$$\overline{X} = \frac{X_1 + X_2 \cdots + X_n}{n}$$

and the variance is calculated by:

$$s^2 = \frac{\left(X_1 - \overline{X}\right)^2 + \left(X_2 - \overline{X}\right)^2 \cdots + \left(X_n - \overline{X}\right)^2}{n-1}$$

where ''n'' denotes the number of observations in the set of data.

The t-test uses these data summary measures to calculate a t-statistic (t*) and a comparison t-statistic (t_c). The t* value is compared to the t_c value and a conclusion reached as to whether there has been a statistically significant change in any indicator parameter.

The t-statistic for all parameters except pH and similar monitoring parameters is:

$$t^* = \frac{X_m - \overline{X}_s}{\sqrt{\frac{S_m^{\ 2}}{n_m} + \frac{S_b^{\ 2}}{n_b}}}$$

If the value of this t-statistic is negative then there is no significant difference between the monitoring data and background data. It should be noted that significantly small negative values may be indicative of a failure of the assumption made for test validity or errors have been made in collecting the background data.

The t-statistic (t_c), against which t* will be compared, necessitates finding t_b and t_m from standard (one-tailed) tables where,

t_b=t-tables with ($n_b - 1$) degrees of freedom, at the 0.05 level of significance.

t_m=t-tables with ($n_m - 1$) degrees of freedom, at the 0.05 level of significance.

Finally, the special weightings W_b and W_m are defined as:

$$W_B = \frac{s_b^{\ 2}}{n_b} \quad \text{and} \quad W_m = \frac{s_m^{\ 2}}{n_m}$$

and so the comparison t-statistic is:

$$t_c = \frac{W_b t_b + W_m t_m}{W_b + W_m}$$

The t-statistic (t*) is now compared with the comparison t-statistic (t_c) using the following decision-rule:

If *t* is equal to or larger than* t_c, then conclude that there most likely *has been a significant increase* in this specific parameter. If *t* is less than* t_c, then conclude that most likely *there has not been a change* in this specific parameter.

The t-statistic for testing pH and similar monitoring parameters is constructed in the same manner as previously described except the negative sign (if any) is discarded and the caveat concerning the negative value is ignored. The standard (two-tailed) tables are used in the construction t_c for pH and similar monitoring parameters.

If t* is equal to or larger than t_c, then conclude that there most likely *has been a significant increase* (if the initial t* had been negative, this would imply a significant decrease). If t* is less than t_c, then conclude that there most likely has been no change.

A further discussion of the test may be found in *Statistical Methods* (6th Edition, Section 4.14) by G. W. Snedecor and W. G. Cochran, or *Principles and Procedures of Statistics* (1st Edition, Section 5.8) by R. G. D. Steel and J. H. Torrie.

STANDARD T—TABLES 0.05 LEVEL OF SIGNIFICANCE

Degrees of freedom	t-values (one-tail)	t-values (two-tail)
1	6.314	12.706
2	2.920	4.303
3	2.353	3.182
4	2.132	2.776
5	2.015	2.571
6	1.943	2.447
7	1.895	2.365
8	1.860	2.306
9	1.833	2.262
10	1.812	2.228
11	1.796	2.201
12	1.782	2.179
13	1.771	2.160
14	1.761	2.145
15	1.753	2.131
16	1.746	2.120
17	1.740	2.110
18	1.734	2.101
19	1.729	2.093
20	1.725	2.086
21	1.721	2.080
22	1.717	2.074
23	1.714	2.069
24	1.711	2.064
25	1.708	2.060
30	1.697	2.042
40	1.684	2.021

Adopted from Table III of ''Statistical Tables for Biological, Agricultural, and Medical Research'' (1947, R. A. Fisher and F. Yates).

[47 FR 32367, July 26, 1982]

APPENDIX V TO PART 264—EXAMPLES OF POTENTIALLY INCOMPATIBLE WASTE

Many hazardous wastes, when mixed with other waste or materials at a hazardous waste facility, can produce effects which are harmful to human health and the environment, such as (1) heat or pressure, (2) fire or explosion, (3) violent reaction, (4) toxic dusts, mists, fumes, or gases, or (5) flammable fumes or gases.

Below are examples of potentially incompatible wastes, waste components, and materials, along with the harmful consequences which result from mixing materials in one group with materials in another group. The list is intended as a guide to owners or operators of treatment, storage, and disposal facilities, and to enforcement and permit granting officials, to indicate the need for special precautions when managing these potentially incompatible waste materials or components.

This list is not intended to be exhaustive. An owner or operator must, as the regulations require, adequately analyze his wastes so that he can avoid creating uncontrolled substances or reactions of the type listed below, whether they are listed below or not.

It is possible for potentially incompatible wastes to be mixed in a way that precludes a reaction (e.g., adding acid to water rather than water to acid) or that neutralizes them (e.g., a strong acid mixed with a strong base), or that controls substances produced (e.g., by generating flammable gases in a closed tank equipped so that ignition cannot occur, and burning the gases in an incinerator).

In the lists below, the mixing of a Group A material with a Group B material may have the potential consequence as noted.

GROUP 1–A

Acetylene sludge
Alkaline caustic liquids
Alkaline cleaner
Alkaline corrosive liquids
Alkaline corrosive battery fluid
Caustic wastewater
Lime sludge and other corrosive alkalies
Lime wastewater
Lime and water
Spent caustic

GROUP 1–B

Acid sludge
Acid and water
Battery acid
Chemical cleaners
Electrolyte, acid
Etching acid liquid or solvent
Pickling liquor and other corrosive acids
Spent acid
Spent mixed acid
Spent sulfuric acid

Potential consequences: Heat generation; violent reaction.

GROUP 2–A

Aluminum
Beryllium
Calcium
Lithium
Magnesium
Potassium
Sodium
Zinc powder
Other reactive metals and metal hydrides

GROUP 2–B

Any waste in Group 1–A or 1–B

Potential consequences: Fire or explosion; generation of flammable hydrogen gas.

GROUP 3–A

Alcohols
Water

GROUP 3–B

Any concentrated waste in Groups 1–A or 1–B
Calcium
Lithium
Metal hydrides
Potassium
SO_2 Cl_2, $SOCl_2$, PCl_3, CH_3 $SiCl_3$
Other water-reactive waste

Potential consequences: Fire, explosion, or heat generation; generation of flammable or toxic gases.

GROUP 4–A

Alcohols
Aldehydes
Halogenated hydrocarbons
Nitrated hydrocarbons
Unsaturated hydrocarbons
Other reactive organic compounds and solvents

GROUP 4–B

Concentrated Group 1–A or 1–B wastes
Group 2–A wastes

Potential consequences: Fire, explosion, or violent reaction.

GROUP 5–A

Spent cyanide and sulfide solutions

GROUP 5–B

Group 1–B wastes

Potential consequences: Generation of toxic hydrogen cyanide or hydrogen sulfide gas.

GROUP 6–A

Chlorates
Chlorine
Chlorites
Chromic acid
Hypochlorites
Nitrates
Nitric acid, fuming
Perchlorates
Permanganates
Peroxides
Other strong oxidizers

GROUP 6–B

Acetic acid and other organic acids

Concentrated mineral acids
Group 2–A wastes
Group 4–A wastes
Other flammable and combustible wastes

Potential consequences: Fire, explosion, or violent reaction.

SOURCE: ''Law, Regulations, and Guidelines for Handling of Hazardous Waste.'' California Department of Health, February 1975.

[46 FR 2872, Jan. 12, 1981]

APPENDIX VI TO PART 264—POLITICAL JURISDICTIONS[1] IN WHICH COMPLIANCE WITH §264.18(a) MUST BE DEMONSTRATED

ALASKA

Aleutian Islands
Anchorage
Bethel
Bristol Bay
Cordova-Valdez
Fairbanks-Fort Yukon
Juneau
Kenai-Cook Inlet
Ketchikan-Prince of Wales
Kodiak
Lynn Canal-Icy Straits
Palmer-Wasilla-Talkeena
Seward
Sitka
Wade Hampton
Wrangell Petersburg
Yukon-Kuskokwim

ARIZONA

Cochise
Graham
Greenlee
Yuma

CALIFORNIA

All

COLORADO

Archuleta
Conejos
Hinsdale
Mineral
Rio Grande
Saguache

HAWAII

Hawaii

IDAHO

Bannock
Bear Lake
Bingham
Bonneville
Caribou
Cassia
Clark
Franklin
Fremont
Jefferson
Madison
Oneida
Power
Teton

MONTANA

Beaverhead
Broadwater
Cascade
Deer Lodge
Flathead
Gallatin
Granite
Jefferson
Lake
Lewis and Clark
Madison
Meagher
Missoula
Park
Powell
Sanders
Silver Bow
Stillwater
Sweet Grass
Teton
Wheatland

NEVADA

All

NEW MEXICO

Bernalillo
Catron
Grant
Hidalgo
Los Alamos
Rio Arriba
Sandoval
Sante Fe
Sierra
Socorro
Taos
Torrance
Valencia

UTAH

Beaver
Box Elder
Cache
Carbon
Davis
Duchesne
Emery
Garfield
Iron
Juab
Millard
Morgan
Piute
Rich
Salt Lake
Sanpete
Sevier
Summit
Tooele
Utah
Wasatch
Washington
Wayne
Weber

WASHINGTON

Chelan
Clallam
Clark
Cowlitz
Douglas
Ferry
Grant
Grays Harbor
Jefferson
King
Kitsap
Kittitas
Lewis
Mason
Okanogan
Pacific
Pierce
San Juan Islands
Skagit
Skamania
Snohomish
Thurston
Wahkiakum
Whatcom
Yakima

WYOMING

Fremont
Lincoln
Park
Sublette
Teton
Uinta
Yellowstone National Park

[46 FR 57285, Nov. 23, 1981; 47 FR 953, Jan. 8, 1982]

APPENDIXES VII–VIII TO PART 264 [RESERVED]

[1] These include counties, city-county consolidations, and independent cities. In the case of Alaska, the political jurisdictions are election districts, and, in the case of Hawaii, the political jurisdiction listed is the island of Hawaii.