

Question	Answer
General Site Questions	
Where is the SLDA located?	The Shallow Land Disposal Area (SLDA) site is located in Parks Township, Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, about 23 miles east-northeast of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
How big is the site?	The site is 44 acres, and contains 10 trenches of potentially contaminated waste and soil.
Who is responsible for site security and cleaning up the site?	The US Army Corps of Engineers authorized to remediate the radiological contaminants at SLDA and during remedial operations is responsible for site security. We currently have a contractor at the site addressing site security, and will hire another contractor to assist with the remediation.
What is the role of the other federal agencies (USEPA, NRC, and DOE) at the SLDA?	<p>The USEPA, NRC and DOE are members of the federal family with invaluable expertise in the handling of nuclear material and environmental remediation. We are working together as technical experts to ensure success and to address public concerns regarding the SLDA Site and surrounding areas. The Corps has an existing memorandum of understanding (MOUs) with NRC and a memorandum of agreement with DOE which govern interactions with respect to radiological cleanup operations.</p> <p>The USEPA has been installing and sampling groundwater wells off the site near the community and also sampling surface water and sediment outside the site. The US EPA has not found any radioactivity above federal or state regulatory standards for water in the groundwater or surface water bodies.</p>
What type of material do you expect to encounter?	<p>We expect to encounter a wide range of radiological wastes, as well as quantities of non-radiological wastes.</p> <p>Various wastes placed in the disposal trenches generally consist of: process wastes (slag, crucibles, spent solvent, unrecoverable sludge, organic liquids, debris, etc.), laboratory wastes (sample vials, reagent vials, etc.), outdated or broken equipment, building materials, protective clothing, and general maintenance materials (paint, oil, pipe, used lubricants, etc.). The uranium-contaminated materials disposed of at SLDA are present at various levels of enrichment, ranging from depleted to enriched.</p>
Is the Corps equipped to handle this material?	Yes. The Corps has the necessary experts on staff and is also leveraging expertise from other federal agencies and the private sector. NRC, DOE, and NNSA will be available to assist the Corps' project planning and execution
What is the status of the trenches now?	<p>All trenches have been covered. Trenches 2 and 3 underwent remediation to approximately 8'feet below ground surface. When operations were ceased on September 30, 2011, the surface at 8' feet below ground surface was covered with an impermeable geo-textile material, backfilled to original grade and seeded.</p>
Is the mine below the site considered part of the site?	No, the mine is not considered part of the site. However, if during the course of remedial activities on the site, the Corps identifies contamination on the site that is within the mine below the trenches, then the Corps is authorized to address contiguous contamination from the site, including to the mine below, if necessary for the protection of human health and the environment.
General Questions about FUSRAP	
What is FUSRAP?	The Formerly Utilized Sites Remedial Action Program was established in 1974 by the Atomic Energy Commission to

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	<p>identify, evaluate, and remediate sites with contamination resulting from activities of the former Manhattan Engineer District and Atomic Energy Commission, or similar sites (such as SLDA) added by Congress. In 1997, Congress transferred authority for executing and administering the FUSRAP from the US Department of Energy to the US Army Corps of Engineers.</p>
<p>How is the FUSRAP funded?</p>	<p>Congress annually appropriates funding for the FUSRAP. The Government may seek to recover costs from potentially responsible entities and the money recovered may be used to fund FUSRAP</p>
<p>Radiation 101</p>	
<p>What is radiation?</p>	<p>Radiation is a naturally occurring type of energy. It can be released by unstable forms of atoms, the basic units of matter, as they change into more stable forms. The energy released is emitted as either waves (such as X-rays or gamma rays) or particles (for example alpha radiation). The three most common types of radiation are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alpha particles, which are the largest and slowest atomic particles. They can travel only a few inches through air. They can be stopped by a sheet of paper or the outer layers of skin. • Beta particles, which are smaller and faster than alpha particles but can travel further in air. They can easily be stopped by a thin shield such as a sheet of aluminum foil. • Gamma radiation, which consists of gamma rays rather than atomic particles. Gamma rays are a type of electromagnetic wave, much like X rays, and move at the speed of light. They travel farther through air than alpha or beta particles but can be stopped by a thick shield of lead, steel, or concrete. <p>Sources of natural radiation include the soil and the food we eat. Radiation also reaches us as cosmic radiation from outer space. Finally, many common medical procedures, such as chest or dental X-rays, expose us to radiation.</p> <p>Further information regarding radiation may be found in this fact sheet.</p> <p>http://www.lrb.usace.army.mil/Portals/45/docs/FUSRAP/FactSheets/fusrap-fs-radfusrap-2012-03.pdf</p>
<p>How can exposure to radiation occur?</p>	<p>Exposure to radiation can occur in many ways. For those radioactive elements that decay via release of gamma rays, one can be exposed simply by being near the radiation because the external gamma rays can travel through air. However, not all radioactive elements release gamma rays. For those other radioactive elements that decay via release of alpha or beta particles, one has to inhale or ingest the radioactive substance in order to be exposed. For that type of radiation, exposure could occur only via inhalation of vapors or of small soil particles containing radioactive material, incidental ingestion of soil contaminated with radioactive material, and ingestion of water contaminated with radioactive material.</p> <p>Further information regarding exposure and risk may be found in this fact sheet:</p> <p>http://www.lrb.usace.army.mil/Portals/45/docs/FUSRAP/FactSheets/fusrap-fs-risk-2012-06.pdf</p>
<p>What is a picocurie?</p>	<p>The curie is a measure for the amount of radioactive material. It was named after French scientists Marie and Pierre Curie for their landmark research into the nature of radioactivity. The basis for the curie is the radioactivity of one gram of radium. Radium decays at a rate of about 2.2 trillion disintegrations per minute. A picocurie is one trillionth of a curie.</p> <p>Thus, a picocurie (abbreviated as pCi) represents 2.2 disintegrations per minute. More information on this topic may be found at http://www.lrb.usace.army.mil/Portals/45/docs/FUSRAP/FactSheets/fusrap-fs-picocurie.pdf</p>

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Community Protection	
<p>What has the Corps done since the first phase of remediation ended to protect the public, to make sure our air and groundwater are safe and make sure we are not being exposed to radiological contaminants?</p>	<p>The Corps is ensuring the safety of the community by maintaining around the clock security, and conducting regular air and groundwater monitoring. The Corps will continue these actions for the duration of its' presence on-site.</p> <p>Specifically, a 6 foot fence was installed by BWXT which completely encloses the site. The Corps added a concertina wire fence inside of the main fence in the vicinity of the materials processing building. Security is maintained 24/7. These efforts prevent anyone from disturbing the buried waste or the infrastructure which was built to support remedial actions, once they re-commence. The Corps initiated a monthly groundwater sampling program on-site in April 2011, 4 months before the start of remediation. As part of that sampling program automatic sampling devices were installed in fourteen (14) wells chosen specifically to detect any changes in groundwater that may occur due to remediation work. These devices tracked and logged parameters and monthly sampling was performed through December 2011. Since remediation was halted, the Corps performs an annual groundwater sampling event and is splitting samples with USEPA for quality assurance. Additionally USEPA is collecting groundwater and surface water samples surrounding the site. Air sampling is conducted by the Corps on a continuous basis and the Corps & PADEP conduct radiation dose monitoring of the site perimeter.</p> <p>No radioactive material is leaving the site in its current status (potential pathways to radiation exposure outside the site are all incomplete).</p> <p>Monitoring will continue during the upcoming remedial actions to ensure that the site remains protective of the surrounding community and the environment.</p>
<p>Are nearby residents being exposed to radiological contamination?</p>	<p>There is currently no exposure of nearby residents to radiological contamination from the site.</p> <p>In order for community members to be exposed to contamination from the site, there must be a complete exposure pathway linking the buried radioactivity at the SLDA to the community outside the site.</p>
<p>What do the air and radiation monitors measure?</p>	<p>The 8 on-site and 1 off-site perimeter air monitors are set at the average height of a person and measure upwind, crosswind and downwind particles for radiological contaminants. The air monitors are continuously collecting air, and the filters are analyzed weekly. There are also radiation monitors in these locations that monitor gamma radiation. These are also checked (analyzed) monthly to determine if any radiation doses have been registered on the monitors.</p> <p>Airborne radiation doses have always been well below the dose limits in the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's criteria for licensed sites undergoing decommissioning.</p>
<p>What is the Corps doing to ensure contaminants are not now, and will not in the future, run off onto adjacent properties?</p>	<p>Radioactive material is not leaving the site via surface water drainages.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Dry Run surface water and sediments were sampled by USACE during the RI (203 – 2004) and in 2013 and this sampling indicated that the surface water was well below federal and state regulatory limits for water. ✓ Sampling of Dry Run as it exits the site (at the fenceline) will continue to be monitored by USACE annually. ✓ Current USACE site maintenance contractor performs weekly erosion prevention and sediment control inspections across the site. ✓ Carnahan Run and mine outfalls adjacent to Carnahan Run were sampled by USACE during the RI (2003 –

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	<p>2004) and this sampling indicated that Carnahan Run is not impacted by radioactivity from the SLDA site.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ In 2012 and 2013, USEPA sampled surface water and sediment from groundwater seeps, springs, and/or outfalls in the watersheds of Dry Run, Carnahan Run, and Kiskiminetas River near the SLDA and confirmed that the surface water drainages were not conveying radioactive material off-site. <p>The Corps had robust erosion control measures and a storm water collection system in place to contain sediment and water from exiting the excavation sites during remediation. Those erosion control measures remain active to date. In the unlikely event that contamination is discovered outside the site boundaries after remediation resumes, the Corps will stop work, assess and remedy the situation. In addition, during future remedial actions, any waste water generated during the remediation and storm water run-off within the contaminated areas will be collected and treated in accordance with applicable standards at a new on-site water treatment plant.</p>
Does the Corps have a permit to discharge?	No Federal, State, or local permits are required at sites undergoing a CERCLA remedial action (See Section 121(e)(1) of CERCLA). However, during previous remedial actions, USACE developed and applied substantive state standards to its waste water treatment plant discharge following extensive coordination with PADEP.
Are any of the groundwater wells in the community contaminated?	<p>No, there is no evidence that any groundwater wells in the nearby community are contaminated. Radioactive material is not leaving the site via groundwater.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Multiple rounds (2003-2004, 2011, 2013) of USACE sampling the groundwater on-site confirm that radionuclides are not migrating off the site in the groundwater. ✓ The USACE will continue both annual groundwater sampling and also monthly sampling during any remedial actions at the site to confirm that radionuclides are not migrating off the site in the groundwater. ✓ USEPA identified 13 private wells in the community of Kiskimere and sampled them and found no evidence of radioactive contamination in them. ✓ USEPA will continue annual sampling of off-site groundwater wells to confirm that radionuclides are not migrating off the site in the groundwater.
Are there wells below Trench 10?	Yes, there are wells on all sides of Trench 10.
Will more monitoring wells be installed, especially off-site?	The monitoring well array on the site is adequate to determine whether radionuclides are migrating off site. No additional on-site wells are planned. The USEPA installed five new wells in the Kiskimere community and sampled six (five new and one existing residential well). These wells are near the site boundary (four) and within the community (two). If USEPA installs new wells The USACE will support that activity in any way consistent with our granted authority (i.e., provide inter-agency support to optimize the monitoring coverage).
Was there recent drilling in Kiskimere?	Yes, the USEPA installed new wells, which were sampled and analyzed. The US EPA found no radiological contamination in these wells. The USEPA has wells in several of the groundwater layers under the SLDA site and community.
What is the risk that the community will be exposed to radiation during	There is no current risk to the community. During active remediation the level of monitoring and measures to protect workers and the community will be further increased and included:

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remediation in the future?	<p>1) Airborne contamination is controlled by wetting the work surfaces to ensure that contaminated particles do not pose a threat. (Water used in this process is controlled and collected.)</p> <p>2) The pace of excavation was and will continue to be slow, thorough and deliberate. The amount of radiological contamination will be measured before it is excavated.</p> <p>3) The air concentration around the dig is measured and monitored for worker and community safety.</p> <p>4) Air inside the material handling building is controlled and treated before it is emitted.</p> <p>5) Groundwater is monitored with in-situ sensors continuously and sampled no less than monthly.</p>
Are the data collected during the investigation and monitoring available to the public?	<p>Yes. Sampling data of on-site soil and ground water testing is contained in the Remedial Investigation documentation, which is available on our website, and also at the Apollo Library and the Corps' district office in Pittsburgh. Please call 412.395.7500 if interested in viewing these files and data at the Corps office.</p> <p>In addition, reports explaining the results of recent environmental monitoring (air and radiation monitoring, groundwater monitoring) will be made available on the Corps website.</p>
The fence lines do not coincide exactly with the property lines. Do you plan on adjusting?	<p>We believe the fence line follows the general alignment in accordance with the NRC license except in one small area near the site office trailers. Based on our remediation efforts, there is no need to physically move this small portion of the fence at this time.</p>
Is the Corps going to take core samples of our property for contamination?	<p>No. The USACE believes the extent of contamination associated with the site was delineated in the RI.</p>
How can you be sure that no contamination was released from the site during the tree stump removal?	<p>The trees run through the stump grinder, which created the dust, were scanned and sampled for radioactivity prior to being stump grinding.</p>
Site Activities and Plans	
Do you still plan to excavate the material?	<p>We are developing a Proposed Amendment to the Record of Decision (ROD) which will outline our plans for remedial action. Regardless of the method used to perform the remediation, we are committed to performing the work in a safe and effective manner with our partners, the Department of Energy, Nuclear Regulatory Commission and Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection.</p>
The current remedy is to take the waste out of state, will that change?	<p>The Corps' current remedy is Excavation, Treatment and Off-site Disposal. If no changes are made as a result of the proposed ROD Amendment and public comments, excavation, treatment and off-site disposal will likely remain the remedy although aspects of it may change.</p> <p>There are three potential remedial alternatives: Alternative 1: No Action, Alternative 4: Excavation, Treatment and On-site Disposal, and Alternative 5: Excavation, Treatment and Off-site Disposal. The No -Action alternative is required under CERCLA as a bench mark for evaluation of other remedies. In Alternative 5, that facility would be an existing facility outside of Pennsylvania. In Alternative 4, that facility would be constructed, operated, and maintained on-site. The</p>

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	<p>changed "aspects" may include the rate at which the material can be characterized, excavated and the size of the materials handling facilities.</p>
<p>Why is it necessary to remove the material if there is no current risk?</p>	<p>There is possible future risk due to potential geologic shifting of the material and based on potential future residential or agricultural use of the site.</p> <p>Under current conditions the SLDA site presents very little risk to human health. The site is currently vacant and surrounded by a fence that is actively maintained. There is very little radioactive contamination outside the footprints of the 10 trenches, and the contamination that is present at those isolated areas poses very little current and future risk.</p> <p>However, the Corps' CERCLA documentation ultimately determined that: reasonable assurance cannot be provided that these conditions will remain, and the radionuclides in the trenches could be gradually released into the environment over time. The existence of room and pillar mine works below the site may compromise the long term effectiveness of the disposal trenches.</p> <p>The clean-up is targeted at Unlimited Use/Unlimited Exposure (a term referred to as UU/UE in the remediation field).</p>
<p>Why was a ROD Amendment necessary?</p>	<p>Knowledge gained during the initial remediation fundamentally changed our approach to the site and our estimate of the remediation cost. When a fundamental change occurs to a CERCLA remedy, a ROD Amendment is required.</p> <p>CERCLA requires that when a fundamental change is made to the basic features of the Selected Remedy with respect to scope, performance, or cost, the lead agency is required to develop a ROD Amendment. When such fundamental changes are made to the selected remedy, a proposed ROD Amendment and a new public comment period is necessary.</p>
<p>What is the cost of the remedy?</p>	<p>The estimated cost of the Preferred Alternative (Alternative 5) is between \$250M and \$500M.</p>
<p>How was the cost of the new remedy estimated?</p>	<p>The cost estimates were updated to reflect knowledge gained during the initial remediation phase, current pricing levels, and risk-based contingencies. These contingencies take into account risk associated with all aspects of the project.</p> <p>Risk-based contingencies are determined through the Cost Schedule Risk Analysis (CSRA) process. The process includes a software-based statistical analysis of project risks to identify, analyze, and account for a wide range of uncertainties including disposal cost, transportation, weather and labor. The CSRA results in a range of estimated project costs and durations associated with varying confidence levels. The 80% confidence level estimate of cost and schedule for budget development was selected based on Corps guidelines. The CSRA estimates are updated annually to reflect the most current information available from actual field experience during the prior year's activities.</p>
<p>What level of confidence do you have in this new estimate?</p>	<p>The current cost estimates are based on an 80% confidence interval.</p> <p>That means we are 80% confident that remediation will cost between \$250 and \$500 million and last approximately 11 years.</p>
<p>Why does the new estimate differ so significantly from the previous?</p>	<p>During the initial phase of remedial action, additional information was gained about the nature and extent of the buried materials and the rate at which those materials could be safely excavated, analyzed, packaged and shipped for disposal.</p> <p>This information caused the Corps to adjust its plan for security, infrastructure, and material measurement and handling capabilities.</p>

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Will you be removing all of the contaminated material buried in the trenches once remediation begins?	No. Under the law, the Corps is only authorized to remove radioactive waste and other chemical material comingled with radioactive waste above a certain threshold. The site owner is responsible for any chemical materials found and has agreed to work with the PA Department of Environmental Protection to dispose of such material accordingly.
When will you resume work on the site?	The Corps expects to award a new remediation contract in 2015. Once the new contract is awarded, work plan development will begin, followed by infrastructure improvements, including the installation of the water treatment plant. Excavation work is estimated to begin in the Spring 2016.
How long will the project take now?	Our current estimate is 11 years, but many things can affect the schedule including weather, funding and the complexity of work.
Why will the process take so long?	Safety is our main concern. The work is detailed and the waste materials are diverse. Approximately 30,000 tons of material must be excavated. There are a variety of different waste streams. Each type could require different removal, handling and disposal procedures.
What happens if you find unexpected material in the trenches?	If unexpected materials are detected at levels that are considered a threat to workers or community safety, work will stop, and engineering safety controls will be implemented. The material will be characterized and disposed of in a safe manner.
Could finding unexpected material extend the project duration?	Yes. Safety is paramount. We will take our time and remove the material in a safe manner. If unexpected material is discovered that may pose a risk, excavation will stop until the material is characterized and appropriate safety controls are in place.
What is the final destination of the contaminated material?	An appropriately constructed, permitted/licensed off-site disposal facility.
Will the Corps be working in more than one trench at a time?	We started work in two trenches simultaneously, but no excavation is currently underway. The unexcavated portions of those trenches will remain covered until excavation restarts. Work in more than one trench at a time may take place in the future if this can be proven to be performed safely.
What portions of the site will be cleaned up?	The documents in the Administrative Record, including the RI, FS, PP, and ROD, outline the areas of the site that require remediation. If while we are excavating, we discover evidence that the contamination is extending beyond original trench boundaries or even the fenceline, we have the authority to "chase" contiguous areas of contamination as they lead away from the site. We have no evidence now of contamination extending off-site.
How did we verify the site trenches and ensure there were no other areas of concern on the site?	A geophysical survey was conducted on the site in 2006 which verified the 10 trenches as identified in historical information. The geophysical survey was supplemented with sampling to verify its results. This geophysical survey also verified no other anomalies on or leaving the project site.
Will trucks be hauling the radioactive waste through my neighborhood?	Trucks transporting wastes from the site will travel on local roads rated for commercial truck traffic to the extent necessary to access approved routes leading to the disposal facility.
How will you verify that the	The Corps will follow the Multi-Agency Radiation Survey and Site Investigation Manual (MARSSIM) created by the EPA,

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remediation is complete?	DOD, DOE, and NRC that details protocols in performing a final status survey of the entire site to ensure that radiological cleanup goals have been met.
Previous Site Activities	
Has all of the excavated material (both radiological and chemical) been removed from the site?	All exhumed waste from remediation activities have been disposed at licensed waste facilities out of State.
Why did it take so long to remove the excavated material?	To date, we've safely removed 167 truckloads of material from your community. It's a time-consuming process to properly characterize the material we are digging up and we want to ensure we're taking precautions to safeguard workers and the community. We're focused on safety, not the speed of production.
Why did you not continue working with the previous contractor?	During the initial phase of remediation, a breach of procedure occurred requiring the work to be stopped. The contract period of performance expired before work could be resumed. The Corps is now pursuing a new contract, which is better suited to our remedial approach.
What was the outcome of your investigation into the previous safety violation?	We performed an internal review and found that the contractor failed to follow the approved work plan. Those involved in the violation were removed from the site. We conducted re-training and additional education of the workforce. We required the contractor to increase their managerial and technical staff, and also increased the level of Corps oversight.
Was the gas line being moved because it's contaminated or because it's in the line of excavation?	The gas line was moved because of the excavation.
What were the levels of contamination in the site's surface soils?	Our investigation of the site indicated that isolated areas over and around the trenches had levels that are slightly above the natural background. These isolated areas will be remediated. These levels, while elevated above background, do not pose a risk to human health or the environment.
Safety During Remediation	
Does the Corps have a criticality accident alarm system in place, as per the NRC requirement in 10 CFR 70?	<p>The Corps did not and does not currently have a criticality accident alarm system in place at the SLDA nor is such a system necessary or required based on the methodology used to perform site work or the current status of the site. However, we will re-evaluate this issue in conjunction with developing new work plans once a contract is in place to continue remediation.</p> <p>In our 2011 remediation of trenches 2 & 3, our contractor established operating procedures to include a nuclear criticality safety basis. These plans and procedures specified how our contractor would inspect, measure and manage exhumed waste materials in a manner that would be safe, and demonstrated that a criticality accident alarm system was not necessary. These plans were reviewed by the Corps and by the NRC. NRC completed the required safety evaluation report as part of the license abeyance process that is documented in the confirmatory order. In the confirmatory order (NRC Docket No: 70-3085), section IV, B., NRC states, "The handling of special nuclear material during USACE's</p>

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	remediation is detailed in Final Work Plans dated April and May, 2011 that were reviewed and accepted by the NRC as satisfying the regulatory requirements in 10 CFR parts 70, 73, and 74, as applicable." The next contractor that the Corps hires to continue remediation will be required to undergo this same process of evaluating the full range of waste (known and potential) in order to create site specific plans and procedures. A new nuclear criticality safety basis will then be created, which will identify the appropriate type of monitoring and/or alarm system needed to ensure safety.
How will you protect workers in the trenches during any remedial activities?	All applicable safety procedures will be followed, such as requiring workers to wear personal protective equipment and personal radiation monitors (badges). Air monitoring devices will also be placed around the trenches.
Has the Corps considered the impact of remediation on the stability of the underground mines?	The stability of the mines has been evaluated by professional geologists who determined that the mines will not be compromised by excavation and on-site activities.
What is the Corps doing to prevent the flow of contaminated water through the mines?	Mine water is not contaminated with radiological constituents from the site. Waste water generated during the remediation and storm water within the contaminated areas will be collected and will not flow through the underground mines.
Are the trenches going to be covered during excavation? If not, how will you keep airborne contaminants from leaving the site?	Covering the trenches during excavation may be evaluated during development of the work plans to determine the need for and feasibility of this approach. Air monitoring and sampling units will be placed on individual workers, around the trench areas, and around the perimeter of the site to monitor for potential emissions. Airborne emissions may be controlled by wetting the work areas to prevent wind-blown particles. This is the preferred and common techniques used at Corps clean-up sites.
What are the other potential impacts to residents during construction operations?	There will be noise associated with work activities equivalent to what is typically experienced in association with construction activity. Additionally, residents might expect an increase in road traffic as a result of site work.
Incident Response and Coordination	
Are there adequate resources on site to respond to incidents related to the material discovered?	Yes. Through our coordination with local partners and first responders, we are prepared for contingencies that we may encounter at the site.
In case of an incident, what is the plan to notify and evacuate residents, if necessary?	The local responders will inform residents of any necessary actions. The Corps and our contractors will work with the local communities' first responders (police, EMS, fire and rescue), Armstrong County Emergency Management officials, Region 13 Emergency Management Team and the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency (PEMA) to develop an Incident Response Plan. The plan will be rehearsed and exercised with each of our response team partners listed above in addition to associated contracted response resources. We have also gathered first responders onsite to provide awareness and preparedness training.
Are there going to be EMS and	No. However, the Corps and our contract partners in coordination with local EMS and county HAZMAT responders have

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HAZMAT units' onsite?	included addressing this type of response within our Incident Response Plan. We have met with local responders to provide specific site awareness and preparedness training if a response is required. On-site drills with local & state emergency managers are in the planning stages currently.
Security	
Will there be security on the site?	Security will be present year-round, 24-hours a day, 7-days a week.
Why can't you tell us what type of materials you excavated at the site, or explain changes in site security?	We are as careful in the release of site information as we are with managing the material itself. The Corps has explained in the past that we are unable to share specific information on excavated materials and site security. This decision is based on our determination that the release of information of that type or nature could adversely affect national security..
Staffing	
Why was there a change in Corps' Project Team?	We continually evaluate our managerial and technical staffing and adjust according to site conditions and activities as well as what we've learned. We have brought on additional staff to assist with oversight activities, coordination and contract acquisition.