TABLE 1.—TOTAL CONSTITUENT CONCENTRATIONS (MG/KG) INORGANIC CONSTITUENTS—Continued

Constituents	Total Concentrations (mg/kg)		Number of Samples in which detected/total number of samples
	Maximum [1]	95% UCL [2]	
Mercury	0.268	0.16	6/14
Nickel	64.6	30.6	12/20
Selenium	2.6	2.2	6/14
Silver	3.0	2.1	8/14
Thallium	43	32.6	5/8
Cyanide (total)	43.1	36.0	20/23
Reactive Sulfide	140	130.0	7/8

< Denotes that the constituent was not detected at the detection limit specified in the table.

[1] These levels represent the highest detected concentrations of each inorganic constituent found in any sample of the petitioned waste, and, if not detected, the highest detection limit. These levels do not necessarily represent the specific levels found in one sample.

[2] 95% Upper Confidence Limit (UCL) is the estimated upper 95 percent confidence interval for the average of sample concentrations based on the Student-t distribution applied to random samples. The average was calculated by considering nondetectable measurements to be measurements at the detection limits, except for arsenic, for which high detection limits (<100 mg/kg) for eight samples were not included.

TABLE 2.—EP/TCLP LEACHATE CONCENTRATIONS (MG/L) INORGANIC CONSTITUENTS

Constituents	EP/TCLP Leachate Concentrations (mg/l)			
	Maximum [1]		95% UCL [2]	
	EP	TCLP	EP	TCLP
Antimony	NA	<0.06	NA	<0.06
Arsenic	0.034	<0.3	0.016	0.16
Barium	1.48	0.7	0.85	0.54
Cadmium	0.015	<0.005	0.005	<0.005
Chromium	0.144	0.023	0.034	0.024
Lead	1.61	0.11	0.37	0.059
Mercury	0.0007	<0.005	0.0004	<0.002
Nickel	0.59	0.21	0.28	0.15
Selenium	0.008	<0.3	0.003	<0.15
Silver	<0.001	<0.01	<0.001	<0.01
Thallium	NA	[3] <0.3	NA	<0.17
Cyanide (total)	0.06	[4] 2.1	0.03	NA

<Denotes that the constituent was not detected at the detection limit specified in the table.

NA: Not analyzed.

[1] These levels represent the highest detected concentrations of the inorganic constituents found in any extract of samples of the petitioned waste, and, if not detected, the highest detection limit. These levels do not necessarily represent the specific levels found in one sample.

[2] 95% Upper Confidence Limit (UCL) is the estimated upper 95 percent confidence interval for the average of sample concentrations based on the Student-t distribution applied to random samples. The average was calculated by considering non-detectable measurements to be measurements at the detection limits.

[3] Three samples (including a duplicate) analyzed for thallium had a detection limit of 0.3 mg/l. Seven additional samples (including a duplicate) analyzed for thallium had a detection limit of 0.01 mg/l.

[4] Calculated from the maximum detected total cyanide concentration of 43.1 mg/kg by assuming a dilution factor of twenty (based on 100 grams of sample and dilution with 2 liters of water) and a theoretical worst-case leaching of 100 percent.

BSC also performed the Synthetic Precipitation Leaching Procedure (SPLP; SW–846 Method 1312) on samples from June 1992 to further examine leachable lead levels. The SPLP is similar to the TCLP, except that the extraction fluid is a solution of dilute mineral acid (pH 4.2), rather than the concentrated solution of acetic acid used in the TCLP. EPA has used the SPLP to simulate the effect of acidic rainfall on the mobility of waste constituents (*e.g.*, see 54 *FR* 15316; April 17, 1989). BSC claims that the SPLP is more representative of realistic leaching conditions at the current site of the waste in the on-site landfill. Lead was not detected (<0.003 mg/l) in any of the ten composite samples (8 samples and 2 replicates) from the June 1992 sampling event using the SPLP procedure.

The detection limits in Tables 1 and 2 (and Tables 3 and 4 that follow) represent the lowest concentrations quantifiable by BSC when using the appropriate analytical methods to analyze the petitioned waste.

Using ''Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater (14th edition)'' Method 502.D (April 1984 samples) and SW–846 Method 9071 (February 1985 and June 1992 samples), BSC determined that the maximum oil and grease content of the petitioned waste was 0.93 percent; therefore, the EP and the TCLP analyses did not have to be modified in accordance with the Oily Waste Extraction Procedure (*i.e.*, wastes having more than one percent total oil and grease may either have significant concentrations of constituents of concern in the oil phase, which may not be assessed using the standard EP or TCLP leachate procedure, or the concentration of oil and grease may be sufficient to coat the solid phase of the sample and interfere with the leaching of metals from the sample). See SW–846 Method 1330 for the Oily Waste Extraction Procedure. On the basis of test results provided by BSC, pursuant to § 260.22, none of the samples analyzed exhibited the characteristics of