

Environmental Protection Agency

§ 98.468

year thereafter up to the current reporting year, report the following information:

(1) The calendar year for which the following data elements apply.

(2) The quantity of waste (W_x) disposed of in the landfill (metric tons, wet weight) for the specified year for each waste stream identified in paragraph (b) of this section.

(3) For each waste stream, the degradable organic carbon (DOC_x) value (mass fraction) for the specified year and an indication as to whether this was the default value from Table TT-1 to this subpart, a measured value using a 60-day anaerobic biodegradation test as specified in § 98.464(b)(4)(i), or a value based on total and volatile solids measurements as specified in § 98.464(b)(4)(ii). If DOC_x was determined by a 60-day anaerobic biodegradation test, specify the test method used.

(e) Report the following information describing the landfill cover material:

(1) The type of cover material used (as either organic cover, clay cover, sand cover, or other soil mixtures).

(2) For each type of cover material used, the surface area (in square meters) at the start of the reporting year for the landfill sections that contain waste and that are associated with the selected cover type.

(f) The modeled annual methane generation (G_{CH_4}) for the reporting year (metric tons CH_4) calculated using Equation TT-1 of this subpart.

(g) For landfills without gas collection systems, provide:

(1) The annual methane emissions (*i.e.*, the methane generation (MG), adjusted for oxidation, calculated using Equation TT-6 of this subpart), reported in metric tons CH_4 .

(2) An indication of whether passive vents and/or passive flares (vents or flares that are not considered part of the gas collection system as defined in § 98.6) are present at this landfill.

(h) For landfills with gas collection systems, in addition to the reporting requirements in paragraphs (a) through (f) of this section, provide:

(1) The annual methane generation, adjusted for oxidation, calculated using Equation TT-6 of this subpart, reported in metric tons CH_4 .

(2) The oxidation factor used in Equation TT-6 of this subpart.

(3) All information required under 40 CFR 98.346(i)(1) through (7) and 40 CFR 98.346(i)(9) through (12).

[75 FR 39773, July 12, 2010, as amended at 76 FR 73909, Nov. 29, 2011; 78 FR 71980, Nov. 29, 2013]

§ 98.467 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, and all measurement data used for the purposes of paragraphs § 98.460(c)(2)(xii) or (xiii) or used to determine waste stream-specific DOC_x values for use in Equation TT-1 of this subpart.

[78 FR 71980, Nov. 29, 2013]

§ 98.468 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.

Construction and demolition (C&D) waste landfill means a solid waste disposal facility subject to the requirements of subparts A or B of part 257 of 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 (defined in § 98.6 of this part) 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.

Design capacity means the maximum amount of solid waste a landfill can accept. For the purposes of this subpart, for landfills that have a permit, the *design capacity* can be determined in terms of volume or mass in the most recent permit issued by the state, local, or Tribal agency responsible for regulating the landfill, plus any in-place waste not accounted for in the

most recent permit. If the owner or operator chooses to convert the design capacity from volume to mass to determine its design capacity, the calculation must include a site-specific density. If the design capacity is within 10 percent of the applicability threshold in §98.460(a) and there is a change in the production process that can reasonably be expected to change the site-specific waste density, the site-specific waste density must be redetermined and the design capacity must be recalculated based on the new waste density.

Industrial sludge means the residual, semi-solid material left from industrial wastewater treatment processes or wet air pollution control devices (e.g., wet scrubbers). *Industrial sludge* includes underflow material collected in primary or secondary clarifiers, settling basins, or precipitation tanks as well as dredged materials from wastewater tanks or impoundments. *Industrial sludge* also includes the semi-solid ma-

terials remaining after these materials are dewatered via a belt process, centrifuge, or similar dewatering process.

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

Waste stream means industrial solid waste material that is generated by a specific manufacturing process or client. For wastes generated at the facility that includes the industrial waste landfill, a waste stream is the industrial solid waste material generated by a specific processing unit at that facility. For industrial solid wastes that are received from off-site facilities, a waste stream can be defined as each waste shipment or group of waste shipments received from a single client or group of clients that produce industrial solid wastes with similar waste properties.

[75 FR 39773, July 12, 2010, as amended at 76 FR 73910, Nov. 29, 2011; 78 FR 71980, Nov. 29, 2013]

TABLE TT-1 TO SUBPART TT OF PART 98—DEFAULT DOC AND DECAY RATE VALUES FOR INDUSTRIAL WASTE LANDFILLS

Industry/Waste Type	DOC (weight fraction, wet basis)	k [dry climate ^a] (yr ⁻¹)	k [moderate climate ^a] (yr ⁻¹)	k [wet climate ^a] (yr ⁻¹)
Food Processing (other than industrial sludge)	0.22	0.06	0.12	0.18
Pulp and Paper (other than industrial sludge)	0.20	0.02	0.03	0.04
Wood and Wood Product (other than industrial sludge)	0.43	0.02	0.03	0.04
Construction and Demolition	0.08	0.02	0.03	0.04
Industrial Sludge	0.09	0.02	0.04	0.06
Inert Waste [<i>i.e.</i> , wastes listed in §98.460(c)(2)]	0	0	0	0
Other Industrial Solid Waste (not otherwise listed)	0.20	0.02	0.04	0.06

^aThe applicable climate classification is determined based on the annual rainfall plus the recirculated leachate application rate. Recirculated leachate application rate (in inches/year) is the total volume of leachate recirculated from company records or engineering estimates and applied to the landfill divided by the area of the portion of the landfill containing waste [with appropriate unit conversions].

- (1) Dry climate = precipitation plus recirculated leachate less than 20 inches/year
 - (2) Moderate climate = precipitation plus recirculated leachate from 20 to 40 inches/year (inclusive)
 - (3) Wet climate = precipitation plus recirculated leachate greater than 40 inches/year
- Alternatively, landfills that use leachate recirculation can elect to use the k value for wet climate rather than calculating the recirculated leachate rate.
- (1) Dry climate = precipitation plus recirculated leachate less than 20 inches/year.
 - (2) Moderate climate = precipitation plus recirculated leachate from 20 to 40 inches/year (inclusive).
 - (3) Wet climate = precipitation plus recirculated leachate greater than 40 inches/year.

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