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40 CFR Ch. I (7-1-10 Edition)

- 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
 - X99 Other (specify)

[45 FR 33232, May 19, 1980, as amended at 59 FR 13892, Mar. 24, 1994; 71 FR 40276, July 14, 2006]

APPENDIX II TO PART 265 [RESERVED]

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

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

[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 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.

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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.

Group 1-A	Group 1-B
Acetylene sludge Alkaline caustic liquids Alkaline cleaner Alkaline corrosive liquids Alkaline corrosive battery fluid Caustic wastewater Lime sludge and other corrosive alkalis Lime wastewater Lime and water Spent caustic	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	Group 2-B
Aluminum Beryllium Calcium Lithium Magnesium Potassium Sodium Zinc powder Other reactive metals and metal hydrides	Any waste in Group 1-A or 1-B

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

Group 3-A	Group 3-B
Alcohols Water	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	Group 4-B
Alcohols Aldehydes Halogenated hydrocarbons Nitrated hydrocarbons Unsaturated hydrocarbons Other reactive organic compounds and solvents	Concentrated Group 1-A or 1-B wastes Group 2-A wastes

Potential consequences: Fire, explosion, or violent reaction.

Group 5-A	Group 5-B
Spent cyanide and sulfide solutions	Group 1-B wastes

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

Group 6-A	Group 6-B
Chlorates Chlorine Chlorites Chromic acid	Acetic acid and other organic acids Concentrated mineral acids Group 2-A wastes Group 4-A wastes