AUTHENTICATED
U.S. GOVERNMENT
INFORMATION
GPO

units must meet all of the requirements specified in subparts G and H of this part, except that the owner or operator may defer closure of the unit as long as it remains in service as a munitions or explosives magazine or storage unit.

(b) If, after removing or decontaminating all residues and making all reasonable efforts to effect removal or decontamination of contaminated components, subsoils, structures, and equipment as required in paragraph (a) of this section, the owner or operator finds that not all contaminated subsoils can be practicably removed or decontaminated, he or she must close the facility and perform post-closure care in accordance with the closure and post-closure requirements that apply to landfills (40 CFR 264.310).

APPENDICES TO PART 265

APPENDIX I TO PART 265—RECORDKEEPING INSTRUCTIONS

The recordkeeping provisions of §265.73 specify that an owner or operator must keep a written operating record at his facility. This appendix provides additional instructions for keeping *portions* of the operating record. See §265.73(b) for additional recordkeeping requirements.

The following information must be recorded, as it becomes available, and maintained in the operating record until closure of the facility in the following manner:

Records of each hazardous waste received, treated, stored, or disposed of at the facility which include the following:

(1) A description by its common name and the EPA Hazardous Waste Number(s) from part 261 of this chapter which apply to the waste. The waste description also must include the waste's physical form, i.e., liquid, sludge, solid, or contained gas. If the waste is not listed in part 261, subpart D, of this chapter, the description also must include the process that produced it (for example, solid filter cake from production of _____, EPA Hazardous Waste Number W051).

Each hazardous waste listed in part 261, subpart D, of this chapter, and each hazardous waste characteristic defined in part 261, subpart C, of this chapter, has a four-digit EPA Hazardous Waste Number assigned to it. This number must be used for recordkeeping and reporting purposes. Where a hazardous waste contains more than one listed hazardous waste, or where more than one hazardous waste characteristic applies to the waste, the waste description must include all applicable EPA Hazardous Waste Numbers.

(2) The estimated or manifest-reported weight, or volume and density, where applicable, in one of the units of measure specified in Table 1; and

TABLE 1

Unit of measure	Code [1]
Gallons	G
Gallons per Hour	E
Gallons per Day	U
Liters	L
Liters Per Hour	H
Liters Per Day	V
Short Tons Per Hour	D
Metric Tons Per Hour	W
Short Tons Per Day	N
Metric Tons Per Day	S
Pounds Per Hour	J
Kilograms Per Hour	R
Cubic Yards	Y
Cubic Meters	C
Acres	B
Acre-feet	A
Hectares	Q
Hectare-meter	F
Btu's per Hour	I

[1] Single digit symbols are used here for data processing purposes.

(3) The method(s) (by handling code(s) as specified in Table 2) and date(s) of treatment, storage, or disposal.

TABLE 2.—HANDLING CODES FOR TREATMENT, STORAGE AND DISPOSAL METHODS

Enter the handling code(s) listed below that most closely represents the technique(s) used at the facility to treat, store or dispose of each quantity of hazardous waste received.

1. Storage

S01 Container (barrel, drum, etc.)
S02 Tank
S03 Waste Pile
S04 Surface Impoundment
S05 Drip Pad
S06 Containment Building (Storage)
S99 Other Storage (specify)

2. Treatment

(a) Thermal Treatment—

T06 Liquid injection incinerator
T07 Rotary kiln incinerator
T08 Fluidized bed incinerator
T09 Multiple hearth incinerator
T10 Infrared furnace incinerator
T11 Molten salt destructor
T12 Pyrolysis
T13 Wet Air oxidation
T14 Calcination
T15 Microwave discharge
T18 Other (specify)

(b) Chemical Treatment—

T19 Absorption mound
T20 Absorption field
T21 Chemical fixation

T22 Chemical oxidation
T23 Chemical precipitation
T24 Chemical reduction
T25 Chlorination
T26 Chlorinolysis
T27 Cyanide destruction
T28 Degradation
T29 Detoxification
T30 Ion exchange
T31 Neutralization
T32 Ozonation
T33 Photolysis
T34 Other (specify)

(c) Physical Treatment—

(1) Separation of components

T35 Centrifugation
T36 Clarification
T37 Coagulation
T38 Decanting
T39 Encapsulation
T40 Filtration
T41 Flocculation
T42 Flotation
T43 Foaming
T44 Sedimentation
T45 Thickening
T46 Ultrafiltration
T47 Other (specify)

(2) Removal of Specific Components

T48 Absorption-molecular sieve
T49 Activated carbon
T50 Blending
T51 Catalysis
T52 Crystallization
T53 Dialysis
T54 Distillation
T55 Electrodialysis
T56 Electrolysis
T57 Evaporation
T58 High gradient magnetic separation
T59 Leaching
T60 Liquid ion exchange
T61 Liquid-liquid extraction
T62 Reverse osmosis
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 Tricking filter
T76 Waste stabilization pond
T77 Other (specify)
T78 [Reserved]
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 (Subpart X)

X01 Open Burning/Open Detonation
X02 Mechanical Processing
X03 Thermal Unit
X04 Geologic Repository
X99 Other Subpart X (specify)

[45 FR 33232, May 19, 1980, as amended at 59 FR 13892, Mar. 24, 1994]

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/1
Gross Alpha	15 pCi/1
Gross Beta	4 millirem/yr
Turbidity	1/TU
Coliform Bacteria	1/100 ml

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

AUTHENTICATED
U.S. GOVERNMENT
INFORMATION
GPO

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.

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	Acid sludge
Akaline caustic liquids	Acid and water
Alkaline cleaner	Battery acid
Alkaline corrosive liquids	Chemical cleaners
Alkaline corrosive battery fluid	Electrolyte, acid
Caustic wastewater	Etching acid liquid or solvent
Lime sludge and other corrosive alkalines	
Lime wastewater	Pickling liquor and other corrosive acids
Lime and water	Spent acid
Spent caustic	Spent mixed acid
	Spent sulfuric acid

Potential consequences: Heat generation; violent reaction.

Group 2–A	Group 2–B
Aluminum	Any waste in Group 1–A or 1–B
Beryllium	
Calcium	
Lithium	
Magnesium	
Potassium	
Sodium	
Zinc powder	
Other reactive metals and metal hydrides	

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

Group 3–A	Group 3–B
Alcohols	Any concentrated waste in Groups 1–A or 1–B
Water	Calcium
	Lithium
	Metal hydrides
	Potassium
	SO_2Cl_2, $SOCl_2$, PCl_3, CH_3SiCl_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	Concentrated Group 1–A or 1–B wastes
Aldehydes	Group 2–A wastes
Halogenated hydrocarbons	
Nitrated hydrocarbons	
Unsaturated hydrocarbons	
Other reactive organic compounds and solvents	

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	Acetic acid and other organic acids
Chlorine	Concentrated mineral acids
Chlorites	Group 2–A wastes
Chromic acid	Group 4–A wastes
Hyphochlorites	Other flammable and combustible wastes
Nitrates	
Nitric acid, fuming	
Perchlorates	
Permanganates	
Peroxides	
Other strong oxidizers	

Potential consequences: Fire, explosion, or violent reaction.

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

APPENDIX VI TO PART 265—COMPOUNDS WITH HENRY'S LAW CONSTANT LESS THAN 0.1 Y/X

Compound name	CAS No.
Acetaldol	107–89–1
Acetamide	60–35–5
2-Acetylaminofluorene	53–96–3
3-Acetyl-5-hydroxypiperidine.	
3-Acetylpiperidine	618–42–8
1-Acetyl-2-thiourea	591–08–2
Acrylamide	79–06–1
Acrylic acid	79–10–7
Adenine	73–24–5
Adipic acid	124–04–9
Adiponitrile	111–69–3
Alachlor	15972–60–8
Aldicarb	116–06–3
Ametryn	834–12–8
4-Aminobiphenyl	92–67–1
4-Aminopyridine	504–24–5
Aniline	62–53–3
o-Anisidine	90–04–0
Anthraquinone	84–65–1
Atrazine	1912–24–9
Benzenearsonic acid	98–05–5
Benzenesulfonic acid	98–11–3
Benzidine	92–87–5
Benzo(a)anthracene	56–55–3
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	207–08–9
Benzoic acid	65–85–0
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	191–24–2
Benzo(a)pyrene	50–32–8
Benzyl alcohol	100–51–6
gamma-BHC	58–89–9
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	117–81–7
Bromochloromethyl acetate.	
Bromoxynil	1689–84–5
Butyric acid	107–92–6
Caprolactam (hexahydro-2H-azepin-2-one)	105–60–2
Catechol (o-dihydroxybenzene)	120–80–9
Cellulose	9004–34–6
Cell wall.	
Chlorhydrin (3-Chloro-1,2-propanediol)	96–24–2
Chloroacetic acid	79–11–8
2-Chloroacetophenone	93–76–5
p-Chloroaniline	106–47–8
p-Chlorobenzophenone	134–85–0

Compound name	CAS No.
Chlorobenzilate	510-15-6
p-Chloro-m-cresol (6-chloro-m-cresol)	59-50-7
3-Chloro-2,5-diketopyrrolidine.	
Chloro-1,2-ethane diol.	
4-Chlorophenol	106-48-9
Chlorophenol polymers (2-chlorophenol & 4-chlorophenol)	95-57-8 & 106-48-9
1-(o-Chlorophenyl)thiourea	5344-82-1
Chrysene	218-01-9
Citric acid	77-92-9
Creosote	8001-58-9
m-Cresol	108-39-4
o-Cresol	95-48-7
p-Cresol	106-44-5
Cresol (mixed isomers)	1319-77-3
4-Cumylphenol	27576-86
Cyanide	57-12-5
4-Cyanomethyl benzoate.	
Diazinon	333-41-5
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	53-70-3
Dibutylphthalate	84-74-2
2,5-Dichloroaniline (N,N'-dichloroaniline)	95-82-9
2,6-Dichlorobenzonitrile11	1194-65-6
2,6-Dichloro-4-nitroaniline	99-30-9
2,5-Dichlorophenol	333-41-5
3,4-Dichlorotetrahydrofuran	3511-19
Dichlorvos (DDVP)	62737
Diethanolamine	111-42-2
N,N-Diethylaniline	91-66-7
Diethylene glycol	111-46-6
Diethylene glycol dimethyl ether (dimethyl Carbitol)	111-96-6
Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether (butyl Carbitol)	112-34-5
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate (Carbitol acetate)	112-15-2
Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether (Carbitol Cellosolve)	111-90-0
Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether (methyl Carbitol)	111-77-3
N,N'-Diethylhydrazine	1615-80-1
Diethyl (4-methylumbelliferyl) thionophosphate	299-45-6
Diethyl phosphorothioate	126-75-0
N,N'-Diethylpropionamide	15299-99-7
Dimethoate	60-51-5
2,3-Dimethoxystrychnidin-10-one	357-57-3
4-Dimethylaminoazobenzene	60-11-7
7,12-Dimethylbenz(a)anthracene	57-97-6
3,3-Dimethylbenzidine	119-93-7
Dimethylcarbamoyl chloride	79-44-7
Dimethyldisulfide	624-92-0
Dimethylformamide	68-12-2
1,1-Dimethylhydrazine	57-14-7
Dimethylphthalate	131-11-3
Dimethylsulfone	67-71-0
Dimethylsulfoxide	67-68-5
4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol	534-52-1
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	122-66-7
Dipropylene glycol (1,1'-oxydi-2-propanol)	110-98-5
Endrin	72-20-8
Epinephrine	51-43-4
mono-Ethanolamine	141-43-5
Ethyl carbamate (urethane)	5-17-96
Ethylene glycol	107-21-1
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether (butyl Cellosolve)	111-76-2
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether (Cellosolve)	110-80-5
Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate (Cellosolve acetate)	111-15-9
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether (methyl Cellosolve)	109-86-4
Ethylene glycol monophenyl ether (phenyl Cellosolve)	122-99-6
Ethylene glycol monopropyl ether (propyl Cellosolve)	2807-30-9
Ethylene thiourea (2-imidazolidinethione)	9-64-57
4-Ethylmorpholine	100-74-3
3-Ethylphenol	620-17-7
Fluoroacetic acid, sodium salt	62-74-8
Formaldehyde	50-00-0
Formamide	75-12-7
Formic acid	64-18-6
Fumaric acid	110-17-8
Glutaric acid	110-94-1

Compound name	CAS No.
Glycerin (Glycerol)	56–81–5
Glycidol	556–52–5
Glycinamide	598–41–4
Glyphosate	1071–83–6
Guthion	86–50–0
Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate (1,6-diisocyanatohexane)	822–06–0
Hexamethyl phosphoramide	680–31–9
Hexanoic acid	142–62–1
Hydrazine	302–01–2
Hydrocyanic acid	74–90–8
Hydroquinone	123–31–9
Hydroxy-2-propionitrile (hydracrylonitrile)	109–78–4
Indeno (1,2,3-cd) pyrene	193–39–5
Lead acetate	301–04–2
Lead subacetate (lead acetate, monobasic)	1335–32–6
Leucine	61–90–5
Malathion	121–75–5
Maleic acid	110–16–7
Maleic anhydride	108–31–6
Mesityl oxide	141–79–7
Methane sulfonic acid	75–75–2
Methomyl	16752–77–5
p-Methoxyphenol	150–76–5
Methyl acrylate	96–33–3
4,4'-Methylene-bis-(2-chloroaniline)	101–14–4
4,4'-Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate (diphenyl methane diisocyanate)	101–68–8
4,4'-Methylenedianiline	101–77–9
Methylene diphenylamine (MDA).	
5-Methylfurfural	620–02–0
Methylhydrazine	60–34–4
Methyliminoacetic acid.	
Methyl methane sulfonate	66–27–3
1-Methyl-2-methoxyaziridine.	
Methylparathion	298–00–0
Methyl sulfuric acid (sulfuric acid, dimethyl ester)	77–78–1
4-Methylthiophenol	106–45–6
Monomethylformamide (N-methylformamide)	123–39–7
Nabam	142–59–6
alpha-Naphthol	90–15–3
beta-Naphthol	135–19–3
alpha-Naphthylamine	134–32–7
beta-Naphthylamine	91–59–8
Neopentyl glycol (dimethylolpropane)	126–30–7
Niacinamide	98–92–0
o-Nitroaniline	88–74–4
Nitroglycerin	55–63–0
2-Nitrophenol	88–75–5
4-Nitrophenol	100–02–7
N-Nitrosodimethylamine	62–75–9
Nitrosoguanidine	674–81–7
N-Nitroso-n-methylurea	684–93–5
N-Nitrosomorpholine (4-nitrosomorpholine)	59–89–2
Oxalic acid	144–62–7
Parathion	56–38–2
Pentaerythritol	115–77–5
Phenacetin	62–44–2
Phenol	108–95–2
Phenylacetic acid	103–82–2
m-Phenylene diamine	108–45–2
o-Phenylene diamine	95–54–5
p-Phenylene diamine	106–50–3
Phenyl mercuric acetate	62–38–4
Phorate	298–02–2
Phthalic anhydride	85–44–9
alpha-Picoline (2-methyl pyridine)	109–06–8
1,3-Propane sultone	1120–71–4
beta-Propiolactone	57–57–8
Proporur (Baygon).	
Propylene glycol	57–55–6
Pyrene	129–00–0
Pyridinium bromide	39416–48–3
Quinoline	91–22–5
Quinone (p-benzoquinone)	106–51–4
Resorcinol	108–46–3

Compound name	CAS No.
Simazine	122-34-9
Sodium acetate	127-09-3
Sodium formate	141-53-7
Strychnine	57-24-9
Succinic acid	110-15-6
Succinimide	123-56-8
Sulfanilic acid	121-47-1
Terephthalic acid	100-21-0
Tetraethyldithiopyrophosphate	3689-24-5
Tetraethylenepentamine	112-57-2
Thiofanox	39196-18-4
Thiosemicarbazide	79-19-6
2,4-Toluenediamine	95-80-7
2,6-Toluenediamine	823-40-5
3,4-Toluenediamine	496-72-0
2,4-Toluene diisocyanate	584-84-9
p-Toluic acid	99-94-5
m-Toluidine	108-44-1
1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane	76-13-1
Triethanolamine	102-71-6
Triethylene glycol dimethyl ether.	
Tripropylene glycol	24800-44-0
Warfarin	81-81-2
3,4-Xylenol (3,4-dimethylphenol)	95-65-8

[62 FR 64668, Dec. 8, 1997]