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 materials 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.e.*, 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

[a] The 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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