FINAL

Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant
Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) Meeting
Wednesday, May 21, 2025

1. Call to Order and RAB General Business

The Ravenna Army Ammunition Plant (RVAAP) Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) meeting for the Installation Restoration Program was called to order by Sarah Lock (Paris Township), Community Co-Chair, at 4:38 p.m. on Wednesday, May 21, 2025, at the Charlestown Town Hall, 6375 Rock Spring Road, Ravenna, Ohio 44266.

Sarah Lock opened the meeting by referring to the March 2025 RVAAP Review newsletter that Katie Tait, Ohio Army National Guard (OHARNG) Restoration Program Representative, had assembled and emailed to the RAB members. Sarah Lock indicated that it discussed the Wet Storage Area that was going to be discussed in the presentation. The Review also included history of women workers at the RVAAP. Sarah Lock thanked Katie Tait for the work she had put into the RVAAP Review.

Sarah Lock asked Susan (Soo) Porter, RAB Administrator, to take the roll call.

Of the current 22 RAB members (there is currently 1 vacant community position), the meeting attendance was recorded as 11 RAB members present, with 5 excused absences and 6 unexcused absences.

The RAB Members in attendance were as follows:

LTC Shaun Robinson (Army Co-Chair)	Sarah Lock (Paris Twp, Community Co-Chair)
Brian Miller (Windham Twp)	Brad King (Newton Falls)
Adam Eskridge (Charlestown Twp)	Dan Spicer (Paris Twp)
Nicholas Roope (Ohio EPA)	Denise Smith (Paris Twp)
Delbert Woloski (Newton Falls Twp)	Doreen Spicer (Paris Twp)
Don Jones (Charlestown Twp)	

The Administrative/Advisory members in attendance were as follows:
Katie Tait (OHARNG Restoration Representative), Soo Porter (Chenega, RAB Administrator)

One public member was present at this meeting. There were three representatives from Leidos (Environmental consulting firm) present at this meeting: Charles Spurr (presenter), Jed Thomas, and Ryan Laurich. There were also two representatives from the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE): Steve Kvaal and Jeremy Renner.

Since a quorum of RAB members was not present at this meeting, Sarah Lock confirmed that the RAB could not approve the RAB meeting minutes from December 11, 2024, and tabled them for the next meeting. She also reminded everyone that there was an addendum included in the December minutes.

Sarah Lock confirmed that they have not received any interest from the community regarding the RAB vacancy and that the interest survey is located on the RVAAP.org website. She also reminded the RAB members that the RVAAP.org website is an excellent resource and stores all the previous RAB meeting minutes.

2. CJAG Military Operations Summary/Updates

Sarah Lock invited LTC Robinson to update the RAB on military operations at Camp James A. Garfield (CJAG).

LTC Robinson indicated that several old cold storage buildings near the State Route 225 gate have been recently demolished.

The State Route 225 gate has been reconfigured to only one gate, which this summer will be used as a convoy entrance gate to mitigate traffic on State Route 5. There is a big training event in July and August 2025.

LTC Robinson indicated that it has been a year since the multi-purpose machine gun (MPMG) range came online, and CJAG is now a is now a military training destination.

LTC Robinsone indicated that demolition range training has been occurring over the past month and will continue throughout the summer.

LTC Robinson referred to President Trump's speech about the Golden Dome missile defense system, and made note that Ohio was shown on the map as a location for the system. He indicated that he received several phone calls asking if Ohio is being considered again for a missile defense location. He noted that although Ohio was shown as a location on the map, nothing specifically has been issued to indicate that Ohio has been selected for a missile defense site. He asked if there were any questions and there were none. He indicated that he is always available to RAB members and can be contacted by emailing Sarah Lock.

3. RVAAP Multi-Site Investigation, Additional Remedial Design Soil Sampling at Areas of Concern (AOCs) Presentation

Sarah Lock introduced Charles Spurr, Professional Geologist with Leidos. Charles Spurr gave his presentation, which consisted of a series of slides with their accompanying explanations. The presentation slides are attached to these minutes (Attachment 1). The AOCs discussed were RVAAP-38 NACA Test Area, RVAAP-42 Load Line 9, RVAAP-45 Wet Storage Area, and CC RVAAP-76 Depot Area.

At the conclusion of the presentation, Sarah Lock thanked the presenters for their presentation and opened the floor to the board members for questions.

Denise Smith (Paris Township) asked what is the status of the report and its conclusions? Charles Spurr indicated that the report is currently in progress. Jed Thomas (Leidos) added that the environmental sampling data is currently being validated and that the Preliminary Draft report should be submitted to the Army for their review in about a month and a half.

Brad King (Newton Falls) asked if the sampling was being completed on sites that had been previously excavated and cleaned up and are now sampled again? Charles Spurr replied yes and indicated that when excavations are completed, they take sidewall and excavation floor samples, and those samples are used for confirmation or verification sampling. These

samples are collected according to the approved Work Plan. Charles Spurr indicated that the contractor conducted the excavation and then collected confirmation samples and the results were compared to cleanup goals which indicated that more work was needed to reach acceptable regulatory limits. Charles Spurr noted that this process can sometimes take years to complete, because Polyaromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) and metals can be hard to track, and the levels were low.

Dan Spicer (Paris Township) asked if samples were collected in the north and east of RVAAP-45 Wet Storage Area, why were samples not taken from west and south? Katie Tait (OHARNG) asked Charles Spurr to explain the symbols on the map on the slide which were relevant to this question. Charles Spurr indicated that on the north and east sides of the area being investigated at RVAAP-45, the symbols were red, which indicated there was still an exceedance and additional sampling was needed. The symbols on the west and south sides of that same area are green, which indicates there are no exceedances, so no additional sampling was required.

Don Jones (Charlestown Township) asked how disposal and/or treatment options are decided upon based on the remedial investigation sampling results? Katie Tait (OHARNG) stated that thermal treatment, which was discussed previously at the RAB meetings, was used at these sites and that the prior remediation at NACA Test Area was thermal treatment. She indicated for that project, the thermal treatment contractor brought and set up their thermal treatment system and could not get it to work. In order to complete the project, excavation and proper disposal was then conducted. Katie Tait stated that once sample results are received, alternatives will be evaluated but based on the already finalized Record of Decision, excavation and proper disposal will most likely be the chosen alternative. Katie Tait stated that the excavated soil will be properly sampled to determine if it is hazardous or nonhazardous. She indicated that typically, most excavated soil generated during these remedial actions is nonhazardous. Katie Tait indicated that the waste will be properly profiled and transported by an approved licensed waste hauler to an appropriate disposal site. Don Jones asked if the problem was then being transferred to others? Katie Tait explained that thermal treatment and excavation and disposal have both been favorably discussed and evaluated. However, thermal treatment has not been 100 percent successful at CJAG which has created issues during remedial actions. Some reasons for unsuccessfulness may include the type of soil present at CJAG (clay) and unpredictable northeast Ohio weather conditions. Katie Tait indicated that out of three recent thermal treatment projects, one was successful, one did not work, and one is being finished now, which had some issues as well. Katie Tait said that excavation and proper disposal tend to work best overall at CJAG to complete projects in the scheduled timeframes needed so sites can be used for military training.

Sarah Lock (Paris Township) asked if the sites that the excavated soil is taken to are designed to deal with that type of waste soil? Katie Tait confirmed that the soil is characterized and profiled and the landfill must approve to take the soil prior to transport. She indicated that there are regulatory treatment standards that must be met prior to disposal. In some instances, the disposal facilities can recycle the soil for use as fill or landfill cover.

Adam Eskridge (Charlestown Township) asked if there would ever be an instance where the contaminated soil would be moved within the installation or is it always transported out and

treated? Is there an area where it would be stored? Katie Tait replied that CJAG does not store contaminated soil at the facility. She indicated that there was some discussion of treating contaminated soil in place for the Atlas Scrap Yard remedial action, which is currently being performed now, but it restricted the site from being used in the future. She indicated that if the contamination is treated in place or a soil cover is placed on it, it puts restrictions on how the military can use it. It can also put a regulatory burden on the site because the area has to be tracked and managed (long-term monitoring).

Adam Eskridge (Charlestown Township) asked if there are any structures still present on the sites being sampled or if it is vacant land? Charles Spurr (Leidos) replied that most of it is vacant land, although CC RVAAP-76 still has two buildings present. He also indicated that the crash strip is still present at NACA Test Area. Adam Eskridge asked if the runway (crash) strip was where they tested and crashed the airplanes? Charles Spurr confirmed this. Adam Eskridge asked if the buildings at CC RVAAP-76 were going to be used. Katie Tait (OHARNG) indicated that the buildings were not in good condition but had been used for storage for a while. Katie Tait stated that demolition of those buildings was deferred because of the cleanup. Adam Eskridge stated that driving down State Route 5 by the State Route 225 gate, the facility looks a lot better now that several storage buildings have been demolished. Katie Tait stated that demolition is still continuing in that area, and that three more storage buildings will be demolished. Katie Tait indicated that those areas are great for military training and parking because they are flat.

Sarah Lock (Paris Township) asked what is the risk of the demolition causing new contamination? Katie Tait replied that the OHARNG has developed a thorough process for demolishing buildings to prevent contamination. Hazard assessments are completed prior to demolition. The buildings are evaluated while still standing and sampling is completed for hazards such as lead, asbestos, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). Katie Tait indicated that typically, a contractor is hired to complete the hazard assessments which are thoroughly reviewed by the OHARNG. Abatement of identified hazards is conducted prior to demolition as required by State and Federal regulations. The hazards are properly removed, transported and disposed and then the mechanical demolition is completed.

Don Jones (Charlestown Township) asked if some of the buildings that have been converted into training facility bunk houses will be demolished or if they were already torn down? Katie Tait replied that that the buildings that were converted to barracks are in a different area (Group 2) on the northern part of the facility. She indicated that these buildings are constructed of terracotta tile and concrete. Katie Tait clarified that the buildings currently being demolished are on the southern side of the facility adjacent to State Route 5. She stated that soldiers have never been housed in those buildings and they have always been used for storage purposes. The buildings converted to barracks in Group 2 are occasionally used for housing soldiers. There is also a military school that uses them for office space and training classrooms. Katie Tait indicated that a couple of the buildings in Group 2 have been demolished, but some have new roofs and will be utilized.

Nick Roope (Ohio EPA) asked about presentation slide #4 and asked for clarification on the cleanup goals (CUG) for the sites covered in the presentation. Charles Spurr (Leidos) provided the relevant CUG for each applicable chemical contaminant. Nick Roope asked if the sites would be remediated to meet Residential or Commercial/Industrial standards? Charles Spurr stated that the sites would be remediated to meet Residential standards.

Charles Spurr referenced the RVAAP.org website where the Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP), or work plan, for this project was located which provides additional information.

Nick Roope (Ohio EPA) asked a question about presentation slide #8, regarding the crash testing of airplanes from 1947 -1953. He wanted to know if any of these airplanes were loaded with fuel or bombs? Charles Spurr stated that none were loaded with bombs but thought that they would have held fuel since the main purpose for the tests was to assess the fuel cells. Katie Tait indicated that that site was investigated and sampled, and a partial remedial action was completed. She also stated that when the crash tests were originally conducted, the crashes were filmed, and the film was analyzed to see how the fuel cells burned and how the fuel performed. At the time, this analysis was applied to commercial flights.

Nick Roope (Ohio EPA) referenced presentation slide #12, and asked if the sample locations were biased based on observation or were randomly selected? Charles Spurr referred to the approved QAPP and said that they were not biased. He stated that the field geologist made notes in the boring logs if there was any unusual staining or odors. Charles Spurr stated that if they were sampling a specific depth and collecting one or two samples, they may have biased them using the noted field conditions, but since they were sampling the entire boring, there was no need to do that.

Nick Roope (Ohio EPA) referenced presentation slide #14, and asked how the number of samples to be collected was decided for that area? Charles Spurr responded that because the area had confirmed clean samples from the prior remedial action, only 4 samples were needed at the 2-4 foot depth.

Nick Roope (Ohio EPA) referenced presentation slide #18 and asked about the two green samples collected on the northwest side. Charles Spurr responded that Leidos did not collect samples there. Katie Tait confirmed that the two green sample locations were two confirmation samples collected during the prior remedial action and indicated that no further delineation was needed. The red triangles on the figure contained in slide #18 represent sample locations that exceeded the CUG.

Nick Roope (Ohio EPA) asked how the confirmation sample locations were decided? Katie Tait responded that the confirmation samples were incremental samples collected across the sidewalls and floor of the excavations. The results were presented in a memo and submitted to the Ohio EPA for review and confirmation that they were below the regulatory limit/cleanup goal.

Nick Roope (Ohio EPA) mentioned the earlier comment that Don Jones had made about kicking the can down the road and making a problem for someone else with regards to remedial actions involving transporting contaminated soil offsite. He discussed how a feasibility study uses balancing criteria to evaluate alternatives. When the data is provided, feasible treatments and alternatives are evaluated to choose the best option for the soil. He indicated that they do not want to kick the can down the road to someone else.

Sarah Lock asked if there were any further questions from the board. There were none. She asked if there were any questions from the public. There were none. She thanked Charles Spurr for the presentation.

Sarah Lock reminded the RAB members that the upcoming RAB meetings were scheduled for September 10, 2025, and December 17, 2025. She indicated that the September 10th meeting was proposed to be at CJAG and would be a restoration program tour of the facility. Katie Tait confirmed that was still the plan.

Sarah Lock discussed the REAL ID requirement coming later this month and asked Katie Tait if RAB members would need this to access CJAG. Katie Tait replied that she checked with CJAG range operations who confirmed that REAL IDs are not required to enter CJAG at this point. Sarah Lock advised that if the requirement changed, she would let the RAB members know.

Sarah Lock asked Katie Tait if there were any upcoming public meetings. Katie Tait responded that she was not aware of any upcoming public meetings.

Sarah Lock asked the members to advise Soo Porter of any changes to their contact information.

Sarah Lock asked if there were any further questions from the board and there were none.

Sarah Lock adjourned the meeting at 5:48 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,
Susan Porter, RVAAP RAB Administrator

Attachment 1 – RAB Meeting Presentation Slides – RVAAP Multi-Site Investigation – Additional Remedial Design Soil Sampling

Attachment 1

RVAAP Multi-Site Investigation

Additional Remedial Design Soil Sampling

Presented by:
Charles Spurr, P.G. – Leidos

May 21, 2025

Presentation Agenda

- Present the Project Team
- Purpose of the Multi-Site Investigation
- What is Leidos' Role?
- How was Sampling Accomplished?
- Areas Sampled
  - RVAAP-38 NACA Test Area
  - RVAAP-42 Load Line 9
  - RVAAP-45 Wet Storage Area
  - CC RVAAP-76 Depot Area
- Summary of Field Efforts
- Discuss the Path Forward Dependent on Results

Project Team

- Army National Guard (lead agency)
- Ohio Army National Guard
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
- Ohio Environmental Protection Agency
- Leidos (performing contractor)

Multi-Site Investigation
Purpose?

Purpose of the Investigation?

Follow-up to previous remedial activities completed at the four AOCs from June 2021 to June 2022

- Previous remedial activities (excavation) were intended to address contaminated soil at the four AOCs
- Previous activities did not remove all contaminated soil
- Some PAHs and metals remain above the clean up goals (CUGs)



Multi-Site Investigation
Purpose?

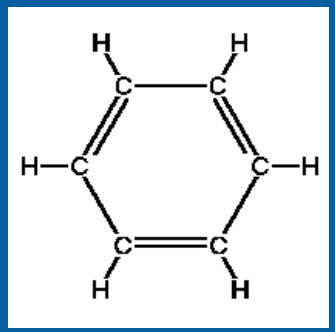
Purpose of the Investigation?

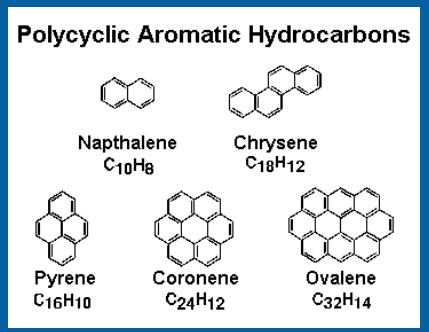
New sampling to delineate remaining contaminants at the four AOCs

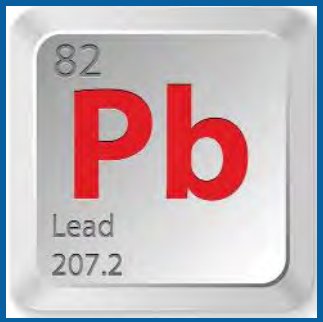
- Conduct additional sampling data collection activities to refine the extent of soils that remain above CUGs
- Conduct data validation and laboratory oversight activities
- Evaluate data from the field effort and applicable historical information to produce individual Remedial Design Addenda

Multi-Site Investigation
What is Leidos' Role?

- Leidos was scoped with performing additional remedial design sampling at four areas of concern (AOCs) within CJAG (formerly RVAAP).
  - RVAAP-38 NACA Test Area
  - RVAAP-42 Load Line 9
  - RVAAP-45 Wet Storage Area
  - CC RVAAP-76 Depot Area
- Developed and finalized a quality assurance program plan (QAPP) which was approved by the Ohio EPA. All field activities followed the QAPP. The QAPP can be found here: https://www.rvaap.org/docs/pub/F_QAPP_ARDS_MAOC_40_00.pdf
- Additional soil sampling at all four AOCs to analyze and delineate target contaminants.
- Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) at four AOCs and metals (lead and mercury) at one AOC.

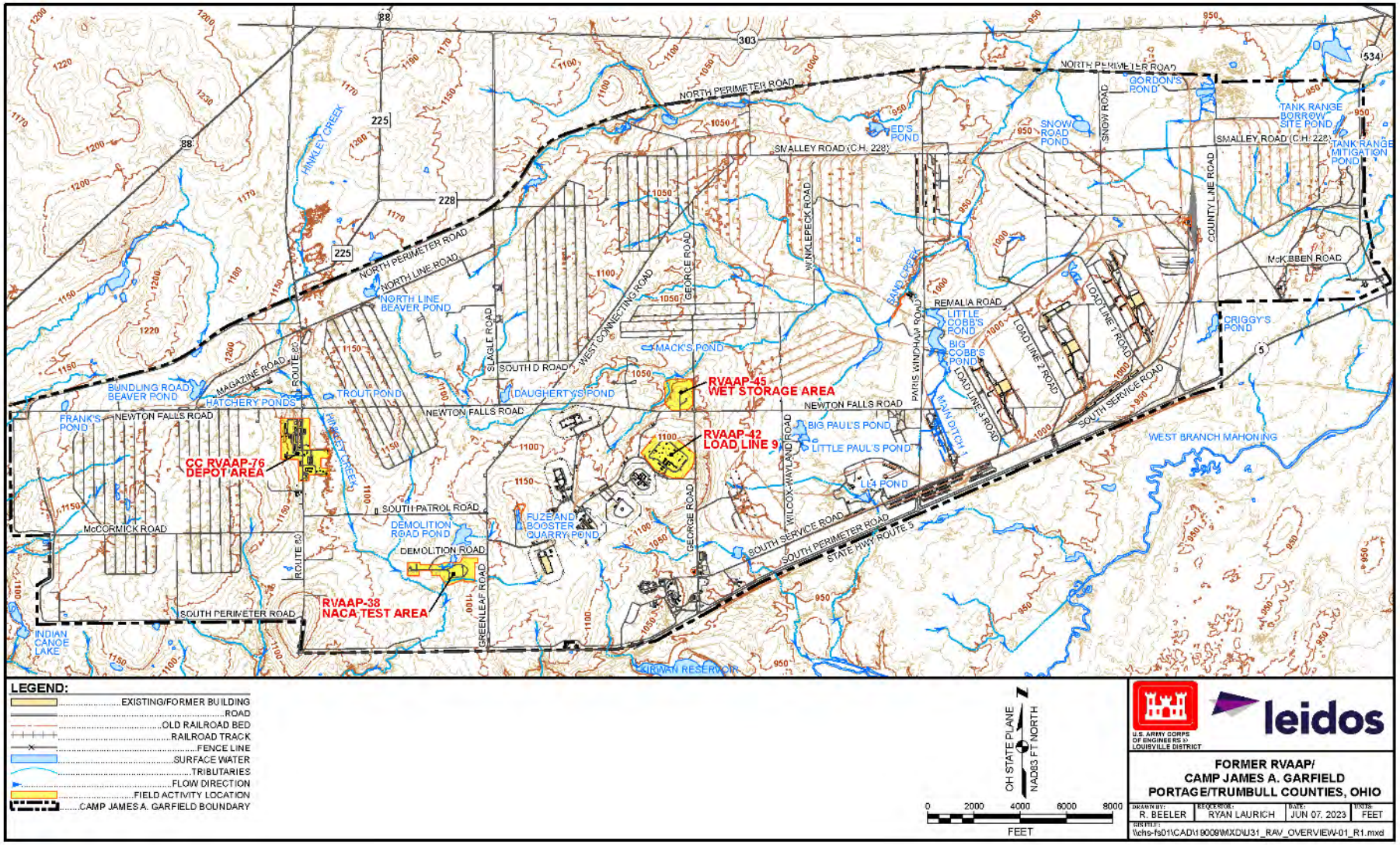






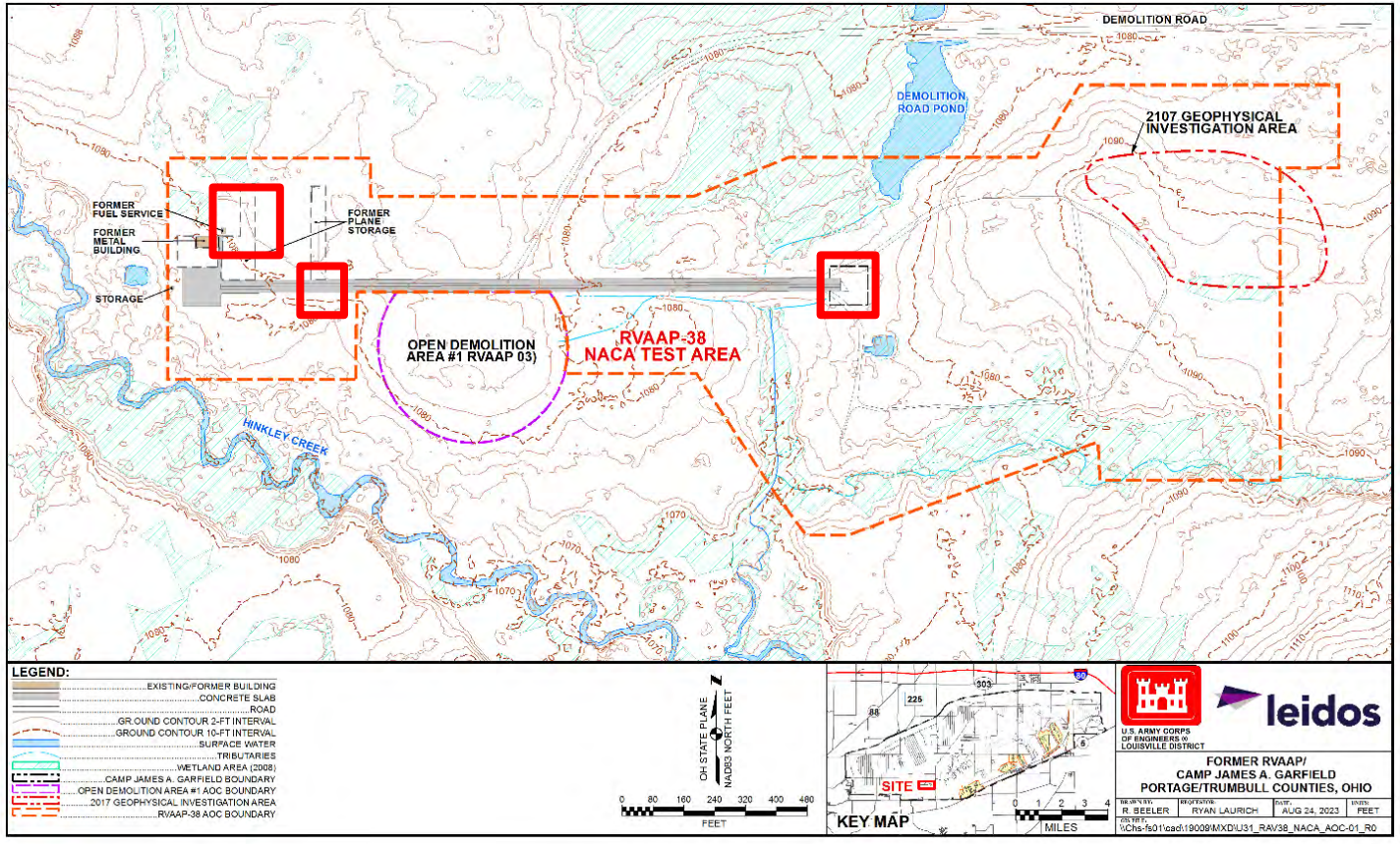


Multi-Site Investigation
Facility Map with Locations



Multi-Site Investigation
RVAAP-38 NACA Test Area

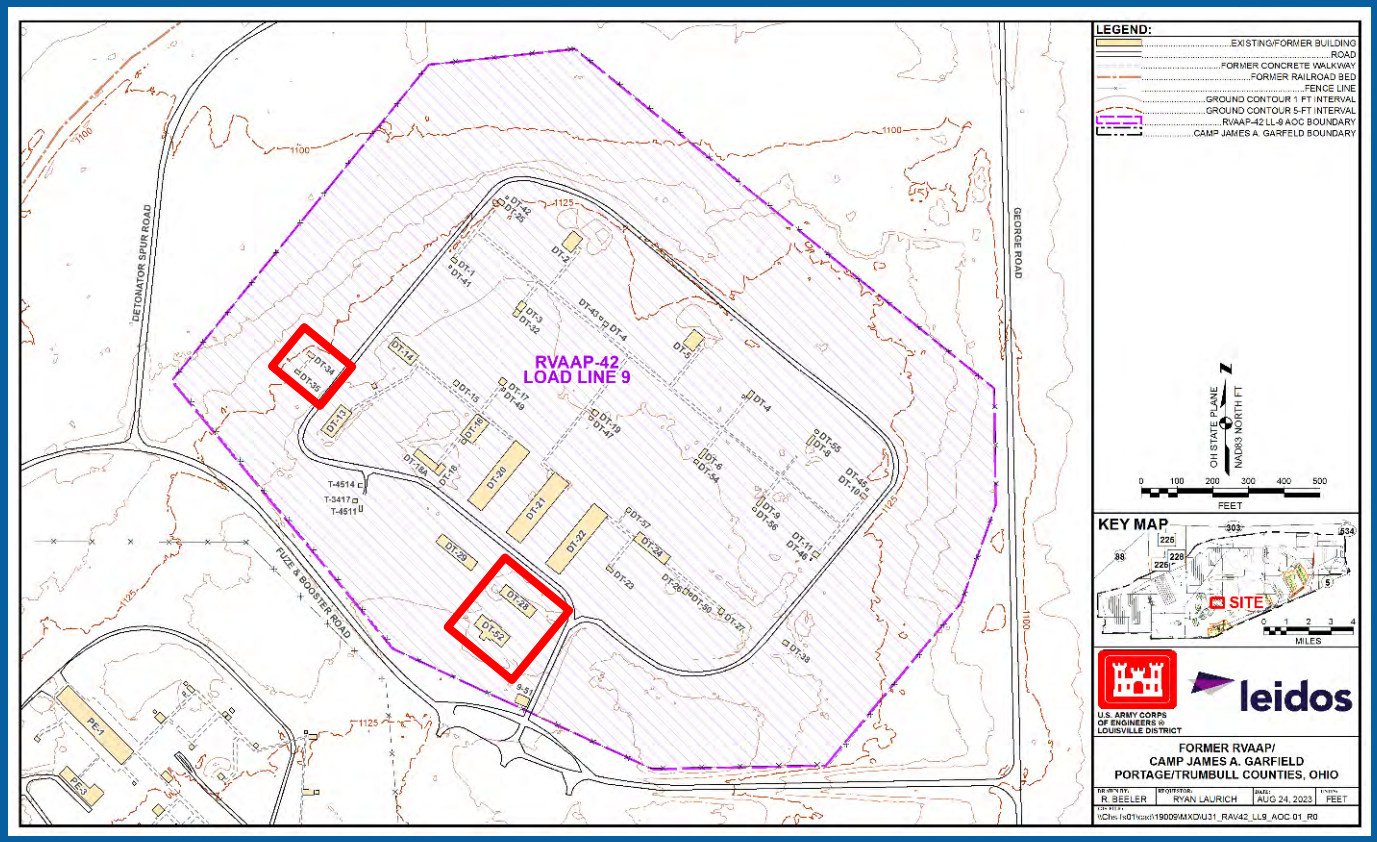
- Used by NACA (National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics)
- Crash testing airplanes from 1947 to 1953
- Performed tests using 17 planes with crashes occurring before takeoff



Site features include gravel access roads, plane storage areas, a concrete runway and monorail, camera stations, a fuel shack, a metal building, observation towers, and storage shacks near the observation towers

Multi-Site Investigation
RVAAP-42 Load Line 9

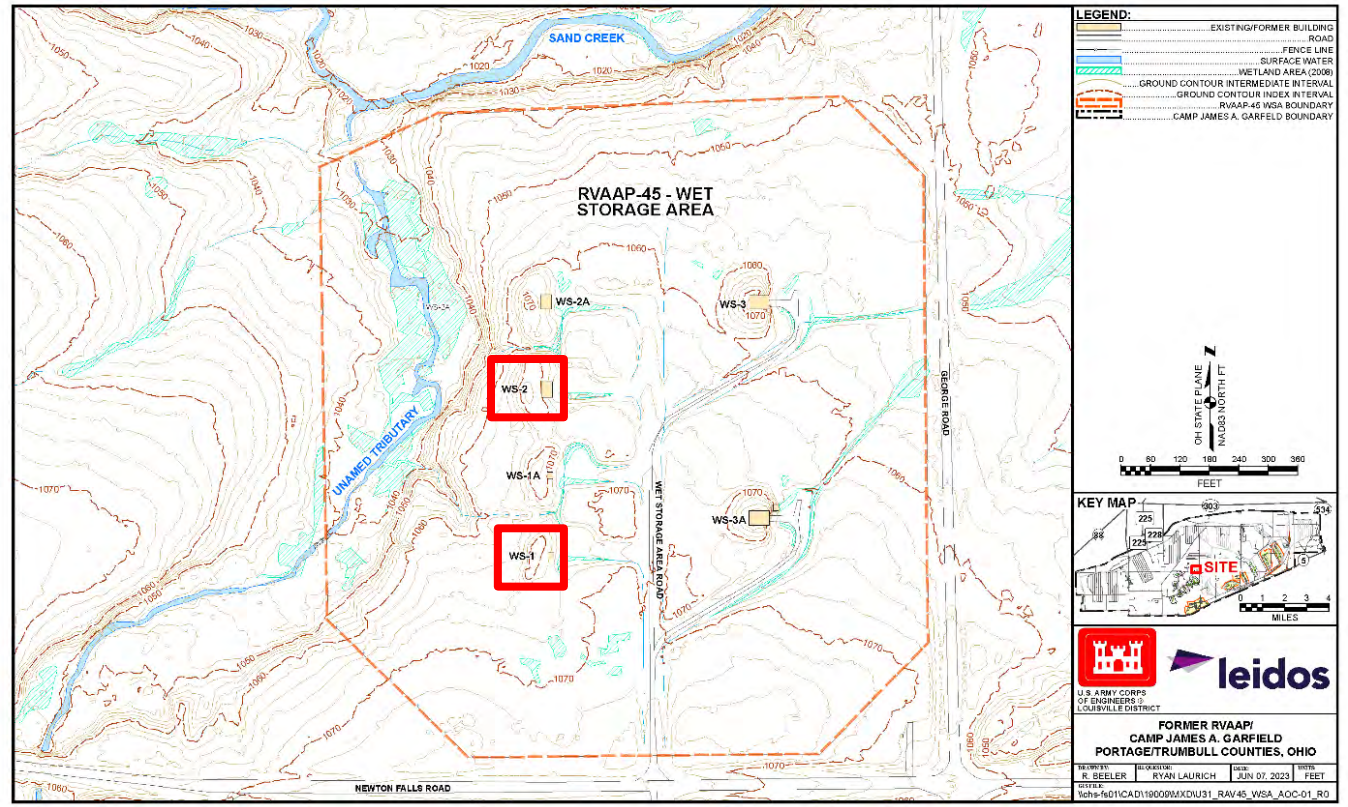
- Formerly known as the “detonator line”
- Assembled fuze component parts for artillery projectiles
- Operated from 1941-1945
- No other known uses



Site features include gravel roads and an elevated water tank (now used as a radio antenna). All other Structures have been removed.

Multi-Site Investigation
RVAAP-45 Wet Storage Area

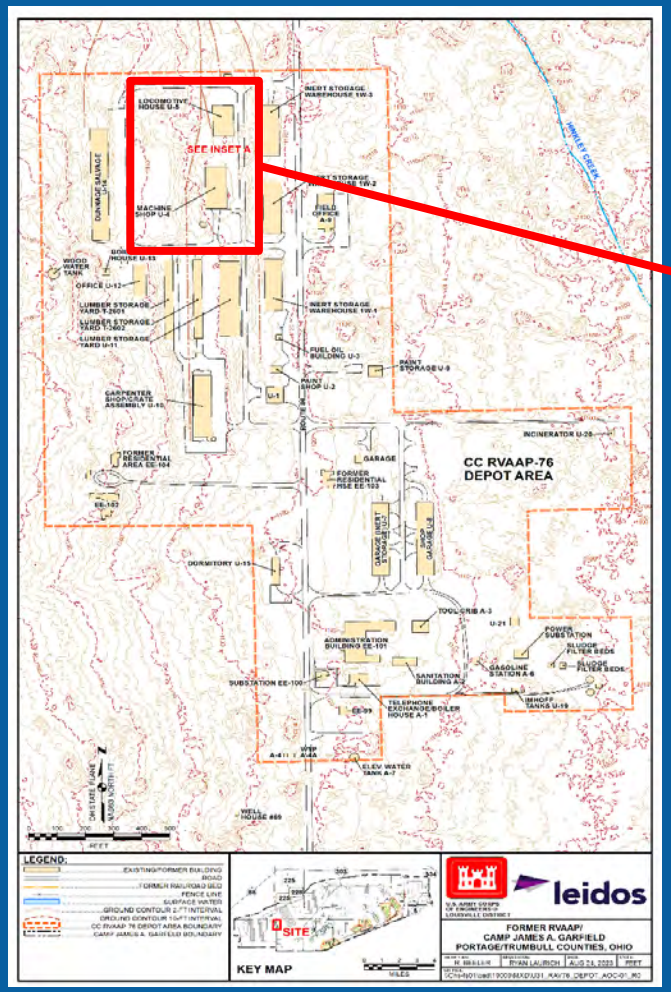
- Formerly used as an explosives storage area from 1941 - 1945
- Used for high explosives and shock-sensitive materials
- Lead azide, mercury fulminate, and tetryl
- Materials were containerized and covered in water

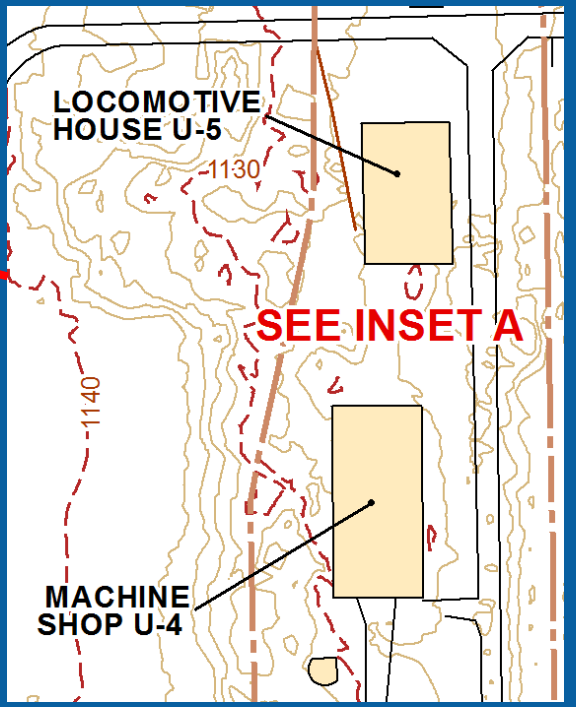


Site features include access roads and the site formerly housed six (6) igloos for explosives storage.

Multi-Site Investigation
CC RVAAP-76 Depot Area

- Formerly used for fueling operations, locomotive repair, petroleum oil and lubricant storage, solid waste incinerator activities, and vehicle repair and maintenance.
- The OHARNG actively uses this area
- Several structures including U-4 and U-5 remain, which are used for storage.





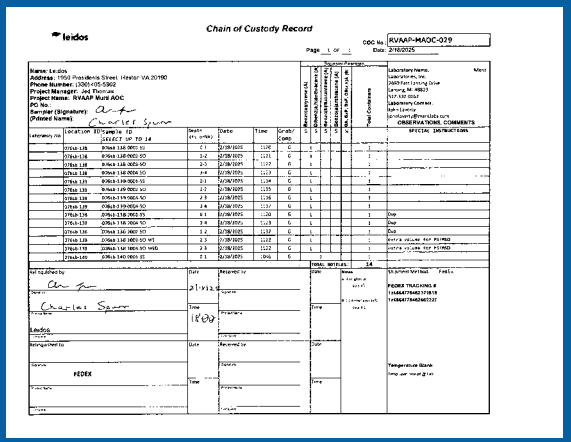
Multi-Site Investigation
How was Sampling Accomplished?

Methods for performing soil sampling



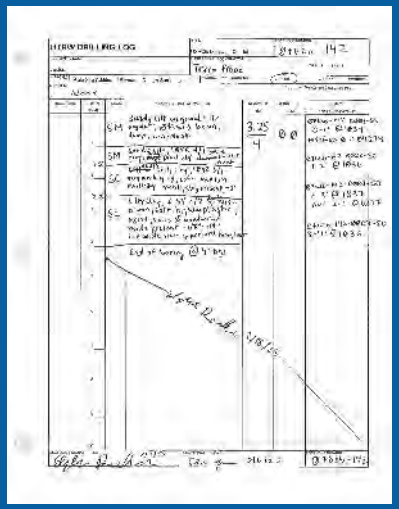
- Discrete soil sampling (grab sampling)
  - Analyze soil at specific points and depth
  - Use of Direct Push Technology (DPT)
  - Geoprobe drilling machine
- Geologist recorded lithology for every boring
- Sampling every 1-foot interval to total depth
  - Most borings were drilled from 0-4 feet below ground surface (bgs) with four samples per boring.
- Soil homogenized in pans and then placed in glass jars and labeled.
- Thorough daily sample QC
  - Checking sample counts and labels (time, date, etc) against chain of custody (COC)
- Samples shipped daily to the laboratory for analysis




Chain of Custody Record

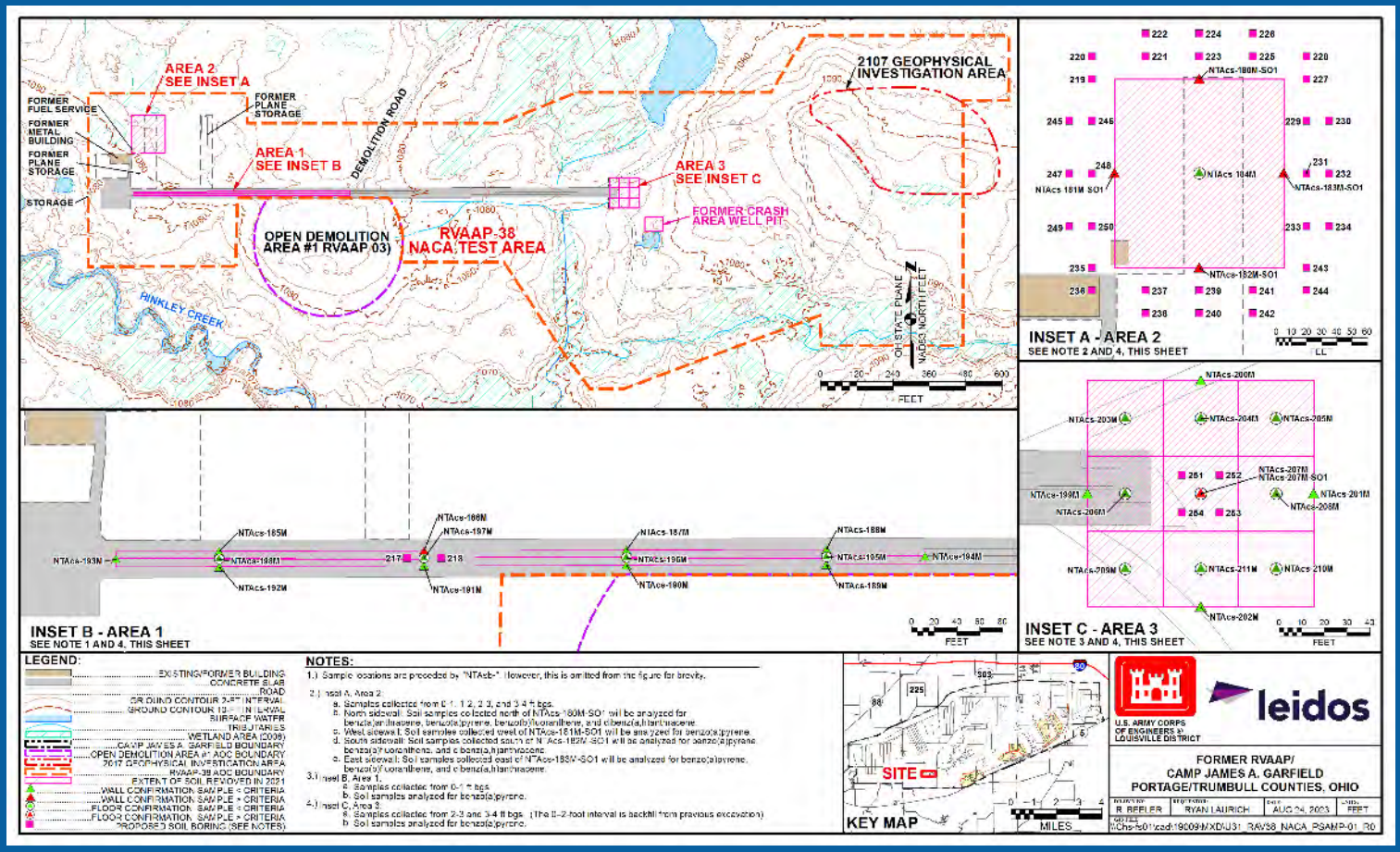
leidos

RVAAP-MAOC-029



Multi-Site Investigation
Sampling at RVAAP-38 NACA Test Area

- Three separate areas located within the NACA Test Area AOC
- Removal actions (excavations) performed in 2021 shown in pink grids
- Multi-Site additional remedial design samples as smaller pink squares



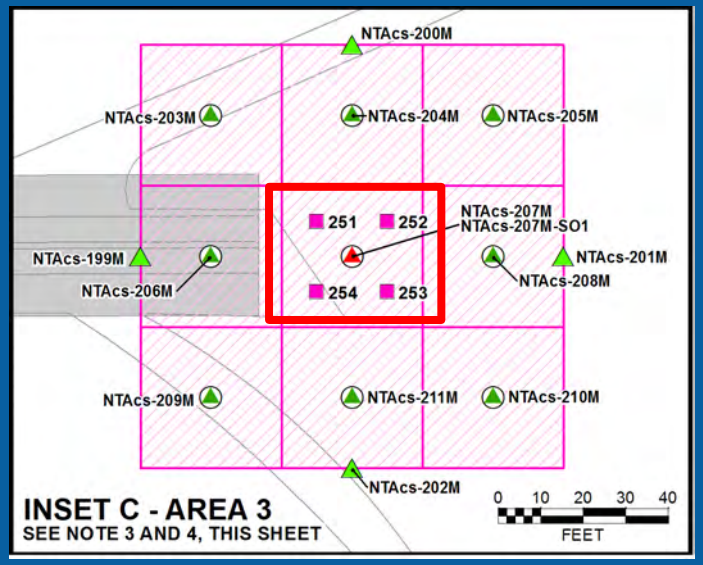
Multi-Site Investigation
Sampling at RVAAP-38 NACA Test Area

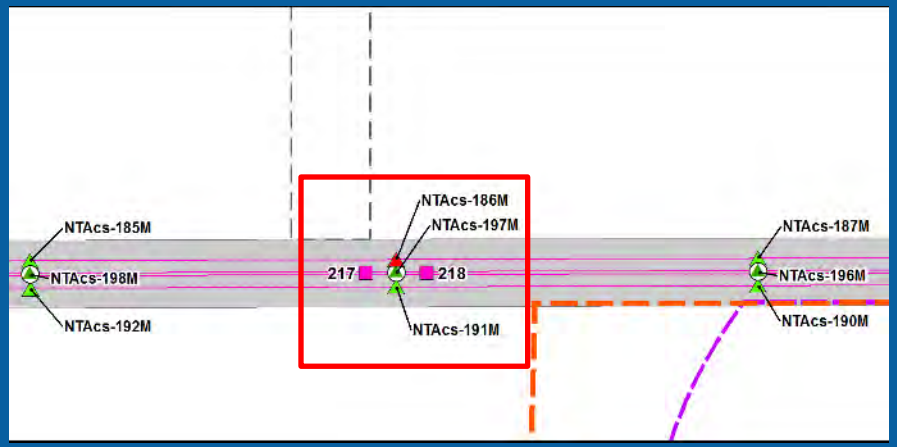
Area 3 sampled where benzo(a)pyrene exceeded CUG in the center of excavation from 2021 (right)

- Four borings (NTAsb-251 through 254) sampled 2-4 feet bgs

Area 1 sampled where benzo(a)pyrene exceeded CUG along north wall of excavation from 2021 (below)

- Two borings (NTAsb-217 and 218) sampled 0-1 foot bgs







Multi-Site Investigation
Sampling at RVAAP-38 NACA Test Area

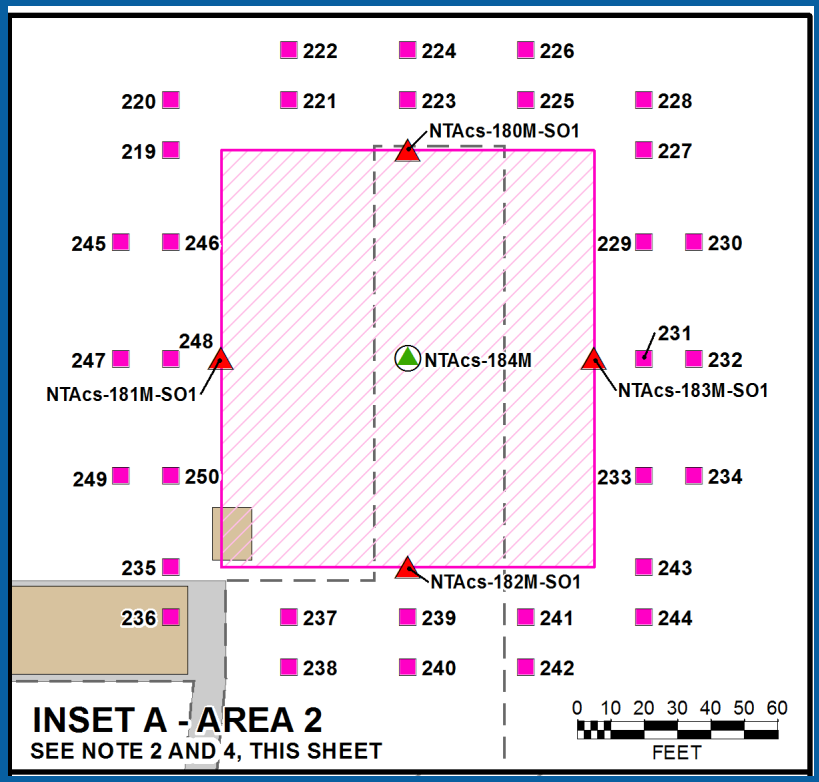
Area 2 is the largest area with 32 soil borings (NTAsb-219 through NTAsb-250) 0-4 feet bgs.

Excavation bottom did not exceed CUGs.

Four PAHs were greater than the CUGs along sidewalls.

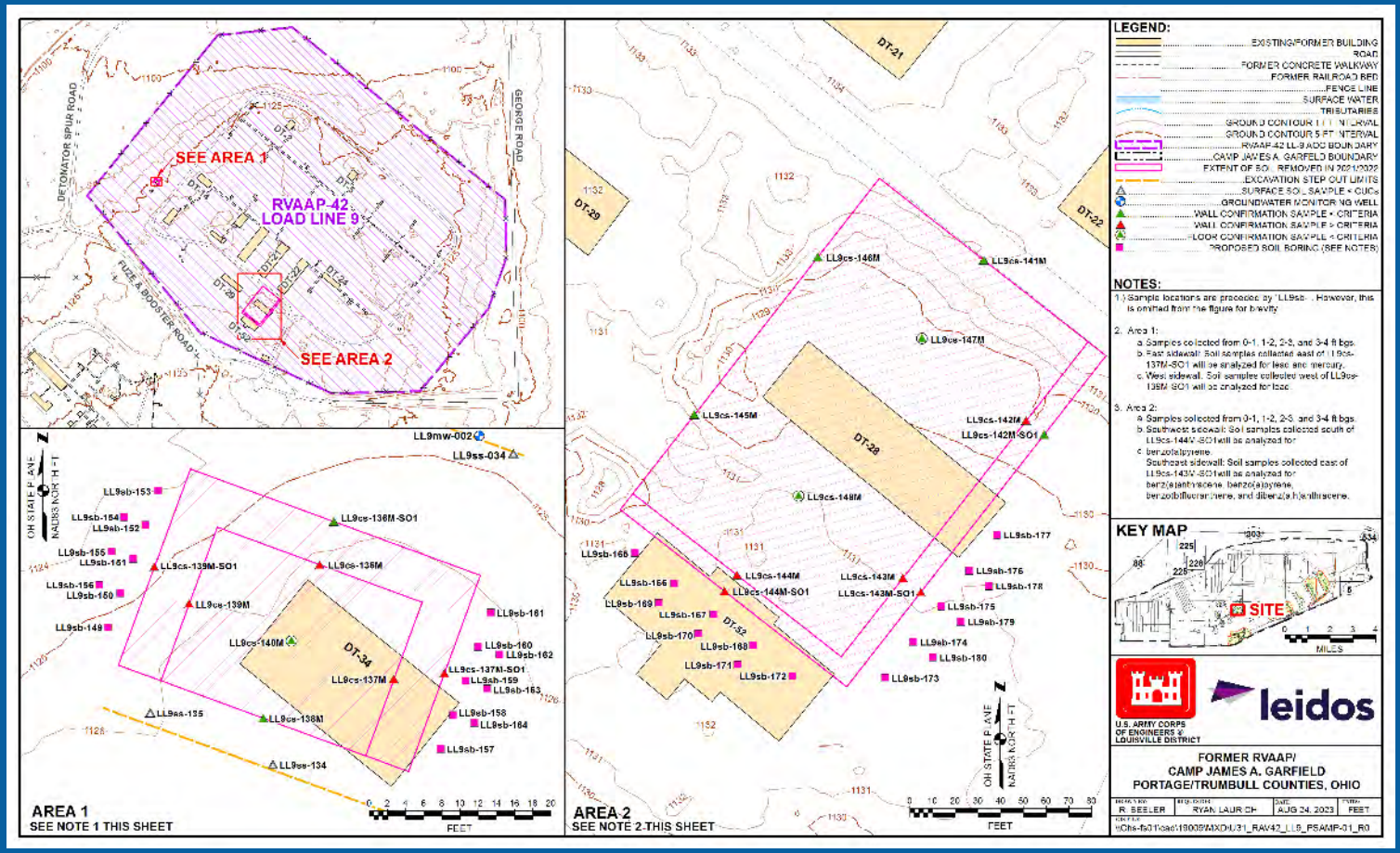
- North wall: benz(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, and dibenz(a,h)anthracene
- West wall: Benzo(a)pyrene only
- South and East wall: benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, and dibenz(a,h)anthracene





Multi-Site Investigation
Sampling at RVAAP-42 Load Line 9

- Two separate areas located within Load Line 9
- Removal actions (excavations) performed in 2021/2022 shown in pink grids
- Multi-Site additional remedial design samples as smaller pink squares

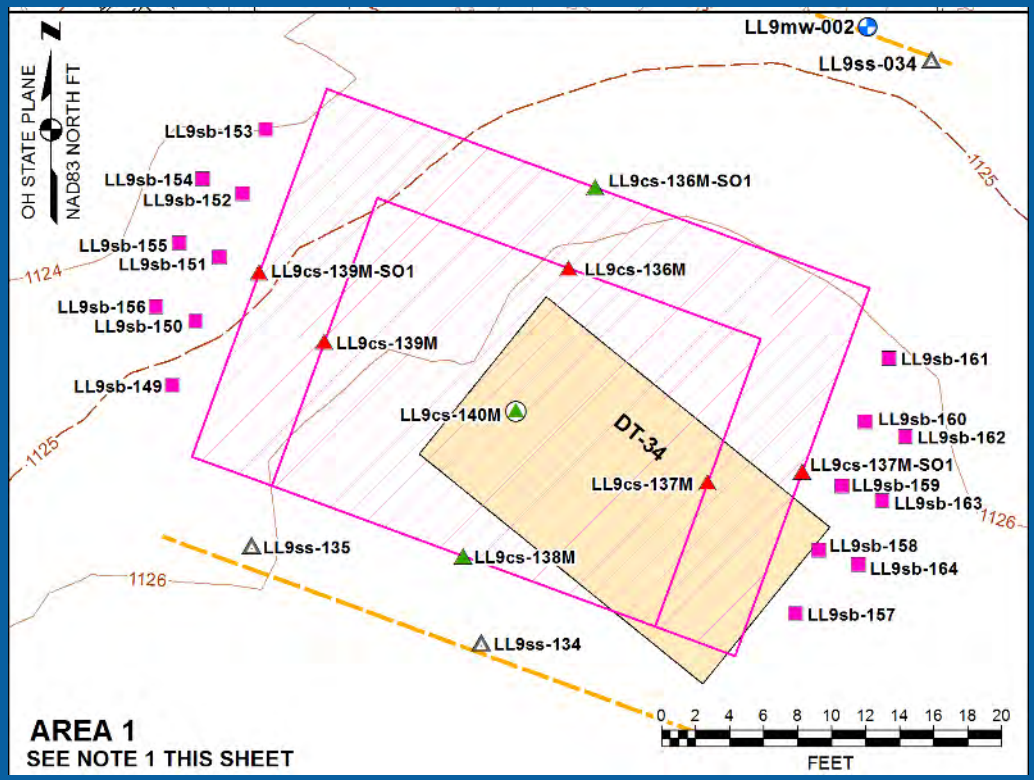


Multi-Site Investigation
Sampling at RVAAP-42 Load Line 9

Area 1: concentrations of lead and mercury exceeded CUGs based on 2021/2022 remedial action

- West sidewall: lead exceeded CUGs
- East sidewall: mercury and lead exceeded CUGs
- Sixteen total borings (LL9sb-149 through LL9sb-164) sampled 0-4 feet bgs

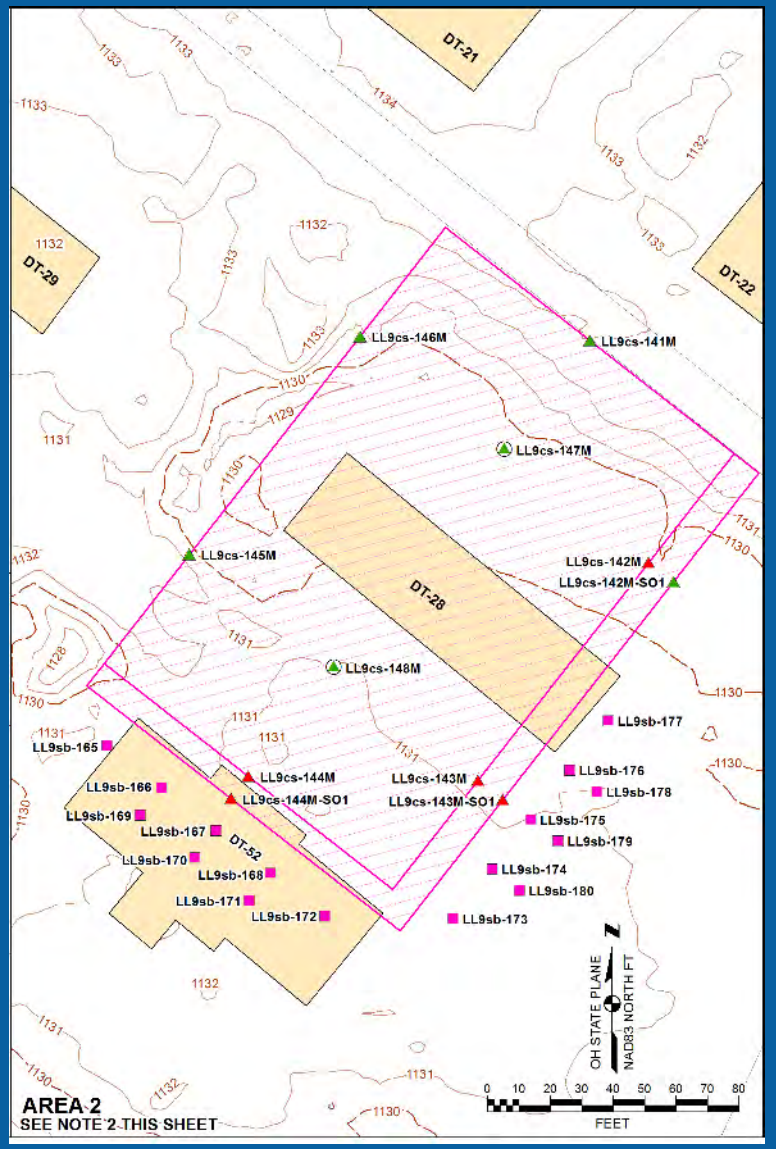




Multi-Site Investigation
Sampling at RVAAP-42 Load Line 9

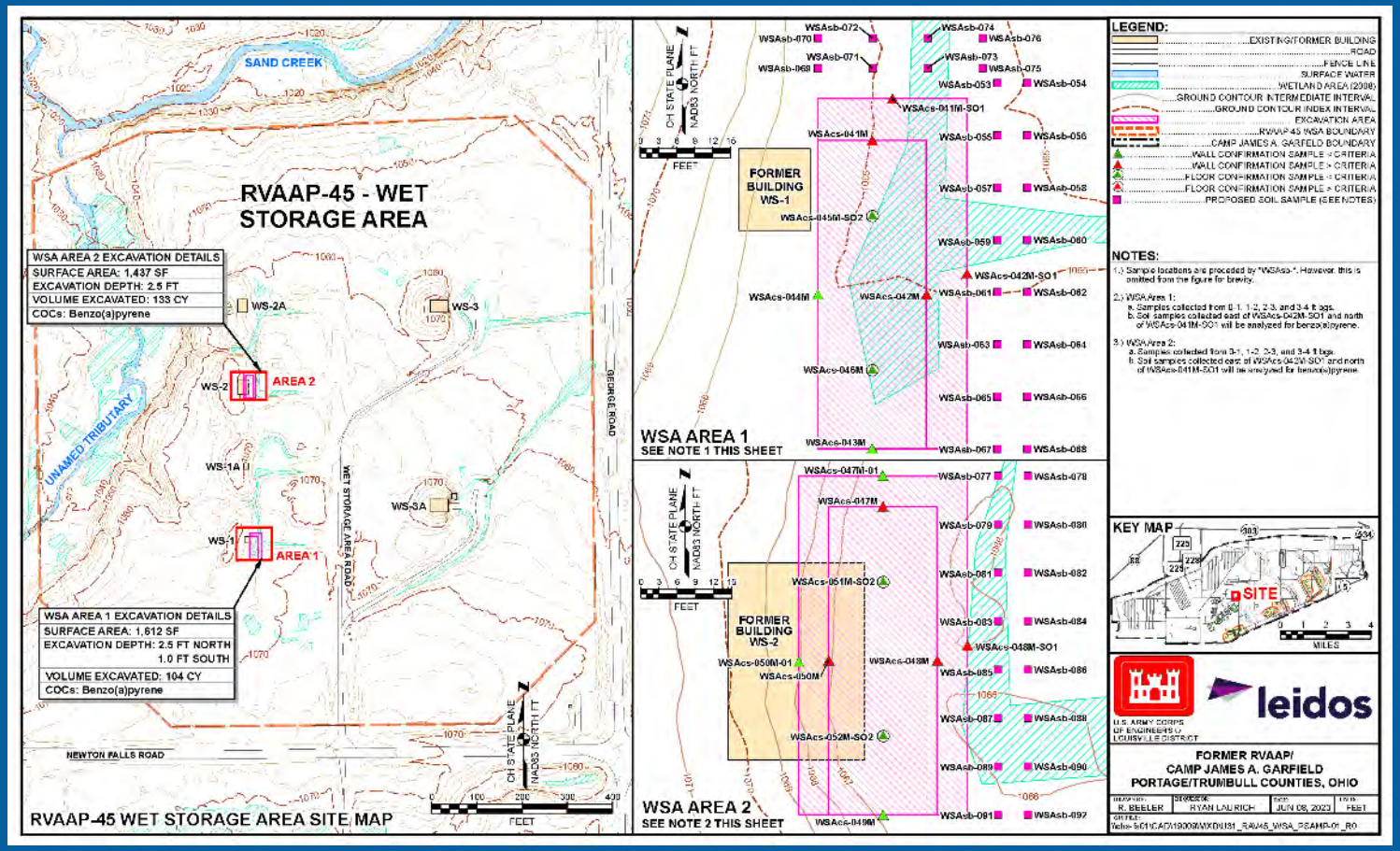
Area 2: concentrations of PAHs were greater than the CUGs

- Southeast sidewall: benz(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, and dibenz(a,h)anthracene exceeded CUGs
- Southwest sidewall: Benzo(a)pyrene exceeded CUGs
- Sixteen total borings (LL9sb165 – LL9sb180) sampled 0-4 feet bgs



Multi-Site Investigation
Sampling at RVAAP-45 Wet Storage Area

- Two separate areas located within West Storage Area
- Removal actions (excavations) performed in 2021 shown in pink grids
- Multi-Site additional remedial design samples as smaller pink squares



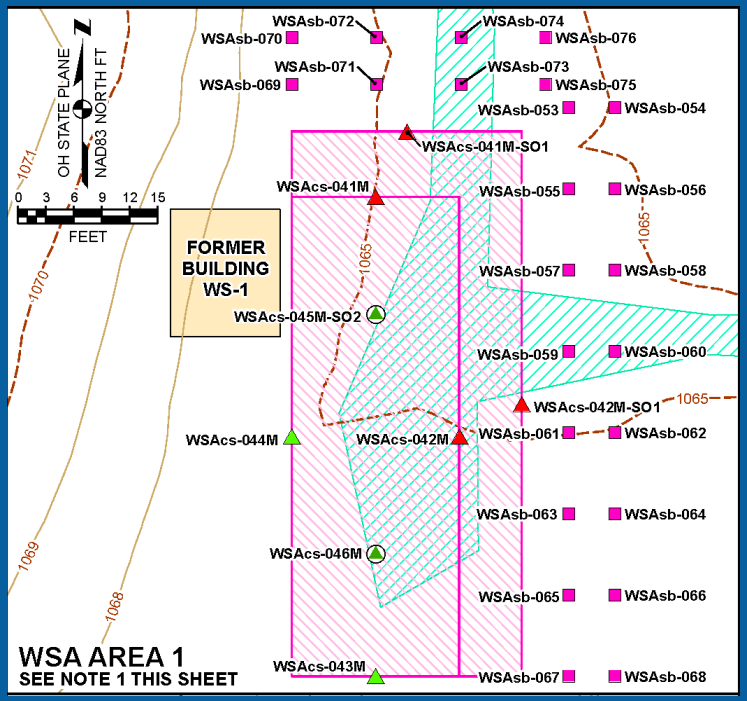
Multi-Site Investigation
Sampling at RVAAP-45 Wet Storage Area

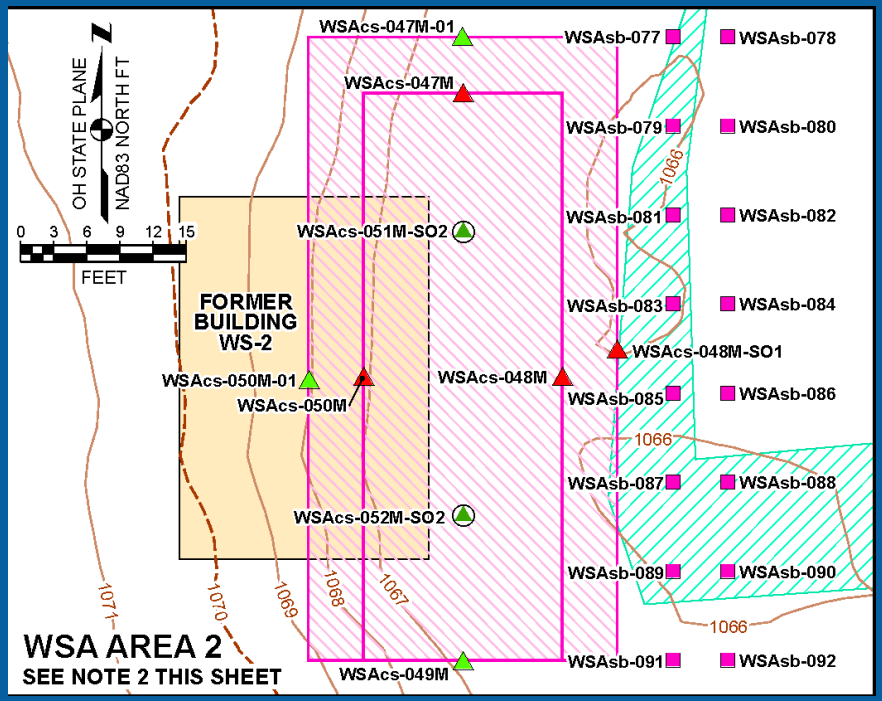
Area 1: concentrations of PAH benzo(a)pyrene exceeded CUGs along North and east sidewall

- Twenty-four total borings (WSAsb-053 through WSAsb-076) sampled 0-4 feet bgs

Area 2: concentrations of PAH benzo(a)pyrene exceeded CUGs along East sidewall

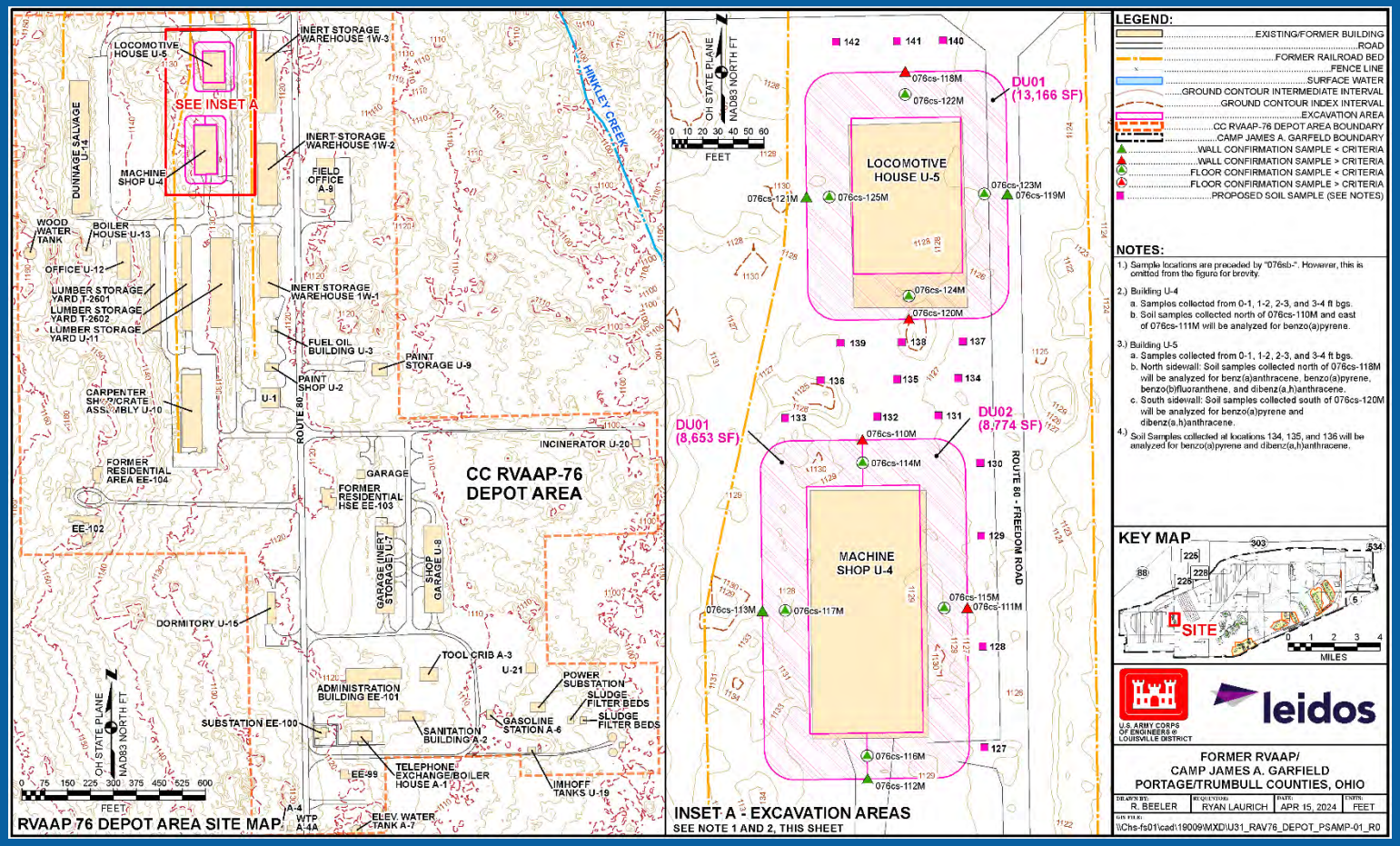
- Sixteen total borings (WSAsb-077 through WSAsb-092) sampled 0-4 feet bgs





Multi-Site Investigation
Sampling at CC RVAAP-76 Depot Area

- Two separate areas located within the Depot Area
- Removal actions (excavations) performed in 2021 shown in pink grids
- Multi-Site additional remedial design samples as smaller pink squares



Multi-Site Investigation
Sampling at CC RVAAP-76 Depot Area

North of U-5: benz(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, and dibenz(a,h)anthracene exceeded CUGs

- Three borings (076sb-141, 142, and 143) sampled 0-4 feet bgs

South of U-5: benz(a)anthracene and benzo(a)pyrene exceeded CUGs

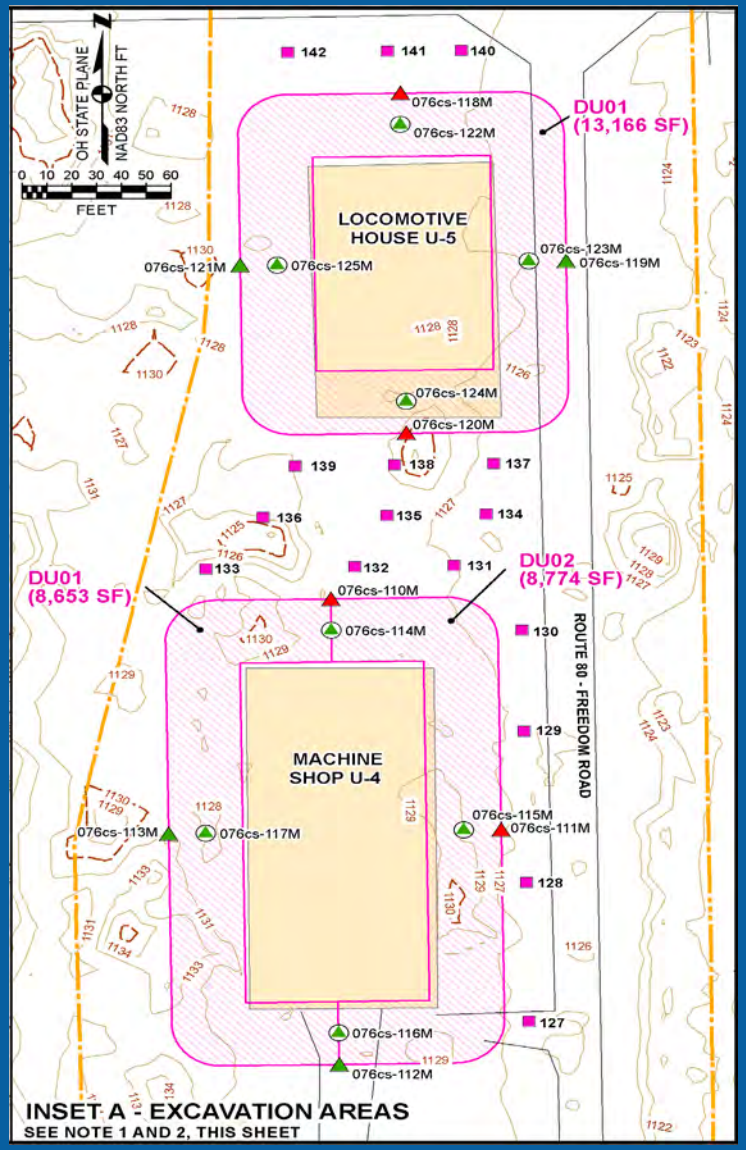
- Six borings (076sb-134 through 076sb-139) sampled 0-4 feet bgs

North of U-4: benzo(a)pyrene exceeded CUGs

- Three borings (076sb-131, 132, and 133) sampled 0-4 feet bgs

East of U-4: benzo(a)pyrene exceeded CUGs

- Four borings (076sb-127 through 076sb-130) sampled 0-4 feet bgs



Multi-Site Investigation
Summary

- Collected a total of 520 field samples (1-foot intervals of soil) + QC samples for a grand total of 695 samples
- Samples are validated by chemistry team
- Writing a report that summarizes field activities and sample results
- Conclusions based on results will determine path forward

Sampling Breakdown

Matrix/Event	Number of Field Samples	Field Duplicate Samples	Field Blanks	Equipment Rinsate Blanks	MS/MSDs	Total Analyses
RVAAP-38 NACA Test Area (Area 1)	32	4	1	4	2/2	45
RVAAP-38 NACA Test Area (Area 2)	128	13	0	13	7/7	168
RVAAP-38 NACA Test Area (Area 3)	8	1	0	1	1/1	12
RVAAP-42 Load Line 9 (Area 1)	64	7	0	7	4/4	86
RVAAP-42 Load Line 9 (Area 2)	64	7	0	7	4/4	86
RVAAP-45 Wet Storage Area (Area 1)	96	10	0	10	5/5	126
RVAAP-45 Wet Storage Area (Area 2)	64	7	0	7	4/4	86
CC RVAAP-76 Depot Area	64	7	0	7	4/4	86

Multi-Site Investigation
Path Forward

Exceedances in soil samples?

- Review of data determines whether sites are delineated.
- Additional remedial activities (i.e., excavation) to address remaining contaminants and achieve CUGs.



Questions?