

incinerator (LIC), the deactivation furnace system (DFS), the metal parts furnace (MPF), and the dunnage incinerator (DUN) are the heart of the demilitarization operation. All furnaces and afterburners are fired with propane for warmup, and use JP-5 fuel oil during operations. The following sections discuss the design and the role of each of these furnaces in the disposal process.

Liquid Incinerator (LIC)

In the design of an agent incinerator, the overriding criteria is destruction efficiency. Table 2 illustrates the degree of destruction required for each agent. Test results from past and current disposal systems verify the capability to meet these values.

TABLE 2 AGENT INCINERATOR DESTRUCTION REQUIREMENTS
(200% EXCESS AIR)

<u>Agent</u>	<u>Discharge Std (mg/m³)</u>	<u>Required Destruction Efficiency (%)</u>
GB	0.0003	99.999999
VX	0.0003	99.999999
H	0.03	99.99995

Chemical agent, drained as a liquid from all munitions and pumped to intermediate holding tanks, is incinerated in the LIC.

Agent pumped from the intermediate holding tanks is atomized by a spray nozzle into the primary chamber of the two-chamber furnace. The resultant combustion products are further incinerated in the secondary chamber (fume burner). In addition, spent decontamination solution is injected into the system to completely burn any organic constituents present and reduce the solution to molten salt and water vapor. Molten salt is removed from the system for ultimate disposal.