

MCHD-SI

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Minutes from the Fort Detrick Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) Meeting
April 11, 2002

1. Index of Minutes

Items addressed at the meeting are listed below, with corresponding section numbers indicated in the column on the right.

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2. Meeting Opening

Colonel James Greenwood convened the meeting at 7:30 p.m., on Thursday, April 11, 2002, in Conference Room 2, 810 Schreider Street, Fort Detrick, Maryland.

3. Attendance

Members Present:

Lieutenant Colonel Donald Archibald, P.E., Chief, Safety, Environment, and Integrated Planning Office (SEIPO), Installation Co-Chairman
Mr. Gerald P. Toomey, Community Co-Chairman
Colonel James Greenwood, Commander, US Army Garrison, Fort Detrick
Ms. Nancy Shropshire, SEIPO
Ms. Helen Alexander, Community Member
Mr. Larry Bohn, Frederick County Health Department
Mr. Joe Gortva, Environmental Restoration Manager, SEIPO
Mr. Michael Kurtianyk, Community Member
Mr. Thomas Meyer, Project Manager, US Army Corps of Engineers, Baltimore District
Mr. Daniel Patton, Safety and Loss Control Manager, City of Frederick
Mr. Douglas Scarborough, Restoration Oversight Manager, US Army Environmental Center
Mr. Stewart Taylor, Community Member
Mr. Craig Toussaint, Community Member
Mr. Thomas Wade, Community Member
Ms. Gyla Crutchfield, Recording Secretary

Others Present:

Ms. Carole Arneson, Local Resident
Mr. Sean Barry, Frederick News-Post
Ms. Maura Byrne, Local Resident
Mr. Chuck Dasey, Public Affairs Officer, HQ USAMRMC
Dr. Henry Erbes, Local Resident
Dr. John Ezzell, USAMRIID
Mr. Noel Gerge, Adelphia Cable TV Channel 10
Mr. Paul Gordon, Gazette Columnist
Mr. Kevin Howard, Ensar Corporation
Mr. Charles Johnson, Local Resident
Ms. Beverly Johnson, Spouse of Mr. Charles Johnson
Mr. Hubert Kaempf, Local Resident
Mr. William Kahl, Maryland Department of the Environment
Mr. Melvin Kilgore, Sentinel News
Mr. Clint Kneten, US Army Corps of Engineers

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Mr. Ken Marion, IT Corporation
Mr. David Miller, Associated Press
Ms. Eileen Mitchell, Public Affairs Office, USAG
Mr. Gary Pauly, Local Resident
CPT Jeff Phillips, Office of Staff Judge Advocate
Mr. Michael Steeves, Local Resident
Mr. Kirk Ticknor, Project Manager, IT Corporation
Mr. Bruce Ware, US Army Corps of Engineers

Members Absent:

Mr. Charles Billups, Ph.D., Community Member
Mr. William Effland, Ph.D., Community Member
Mr. Michael Gresalfi, Community Member
Ms. Helen Miller-Scott, Community Member
Mr. Paul Offutt, Program Manager, Frederick County Health Department
Mr. Dennis Orenshaw, US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), Region III
Ms. Linda Robinson, Community Member

4. Opening Remarks and Introductions

Colonel James Greenwood welcomed everyone to the meeting on behalf of Major General Martinez-Lopez who was unable to attend. Major General Martinez-Lopez will attend a future meeting to introduce himself and explain his vision of the future activities at Fort Detrick. Colonel Greenwood advised that this meeting would focus on the status of the B-11 project in light of the recent findings and subsequent work stoppage. He also stressed the safety procedures that have been standard operating procedures from the beginning and that a significant amount of the cost of this project is assuring that all workers are provided with maximum personal protection gear and that all possible measures are taken for the protection of the surrounding community. Also, part of the standard operating procedures is to stop work whenever something unexpected is found and to perform a thorough assessment by subject matter experts to determine what steps are necessary to remediate the problem. After this determination is made, a press release is distributed to all RAB members and the Mayor of Frederick, followed by distribution of the press release to the media.

Colonel Greenwood then introduced Lieutenant Colonel Donald Archibald who has filled the position of Lieutenant Colonel Springer who has retired. Lieutenant Colonel Archibald, an Army public health officer, expressed his gratitude for everyone attending and his hope to exchange information with the RAB members and the community, as well as providing everyone the opportunity of being a part of the process. He then asked that each attendee introduce himself/herself prior to beginning the meeting.

5. Area B-11 Status

Lieutenant Colonel Archibald reinforced Colonel Greenwood's statement regarding the importance of safety for the public and the work force on this project. Fort Detrick was aware that this area was used as a landfill for hazardous chemicals and, with the recent findings; we have now learned that it was also used to bury biological material. Based upon recent reports Fort Detrick feels that the risk to the public is negligible, due in large part to the caution of the workers and the structure that was built. Explaining that determining the specific bacteria is extremely difficult, Lieutenant Colonel Archibald pointed out that those bacteria, as named in the newspaper, are suspected. Typically, clinical and environmental investigations focus on those that cause illness in people (pathogenic). Not all existing bacteria have been catalogued but emerging technology is being used to assist in identification of the bacteria found. The first of the examinations of the vial samples found in Area B-11 have been completed and a standard procedure second examination is currently being performed with results expected by late next week. Lieutenant Colonel Archibald also pointed out that there are many types of bacteria existing and even those bacteria determined as pathogenic must have particular conditions in order to cause illness.

Copies of a Fort Detrick Remedial Investigation (RI)/Feasibility Study (FS) handout (Enclosure 1) were provided. Lieutenant Colonel Archibald presented a summary of the project, precautions taken and the activities following the finding of the first vials of bacteriological material on January 7, 2002. A recent photograph of the excavation area within the containment structure was shown and explained. The frost wall that encapsulates and freezes the entire area was identified. The excavated site, which was originally thought to be only a chemical disposal site, has had approximately 25 percent of the waste removed. Drums that have been located are to be removed.

Mr. Meyer continued the presentation with expanded information regarding the number of roll offs and its transport to the incineration facility in Texas (see Enclosure 1). The presentation included activities regarding the disposition of the first vials found in January 2002.

Mr. Meyer also commented on the exceptional safety record and the various monitoring activities to ensure worker safety.

Information was provided regarding the actions taken by Fort Detrick as a result of the finding of the first vials, to include a new process of treating the soil with a bleach disinfectant to kill any potential bacteria. In light of the events of September 11, a major concern would be searching for anthrax. After a question from the audience, Lieutenant Colonel Archibald explained the series of tests conducted on air and soil samples which are performed several times daily, both inside and outside the facility. He further stated that the technique used is the same that was used on Capital Hill to detect the presence of anthrax. The results received on the Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) testing at this location have all been negative. In addition, new high efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filtration systems were installed. Additionally, an analysis was performed on the samples from the containers of soil surrounding the vials discovered on

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January 7. Those results indicated no bio-warfare agents, pathogens or harmful bacteria in the samples. That soil was re-processed to make sure the decontamination processes were working. Finally, the reprocessing and the hepa filtration systems were challenged in various ways.

Discussion then continued regarding the disposition and retesting of the roll offs where the additional vials were discovered. Very low levels of volatile organic chemicals have been detected within the tent and none detected outside the structure. Excavation resumed on 3 April 2002 and in the resulting three roll offs, eleven additional vials were found.

Lieutenant Colonel Archibald was then asked to explain what change in the processing enabled the finding of the six vials not found in the original processing. He responded with a comprehensive explanation of the extensive processing methods using finer screening and the addition of a chlorine bleach to the soil. This was then tested to be sure that the original number of colonies of bacteria in the soil was lower than what existed prior to adding the chlorine. Based on that, an assumption was made that a fatty acid methyl ester (FAME) analysis was not necessary. FAME is very expensive and more detailed but there is a greater level of certainty with it. The original processing grinder had spaces which allowed the vials to go through therefore, the processing method was changed enabling the finding of the additional vials. The mesh is now very close which either allows removal of the vial or breaking and disinfection. The vials in question were described as glass pipettes, sealed at the ends, approximately 3 ½ inches length and thinner than a pencil.

Mr. Meyer explained that none of the vials found in February had any pathogenic materials. These results are based on the Department of Transportation list entitled *Etiologic Agents Requiring Specific Packaging*. The soils from the previously quarantined roll offs were originally tested pathogenic free and were reprocessed using the new procedures. New samples taken shows significantly reduced colony forming units (CFU) per gram of soil. A benchscale soil test with bleach at different concentrations was performed to determine the bacteria kill rate. There was a greater than 99 percent kill rate of all bacteria in the soil. Based on these results, the roll offs were then considered pathogenic free and transported to the Texas incineration facility.

Upon inquiry, Dr. John Ezzell provided an explanation of the differences between bacteria and virus. He stated that thus far all material found in the vials has been bacteria and there have been no indications of virus present.

Mr. Meyer referred to the press release of this date and advised that additional testing on the sample originally thought to be *Listeria*, has now shown that it may be *Carnobacterium* which is non-pathogenic. The percentage matching was over 90 percent on the *Carnobacterium*. However, final results are pending. A second vial was identified as containing *Neisseria Meningitidis* which is a pathogenic organism. Confirmation is in process. It was noted that the newspaper also mentioned *Klebsiella Pneumoniae*. These two bacteria will be discussed later in this meeting. It is believed that the vials were broken during the reprocessing thereby enabling detection of the bacteria which are subsequently killed by the application of the chlorine bleach.

It was also noted that the results of the nasal swabs of the workers would not be back until early the week of April 15. Lieutenant Colonel Archibald reiterated that the workers in Level 4 are in a bubble suit with supplied air, fully encapsulated. As a precautionary measure, IT Corporation decided that they wanted to do an added measure in their routine medical screening and had the nasal swabs performed. One IT worker who was being treated by his physician for a sinus infection, also talked with the IT corporate physician to assure that he did not have symptoms indicative of exposure to the bacteria found.

Dr. Ezzell provided background information on Neisseria Meningitidis relating that it is a normal bacteria found in the throats and nasal passages of the population. Neisseria Meningitidis and Klebsiella Pneumoniae are bacteria that we probably come into contact with every day. They have not suddenly been introduced into the community. Listeria is quite often associated with being in the soil, in cattle feces, and carried by birds. What causes us to get meningitis or pneumonia from these organisms is ordinarily being stressed, otherwise infected with a virus, or heavy smoking, etc.

Types and areas of sampling were identified with results pending from the latest roll offs. Dr. Ezzell stated that only one colony of Neisseria Meningitidis was found, with a very low concentration. The results of the testing thus far shows that it is Neisseria but more testing is indicated to determine if it is the form that causes meningitis. There is a high likelihood that it is a form of Neisseria that normally occurs in the soil.

Continuing, Mr. Meyer advised that the vials were sent to the Edgewood Biological Center where they have strict conditions for opening the vials in a safe manner in a contained area. All of the vials appear to contain different types of bacteria, no two vials having the same material. Based on what has been found in the soil and the vials, it seems to indicate that this may have been someone's culture collection. The various types of identification cataloguing systems developed over the past 150 years were explained (BIOLOG, FAME, and MIDI). There is no indication that any of these organisms became part of the weapons program.

Mr. Meyer continued to explain the results of the samples of the 17 vials, 1 test tube, and 6 air samples taken both inside and outside the containment structure. Besides those with no growth and non-pathogenic bacteria, identified bacteria included:

- ◆ Klebsiella Pneumoniae
- ◆ Yersinia Pseudotuberculosis - a common pathogen found in water which can cause a pulmonary syndrome with congestion - drastically different from Bacterium Tuberculosis

Lieutenant Colonel Archibald added that these are pathogens and can cause disease but they must exist in specific conditions to do so. Opportunistic pathogens are those that take the opportunity to infect a weakened individual. There are many opportunistic organisms that if a person is malnourished, fatigued, or has a weakened immune system, could cause an infection. It was further explained that a normal procedure of autoclaving would have killed whatever was

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in the vials and that, in fact, nothing should have gotten out of the laboratory without that process. However, part of the challenge with this landfill facility is that being covered makes it difficult to determine where the material came from. Interviews with former Fort Detrick employees and other individuals indicated that the people who worked with the biological warfare agents were very meticulous in their work considering the potential effect of the bacteria. It has also been indicated that some of the waste came from other federal facilities (i.e., Walter Reed). Dr. Ezzell also mentioned that throughout history the rules have changed – what was acceptable then is not acceptable now. We are dealing with waste that was handled under a different set of rules and at that time was thought not to ever be a problem. Today's safety standards guarantees that the same thing would not happen.

Mr. Hubert Kaempf, a former Fort Detrick employee, shared information that during his work at the Fort, numerous calls were received from Forest Glen, Walter Reed, and Fort Meade asking if a they could bring up a load of old chemicals to Fort Detrick to bury it since they had no place to put it. With agreement from the safety division, the disposal would be made. It would be observed by the local safety representative, but there was no assurance that these vials were not mixed in with the chemicals being buried. These loads of material were not inspected.

Continuing with the presentation, Mr. Meyer provided information on the other found vials, the test tube, and the air samples taken. After describing the vial sampling process, it was noted that these bacteria are not aggressive organisms as demonstrated by the slow growth. Identification of three vials containing suspected pathogens should be received by Monday, April 14.

A thorough review of safety measures was given as well as the potential dangers in the processing, such as a chemical reaction fire. Additional nozzles were installed on the device to inject additional bleach solution. Based on recent results, the quantity of bleach is being increased to attain the sufficient quantity to get the kill needed in the soil.

Since it appears that there are a series of vials containing different organisms, it is the Fort Detrick intention to have a process in place which would avoid a work stoppage at each finding. The appropriate strength application of the bleach gives the assurance that no matter what is in a vial, it is disinfected and inactivated safely without stopping to wait for identification and second-guessing any effect upon the public. The bleach will inactivate all biological threat agents and some viruses as well.

Mr. Paul Gordon went on to ask if this project was being re-evaluated to possibly discontinue further digs due to the complaints made over the past 15 years about well water contamination. Lieutenant Colonel Archibald responded that Fort Detrick does not consider it a feasible option, but it is an option. We are aware that groundwater contamination is under the base property and in some cases in areas outside the base. Removal of the source of contamination is our main priority. Future samplings, project cost, and feasibility will be factored into any decision. Colonel Greenwood added that the entire reason for this project is because the identified pits are considered as the source of the groundwater contamination. The initial premise was to locate the

source, continue the monitoring, and take the next phase of dealing with neutralization of the groundwater. But now, finding other materials there makes us very dependent upon the subject experts to find the right answer.

The discussion continued with questions about the freeze wall and sampling of the areas outside the containment area. Consistent monitoring has indicated that the freeze wall has been beneficial in diluting the concentration of TCE. Mr. Kirk Ticknor provided a detailed explanation of the HEPA filters and the steps taken to verify their effectiveness. He advised that every day of operation, an inline sample of the exhaust stack is tested for pathogens as well as testing performed inside the building. The testing device is the same as that used on Capital Hill when testing for anthrax. All results have been clean since the processing. Another precaution was testing samples around the process areas. Testing has also been performed outside the building, where things move in and out, where the personnel come out, and where air goes in. Another precautionary measure was to douse those areas with bleach. Upon restarting the project, the air samples will again be taken every day. Confirmation samples are taken once a week or every other week. Also, when the filters are changed, samples are taken for analysis. No filters have had pathogens detected to date.

Ms. Helen Alexander asked if Fort Detrick stopped working on chemical and biological warfare in 1969 as per Nixon's declaration. Dr. Ezzell and Lieutenant Colonel Archibald both responded in the affirmative, that Fort Detrick stopped all offensive chemical and biological warfare work in 1969.

Lieutenant Colonel Archibald then summarized this portion of the presentation by stating that the project is currently in shutdown mode while awaiting the results of the sampling. The excavation will not resume until the proper measures are in place for the public safety. Colonel Greenwood advised that when the operation again begins, a notice will be sent as well as a press release prepared, as done previously. Should the same event occur, the standard operating procedures will be enacted to stop work and go through these same procedures.

6. Area A Update

Mr. Meyer continued with the presentation focusing on the schedule for monitoring and sampling for Area A. The first round of sampling is scheduled in May 2002. It was also noted that a five-year review would be conducted on July 6. Area A will continue to be monitored and if any changes are noted, the partnering group will be convened (MDE and EPA) to evaluate the next steps. It was noted that Area A is the main post area. A dye-trace study has been conducted to determine the geology and groundwater flow.

7. Area B Update

Mr. Meyer then presented an update on the documents for Area B to include a chemical oxidation benchscale test which was finalized in July, 2001 and an Investigation Work Plan.

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The partnering group is reviewing all the site summary data. A work plan of additional sampling is in progress pending available funding. Possible additional funding for this year will probably go to the B-11 project. Additional funding on the IT contract is being used do site documentation.

The presentation continued with information regarding the sampling of wells in and surrounding Area B. Planned are periodic residential and on-post well and surface water samplings and a dye-trace study (funding dependent) to answer the many questions on where the groundwater is going in Area B. A water treatment system for the Krantz property is on hold pending funding. They still have well water but they are using bottled water. The water treatment systems are planned to take care of any inhalation problems. This is a precautionary system since there is no exposure risk right now.

Mr. Meyer continued with the results of the February TCE plume data for Area B. He pointed out the outline for Area B, the dig area and the hot spot for Area B-11. It was noted that the plume is basically the same shape that it has been in the past with the hot spot in the western part of Area B. Well #26, which is not used for drinking water, had a hit of 0.92 parts per billion TCE, which is new information. Mr. Meyer further explained the maps and well contaminant levels. More information will be available after the dye trace study. He advised that the general TCE levels are on the low side.

Colonel Greenwood added that Fort Detrick only has one of the four pits installed with the freeze wall. There are three other pits, co-located and smaller, which have not yet been started. Mr. Meyer described the freeze wall as similar to an upside-down pup tent, which does not go all the way down into bedrock. There could possibly be contaminated soil below that which could still be leeching out TCE. Hopefully once the source is removed, treatment of the soil above the bedrock and into the groundwater will take care of the situation. A further explanation of the freeze wall operation continued.

When asked if the drought conditions have any impact on this. Mr. Meyer advised that none had been detected. Even with some of the rains we have had over the last few years, there has been little change in the groundwater situation. It is still low compared to five years ago.

Mr. Meyer went on to explain the PCE plume map. Mr. Paul Gordon mentioned that the plume was approaching Rock Creek and Carroll Creek where there used to be springs. He questioned if Fort Detrick is monitoring the two creeks. Mr. Meyer responded that as part of their standard process, these are monitored every three months. Mr. Meyer added that there is a nearby resident with a pond and a spring with concentrations of TC and PC coming into the spring, but by the time it gets over to Carroll Creek it is down to zero.

Ms. Carole Arneson inquired about the plume located by the cemetery on Kemp Lane. She advised that she has water running constantly over her property. Mr. Douglas Scarborough located on the map the current area where they are digging which is assumed to be the

contamination source area. He further described that the groundwater flow is moving generally, with local variations, in an eastward direction. Past samplings in that area were negative. These are not included in the routine sampling because they are up gradient. Mr. Ken Marion added that the Aslin Spring, which is very close to the western boundary of B-11, is sampled quarterly, and nothing has been detected in that particular spring. Other wells were identified and noted as nothing detected, as well as well #47, which is a monitoring well having a reading of 0.35. In previous dye trace studies nothing has been found in that area. On the figure where the non-detect line to the north wraps around well 11D, there was a very small detection of PCE. The dye trace study showed some dye present which correlates with previous findings. Fort Detrick had a second, more comprehensive, dye trace study performed and will be injecting dye and monitoring many more locations. . It was advised that if anyone had a question about a particular well, to please contact Fort Detrick.

8. Area B Residential Boundary Wells

Mr. Meyer continued with the latest information regarding the residential boundary wells to include the new well (#26) where benzene, trichloroethene and other contaminants were found. Benzene is commonly found in gasoline and although found on post, it is not a major concern. A dye trace study will provide additional information. Further discussion was held related to the variety of chemicals detected in the identified wells. It was pointed out that all concentrations were well below the EPA drinking water standards. It was also noted that wells 13, 17, and 66 are the only wells sampled that are used for residential purposes.

Mr. Meyer advised that a new well survey would be instituted in an attempt to identify additional wells, springs or anything else that would fill in the gaps between Area B and well # 26.

An attendee related that upon demolition of a church and schoolhouse on Rocky Springs Road, a spring was located in the basement. A new building has now been erected on that site and it was questioned if that spring had been drained. Other comments related to the Elks Lodge where a building resembling a spring house, has, in fact, been inspected and found to be with a dirt floor and not a spring house.

The discussion then moved to a quarry in the Lake Coventry area which years ago had nothing found in it but it was suggested that a sampling at this time may be prudent. An earlier inspection found the quarry to be less than 20 feet in depth. Sediment and water samplings were taken at that time. It was noted that with such a large body of water with a large surface area, there are dilutions, so major plumes of PCE or TCE must exist in order to detect it. A request to sample a well on 7895 Westhills Drive found no volatile contaminants.

9. Area B Water Levels

There was approximately a one-half foot drop in levels since October 2001. It is approximately 5 and one-half feet lower than five years ago.

10. Area B Partnering Team Evaluations

The Fort Detrick Partnering Team performed all initial investigative evaluations of all sites in Area B, performed a review, and searched for omissions. The original location of Area B-1 may not have been accurate as based on the drawing. No further investigation is required in that originally defined B-1 area. The sites identified in the 1998 remedial investigation as Area B-18 were determined not to be disposal sites and no longer are of concern. EPA aerial photographs since 1952 have been evaluated. The Partnering Team was described as a joint effort between the personnel at Fort Detrick, the contractors on-site, the Maryland Department of the Environment, and the EPA. This portion of the process is approximately three years ahead of schedule.

11. Area C Update

Describing the Fort Detrick wastewater treatment plant, Mr. Meyer informed everyone that at one point the Army decided to get out of the wastewater treatment business. This area was investigated and determined to contain ash and various other items. There had existed on this site an incinerator where paper boxes, etc., were burned and buried in the soil. The ash was tested, found non-hazardous, excavated and disposed of in the Area B active landfill. This is permitted and regulated. EPA has not identified any at-risk ecological habitats based on the data thus far found. Removing this ash will assist in closing this site. Information is forthcoming on the human health risk.

12. Community Co-Chair Comments

Mr. Jerry Toomey stated that he feels Fort Detrick and the contractors are taking the right approach. His preference is not to stop the activity and that progress is being made. Mr. Craig Toussaint also expressed that he thinks the public has been kept well informed but is concerned that the public input is considered when further action is evaluated. Lieutenant Colonel Archibald confirmed that the interests and concerns of the community has been appreciated and recognized as a major part, and that they will be engaged in the process as much as possible.

13. Date/Agenda Items for Next Meeting

RAB meetings are held bimonthly on the second Wednesday of the month. The next meeting will be held Wednesday, June 12, 2002, at 7:30 p.m., at Fort Detrick.

The agenda for the next meeting was not discussed.

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14. Meeting Closing

Lieutenant Colonel Archibald invited attendees to present questions either verbally or written and also advised the audience of the website maintained by Fort Detrick with daily updates on the activities occurring with the remediation effort. Mr. Dan Patton, a representative of the city of Frederick, was acknowledged and invited to participate with the Board. The meeting was adjourned at 9:35 p.m.

//s//

Reviewed by:

Donald F. Archibald
Lieutenant Colonel, US Army
Co-Chairman

//s//

Approved/Disapproved

John E. Ball
Colonel, US Army
Deputy Installation Commander

Enclosure:

1. Fort Detrick Remedial Investigation / Feasibility Study

DISTRIBUTION:

Each RAB Member (w/o enclosure)

Each Meeting Attendee (w/o enclosure)