

The United States has by now gathered considerable experience in the destruction of chemical weapons. Until 1969 the accepted methodology of destruction included ocean dumping, land burial and open pit burning. Since then considerable effort has been put into developing alternative technology, and between 1974 and 1983 some 7.6 million kilograms of chemical warfare agents were destroyed, as shown in the following table.

Table 4: Agent Disposal Experience

Location	Agent	Agent Wt x 1000 kg	Completion Date
Rocky Mountain Arsenal (R.M.A.)	Mustard (bulk)	2,814	March 74
Edgewood Arsenal	Sarin (tanks)	174	Nov. 74
R.M.A.	Concrete Drums	15	Aug. 75
R.M.A.	Sarin (bulk)	1,638	Nov. 75
R.M.A.	Sarin (M139 bomblets)	35	Aug. 76
R.M.A.	Sarin (M34 clusters)	1,877	Sept. 76
Dugway P.G.	M55 Rocket	24	Sept. 76
	Bomblets	8	Sept. 77
Tooele	M55 Sarin Rocket	58	June 81
R.M.A.	1D sets	17	Jan. 83
R.M.A.	Carbonyl Chloride	945	Sept. 82

In the above programmes, the mustard was incinerated and the Sarin chemically neutralized. The experimental and development programme at Tooele (CAMDS) is based on the incineration of all agents and this plant was used to design a destruction plant for Johnston Atoll (JACADS). This facility is now expected to become operational in mid 1990 and be used to design the CONUS operations. The aim would be for other plants to be operational by 1991. The total cost of the disposal