. Industrial wastewater includes water which comes into direct contact with or results from the storage, production, or use of any raw material, intermediate product, finished product, by-product, or waste product. Examples of industrial wastewater include, but are not limited to, paper mill white water, wastewater from equipment cleaning, wastewater from air pollution control devices, rinse water, contaminated stormwater, and contaminated cooling water.

Industrial wastewater treatment sludge means solid or semi-solid material resulting from the treatment of industrial wastewater, including but not limited to biosolids, screenings, grit, scum, and settled solids.

Wastewater treatment system means the collection of all processes that treat or remove pollutants and contaminants, such as soluble organic matter, suspended solids, pathogenic organisms, and chemicals from wastewater prior to its reuse or discharge from the facility.

TABLE II-1 TO SUBPART II OF PART 98—EMISSION FACTORS

Factors	Default value	Units
B ₀ —for facilities monitoring COD	0.25	Kg CH ₄ /kg COD
B ₀ —for facilities monitoring BOD ₅	0.60	Kg CH ₄ /kg BOD ₅
MCF—anaerobic reactor	0.8	Fraction.
MCF—anaerobic deep lagoon (depth more than 2 m)	0.8	Fraction.
MCF—anaerobic shallow lagoon (depth less than 2 m)	0.2	Fraction.

TABLE II-2 TO SUBPART II—COLLECTION EFFICIENCIES OF ANAEROBIC PROCESSES

Anaerobic process type	Cover type	Methane collection efficiency
Covered anaerobic lagoon (biogas capture)	Bank to bank, impermeable	0.975
	Modular, impermeable	0.70
Anaerobic sludge digester; anaerobic reactor	Enclosed Vessel	0.99