

Bluegrass Lessons Learned: Implementing Explosive Destruction Technology at BGCAPP

Blue Grass Chemical Agent-Destruction Pilot Plant

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Agenda

- Explosive Destruction Technology (EDT) Differences from the Anniston Unit
- Lessons Learned Incorporation
- EDT Facility / Components
- EDT Schedule and Milestones
- Summary and Questions



More History

- Request for Proposal was sent to pre-qualified bidders in October 2012
- Proposals were received in December 2012
- Record of Decision in October 2013
- Contract awarded after completion of commercial and technical evaluations in November 2013



Anniston SDC EDT System

Static Detonation Chamber (**SDC**):

- Hot Detonation Chamber
- A double-walled steel detonation chamber
- Off-gas treatment system
- No donor explosives required, minimal handling and minimal exposure to explosives
- System heats the projectile's energetic above its auto-ignition temperature to destroy the munitions



Shown is the Anniston SDC Facility



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Explosive Destruction Technology Unit Differences (Anniston vs. Blue Grass Chemical Agent-Destruction Pilot Plant)

Location: Description CW Net Explosive Wt. (NEW)	Anniston SDC 1200 CM (Chemical Mobile) Transportable unit 2.2 lb High Explosive (1.0 kg) Hazard Class 1.1	BGCAPP SDC 1200 C (Chemical) Fix Facility unit 6.63 lb HE (3.0 kg) HC 1.1
Fragment Shield: Detonation Chamber (DC) Heater: Cooling Fan for Locking Ring:	Tube Shaped (sides only) 3 on the bottom of the DC None	Bowl Shaped (sides with a bottom) 3 on the bottom plus additional on sides Yes (added to minimize binding at high temps.)
Loading Chamber (LC)1 and LC2 Vents to THO: (to minimize/prevent agent mig	No ration to the Process Ventilation)	Yes
Bypass valve around off-gas orifice: (to minimize press in the	No ne chamber to minimize agent migr	Yes ation to LC2)
Off-Gas Treatment System (OTS): Thermal Oxidizer (THO): Bleed Water Tank:	Has a SDC 1200 sized OTS 162 ft ³ No	Has a larger SDC 2000 OTS (75% larger) 321 ft ³ (98% larger) Yes (added to support 24/7 operations)

EDT Unit Differences (Anniston vs. BGCAPP) cont'd

Location:

Chiller to remove Condensate: **Re-Heater after Chiller:** Carbon Filter System:

Building Type: Building HVAC: Cascading Ventilation System:

Number of Mustard Projectiles: Agent Types: DOT Bottles:

Anniston

None initially – installed later **IONEX CD2000**

Sprung Structure No - Portable AC unit added No- Vapor containment only

2,737 CW munitions processed HD and HT Mustard None processed

BGCAPP

No (collection pump to recycle H2O) Yes (added after the Neutral Scrubber) Included **IONEX CD4000**

> Steel Building Yes Yes (with Category A, B, C, and D areas)

Approx.16,000 munitions to be processed H Mustard (with solids) Two (2) are planned



Key Design Elements in the BGCAPP EDT Design

• Over 130 Lessons Learned from the Anniston unit reviewed and incorporated (design and into Standard Operating Procedures):

Motor Over-load Protection Testing of Feed Process Indicators (FPI) Improvement in Maintenance practices Adding Bag House Shaker

Adding a Mass Flow Assembly

Spray Dryer Nozzle Clogging

Buffer Tank Knife Valve Leakage Process Water Strainers

Removal of LC 2 Cover (decon) SDC Chamber Seals Condensate Control

Piping Inspections

Rapid depletion of IONEX carbon filters

Bag House Lid Redesign

Install a Process Bleed Water Tank

Pressure equalized between Loading Chamber (LC) 1 & LC2 Agent Migration from LC2

Additional Closed-Circuit TV (CCTV) Cameras

Cleaning and Inspection Off-Gas Piping SDC Gate Seals

• Building Design:

- Heating Ventilating and Air-Conditioning System
- Vapor Containment Areas (A / B / C / D areas)
- Cascading Ventilation System
- Chiller to remove condensate followed by a Re-Heater to reduce moisture to the process Carbon Filter unit and to the Stack



BGCAPP Facility Design Description

- The Explosive Destruction Technology (EDT) Enclosure Building consist of a 77 X 120 foot building (approx.).
- The building has an A, B, C, D Agent Areas with a Cascading Ventilation System and a Munitions Delivery Vestibule.
- The Static Detonation Chamber consist of a:
 - Loading Conveyor and Elevator Lift
 - Loading Chamber #1 and #2
 - The Detonation Chamber (DC)
 - A Buffer Tank
 - A Scrap Chute, Scrap Cooling Conveyor, Belt Conveyor, and a Scrap Bin
- The Off-Gas Treatment System (OTS) consist of a:
 - Thermal Oxidizer
 - Spray Dryer
 - Bag House Filter
 - Quench
 - Acid & Neutral Scrubber
 - ID Fans
 - Heat Exchanger and Cooler
- The building has a 16,000 CFM IONEX Filter Unit and the OTS has a 4,000 CFM unit



EDT Enclosure Building (EEB)





EDT Enclosure Building (EEB)



EDT Enclosure Building (EEB) Layout



Updated EEB exterior design (view from the SW side)



Detonation Chamber (DC)- Key Design Elements

- Additional Heaters on the Sides of the Detonation Chamber
- Liner has a Fully Closed Bottom (bowl type vs. open tube type)



EDT Process Equipment Layout





EDT Process Equipment







Blue Grass Chemical Agent-Destruction Pilot Plant

EDT Process Equipment





EDT Process Equipment





Off-Gas Treatment System (OTS) - Key Design Elements

- Upgraded / Larger Thermal Oxidizer (THO) & OTS
 - Limiting Throughput (Pacing Station) for the Anniston unit
- The THO is 98% larger:
 - Anniston unit is: 162 ft³
 - BGCAPP unit will be: 321 ft³
- The OTS is 75% larger
- Closed Loop Process Water System





Off-Gas Treatment System Process Equipment Layout



Blue Grass Chemical Agent-Destruction Pilot Plant

BGCAPP EDT system in Dynasafe workshops (Current)





EDT Working Schedule and Key Milestones

EDT Technical Readiness Review (TRR) Factory Acceptance Test (FAT) SDC Disassembled/Shipped Delivery of SDC Unit Site Acceptance Test (SAT) EDT Construction Complete EDT CW Operations EDT Closure and Turn-Over May 2015 May - June 2015 July- August 2015 August 2015 May 2016 November 2016 March – December 2017 December 2017 - June 2018









Summary

- The proposed action is to deploy and operate specialized EDT equipment for the safe and timely destruction of all the mustard-filled 155mm projectiles and two DOT bottles currently being stored at BGAD in an environmentally-acceptable and cost-effective manner.
- The Army proposes to construct and operate an EDT facility within the boundaries of BGAD to augment the planned operation of BGCAPP and to address the agent solidification issues expected to be encountered during the processing of the mustard-filled munitions.
- Before the first nerve agent destruction operations begin at BGCAPP, it is planned that the EDT Facility will process all of the mustard-filled items.
- The BGCAPP Project is committed to continuing our partnership with the local stakeholder community to ensure safe destruction of the entire chemical weapons stockpile.



Questions?

