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>Silver</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfate</td>
<td>0.0002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lindane</td>
<td>0.004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methoxychloride</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tosaphene</td>
<td>0.0005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,4-D</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,4,6-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 millicurie/yr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turbidity</td>
<td>1/100 µU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Alkalinity</td>
<td>1/100 mg/l</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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 significantly 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.

Formulas 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