



CMA PROGRESS AT A GLANCE

Anniston Chemical Activity, Anniston, Ala., recently started its VX rocket disposal operations. Workers have destroyed more than 12,000 VX-filled M55 rockets since July 2006.

Blue Grass Chemical Activity, Richmond, Ky. The Kentucky Division of Waste Management Division recently gave temporary, conditional approval to open the front and rear vents of the permitted container storage igloos in the chemical limited area.

Deseret Chemical Depot, Tooele, Utah, recently started its mustard agent disposal operations. Workers have destroyed more than 55 mustard agent-filled ton containers since August 2006.

Newport Chemical Depot, Newport, Ind., has safely eliminated more than 26 percent of its nerve agent VX stockpile since beginning disposal operations in May 2005.

Non-Stockpile Chemical Materiel Project recently completed neutralizing the binary precursor chemical QL at Pine Bluff Arsenal, Ark. The neutralized binary materiel will be destroyed at a commercial treatment, storage and disposal facility in Texas by December 2007. Upon completing this final processing, the materiel's destruction contributes toward the United States' efforts to meet its category 1 destruction milestones under the Chemical Weapons Convention (see full story, page 2).

Pine Bluff Chemical Activity, Pine Bluff, Ark., has safely destroyed more than 65 percent of its sarin rocket stockpile since starting operations in March 2005.

Umatilla Chemical Depot, Hermiston, Ore., recently started sarin projectile disposal operations. This campaign is expected to last through mid-2007.

ARMY'S CHEMICAL DEMILITARIZATION TRAINING FACILITY MAINTAINS COMMITMENT TO SAFETY, CELEBRATING 15 YEARS OF NO LOST-TIME ACCIDENTS

Recently the Chemical Demilitarization Training Facility, located at the U.S. Army's Aberdeen Proving Ground, Edgewood Area, in Maryland celebrated its 15th consecutive year without a lost-time accident.

A lost-time accident includes any job-related injury or illness resulting in an employee missing at least one full day of work. Strict safety standards; mandatory safety training for students and personnel; and individual, hands-on instruction in an agent-free environment all have helped keep the training facility free of lost-time accidents for more than 15 years.

The facility's training program began in 1989. The U.S. Army's Chemical Materials Agency contracted the construction and operation of this facility to General Physics, a company based in Elkridge, Md., specializing in performance improvement services and products.

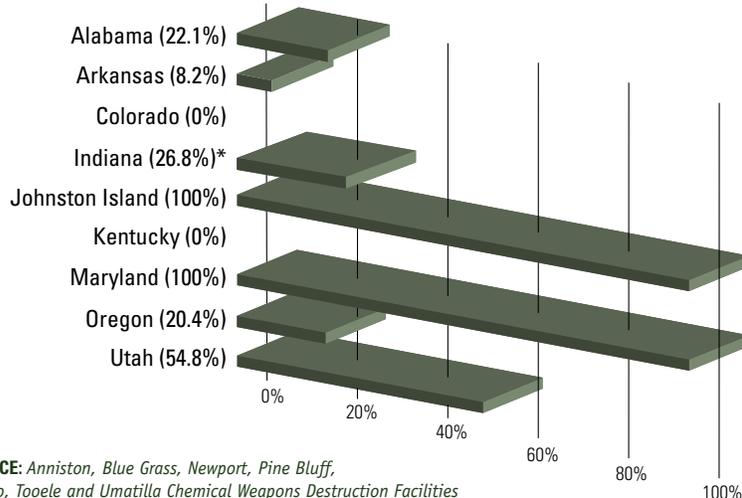


Two students in personal protective equipment at the Chemical Demilitarization Training Facility at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., practice using the decontamination station located in the Demilitarization Equipment Room.

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CMA - CREATING A SAFER TOMORROW

40.3 PERCENT OF U.S. CHEMICAL AGENT STOCKPILE DESTROYED
(as of September 30 measured by original agent tonnage)



SOURCE: Anniston, Blue Grass, Newport, Pine Bluff, Pueblo, Tooele and Umatilla Chemical Weapons Destruction Facilities

* Newport's neutralized agent is not included in agent destruction totals until agent destruction by-product is treated.



ABERDEEN TON CONTAINER CLEANOUT BUILDING DEMOLISHED

Workers at the Aberdeen Chemical Agent Disposal Facility achieved a major milestone in the facility's closure phase in September when they demolished the plant's Ton Container Cleanout building. Workers began demolishing the building on September 11 after a four-hour test showed that the building, which had been used to clean and decontaminate empty mustard agent containers, was safe for workers not wearing protective gear, or equipment.

"We are proud that our closure efforts are proceeding safely ahead of schedule," said Aberdeen Chemical Agent Disposal Facility Site Project Manager (Acting) Brian O'Donnell. "The system contractor has done an outstanding job bringing us one step closer to becoming the first continental United States chemical demilitarization site to close its doors. Further, we are beating our original closure schedule and saving taxpayers money. That money can be used at other chemical weapons disposal facilities currently operating, helping those communities continue to reduce the risk posed by continued storage of their respective chemical weapons stockpiles."

With demolition of the Ton Container Cleanout building itself complete, the Aberdeen System Contractor is now cleaning the Process Neutralization Building, where workers once drained containers of mustard agent and neutralized the agent. Decontamination efforts at the Process Neutralization Building are almost 80 percent complete. Once the Process Neutralization Building is cleaned and tested, it also will be demolished. The Army expects to complete all closure field work at the Aberdeen Chemical Agent Disposal Facility by the spring of 2007.

The Army and Aberdeen System Contractor team accelerated the stockpile's destruction by simplifying the original disposal process and reordering its sequence to destroy the mustard agent first and clean and decontaminate the steel containers that once held the agent last. In March 2005, the Army finished destroying the drained mustard agent, one year ahead of its original schedule.



A worker disassembles part of the Ton Container Cleanout Building at the Aberdeen Chemical Agent Disposal Facility, Md.

ARMY COMPLETES BINARY CHEMICAL TREATMENT

Project brings U.S. closer to completing treaty requirements

The U.S. Army Chemical Materials Agency has completed operations at the Binary Destruction Facility at Pine Bluff Arsenal, Ark.

In a campaign that began in December 2005, CMA's Non-Stockpile Chemical Material Project and contractor Teledyne Brown Engineering neutralized the binary chemical precursors QL and DF.

Binary munitions were designed to combine two non-lethal ingredients while in flight to a target to create chemical agent. QL, or diisopropyl aminoethylmethyl phosphonite, would have combined with another chemical to form the nerve agent VX. DF, methylphosphonic difluoride, was designed to combine with another chemical to form the nerve agent sarin.

Only one binary munition type, the M687 projectile, was manufactured; none were used. The original binary project closed in 1991 under terms with the USSR. This agreement ended both nations' chemical weapons production and development.

The neutralized binary materiel will be destroyed at a commercial treatment, storage and disposal facility in Texas by December 2007.

"We're proud to have achieved the destruction of this binary materiel," said Laurence Gottschalk, Non-Stockpile Chemical Materiel Project Manager. "We can credit this achievement to the hard work of many people. This milestone is another step toward CMA's goal of the complete, safe elimination of chemical warfare materiel."

The Binary Destruction Facility is housed in the only remaining Integrated Binary Production Facility building. The facility's other buildings have been destroyed in compliance with U.S. treaty requirements. Workers now are preparing for demolition of the final structure, which will complete the nation's requirement to destroy all of its former chemical weapons production facilities.

ARMY'S CHEMICAL DEMILITARIZATION TRAINING FACILITY MAINTAINS COMMITMENT TO SAFETY, CELEBRATING 15 YEARS OF NO LOST-TIME ACCIDENTS

(continued from front)

CMA Director, Michael Parker, recognizes the value of the facility and the safe demilitarization practices exhibited and learned by its personnel. "The Chemical Demilitarization Training Facility's perfect safety record for the past 15 years is an excellent example of the Army's commitment to safely destroying the nation's chemical weapons stockpile."

The facility has instituted programs consistent with work force skill requirements for demilitarization facilities. The training program at the facility includes 280 laboratory, maintenance, operations and emergency response training courses equaling more than 9,000 hours of curriculum hours. The facility's instructors have trained more than 51,000 students. This number includes contractors, government oversight officials and international inspectors.