

Requirements and Procedures

Hazardous Characteristics

REACTIVITY - A solid waste exhibits the characteristic of reactivity if a representative sample of the waste has any of the following properties:

- It is normally unstable and readily undergoes violent change without detonating.
- It reacts violently with water.
- It forms potentially explosive mixtures with water.
- When mixed with water, it generates toxic gases, vapors, or fumes in a quantity sufficient to present a danger to human health or the environment
- It is a cyanide or sulfide bearing waste which, when exposed to pH conditions between 2 and 12.5, can generate toxic gassed, vapors, or fumes in a quantity sufficient to present a danger to human health or the environment.
- It is capable of detonation or explosive reaction if it is subjected to a strong initiating source or if heated under confinement.
- It is readily capable of detonation or explosive decomposition or reaction at standard temperature and pressure.
- It is forbidden explosive as defined by EPA.

CORROSIVITY - A solid waste exhibits the characteristic of corrosivity if a representative sample of the waste has any of the following properties:

- It is aqueous and has a pH less than or equal to 2 or greater than or equal to 12.5
- It is a liquid and corrodes steel at a rate greater than 6.35 mm (0.250 inch) per year at a test temperature of 55 degrees C (130 degrees F)

IGNITABILITY - A solid waste exhibits the characteristic of ignitability if a representative sample of the waste has any of the following properties:

- It is a liquid, other than a aqueous solution containing less than 24 percent alcohol by volume and has a flash point less than 60 degrees C (140 degrees F).
- It is not a liquid and is capable, under standard temperature and pressure, of causing fire through friction, absorption of moisture or spontaneous chemical changes and when ignited, burns so vigorously and persistently that it creates a hazard.
- It is an ignitable compressed gas as defined in 49 CFR 173.300 and as determined by the test methods described in that regulation or equivalent test methods approved by EPA under sections 260.20 and 260.21