

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 regula-

tions 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

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GROUP 3-B

Any concentrated waste in Groups 1-A or 1-B

- Calcium
- Lithium
- Metal hydrides
- Potassium
- SO₂, Cl₂, SOCl₂, PCl₃, CH₃ SiCl₃
- 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 JURISDICTIONS¹ IN WHICH COMPLIANCE WITH §264.18(a) MUST BE DEMONSTRATED

ALASKA

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

ARIZONA

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| Cochise | Greenlee |
| Graham | Yuma |

CALIFORNIA

All

COLORADO

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| Archuleta | Mineral |
| Conejos | Rio Grande |
| Hinsdale | Saguache |

HAWAII

Hawaii

IDAHO

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

MONTANA

- | | |
|------------|-----------------|
| Beaverhead | Lake |
| Broadwater | Lewis and Clark |
| Cascade | Madison |
| Deer Lodge | Meagher |
| Flathead | Missoula |
| Gallatin | Park |
| Granite | Powell |
| Jefferson | Sanders |

¹These 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.