

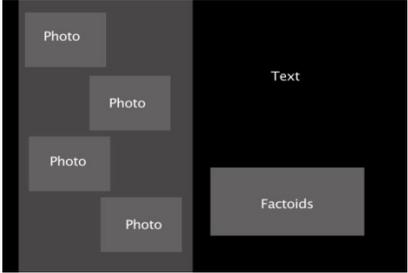
**“Blueprint to Success – The Achievements of Team Deseret”**

Script – Version 3 – December 6, 2011

Prepared by Argonne National Laboratory Risk Communication and Management

	Visuals	Narration
1.1	<p>-Historical Photographs/Film Clips (On right side of the frame)</p> <p>-Timeline Graphic (On left side of the frame. The following text will travel on a moving graphic).</p> <p>-New Democracies, Empires Dissolved, Fascism, Decolonization, Communism, The Great Depression, Science, Information Technology, Medicine, Energy.</p> <p>-Hague Convention of 1899</p> <p>-1925 Geneva Protocol to Hague Convention, 1997 the Chemical Weapons Convention.</p> <p>A still sample of the visuals.</p> 	<p>The 20<sup>th</sup> Century was a time of great change for civilization. Developments in science, technology, economics, politics and culture transformed the way people lived and worked. At the same time, the creation of new battlefield weapons transformed the manner in which war was waged. During World War I, modern chemical warfare began with the use of chlorine gas. Soon other countries, seeking a defense of equal deterrents, produced their own chemical weapons and delivery systems. The horror of large-scale chemical warfare led to efforts by the international community to ban the use of chemical weapons, and after a few failed attempts, the world community finally came together in the signing of the Chemical Weapons Convention in April 1997.</p>
1.1.2	<p>Title:</p> <p><b>Blueprint to Success</b></p> <p><b>The Achievements of Team Deseret</b></p>	Musical Transition
1.2	<p>-Pan of the valley.</p> <p>-CU of Oquirrh and Onaqui mountains.</p> <p>-Historical photographs of inauguration ceremony, Construction. Igloos, Equipment, People working, etc.</p> <p>-Newspaper articles.</p> <p>*Factoids</p>	<p>It was the topography of the Rush Valley in Tooele County that caught the attention of the U.S. Army in the early 1940s. The Army needed to store the nation’s vast stockpile of chemical munitions. The dry, remote location of the valley – protected by the Oquirrh Mountains to the east and the Onaqui Mountains to the west – was the perfect place for a depot. Construction began, and in the summer of 1943 the Deseret Chemical Warfare Depot was inaugurated. As the depot grew so did the surrounding community, on the strength of the importance of the job at hand. At one time the depot held more than 44% of the nation’s chemical weapons stockpile, including nerve agents GA, GB and VX, and</p>

	<p>-June 1942 Installation officially named Deseret Chemical Warfare Depot. Changed five times and in 1996 became Deseret Chemical Depot.</p> <p>-There're two historical homesteads on the depot. (Photo, plaque)</p> <p>-One of twelve locations that housed WW II POWs. (Photos)</p> <p>A still sample of the visuals.</p> 	<p>blister agents mustard and lewisite, housed in a host of delivery systems and bulk containers.</p>
<p>2.1</p>	<p>Graphic of blueprint of CAMDS dissolving to artist rendering to photo of built CAMDS.</p>	<p>By the 1970s, the Army wanted to dispose of its stockpile of aging munitions, and in pursuit of the best methods, constructed a new research and development facility – CAMDS (Cam-Dis), the Chemical Agent Munitions Disposal System.</p>
<p>2.1.2</p>	<p>-Photographs/Video of CAMDS.</p> <p>-Munitions in igloos.</p> <p>-Artist drawing of the rocket shearing blades, or blueprint.</p> <p>-Photograph/Video of rocket shearing blades.</p> <p>- Artist drawing of the self-contained protective suit, or blueprint.</p> <p>-Photograph/Video of self-contained protective suit.</p> <p>A still of the visuals.</p> <p>-Photographs/Video of baseline incineration technology, pollution abatement systems, neutralization, and secondary waste treatment.</p> <p>-9/20/1999 Salt Lake Tribune article.</p> <p>-Photograph of the “grey beards”.</p> <p>*Factoids</p>	<p>During its operation, CAMDS destroyed more than 363,000 pounds of chemical agents and 40,000 munitions. CAMDS personnel were pioneers in demil, solving many technological challenges. Workers developed and demonstrated innovations in chemical munitions handling and disassembly – notably the rocket-shearing blades that dramatically quickened the processing of M-55 rockets, and the self-contained protective suit, which allowed workers into toxic areas of the plant. CAMDS also produced achievements in baseline incineration technology, pollution abatement systems, neutralization, and secondary waste treatment.</p>

	<p>-Original plans were to create a mobile facility.</p> <p>-The first M55 GB nerve agent rocket was destroyed September 1979.</p> <p>-Developed Baseline incineration technology, including the liquid incinerator.</p> 	
2.2.1	<p>Graphic of blueprint of TOCDF dissolving to artist rendering to photo of built TOCDF.</p>	<p>With many successful operations completed, CAMDS paved the way for TOCDF (TOC-DEF), the Tooele Chemical Agent Disposal Facility. The years of experience operating CAMDS accelerated the implementation of technological advances at TOCDF.</p>
2.2.2	<p>-Photographs/Video of operations.</p> <p>-Photographs/Video of departments, e.g., igloo inspection, laundry, forklift driver, Commander etc.</p> <p>* Factoids</p> <p>-DCD had the largest stockpile in the nation and has destroyed more than one million munitions and more than 13,600 tons of liquid agent.</p> <p>-23,300 tons of metal have been recycled from bulk containers and munitions.</p>	<p>On August 22, 1996, operations began to transport and eliminate the 13,600 tons of liquid agents GA, GB, VX, mustard and lewisite. Over the years, through collaboration and coordination among many departments, the safe and efficient disposal of all the chemical agents at what is now known as Deseret Chemical Depot has been achieved. This teamwork is reflected in the quality and ingenuity of the many technological challenges met and overcome.</p>

	<p>Text</p> <p>Text</p> <p>Factoids</p>	
2.2.3	Graphic/Video	-Like the Pollution Abatement System, which removed industrial pollutants during the incineration process, releasing water vapor safely into the environment.
2.2.4	Graphic/Video	-And the additional carbon filtration system that was added to the Pollution Abatement System to remove mercury in mustard-agent-filled munitions and bulk containers while meeting all governmental standards.
2.2.5	Graphic/Video	-Also significant was completion and installation of the Heel Transfer System in Fall 2008. TOCDF designed and built this technology to reduce the solidified mustard agent, called the “heel,” from aging bulk containers – a necessity in order to safely destroy the chemical agent.
2.2.6	Graphic/Video	And innovative machines like the specially designed cutter equipment have been built to efficiently expose the explosive components for easy removal from the mortars.
2.3.1	Graphic/Video	The Army constructed the Area 10 Liquid Incinerator, ATLIC (AT-LIC), in depot’s storage area. The facility was built to destroy the remaining stockpile of GA and Lewisite stored in bulk containers, again requiring special technology.
2.3.2	Video	TOCDF was also modified to meet the challenges of processing additional problematic overpacked mustard munitions. With a focus on completing the mission, TOCDF personnel planned and executed the remaining disposal operations.
		Musical Transition
3.1.1	-Photographs, newsletters, any printed material, emphases on people.	Decades of safely managing the stockpile wasn’t easy. It required full-time maintenance, as experienced workers routinely checked and monitored every

	-Video of ONC deliveries.	<p>igloo for leaking munitions, isolated and placed leaking rounds in overpack containers and transported munitions from one igloo to another for re-warehousing and ultimately to their final destination for destruction.</p> <p>Through the years, the depot has received many awards and recognitions for its accomplishments and the quality of its work. Not only did Team Deseret destroy the nation’s largest single stockpile, but they did it safely— With TOCDF workers reaching more than 13 million safe man hours worked without a lost day injury and DCD workers surpassing one million. Both numbers set new records.</p>
3.2	<p>Logos of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-CSEPP</li> <li>-CAC</li> <li>-TCEM</li> <li>-Utah State regulator</li> <li>-Elected officials</li> <li>-Employees</li> </ul>	The successful elimination of the chemical stockpile has only been possible due to the strong federal, state and local partnerships developed and sustained throughout the life of the project. And with the support of the Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program, CSEPP, a legacy of enhanced emergency management capabilities and all-hazards preparedness will endure in the local community.
3.3	Photographs/Video	In the end, it is important to remember that the destruction of the stockpile was only made possible by you, the men and women of Team Deseret. In order to successfully accomplish this important mission for the United States and the world, it took thousands of passionate and committed people to develop the technologies, construct the facilities, and operate the equipment used to safely destroy the chemical munitions. All of you should take great pride and satisfaction in knowing that your contributions today have helped create a safer tomorrow. Together we made a difference.
3.4	<p>Credits with logos:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>DCD</li> <li>CMA</li> <li>CSEPP</li> <li>TCEM</li> </ul>	Music

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