

**CMA PROGRESS AT A GLANCE****as of July 23, 2008:**

- **Anniston Chemical Activity, Ala.:** The VX-filled 155mm projectile demilitarization campaign at Anniston Chemical Agent Disposal Facility concluded in late May. Since then, the Anniston team has begun the mechanical changes required for processing VX M23 land mines, scheduled to begin soon. Team Anniston has learned valuable lessons from the Pine Bluff team, which has helped to streamline the process while maintaining safety, environmental compliance and site security.
- **Deseret Chemical Depot, Utah:** Tooele Chemical Agent Disposal Facility has safely disposed of 2,271 mustard agent-filled ton containers and 54,651 mustard agent-filled 155mm projectiles. Mustard operations began in August 2006.
- **Newport Chemical Depot, Ind.:** Newport Chemical Agent Disposal Facility's work force has safely neutralized approximately 98 percent of the chemical agent VX stored there. The U.S. has received credit for destroying 2,352,071 pounds of the Newport stockpile under the Chemical Weapons Convention.
- **Pine Bluff Arsenal, Ark.:** Pine Bluff Chemical Agent Disposal Facility is in a scheduled outage for changeover to mustard ton container disposal operations. The Mine Machine and its Agent Quantification System have been removed from the Explosive Containment Room (ECR) and processed through the Metal Parts Furnace. All munitions handling and processing equipment has been removed from both ECRs.
- **Umatilla Chemical Depot, Ore.:** Umatilla Chemical Depot storage workers began delivering 8-inch VX-filled artillery projectiles to the Umatilla Chemical Agent Disposal Facility on July 15, marking the official start of a new munitions campaign. The 8-inch VX projectiles campaign, the 11th munitions disposal campaign for the depot and disposal plant, is expected to take about a month to complete. Thirteen disposal campaigns will be required to eliminate the Oregon stockpile.
- **Non-Stockpile Chemical Materiel Project:** The Ton Container Decontamination Facility at Pine Bluff Arsenal (PBA), Ark., continues to process ton containers using the thermal decontamination system and has processed 969 containers. The Pine Bluff Explosive Destruction System continues to destroy recovered chemical warfare materiel stored at PBA and has completed disposal of more than 92 percent of the total project munitions and 83 percent of treaty declared munitions.

NEW COMMANDERS ASSUME ASSIGNMENTS

Four commanders have assumed leadership in change of command ceremonies this summer.

Newport Chemical Depot - June 11

Lt. Col. William D. Hibner replaced
Lt. Col. Brian M. Lynch.

Anniston Chemical Activity - July 15

Lt. Col. Andrew M. Herbst replaced
Lt. Col. Phillip M. Trued, Jr.

Blue Grass Chemical Activity - July 16

Lt. Col. David L. Musgrave replaced
Lt. Col. Thomas J. Cross.

Deseret Chemical Depot - July 22

Col. Gerald L. Gladney replaced
Col. Frederick D. Pellissier.

Lt. Col. Hibner has served as Chemical Surety Officer at Headquarters, U. S. Army Materiel Command, Fort Belvoir, Va. He holds a master's degree in Management from Colorado Tech University and a bachelor's degree from Eastern Illinois University. Lt. Col. Hibner also graduated from the Chemical Officer Basic and Advanced Courses, John F. Kennedy School of Special Operations Courses in Psychological Operations, Civil Affairs, Regional Studies and the Command and General Staff College.

Lt. Col. Herbst served the last four years at Ft. Bragg, N.C., in a Special Operations unit as Chief of Chemical and Biological Defense. While there, he deployed twice as Chief of Operations in Iraq and Afghanistan and once as a liaison officer to the 1st Marine Expeditionary Force in Iraq. Lt. Col. Herbst earned a master's degree in Public Administration from Webster University and a bachelor's degree in Biological Sciences from Florida Atlantic University.

Lt. Col. Musgrave served as the Executive Officer to the Deputy Director and Senior Military Assistant to the Director, Defense Threat Reduction Agency/U.S. Strategic Command Center for Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction. He earned a master's degree in National Security and Strategic Studies from the Naval War College and a bachelor's degree from Middle Tennessee State University.

Col. Gladney most recently was the Director of Chemical Stockpile Operations with the Chemical Materials Agency. He graduated from South Carolina State University with a bachelor's degree in Biology and Chemistry.

CMA COMPLETES CAMPAIGNS AT PBCDF, UMCDF

The U.S. Army Chemical Materials Agency (CMA) is committed to the safe elimination of the United States stockpile of chemical weapons, evidenced by the many milestones that have been reached safely. CMA continues to complete major milestones because of the dedication of its people. Two chemical demilitarization sites have completed campaigns recently – Pine Bluff Chemical Agent Disposal Facility (PBCDF) destroyed its last VX landmine, which eliminated all VX stored at Pine Bluff Arsenal (PBA), Ark., and Umatilla Chemical Agent Disposal Facility (UMCDF) processed its last VX 155mm projectile at Umatilla Chemical Depot, Ore.

"The end of these campaigns – landmines and all VX at Pine Bluff and projectiles at Umatilla – is significant for those sites and the nation," said Conrad Whyne, CMA Director. "By working as a team, all of the sites are safely eliminating the nation's chemical weapons stockpile. Perseverance and a constant eye on safety are the keys."

UMCDF processed 32,313 projectiles containing 97 tons of VX. This milestone resulted in 92 percent of the site's total chemical items being eliminated and 37 percent of the total agent stockpile. After two more VX campaigns – 8-inch projectiles and M23 landmines – all VX stored at the depot will be destroyed. The final campaign will be the elimination of mustard ton containers.

Meanwhile, PBCDF safely destroyed the last VX landmine stored at Pine Bluff Arsenal. The campaign eliminated 9,378 landmines and approximately 47 tons of VX. The site is currently in a changeover for mustard agent-filled ton containers destruction, the fourth and final stockpile destruction campaign at PBA.

CMA continues to safely store and destroy the chemical weapons stockpiles. As of July 20, 2008, CMA has destroyed 17,559 U.S. tons or 55.74 percent of its original tonnage.



Team Tooele Continues to Make Headlines

CONSTRUCTION OF POLLUTION FILTRATION SYSTEM CONTINUES AT TOCDF

Construction of the pollution abatement system filtration system (PFS) continues at the Tooele Chemical Agent Disposal Facility (TOCDF). This filter system will include sulfur-impregnated carbon filters which will capture any mercury incinerated at TOCDF. One unit will filter exhaust from the Metal Parts Furnace, while two additional units will filter the flue gases from the two Liquid Incinerators.

Installation of the filter units is expected to begin this summer. Following completion of PFS construction and systemization in fall 2009, performance demonstrations will be conducted as required by regulators from the Utah Department of Environmental Quality, Division of Solid and Hazardous Waste. Once the necessary approvals are secured, processing of munitions with elevated mercury content is scheduled to begin in early 2010.



Work continues at the planned site of the new filtration system to prepare the concrete foundations for the mercury filter units and support buildings. The thick concrete will ensure the PFS will withstand wind and earthquake. (U.S. Army photo)

PROPOSED AUTOCLAVE SYSTEM TO HELP WITH SECONDARY WASTE AT DCD

Deseret Chemical Depot has proposed building an autoclave system that would augment current on-site treatment capabilities for secondary waste. Historically, secondary waste has been managed by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act permit, including off-site shipment for treatment or disposal. Secondary wastes not allowed by the permit to be shipped off-site were either placed into on-site storage or thermally treated in the Metal Parts Furnace (MPF).

The autoclave system could treat many of the wastes, allowing the MPF to fully support mustard agent destruction. The MPF, as it becomes available, could be used for highly contaminated waste.

Two autoclave units would be installed to support secondary waste operations. To support waste characterization and segregation activities, three drum ventilation units would be installed near the autoclaves.

Once the wastes are loaded into the autoclave chamber, the unit is sealed and a vacuum removes the remaining air which flows through carbon filters to remove any agent vapor. Monitoring verifies that no chemical agent is present. The autoclave units use pressurized steam to heat the wastes to 300 F, or higher, to thermally treat the chemical agent. Next, the pressure in the autoclave is reduced by venting the air through a chiller to cool before it is slowly exhausted through the carbon filters, where it is monitored for chemical agent. Following this treatment, the wastes can be shipped off site to a permitted hazardous waste facility.

5 MILLION CONSECUTIVE SAFE HOURS AT TOCDF

The Tooele Chemical Agent Disposal Facility (TOCDF) Safety department reported workers reached another new and unprecedented (for this project) safe consecutive man-hours milestone in late May – five million hours without a lost workday injury.

Joe Majestic, EG&G Deputy General Manager (Risk Management and Technical Support), lauded the workers for the milestone. “Of all the safety firsts you have achieved over the last several years, this one is the most gratifying to me,” Majestic said. “Although we have not been injury-free, not one of our co-workers has had to endure the hardships caused by serious injury at work. Your collective efforts are returning us home each day to our families and friends healthy and productive, the way it ought to be. Congratulations! Continuing to break this record each day is a goal worthy of our collective best efforts.”

A lost-time injury has not been recorded at TOCDF since October 25, 2005.