



# CBARR NEWS

A RECOGNIZED LEADER IN CB SOLUTIONS

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Field Operations

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U.S. Navy photo by Seaman Desmond Parks



# DIRECTOR'S NOTE

## *Working Toward a World Free of WMD*

TIM BLADES, CBARR DIRECTOR OF OPERATIONS



The Chemical Biological Application and Risk Reduction (CBARR) Business Unit of the U.S. Army Edgewood Chemical Biological Center (ECBC) is dedicated to making the world a safer place. That's why this issue of the CBARR News recognizes field operations for the remediation of chemical and biological (CB) agents. Whether these missions take place at formerly used defense sites, on active installations or on a boat in international waters, ECBC works with others to safely discover and destroy some of the most dangerous materials known to man.

The international effort to destroy Syria's chemical agent stockpile was unprecedented in scale, speed and complexity, and is a great example of cooperative efforts across government organizations. This collaborative approach to WMD-elimination cannot be the exception, however, and CBARR has consistently demonstrated its commitment to making this the rule in all of its field operations.

In this issue, we take a closer look at the work that takes place at a typical remediation site, and reflect on some of our past projects that have made a difference in our communities. As always, safety remains a priority. June is National Safety Month and our very own Tim Evans was recently awarded the 2014 ECBC Excellence in Safety Award for promoting a culture of safety within our everyday work.

Combating WMDs continues to be a critical mission for the Department of Defense and ECBC looks forward to being one of the many leaders in this collective effort. Field operations are at the heart of what we do, and we are proud to serve the nation and international partners become safer and more secure as a result of eliminating CB threats. ♣



## ECBC Returns to Dover for Eighth Chemical Remediation Mission

Suspected leaker munition among two 75mm projectiles to be destroyed

As pilots at Dover Air Force Base (AFB) conduct touch-and-go flight training exercises on the runway, CBARR personnel are setting up a mission operation center a few hundred yards away. Inside an enclosed structure with engineering controls, the team is preparing for a two-day operation to safely destroy two 75 millimeter rounds suspected to be filled with mustard agent. Both rounds have been sealed in protective overpack containers, including one munition that may be leaking mustard.

Situations like this are not uncommon for CBARR, an ECBC team that specializes in worldwide remediation efforts for recovered chemical warfare materiel (RCWM). The Dover AFB destruction operation is CBARR's eighth remediation mission there on behalf of the U.S. Army Chemical Materials Activity (CMA). To date, a total of 14 mustard munitions have been destroyed at Dover AFB. The first mission took place in 2004 when the EDS destroyed a single World War I-era 75mm projectile that was recovered from the ocean by commercial fisherman. The most recent operation took place in 2012, when CBARR, again partnering with CMA, destroyed three recovered 75mm projectiles, including one leaker munition.

"This year's mission is very similar to the one completed in 2012," said Satchell Doyle Jr., CBARR senior project manager. "We have experience safely handling and destroying leaker munitions. The challenge this time around is the suspected projectile did not come in a standard overpack container."

To familiarize themselves with the atypical overpack container, the CBARR crew completed training with a multiple round container (MRC) provided by the U.S. Army CBRNE Analytical and Remediation Activity (CARA), a subordinate unit of the 20th CBRNE Command. The training took place at the Edgewood Area of Aberdeen Proving Ground (APG), Md., prior to the team arriving at the site location in Dover.

"The suspected leaker was overpacked in an atypical way. It was double bagged and put into a multiple round container designed to overpack a 55-gallon waste drum," said Dennis Bolt, CBARR project manager. "We worked with the ECBC Safety Office



to develop a specific job safety analysis for how the munition was to be unpacked and transferred onto the platform during operations."

Despite the unique packaging, the mission itself remains relatively standard. CMA's Explosive Destruction System (EDS) will be used to destroy the munitions. The EDS is an explosion and vapor containment chamber that uses explosives to access the contents of the munition, expose the chemical agent and destroy the burster. Reagent is then added to the chamber to neutralize the munition's fill of chemical agent, which converts it into commercial hazardous waste.

Liquid samples are then taken and analyzed to prove neutralization. Once cleared, and the temperature inside the EDS vessel has cooled, the chamber is drained of liquid. Vapor samples are then taken prior to opening the door to ensure there are no residual traces of chemical agent. When the door is opened, the munition fragments are inspected to ensure the successful destruction of all the explosives used in the operation. Finally the waste is gathered, characterized and shipped to a commercial disposal facility.

About 20 CBARR personnel from APG and Pine Bluff Arsenal, Ark., are supporting the mission. It is Doyle's first EDS field operation as the team's lead project manager, a mission he has taken ownership of since he first got word about the operation.

"As a project manager, I look at things from a cost and schedule perspective. We developed a cost estimate a couple months ago, which included a broad overview of the operation as well as the procedures and milestones for the days leading up to the destruction date and the days afterward for demobilizing the site," Doyle said.

"We rely on ECBC's safety and environmental experts who support us and work directly with safety and environmental specialists from CMA's Recovered Chemical Materiel Directorate to make sure state and federal regulations are adhered to, and our personnel are best protected," he said. "They've been a great part of this process and a valuable asset from start to finish."

According to Doyle, the 2014 destruction plan was similar to the one used for the 2012 operation but had a few changes. ECBC's safety team, operations crew and environmental monitoring technicians all had input to create an updated, accurate document. Once approved by the customer, the document stands as the official destruction plan among the organizations involved.

"Maintaining communications within and across a variety of teams is a critical part of this mission. There are a lot of moving parts that need to be accounted for, and everyone has been exceptional throughout the process," Doyle said. 🇺🇸



## ECBC Safety and Health Office Adapts to New Environment at Sea

Versatile Expertise and Preparation Key Elements of Ensuring Success on Crucial Mission

Safety professionals must always be prepared for the unexpected, and perhaps nowhere is that clearer than in the critical mission currently transpiring in the Mediterranean Sea. Safety specialists from the ECBC had to quickly adjust their vast experiences running operations on land and deal with the added uncertainties and nuances of safely demilitarizing chemical weapon precursors on a moving vessel at sea.

The destruction of Syria's chemical agent stockpile is being overseen by the United Nations Security Council and the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), and ECBC is leading the safety and execution of the entire destruction operation.

The elimination effort will be conducted by experts from ECBC's CBARR Business Unit, which developed the Field Deployable Hydrolysis System (FDHS) in 2013. The FDHS is a transportable, high throughput neutralization system designed to convert chemical warfare materiel into compounds not usable as weapons. While the hydrolysis technology is proven and has been used to destroy the United States' own chemical stockpile, the at-sea platform has never been done before. The unprecedented nature of using the maritime environment for a destruction operation increases the risk and safety elements of an already dangerous job.

Adam Foor, a Safety Specialist from ECBC's Safety and Health Office, was the Center's on-site representative aboard the MV Cape Ray, a former container ship that was outfitted specifically for this mission. Foor said he and the other members of the operation's safety team learned and continue to absorb a number of valuable lessons relating to preparation, environmental adaptation and communication. Many of these differences included discrepancies between maritime language, operations and protocols and those of the Army and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA).

"From the moment we were involved in pre-planning and preliminary meetings with members of the team from other organizations, we had to be aware that the usual rules were not applicable," Foor said. "We have to use our knowledge and training in a very new environment to make sure that all the necessary aspects of safety are molded around the realities of being on a ship."

Before boarding the Cape Ray when it was docked in Norfolk, Va., the ECBC Safety and Health Office contributed to the pre-mission documents, such as the Standing Operating Procedure (SOP) and Safety, Health, Emergency Response Plan (SHERP). The preparation of those vital documents involved

coordinating with other organizations involved in the mission and communicating possible changes or augmentations.

But despite the extensive planning, the ship had its own set of challenges.

"The next important phase was conducting practice runs and finding any planning gaps we had to fill," Foor said. "Even our best plans needed adjustment, and the testing was critical to see what was undiscovered."

Repeated tests in rough water ensured the abilities of the onboard neutralization system, and the entire ship's crew practiced operating in different categories of rough water, with the most turbulent requiring forklifts and other equipment be locked down completely. Every evening, the entire crew ran drills, and Foor said it was challenging broadening the activities to include members of the various partner organizations – not all accustomed to working alongside a team of chemical weapon specialists.

Confined space entries, emergency response drills, and protective equipment practice were all important elements of the on-site preparation, Foor noted.

The constant training led to discoveries that new equipment was needed to meet unforeseen requirements and the safety



team needed to update aspects of the SHERP. During all of these trials, Foor said communication with MV Cape Ray leadership and across ECBC functional teams were essential.

Similar to how ECBC and other Aberdeen Proving Ground tenants must communicate with the base's Garrison during emergencies and important procedures, the safety and decontamination teams had to interface regularly with the ship captain and first mate, who could make decisions affecting the entire mission. Safety concerns must be relayed quickly and accurately up the chain until leadership is involved in decision-making. One ritual that ensured these constant dialogs was daily meetings involving members of all functional teams.

"Throughout the process, communication was essential to the safety of the operation," Foor said. "That principle is the same as any procedure we run at ECBC, but we were even more sensitive to the issue in such a new environment."

With the safety issues identified and corresponding procedures in order, the mission will continue to progress over the coming months as Syria prepares to turn over its chemical weapons stockpile for demilitarization. 🗿

## Timothy Evans Presented with Excellence in Safety Award



ECBC Director Joseph Wienand presented ECBC employee Timothy Evans with the Excellence in Safety Award Wednesday, June 4.

Evans was one of fourteen nominees for the third annual Excellence in Safety Award, an honor that recognizes an individual, team or offices that has made a significant contribution to safety at the Center. Evans is a supervisor within the Chemical Biological Operations Division of the Directorate of Program Integration, where he has served for 14 years. His innovative and highly effective leadership has consistently motivated employees to operate in a smart, efficient and safe environment.

ECBC employee Joe Green submitted the nomination for Evans and talked about when Evans inspired a transformation in employee morale and safety stance when he deployed to Maribymong, Melbourne, Australia last year. The project had been in a state of change that was impacting the ECBC employees morale and on-site operations. Evans was able to quickly

assess the situation, confer with safety representatives, restructure workforce elements and communicate the needs moving forward.

"The potential for an accident was real during this critical period of the project due to unknown hazards and changing project targets," said Green. "Tim worked the issues continually, strived to promote safety at all times and developed on-time logical solutions that resulted in zero accidents at the site."

Director Wienand was proud to present the award to Evans, noting "there is no higher honor for a leader than to be appreciated by the people you supervise."

Shortly after accepting the award, Evans deployed to Rota, Spain to take part in the historical Field Deployable Hydrolysis mission on board the M/V Cape Ray. The mission is intended to destroy the Syrian chemical stockpile and will require a high degree of safety awareness. Evans will undoubtedly serve successfully in his role of chemical operator, maintenance lead, and as a role model for safe operations throughout the durations of the mission.

The award was presented last week as part of a National Safety Month campaign that aims to bring awareness of safe operations and best practices to an organization that handles the most dangerous materials in the world. 🗿



Featured Story

# Chemical Warfare Remediation Projects Improve Safety and Promote Environmental Sustainability

## Overview

The destruction and disposal of obsolete chemical warfare munitions has evolved since weapons were first used during World War I. Since then, the United States has made it a priority to safely eliminate its stockpile and has used technology to enhance destruction efficiency, improve personnel and community safety, and restore environmental health. It's a tough job, but an important one, and ECBC is known for working with numerous government organizations and industry partners to get it done.

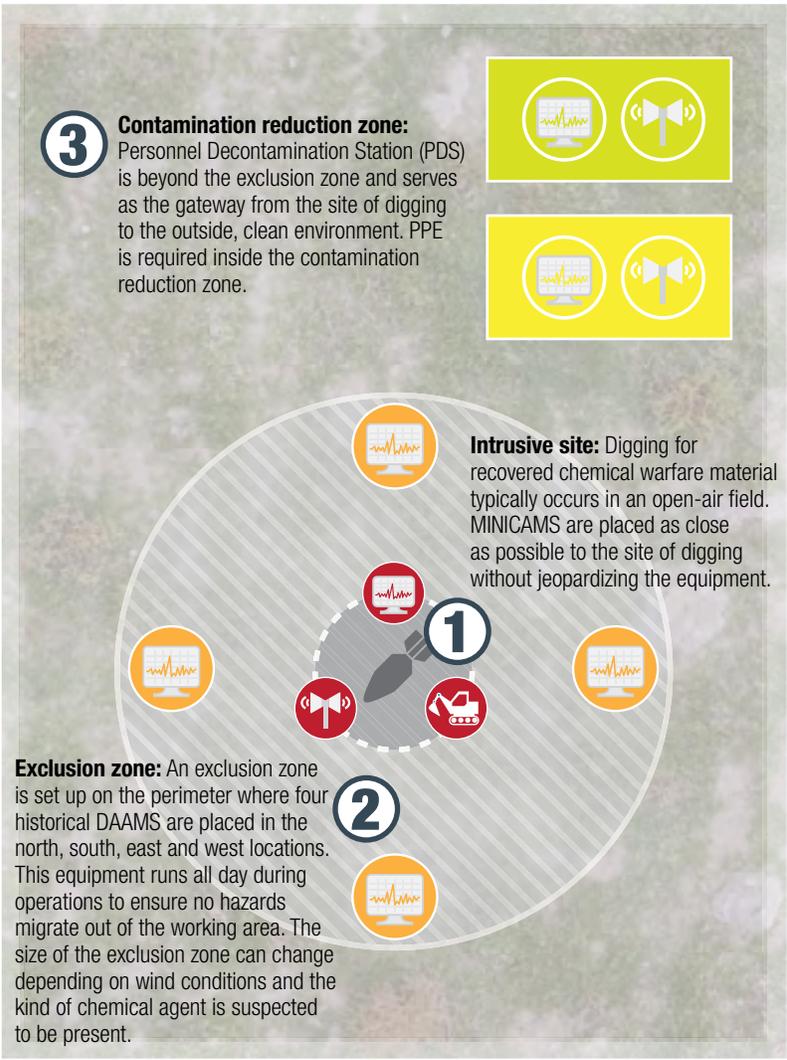
## CBARR Specialization

ECBC's CBARR team specializes in field operations supporting the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) in the remediation of formerly used defense sites (FUDS) and active installations. Near real-time monitoring provides critical on-site analysis of airborne contaminants and deployable laboratory equipment detect and identify the presence of chemical agents and their breakdown products at a given site location.

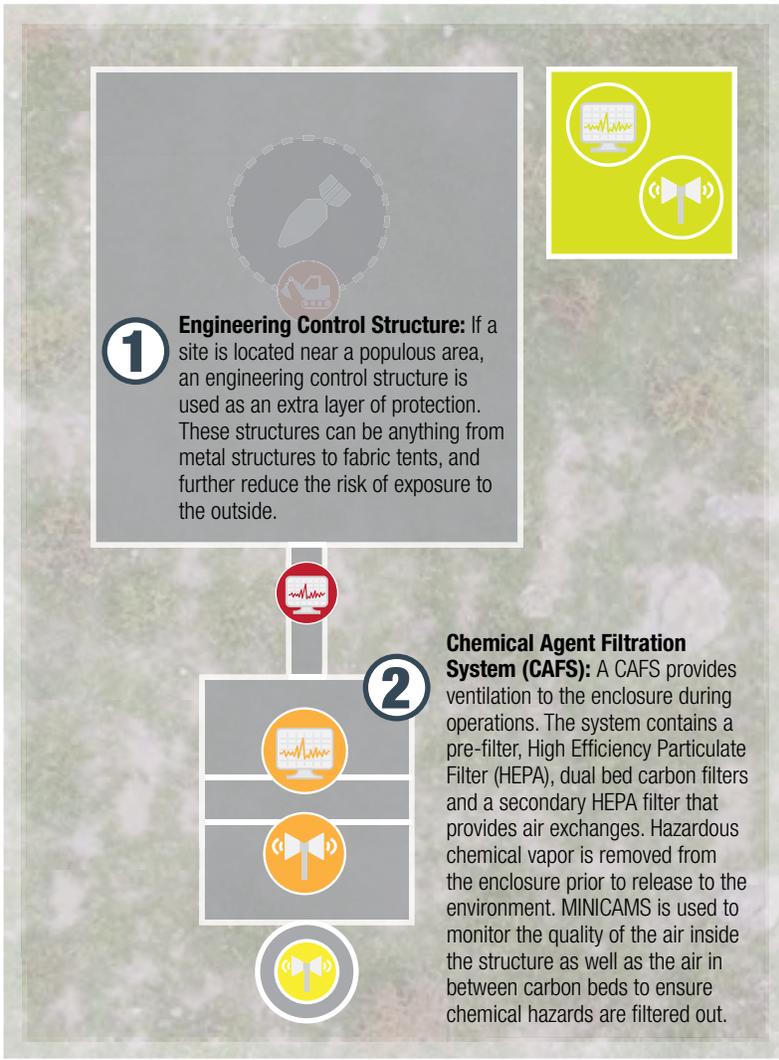
## Types of Sites

Remediation sites typically fall into two categories: open-air intrusive operations and intrusive operations within an engineering control structure.

### Open-Air Intrusive Operations



### Intrusive Operations within an Engineering Control Structure



**How it Works:****1**

Remediation projects that involve chemical weapons are managed by the local USACE division, with oversight from the USACE headquarters in Huntsville, Alabama.

**2**

The clean-up effort is typically executed by contracting companies who specialize in environmental remediation.

**3**

ECBC offers its technical expertise in chemical warfare detection and support equipment, as well as the handling and destruction of recovered munitions suspect of agent fill.

**4**

All parties work together to complete the remediation mission.

**Who Is Involved**

ECBC supports USACE and its contractors, the U.S. Army Chemical Materials Activity and the Joint Program Manager for Elimination (JPM-E). Other government organizations and industry partners and may be involved depending on mission.

ECBC's CBARR team typically includes 4-5 people, including:

- 1 MINICAMS site technician
- 1 MINICAMS medical monitoring technician
- 1 sample technician (DAAMS)
- 1 chemist

Some sites have multiple areas being excavated simultaneously, in which case CBARR support personnel would increase.

**How Long It Takes**

A remediation project can take anywhere from weeks to months to years. Prior to starting the mission, however, a project must complete the following:

- Pre-operation set-up at site location (2 weeks)
- Training (1-2 weeks)
- Pre-operation evaluation (1 week)

**What We're Working With**

Analytical instrumentation plays a critical role in air monitoring. CBARR uses two pieces of equipment in the field to provide near real-time detection of chemical agents, and an on-site mobile lab for analysis.

- **Miniature Continuous Air Monitors (MINICAMS):** a miniaturized gas chromatographic (GC) system used to accurately monitor vapors from potential chemical agent exposure in 5-10 minute cycles.
- **Depot Area Air Monitoring Systems (DAAMS):** miniature battery-powered air pumps that draw air through solid sorbent tubes for confirmation or historical monitoring.
- **Mobile Laboratory:** fully-functional on-site lab capable of 24-hour operation, using either land power or on-board electrical generators. Equipped with environmental control unit, sampling handling and storage capability and analytical systems suite.

**What We're Wearing**

Worker protection is a priority during all field operations and CBARR personnel are required to wear personal protective equipment (PPE) for air monitoring activities at site locations. Historical knowledge of the site will determine the level of PPE the team has to wear, typically Level D. Air monitoring aids in determining whether or not PPE has to be upgraded or downgraded, depending on identified chemical hazards.

According to the Occupational Safety & Health Administration, there are different levels of protective gear for hazardous materials:

- **Level A** = greatest level of skin, respiratory and eye protection is required; fully encapsulated suit
- **Level B** = highest level of respiratory protection, but lesser level of skin protection; supplied respiratory air
- **Level C** = concentration and type of airborne substance is known; wearing masks
- **Level D** = minimal protection work uniform; slung mask, steel-tipped shoes

## Field Operations Project Summaries Formerly Used Defense Sites and Active Installations

ECBC supports the DoD's efforts to environmentally restore former U.S. properties under jurisdiction of the Secretary of Defense. This includes more than 10,000 potential Formerly Used Defense Sites (FUDS) across the country, whether it is in an industrial setting or residential area, according to the FUDS website. The U.S. Army provides executive oversight for the FUDS program, which is further managed by Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) districts. According to the FUDS website, annual funding for these environmental remediation efforts has been about \$250 million per year.

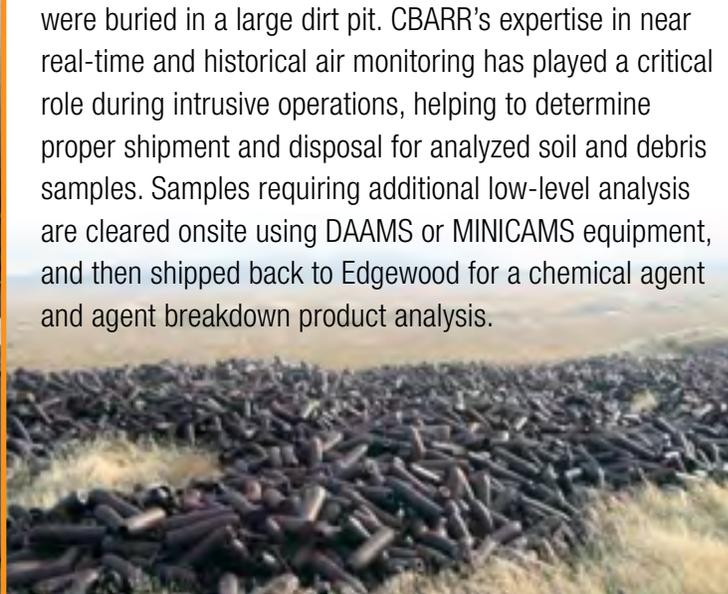
### Current Projects:

#### Spring Valley Washington, D.C.

During World War I, soldiers used and tested chemical agent, equipment and munitions at the American University Experiment Station in Washington, D.C. In recent decades, these hazardous materials have been unearthed in the Spring Valley neighborhood, where ECBC has supported clean-up efforts led by the USACE for more than a decade. In November 2012, USACE removed the house located at the 4825 Glenbrook Road N.W. project site and high probability operations began Sept. 23, 2013. ECBC's CBARR team continues to provide a variety of analyses to include air monitoring during excavation efforts, where laboratory debris and glassware items have been recovered. The high probability work is expected to be completed in winter 2016/17, with low probability and site restoration work to follow before the property is returned to American University in summer 2017.

#### Deseret Chemical Depot Utah

For more than 50 years, approximately 44 percent of the nation's stockpile of original chemical weapons had been safely stored at the Deseret Chemical Depot (DCD) in Utah. In 2013, DCD had plans to hand over the property to the Tooele Army Depot, and sought the expertise of CBARR to help close down the facility in a safe and secure manner. CBARR has supported a number of DCD open air digs, including a sample and analysis project for hundreds of storage igloos the DCD had previously used to store its stockpile of chemical munitions and some previously used to store hazardous waste. CBARR also conducted surface stabilizations and remediation efforts for areas in solid waste management units, or SWMUs, including a surface sweep of two large areas to pick up debris left over from the disposal of material from chemical operations as well as the recovery of possible munitions, such as grenades that were buried in a large dirt pit. CBARR's expertise in near real-time and historical air monitoring has played a critical role during intrusive operations, helping to determine proper shipment and disposal for analyzed soil and debris samples. Samples requiring additional low-level analysis are cleared onsite using DAAMS or MINICAMS equipment, and then shipped back to Edgewood for a chemical agent and agent breakdown product analysis.





### **Past Project Successes:**

#### **Site Characterizations of E3200 Block I Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland**

**May-July 2013**

A team of CBARR personnel provided air monitoring and sample analysis support for the E3200 block characterization effort. The history of the buildings indicated that chemical warfare materials may have been used decades ago, resulting in potential contamination of the site. A pre-operational survey was conducted two weeks prior to operations to assess techniques, practices and protocols for the characterization work. The pre-operational exercises were designed to verify the Chemical Warfare Material Site Plan, familiarize all personnel with the operations and practice responses to potential scenarios. The project was led by the U.S. Army Engineering and Support Center, Huntsville (USAESCH) and operated by prime contractor Parsons. The results of the sample analysis helped determine the future of the buildings.

#### **Salt Plains National Wildlife Refuge I Alfalfa County, Oklahoma**

**July – August 2007**

The former Great Salt Plains Bombing Ranges consisting of more than 18,000 acres is now a part of the Salt Plains National Wildlife Refuge. In 2007, CBARR supported an eight week effort led by USAESCH, providing air monitoring and sample analysis for Chemical Agent Identification Set (CAIS) vials that were discovered by the public at the Crystal Dig site in the wildlife refuge. Prior to the Time Critical Removal Action, ECBC provided a site specific air monitoring and sample analysis plan for the open air digs. During intrusive operations, ECBC conducted air monitoring for chemical agents in the work and support zones. ECBC also provided headspace analysis in the onsite mobile analytical platform for chemical agents on soil samples and scraps collected from excavations and discrete locations. No chemical agents of concern were detected during monitoring, and ECBC succeeded in accomplishing the task efficiently, safely and under budget.

#### **Munitions Assessment System, U.S. Army Pine Bluff Arsenal I Pine Bluff, Arkansas**

**2000-2008**

CBARR supported the Chemical Material Activity-Program Manager for Non-Stockpile Chemical Material in the assessment of recovered munitions at U.S. Army Pine Bluff Arsenal in Arkansas. More than 5,800 chemical agent assessment set items and approximately 1,250 munitions were safely assessed. CBARR's primary role was to provide chemical agent monitoring and analytical support to the munitions assessment, where a fixed laboratory was set up with more than 20 MINICAMS for near real-time monitoring. As a result, CBARR designed a new verification method of sample transmission for Lewisite that met all requirements and was certified for use on a filter system. This design has since been incorporated into all monitoring efforts involving Lewisite and filter monitoring.

#### **Former Tulalip Backup Ammunition Storage Depot I Tulalip, Washington**

**October 2006-April 2007**

CBARR supported the U.S. Army Engineering Support Center, Huntsville (USAESCH) in the Time Critical Removal Action (TCRA) at the former Tulalip Backup Ammunition Storage Depot. Historical records indicated that chemical munitions had been stored at the World War II-era site, where chemical training may also have taken place. During a 2006 Site Investigation, three sites were identified to be safely excavated, including the removal of contaminated soil, chemical warfare materials and any hazardous waste. Due to the close proximity to residential areas, an Engineering Control Structure (ECS) consisting of a fabric work structure and two chemical agent filtration systems were set up around the dig sites to further ensure community safety. The CBARR team successfully excavated the three burial pits, analyzing a total of 326 soil and water samples at ECBC's Environmental Laboratory and 1,021 DAAMS air samples at the on-site mobile lab. 🗑️



## Employee Spotlight: Justin Nix

Chemical engineering technician supports field operations with analytical expertise



### Q. What is your current job at CBARR?

A. I'm a chemical engineering technician. I work in the lab running gas chromatography mass spectrometry (GC-MS) equipment. I first started working at ECBC in 2009 and am primarily located at Pine Bluff Arsenal (PBA), Arkansas.

### Q. What is your background? How have these experiences shaped your perspective on the work you do?

A. I've almost always worked in a lab. My previous jobs included running GC-MS for hazardous waste material and I was an environmental protection specialist at PBA for a few years before CBARR. I've also had a few jobs as a chemist working for companies in the private industry.

### Q. What has your experience been like at CBARR? How would you describe the culture?

A. I've never worked any place like this in my life. It's a great thing. It's the most unique job I've ever had because you can travel to different places. I've been to Australia, Oregon, Arizona, Baltimore and Spring Valley in Washington, D.C.

### Q. How would you describe the culture?

A. It's dynamic. There's always something new going on, new work on the horizon, and something is always changing. It's pretty cool, I like that. It's enjoyable to work on a variety of different projects.

### Q. How would you describe a typical field operation? What is your role?

A. It's a team effort and everybody has a part to play. CBARR's role is part of a bigger remediation picture and I'm the mobile laboratory point of contact for operators and other site managers out in the field. We take a strong stance on safety and are the first line of defense for technicians running the MINICAMS and DAAMS equipment onsite. If they get three consecutive alarms, they bring me samples from the field and we do a confirmation analysis for identification and verification. And that's important. We do a lot of training ahead of time to prepare us

### Q. How does it feel to be working toward a world free of WMD?

A. I know the work that we do is important, but my job is looking for something I hope I never find: chemical agent. Instead, I've always thought of our mission as being goal-oriented. We have somewhere we're trying to go and we know the way to accomplish it. That's the mindset I've always had.

### Q. What's your favorite part about working at ECBC?

A. I like to meet new people and we get to do a lot of that when we travel. I've met some really great people all over the place and it's neat to see how they do things, as well as talk to them about their hobbies. That's a big deal to me and I like that. I also love to learn about the history of different Army installations to see where we came from.

### Q. What are your hobbies outside of work?

A. I've been a runner for 27 years or so, and I've always hunted deer and love to fish. I like being outside. It's a favorite pastime for me and my kids. 🍷

## Mission Update: Cape Ray Begins Neutralizing Syrian Chemical Materials

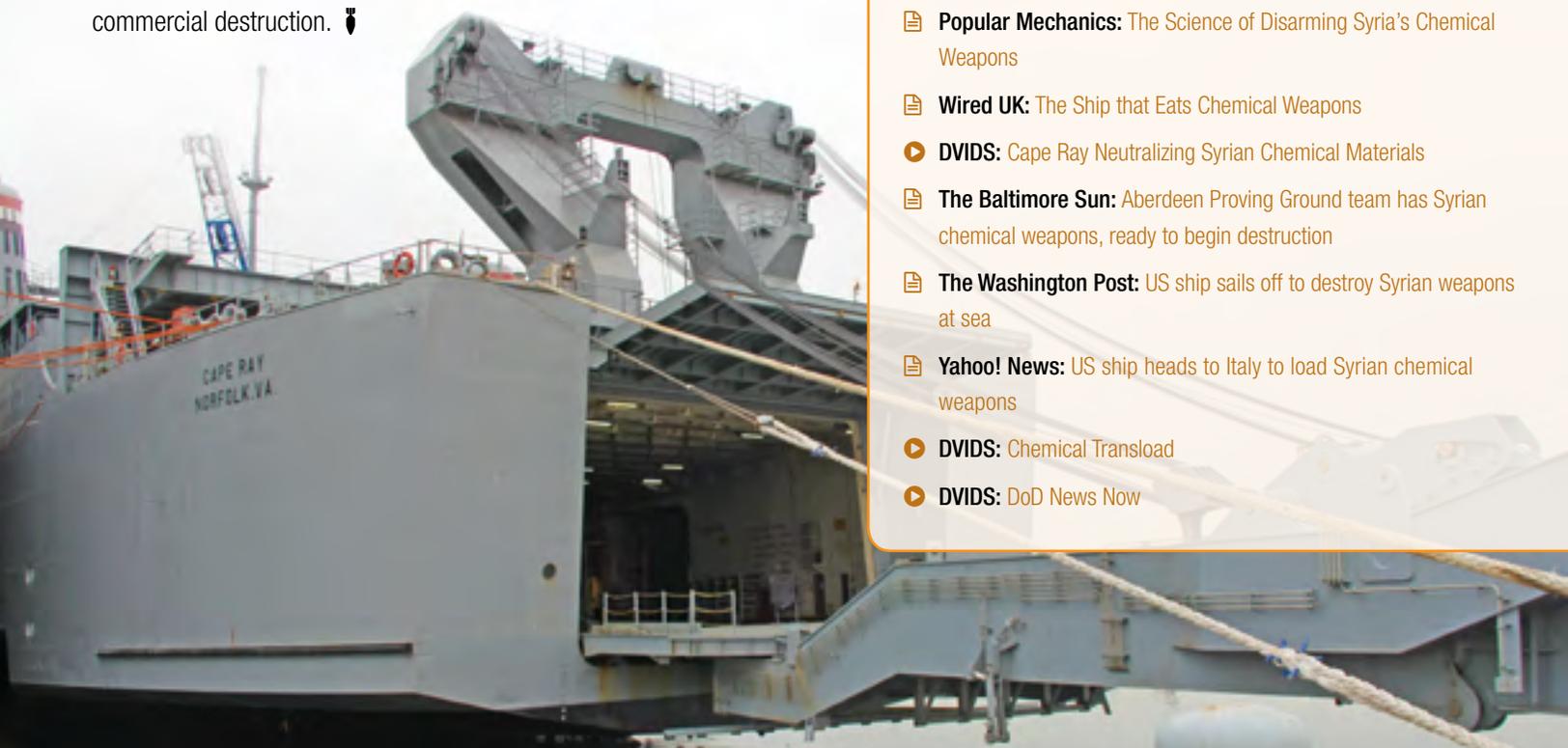
On July 7, the multiagency team led by ECBC began neutralizing Syria's chemical agents onboard the MV Cape Ray. The ship left Gioia Tauro, Italy with 600 tons of chemicals and is currently in international waters to complete the mission spearheaded by the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) and United Nations. Two FDHS units aboard the Cape Ray are being used for to neutralize HD sulfur mustard and DF, a sarin gas precursor. Italian officials loaded 78 containers of Syrian chemicals on the ship on July 2 and the operation is expected to take about 60-90 days to render the chemicals inert. Once complete, the result effluent by-products will be shipped to Finland and Germany for commercial destruction. 🇺🇸

### More Information on the FDHS

- 📄 [Special Edition of the CBARR News](#)
- ▶ [Hydrolysis Animation on YouTube](#)
- 📄 [Latest FDHS Updates](#)

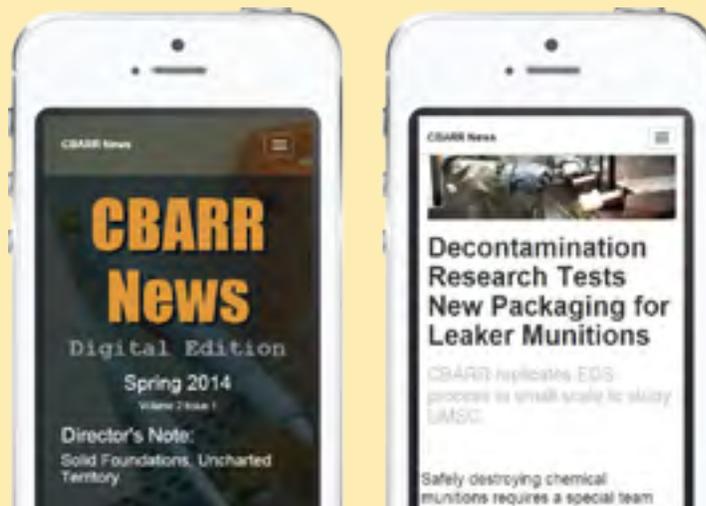
### Media Coverage of ECBC's Support to the OPCW/UN Mission

- ▶ **DVIDS:** Overview of FDHS process, including Neutralization Process for Mustard and DF
- 📄 **Popular Mechanics:** The Science of Disarming Syria's Chemical Weapons
- 📄 **Wired UK:** The Ship that Eats Chemical Weapons
- ▶ **DVIDS:** Cape Ray Neutralizing Syrian Chemical Materials
- 📄 **The Baltimore Sun:** Aberdeen Proving Ground team has Syrian chemical weapons, ready to begin destruction
- 📄 **The Washington Post:** US ship sails off to destroy Syrian weapons at sea
- 📄 **Yahoo! News:** US ship heads to Italy to load Syrian chemical weapons
- ▶ **DVIDS:** Chemical Transload
- ▶ **DVIDS:** DoD News Now



## CBARR NEWS GOES DIGITAL

The digital launch of the CBARR News has been a great way for us to engage with customers and tell the CBARR story. Now you can easily access the latest CBARR news from any mobile device with internet connection, including your smart phone and tablet. Just bookmark the link and save it to your home screen for one-touch connection. 🇺🇸





## What's the Word? Contact Us!

Have a story for the CBARR News? Send article suggestions, questions or comments to CBARR Communications Officer Kristen Dalton at [kristen.a.dalton.ctr@mail.mil](mailto:kristen.a.dalton.ctr@mail.mil).

## Beyond the Newsletter

Stay in the loop and follow ECBC on Facebook and Twitter. We've got Extra Creepy, But Cool stuff going on all the time at ECBC. We know how to lead CBRNE defense efforts, be sure to follow to learn more.

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