

(1) *Earth-covered magazines.* Earth-covered magazines must be:

(i) Constructed of waterproofed, reinforced concrete or structural steel arches, with steel doors that are kept closed when not being accessed;

(ii) Designed and constructed:

(A) To be of sufficient strength and thickness to support the weight of any explosives or munitions stored and any equipment used in the unit;

(B) To provide working space for personnel and equipment in the unit; and

(C) To withstand movement activities that occur in the unit; and

(iii) Located and designed, with walls and earthen covers that direct an explosion in the unit in a safe direction, so as to minimize the propagation of an explosion to adjacent units and to minimize other effects of any explosion.

(2) *Above-ground magazines.* Above-ground magazines must be located and designed so as to minimize the propagation of an explosion to adjacent units and to minimize other effects of any explosion.

(3) *Outdoor or open storage areas.* Outdoor or open storage areas must be located and designed so as to minimize the propagation of an explosion to adjacent units and to minimize other effects of any explosion.

(c) Hazardous waste munitions and explosives must be stored in accordance with a Standard Operating Procedure specifying procedures to ensure safety, security, and environmental protection. If these procedures serve the same purpose as the security and inspection requirements of 40 CFR 265.14, the preparedness and prevention procedures of 40 CFR part 265, subpart C, and the contingency plan and emergency procedures requirements of 40 CFR part 265, subpart D, then these procedures will be used to fulfill those requirements.

(d) Hazardous waste munitions and explosives must be packaged to ensure safety in handling and storage.

(e) Hazardous waste munitions and explosives must be inventoried at least annually.

(f) Hazardous waste munitions and explosives and their storage units must be inspected and monitored as necessary to ensure explosives safety and

to ensure that there is no migration of contaminants out of the unit.

§ 265.1202 Closure and post-closure care.

(a) At closure of a magazine or unit which stored hazardous waste under this subpart, the owner or operator must remove or decontaminate all waste residues, contaminated containment system components, contaminated subsoils, and structures and equipment contaminated with waste, and manage them as hazardous waste unless § 261.3(d) of this chapter applies. The closure plan, closure activities, cost estimates for closure, and financial responsibility for magazines or 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).

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 record-keeping 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
Pounds	P
Short tons	T
Kilograms	K
Tons	M

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

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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
 - 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.