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Scott et al.

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(54) **PROCESS FOR THE NON-INCINERATION
DECONTAMINATION OF MATERIALS
CONTAINING HAZARDOUS AGENTS**

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

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Related U.S. Application Data

(63) Continuation-in-part of application No. 10/183,580,
filed on Jun. 26, 2002, now Pat. No. 6,660,900, which
is a continuation-in-part of application No. 09/781,
818, filed on Feb. 12, 2001, now Pat. No. 6,462,249.

A process for the low temperature, non-incineration decon-
tamination of contaminated materials, such as chemical
weapon components containing residual quantities of
chemical warfare agents. The process includes the steps of
(a) contacting the contaminated materials with steam at
substantially ambient pressure in a substantially dry first
heated vessel for a period of at least about 15 minutes, the
steam being at a temperature of at least about 560° C., (b)
removing condensible and non-condensable gases from the
first heated vessel and heating them in a second vessel at
substantially ambient pressures to temperatures of at least
about 500° C. for a period of at least about one second in an
atmosphere containing steam to convert 99.99 wt. % of the
chemical warfare agents to non-chemical warfare agents,
and (c) treating non-condensable gases from the second
vessel with a chemical absorbent, so as to reduce the
concentration of chemical warfare agents to less than about
1.0 mg/m³ at standard temperature and pressure.

(51) **Int. Cl.**⁷ **A62D 3/00**

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **588/401**; 588/312

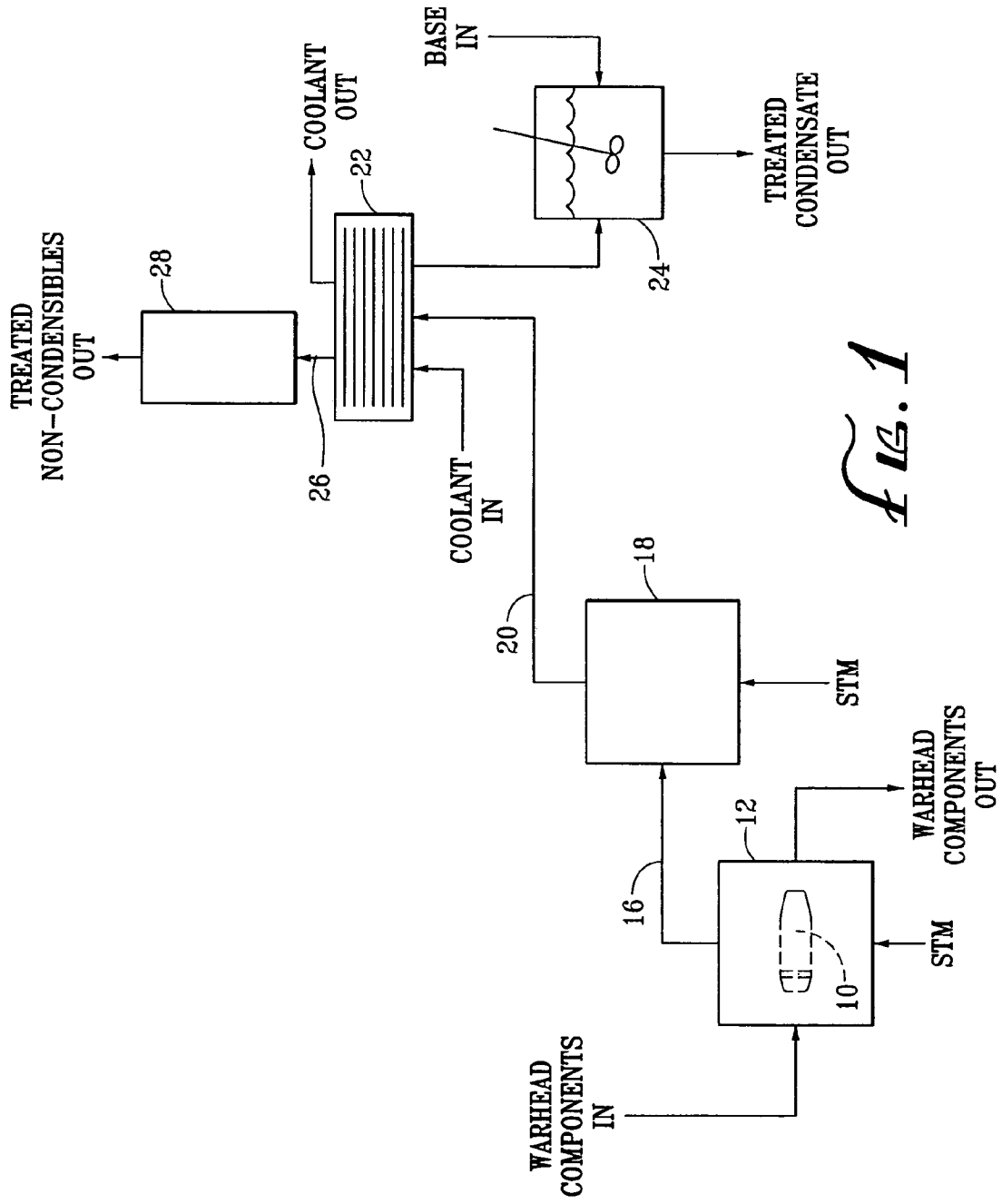
(58) **Field of Search** 588/18, 19, 20,
588/299, 312, 317, 321, 401

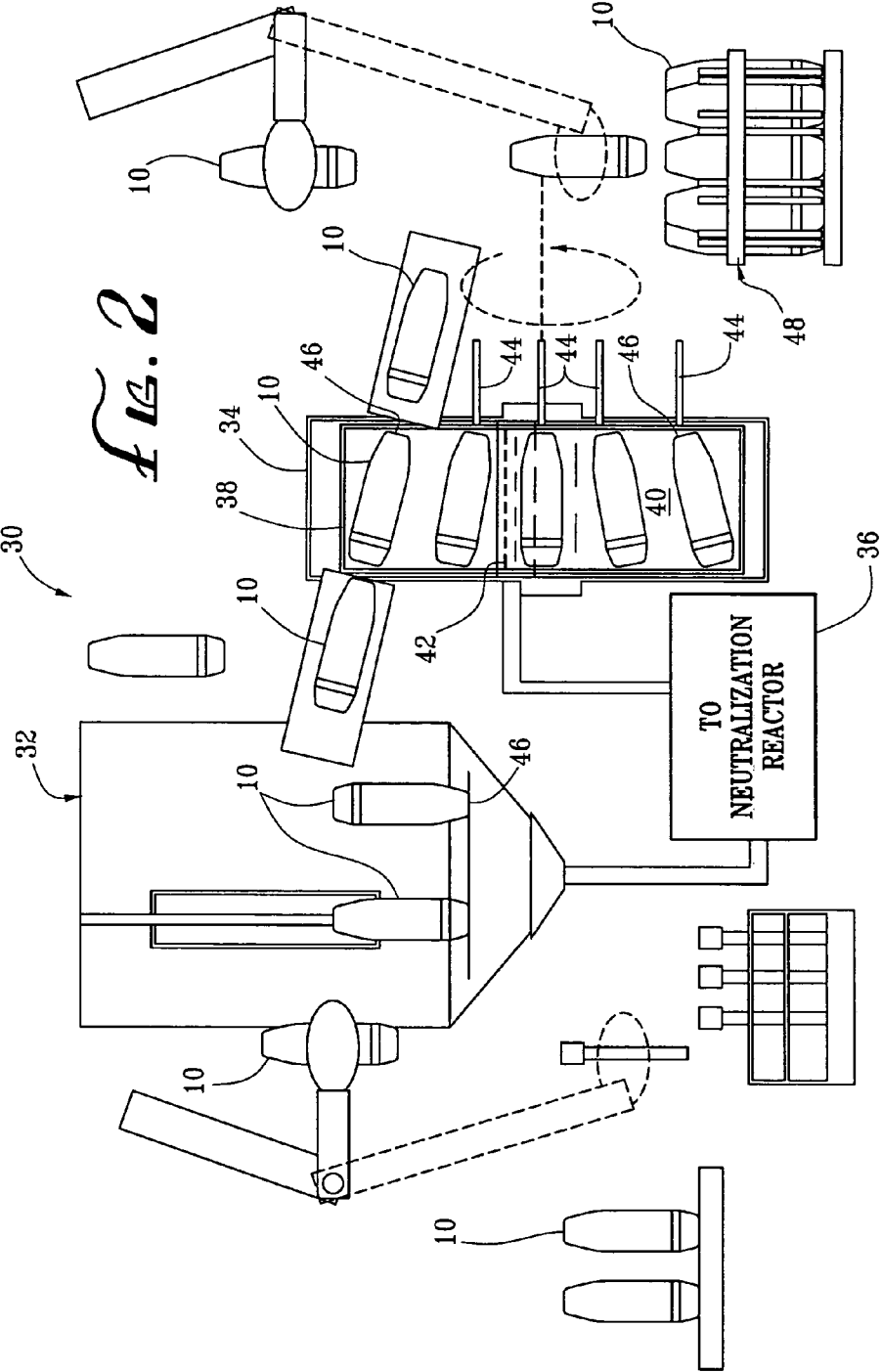
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24 Claims, 6 Drawing Sheets





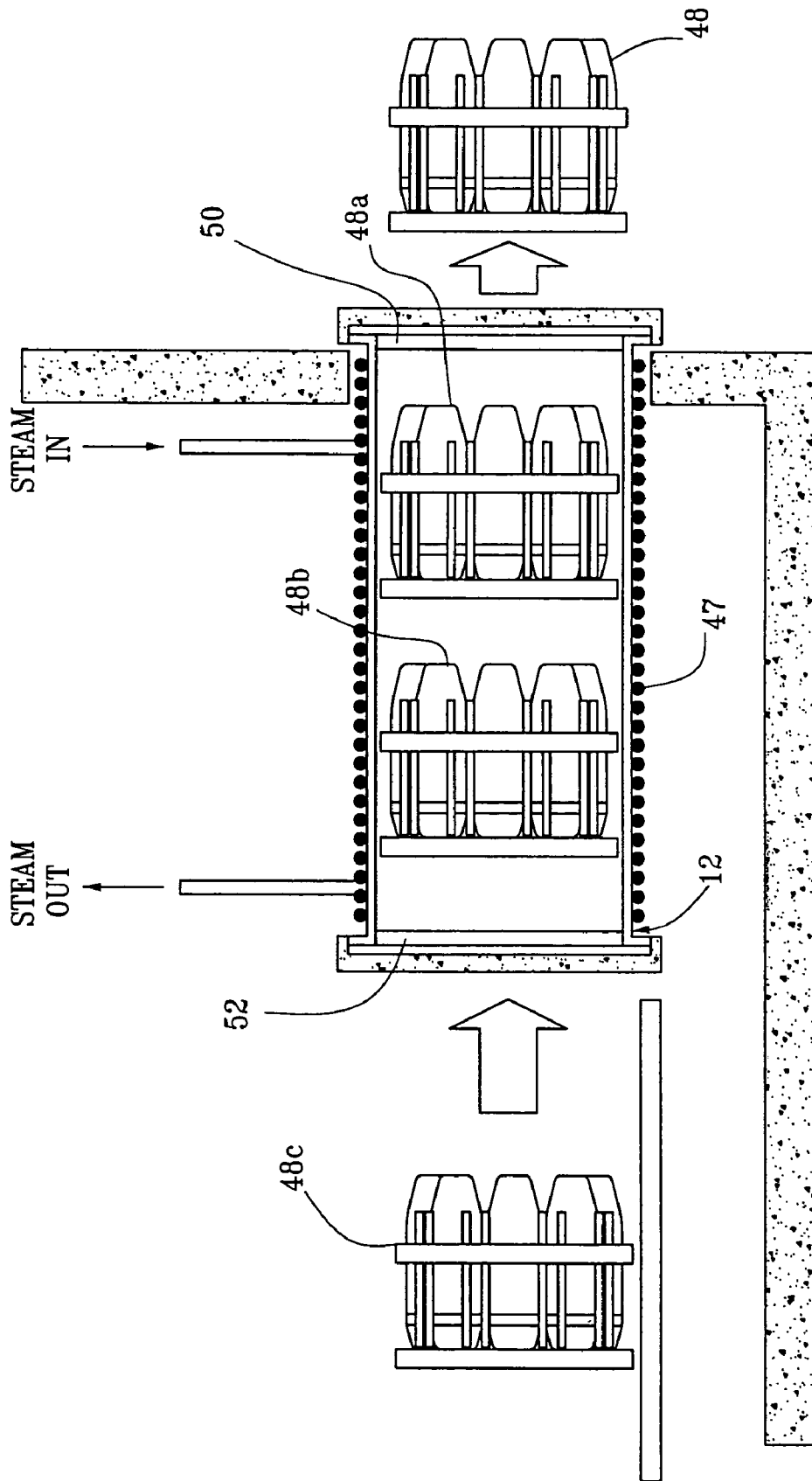


FIG. 3

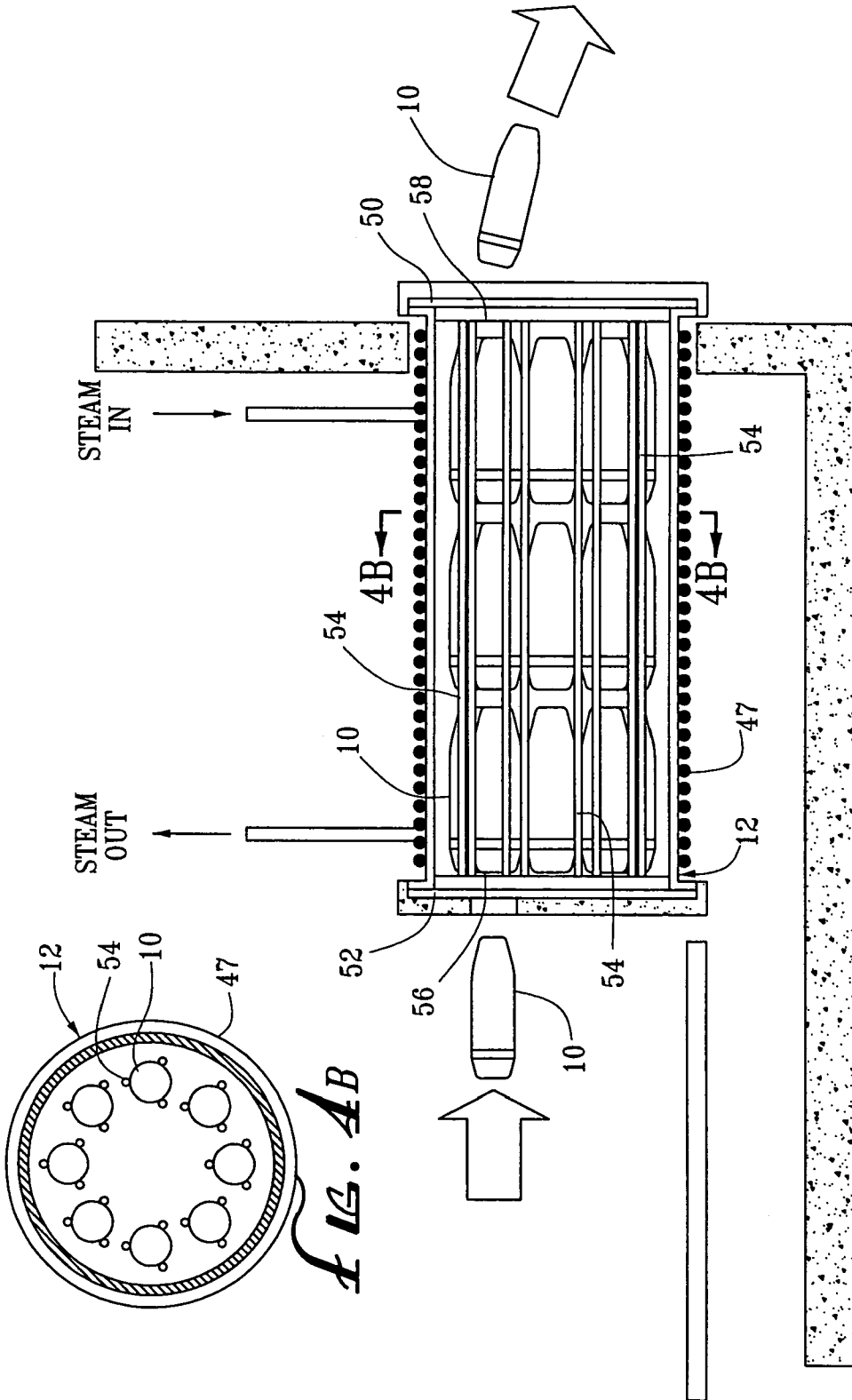
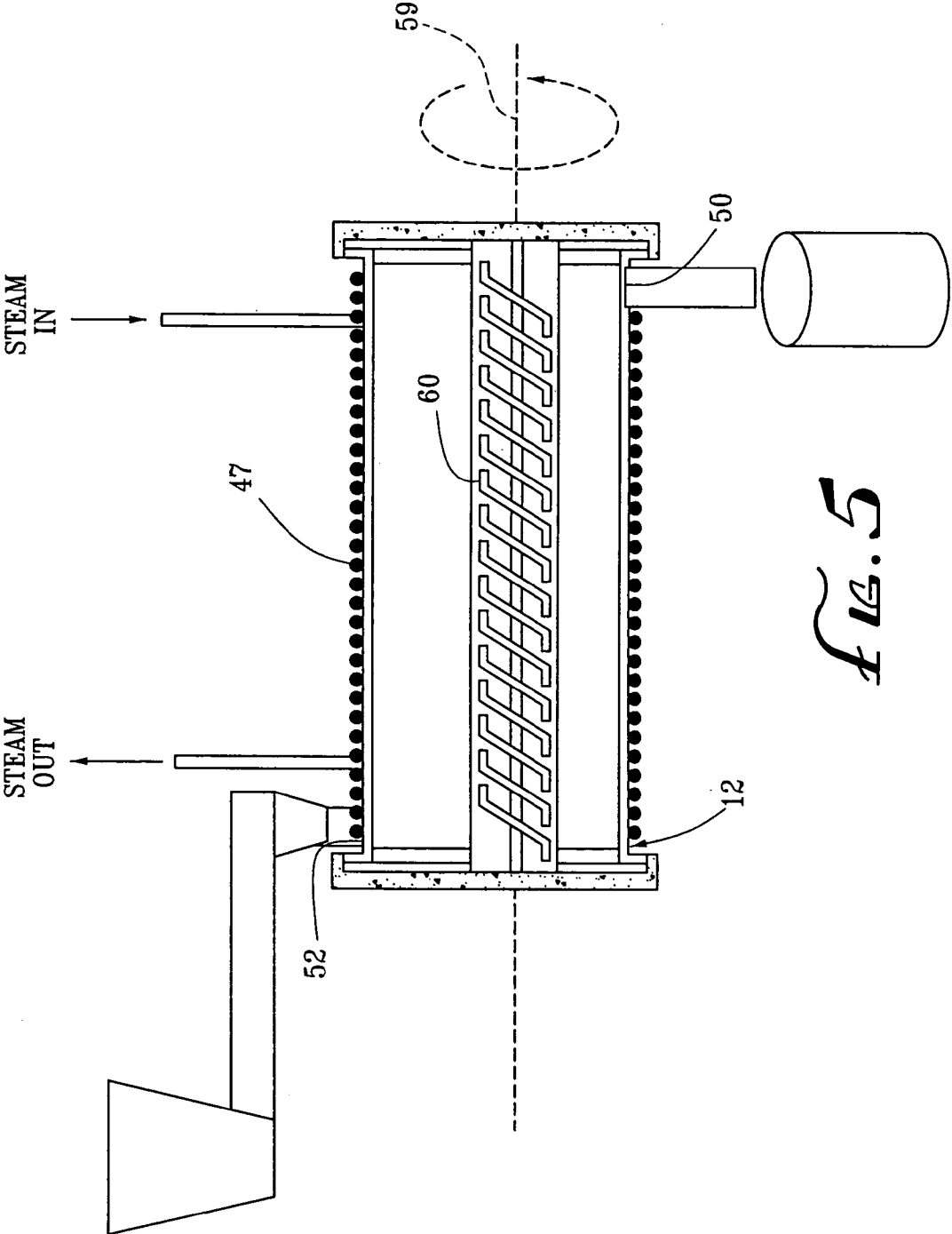


FIG. 4A

FIG. 4B



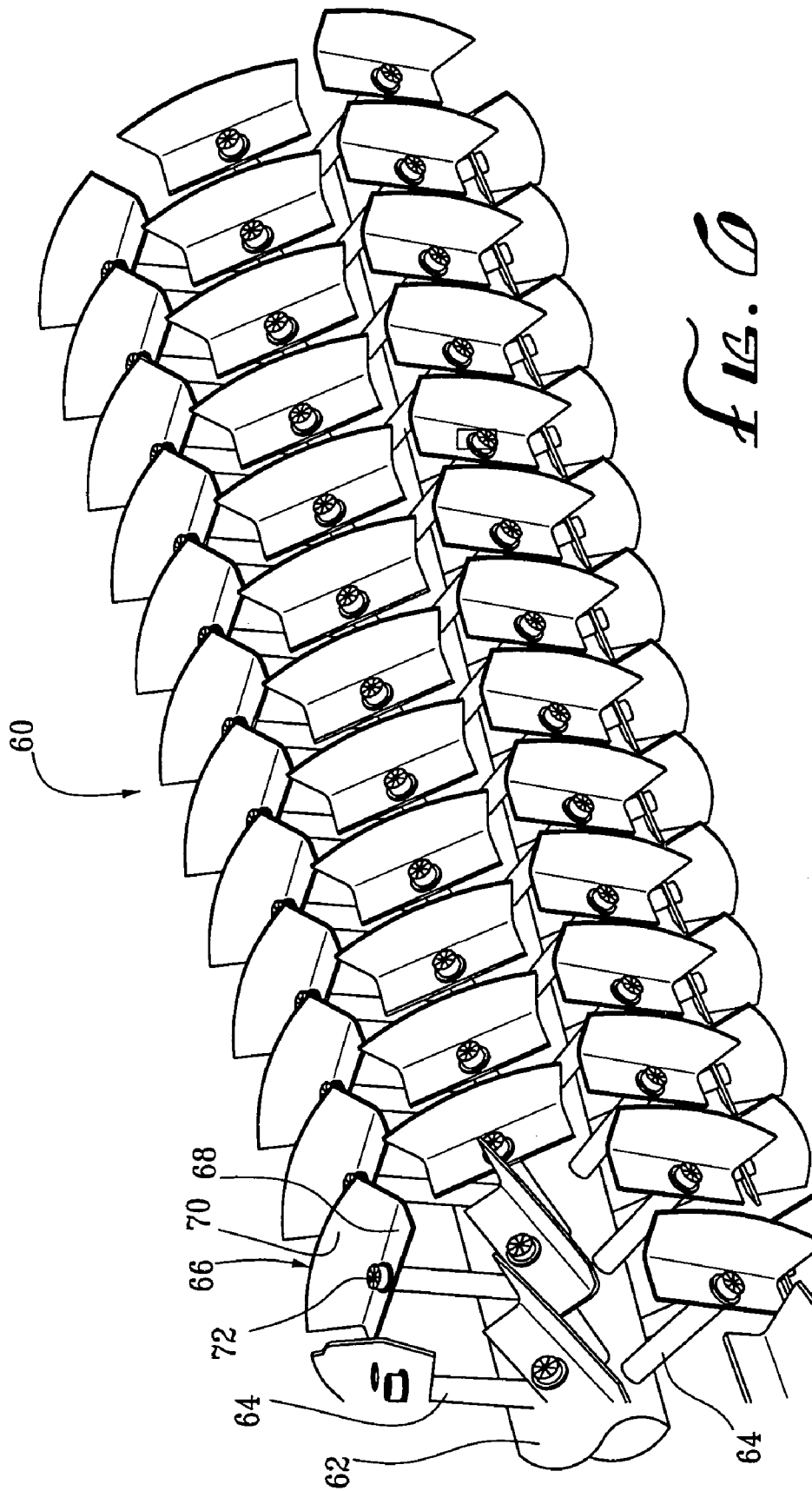


FIG. 0

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**PROCESS FOR THE NON-INCINERATION
DECONTAMINATION OF MATERIALS
CONTAINING HAZARDOUS AGENTS**

RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is a continuation-in-part of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 10/183,580, filed Jun. 26, 2002 now U.S. Pat. No. 6,660,900, which was a continuation-in-part of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 09/781,818, filed Feb. 12, 2001, now U.S. Pat. No. 6,462,249.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This invention relates generally to processes for decontaminating contaminated materials, such as chemical weapon components, and, more specifically, to processes for decontaminating contaminated materials without using incineration methods.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The decontaminating of contaminated material can be very difficult. This is especially the case with respect to the decommissioning of chemical weapons carrying chemical warfare agents. The principal problem in this regard is how to safely remove, neutralize and dispose of the extremely toxic chemical warfare agents used in such chemical weapons. Modern technology has become increasingly successful in the neutralization of these chemical warfare agents—once the agents have been removed from the chemical weapon housing. However, after the bulk of the chemical warfare agents have been removed from the chemical weapons housings, the housings and their various components typically remain contaminated with residual amounts of the chemical warfare agents. The decontamination of these chemical weapon components remains a difficult problem.

Most prior art methods for decontaminating chemical weapon components have employed a two-step process. In a first step, the components are subjected to liquid chemicals or to high temperatures to remove and decompose essentially all of the chemical warfare agents adhering to the chemical weapon components. In a second step, residual vapors from the first step are incinerated to eliminate any and all residual chemical warfare agents in those vapors.

The incineration step has now been questioned, however, as possibly allowing potentially toxic combustion products to be released to the atmosphere. Accordingly, the incineration step has been banned in many industrial countries, including in the United States.

In our earlier filed patent application, now U.S. Pat. No. 6,462,249, we disclosed a method of decontaminating chemical weapon components without use of an incineration step. The method disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 6,462,249, however, required that the exhaust gases from the method be treated catalytically with oxygen. This is an expensive step.

Thus, there is a need for a new method of decontaminating chemical weapon components which completely eliminates all traces of chemical warfare agents in an efficient and inexpensive manner, and without the use of an incineration step and without the use of a catalyzed oxygenation step.

SUMMARY

The invention satisfies this need. The invention is a process for the low temperature, non-incineration decontamination of contaminated materials containing small

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quantities of organic materials which include hazardous agents, the process comprising (a) contacting the contaminated materials and the hazardous agents with steam at substantially ambient pressure in a substantially dry first heated vessel for a period of at least about 15 minutes, the steam being at a temperature of at least about 560° C., whereby essentially all of the hazardous agents are removed from the contaminated materials, (b) removing a first gaseous discharge stream containing hazardous agents from the first heated vessel, the first gaseous discharge stream comprising a condensible moiety and a non-condensable moiety, (c) heating the first gaseous discharge stream at substantially ambient pressure in a substantially dry second vessel to at least about 500° C. and maintaining the first gaseous discharge stream in the second vessel of at least about 500° C. for a period of at least about one second in an atmosphere containing sufficient steam whereby at least about 99.9 wt. % of the hazardous agents within the first gaseous discharge stream are converted to non-hazardous agents, (d) removing a second gaseous discharge stream containing a reduced concentration of hazardous agents from the second vessel, the second gaseous discharge stream comprising a condensible moiety and a non-condensable moiety, (e) having a concentration of hazardous agents less than about 100 mg/l, (f) increasing the pH of the condensate to at least about 8.0 so as to reduce the concentration of hazardous agents within the condensate to less than about 1.0 mg/l, and (g) treating the non-condensable moiety of the second gaseous discharge stream with a chemical absorbent so that the concentration of hazardous agents within the non-condensable moiety of the second gaseous discharge stream is reduced to less than about 1.0 mg/m³ at standard temperature and pressure.

The process is especially applicable where the contaminated materials are chemical weapon components and the hazardous agents are chemical warfare agents.

DRAWINGS

These features, aspects and advantages of the present invention will become better understood with regard to the following description, appended claims and accompanying figures where:

FIG. 1 is a process flow diagram illustrating the process of the invention;

FIG. 2 is a diagrammatic cross-sectional side view of flushing apparatus useable in the invention;

FIG. 3 is a diagrammatic cross-sectional side view of a heated vessel useful in the invention;

FIG. 4A is a diagrammatic cross-sectional side view of a second heated vessel useful in the invention;

FIG. 4B is a cross-sectional view of the heated vessel illustrated in FIG. 4A, taken along line 4B—4B;

FIG. 5 is a diagrammatic cross-sectional side view of a third heated vessel useful in the invention; and

FIG. 6 is a detailed perspective view of an auger useful in the invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The following discussion describes in detail one embodiment of the invention and several variations of that embodiment. This discussion should not be construed, however, as limiting the invention to those particular embodiments. Practitioners skilled in the art will recognize numerous other embodiments as well.

The invention is a process for the low temperature, non-incineration decontamination of contaminated materials

containing small quantities of organic materials, most of which are hazardous agents. By "hazardous agents," it is meant any chemical compound or material which is considered harmful to humans and/or other life forms. Hazardous agents are typically organic in nature, but can also be toxic metals or metal compounds which are volatilized at temperatures between 560° C. and 750° C. Such metals include mercury and lead.

The invention is especially applicable to the decontamination of chemical weapon components, wherein the hazardous agents are chemical warfare agents. By the term "chemical warfare agents," it is meant any chemical which, through its chemical action on life processes, can cause death, temporary incapacitation or permanent harm to humans or animals.

In the process, as illustrated in FIG. 1, the chemical weapon components **10**, such as missile warheads or bombs, are opened and the chemical warfare agents contained therein are flushed out. That portion of the chemical warfare agents flushed out of the chemical weapon components **10** are then removed to a separate treating facility (not shown) for pacification.

After being flushed out, the chemical weapon components **10** contain only small amounts of organic materials, most, if not all, of which are chemical warfare agents. These flushed out, but still contaminated, chemical weapon components **10** are next sealed within a substantially dry first heated vessel **12**. Within the first heated vessel **12**, the chemical warfare agents are contacted with steam at a substantially ambient pressure for a period of at least about 15 minutes, typically for a period of between about 15 minutes and about 4 hours, most typically for a period between about 15 minutes and about 2 hours. By "substantially ambient pressure," it is meant at a pressure between about 14.5 psia and about 14.7 psia. The temperature of the steam in contact with the chemical warfare agents within the first heated vessel **12** is at least about 560° C., and is typically between about 560° C. and about 750° C. By this contacting step, essentially all of the chemical warfare agents within, and adhering to, the chemical weapon components **10** are removed from the chemical weapon components **10** and transferred into a gaseous steam-containing phase.

The gaseous, steam-containing phase containing the chemical warfare agents in the first heated vessel **12** is removed from the first heated vessel **12** via a first discharge line **16** as a first gaseous discharge stream. This first gaseous discharge stream comprises a condensible moiety and a non-condensible moiety.

After removal from the first heated vessel **12**, the first gaseous discharge stream is heated in a substantially dry second vessel **18** at substantially ambient pressure to at least about 500° C. (typically between about 500° C. and about 700° C.). Within the second vessel **18**, the first gaseous discharge stream is maintained at a temperature of at least about 500° C. for a period of at least about one second in an atmosphere containing sufficient steam to reduce the concentration of chemical warfare agents to less than about 1 mg/m³. Such concentration of steam is typically between about 150% and about 350% of stoichiometry. The term "stoichiometry" in this sense is meant to indicate the quantity of steam theoretically capable of reacting all of the chemical warfare agents within the first gaseous discharge stream to non-chemical warfare agents.

The first gaseous discharge stream is maintained within the second vessel for a period of between about 1 and about 10 seconds, most typically between about 1 and about 5 seconds.

Typically, the quantity of chemical warfare agents transferred to the second vessel **18** is not absolutely known, but it can be roughly estimated. During start-up of the method, an excess of steam is delivered to the second vessel **18** so as to be sure to convert at least 99.99 wt. % of the chemical warfare agents within the first gaseous discharge stream to non-chemical warfare agents. After start-up, the quantity of steam delivered to the second vessel **18** can be throttled back while monitoring the conversion of the chemical warfare agents to non-chemical warfare agents, so as to use no more steam than necessary.

The gaseous mixture within the second vessel **18** is removed from the second vessel **18** via a second gaseous discharge line **20** as a second gaseous discharge stream. This second gaseous discharge stream also comprises a condensible moiety and a non-condensible moiety. The second gaseous discharge stream is passed through a condenser **22**, wherein the condensible moiety of the second gaseous discharge stream is condensed to condensate. In a typical embodiment of the invention, the concentration of chemical warfare agents within this condensate is less than about 100 mg/l.

The pH of the condensate is then increased to at least about 8.0 (typically in a condensate treating vessel **24**), so as to reduce the concentration of chemical warfare agents within the condensate to less than about 1.0 mg/l.

The non-condensable moiety of the second discharge gaseous stream is removed from the condenser **22** via an overhead line **26** to a final treater **28**, such as a charcoal filter, where it is treated with a chemical absorbent such as activated charcoal, to reduce the concentration of chemical warfare agents within the non-condensable moiety to less than about 1.0 mg/m³ (at standard pressure and temperature).

As illustrated in FIG. 2, the chemical weapon components **10** can be flushed out using a flushing apparatus **30** comprising a primary flushing vessel **32** and a secondary flushing vessel **34**. In the primary flushing vessel **32**, the chemical weapon components **10** are initially opened and the mobile chemical warfare agents contained therein are dumped into the bottom of the primary flushing vessel **32** for removal to the separate treating facility **36**. After substantially all of the mobile chemical warfare agents have gravitated out of each chemical weapon component **10**, the chemical weapon component **10** is placed into the secondary flushing vessel **34**.

The secondary flushing vessel **34** contains a rotating carousel **38** which is partially submerged within a quantity of liquid flushing agent **40**, such as water or other solvent. The carousel **38** rotates individual chemical weapon components **10** into and out of the flushing agent. Both above and below the liquid level **42**, high pressure sprayers **44** are capable of spraying liquid flushing agent into the open ends **46** of the chemical weapon components **10** to flush out additional amounts of chemical warfare agents.

Preferably, the carousel **38** is adapted to retain each chemical weapon component **10** at an angle of between about 30° and about 90° with respect to the horizontal so that the open end **46** of each chemical warfare component **10** is canted downwardly when the chemical weapon component **10** is disposed at the top of the carousel **38** and is canted upwardly when rotated to the bottom of the carousel **38**. By this design, the chemical weapon components **10** within the carousel **38** automatically drain when rotated to the top of the carousel **38** and automatically draw liquid into each chemical weapon component **10** when rotated to the bottom of the carousel **38**.

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After exiting the secondary flushing vessel **34**, the chemical weapon components **10** are placed into the first heated vessel **12** where they are contacted with steam as described above. As illustrated in the drawings, the first heated vessel **12** can be equipped with electrical heating coils **47** so that the first heated vessel **12** can be heated electrically, preferably by induction heating.

Operation of the first heated vessel **12** can be carried out in a batch-wise mode or can be carried out in a semi-batch, semi-automatic or fully automatic modes. FIG. **3** illustrates the operation of the first heated vessel **12** in a semi-batch mode. As illustrated in FIG. **3**, the first heated vessel **12** houses a pair of discrete bundles **48** of chemical weapon components **10**. Typically, each bundle **48** is a palletized plurality of chemical weapon components **10**. Each bundle **48** is subjected to two separate applications of heated steam. After each application, the forward-most bundle **48a** is removed from the outlet end **50** of the first heated vessel **12**, the rearward-most bundle **48b** is moved forward within the first heated vessel **12** and a new bundle **48c** is disposed within the first heated vessel **12** at the inlet end **52** of the first heated vessel **12**.

In another embodiment (not shown), chemical weapon components **10** are loaded onto one or more trays which are pushed through the first heated vessel **12** in a similar fashion as the bundles **48** described immediately above.

FIGS. **4A** and **4B** illustrate a semi-automatic embodiment. In this embodiment, a plurality of elongate racks **54** are disposed within the first heated vessel **12**. Each rack **54** is adapted to accept, end-to-end, a plurality of individual chemical weapon components **10**. A charging mechanism (not shown) is disposed at the inlet end **52** of the first heated vessel to charge one chemical weapon component **10** at a time into the inlet end **56** of one of the racks **54**. As one chemical weapon component **10** is charged into the inlet end **56** of a rack **54**, a fully decontaminated chemical weapon component **10** is removed at the outlet end **58** of that rack **54** by a discharging mechanism (not shown). Either the charging and discharging mechanisms or the racks **54** rotate about the longitudinal axis **59** of the first heated vessel **12** so that the charging mechanism loads a chemical weapon component **10** into each of the racks **54** in repeated, serial fashion. By this operation, all of the racks **54** are serially loaded and unloaded.

FIG. **5** illustrates yet another embodiment of the invention. This embodiment of the invention can be operated in either a semi-automatic or full automatic configuration. In this embodiment, an auger **60** is disposed within the first heated vessel **12**. Its configuration is suitable for chemical weapon components **10** of relatively reduced size, such as pre-shredded chemical weapon components **10**. In this embodiment, as the auger **60** slowly rotates, chemical weapon components **10** are slowly moved from the inlet end **52** of the first heated vessel **12** towards the outlet end **50** of the first heated vessel **12**.

In many cases, operation of this embodiment is facilitated by loading the chemical weapon components **10** within the first heated vessel **12** with a filler material, such as crushed limestone, aluminum silicate or granulated charcoal. Typically, the filler material is comprised of clumps having a width between about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch and about 1 inch, typically between about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch and about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. In a typical operation, such filler material comprises between about one third and about two thirds of the volume of loose material within the first heated vessel **12**. The filler material is removed at the outlet end **50** of the first heated vessel **12** with the fully decontaminated chemical weapon components. The

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filler material is then separated from the chemical weapon components **10**, such as by screening or air blasting. Thereafter, the filler material can be recycled for repeated uses within the process.

FIG. **6** illustrates in detail an auger configuration useful in this embodiment. In this configuration, the auger **60** is composed of an axially rotating central member **62** to which is attached a plurality of outwardly radiating support members **64**. The support members **64** are disposed in a spiral about the central member **62**. At the distal end of each support member **62** is an auger blade **66**. In the embodiment illustrated in FIG. **6**, each auger blade **66** is L-shaped, having a lateral component **68** and a vertical component **70**. The auger blades **66** are attached to the support elements **64** in an adjustable fashion, such as by being attached with a bolt and nut **72**. By being adjustable, the angle of the individual auger blades **66** can be optimally adjusted to smoothly move loose material through the first heated vessel **12**.

For many materials, it has been found that varying the angle of the auger blades **66** along the length of the auger **60** can be beneficial. In some operations, it can actually be beneficial to angle some of the auger blades **66** to nudge material backwards within the first heated vessel **12** while the remainder of the auger blades **66** are angled to push the material forward. Such a configuration has been found to be advantageous in maintaining the smooth flow of certain materials through the first heated vessel **12**.

The invention has been found to provide an extremely effective method for decontaminating chemical weapon components containing small amounts of organic materials without having to resort to incineration steps and without having to resort to catalyzed oxygenation steps. Because the process is carried out at substantially ambient pressures, capital, operating and maintenance costs are reduced to a minimum.

Having thus described the invention, it should be apparent that numerous structural modifications and adaptations may be resorted to without departing from the scope and fair meaning of the instant invention as set forth hereinabove and as described hereinbelow by the claims.

What is claimed is:

1. A process for the low temperature, non-incineration decontamination of contaminated materials containing hazardous agents, the process comprising:

- (a) contacting the contaminated materials and the hazardous agents with steam at substantially ambient pressure in a substantially dry first heated vessel for a period of at least about 15 minutes, the steam being at a temperature of at least about 560° C., whereby essentially all of the hazardous agents are removed from the contaminated materials;
- (b) removing a first gaseous discharge stream containing hazardous agents from the first heated vessel, the first gaseous discharge stream comprising a condensible moiety and a non-condensable moiety;
- (c) heating the first gaseous discharge stream at substantially ambient pressure in a substantially dry second vessel to at least about 500° C. and maintaining the first gaseous discharge stream in the second vessel of at least about 500° C. for a period of at least about one second in an atmosphere containing sufficient steam so that at least about 99.99 wt. % percent of the hazardous agents within the first gaseous discharge stream are converted to non-hazardous agents;
- (d) removing a second gaseous discharge stream containing a reduced concentration of hazardous agents from

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the second vessel, the second gaseous discharge stream comprising a condensible moiety and a non-condensable moiety;

- (e) passing the second gaseous discharge stream through a condenser wherein the condensible moiety of the second gaseous discharge stream is condensed to condensate having a concentration of hazardous agents less than about 100 mg/l;
- (f) increasing the pH of the condensate to at least about 8.0 so as to reduce the concentration of hazardous agents within the condensate to less than about 1.0 mg/l; and
- (g) treating the non-condensable moiety of the second gaseous discharge stream with a chemical absorbent, so that the concentration of hazardous agents within the non-condensable moiety of the second gaseous discharge stream is reduced to less than about 1.0 mg/m³ at standard temperature and pressure.

2. The process of claim 1 wherein the contacting of the contaminated materials and hazardous agents with steam in step (a) is carried out using steam at a temperature between about 560° C. and about 750° C.

3. The process of claim 1 wherein the contacting of the contaminated materials and hazardous agents with steam in step (a) is carried out for a period of between about 15 minutes and about 4 hours.

4. The process of claim 1 wherein the contacting of the contaminated materials and hazardous agents with steam in step (a) is carried out for a period of between about 15 minutes and about 120 minutes.

5. The process of claim 1 wherein the maintaining of the first gaseous discharge stream at a temperature greater than about 500° C. in step (c) is carried out at a temperature between about 500° C. and about 700° C.

6. The process of claim 1 wherein the maintaining of the first gaseous discharge stream at a temperature of at least about 500° C. in step (c) is carried out for a period between about 1 second and about 10 seconds.

7. The process of claim 1 wherein the maintaining of the first gaseous discharge stream at a temperature of at least about 500° C. in step (c) is carried out for a period between about 1 second and about 5 seconds.

8. A process for the low temperature, non-incineration decontamination of chemical weapon components containing chemical warfare agents, the process comprising:

- (a) contacting the chemical weapon components and the chemical warfare agents with steam at substantially ambient pressure in a substantially dry first heated vessel for a period of at least about 15 minutes, the steam being at a temperature of at least about 560° C., whereby essentially all of the chemical warfare agents are removed from the chemical weapon components;
- (b) removing a first gaseous discharge stream containing chemical warfare agents from the first heated vessel, the first gaseous discharge stream comprising a condensible moiety and a non-condensable moiety;
- (c) heating the first gaseous discharge stream at substantially ambient pressure in a substantially dry second vessel to at least about 500° C. and maintaining the first gaseous discharge stream in the second vessel of at least about 500° C. for a period of at least about one second in an atmosphere containing sufficient steam so that at least about 99.99 wt. % of the chemical warfare agents within the first gaseous discharge stream are converted to non-chemical warfare agents;
- (d) removing a second gaseous discharge stream containing a reduced concentration of chemical warfare agents

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from the second vessel, the second gaseous discharge stream comprising a condensible moiety and a non-condensable moiety;

- (e) passing the second gaseous discharge stream through a condenser wherein the condensible moiety of the second gaseous discharge stream is condensed to condensate having a concentration of chemical warfare agents less than about 100 mg/l;
- (f) increasing the pH of the condensate to at least about 8.0 so as to reduce the concentration of chemical warfare agents within the condensate to less than about 1.0 mg/l; and
- (g) treating the non-condensable moiety of the second gaseous discharge stream with activated charcoal, so that the concentration of chemical warfare agents within the non-condensable moiety of the second gaseous discharge stream is reduced to less than about 1.0 mg/m³ at standard temperature and pressure.

9. The process of claim 8 wherein the contacting of the chemical weapon components and chemical warfare agents with steam in step (a) is carried out using steam at a temperature between about 560° C. and about 750° C.

10. The process of claim 8 wherein the contacting of the chemical weapon components and chemical warfare agents with steam in step (a) is carried out for a period of between about 15 minutes and about 4 hours.

11. The process of claim 8 wherein the contacting of the chemical weapon components and chemical warfare agents with steam in step (a) is carried out for a period of between about 15 minutes and about 120 minutes.

12. The process of claim 8 wherein the maintaining of the first gaseous discharge stream at a temperature greater than about 500° C. in step (c) is carried out at a temperature between about 500° C. and about 700° C.

13. The process of claim 8 wherein the maintaining of the first gaseous discharge stream at a temperature of at least about 500° C. in step (c) is carried out for a period between about 1 second and about 10 seconds.

14. The process of claim 8 wherein the maintaining of the first gaseous discharge stream at a temperature of at least about 500° C. in step (c) is carried out for a period between about 1 second and about 5 seconds.

15. The process of claim 8 wherein, prior to the contacting of the chemical weapon components and the chemical warfare agents with steam in step (a), the chemical weapon components are flushed with a liquid flushing agent in a flushing vessel, the flushing vessel comprising a liquid level of flushing agent and an internally disposed carousel for rotating a plurality of chemical weapon components into and out of flushing agent.

16. The process of claim 8 wherein, prior to the contacting of the chemical weapon components and the chemical warfare agents with steam in step (a), the chemical weapon components are sprayed with liquid flushing agent from a plurality of spray nozzles.

17. The process of claim 8 wherein, prior to the contacting of the chemical weapon components and the chemical warfare agents with steam in step (a), the chemical weapon components are sprayed with liquid flushing agent from a plurality of spray nozzles within a flushing vessel, the spraying of the chemical weapon components being carried out while a liquid level is maintained within the flushing vessel, the spraying of the chemical weapon components being accomplished by at least one spray nozzle disposed above the liquid level and by at least one spray nozzle disposed below the liquid level.

18. The process of claim 8 wherein, during the contacting of chemical weapon components and chemical warfare agents with steam in step (a), the first vessel contains a plurality of discrete chemical weapon component bundles, each bundle containing a plurality of chemical weapon components.

19. The process of claim 18 wherein each chemical weapon component bundle is contacted in step (a) with steam of at least about 560° C. for at least two different and distinct periods of at least about 15 minutes each.

20. The process of claim 8 wherein, prior to the contacting of the chemical weapon components and the chemical warfare agents with steam in step (a), the chemical weapon components are disposed in a plurality of elongate racks within the first vessel, each elongate rack being sized and dimensioned to retain a plurality of chemical weapon components.

21. The process of claim 8 wherein, prior to the contacting of the chemical weapon components and the chemical warfare agents with steam in step (a), the chemical weapon components are disposed in a plurality of elongate racks within the first vessel, each elongate rack being sized and

dimensioned to retain a plurality of chemical weapon components, the first vessel having a longitudinal axis and the elongate racks being rotatable about the longitudinal axis.

22. The process of claim 8 wherein the contacting of chemical weapon components and chemical warfare agents with steam in step (a) is conducted while the chemical weapon components are moved by an auger from an inlet end of the first vessel to an outlet end of the first vessel.

23. The process of claim 8 wherein the contacting of chemical weapon components and chemical warfare agents with steam in step (a) is conducted while the chemical weapon components are moved by an auger having adjustable blades from an inlet end of the first vessel to an outlet end of the first vessel.

24. The process of claim 23 wherein, during the contacting of the chemical weapon components and chemical warfare agents with steam in step (a), a filler material is mixed with the chemical weapon components within the first vessel.

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