Discussion by

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The authors have collected a wealth of information on emissions from various incineration processes and have made a good statistical analysis of the data. The study represents an excellent reference document. The authors have attempted to justify some of the trends and differences that existed in the emissions reported and indicated that the data could be used for estimating uncontrolled and controlled emissions from various burning processes. However, before using this type of information for such important matters as setting standards, establishing equipment size, or making guarantees for any particular firing approach, the basis of the data must be closely scrutinized. Such things as test conditions, specific equipment differences, sampling methods employed and differences in fuel and ash analysis certainly have a direct influence and must be addressed before making meaningful comparisons or predicting expected emission rates.

AUTHORS' REPLY

The authors fully concur with Mr. Rochford and feel that his cautions are an appropriate and important amplification on the use of the data and results in the paper.

Recent discussions with the authors of the Kure report indicate that they have more confidence in the stack test results than the laboratory analysis for MSW chlorine content. As a result, the stack emission rates for chlorine are probably correct. In subsequent testing at Gallatine, Tennessee, the Kure authors have confirmed that high CO parallels high excess air. By closing the secondary air dampers and the primary under grate air supply, they were able to reduce the CO at Galatine to very low levels. They speculate that at high excess air levels, much of the air is actually bypassing the primary burning zone and quenching combustion before it is complete.