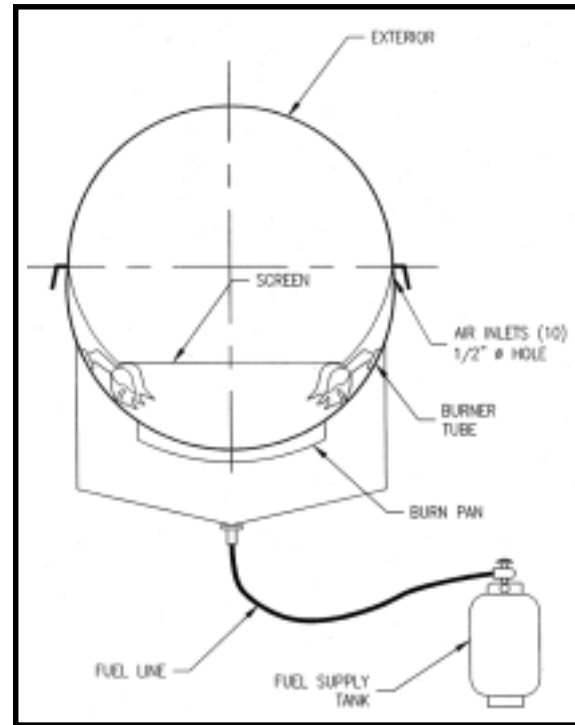


treatment time is 20 minutes. Situating the unit on a steel reinforced concrete slab will provide additional containment in the event of spillage of ash or kickout. However, the unit has no air pollution control features associated with it.

2.1.2.4 Confined Burn Facility

The U.S. Navy at Indian Head has designed a Confined Burn Facility (CBF) that uses a batch-feed chamber. Upon ignition of the wastes in the chamber, the hot gases that are generated are quenched with water and stored in a containment reservoir for subsequent scrubbing and treatment at a slow continuous rate before discharge. The five burn chambers of the CBF are connected via ducts, equipped with scrubbing and quenching sprays, to a central exhaust gas storage vessel. Each burn chamber can hold up to 1,200 pounds of explosive hazardous waste. All chambers are loaded at the beginning of the shift. Each chamber is ignited one at a time with 40 to 80 minutes between each ignition to allow processing of all gases. The design requires no additional pre-treatment, and it can burn



Schematic Diagram of Hurd's Burn Unit.

up to 6,000 pounds of energetics per shift. It includes redundant burn chambers of composite wall construction (inner wall is ablated during mass detonation to absorb shock waves, and it minimizes damage to the chamber should a mass detonation occur). It uses standard exhaust gas treatment technology, and it uses burn pans similar to present OB site operations.

Overview information regarding the Confined Burn Facility is available at
<http://www.ih.navy.mil/cbf/default%5Fcopy%281%29.htm>