

4.2.1 Analytical Parameters

The waste analysis plan must list the parameters for which analysis of the waste and the residues of waste treatment will be conducted. The parameters must be specific to the type of waste to be analyzed, and the rationale for their selection must be provided. In general, to present an adequate rationale, the permit applicant must provide a convincing discussion of how monitoring of the selected parameters will provide the best information regarding the fate of hazardous constituents. When establishing parameters, permit applicants should not use nonspecific categories of wastes, such as “other explosives” for an OB/OD unit. For reactive wastes, such as the wastes treated in OB/OD or enclosed thermal treatment units, the primary parameters may include flash point, stability test, and detonation test. Generator/user knowledge may also be adequate for characterizing waste reactivity.

Explosive reactivity test methods include:

- *A stability test performed by heating the residue to 75 C for 48 hours. A waste is considered reactive due to instability if a sample of it detonates, deflagrates, or decomposes exothermically during the test. The test defines a forbidden explosive according to 49 CFR §173.51.*
- *A detonation test, performed by inserting a blasting cap into a sample and observing the detonation. Reaction of the sample to a strong initiating source and Class A explosives as defined in 49 CFR §173.53 are tested in this manner.*