

MEETING SUMMARY

Community Environmental Working Group

“Striving for Continuous Environmental Improvements at Intel”

Date: June 21, 2017
Time: 5:15–7:00 p.m.
Location: Corrales Senior Center

Members Attending

John Bartlit, NM Citizens for Clean Air & Water
 Mike Williams, NM Citizens for Clean Air & Water
 Hugh Church, American Lung Assc. in NM

Sarah Chavez, Intel
 Dennis O’Mara, Corrales resident, Corrales Residents for Clean Air and Water (CRCAW)

Non-Members Attending

Sergeant Jeremy Jackson, CST-WMD
 Sherrienne Pierce, Corrales resident
 Kathleen Harvey, Corrales resident
 Luis Sisneros, Corrales resident
 Merry Sisneros, Corrales resident

Carolyn O’Mara, Corrales resident
 Judy Hart, Corrales resident
 Hoyt Hart, Corrales resident
 Jannie Dusseau, Corrales resident
 Jerry Dusseau, Corrales resident

Facilitator

Shannon Beaucaire, Facilitator

CJ Ondek, Recorder

HANDOUTS

- CEWG Draft Agenda
- Draft Meeting Summary, May 2017
- Action-Item Progress Report
- EHS Activity Report

PROPOSED AGENDA

- Welcome, Introductions, Announcements and Brief Items
- Standing Agenda Items
- Action Item Progress Report
- New Mexico National Guard, 64th Weapons of Mass Destruction, Civil Support Team Presentation
- Additional Business
- Adjourn

<p>Filename: 2017-06-21 CEWG Final Meeting_Summary.docx. Approved: 2017-07-19 Prepared or presented by: CJ Ondek & Shannon Beaucaire Prepared for: CEWG Date prepared or presented: June 26, 2017</p>
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WELCOME, INTRODUCTIONS, ANNOUNCEMENTS, AND BRIEF ITEMS

John Bartlit opened the meeting by referring to the CEWG mission, which was to make environmental improvements at Intel, reduce chemical emissions at Intel, and improve community dialogue. Introductions were made.

Agenda—Revisions and Approval

None

Meeting Summaries—Revisions and Approval

None

Other Announcements

None.

PUBLIC COMMENT

None

NEW MEXICO NATIONAL GUARD PRESENTATION, Sgt Jeremy Jackson

Sergeant Jeremy Jackson gave a presentation on the roles and capabilities of the New Mexico National Guard, 64th Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD), Civil Support Team (CST), stationed at the armory in Rio Rancho. He said there was one of these full active-duty teams in every state, at the ready 24-7, 365 days a year.

Slide 2: U.S. Code 12310: *Operations Relating to Defense Against Weapons of Mass Destruction & Terrorist Attacks*

Sergeant Jackson said the CST was authorized by US Code 12310 to perform duties in support of emergency preparedness programs to prepare for or to respond to any emergency involving any of the following:

- The use or threatened use of a weapon of mass destruction in the United States (this is what led to the formation of these teams in 1999).
- A terrorist attack or threatened terrorist attack in the United States that results, or could result, in catastrophic loss of life or property.
- The intentional or unintentional release of nuclear, biological, radiological, or toxic or poisonous chemical materials in the United States that results, or could result, in catastrophic loss of life or property.
- A natural or manmade disaster in the United States that results in, or could result in catastrophic loss or property.

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The WMD CSTs are National Guard units designed to provide a specialized capability to respond to a CBRNE incident primarily in a Title 32 operational status within the United States and its territories, as established by Section 12310, Title 10, United States Code (10 USC 12310). Congress, the President, and the Department of Defense recognized that the CSTs, responding under the authority of the Governor, provide significant capabilities to assist local and state agencies that may be overwhelmed by a large-scale terrorist attack or where specific technical capabilities are required.

Slide 3: MISSION

Sergeant Jackson clarified that his unit, the CST, was not a police force or armed force, but here to assist and support civil authorities by:

- Identifying chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear (CBRN) agents and substances
- Assessing current and projected consequences
- Advising on response measures
- Assisting with appropriate requests for additional state/federal support
- All hazards: Assist State, Local and Tribal agencies with requests for response, training or advisement.

The CST's mission is to provide a set of processes and standards for synchronized, integrated, and seamless CST employment across the nation, on short notice to assist local and state governments in protecting public health and safety, restoring essential government services, and providing emergency relief to governments, businesses, and individuals affected by the consequences of terrorism.

Slide 4:

The National Guard's WMD-CST is the most forward-deployed military force with respect to the US homeland, being already stationed in every US State, Territory, and possession. 57 WMD-CST Teams are Title 32 forces on Active Duty status, facilitating rapid response on order of the Governor.

Slide 5:

Incidents and events may be handled by local, State or non-Department of Defense (DOD) Federal response assets. Local first responders are typically the first on scene, and establish the initial Incident Management framework in accordance with the National Incident Management System. The WMD-CST is envisioned to work within that framework when it is present, providing additional capabilities to the Incident Commander(s).

Sergeant Jackson emphasized that his unit was more second response and to back up the local fire department.

Slide 6: Mission Types

Sergeant Jackson described the CST's three major mission types.

- **RESPONSE**
 - Actual or suspected WMD event
 - Special security event screening
 - HAZMAT assistance to first responders
 - All Hazards Disaster Response
- **STAND-BY:**
 - High profile or potential high-risk environments (political, cultural, sporting events).

Sergeant Jackson said the CST was on stand by for the Albuquerque Balloon Fiesta, Zozobra, the State Fair—events with large amounts of people—because the local authorities asked them to be there. The CST has detection equipment locals don't have, and they were there to assist only.

- **TRAINING:**
 - Enhancing preparedness of first response agencies (WMD exercises, equipment, etc.)

John Bartlit asked what the line was between industrial accidents and semi-intentional events. Sergeant Jackson said there was no line between them for the CST—anything was fair game to respond to. Anything the Fire Department couldn't handle on its own, they would call the CST through the emergency management system.

Sergeant Jackson said CST members were active duty National Guard, and the CST was a special, specific unit. For the most part, members volunteered to work in the unit, but not always, and it was a full-time job. Training exercises were held at different hours.

Slide 7: Photos of different protective equipment worn by CMT members.

Sergeant Jackson said the suits they used were made by Frontline or Keppler and rated for 480 minutes in any chemical.

Slide 8: CST Response Sectors and Team Locations

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This slide showed map of the CST response sectors and team locations across the nation. Sergeant Jackson said that the CST was funded with Department of Defense monies, and locals did not need to pay for services. Everything was already paid for. He added that they did not buy new equipment unless it was obsolete or not useful anymore.

Slide 9: Map of State of New Mexico

This slide showed the CST footprint in New Mexico. Sergeant Jackson said the CST had been to every county in New Mexico over the last three years, and they did this to build trust with local authorities, since “trust” was their line of work. He said they worked with Sandoval County and Rio Rancho Fire Departments often.

Slide 10: CST Deployment

- Available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week (with limited, state approved exceptions)
- Required to deploy an Advanced Echelon no later than 90 minutes from notification
 - No later than 3 hours after notification, Main Body must be able to deploy if required
- NIMS / ICS Compliant
- Federally funded, State controlled resource
 - No cost for training, deployment or support

Sergeant Jackson said the “exception” occurred when the team went out of state. When that happened, another state covered for that unit. In New Mexico, it was usually a unit from Arizona or Colorado. NIMS stood for “National Incident Management System” or a “fancy” term for firefighters.

Slide 11: Deployment Protocol

Sergeant Jackson explained the deployment protocol. The incident commander contacted the New Mexico Governor’s Authorized Representative, who then contacted the state’s National Guard Headquarters, who then contacted the 64th CST-WMD unit.

Slide 12: Training

64th CST WMD REQUIRED TRAINING

- Minimum 12 Full Scale Training Exercises (FTX’s) per year
 - (Coordinated with Emergency Managers / First Responders / NM DHS OEM) throughout state
- One Air load Prep/Overland Deployment (As NGB funding allows)
- At least one joint CST FTX

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FEDERAL RESPONSE CERTIFICATION

- U.S. ARMY NORTH (ARNORTH) Training Proficiency Evaluation (TPE) (Functional Evaluation)
- NGB STANDARDIZATION & EVALUATION & ASSISTANCE TEAM (Administrative Evaluation)

PROVIDE TRAINING AND ASSISTS

- CST Capabilities / Response, WMD Equipment, Decon Training, WMD Awareness

Sergeant Jackson said the CST conducted separate, one-day exercises, including with counties, twice a month, every month. The exercises often involved hospitals, usually in Southern New Mexico, since UNM Hospital and large hospitals in Albuquerque had HAZMAT grants and therefore had their own response unit. The majority of their time was spent training local fire departments, and the CST team traveled two weeks out of each month. Also, a joint CST training (with teams in other states) was held annually.

Sergeant Jackson said the local CST was certified by the Secretary of Defense. They were evaluated every 18 months, and just passed an evaluation last month. The local CST team won a HAZMAT championship. They were also evaluated by the National Guard every two years around administration and paperwork.

Slide 13: Photos of confined space rescue

Sergeant Jackson said the CST was certified to perform confined space and collapsed structure rescues, including in caves.

Slide 14: Individual CST Training

Minimum **600-800 hours of initial** required individual training – additional training **600-2000 hours dependent on specialty**. Some of the training details:

- CBRN Response Specialists
- 22 HAZMAT Technicians
- Confined Space/Collapsed Structure Certified
- Search and Rescue
- Physician Assistant (PA), National Registered Emergency Medical Technician (NREMT), and Combat Lifesaver Certified
- Explosives Awareness (Incident Response to Terrorist Bombings (IRTB))
- Meth Lab Awareness
- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
- Military Occupational Specialist (MOS) / Army Courses

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- Air Force Specialty Code(AFSC) / Air Force Courses
- 14 Different specialties on team

Training provided by:

- FEMA, NFA, DoD, FBI, DoE, US Army Chemical School, US Army Medical Department, various universities and institutes

Sergeant Jackson said that just to be part of the CST team required a minimum of 1000 hours of training. People on the team for a longer period of time had 3000 to 4000 hours of training. They were trained by the best in the country. New Mexico CST had some of best HAZMAT technicians in the country. All 22 people on the CST team were certified HAZMAT technicians, which was the highest qualification. Many of the training courses were through FEMA and Department of Homeland Security.

Slide 15: Command Section

The Command Section establishes the initial link between the team and the incident commander. The advanced liaison (ADVON) truck had satellites, air quality monitors, and state of the art dispersion modeling capacity to ascertain the effects on a community of a chemical attack, etc., which helped with evacuation planning. They used the HPAC system.

Slide 16: Operations Section

- Provide incident modeling
- Real-time weather station
- Voice over IP (VOIP)
- Fax / Printing / Scanning
- GIS quality printing
- Multiple computer workstations
- POC for all incident critical information

Sergeant Jackson said that satellite communications provided phone/Internet capacity.

Slide 17: Communication Equipment: Unified Command Suite (UCS)

Provided the CST commanders with capabilities to:

- Provide interoperable communications (also assist incident command)
- Provide CST reachback from ALS to fixed laboratories
- Advise on incident response and Common Operating Pictures
- Assist incident command with requests for support

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Capabilities

- Radios: LMR, Military UHF/VHF, Tactical SATCOM, INMARSAT, Phone (DSN and Commercial)
- Data: NIPRNET and SIPRNET
- Video: Collaborative Video and Teleconferencing
- Radio interoperability through Raytheon ACU1000
- Air transportable by C-130, C-141, C-5, C-17
- 15kW Diesel Generator, dual ECU system, and dual operator console

John Bartlit asked how much of this they tried to keep from terrorists, especially where hacking was concerned. Sergeant Jackson said they were not worried about interference with communications from terrorists. The highest level of hacking would have to happen, since the things of value were very secure and difficult to hack.

Slide 18: Survey Section

Provides CST Commanders with capabilities to:

- Assess unknown hazards in a contaminated environment
- Obtain hazard signature using a variety of CBRNE detection gear
- Collect samples for analysis in the ALS and reachback labs
- SPECIALIZED EQUIPMENT AND PPE
- DETECT, COLLECT AND PROVIDE PRESUMPTIVE IDENTIFICATION OF:
 - CHEMICAL
 - BIOLOGICAL
 - RADIOLOGICAL
 - NUCLEAR

Sergeant Jackson said they had a huge array of technologies. On the chemical side they had FTIR and RAMAN, etc. They used both FTIR and RAMAN simultaneously to get a secondary different analysis. Most of the smaller equipment was open path FTIR. Samples could be analyzed in the CST reachback labs and in accordance with FBI requirements.

Sergeant Jackson said the CST had specialized equipment, and he was willing to come by with a truck to do a show and tell.

Sergeant Jackson said in real incidents the special protective suits they used were thrown away because they had a limited number of minutes they could offer protection (480 minutes). A disposal company was contracted to dispose of the suits, which were usually incinerated.

Slide 19: Training Photos

CST did not use animals because it would be harmful to them, but they did have a robot

Slide 20: Survey Section Personal Protective Equipment (photos of protective suits)

Suit Level A: The CST always worked in Level A, which protected against vapor and water.

Suit Level B: This level provided only 10 minutes of vapor protection, and mostly protected against water.

Suit Level C: Similar to Level B.

Slide 21: Decontamination Line

- Chemical, Biological, Radiological Decontamination
- Unit Level Decontamination
- Limited Mass Decontamination
- Scalable from Emergency to Technical

Sergeant Jackson said the CST unit rarely worked in decontamination because they did not have water. Firefighters/first responders were good at decontamination because they had a water supply. The CST was often called in to decontaminate other first responders.

Slide 22: Medical Section

- Team medical support
- Medical information
- Hospital liaison
- Analytical support
- WMD technical reference support

Sergeant Jackson said the CST Medical Section had a vehicle similar to an ambulance and supported the CST team and firefighters.

Slide 23: MEDICAL SECTION EQUIPMENT, ANALYTICAL LABORATORY SYSTEM

Sergeant Jackson described the Analytical Laboratory System truck, which was a mobile lab.

The only thing that prevented them from being able to 100% verify gold standard was that New Mexico retained the authority to publically identify what chemical was released into the environment.

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Slide 24: Team Limitations

- EOD Familiarity ONLY (no bomb suits / equipment / bomb tech training)
- Medical Support Primarily for Team (will assist or transport only if absolutely necessary)
- Limited Mass Decontamination Capability (this would become only mission)
- Limited Duration (22 Personnel/Minimal Redundancy) – 72 Hours on Incident before relieved by other CSTs or higher level units (HERF/CERF-Ps)

Sergeant Jackson said that “bomb squad” was **not** their mission, and they did not have the correct equipment to do this work. Kirtland Air Force Base had a strong bomb squad. Also, the CST did not carry water so they could not do mass decontamination. If they did, it would become their only mission. Although their team could operate for 72 hours straight, they would have to be replaced after that time by other units. Sergeant Jackson said water was best to decontaminate people, but then the decontaminated water lying on the ground would need to be dealt with. Also, the CST was not a clandestine unit, and everything they did was crystal clear.

Slide 25: Total Force CBRN Response Enterprise

The WMD-CST is the “first-in” National Guard capability to augment local responders. However, there are additional augmentation capabilities also available from the National Guard, particularly the CERFP and HRF. Their missions interface with, but generally do not overlap, the WMD-CST.

Sergeant Jackson said the CERFP and HRF were not full time units, and they didn’t get as much training as the CST. However, they did provide extra bodies and equipment during incidents. Also, CSTs in other states might also assist in a real world incident.

Slide 26: Points of Contact

NM OEM - Emergency Ops Center Duty Officer: (505) 476-9635

Commander, MAJ Robert L. Aguilar, MS, ARNG: (505) 235-0330
 Deputy Commander, CPT Steve Abeita, MS, ARNG: (505) 440-2033
 Operations Officer, CPT Ken Martinez, LG, ARNG: (505) 228-5066
 First Sergeant, 1SG Joseph Pingao: (505) 350-4646

Questions and Answers

- Sergeant Jackson said that the mayor of Corrales could request CST assistance. The request went through the Secretary of Emergency Management at the state level, and the governor usually approved the assistance. The CST has never been denied a request. The Corrales Fire Department did not have HAZMAT technicians, and the CST worked with them often.

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- John Bartlit said there were certain places in New Mexico where unusual chemicals were routinely used. To what extent did the CST go to these locations to do a chemical inventory? Sergeant Jackson said that the CST didn't do the inventory but was aware of it. The CST worked with Intel and had a planning meeting with them next week for exercises. Also, they worked with Los Alamos and Sandia National Labs. CST knew the point of contact who had the chemical inventory.
- An audience member asked if they responded to Kirtland events. Sergeant Jackson said the Kirtland Air Force Base staff handled many different responsibilities such as emergency management and occupational safety, and doing this kind of work was only about a quarter of their job responsibility. The CST had a good relationship with Kirtland and would respond to anything they asked. They had worked with Kirtland in the past, for example, at air shows.
- John Bartlit asked how the CST handled the media during an incident. Sergeant Jackson said the county or city would set up a public information center, and their spokespersons would give a joint public comment. The CST team was trained to answer basic information to the media. Practicing media interactions twice a year was part of their drill. Mr. Bartlit added that how an organization handled or mishandled the media could become an incident in itself. Sergeant Jackson agreed, and said that if they didn't know something it was better to say they didn't know than to pretend an answer. He added that the CST commander and the National Guard's public information officers would handle direct questions from the press, and they had interfaced regularly with civilian media.
- John Bartlit asked if the CST could determine, in addition to the chemicals present, the amount of chemical dispersion and concentration that was present in a location. Sergeant Jackson said absolutely, they had that capacity and knew the safe levels. Also agencies stood on call for technical reachback to support the CST (and FBI) during incidents. He added that the CST had yet to interact with the local Poison Control Center, and he would add them to the list to contact, although the CST Medical officer might have had contact already.
- Dennis O'Mara asked if the CST periodically tested their equipment outside of exercises. Sergeant Jackson said they did; they had a checks and balances that they ran on all their equipment.
- John Bartlit asked if the CST got involved with the source of a chemical. Sergeant Jackson said yes, they could identify the source and prefer to do that as a precursor. They had air monitoring equipment and other equipment that would lead them to the source, and they would be able to determine if something came from Intel's stacks.

- Dennis O'Mara asked if the CST was looking for a real world opportunity to test their equipment, because the CEWG could offer them that opportunity. The CEWG wanted to learn more about concentrations of hydrogen fluoride in the community as a result of Intel emissions. Sergeant Jackson said they were interested.
- An audience member asked if they had ever been called to Intel, and Sergeant Jackson said not that he could remember. They had conducted exercises at Intel, but that was at Intel's request and not a real world response. Los Alamos Labs would most likely never call the CST because they had a better team whose members were civilian contractors making six figure incomes. Los Alamos had the best HAZMAT team in the nation, and the CST trained with them often. Los Alamos would call CST if they needed backup.
- An audience member asked if New Mexico CST members could decide to go to another CST. Sergeant Jackson said he was a member of the New Mexico National Guard, and would stay in New Mexico. Typically members worked for about five years at the CST, and they might move on to another section after that. All CSTs across the nation were standardized according to unit makeup (22 members), training, etc.
- John Bartlit asked if the CEWG were to explore the possibility of using CST resources in this region in relationship to Intel or to learn more about it, would it be possible for Sergeant Jackson to come to CEWG meetings to plan and discuss this possibility as an agenda item. Sergeant Jackson said yes, he would be happy to talk about an exercise with the CEWG. He added that they planned exercises 3 to 6 months in advance. The best place to bring this up might be with the Local Emergency Community Team (LECT).
- Dennis O'Mara asked if Sergeant Jackson was familiar with the Code Red System, which was used to notify the community in the event of an incident. Sergeant Jackson said he was slightly familiar with it.
- John Bartlit asked if the CST was called to assist in purely environmental issues. Sergeant Jackson said not in New Mexico, but about 20 CSTs were called to West Virginia once to assist in a river spill. Mr. Bartlit asked if the New Mexico Environmental Department ever called the CST. Sergeant Jackson said they had not, and the NM CST did not get involved with the Animas River spill, but the CST in Colorado did.
- John Bartlit asked if the CST used new technologies, such as drones. Sergeant Jackson said they just got new robotics technology to use with FTIR about a month ago.

STANDING AGENDA ITEMS

EHS Report

- Sarah Chavez said she had missed reporting a March call and included it on this EHS Report, where three calls were listed from one person. She sincerely apologized for missing it. On the second call in May, Intel employees walked the perimeter and smelled a mild skunk odor. Shannon Beaucaire said Lynne Kinis contacted her and wanted these calls noted for the record.
- Dennis O'Mara said he wanted clarification on the request for Resource Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA) burden reduction. Mr. O'Mara was concerned that Intel was requesting a "pass."

Regulatory Engineering Update

Sarah Chavez said Intel was working with Airbus on safety inspections. Airbus was using unmanned aerial vehicles (UAV) systems, i.e. drones, for safety inspections. The inspections weren't necessarily regulatory engineering, but there was a possible connection to other applications where inspections may be difficult, unsafe or time consuming that could be streamlined or made more efficient with the use of a drone. Click on this link for videos and articles that offer more information: <https://iq.intel.com/industrial-drones-airbus-assembly-line/> Ms. Chavez believed this example had potential environmental application.

UNM Cancer Study

Dennis O'Mara said Dr. Wiggins let him know that the data gathering/analysis was completed and he was working on the report, which needed to be reviewed by committee when it was completed. He projected another month or so to receive the report.

REVIEW ACTION ITEM PROGRESS REPORT

- Sarah Chavez reported on the following items:
 - #4: Dr. Fisher had talked to Dr. Kesler about the CEWG's request for her to speak at a meeting. Dr. Fisher only provided the update, and Dr. Kesler did not respond to him regarding the request itself. Ms. Chavez suggested the CEWG send the email invite again. Mr. Bartlit said they should talk about this at a later meeting and decide if they want to pursue it. Dennis O'Mara suggested they continue to pursue it.
 - #5: Liz Shipley reached out to Ann Kelleher since the last CEWG meeting about the CEWG award proposal.
 - #8: On the NMED mobile weather station, Ms. Chavez said she reviewed past meeting minutes and didn't really find any resolution on whether the data was

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available. Her recollection was that the CEWG had contacted NMED to inquire about the data, and NMED told them it was not available, which was why it was never pursued any further in the CEWG.

- #10: Ms. Chavez said she reviewed the advertisement on Sergeant Jackson's talk.
- #6: Dennis O'Mara said he would remind Carolyn O'Mara to review the document from a design perspective.
- #7: Shannon Beaucaire said no one responded to Sarah Chavez' email. John Bartlit said it looked reasonable. Dennis O'Mara said whatever she came up with would be good, and it was great and much appreciated that both Ms. Chavez and Ms. Beaucaire took on this task. Mike Williams and Hugh Church said they were ok with it.
- #3: Shannon Beaucaire said she got up to 2008 in organizing CEWG documents on the Web site.

ADDITIONAL BUSINESS

- John Bartlit raised the possibility of getting Sergeant Jackson to attend the next CEWG meeting to discuss and brainstorm potentially partnering with him on a testing exercise. Dennis O'Mara added that the next LEPC meeting was July 11, before the next CEWG meeting. John Bartlit suggested CEWG members think about what they might propose Sergeant Jackson to test (hydrogen fluoride, crystalline silica, etc.). Mr. O'Mara was thinking about measuring the ambient air, and he assumed their FTIR equipment functioned similar to other FTIR. He said he could contact Sergeant Jackson by email or talk to him at the next LECT meeting. Mike Williams said he might be more interested in immediate risks. Dennis O'Mara said he might be willing to go to the same spot several times to measure.
- John Bartlit suggested thinking about things that would be interesting to both the CEWG and CST. Dennis O'Mara suggested writing a detailed proposal at the July meeting, sending it to him by email, and then inviting him to the August meeting to discuss.
- John Bartlit brought up measuring phosgene as a potential topic to partner on. The CST could measure phosgene in Corrales, Rio Rancho, Albuquerque, and compare the results across the nation. Dennis O'Mara offered to review *Boiling Frogs* to see which chemicals were of most concern. John Bartlit suggested two categories to think about: 1. Things that we might think are at risk for some reason, and 2. What the community was worried about.

ACTION ITEMS:

1. CEWG members will think about how they would like to partner with Sergeant Jackson, including what chemical to measure and capabilities around measuring chemicals—a qualitative analysis and quantitative analysis (concentrations).
 2. Dennis O'Mara will review *Boiling Frogs* and other sources to see which chemicals were of most concern to the community.
- Mike Williams said his interesting questions update should be added to next month's agenda.

ACTION ITEM: Shannon Beaucaire will discuss adding this item to the July agenda with the agenda team.

ADJOURN

NEXT MEETING: July 19, 2017, 5:15 to 7 pm, Corrales Senior Center.

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