

Environmental Protection Agency

§ 98.360

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, in-

termediate 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

Subpart JJ—Manure Management

§ 98.360 Definition of the source category.

(a) This source category consists of livestock facilities with manure management systems that emit 25,000 metric tons CO₂e or more per year.

(1) Table JJ-1 presents the minimum average annual animal population by animal group that is estimated to emit 25,000 metric tons CO₂e or more per year. Facilities with an average annual animal population, as described in

§ 98.363(a)(1) and (2), below those listed in Table JJ-1 do not need to report under this rule. A facility with an annual animal population that exceeds those listed in Table JJ-1 should conduct a more thorough analysis to determine applicability.

(2) (i) If a facility has more than one animal group present (e.g., swine and poultry), the facility must determine if they are required to report by calculating the combined animal group factor (CAGF) using equation JJ-1: