



### CMA PROGRESS AT A GLANCE

as of Sept. 29, 2008:

**Anniston Chemical Activity, Ala.:** Since disposal operations resumed on Aug. 2, 13,433 VX M23 land mines have been safely destroyed and 157,063 pounds of VX processed. Since disposal operations began on Aug. 9, 2003, Anniston Chemical Activity employees have emptied more than 90 storage igloos and Anniston's stockpile has been reduced by 50 percent.

**Deseret Chemical Depot, Utah:** Tooele Chemical Agent Disposal Facility has safely disposed of 2,438 mustard agent-filled ton containers and 54,453 mustard agent-filled 155 mm projectiles. Mustard operations began in August 2006.

**Newport Chemical Depot, Ind.:** Newport Chemical Agent Disposal Facility's work force has safely neutralized all remaining chemical agent VX that was in the Newport Chemical Depot stockpile. More than 400 containers of hydrolysate have been safely shipped to Veolia Environmental Services in Port Arthur, Texas, where it has been processed. Also, all of Newport's ton containers have been decontaminated and sent off site to a permitted facility for recycling.

**Pine Bluff Arsenal, Ark.:** Pine Bluff Chemical Agent Disposal Facility is in a scheduled outage for changeover to mustard ton container disposal operations. Re-bricking activities for the Liquid Incinerator began in August and are now more than 85 percent complete. Maintenance on the Metal Parts Furnace (MPF), the MPF Pollution Abatement System and the Automatic Continuous Air Monitoring System also continues.

**Umatilla Chemical Depot, Ore.:** Umatilla Chemical Agent Disposal Facility workers began processing VX-filled land mines on Sept. 25. Land mines are the last of six VX munitions disposal campaigns at the Umatilla Chemical Depot and the last nerve agent campaign. Mustard agent processing is expected to begin in 2009.

### ANCDF SAFELY PROCESSES MORE THAN 50 PERCENT OF CHEMICAL MUNITIONS STORED AT ANCA

The Anniston Chemical Activity (ANCA) and Anniston Chemical Agent Disposal Facility (ANCDF) team has processed more than 50 percent of the chemical munitions stored there since 1961.

Safe disposal operations began in August 2003. Now, more than 330,770 nerve agent-filled rockets, artillery shells and land mines have been demilitarized.

"I am very proud of the work force we have and the accomplishments made to date. The success of the work force and the commitment to safe operations means we have safely eliminated the bulk of the risk that was associated with the storage of the chemical munitions here for so long," said Timothy K. Garrett, ANCDF government site project manager.

All 142,428 GB (sarin) nerve agent munitions were demilitarized between Aug. 9, 2003,

and March 2, 2006. Since July 23, 2006, more than 188,400 nerve agent VX-filled munitions have been safely processed. VX land mine disposal operations are expected to conclude early next year.

The last disposal campaign, mustard (blister) agent-filled mortars, artillery shells and containers, will begin later in 2009, following a planned maintenance and changeover period.

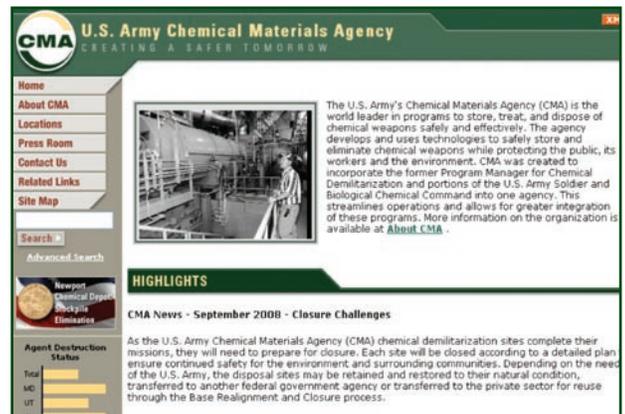
"We have been able to operate safely for more than five years now by paying attention to detail, by applying many lessons learned and by looking out for each other daily. We must continue to do those things if we are to complete the second half of the process as successfully as we did the first half, and that is exactly what we plan to do," added ANCDF Site Project Manager Robert C. Love.

### A NEW LOOK FOR CMA'S PUBLIC WEB SITE

The Chemical Material Agency's (CMA) public Web site has a new look which was recently launched as part of a renovation series. New features eliminate redundancy and dead-ends. Several pages have been removed and other pages have updated text. This is all in an effort to keep the site current and user-friendly.

Pages that were eliminated include the "Calendar of Events," "Questions," "Get Involved" and "Information Repository." The "Related Links" section has been pared down to include links to current CMA affiliates.

The biggest updates, however, are the CMA home and site pages. By adding visual contrast between headings and text, the home page is easier to read and simplifies the process of locating information about CMA. The home page also features rotating single photos in place of the prior multiple image block.



The site pages feature a new look as well as new text. As part of the renovation, the state pages and site pages were combined to minimize space.

As CMA moves forward, the Web site will be altered to reflect the program's changes. We will incorporate some exciting new features that you won't want to miss. So, when you have a moment, check out the new look at www.cma.army.mil. See you on the Web!



## PBCDF FIELD OFFICE GARNERS SAFETY RECOGNITION



Pine Bluff Chemical Agent Disposal Facility (PBCDF) field office employees were recognized at a ceremony on August 19 by the Arkansas Department of Labor and the Arkansas Workers' Compensation Commission for working 10 years without a lost-time accident and nearly eight years without a recordable injury.

PBCDF Site Project Manager Mark Greer was presented with a plaque highlighting the site's safety achievements by James Salkeld, Director of the Department of Labor, and Pat Burge, Director of Safety for the Workers' Compensation Commission.

Col. Robert Billington, Project Manager for Chemical Stockpile Elimination, gave opening remarks at the ceremony. He congratulated the

field office staff not only on their consecutive years of safety milestones, but also on their ranking among the top 50 Army units that have scored in the top quarter for the Army Readiness Assessment Program. This ranking indicates that the field office is one of the Army's safest units.

"You are among the Army's best as well as the state of Arkansas' best, when it comes to safety," Col. Billington said.

Greer praised the field office staff for being "the best in the business – bar none."

PBCDF field office employees comprise the U.S. Army Chemical Materials Agency, the U.S. Army Sustainment Command and Science Applications International Corporation.

## NATIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

### Alabama

On Sept. 18, Army Chief of Staff Gen. George Casey, Jr., visited the Anniston Chemical Agent Disposal Facility. Gen. Casey's main focus was on the chemical surety program and procedures.



*John A. Vincent, Jr. (left) and Jesse E. Brown, III (center), brief Army Chief of Staff, Gen. George W. Casey, Jr., on the safe movement of chemical munitions. (U.S. Army photo by Jeremy Guthrie)*

### Programmatic

A National Research Council meeting was held Sept. 17-19 in Woods Hole, Mass. The key topics included current and future ad hoc studies and an update on activities related to the U.S. Army Chemical Materials Agency and the Program Manager, Assembled Chemical Weapons Alternatives.

### Utah

Deseret Chemical Depot joined Tooele County Emergency Management and other agencies on Sept. 10 for the annual Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program exercise. Evaluators observed the exercise and submitted a report.

## STATE OPTS FOR CARBON FILTERS AS BEST AVAILABLE TECHNOLOGY AT UMCDF

Recently, the Oregon Environmental Quality Commission (EQC) ruled that incineration, with the addition of enhanced (sulfur-impregnated) carbon filters to the Metal Parts Furnace, is the best available technology (BAT) for the treatment of mustard ton containers (TC) at Umatilla Chemical Agent Disposal Facility. The EQC needed to rule on the technology to be used for mustard processing because levels of mercury were found to be higher than expected in the TCs.

The Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) thoroughly reviewed neutralization, incineration and the DAVINCH "contained explosives" technologies in order to determine the BAT treatment of mustard containing mercury. The DAVINCH system

detonates ammunition in a vacuum chamber and uses high-efficiency particulate air (HEPA), carbon filters and a cold plasma arc unit to process any residual gases.

Safety, cost, schedule, public comments and other facets of all three technologies were studied before DEQ recommended to EQC that incineration with enhanced filters was the BAT.

Installing sulfur-impregnated carbon filters to the metal parts furnace existing pollution abatement system filtration system will cost approximately \$750,000, the DEQ estimates, compared to \$117 million to install neutralization technology and \$40 million to install DAVINCH.

## CARMEN SPENCER NAMED DASA (ECW)

On September 29, Carmen J. Spencer was designated as Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army (Elimination of Chemical Weapons). He will oversee the Chemical Demilitarization Program and he is also responsible for representing the program to Congress.

Prior to his current position, Mr. Spencer was Vice President, Marketing and Business Development, of Bechtel National, Inc. (BNI). In this position, he oversaw all aspects of marketing and business development for BNI Defense and Space.

A former U.S. Army Officer, he has served on the staff in the Office of the Secretary of Defense and Headquarters, Department of the Army; and commanded the U.S. Army Chemical Demilitarization Activity on Johnston Atoll, southwest of Hawaii.