

### 5.2.5 Method 25D

Method 25D is the method used to test hazardous wastes to determine whether or not those wastes can be managed in units not equipped with air emission controls. The method, when applied to a waste sample produces a concentration number for comparison with the regulatory action level of 500 ppmw. The method can be used for many different waste types. Some examples of the different waste types analyzed include well-mixed wastes, multi-phase wastes and solids.

During sampling, 10 grams of waste are collected in a sample container with 30-ml of polyethylene glycol, used to suppress volatilization of the sample as it is collected. The sample container must be placed on ice or refrigerated, before and after sample collection. This procedure will minimize volatilization of the samples.

Once the samples have been collected, the waste analysis is performed using standard laboratory equipment. The method requires a controlled nitrogen purge rate of six liters per minute for a 30-minute time period. This will drive off the organics contained in the sample. The temperature of the purge gas is controlled to 75 °C in a heated oven. The equipment is calibrated using a mixture of 10% propane and 1% vinylidene chloride in nitrogen. Two detectors are required in Method

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25D. A flame ionization detector (FID) is used to measure the carbon content of vapors driven off the sample by the nitrogen purge. An electrolytic conductivity detector (ELCD) measure the chlorine content of the vapors driven off by the purge stream. This split analysis involves adding the carbon and chlorine results. The sum is reported as a concentration number, ppmw in the waste sample.

### 5.3 Tanks