



Doug Hindman
Chair

Chemical Demilitarization Citizens' Advisory Commission
Chemical Destruction Community Advisory Board
P.O. Box 449
Richmond, KY 40476
kentucky.cac2016@gmail.com



Reagan Taylor
Craig Williams
Co-Chairs

**Kentucky Chemical Demilitarization Citizens' Advisory Commission (CAC) and
Chemical Destruction Community Advisory Board (CDCAB) Meeting
Summary of Action Items and Discussions
June 9, 2021
Microsoft Teams Online Meeting
Richmond, Kentucky**

Attendees

CAC: Dale Burton (for Tammi Hudson), Doug Hindman, Harry Moberly, George Ridings, and Craig Williams

CDCAB: Dale Burton (for Tammi Hudson), Dr. Candace Coyle, Jamie Hall (for Lt. Col. Edward Williams), Dr. Diane Hatchett, Dustin Heiser, Jeanne Hibberd, Doug Hindman, Ron Hink, Leslie Kaylor, Louise Locke (for Judy Greene-Baker), Tara Long, Bryan Makinen, Darcy Maupin, Ramesh Melarkode (for Col. Stephen Dorris), Harry Moberly, Stephanie Nelson (for U.S. Sen. Mitch McConnell), George Ridings, Mica Sims (for U.S. Sen. Rand Paul), Judge-Executive Reagan Taylor, Craig Williams and Ethan Witt

Media Attendees:

WEKU-FM: Stu Johnson

The Richmond Register: Taylor Six

WTVQ-TV: Steve Rogers

Meeting Synopsis

The meeting provided information on the following:

- Remarks from the Assembled Chemical Weapons Alternatives (ACWA) Program Executive Officer
- Blue Grass Chemical Agent-Destruction Pilot Plant (BGCAPP) Project Update
- Off-site Shipments of BGCAPP Hydrolysate
- Kentucky Department for Environmental Protection (KDEP) Permitting Updates
- Economic Impact Working Group (EIWG) and Congressional Visit Updates

Meeting Summary Structure

This meeting summary is not intended to be a verbatim record of conversations; instead, it will provide an overview of the discussions and action items of government representatives and various members of the CAC and CDCAB. Key action items identified in the meeting and a synopsis of the major questions and comments discussed during the various updates are noted below. Copies of slides and documents presented during the meeting can be obtained from the Blue Grass Chemical Stockpile Outreach Office (ORO) at (859) 626-8944 or bgoutreach@iem.com.

Action Items

Action Item: Provide CDCAB members the link to the KDEP website for permit documentation regarding BGCAPP and the Blue Grass Army Depot (BGAD).

Responsible Entity: Sarah Marko, communications manager, ORO.

Timeline: Sept. 8, 2021.

Outline of Key Issues and Discussions

Welcome and Introductions – Sarah Marko, Communications Manager, ORO

Marko performed a roll call, welcomed the attendees, provided virtual meeting best practices and reviewed the meeting agenda.

Opening Remarks – Doug Hindman, Chair, CAC, and Reagan Taylor and Craig Williams Co-Chairs, CDCAB.

Hindman said there is a lot going on, so he was glad everyone could attend.

Taylor said he appreciated everyone being in the meeting and it was great to see everyone. He said he hopes the next meeting will be in person and he looks forward to that meeting.

Williams said he echoed the above and hoped everyone is doing okay.

Marko then noted the following action items from the March 3, 2021, CAC/CDCAB meeting:

Action Item	Steps Taken	Date/Status
Provide Craig Williams with an outline of the outreach plan for communicating with the local community at the hydrolysate receiving location.	The outreach team presented this information to Hindman and Williams April 28. More information on hydrolysate shipment follows below.	Complete.

Key Updates

Remarks from the ACWA Program Executive Officer – Michael Abaie

Slides of this presentation may be obtained by contacting the ORO at (859) 626-8944 or bgoutreach@iem.com.

Abaie said he hoped everyone was doing well and staying safe and he hopes everyone can get together in three months' time and have an in-person meeting. He congratulated the BGCAPP, Blue Grass Chemical Activity and BGAD teams for completing the VX projectiles campaign and noted this is the second campaign completed since operations began in the main plant one-and-a-half years ago. He said Bechtel Parsons Blue Grass (BPBG) has exceeded his expectations by completing the campaign ahead of time, even with a late start due to the COVID-19 pandemic, and congratulated them for their hard work and for performing the work safely. Abaie also congratulated the CAC/CDCAB members, said it was a significant accomplishment for them and noted their dedication to the project as remarkable. He focused on the longevity of some of the members (Hindman and Williams with CAC/CDCAB since the 1990s, Harry Moberly and Jeanne Hibberd with CDCAB from the beginning, and Taylor's six-year service) and said everyone has been very focused on and supportive of the program. He said many other members have volunteered time and energy and he gave his thanks to all.

Abaie said it was a time to celebrate destroying the GB and VX projectiles, that an entire class of munitions in the U.S. stockpile have now been eliminated. He said it was time to pat ourselves on the back, but there is also a lot of work on which to stay focused. Abaie said the end of the mustard campaign is in sight—it has been a slow process, since the munitions have given them more trouble than anticipated, but the team is destroying them safely and he hopes to see the campaign completed soon. He noted the start of the VX rocket campaign is around the corner; that they are complex munitions and it has taken some significant modifications to the facility to destroy them. He said a lot of great work has been done by the team to make sure a good system of equipment has been established and tested to make sure it is ready for rocket destruction. He said he is

excited to see how that continues and thinks everything he has seen so far is progressing well.

Abaie then turned to the topic of hydrolysate shipment and said Williams had asked about the communications plan. He said the outreach team did a lot of hard work on that plan and shared it with Williams and Hindman, plus Veolia and community members in Texas. Veolia delivered a presentation on BGCAPP hydrolysate shipment to their local industry and community leaders and will provide a presentation to a community representative next week. Abaie said regarding EA-2192, a hazardous breakdown product of VX caustic neutralization, right now a single 81,000-gallon tank is holding all VX hydrolysate. He said each batch of hydrolysate that comes out of the Agent Neutralization System is tested for the presence of VX and EA-2192. In each case, each batch tested below release criteria before it was placed in the tank. He said Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) inspectors sample and observe the sampling of the hydrolysate before movement of hydrolysate to the tank. He said he is confident reformation has not occurred. He noted VX hydrolysate is highly caustic and requires acidification to recombine. He said before, when the project was combining agent hydrolysate with energetics hydrolysate, acid had to be added to get it to the proper pH levels. With the removal of the energetics hydrolysate, he said there are no concerns for reformation, as the hydrolysate is very caustic. He closed by saying it is a great time for everyone to celebrate the successful completion of another campaign, and he looks forward to the successful completion of the mustard campaign.

BGCAPP Project Update – Dr. Candace Coyle, Site Project Manager, BGCAPP, and Ron Hink, Project Manager, BPBG

Slides of this presentation may be obtained by contacting the ORO at (859) 626-8944 or bgoutreach@iem.com.

Coyle led with the announcement of the May 28 completion of the VX 155mm projectile campaign and said it was the second nerve agent campaign the plant completed. She said it was done under pandemic conditions and everything was done very safely, and she congratulated everyone involved. She pointed out the picture of a worker waving goodbye to the last tray of projectiles going into the destruction process and said it signifies everything for this campaign. Coyle said it was a great accomplishment for the U.S. that day and it could not have been accomplished without the determination and focus of the whole team. She thanked program partners like KDEP and the Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program and said the program would not be where it is today without all of them. She noted BGCAPP operations began two years ago with the start of the mustard projectile destruction campaign.

Coyle moved to the plant update and said the main plant is in changeover for rocket operations and there is still a lot of change ahead. She said the plant has destroyed 28.1% of the stockpile in Kentucky, with two out of three active campaigns complete, and the next campaign is VX M55 rockets. She said they are very complex munitions that have required a lot of change to the processing equipment and said she thought the

work that has been done on that so far is phenomenal. Coyle mentioned there will possibly be an opportunity for CAC/CDCAB members to visit the Duncannon Training Center in the future to have an appreciation for what has been accomplished with the rocket line in the last couple years. She said she is extremely confident in the team and project partners in completing this mission safely, based on what she has seen in the last two years. She reiterated Abaie's sentiment of taking a moment to celebrate the accomplishment, but then looking forward to the next campaign. Hink said there is a lot of activity in the main plant around the Rocket Handling System (RHS), which is now turned over to operations, and they are very busy with training the workforce. They will demonstrate their readiness before they can enter the next campaign. He said rockets carry a bit more risk, which is recognized by management and the workforce. Hink then noted permit modification requests approved by KDEP related to rocket processing: rocket warhead containerization, treatment of VX rockets, addition of Vertical Rocket Cutting Machines (VRCM), and transportation and storage of nerve agent-related wastes. He said he expects to begin processing rockets in July but that depends on the successful demonstration of readiness. Hink said the separated rocket motors will be processed in the Anniston, Alabama, Static Detonation Chamber (SDC) unit, with the potential to process in the Blue Grass SDC units once all drained rocket warheads are destroyed. A Transportation Risk Assessment (TRA) is in development for this activity. He said the rocket motors will be covered in foam to eliminate auto-ignition and they have enlisted BGAD's assistance with blocking, bracing and transportation, calling it a "best-in-class reach-back," as BGAD is an expert at this kind of work.

Coyle then said the mustard-destruction campaign is nearing the end and the Explosive Destruction Technology (EDT) has processed 88.6% as of June 9. She anticipates the campaign to end late August, barring complications. She said she commends the EDT workforce and leadership for their fortitude in keeping the campaign going through the last two years. Moving to the mustard-sampling topic, Coyle said the operation ended May 26, the U.S. Army Combat Capabilities Development Command Chemical Biological Center (DEVCOM CBC) conducted the operation in the BGAD Chemical Limited Area, the process was similar to the 2018 GB agent-sampling operation and the agent sampling was observed by treaty inspectors. She noted everything in the operation went well, even with bad weather.

Coyle said the SDC 2000 and SDC 1200 are being prepared to support the destruction of drained nerve-agent rocket warheads, with the arrival and installation of SDC 2000 components, the placement of the foundation for the SDC 1200 off-gas treatment system (OTS) and the arrival of OTS components over the last few weeks. She noted the SDC 2000 work is "staying very much on track."

Hink spoke about the campaign timeline and said the EDT was operating at "deliberate speed" – not as fast as hoped, but it has a good battle rhythm going. He walked the group through the project's timeline:

EDT

- Mustard Projectiles – Campaign scheduled to complete August 2021

Main Plant

- VX Rockets – Campaign projected for July 2021 through January 2022
- Campaign change-over – Approximately six months
- GB Rockets – Campaign projected for June 2022 through fall 2023

SDC 1200

- Scheduled to process drained VX rocket warheads June 2022 through fall 2023

SDC 2000

- Scheduled to process drained GB rocket warheads and overpacks August 2022 through summer 2024

He noted there may be some schedule opportunity with the main plant changeover from VX to GB rockets and said it will have to do with the cleanliness of the plant during the VX campaign.

Coyle shifted to closure and said September 2023 is the end of operations for treaty purposes but there will be a lot of closure activities after that point. She discussed closure activity since the last CAC/CDCAB meeting including a May 4 briefing on the topic to U.S. Sen Rand Paul where she provided information about the plant and Williams provided information about economic impact components, the partnering of ACWA with the U.S. Army Joint Munitions Command to provide an update to U.S. Sen. Mitch McConnell staff members May 21, the continuation of conversations with BGAD personnel on the End State Memorandum of Understanding (right now everything is planned for greenfield status), and the completion of agent draining and flushing from the Munitions Washout System piping and looking to see what else in the projectile-processing line can be rinsed and closed down. She said information regarding closure activities will continue to be discussed during public meetings.

Coyle provided an update about the Supercritical Water Oxidation (SCWO) system study and said DEVCOM CBC will provide recommended courses of action using all available data, analysis and reporting; the study team has received and is reviewing documentation; and the team visited the site in March to learn more about the system and establish contact with subject matter experts. She said she is happy to support the study but is not letting it distract from the chemical weapons destruction mission. She said the analysis is currently in the baseline phase, with the following three phases being data analysis and courses of action development, the pursuit of partners, and execution support, and further updates will be provided in this forum.

Hink discussed safety and said “change is not your friend” when trying to keep a safe workforce, so they are providing a lot of focus on the subject during the changeover from VX projectiles to VX rockets and are doing quite well. He noted the plant is still in a COVID-19 posture and is continuing to pay attention to the topic. The plant has no active cases confirmed right now and is following Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) guidance. He said the situation is looking good right now, but everyone is

remaining guarded and is working to protect the mission. Hink said the project has completed more than five million safe work hours as of the end of May. He noted the staffing numbers are up a bit, due to workers needed for the SDC units and craft workers.

Williams asked if COVID-19 vaccination was up to the individual's choice. Hink said it was entirely voluntary and provided free of charge, plus they provided buses to take workers to the vaccination site from the project. He said it was made available, but some workers chose not to be vaccinated.

Hink then said the employment demographic information previously provided in the presentation is now available in the packet distributed to attendees. He provided a list of available positions. He said engineers are harder to find, the project has been getting some good cyber-security personnel from a program at the Eastern Kentucky University, there is always attrition in the operations staff and there is need for more personnel for the SDC programs.

Off-Site Shipment of BGCAPP Hydrolysate – John McArthur, Environmental Manager, BPBG, and Jeff Kiley, Physical Scientist, ACWA

Slides of this presentation may be obtained by contacting the ORO at (859) 626-8944 or bgoutreach@iem.com.

McArthur began the briefing by providing information about hydrolysate, the wastewater generated by the neutralization process, and background information on the off-site shipment of hydrolysate. He noted the public outreach plan for hydrolysate shipment is an active and ongoing process. He then provided information about the history of hydrolysate treatment and said Veolia has a track record of exceptional safety, high operational performance, environmental compliance and treaty verification, with approximately two million gallons of hydrolysate safely processed to date. McArthur discussed off-site planning, release criteria and plant design and said BGCAPP's process for clearing and shipping hydrolysate will be based on release criteria for chemical agents GB and VX and the caustic neutralization destruction product EA-2192 (a hazardous breakdown product of VX caustic neutralization). He noted all agent hydrolysate is cleared to below its release criteria thresholds before being transferred to a holding tank prior to off-site shipment and reactor conditions and batch times have been selected to assure at least "six nines" destruction (99.9999% Destruction and Removal Efficiency). VX hydrolysate is also verified as non-flammable before transfer to its holding tank.

Kiley said he works for the ACWA compliance directorate in Edgewood, Maryland, which oversees safety and health aspects of the program, and his expertise is in monitoring. He said once the decision was made to ship hydrolysate, his group put together a TRA for both GB and VX hydrolysates. They wanted to make sure shipment was safe and had planning, procedures and proper emergency response in place. Kiley said they followed the standard Army assessment of risk and wanted to make sure the risks taken on were low and could be handled without mitigation. He said two things factored into the TRA:

probability and consequence of an event. The volume of hydrolysate expected to be generated from plant operations will equal approximately 243 shipments. They looked at the volume of hydrolysate, the number of shipments, the mileage, hazard consequences from the hydrolysate (inhalation, thermal impact, aquatic impact from any spills and more) and found the event consequence to be "Negligible" and the transportation risk to be "Low" for all assessed scenarios. He said they will be using Tri-State Motor Transit, which has been an extremely reliable transporter for ACWA and U.S. Army Chemical Materials Activity for approximately 15 years. Kiley then said they sent the TRAs to CDC and KDEP for review. He said KDEP did a very thorough review and returned some comments on and questions about their methodology, which ACWA was able to resolve satisfactorily. He said they like to stress, with this type of caustic waste, they take a lot of precautions above and beyond what is normally required. He said they do not have the final routes assessed yet, but are working on avoiding major population areas and sensitive land areas; ensuring adequate emergency response capabilities; and using a dual-driver system, Global Positioning Tracking and extra dispatch attention for staying on route and timing. Kiley said a lot of work and preparation are going into these shipments above and beyond normal hazardous materials shipments and mentioned OPCW inspectors will be looking at loading and unloading factors to ensure treaty compliance.

Leslie Kaylor asked how the hydrolysate will be disposed of at Veolia and if there were any other characteristics of the hydrolysate to be concerned about, such as heavy metals. Kiley said it will be treated with incineration via a rotary kiln and there were no issues using the Veolia process, with the main hazard in transport being corrosivity. McArthur said there were extremely low levels of heavy metals in the underlying constituents of hydrolysate, and they were identified to Veolia. Kiley said there were no issues for Veolia or its systems in handling the material. Kaylor asked if there were any options for on-site treatment. Kiley said there were no options, as Abaie spoke to earlier, and the hydrolysate has to be kept in a caustic condition to avoid agent reformation. Kaylor asked the pH of the hydrolysate. Kiley said it is above 12 pH.

Hindman asked if 243 shipments equaled 243 truckloads. McArthur said yes.

McArthur provided information on the permitting actions for hydrolysate shipment and said he anticipates the public comment period to open sometime this summer concurrent with a draft Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) permit. He said KDEP plans to issue a revised permit to include both hydrolysate shipment and rocket motor storage in a single permitting action and public notice. He closed by saying no date has been set for hydrolysate shipment as they are awaiting issuance of the final RCRA permit, which becomes effective 30 days after issuance.

Marko spoke to the public outreach component and said both shipping and receiving communities will be kept informed about the plan to ship nerve agent hydrolysate through public meetings, the [hydrolysate-shipment page on the ACWA website](#), e-newsletters and email communication, social media sites and visits to the ORO. Veolia has also set up an email address for questions about the receipt of hydrolysate.

Dustin Heiser asked that the Madison County Emergency Management Agency/Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program public information officer be kept informed as information is shared.

Hindman asked if shipments will go out Duncannon Lane. McArthur said they are still working through the details and that has not yet been determined.

KDEP Permitting Update – Dale Burton, BGAD Section, KDEP

Slides of this presentation may be obtained by contacting the ORO at (859) 626-8944 or bgoutreach@iem.com.

Burton began by adding KDEP's appreciation and congratulations to the Blue Grass team for completing the VX projectile campaign, another big milestone. He said the permit has not yet been issued, but KDEP did not want to stand in the way of construction, so they approved a Temporary Authorization Request (TAR) for SDC 1200 Off-Gas Treatment System site preparation, as well as a TAR for Rocket Warhead Containerization System (RWCS) installation, systemization and testing and a TAR for VRCM and Rocket Non-Destructive Examination system installation, systemization and testing. He noted the TARs were superseded by three May 17 permit modifications, and at the same time they issued a permit modification for (on-depot) transportation and storage of containerized rocket warheads until the SDC units are ready to process them. He said they also issued a permit modification for thermal treatment of certain types of H secondary waste in an SDC unit, to reduce impact before off-site waste shipment, and have issued a total of ten permit modifications since March 3.

Burton said they have been very busy reviewing documents and have sent comments on some of them, typically called Notices of Deficiency. He said there was nothing worth pointing out in particular and the project will submit responses to the comments KDEP has made. He said the major reviews in process include modification requests for the off-site shipment of hydrolysate, the addition of up to 29 igloos for the storage of uncontaminated rocket motors, and the depot's open burn/open detonation and Controlled Destruction Chamber permits. He noted a TAR for the temporary storage of rocket motors while working on the permit and public comment period.

Jeanne Hibberd asked Burton to briefly describe changes to the depot's open burn/open detonation permit. Burton said there were a number of things including changes to remove wind speed and direction restrictions for open burning, authorization for the destruction via open detonation (actually buried in pits) of small-arms rounds found in the soil when doing inspections around the area, revision of permit boundaries to more accurately reflect areas impacted by open burn/open detonation units, changes to the groundwater monitoring plans, extension of submittal requirements for groundwater monitoring results, and the treatment of energetics waste on a case-by-case basis. He said he thinks the public notice will be going out this week for the submittal of that application. Burton then provided information on upcoming public notices and said for major modifications, the facility has to do a 60-day availability of information related to

when they submit an application. For Class 3 modifications, KDEP issues public notices 45 days before making a final determination on a permit. He expects to provide public notices in July on KDEP's tentative final decision on the addition of the igloos for rocket-motor storage and the shipment of hydrolysate, and anticipates the August/September time frame for public notices for the SDC 1200 and 2000 permits.

Hindman asked if open burn/open detonation applied only to conventional munitions and not chemical munitions. Burton said yes, and emphasized it is always important to make that distinction as it has nothing to do with chemical weapons. He said it is something BGAD has been doing since the 1940s as conventional munitions reached the end of their useful lives and needed to be destroyed.

Williams asked if a website showing the various KDEP modifications and the chronology of comment periods on behalf of the project could be provided for the public. Burton said he will provide that information on the Kentucky Energy and Environment Cabinet website. Williams said he was interested in one centrally located area for permit documentation regarding BGAD and BGCAPP. Burton said they try to post the documents of most interest and relevance, but they get a huge number of submittals and don't maintain a site of all of them, although they are available by request. He said they have a website for items that have gone to public notice and he will send the link to Marko to provide to the group. Williams asked if everything open for public comment was posted on the KDEP website (<https://eec.ky.gov/Environmental-Protection/Pages/public-notices.aspx>). Burton said yes, it is a requirement for them to post the administrative documents. Williams said he appreciates KDEP's oversight and engagement. Ramesh Melarkode said the information will go on the BGAD Facebook page (<https://www.facebook.com/Bluegrassarmydepot>) and area newspapers will have the public notices.

Burton then said the KDEP team visited the Duncannon Training Center to observe the RWCS equipment and conducted an on-site inspection of the rocket line equipment using high-resolution closed-circuit television. He added KDEP is close to final approval to add waste codes, mainly for the new secondary wastes from the destruction of nerve-agent rockets in the SDC units. Burton closed by informing the group of the hiring of Jordan Wolfe and the retirement of Harold Sparks.

Marko said the link to the PEO ACWA [website environmental activities](#) page had been provided in the Teams chat feature.

EIWG and Congressional Visit Updates – Craig Williams, Co-Chair, CDCAB

Regarding the U.S. Sen. Rand Paul briefing, Williams said attendees included the senator and members of his Kentucky staff and representatives from BGAD, ACWA, local elected officials, state representatives and the government official performing the duties of Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Threat Reduction and Arms Control (Craig Campbell). He said the senator was briefed on the status of the ACWA program and asked some good questions, to which he got some good answers. He said he then

briefed Sen. Paul on the effort associated with the EIWG and his response was that Paul understands what the group is trying to do and if there is anything he can do to help that process along and ensure the economic viability of the community post-demilitarization to please inform his office. Williams said he had the same response from U.S. Sen. Mitch McConnell and U.S. Rep. Andy Barr and he feels the Kentucky delegation is well-briefed and standing by to do anything they can within the scope of their responsibilities to help the community through that period of time.

On the topic of the EIWG, Williams said the Office of Economic Adjustment has changed their name to the Office of Local Defense Community Cooperation (OLDCC), but their mission has not changed. He said the Blue Grass Area Development District (BGADD), who has taken the lead on interacting with OLDCC, has finalized the draft of an application they plan to submit to OLDCC possibly next week. This draft has been reviewed by several EIWG members and will now be sent as a draft to the OLDCC program manager, who will review it and provide input back to BGADD to ensure the final application submission is within the scope of what OLDCC is comfortable funding. Williams said the draft provides the request for financial support to do the following:

- 1) Regional supply chain mapping – analyzing existing transportation options, occupancy, energy, corporate tax rates, tax exemptions, environmental regulations: everything involved in an industrial organization or business operating in the area
- 2) Economic diversification – looking at the approximately 1,400 BGCAPP employees and trying to integrate them into area businesses, or to determine the region’s location quotient, the strengths and weaknesses of the region’s overall strategy in order to attract new industries
- 3) Workforce retention – an effort to identify exactly what skills are contained within the BGCAPP workforce and the resulting information will guide future economic diversification efforts to try to match existing industrial bases with those work skills or attract new industry to the region based upon those skills.

Williams said he will provide the final application to the group when it is submitted. He noted part of OLDCC’s responsibility and commitment is to work with applicants to craft the application so it fits into OLDCC’s authority, and said this is a very helpful part of what they do to overcome the significant reduction in defense spending in specific areas. He said he will provide the application first to the EIWG, then to the CAC/CDCAB.

In closing, Marko said the next CAC/CDCAB meeting will be Wednesday, Sept. 8 at 1:30 p.m. and will possibly be in person but will have an online option as well. She requested the use of feedback forms if attendees have any questions or comments, and noted the video recording of today’s meeting will be provided on the ACWA YouTube channel and the link can be requested from the ORO.

Closing Remarks – Reagan Taylor, Co-Chair, CDCAB; Craig Williams, Co-Chair, CDCAB; and Michael Abaie, Program Executive Officer, ACWA

Taylor said he appreciated everyone's attendance and thanked those who provided presentations.

Williams asked Abaie regarding leaking rockets that have been sealed into overpack containers, at what point the OPCW will consider the stockpile in Kentucky destroyed. Abaie said every munition, including the rocket overpacks, have to be destroyed. He said the plan right now is to bring the SDC 2000 up, run a few thousand drained rocket warheads through it to make sure it is working properly, then move to the overpack campaign. As planned right now, this campaign should be completed before the end of the GB rocket campaign, but there might be one or two leakers to be destroyed at the end in the SDC 2000.

Williams said he appreciated the EA-2192 discussion. Regarding the shipment of hydrolysate, he also extended his thanks to the outreach team for their efforts between the Port Arthur, Texas, and Blue Grass communities.

Next CAC and CDCAB Meeting

The next meeting is scheduled for Wednesday, Sept. 8, 2021, at 1:30 p.m. The meeting format has yet to be determined.

#