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T63 Solvent recovery
T64 Stripping
T65 Sand filter
T66 Other (specify)

(d) Biological Treatment
T67 Activated sludge
T68 Aerobic lagoon
T69 Aerobic tank
T70 Anaerobic tank
T71 Composting
T72 Septic tank
T73 Spray irrigation
T74 Thickening filter
T75 Trickling filter
T76 Waste stabilization pond
T77 Other (specify)
T78–T79 [Reserved]

(e) Boilers and Industrial Furnaces
T80 Boiler
T81 Cement Kiln
T82 Lime Kiln
T83 Aggregate Kiln
T84 Phosphate Kiln
T85 Coke Oven
T86 Blast Furnace
T87 Smelting, Melting, or Refining Furnace
T88 Titanium Dioxide Chloride Process Oxidation Reactor
T89 Methane Reforming Furnace
T90 Pulping Liquor Recovery Furnace
T91 Combustion Device Used in the Recovery of Sulfur Values From Spent Sulfuric Acid
T92 Halogen Acid Furnaces
T93 Other Industrial Furnaces Listed in 40 CFR 260.10 (specify)

(f) Other Treatment
T94 Containment Building (Treatment)

3. Disposal
D79 Underground Injection
D80 Landfill
D81 Land Treatment
D82 Ocean Disposal
D83 Surface Impoundment (to be closed as a landfill)
D99 Other Disposal (specify)

4. Miscellaneous
X01 Open Burning/Open Detonation
X02 Mechanical Processing
X03 Thermal Unit
X04 Geologic Repository
X09 Other (specify)


APPENDIX IV TO PART 265—TESTS FOR SIGNIFICANCE

As required in §265.93(b) the owner or operator must use the Student’s t-test to determine statistically significant changes in the concentration or value of an indicator parameter in periodic ground-water samples when compared to the initial background concentration or value of that indicator parameter. The comparison must consider individually each of the wells in the monitoring system. For three of the indicator parameters (specific conductance, total organic carbon, and total organic halogen) a single-tailed Student’s t-test must be used to test at the 0.01 level of significance for significant increases over background. The difference test for pH must be a two-tailed Student’s t-test at the overall 0.01 level of significance.

The student’s t-test involves calculation of the value of a t-statistic for each comparison of the mean (average) concentration or value (based on a minimum of four replicate measurements) of an indicator parameter with its initial background concentration or value. The calculated value of the t-statistic must then be compared to the value of the t-statistic found in a table for t-test of significance at the specified level of significance. A calculated value of t which exceeds the value of t found in the table indicates a statistically significant change in the concentration or value of the indicator parameter.

APPENDIX II TO PART 265 [RESERVED]

APPENDIX III TO PART 265—EPA INTERIM PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Maximum level (mg/l)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arsenic</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barium</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadmium</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chromium</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluoride</td>
<td>1.4–2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mercury</td>
<td>0.002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitrate (as N)</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selenium</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endrin</td>
<td>0.0002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lindane</td>
<td>0.004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methoxychlor</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxaphene</td>
<td>0.005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,4-D</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,4,5-TP  Silver</td>
<td>0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radium</td>
<td>5 pCi/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross Alpha</td>
<td>15 pCi/l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross Beta</td>
<td>4 millei/yr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turbidity</td>
<td>1/TU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coliform Bacteria</td>
<td>1/100 ml</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[Comment: Turbidity is applicable only to surface water supplies.]

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Formulae for calculation of the t-statistic and tables for t-test of significance can be found in most introductory statistics texts.

APPENDIX V TO PART 265—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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group 1–A</th>
<th>Group 1–B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acetylene sludge</td>
<td>Acid sludge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alkaline caustic liquids</td>
<td>Acid and water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alkaline cleaner</td>
<td>Battery acid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alkaline corrosive liquids</td>
<td>Chemical cleaners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alkaline corrosive battery fluid</td>
<td>Electrolyte, acid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caustic wastewater</td>
<td>Etching acid liquid or solvent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lime sludge and other corrosive alkalis</td>
<td>Picking liquor and other corrosive acids</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lime wastewater</td>
<td>Spent acid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lime and water</td>
<td>Spent mixed acid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spent caustic</td>
<td>Spent sulfuric acid</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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