

January 13, 2012

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

SUBJECT: Public Affairs Operations in Support of the Eighth Army Camp Carroll Task Force (Agent Orange)

1. The objectives of Public Affairs Operations in support of Eighth Army's Camp Carroll Task Force were to provide timely and accurate information to the public in the most transparent way possible. Our primary message was to convey and demonstrate to the Korean public that we were concerned about the health and safety of the people who live and work in and around Camp Carroll and were taking necessary steps to remedy the current environmental concerns.
2. The Joint Investigation Team consisted of several sub-elements, one of which was designated as the Public Affairs Strategy Team. This team consisted of public affair and policy officials from Eighth U.S. Army, the U.S. Embassy, and Korea's Ministry of Defense, Ministry of the Environment, and the Prime Minister's Office. Meetings were held to discuss public affairs strategies, prepare press guidance and releases, and coordinate press conferences. This team was critical to the success of the overall PA Operations ensuring we were unified in our themes and messages and speaking with one voice.
3. Key Themes throughout the investigation:
 - a. Thorough, Transparent, and Scientific Investigation
 - b. ROK-U.S. Alliance is working together closely to assess the allegations that Agent Orange was buried on Camp Carroll to ensure the health and safety of both U.S. and Korean citizens.
 - c. The U.S. regularly assesses the air and water quality on all of its installations, and its current findings are that Camp Carroll is a safe environment for the ROK and U.S. personnel.
 - d. The health and safety of the U.S. and ROK citizens is of paramount importance.
 - e. We share the concerns of the Korean people.
 - f. The U.S. Army takes any possibility of health or environmental hazards very seriously.
 - g. We ask for patience while we conduct this investigation.
 - h. Our analysis will be deliberate, thorough and transparent.
 - i. We are cooperating fully with the ROK government.
4. Key Messages throughout the investigation:
 - a. The JIT conducted a comprehensive, scientific investigation which included geophysical, water, soil sampling, and records review.
 - b. No component or by products of Agent Orange were found on CP Carroll.
 - c. The JIT found no evidence to support the allegation that Agent Orange was ever stored at or buried on CP Carroll.
 - d. There is no health risk to the Soldiers, civilians, family members, or Korean employees on CP Carroll or in the surrounding community, based on the scientific evidence, associated with the alleged burial of Agent Orange.
 - e. ROK-U.S. Alliance worked together closely and transparently to assess the allegations that Agent Orange was buried on Camp Carroll in order to ensure the health and safety of both U.S. and Korean citizens.
 - f. The health and safety of the U.S. and ROK citizens is of paramount importance.
 - g. USFK will continue to emphasize its environmental stewardship responsibilities.
5. Chronological Summary of Public Affairs Operations:

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- a. On May 13, 2011, CBS-affiliate KPHO in Phoenix broadcasted a story claiming that approximately 250 drums of Agent Orange were buried near the helipad on Camp Carroll. The report cited three former Soldiers who said they had buried the drums in a ditch the length of a city block in 1978. The Soldiers claimed to exhibit symptoms of Agent Orange exposure. The South Korean media picked up the story about a week later and it rapidly gained national prominence.
- b. U.S. Forces Korea Public Affairs sent the first press release of the joint investigation on May 20, 2011. Eighth Army was designated as the lead U.S. organization for the investigation, and the Eighth Army immediately began comprehensive investigation. Eighth Army Public Affairs served as the lead U.S. organization for public release of information pertaining to the joint investigation. Eighth Army sent a press release on Eighth Army Commanding General Commanding General Lt. Gen. John D. Johnson visit to Camp Carroll on May 20, 2011. Numerous national and international news outlets followed the story during the initial days of the investigation.
- c. The initial document research indicated there were barrels of toxic chemicals (which did not include Agent Orange) buried on Camp Carroll in 1978, but that they were probably exhumed 1-2 years later. On May 23, 2011, Eighth Army sent a press release announcing that the chemicals were excavated between 1979 and 1980. This was widely reported in the ROK and U.S. press.
- d. In May 2011, South Korean media outlets dutifully reported on ROK and U.S. activities. Environmental advocacy groups took a more aggressive approach, condemning U.S. actions and demanding apologies and some cases, compensation.
- e. Eighth Army Public Affairs established bilingual Camp Carroll Task Force Web site as its main source of information on the investigation: <http://8tharmy.korea.army.mil/campcarrolltaskforce.asp>
- f. Eighth Army Commanding General Lt. Gen. John D. Johnson conducted an interview on MBC Radio in Seoul on May 26, 2011, to update the Korean public on the progress of the investigation. It was followed by a press release on his interview and transcript.
- g. On May 27, 2011, Eighth Army sent a press release on the investigation expanding to include areas near Camp Carroll BEQ and installation fire department. This was in response to additional allegations that chemicals had been buried in those areas. On May 30, 2011, Eighth Army released a Correct the Record on a KBS report that said Agent Orange was stored on Camp Carroll during the Vietnam War on May 30, 2011.
- h. Eighth Army released ground penetrating radar and groundwater sampling fact sheets on Camp Carroll Task Force Web site.
- i. On June 9, Lt. Gen. John D. Johnson attended a town hall meeting and press conference at Chilgok County Office. At the heavily attended press conference, he reiterates his commitment to conducting a thorough, scientific and transparent investigation together with the ROK government. He also promises to return to Chilgok County after the joint investigation is completed. Eighth Army sends press release on town hall meeting on June 10, 2011.

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- j. Eighth Army held a press conference and sent a press release on initial water sampling results near Camp Carroll on June 17, 2011. No evidence of Agent Orange was discovered in the water testing. The Joint Investigation Team held a press conference and town hall meeting in Chilgok County on June 17. These initial water testing results were widely reported in the ROK press.
- k. To correct an inaccurate report on the source of drinking water on Camp Carroll, Eighth Army sent a Correct the Record release on June 22, 2011. The story said that drinking water on the post came from the nearby Nakdong River. All drinking water on Camp Carroll comes from 10 wells, nine on the post and one off post. The well adjacent to Nokdong River is a ground water pump and does not pump water from the river.
- l. The Joint Investigation Team held press conference at the Chilgok County Office to release the 1992 Historical Land Use and Background Survey and 2004 Camp Carroll Area D and Area 31 Site Investigation reports. Eighth Army released the documents on the Camp Carroll Task Force Web site and sent a press release on the progress of the investigation on June 23, 2011.
- m. In response to inaccurate ROK media reporting on the water testing results, Eighth Army released a Correct on the Record on July 1, 2011. The media had inaccurately reported on the levels of dioxin found during various studies on Camp Carroll.
- n. In mid July, we were notified that a Korean non-governmental organization requested Mr. Steve House to visit Korea including Camp Carroll. We began planning to support this visit with media coverage to ensure accurate information was conveyed during this site visit. In order to not disrupt the site visit to CP Carroll or distract from the interaction with the Joint Investigation Team, we conducted a media pool and keep the media at approximately 10 meters from Mr. House and the Joint Investigation Team. Media in attendance included, Reuters, KPHO, AFN, Yonhap, ????. Once the site visit was complete the media was escorted off the installation. Media coverage was extensive in both Korean broadcast organizations and print publications.
- o. The Joint Investigation Team released the initial geophysical survey results on August 5, 2011, at a combined press conference and town hall meeting at the Chilgok County Community Center. We prepared a joint press release. COL Joseph Birchmeier was the lead U.S. spokesperson. All major media outlets were represented (both Korean and international). The media did not accurately reflect the results of the geophysical survey in that the team did discover anomalies under the ground, but stated these could be a variety of difference substances. Some media outlets chose to print "metallic objects" or "metal drums" were discovered at Camp Carroll. We immediately issued a correct the record release to address this inaccurate reporting.
- p. On September 9, 2011, the Joint Investigation Team publicly released groundwater testing for Area 41, additional off-post groundwater testing and geophysical survey and soil coring on the new area where Steve House identified at a press conference at the Chilgok County Community Center. The media again misinterpreted the detection of a trace amount of the chemical 2,4,5-T and headlines read "Agent Orange Found on Camp Carroll". We issued a correct the record release to address this inaccurate reporting.

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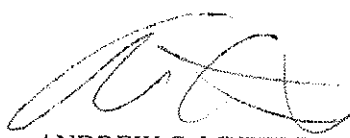
q. As to remain transparent in our disclosure of information, on November 23, 2011, we provided the Korean Government with all requested documentation related to the U.S. part of the Agent Orange investigation. We published a media release acknowledging this action.

r. The Joint Investigation Team concluded the investigation at a combined press conference and town hall meeting at the Chilgok County Community Center on Dec. 29, 2011 to announce the final results. Approximately 150 local residents and media were present.

6. Summary: Overall, the Public Affairs efforts were consistent and in line with the overall objectives. Through synchronized and coordinated actions with our Republic of Korea counterparts, we were able to show our commitment to ensuring there is no health risk to the Soldiers, families and our Korean workforce that work or reside on Camp Carroll.

7. Point of contact for this memorandum is COL Andrew C. Mutter at [REDACTED]@us.army.mil.

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ANDREW C. MUTTER
COL, IN
Chief, Eighth Army Public Affairs

34 Encls

1. 8A PA Plan (30 May 11)
2. 8A PA Plan (7 Sep 11)
3. 8A Closure Strategy (Nov 11)
4. May 20, 2011: USFK actively investigates claim
5. May 23, 2011: Eighth Army, ROK officials joint assessment continues
6. May 23, 2011: On-going Camp Carroll investigation yields results
7. May 23, 2011: View photos from Camp Carroll
8. May 26, 2011: English transcript from MBC Radio interview
9. May 26, 2011: Eighth Army CG addresses public on joint assessment
10. May 27, 2011: Joint Investigation Team expands probe on Camp Carroll
11. May 30, 2011: Joint Investigation Team corrects the record
12. June 2, 2011: VA Agent Orange Helpline
13. June 2, 2011: Groundwater Sampling Fact Sheet
14. June 2, 2011: Ground Penetrating Radar Fact Sheet
15. June 2, 2011: Testing photos from Camp Carroll
16. June 3, 2011: Testing, assessment commence on Camp Carroll
17. June 10, 2011: Agent Orange Fact Sheet
18. June 10, 2011: Joint Investigation Team briefs officials, residents
19. June 17, 2011: No Agent Orange detected in water near Camp Carroll
20. June 22, 2011: Eighth Army corrects the record on water source article
21. June 23, 2011: 1992 Historical Land Use and Background Survey
22. June 23, 2011: 2004 Camp Carroll Area D and Area 31 Site Investigation
23. June 23, 2011: Camp Carroll Press Conference Opening Statement
24. June 23, 2011: Joint Investigation Team conducts exhaustive probe
25. July 1, 2011: Eighth Army corrects the record on dioxin reports
26. July 11, 2011: Joint Investigation Team Provides Update
27. July 13, 2011: Clarification of geophysical survey results
28. July 25, 2011: Statement on Steve House visit to South Korea

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29. August 5, 2011: Results of testing announced at press conference
30. September 9, 2011: Joint Investigation Team releases updated results
31. September 13, 2011: Eighth Army corrects record on Agent Orange reports
32. November 23, 2011: Eighth Army releases documents to Joint Investigation Team
33. December 29, 2011: Investigation finds no Agent Orange on Camp Carroll
34. December 30, 2011: Joint team concludes Agent Orange investigation

Allegations of Agent Orange on Camp Carroll
8A PUBLIC AFFAIRS PLAN

As of 30 MAY 11

Purpose:

To provide public affairs guidance to commanders and subordinate public affairs offices on how to engage host nation news media and affected communities when discussing environmental issues to ensure the 8th Army themes and messages are synchronized and coherently presented to the Korean public. Our primary message is to convey and demonstrate to the Korean public that we are concerned about the health and safety of the people that live and work in and around Camp Carroll, and are taking necessary steps to remedy the current environmental concerns.

Background:

On 13 MAY 2011 CBS-affiliate KPHO out of Phoenix ran a story claiming that approx. 250 drums of Agent Orange were buried in the vicinity of the helipad on Camp Carroll. The report cited the testimony of three former Soldiers who said they had buried the drums in a ditch the length of a city block in 1978. The Soldiers now claim to exhibit symptoms of Agent Orange exposure.

Korean media picked up the story about a week later, and it rapidly gained national prominence.

8th Army was designated the lead organization in investigative efforts, and the 8th Army commander and staff began a comprehensive investigation immediately.

Initial research indicated that there were barrels buried on Camp Carroll, but that they were probably exhumed 1-2 years later. No evidence of Agent Orange has been found to date.

An additional witness [REDACTED] ^{vob} has come forward with another potential burial site that 8th Army might add to the investigation.

The 8th Army plan is to continue to conduct comprehensive research of records, interview witnesses, conduct soil and water sampling, and use Ground Penetrating Radar to pinpoint the alleged dumping sites.

Korean media has dug deep into the internet to uncover additional claims at other installations that the ROK government is checking into. 8th Army's focus remains on Camp Carroll, as it is a potential threat to the health and safety of the residents on and around that installation.

PA Posture:

PA Posture: Active for both command information and public information. The primary audience is the Korean public, Korean environmental groups and Korean government at the local and national levels.

Key Themes/Talking Points:

THEMES

- ROK-US Alliance is working together closely to assess the allegations that Agent Orange was buried on Camp Carroll in order to ensure the health and safety of both US and Korean citizens.
- The US regularly assesses the air and water quality on all of its installations, and its current findings are that Camp Carroll is a safe environment for the ROK and US personnel.
- The health and safety of the US and ROK citizens is of paramount importance.
- We share the concerns of the Korean people.
- The U.S. Army takes any possibility of health or environmental hazards very seriously.
- We ask for patience while we conduct this investigation.
- Our analysis will be deliberate, thorough and transparent.
- We are cooperating fully with the ROK government.

TALKING POINTS

- We take these allegations very seriously and share the concerns of the Korean people about the potential for contamination.
- We will consider all the facts transparently to verify or refute the authenticity of the accusations. We are sharing all pertinent findings with our ROK counterparts through the Environmental Subcommittee of the US-ROK SOFA Joint Committee.
- If any Agent Orange is found, we will dispose of it properly.

Enclosure 1 to Memorandum for Record: PA Ops in Support of Eighth Army Camp Carroll Task Force (Agent Orange)

- Our investigation into the allegations at Camp Carroll is progressing, but we still have much to do. We ask both Koreans and Americans to have patience while we continue our joint investigation.
- Our analysis has been and will continue to be deliberate, thorough and transparent. We want to assure ourselves and the Americans and Koreans on and around Camp Carroll that we are taking the right steps to safeguard their health and safety
- In the spirit of being a good neighbor, we have taken immediate action to investigate any health or environmental issues and will respond appropriately to the situation.
- We regret any concern this incident has caused our Korean neighbors. We truly value your friendship, and are committed to cooperating fully with the Korean government during this investigation. We owe it to you to ensure our analysis is deliberate, thorough and transparent.
- We will share pertinent existing data and include the participation of appropriate ROK personnel in future studies and testing on Camp Carroll as part of our joint assessment.
- We are committed to being open and honest with an accurate accounting on environmental issues to the Korean people, our service members.
- We continue to work closely with our ROK counterparts as we continue our joint assessment. Our number one priority remains ensuring the continued health and safety of our Soldiers, families, civilian workforce and Korean neighbors.
- We work to shape our environmental compliance programs by partnering with Korean government.

ENVIRONMENTAL SUBCOMMITTEE TALKING POINTS

****Discussion on the activities associated with the SOFA Environmental Subcommittee CANNOT go beyond the agreed upon talking points below****

- The SOFA Environmental Subcommittee convened a meeting at Yongsan Garrison on 26 MAY 2011.
- The safety of both U.S. and ROK Citizens is the subcommittee's highest priority.
- The U.S. provided the ROK representatives with two documents outlining past testing on Camp Carroll as previously promised by LTG Johnson.

Enclosure 1 to Memorandum for Record: PA Ops in Support of Eighth Army Camp Carroll Task Force (Agent Orange)

- The Subcommittee agreed to conduct a joint investigation to verify Mr. House's Agent Orange claims and to consult on the findings to determine if further actions are required.
- Initial ground water sampling in the vicinity of Camp Carroll is expected to start tomorrow (27 MAY). Additional testing on Camp Carroll will begin next week.
- Both sides agreed to consult on all testing plans.

Sensitive Topics:

- Questions and discussion as they relate to the health effects caused by Agent Orange should be avoided. There is an ongoing class action lawsuit brought by the Korean citizen affected by Agent Orange against the manufacture of the herbicide.

If asked about health effects do not speculate and refer to the reporter to appropriate medical professionals.

- Questions on allegations of dumping or burial of hazardous substances on other installations should be avoided if possible. Indicate that our focus is on Camp Carroll and bridge back to key messages.

Audiences/Objectives and Effects/Themes

Audience	Objective / Effect	Key Themes supporting objective
Korean General Public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - View assessment as bi-lateral, thorough and trustworthy - View U.S. as concerned about the health and safety of the ROK populace - Understand that we are working jointly and transparently 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We share the concerns of the Korean people. • The U.S. Army takes any possibility of health or environmental hazards very seriously. • We ask for patience while we conduct this investigation. • Our analysis will be deliberate, thorough and transparent. • We are cooperating fully with the ROK government.
Citizens of Chilgok	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Understand that we share concerns - View U.S. as concerned about the health and safety of the ROK populace - Understand that the investigation may be lengthy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We share the concerns of the Korean people. • The U.S. Army takes any possibility of health or environmental hazards very seriously. • We ask for patience while we conduct this investigation. • Our analysis will be deliberate, thorough and transparent. • We are cooperating fully with the ROK government.
Korean Environmental Groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Focused on Agent Orange allegation and assessment, not on a wider array of potential environmental issues - View assessment as bi-lateral, thorough and trustworthy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The U.S. Army takes any possibility of health or environmental hazards very seriously. • We ask for patience while we conduct this investigation. • Our analysis will be deliberate, thorough and transparent. • We are cooperating fully with the ROK government.
Korean Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - View U.S. as transparent and concerned about the issue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ROK-U.S. Alliance will remain strong

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Does not believe that they must blame the U.S. 	
U.S. Public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Understand our concern for the health and safety of Soldiers and families in Korea 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The U.S. Army takes any possibility of health or environmental hazards very seriously. • Our analysis will be deliberate, thorough and transparent.
DoD Community (Area IV)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Know our concern for the health and safety of Soldiers, families and workforce in Korea is our top priority - Understand that the investigation may be a lengthy process - Know that drinking water is tested and safe 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The U.S. Army takes any possibility of health or environmental hazards very seriously. • We ask for patience while we conduct this investigation. • Our analysis will be deliberate, thorough and transparent.

Proposed PA Activities:

Event	Date	Primary Source	Desired Effect
Battle Rhythm			
Media Content Analysis	Daily	External Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide PA assessment of media environment - Ensure leadership is aware and informed on current media environment

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Enclosure 1 to Memorandum for Record: PA Ops in Support of Eighth Army Camp Carroll Task Force (Agent Orange)

Media Engagements			
MND Press Briefings	Weekly (every Thursday?) and when key events occur	BG Fox	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Keep Korean public abreast of current and relevant information - Demonstrate 8th Army sincerity to conduct a transparent investigation/joint assessment
MBC Morning Talk Show	Completed 26 MAY	LTG Johnson	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Communicate 8th Army key talking points during morning weekday commute to reach key audiences during peak listening hours - Demonstrate 8th Army sincerity to conduct a transparent investigation/joint assessment
Press Releases	As needed	Korean Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Demonstrate 8th Army sincerity to conduct a transparent investigation/joint assessment - Produce only when there is new information to be provided
TBS FM Radio	TBD	TBD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Communicate 8th Army key talking points to reach English-speaking audience - Demonstrate 8th Army sincerity to conduct a transparent investigation/joint assessment
SOFA Environmental Subcommittee Document Exchange	26 MAY	LTG Johnson	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Keep Korean public abreast of current and relevant information - Demonstrate 8th Army sincerity to conduct a transparent investigation/joint assessment

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Enclosure I to Memorandum for Record: PA Ops in Support of Eighth Army Camp Carroll Task Force (Agent Orange)

Community Engagements			
Camp Carroll KAC	TBD		- Demonstrate 8 th Army sincerity to conduct a transparent investigation/joint assessment
Town Hall Meeting - D	TBD		- Demonstrate 8 th Army sincerity to conduct a transparent investigation/joint assessment -
Green Korea	TBD		- Demonstrate 8 th Army sincerity to conduct a transparent investigation/joint assessment -
Local Friendship Groups	TBD		- Demonstrate 8 th Army sincerity to conduct a transparent investigation/joint assessment -
Social Media			
Twitter	Daily	Updates provided by all levels on key leader engagements and significant updates	- Provide updates on where and what LG Johnson and BG Fox are doing as it relates to the investigation/joint assessment - Demonstrate 8 th Army sincerity to conduct a transparent investigation/joint assessment
Facebook	Daily	Area IV discussion board	- Provide a forum for discussion, guided by PAO - Demonstrate 8 th Army sincerity to conduct a transparent investigation/joint assessment

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Enclosure 1 to Memorandum for Record: PA Ops in Support of Eighth Army Camp Carroll Task Force (Agent Orange)

Flickr	Per Key Event	Internet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide imagery of investigative efforts and key events
Blog Engagements	Daily	Internet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide a forum for discussion, guided by PAO - Demonstrate 8th Army sincerity to conduct a transparent investigation/joint assessment

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Media Monitoring/Analysis:

Questions and Answers:

INVESTIGATION

Q: What steps are you taking to investigate these claims?

A: We are conducting detailed research of historical documents with environmental and logistical experts, reviews of past testing, as well as interviews with personnel that were on the site at the time. We will use these results in determining necessary water and soil sampling, and other scientific means to try to confirm or deny the alleged burial.

Q: If you find Agent Orange, will you clean it up?

A2: Yes. The U.S. Army takes any possibility of health or environmental hazards very seriously.

Q: Who was responsible for dumping Agent Orange? Will they be punished?

A: We are still investigating the allegations into the burial of Agent Orange at Camp Carroll in 1978. The results of our investigation will determine what future action may be taken.

Q: Will the investigation team be joint? Will local government be involved?

A: We continue to work closely with our ROK counterparts as we continue our joint assessment. Our number one priority remains ensuring the continued health and safety of our Soldiers, families, civilian workforce and Korean neighbors. In addition, we are sharing all findings with our ROK counterparts through the Environmental Subcommittee of the US-ROK SOFA Joint Committee. We will share all pertinent existing data and include appropriate ROK personnel in future studies and testing on Camp Carroll as part of our joint assessment.

Q: Will full disclosure of all results be made available to the Korean public?

A: Absolutely. We will share pertinent findings with our ROK counterparts through the Environmental Subcommittee of the US-ROK SOFA Joint Committee. We regret any concern this incident has caused our Korean neighbors. We truly value your friendship, and will cooperate fully with the Korean government during this investigation. We owe it to you to ensure our analysis is deliberate, thorough and transparent.

Q: How is the review of your military records progressing?

A: Our review of our records and reports is progressing, but will take some

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time to complete.

Q: Are you planning to dig at the helipad on Camp Carroll?

A: It is too early in the process to consider digging. We will continue our records review and, interview witnesses to ensure we have the right site and then we will work with our environmental experts to determine what type of testing or follow up actions are needed. Our analysis will be thorough and transparent, and conducted in cooperation with the ROK government.

Q: Have you gotten any results from your water tests?

A: We are reviewing past tests and will do more if necessary to ensure the safety of personnel in and around the facility. Analysis will be done jointly with ROK government experts and officials. As new information comes out we will share it with the ROK government.

Q: Why did we conduct the tests? Was it because we knew that something was there?

A: The 1992 study was conducted to develop a plan for the siting of the groundwater monitoring wells and soil borings that will be installed during the upcoming Environmental Baseline Survey. Based on the 1992 study, the 2004 site investigation (SI) was conducted to investigate possible soil and ground water contamination associated with a former hazardous waste drum storage area (Area 41) and a temporary landfill (Area D). The reason why the SI was conducted in 2004 was Compliance Cleanup (CC) program in the Army was stood up in 2003. Funds request for the project was submitted in 2003 and the project was funded in 2004 for execution.

Q: Were they only conducted at Camp Carroll or were they conducted at other locations as well?

A: They were conducted at other identified contaminated sites. CC program in the Army was stood up in 2003. Possible contaminated sites at all Army installations were identified in 2003. Funds were provided for execution in 2004.

Q: How long will it take to complete your investigation?

A: I can't put a timeline on the joint assessment, but we are working to complete the joint assessment as quickly as is possible. The process will be deliberate and thorough, and we will conduct joint analysis of the results of testing with ROK experts and officials.

Q: Are environmental assessments conducted annually on bases in Korea? Do you share those with the ROK Environmental Ministry?

A: If a site is identified as a possible contaminated site, an environmental assessment is conducted. Once an environmental assessment is done, another environmental assessment won't be conducted for the same site. We haven't shared those info with MOE, unless requested from Environmental Subcommittee.

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Q: Where did you dispose of the contaminated soil after it was taken from Camp Carroll?

A: We are still investigating this. We are committed to a thorough investigation and ask for patience while we complete it.

Q: Where is the 1992 COE study, in the U.S. or in Korea?

A: In Korea.

Q: Where can I get copies of studies?

A:

CAMP CARROLL

Q: A document released on May 23 said that the US Corps of Engineers study report from 1992 regarding the burying of a 'special material' was discovered. When was this study conducted? Were these studies conducted regularly? Or was the investigation postponed from 1978 to 1992 due to a special reason?

A: The study was conducted in November 1991, and the final draft copy was provided in January 1992. No, it was one time study. The 1992 study was conducted to develop a plan for the siting of the groundwater monitoring wells and soil borings that will be installed during the upcoming Environmental Baseline Survey. The 1992 study is not related to 1978 incident.

Q: If it was a regularly submitted study report, why are there no reports after 1978 and before 1992 created or reviewed? Or after being mentioned, was the issue avoided because it was deemed to be too sensitive?

A: It was not a regularly submitted study report. The 1978 incident was not concerned until the Army CC program started in 2003.

Q: It was reported that 40 to 50 tons of soil were moved from Camp Carroll to nearby areas from 1979 to 1980. How and where were these soils moved?

A: We don't know yet where it was taken. That is a critical part of our investigation.

Q: Has there been an increase in symptoms associated with Agent Orange in the communities adjacent to the post? On Camp Carroll?

A: There is no evidence of exposure to Agent Orange to those that work and live on Camp Carroll. The answer to the question on the surrounding communities can be best answered by local health officials.

Q: What will the U.S. do about any ground water contamination found?

A: The U.S. Army takes any possibility of health or environmental hazards very seriously. If Agent Orange is found, we will take appropriate measures to ensure health risks are removed.

Q: Could this affect the food being grown in the area?

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A: Yes. If found, the chemicals could affect agricultural products through the ground water.

Q: If found, how will this affect operations on Camp Carroll?

A: I won't speculate on that until we determine if there is contamination, and its magnitude.

Q: How many people are on Camp Carroll?

A: The total workforce, Koreans and Americans, is approx. 3,800. Nine hundred Soldiers live on Camp Carroll. More reside off-post with their families.

Q: Where does Camp Carroll get its drinking water?

A: From on-post wells (ground water). Testing is done periodically and no traces of dioxine have been found.

AGENT ORANGE/DIOXIN

Q: Where was Agent Orange used in Korea?

A: Agent Orange was used around the DMZ in 1968 in order to remove the dense vegetation that was providing potential cover for North Korean infiltration or raiding parties.

Q: Why was Agent Orange used in Korea?

A: It was used by ROK forces as a defoliant on particular areas of the DMZ in order to remove the dense vegetation that was providing potential cover for North Korean infiltration or raiding parties.

Q: Have there been other claims of Agent Orange being improperly disposed of in Korea?

A: Not to my knowledge.

Q: What are the symptoms of Agent Orange exposure?

A: Exposure to Agent Orange can cause a wide range of symptoms. That question would be better answered by a medical professional.

Q: How is Agent Orange properly disposed of?

A: It is removed to a remote site and destroyed.

Q: Is Agent Orange still used or stored in Korea?

A: No.

Q: What does the ROKG consider safe levels of dioxin?

A: The answer to the question can be best answered by ROKG officials.

Q: Has it changed over the years? Was it safe then and not now?

A: The answer to the question can be best answered by ROKG officials.

Q: What does the US consider safe in the US?

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A: Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for TCDD in drinking water is 30 ppt. There is no regulated level for soil.

Q: What are other products that generate dioxins other than Agent Orange?

A:

Q: Are there other possible sources of dioxins in the area?

A:

Q: Did the U.S. consult with the ROK government before bringing Agent Orange to Korea?

A: Agent Orange was brought into Korea by agreement of both governments in 1967.

SOFA

Q: Incidents like this highlight the need to amend the SOFA. Can you comment?

A: This is not about the SOFA; it is about the health and safety of the Koreans and Americans living and working on and around Camp Carroll.

Q: There are assertions that that the SOFA must be reformed to guarantee the lives and safety of the Korean people with the "Agent Orange" burying incident. What is the U.S. Army's standpoint on this?

A: We believe that the current SOFA provides an agreed process for our two nations to address allegations of environmental issues. If anything, our coordination is, in a small factor, a testament to the success of current agreements.

CONTAMINATION, COMPENSATION, PUNISHMENT

Q: What will the U.S. do about any ground water contamination found?

A: If Agent Orange is found, we will take appropriate measures to ensure health risks are removed.

Q: Could this affect the food being grown in the area?

A: Yes. If found, the chemicals could affect agricultural products through the ground water. We can assure you that if any substances of concern are found, we will dispose of them properly.

Q: What compensation will be given to Koreans affected by Agent Orange exposure?

A: I won't speculate on that at this time.

Q: Will compensation be paid to the ROK government?

A12: I won't speculate on that at this time.

Enclosure 1 to Memorandum for Record: PA Ops in Support of Eighth Army Camp Carroll Task Force (Agent Orange)

Q: If found, how will this affect operations on Camp Carroll?

A: I won't speculate on that until we determine if there is contamination, and its magnitude.

Q: If substantiated, how will this affect the ROK-U.S. Alliance?

A: I'm confident we can resolve this issue to everyone's satisfaction. The ROK-U.S. Alliance has faced many challenges in the past and we will get through this one together.

Q: Was the burying of the chemicals (that are suspected to be defoliant "Agent Orange") in 1978 carried out by an order from US Government or a Military Superior? Or was it unofficially buried with disregard to the Chain of Command? How will the US Government or the USFK take responsibility on this matter?

A: The allegation into the Agent Orange burial is still under investigation. While we are definitely making progress at Camp Carroll, we still have much to do. We ask both Koreans and Americans to have patience while we continue our joint assessment. We will share all existing data and include ROK officials and environmental experts' participation in future studies and testing on Camp Carroll as part of our joint assessment. We are committed to being open and honest with a full accounting on environmental issues to the Korean people and our service members.

Q: If you find that "Agent Orange," was deliberately buried at Camp Carroll who is to take responsibility for this action? Will those responsible for this environmental crime be punished?

A: I won't speculate on that at this time. We are considering all the facts transparently to determine the accuracy of the Soldiers' claims, and we are sharing all findings with our ROK counterparts through the SOFA Environmental Subcommittee.

Q: If in the event that the chemicals turned out to be "Agent Orange," I demand an official reply concerning the time of possession, the amount of possession, and the use behind it.

A: Our analysis has been and will continue to be deliberate, thorough and transparent. We want to assure ourselves and the Americans and Koreans on and around Camp Carroll that we are taking the right steps to safeguard their health and safety. We continue to work closely with our ROK counterparts as we continue our joint assessment. Our number one priority remains ensuring the continued health and safety of our soldiers, families, civilian workforce and Korean neighbors.

Q: If underground water channels and soils were to be contaminated because the burying of "Agent Orange," will the US take responsibility for damages to the environment and the people?

A: I won't speculate on that at this time.

Enclosure 1 to Memorandum for Record: PA Ops in Support of Eighth Army Camp Carroll Task Force (Agent Orange)

Q: If it is to be found that "Agent Orange" really was buried, the fact that the potential harms "Agent Orange" brought to the human body were not confirmed in the 1992 US engineer corps' report raises suspicion as the concealment of the 1978 burial of said chemical, "Agent Orange." What is the 8th Army's standpoint on this matter?

A: I won't speculate on that at this time.

Q: How will the US Government react in terms of situation and plans, if there is a follow-up testimony of Steve House concerning another burial of "Agent Orange?" Are there plans to compensate and de-pollute areas in the event of subterranean water canal and soil pollutions? If so, how will the monetary compensation and de-pollution expenditures be handled?

A: The allegation into the Agent Orange burial is still under investigation and I won't speculate on that at this time.

POCs / SME Resources:

❖ The POC for this PA Plan is:

LTC [REDACTED] ^{b6} 8th Army PAO, [REDACTED] b6
[REDACTED] ^{b6} @korea.army.mil.

Allegations of Agent Orange on Camp Carroll **8A PUBLIC AFFAIRS PLAN**

Updated: 7 Sep 2011

Purpose:

To provide public affairs guidance to commanders and subordinate public affairs offices on how to engage host nation news media and affected communities when discussing environmental issues to ensure the 8th Army themes and messages are synchronized and coherently presented to the Korean public. Our primary message is to convey and demonstrate to the Korean public that we are concerned about the health and safety of the people that live and work in and around Camp Carroll, and are taking necessary steps to remedy the current environmental concerns.

Background:

On 13 MAY 2011 CBS-affiliate KPHO out of Phoenix ran a story claiming that approx. 250 drums of Agent Orange were buried in the vicinity of the helipad on Camp Carroll. The report cited the testimony of three former Soldiers who said they had buried the drums in a ditch the length of a city block in 1978. The Soldiers now claim to exhibit symptoms of Agent Orange exposure.

Korean media picked up the story about a week later, and it rapidly gained national prominence.

8th Army was designated the lead organization in investigative efforts, and the 8th Army commander and staff began a comprehensive investigation immediately.

Initial research indicated that there were barrels buried on Camp Carroll, but that they were probably exhumed 1-2 years later. **No evidence of Agent Orange has been found to date.**

The 8th Army has conducted a comprehensive research of records, interview witnesses, conduct soil and water sampling, including Ground Penetrating Radar to pinpoint the alleged dumping sites.

Korean media has dug deep into the internet to uncover additional claims at other installations that the ROK government is checking into. 8th Army's focus remains on Camp Carroll, as it is a potential threat to the health and safety of the residents on and around that installation.

PA Posture:

PA Posture: Active for both command information and public information. The primary audience is the Korean public, Korean environmental groups and Korean government at the local and national levels.

Key Themes/Talking Points:

THEMES

- ROK-US Alliance is working together closely to assess the allegations that Agent Orange was buried on Camp Carroll in order to ensure the health and safety of both US and Korean citizens.
- The US regularly assesses the air and water quality on all of its installations, and its current findings are that Camp Carroll is a safe environment for the ROK and US personnel.
- The health and safety of the US and ROK citizens is of paramount importance.
- We share the concerns of the Korean people.
- The U.S. Army takes any possibility of health or environmental hazards very seriously.
- We ask for patience while we conduct this investigation.
- Our analysis will be deliberate, thorough and transparent.
- We are cooperating fully with the ROK government.

TALKING POINTS

- We take these allegations very seriously and share the concerns of the Korean people about the potential for contamination.
- We will consider all the facts transparently to verify or refute the authenticity of the accusations. We are sharing all pertinent findings with our ROK counterparts through the Environmental Subcommittee of the US-ROK SOFA Joint Committee.
- Our investigation into the allegations at Camp Carroll is progressing, but we still have much to do. We ask both Koreans and Americans to have patience while we continue our joint investigation.

Enclosure 2 to Memorandum for Record: PA Ops in Support of Eighth Army Camp Carroll Task Force (Agent Orange)

- Our analysis has been and will continue to be deliberate, thorough and transparent. We want to assure ourselves and the Americans and Koreans on and around Camp Carroll that we are taking the right steps to safeguard their health and safety
- In the spirit of being a good neighbor, we have taken immediate action to investigate any health or environmental issues and will respond appropriately to the situation.
- We regret any concern this incident has caused our Korean neighbors. We truly value your friendship, and are committed to cooperating fully with the Korean government during this investigation. We owe it to you to ensure our analysis is deliberate, thorough and transparent.
- We will share pertinent existing data and include the participation of appropriate ROK personnel in future studies and testing on Camp Carroll as part of our joint assessment.
- We are committed to being open and honest with an accurate accounting on environmental issues to the Korean people, our service members.
- We continue to work closely with our ROK counterparts as we continue our joint assessment. Our number one priority remains ensuring the continued health and safety of our Soldiers, families, civilian workforce and Korean neighbors.
- We work to shape our environmental compliance programs by partnering with Korean government.

Updated (15 July)

- To date, we've found no evidence of Agent Orange on Camp Carroll neither through our testing in and around Camp Carroll, nor through our interviews with former U.S. Soldiers and commanders, as well as with Korean civilians who had worked at Camp Carroll .
- We aren't taking shortcuts because these claims are very serious.
- We are investigating these claims side-by-side with our ROK allies.
- Investigation is based on the current scientific practices (latest technology)
- Our investigation is deliberate, thorough and transparent.

UPDATED 7 Sep 2011

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Theme "Thorough, Transparent, and Scientific Investigation"

Messages:

- The JIT conducted a comprehensive, scientific investigation which included geophysical, water, soil sampling, and records review.
- The JIT found no evidence to support the allegation that Agent Orange was ever stored at or buried on CP Carroll.
- There is no health risk to the Soldiers, Civilians, Family Members, or Korean employees on CP Carroll, based on the scientific evidence, associated with the alleged burial of Agent Orange.
- ROK-US Alliance worked together closely and transparently to assess the allegations that Agent Orange was buried on Camp Carroll in order to ensure the health and safety of both US and Korean citizens.
- The health and safety of the US and ROK citizens is of paramount importance.
- USFK will continue to emphasize its environmental stewardship responsibilities

ENVIRONMENTAL SUBCOMMITTEE TALKING POINTS (background)

*****Discussion on the activities associated with the SOFA Environmental Subcommittee CANNOT go beyond the agreed upon talking points below*****

- The SOFA Environmental Subcommittee convened a meeting at Yongsan Garrison on 26 MAY 2011.
- The safety of both U.S. and ROK Citizens is the subcommittee's highest priority.
- The U.S. provided the ROK representatives with two documents outlining past testing on Camp Carroll as previously promised by LTG Johnson.
- The Subcommittee agreed to conduct a joint investigation to verify Mr. House's Agent Orange claims and to consult on the findings to determine if further actions are required.
- Initial ground water sampling in the vicinity of Camp Carroll is expected to start tomorrow (27 MAY). Additional testing on Camp Carroll will begin next week.
- Both sides agreed to consult on all testing plans.

Sensitive Topics:

- Questions and discussion as they relate to the health effects caused by Agent Orange should be avoided. There is an ongoing class action lawsuit brought

Enclosure 2 to Memorandum for Record: PA Ops in Support of Eighth Army Camp
Carroll Task Force (Agent Orange)

by the Korean citizen affected by Agent Orange against the manufacture of
the herbicide.

If asked about health effects do not speculate and refer to the reporter to
appropriate medical professionals.

- Questions on allegations of dumping or burial of hazardous substances on
other installations should be avoided if possible. Indicate that our focus is on
Camp Carroll and bridge back to key messages.

Enclosure 2 to Memorandum for Record: PA Ops in Support of Eighth Army Camp Carroll Task Force (Agent Orange)

Audiences/Objectives and Effects/Themes

Audience	Objective / Effect	Key Themes supporting objective
Korean General Public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - View assessment as bi-lateral, thorough and trustworthy - View U.S. as concerned about the health and safety of the ROK populace - Understand that we are working jointly and transparently 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We share the concerns of the Korean people. • The U.S. Army takes any possibility of health or environmental hazards very seriously. • We ask for patience while we conduct this investigation. • Our analysis will be deliberate, thorough and transparent. • We are cooperating fully with the ROK government.
Citizens of Chilgok	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Understand that we share concerns - View U.S. as concerned about the health and safety of the ROK populace - Understand that the investigation may be lengthy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We share the concerns of the Korean people. • The U.S. Army takes any possibility of health or environmental hazards very seriously. • We ask for patience while we conduct this investigation. • Our analysis will be deliberate, thorough and transparent. • We are cooperating fully with the ROK government.
Korean Environmental Groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Focused on Agent Orange allegation and assessment, not on a wider array of potential environmental issues - View assessment as bi-lateral, thorough and trustworthy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The U.S. Army takes any possibility of health or environmental hazards very seriously. • We ask for patience while we conduct this investigation. • Our analysis will be deliberate, thorough and transparent. • We are cooperating fully with the ROK government.
Korean Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - View U.S. as transparent and concerned about the issue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ROK-U.S. Alliance will remain strong

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Does not believe that they must blame the U.S. 	
U.S. Public	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Understand our concern for the health and safety of Soldiers and families in Korea 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The U.S. Army takes any possibility of health or environmental hazards very seriously. • Our analysis will be deliberate, thorough and transparent.
DoD Community (Area IV)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Know our concern for the health and safety of Soldiers, families and workforce in Korea is our top priority - Understand that the investigation may be a lengthy process - Know that drinking water is tested and safe 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The U.S. Army takes any possibility of health or environmental hazards very seriously. • We ask for patience while we conduct this investigation. • Our analysis will be deliberate, thorough and transparent.

Proposed PA Activities:

Event	Date	Primary Source	Desired Effect
Battle Rhythm			
Media Content Analysis	Daily	External Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide PA assessment of media environment - Ensure leadership is aware and informed on current media environment

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			-
Media Engagements			
MND Press Briefings	Weekly (every Thursday?) and when key events occur	BG Fox	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Keep Korean public abreast of current and relevant information - Demonstrate 8th Army sincerity to conduct a transparent investigation/joint assessment
MBC Morning Talk Show	Completed 26 MAY	LTG Johnson	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Communicate 8th Army key talking points during morning weekday commute to reach key audiences during peak listening hours - Demonstrate 8th Army sincerity to conduct a transparent investigation/joint assessment
Press Releases	As needed	Korean Media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Demonstrate 8th Army sincerity to conduct a transparent investigation/joint assessment - Produce only when there is new information to be provided
SOFA Environmental Subcommittee Document Exchange	26 MAY	LTG Johnson	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Keep Korean public abreast of current and relevant information - Demonstrate 8th Army sincerity to conduct a transparent investigation/joint assessment
Community Engagements			
Camp Carroll KAC	TBD		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Demonstrate 8th Army sincerity to conduct a transparent investigation/joint assessment

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Town Hall Meeting - D	Completed 8 July 11	COL Birchmeier	- Demonstrate 8 th Army sincerity to conduct a transparent investigation/joint assessment -
Green Korea	Represented at Town Hall		- Demonstrate 8 th Army sincerity to conduct a transparent investigation/joint assessment -
Local Friendship Groups	TBD		- Demonstrate 8 th Army sincerity to conduct a transparent investigation/joint assessment -
Social Media			
Twitter	Daily	Updates provided by all levels on key leader engagements and significant updates	- Provide updates on where and what LG Johnson and BG Fox are doing as it relates to the investigation/joint assessment - Demonstrate 8 th Army sincerity to conduct a transparent investigation/joint assessment
Facebook	Daily	Area IV discussion board	- Provide a forum for discussion, guided by PAO - Demonstrate 8 th Army sincerity to conduct a transparent investigation/joint assessment
Flickr	Per Key Event	Internet	- Provide imagery of investigative efforts and key events

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Enclosure 2 to Memorandum for Record: PA Ops in Support of Eighth Army Camp Carroll Task Force (Agent Orange)

Blog Engagements	Daily	Internet	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Provide a forum for discussion, guided by PAO- Demonstrate 8th Army sincerity to conduct a transparent investigation/joint assessment
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Questions and Answers:

INVESTIGATION

Q: What steps are you taking to investigate these claims?

A: We conducted a detailed research of historical documents with environmental and logistical experts, reviews of past testing, as well as interviews with personnel that were on the site at the time. We will use these results in determining necessary water and soil sampling, and other scientific means to try to confirm or deny the alleged burial.

Q: If you find Agent Orange, will you clean it up?

A2: Yes. The U.S. Army takes any possibility of health or environmental hazards very seriously.

Q: Who was responsible for dumping Agent Orange? Will they be punished?

A: We are still investigating the allegations into the burial of Agent Orange at Camp Carroll in 1978. The results of our investigation will determine what future action may be taken.

Q: Will the investigation team be joint? Will local government be involved?

A: We continue to work closely with our ROK counterparts as we continue our joint assessment. Our number one priority remains ensuring the continued health and safety of our Soldiers, families, civilian workforce and Korean neighbors. In addition, we are sharing all findings with our ROK counterparts through the Environmental Subcommittee of the US-ROK SOFA Joint Committee. We will share all pertinent existing data and include appropriate ROK personnel in future studies and testing on Camp Carroll as part of our joint assessment.

Q: Will full disclosure of all results be made available to the Korean public?

A: Absolutely. We will share pertinent findings with our ROK counterparts through the Environmental Subcommittee of the US-ROK SOFA Joint Committee. We regret any concern this incident has caused our Korean neighbors. We truly value your friendship, and will cooperate fully with the Korean government during this investigation. We owe it to you to ensure our analysis is deliberate, thorough and transparent.

Q: How is the review of your military records progressing?

A: Our review of our records and reports is almost complete, but we continue to explore additional leads.

Q: Are you planning to dig at the helipad on Camp Carroll?

Enclosure 2 to Memorandum for Record: PA Ops in Support of Eighth Army Camp Carroll Task Force (Agent Orange)

A: We have conducted a comprehensive geophysical survey of the Area, to include the location to which Mr. House pointed to during his recent visit. We will continue our records review and, interview witnesses to ensure we have the right site and then we will work with our environmental experts to determine what type of testing or follow up actions are needed. Our analysis will be thorough and transparent, and conducted in cooperation with the ROK government.

Q: Have you gotten any results from your water tests?

A: We are reviewing past tests and will do more if necessary to ensure the safety of personnel in and around the facility. Analysis will be done jointly with ROK government experts and officials. As new information comes out we will share it with the ROK government.

Q: Why did we conduct the tests? Was it because we knew that something was there?

A: The 1992 study was conducted to develop a plan for the setting of the groundwater monitoring wells and soil borings that will be installed during the upcoming Environmental Baseline Survey. Based on the 1992 study, the 2004 site investigation (SI) was conducted to investigate possible soil and ground water contamination associated with a former hazardous waste drum storage area (Area 41) and a temporary landfill (Area D). The reason why the SI was conducted in 2004 was Compliance Cleanup (CC) program in the Army was stood up in 2003. Funds request for the project was submitted in 2003 and the project was funded in 2004 for execution.

Q: Were they only conducted at Camp Carroll or were they conducted at other locations as well?

A: They were conducted at other identified contaminated sites. CC program in the Army was stood up in 2003. Possible contaminated sites at all Army installations were identified in 2003. Funds were provided for execution in 2004.

Q: How long will it take to complete your investigation?

A: I can't put a timeline on the joint assessment, but we are working to complete the joint assessment as quickly as is possible. The process will be deliberate and thorough, and we will conduct joint analysis of the results of testing with ROK experts and officials.

Q: Are environmental assessments conducted annually on bases in Korea? Do you share those with the ROK Environmental Ministry?

A: If a site is identified as a possible contaminated site, an environmental assessment is conducted. Once an environmental assessment is done, another environmental assessment won't be conducted for the same site. We haven't shared those info with MOE, unless requested from Environmental Subcommittee.

Q: Where did you dispose of the contaminated soil after it was taken from Camp Carroll?

Enclosure 2 to Memorandum for Record: PA Ops in Support of Eighth Army Camp Carroll Task Force (Agent Orange)

A: We are still investigating this. We are committed to a thorough investigation and ask for patience while we complete it.

CAMP CARROLL

Q: A document released on May 23 said that the US Corps of Engineers study report from 1992 regarding the burying of a 'special material' was discovered. When was this study conducted? Were these studies conducted regularly? Or was the investigation postponed from 1978 to 1992 due to a special reason?

A: The study was conducted in November 1991, and the final draft copy was provided in January 1992. No, it was one time study. The 1992 study was conducted to develop a plan for the siting of the groundwater monitoring wells and soil borings that will be installed during the upcoming Environmental Baseline Survey. The 1992 study is not related to 1978 incident.

Q: If it was a regularly submitted study report, why are there no reports after 1978 and before 1992 created or reviewed? Or after being mentioned, was the issue avoided because it was deemed to be too sensitive?

A: It was not a regularly submitted study report. The 1978 incident was not concerned until the Army CC program started in 2003.

Q: It was reported that 40 to 50 tons of soil were moved from Camp Carroll to nearby areas from 1979 to 1980. How and where were these soils moved?

A: We don't know yet where it was taken. That is a critical part of our investigation.

Q: Has there been an increase in symptoms associated with Agent Orange in the communities adjacent to the post? On Camp Carroll?

A: There is no evidence of exposure to Agent Orange to those that work and live on Camp Carroll. The answer to the question on the surrounding communities can be best answered by local health officials.

Q: What will the U.S. do about any ground water contamination found?

A: The U.S. Army takes any possibility of health or environmental hazards very seriously. If Agent Orange is found, we will take appropriate measures to ensure health risks are removed.

Q: If found, how will this affect operations on Camp Carroll?

A: I won't speculate on that until we determine if there is contamination, and its magnitude.

Q: How many people are on Camp Carroll?

A: The total workforce, Koreans and Americans, is approx. 3,800. Nine hundred Soldiers live on Camp Carroll. More reside off-post with their families.

Enclosure 2 to Memorandum for Record: PA Ops in Support of Eighth Army Camp Carroll Task Force (Agent Orange)

Q: Where does Camp Carroll get its drinking water?

A: From on-post wells (ground water). Testing is done periodically and no traces of dioxine have been found.

AGENT ORANGE/DIOXIN

Q: Where was Agent Orange used in Korea?

A: Agent Orange was used around the DMZ in 1968 by the Republic of Korea military [no documentation of US Forces ever using AO] in order to remove the dense vegetation that was providing potential cover for North Korean infiltration or raiding parties.

Q: Why was Agent Orange used in Korea?

A: It was used by ROK forces as a defoliant on particular areas of the DMZ in order to remove the dense vegetation that was providing potential cover for North Korean infiltration or raiding parties.

Q: Have there been other claims of Agent Orange being improperly disposed of in Korea?

A: Not to my knowledge.

Q: What are the symptoms of Agent Orange exposure?

A: Exposure to Agent Orange can cause a wide range of symptoms. That question would be better answered by a medical professional.

Q: How is Agent Orange properly disposed of?

A: It is removed to a remote site and destroyed.

Q: Is Agent Orange still used or stored in Korea?

A: No.

Q: What does the ROKG consider safe levels of dioxin?

A: The answer to the question can be best answered by ROKG officials.

Q: Has it changed over the years? Was it safe then and not now?

A: The answer to the question can be best answered by ROKG officials.

Q: What does the US consider safe in the US?

A: Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for TCDD in drinking water is 30 ppt. There is no regulated level for soil.

Q: Did the U.S. consult with the ROK government before bringing Agent Orange to Korea?

A: Agent Orange was brought into Korea by agreement of both governments in 1967.

SOFA

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Q: Incidents like this highlight the need to amend the SOFA. Can you comment?

A: This is not about the SOFA; it is about the health and safety of the Koreans and Americans living and working on and around Camp Carroll.

Q: There are assertions that that the SOFA must be reformed to guarantee the lives and safety of the Korean people with the "Agent Orange" burying incident. What is the U.S. Army's standpoint on this?

A: We believe that the current SOFA provides an agreed process for our two nations to address allegations of environmental issues. If anything, our coordination is, in a small factor, a testament to the success of current agreements.

CONTAMINATION, COMPENSATION, PUNISHMENT

Q: What will the U.S. do about any ground water contamination found?

A: If Agent Orange is found, we will take appropriate measures to ensure health risks are removed.

Q: Could this affect the food being grown in the area?

A: Yes. If found, the chemicals could affect agricultural products through the ground water. We can assure you that if any substances of concern are found, we will dispose of them properly.

Q: What compensation will be given to Koreans affected by Agent Orange exposure?

A: I won't speculate on that at this time.

Q: Will compensation be paid to the ROK government?

A12: I won't speculate on that at this time.

Q: If found, how will this affect operations on Camp Carroll?

A: I won't speculate on that until we determine if there is contamination, and its magnitude.

Q: If substantiated, how will this affect the ROK-U.S. Alliance?

A: I'm confident we can resolve this issue to everyone's satisfaction. The ROK-U.S. Alliance has faced many challenges in the past and we will get through this one together.

Q: Was the burying of the chemicals (that are suspected to be defoliant "Agent Orange") in 1978 carried out by an order from US Government or a Military Superior? Or was it unofficially buried with disregard to the Chain

of Command? How will the US Government or the USFK take responsibility on this matter?

A: The allegation into the Agent Orange burial is still under investigation. While we are definitely making progress at Camp Carroll, we still have much to do. We ask both Koreans and Americans to have patience while we continue our joint assessment. We will share all existing data and include ROK officials and environmental experts' participation in future studies and testing on Camp Carroll as part of our joint assessment. We are committed to being open and honest with a full accounting on environmental issues to the Korean people and our service members.

Q: If you find that "Agent Orange," was deliberately buried at Camp Carroll who is to take responsibility for this action? Will those responsible for this environmental crime be punished?

A: I won't speculate on that at this time. We are considering all the facts transparently to determine the accuracy of the Soldiers' claims, and we are sharing all findings with our ROK counterparts through the SOFA Environmental Subcommittee.

Q: If in the event that the chemicals turned out to be "Agent Orange," I demand an official reply concerning the time of possession, the amount of possession, and the use behind it.

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Q: If underground water channels and soils were to be contaminated because the burying of "Agent Orange," will the US take responsibility for damages to the environment and the people?

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Q: If it is to be found that "Agent Orange" really was buried, the fact that the potential harms "Agent Orange" brought to the human body were not confirmed in the 1992 US engineer corps' report raises suspicion as the concealment of the 1978 burial of said chemical, "Agent Orange." What is the 8th Army's standpoint on this matter?

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Q: How will the US Government react in terms of situation and plans, if there is a follow-up testimony of Steve House concerning another burial of "Agent Orange?" Are there plans to compensate and de-pollute areas in the event of subterranean water canal and soil pollutions? If so, how will the monetary compensation and de-pollution expenditures be handled?

Enclosure 2 to Memorandum for Record: PA Ops in Support of Eighth Army Camp
Carroll Task Force (Agent Orange)

A: The allegation into the Agent Orange burial is still under investigation and I
won't speculate on that at this time.

POCs / SME Resources:

❖ The POC for this PA Plan is:

ble
[redacted] *ble* 8th Army PAO, [redacted] *ble*
[redacted] *ble* @korea.army.mil



8A Closure Strategy

“Closure of the Camp Carroll Task Force”

Purpose: To provide an overarching Joint Investigation Team strategy to officially close the Camp Carroll Agent Orange Task Force and address all future environmental concerns or issues presented by the Republic of Korea through the ROK/US Environmental Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) Environmental Subcommittee. Our primary message is to convey and demonstrate to the Korean public that we are concerned about the health and safety of the people that live and work in and around Camp Carroll, and through an exhaustive, thorough investigation, no evidence of Agent Orange was detected on Camp Carroll.

Background: On 13 MAY 2011 CBS-affiliate KPHO out of Phoenix ran a story claiming that approx. 250 drums of Agent Orange were buried in the vicinity of the helipad on Camp Carroll. The report cited the testimony of three former Soldiers who said they had buried the drums in a ditch the length of a city block in 1978. The Soldiers now claim to exhibit symptoms of Agent Orange exposure.

Korean media picked up the story about a week later, and it rapidly gained national prominence.

8th Army was designated the lead organization in investigative efforts, and the 8th Army commander and staff began a comprehensive investigation immediately.

Initial research indicated that there were barrels buried on Camp Carroll, but that they were probably exhumed 1-2 years later. **No evidence of Agent Orange has been found to date.**

The 8th Army has conducted a comprehensive research of records, interview witnesses, conduct soil and water sampling, including Ground Penetrating Radar to pinpoint the alleged dumping sites.

Korean media has dug deep into the internet to uncover additional claims at other installations that the ROK government is checking into. **8th Army's focus remains on Camp Carroll**, as it is a potential threat to the health and safety of the residents on and around that installation.

Republic of Korea Position: The official position of the ROKG to close out the Joint Investigation is as follows:

- Provide a final report around the beginning of November
 - 2010 Environmental Report (BEQ Hill, Area D, and the Landfarm)
 - Investigation LOO Personal interviews
 - Herbicide usage report from the 1970s/80s (our oldest version is dated 1996)
- Soil sampling in Area 41

The ROK feels since a trace amount from one component of Agent Orange was detected in a ground water sample in Area 41, this necessitates further testing to rule out any possibility of Agent Orange was present at Camp Carroll and any health risk to off-post residents. The trace amount of the chemical 2,4,5-T was 56 times below the World Health Organizations limit for human consumption and poses no threat to human health.

Closure Strategy: Full transparency is critical in conveying to the Korean people the level of commitment of the Joint Investigation Team undertook to disprove these serious allegations by Mr. House. In conjunction with the press event, the 8A PA team will engage with influential US and Korea bloggers, use Social Media, and command information means to quickly publish the results of the investigation.

Closure of the Joint Investigation Team (Camp Carroll Task Force) will be conducted in five phases:

- Phase 1: Provide all request documentation to the Joint Investigation Team for review.
- Phase 2: Joint Investigation Team scientific group conducts a final technical discussion.
- Phase 3: The Investigative LOO conducts a brief to the Joint Investigation Team to layout the narrative that Mr. House and other (Mr. [REDACTED] Mr. [REDACTED] etc) are mistaken on their allegations and discuss the disposition of the excavated material from 1979/80.
- Phase 4: Conduct a final press conference led by Dr. [REDACTED] and COL Birchmeier.
- Phase 5: Senior leader Town Hall meeting with the residents of Chilgok County.

Public Affairs Posture: Active

Themes:

- No Evidence of Agent Orange
- Thorough, Transparent, and Scientific Investigation

Messages:

- The JIT conducted an comprehensive, scientific investigation which included geophysical, water, soil sampling, and records review.
- No component or by products of agent orange were found on CP Carroll
- The JIT found no evidence to support the allegation that Agent Orange was ever stored at or buried on CP Carroll.
- There is no health risk to the Soldiers, civilians, family members, or Korean employees on CP Carroll or in the surrounding community, based on the scientific evidence, associated with the alleged burial of Agent Orange.
- ROK-US Alliance worked together closely and transparently to assess the allegations that Agent Orange was buried on Camp Carroll in order to ensure the health and safety of both US and Korean citizens.
- The health and safety of the US and ROK citizens is of paramount importance.
- USFK will continue to emphasize its environmental stewardship responsibilities

Questions and Answers

Q: *What are the results of the soil sampling?*

A: After a thorough scientific evaluation by both Republic of Korea and US laboratories of 83 core (soil) samples around the Helipad and Area D no components of Agent Orange were detected. The Joint Investigation Team concludes, based on all scientific data, that Agent Orange was never located at Camp Carroll.

Q: *Will you conduct soil samples in Area 41?*

A: Recent groundwater testing of five monitoring wells located in Area 41 did not detect any evidence of the usage or burial of Agent Orange. Korean sampling has, however, detected 0.161 $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$ of the chemical component 2,4,5-T in one location. While 2,4,5-T is a chemical composition commonly used in herbicides throughout Korea, it is also found in Agent Orange. The detected level of 2,4,5-T is more than 50 times below the World Health Organization drinking water safety threshold guideline. A measurement below 9 μg per liter is considered safe for humans. This level, therefore, poses no impact to human health. The U.S. sampling, taken in conjunction with the Korean sampling, did not detect the compound. To ensure the accuracy of the tests, a secondary groundwater test was conducted at this location in order to verify the results of the first groundwater survey. For this second groundwater test neither the ROK or US laboratories found any trace of 2,4,5-T.

Q: *Why aren't you digging at the location indicated by Mr. House in July?*

A: During Mr. Steve House's visit to Camp Carroll July 27, he identified a slope at the southern edge of the helipad as the location of the alleged burial of Agent Orange. A geophysical survey of this area did not detect any signs of buried drums, and nothing unusual was found during the soil coring at seven locations. Thus far, no indications of drums were detected in the on-post geophysical survey and soil coring at 83 locations. Based on the latest scientific data and a thorough document investigation, the Joint Investigation Team determined any additional excavation is unwarranted.

Q: *Why don't you believe Mr. House and Mr. [REDACTED]* b6

A: We have taken both accusations very seriously which is why we have expended considerable time, effort, and money (over \$4M to date) to conduct a thorough and transparent investigation to ensure the health and safety of those in around Cp Carroll. To date, the investigation has found no evidence of Agent Orange in and around Cp Carroll. In the course of the investigation, and during an exhaustive documents review, over 171 personal interviews, the preponderance of evidence indicates Mr. House and others are mistaken in their allegations. Our experts conducting the document review determined the only shipment of Agent Orange was in 1968 where 380 drums were shipped from Vietnam to the Port of Incheon and moved to the DMZ where the First ROK Army signed and used as part of a defoliant operation to thwart North Korean infiltration into the South. Additionally, there is no documentation of US Forces ever using or spraying Agent Orange in the Republic of Korea.

Q: *How much has the US Government spend on this investigation?*

A: The U.S. military has conducted a very thorough, comprehensive investigation in consultation with our Republic of Korea allies on the Joint Investigation Team. In support of the Eighth Army commander's intent to conduct a health assessment for the entire Camp Carroll community, the U.S. military spent nearly \$4 million on soil and

water sample testing on post. The Republic of Korea government conducted its own soil and water testing off post and we cannot attest to how much they spent.

Q: What was the makeup of the investigation team? Was this only a US investigation?

A: The team consists of US and ROK scientists, U.S. military officials, local and national government officials, and non-governmental organizations. The goal of the team is transparency and thoroughness of the investigation.

Q: Will full disclosure of all results be made available to the Korean public?

A: Absolutely. The US Military provided our ROK counterparts all the information they requested and the team has remained fully transparent and committed to the investigation. We regret any concern this incident has caused our Korean neighbors. We truly value your friendship which is why we cooperated fully with the Korean government during this investigation. We owe it to the Korean public to ensure our analysis is deliberate, thorough and transparent.

Q: Did you dig at or near the helipad on Camp Carroll?

A: The Joint Investigation Team conducted Ground Penetrating Radar, Electrical Resistivity and Magnetic surveys on land farm, Area D and the remaining helipad area in Camp Carroll. Soil was cored until the drilling equipment reached the bedrock, and up to four different depths of soil samples were obtained from each borehole. Soil sampling included the area identified by Mr House on 27 July. The results showed no presence of any components of Agent Orange or any risk to human health.

Q: Have you gotten any results from your water tests?

A: Groundwater testing of five monitoring wells located in Area 41 did not detect any evidence that is related to the usage or burial of Agent Orange. Korean sampling detected 0.161 µg/L of 2,4,5-T in one location. It is more than 50 times below the World Health Organization drinking water guidelines (9 µg/L). This level poses no impact to human health. The U.S. sampling did not detect the compound.

A secondary groundwater survey was conducted and neither the ROK or US laboratories found any trace of 2,4,5-T.

Additional groundwater testing was conducted for six off-post monitoring wells around the border of Camp Carroll and 10 off-post supply wells in the vicinity of the installation. A very small amount of 2,4-D, 2,4,5-T was detected in one well. Due to extremely low detection level, the well was retested. The re-testing did not detect 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T. This lack of detection during the retest indicates no impact to human health.

Q: Why did we conduct the previous tests? Was it because we knew that something was there?

A: The 1992 study was conducted to develop a plan for the setting of the groundwater monitoring wells and soil borings that will be installed during the upcoming Environmental Baseline Survey. Based on the 1992 study, the 2004 site investigation (SI) was conducted to investigate possible soil and ground water contamination associated with a former hazardous waste drum storage area (Area 41) and a temporary landfill (Area D). The reason why the SI was conducted in 2004 was Compliance

Cleanup (CC) program in the Army was stood up in 2003. Funds request for the project was submitted in 2003 and the project was funded in 2004 for execution.

Q: Were they only conducted at Camp Carroll or were they conducted at other locations as well?

A: They were conducted at other identified contaminated sites. CC program in the Army was stood up in 2003. Possible contaminated sites at all Army installations were identified in 2003. Funds were provided for execution in 2004.

Q: How long will it take to complete your investigation?

A: The investigation took longer than we anticipated, but this allowed the Joint Investigation Team to conduct the more thorough, comprehensive investigation possible to ensure the health and safety of those who live and work on Camp Carroll. Additionally, our concern for our Korean neighbors was paramount to confirm that Agent Orange was never present on Camp Carroll and show our commitment to being good neighbors and good stewards of the environment.

Q: Are environmental assessments conducted annually on bases in Korea? Do you share those with the ROK Environmental Ministry?

A: If a site is identified as a possible contaminated site, an environmental assessment is conducted. Once an environmental assessment is done, another environmental assessment won't be conducted for the same site. We haven't shared this information previously with MOE, unless requested from Environmental Subcommittee.

Q: A document released earlier this summer said that the US Corps of Engineers study from 1992 regarding the burying of a 'special material' was discovered. When was this study conducted? Were these studies conducted regularly? Or was the investigation postponed from 1978 to 1992 due to a special reason?

A: The study was conducted in November 1991, and the final draft copy was provided in January 1992. No, it was one time study. The 1992 study was conducted to develop a plan for the setting of the groundwater monitoring wells and soil borings that will be installed during the upcoming Environmental Baseline Survey. The 1992 study is not related to 1978 incident.

Q: If it was a regularly submitted study report, why are there no reports after 1978 and before 1992 created or reviewed? Or after being mentioned, was the issue avoided because it was deemed to be too sensitive?

A: It was not a regularly submitted study report. The 1978 incident was not concerned until the Army CC program started in 2003.

Q: What will the U.S. do about any ground water contamination found?

A: The U.S. Army takes any possibility of health or environmental hazards very seriously. If Agent Orange is found, we will take appropriate measures to ensure health risks are removed.

Q: How many people are on Camp Carroll?

A: The total workforce, Koreans and Americans, is approx. 3,800. Nine hundred Soldiers live on Camp Carroll. More reside off-post with their families.

Q: Where does Camp Carroll get its drinking water?

A: From on-post wells (ground water). Testing is done periodically and no confirmed traces of dioxin have been found.

Q: *Where was Agent Orange used in Korea?*

A: Our records indicate the only use of Agent Orange in Korea as was in the DMZ in 1968 by the Republic of Korea military [no documentation of US Forces ever using AO] in order to remove the dense vegetation that was providing potential cover for North Korean infiltration or raiding parties. The documents show the material entered the Port of Incheon and was moved north to the DMZ and signed over to the First Republic of Korea Army. The report also states all of the Agent Orange herbicide was expended; the containers were properly cleaned, sealed and disposed appropriately.

Q: *Why was Agent Orange used in Korea?*

A: It was used by ROK forces as a defoliant on particular areas of the DMZ in order to remove the dense vegetation that was providing potential cover for North Korean infiltration or raiding parties.

Q: *What are the symptoms of Agent Orange exposure?*

A: Exposure to Agent Orange can cause a wide range of symptoms. That question would be better answered by a medical professional.

Q: *What does the ROKG consider safe levels of dioxin?*

A: The answer to the question can be best answered by ROKG officials.

Q: *Has it changed over the years? Was it safe then and not now?*

A: The answer to the question can be best answered by ROKG officials.

Q: *What does the US consider safe in the US?*

A: Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) for TCDD in drinking water is 30 ppt. There is no regulated level for soil.

Q: *Did the U.S. consult with the ROK government before bringing Agent Orange to Korea?*

A: Agent Orange was brought into Korea by agreement of both governments in 1967.

Q: *There are assertions that that the SOFA must be reformed to guarantee the lives and safety of the Korean people with the "Agent Orange" burying incident. What is the U.S. Army's standpoint on this?*

A: We believe that the current SOFA provides an agreed process for our two nations to address allegations of environmental issues. If anything, this process and cooperation between the members on the Joint Investigation Team are a testament to the success of the current agreement. The Joint ROK and U.S. SOFA Environmental Subcommittee is designed to address issues brought forth by the Korean Government. This is a great example of how the SOFA worked as intended.

Q: *What will the U.S. do about any ground water contamination found?*

A: If Agent Orange is found, we will take appropriate measures to ensure health risks are removed.

Q. *Given the evidence/allegations/speculation of toxic chemicals on Camp Carroll, is the US government or US Forces Korea planning on investigating other US installations for potentially unknown health hazards to the community? If not, given the apparent lack of US documentation of hazardous chemical handling at Camp Carroll, isn't it prudent to do so?*

A. There is no evidence or documentation that other U.S. installations have had toxic chemicals stored or disposed of in a similar manner (buried). Had there been any evidence uncovered, we would have taken pertinent actions to do so.

Q. What are the results of the second groundwater survey results and your reluctance to soil sample in Area 41?

A. A second groundwater test from monitoring wells in area 41 by both the ROK and US did identify any components of Agent Orange (specifically 2,4,5-T). Additionally, based on a comprehensive health assessment, there is no human health hazard. Area 41 is not used for training or a work area and poses no potential health hazards to the Soldiers, workers or the Community.

Q. Being a member of the Joint Investigate Team, why don't you have detailed information on the costs associated with the ROK government investigative efforts and to what extent are you collaborating on collective efforts pertinent to the investigation?

A. To ensure investigative thoroughness and transparency, we used the same samples but each country test the soil and ground water separately. We then collaborate and share information on test results to verify accuracy and discuss issues and concerns. To date the US Government has spent over \$3.5M associated this investigation. For information on ROKG funding, please refer to the ROKG.

Q. Can you speculate or provide scientific details as to the discrepancies in the initial and second ground water samples containing 2, 4 D and 2, 4, 5-T from the one off-post supply well in the vicinity of the Camp Carroll installation?

A. As a precautionary method, we conducted the second test to confirm the validity of the first test. As the detection level was very low in the initial test, we believe it was in error. Testing this ground well water a second time did not indicate any traces of these elements; therefore, we affirm that there is no health hazard to the personnel on or off installation.

Q. What is your position on the discrepancy between six US individuals claiming they either had direct involvement of knowledge of handling and or burying Agent Orange on Camp Carroll and the refuting of those claims through recent scientific testing?

A. Given the extensive investigation and scientific testing thus far, we believe that these individuals were misinformed as to no fault of their own as to the specifics of their involvement in managing or in handling chemicals on Camp Carroll. Additionally, of all the local Korean national's we interviewed who worked with Mr. Brown, none substantiate his claims. All official US documentation is that 380 drums of Agent Orange in 1968 transited through the Port of Incheon at the request of the ROK government and were transported north for use on the DMZ in defoliation operations. At no time were these "only-documented-drums" of Agent Orange in the ROK ever stored on Camp Carroll.

Q. Given the list of pesticides, herbicides, and solvents used on Camp Carroll and other US installations since the early 1970s, can you say definitively that these chemicals pose no health hazard to the workers and civilians in the adjacent communities? If not, how many of those chemicals are now banned by US or Korean standards and what are your plans for investigating and removing them if their past use presents a health hazard today?

A. Short answer, any chemicals found to be of hazard will be addressed through the ROK-US SOFA Environmental Subcommittee process, as appropriate. Recommend a

comprehensive review of the list and documentation of chemicals used to identify what chemicals are no longer safe for use on pests and foliage and match to when they were disbanded on US installations. The issue is this investigation may uncover other potentially less hazardous materials that were mishandled and will portray the US as disrespecting the Korean people and their land.

Q. What assurances can you give that all US installations are following prescribed environmental regulations and practices for the safe management, handling, and storage of hazardous chemicals?

A. LTG Johnson has directed the development of an Environmental Good Neighbor Cooperation Program to make the local and national Korean Community aware of the US Army's Environmental Stewardship efforts, as well as reduce fears due to misinformation.

COL Andrew Mutter, 8th Army PAO, [REDACTED] [REDACTED]@korea.army.mil

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Proposed Opening Statement for Final CCTF Press Conference

COL Joseph Birchmeier
U.S. Forces Korea Engineer

Thank you for attending this press conference.

Right up front, I want you to know that we have found no evidence that Agent Orange was ever buried on Camp Carroll and we have found no health concerns for the Soldiers, civilians, Korean work force, or family members who live and work on Camp Carroll.

In fact, we have found no evidence that Agent Orange was ever on Camp Carroll. We believe Mr. House, and others [should we add Mr. ██████████ or others here?] were mistaken when they stated that they had witnessed the presence of Agent Orange on Camp Carroll.

I can also report that our review of records indicates that the chemicals buried and dug up on Camp Carroll in the late 1970s were taken to the United States and disposed of there.

Since we started this investigation in May, it has been our intent to conduct the most thorough, accurate and transparent investigation possible in the cooperation with our Republic of Korea allies. That is why we formed the Joint Investigation Team and conducted frequent town hall meetings and press conferences here.

Nothing is more important than the safety of our Soldiers, civilians, Korean employees and our neighbors in the surrounding community of Camp Carroll.

Because of the scope of this investigation and the number of individuals and organizations involved, it has taken some time to get these answers ... and I apologize for that ... but it was the only way to answer these questions conclusively.

I thank you for your patience during this investigation.

During this investigation, we have conducted 171 interviews with former American Soldiers and Korean civilian employees who have served on Camp Carroll who we had reason to believe could help us with our investigation. The results of these interviews have been provided to the Ministry of Environment. Additionally, we

contacted 29 different ROK and US government agencies during the conduct of this investigation.

Documents and interviews indicate that Agent Orange was not buried at Camp Carroll ... all of the Agent Orange brought into the Republic of Korea in 1968 was used by the ROK Army inside the Korean Demilitarized Zone that same year.

Despite the fact that we had no records, documentation or reason to believe that Agent Orange was ever brought to Camp Carroll, we decided that for health and safety reasons we must take Mr. House's claim seriously and conduct a joint investigation. The joint investigation team conducted a thorough and scientifically sound investigation into his claims.

In addition to the areas that Mr. House indicated were the locations that he buried Agent Orange, we also investigated the area identified in the previously released 1992 report that described the burial and subsequent excavation of material in Area D in the late 1970s to ensure that no health risk remained.

Korean and American environmental experts first conducted a non-intrusive survey of the areas. The geophysical survey included the use of ground penetrating radar, electrical resistivity and magnetometers.

Based on the results of the geophysical survey, we then conducted water and soil sampling specifically looking for the compounds of Agent Orange and its specific dioxin byproduct.

Samples from six supply wells and 16 monitoring wells on Camp Carroll were taken and analyzed by the Republic of Korea National Institute of Environmental Research and SGS laboratories in the United States.

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Far East District verified the U.S. analytical results.

Results from the on-post groundwater survey indicated that neither compounds nor by-products of Agent Orange were detected in any of the samples.

A total of 135 soil samples were taken from 22 spots off post and five sediment samples were taken from local rivers.

Seoul National University, Pohang University of Science and Technology and Pukyong University analyzed the samples.

We also took soil samples from 83 points in Area D and helipad area on Camp Carroll. The soil was cored until the drilling equipment reached bedrock. Samples were taken from several different depths of soil at each borehole.

All samples were tested by both South Korean and U.S. scientists.

The U.S. government has spent more than three months and approximately \$4 million dollars on this investigation.

And at the end of the investigation: we have determined that no health hazards exist for the people who live and work on Camp Carroll and there is no evidence that Agent Orange was ever buried on Camp Carroll.

While our tests have discovered some other potentially dangerous chemicals, the issues arising from the discovery of these chemicals will be addressed through the ROK-US SOFA Environmental Subcommittee process, as appropriate.

We value our enduring partnership with the people of Chilgok County ... and I'm pleased to report that we have found no evidence of Agent Orange and no threat to human health on Camp Carroll.

Now, I'll take your questions ...

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

2010 Strategic Digest

Voting Assistance Program

USFK Commander's Reading List

Civilian Employment

Morning Call Weekly Welcome Guide 2010

USFK Command Sponsorship Program

Patriot Express

The New Korea Booklet

USFK Sponsorship Survey

Press Releases

USFK PRESS RELEASES

Eng 4

USFK Actively Investigates Claim

Release # 110520-1

Yongsan Garrison, Seoul, Republic of Korea – "I am aware of and concerned with news reports alleging burial of Agent Orange at Camp Carroll. Both Americans and Koreans live and work in and around Camp Carroll, and I share the concerns of the government of the Republic of Korea and the Korean people living near the installation," said Gen. Walter L. Sharp, Commander of United Nations Command, Combined Forces Command and United States Forces Korea. "If any substances of concern are found, we will dispose of them properly."

U.S. Forces Korea take these types of allegations very seriously and have initiated an inquiry to determine whether, in fact, there was ever any Agent Orange stored in, buried on, or in the vicinity of Camp Carroll.

"Lt. Gen. John D. Johnson, commanding general, 8th United States Army, is overseeing a thorough inquiry of these claims, and is coordinating closely with the ROK Ministries of Environment and Defense. This inquiry is collecting all available facts, including contacting the men who made the claims, reviewing historical data with environmental and logistical experts and examining the sites that are identified," said Sharp.

We have aggressively investigating the claims. An on-going review of records has not revealed evidence of the movement or storage of Agent Orange at Camp Carroll, and we are expanding our search to more thoroughly investigate the claims. USFK is also reviewing water samples taken over the past 10 years, and have initiated additional water sampling as a result of the claims.

"USFK will consider all the facts transparently to verify or refute the authenticity of the accusations," said Sharp. "We are sharing all findings with our ROK counterparts through the SOFA Environmental Subcommittee."

"I am confident that under Gen. Johnson's direction, we will quickly determine the facts surrounding the allegations. The findings will determine whether or not further action is warranted," Sharp explained. "We are working jointly with the Ministry of Defense and the Ministry of Environment and making all materials available to them for review. Should any excavation be required, the ministries will be invited to observe."

The U.S. remains a committed partner in the defense of the Republic of Korea. Our responsibilities are clearly defined in our written agreements. Under our Status of Forces Agreement, we take seriously our obligation to conduct military operations in our facilities and areas with "due regard to public safety," including the safety of U.S. and ROK personnel who live and work on our installations, to include Camp Carroll.

QUESTIONS OR COMMENTS?

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SAFETY ADVISORIES

Active advisories have been issued for following Area(s). Click on the advisory to learn more.

Road Conditions: USAG Castle, USAG Mabe, USAG Hovey, USAG Stanley, USAG Casey, USAG Red Cloud, USAG Jackson, USAG Mareth, K-10, CP YAKGOS, USAG Yongsan, USAG Eagle, USAG Humphreys, USAG Long, Suwon AB, USAG Daegu, Camp USAG Daegu, Henry Walker, Taegu AB, Osan AB, Kunsan AB, Chinhae NS, RTE 3, HWY 130, HWY 15, HWY 1: AREA II, HWY 1: AREA II, HWY 55: AREA II, HWY 55: AREA IV, HWY 45

Civil Gatherings: (NEW) Area I, Area II, Area II, Area M, Chinhae, Kunsan AB

LATEST HEADLINES

- Combined Forces Command to Conduct Exercise Foot Eagle 12
- Exercise Key Resolve to start Feb. 27
- United Nations Command (Rear) changes command
- Odams visits American Soldiers in South Korea
- Eighth Army to participate in Yamato Sakure in Japan
- US Forces Korea commander extends curfew

LATEST THURMAN SENDS »

- Hazing, Bullying, and Misreatment
- Initial Reopatement of Curfew (Oct. 08, 2011)
- ukh: Freedom Guardian USG '11 Safety Message
- Command Philosophy and Priorities
- Spice and other Prohibited Substances

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U.S., ROK officials joint assessment continues

By Eighth Army Public Affairs

CAMP CARROLL, South Korea -- Eighth Army Commander Lt. Gen. John D. Johnson conducted a site visit Saturday to Camp Carroll with officials from the ROK Ministry of Defense and Ministry of Environment. The visit was part of the ROK-US joint assessment effort at Camp Carroll to address recent claims that Agent Orange was buried there in the late 1970s.

Accompanying Johnson on the visit were ROK Deputy Chief of International Policy Bureau, National Defense Policy Office Brig. Gen. [REDACTED] and Dr. [REDACTED] of the Republic of Korea Ministry of the Environment. During the visit Johnson and the other senior leaders received briefings on past testing conducted on the installation.

Johnson led the team of senior leaders and technical experts around the installation to view several areas, including a site suspected to be where former Soldiers had allegedly buried barrels of Agent Orange in 1978.

"We've agreed to share all existing data and include ROK officials and environmental experts' participation in future studies and testing on Camp Carroll as part of our joint assessment," said Johnson.

Johnson said that they will conduct a second on-site visit Monday that will include local officials, Korean environmental experts and a representative from the non-governmental organization "Green Kyeongbuk 21." He added that Eighth Army experts will also participate in ROK environmental sampling and testing in areas outside Camp Carroll.

"Our analysis will be deliberate, thorough and transparent. We want to assure ourselves and the Americans and Koreans on and around Camp Carroll that we are taking the right steps to safeguard their health and safety," Johnson added.

미8군 사령관과 한국 정부 관계자들이 캠프캐롤 방문, 고엽제 매립주장에 대한 합동평가 실시 (Eighth Army Commander and ROK Officials Continue Joint Assessment of Agent Orange Claims during Visit to Camp Carroll)

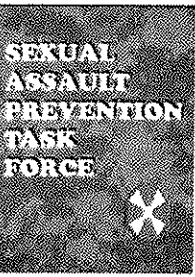
대한민국 서울 용산기지 -미8군 사령관 존 디. 존슨 (John D. Johnson) 중장은 지난 토요일(5월 21일) 한국 국방부 및 환경부 관계자들과 함께 캠프캐롤의 현장 방문을 실시 하였다. 이번 방문은 1970년대 말에 캠프 캐롤에 매립했다고 주장하는 고엽제에 대한 합동 평가 노력의 일환으로 실시 되었다. 국방부 국방정책실 국제정책처장 [REDACTED] 중장과 환경부의 [REDACTED] 사가 존슨 중장과 함께 동행하였고, 이번 방문에서 존슨 사령관과 정부 고위관계자들은 기지내 사설물들에 대한 과거에 실시했던 시험 결과에 대하여 브리핑을 청취 하였다.

존슨 사령관은 정부 고위 관계자 및 기술전문가들과 함께 전직군인들이 1978년 많은 양의 고엽제를 묻었다고 주장하는 의심스러운 지역을 포함한 여러지역과 시설들을 둘러 보았다. 존슨 사령관은 "우리는 우리의 합동 평가의 일환으로 캠프 캐롤에서 장차 무엇을 조사하고 시험할 것인지에 대해 한국 정부관계자들과 환경 전문가들이 현저한 가운데 모든 가능한 자료들을 공유 하는데 동의했다." 고 말했다.

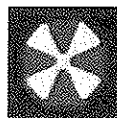
존슨 사령관은 다음주 월요일 (5월 23일) 한국의 지방자치단체 관계자들, 환경전문가, 그리고 비정부 기구인 푸른경북21 대표와 함께 제2차 현장 방문을 실시할 예정이며, 또한 미8군 전문가들도 캠프캐롤 내외의 환경시료채취와 시험에 참여하게 될 것이라고 덧붙였다.

존슨 사령관은 앞으로 "우리의 분석은 신속하고, 철저하고 투명하게 이루어 질 것이다. 우리는 우리 자신뿐만 아니라 캠프캐롤내, 외의 현, 미 양국 국민들에게 우리가 그들의 건강과 안전을 보호하기 위한 용변 순서와 단계를 취하고 있다는 것을 확신 시키기를 원하고 있다."고 말했다.

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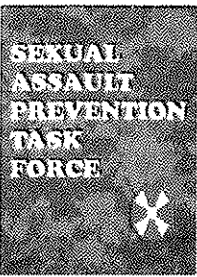
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On-going Camp Carroll investigation yields results

By Eighth Army Public Affairs

YONGSAN GARRISON, South Korea — Eighth Army Commander Lt. Gen. John D. Johnson announced May 23 that they have made some progress in the investigation to determine whether barrels of Agent Orange were buried on Camp Carroll in 1978.

"Since being made aware of these allegations we have been conducting a comprehensive review of our records and reports," said Johnson. "While we are not sure that what we've found directly correlates to the claims made in the media, we have discovered information about materials buried on Camp Carroll in 1978."

According to Johnson, a 1992 study by the Army Corps of Engineers indicated that a large number of drums containing chemicals, pesticides, herbicides and solvents were buried in the vicinity of the area identified by the former Soldiers in news reports.

Some data from this report was shared with ROK Government officials during a site visit to Camp Carroll on Saturday. The study was a general environment assessment and did not specifically identify Agent Orange. More data will be provided to the ROK Ministry of the Environment representative during a visit to Camp Carroll May 23.

The study further stated that these materials and 40-60 tons of soil were subsequently removed from the site in 1979-1980 and disposed of offsite. Eighth Army officials are still trying to determine why the materials were buried and how it was disposed after it was excavated.

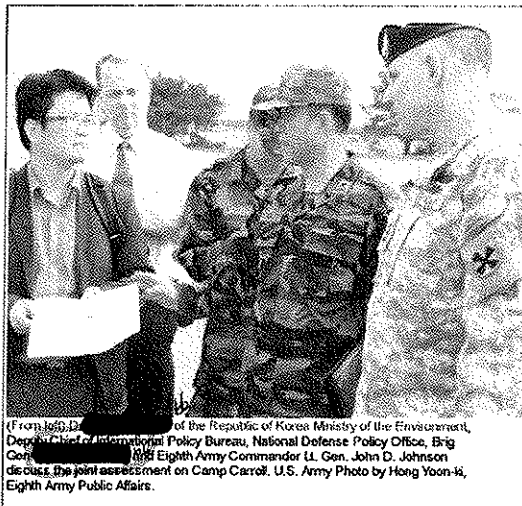
Subsequent testing in 2004 included using ground-penetrating radar and boring 13 test holes on and around the site. Samples from 12 of the holes had no dioxin present. The thirteenth hole revealed trace amounts of the chemical, but the amount was deemed to be no hazard to human health.

Johnson stressed that the investigation was far from complete. Work with Korean Government officials will continue today during additional site visits by ROK officials to Camp Carroll, and Eighth Army participation during Ministry of Environment testing in areas outside the Camp.

"While we are definitely making some progress, we still have much to do," he said. "I ask both Koreans and Americans to have patience while we continue this joint assessment."

Johnson said the next step is to confirm the location identified in the news reports and determine whether it is the same as the one cited in the Corps of Engineers studies. Once we confirm the location, US and ROK officials and experts will participate in new tests to determine if the site contains any of the components found in Agent Orange.

"We will continue to work closely with our ROK counterparts as we continue this joint assessment," said Johnson. "Our number one priority remains ensuring the continued health and safety of our Soldiers, families, civilian workforce and Korean neighbors."



From left: [redacted] of the Republic of Korea Ministry of the Environment, Deputy Chief of International Policy Bureau, National Defense Policy Office, Brig Gen [redacted] Eighth Army Commander Lt. Gen. John D. Johnson discuss the joint assessment on Camp Carroll. U.S. Army Photo by Hong Yoon-ki, Eighth Army Public Affairs.

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캠프 캐롤 조사 결과 발표 (Camp Carroll Investigation Yields Results)

미8군 사령관 존 디. 존슨 (John D. Johnson) 중장은 1978년 캠프 캐롤내에 많은 양의 고엽제가 매몰되었다는 주장에 대한 조사가 약간의 진전이 있었다고 오늘 발표했다.

존슨 사령관은 "이번 주장이 제기된 이후부터 우리는 기록들과 보고서에 대한 포괄적인 조사를 진행했고 우리가 발견한 기록과 언론에서 보도된 주장이 일치하는지는 알 수 없지만, 우리는 캠프 캐롤에서 1978년에 특정 물질이 매몰되었다는 기록을 찾아냈다." 라고 말했다.

존슨 사령관에 따르면, 전역한 미군 병사들이 뉴스 보도에서 언급했던 지역 주변에 화학 물질, 살충제, 제초제와 솔벤트용액이 담긴 많은 양의 드럼통을 매몰했다는 기록이 1992년 미 육군 공병단의 연구 보

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고서에서 발견되었다.

이 연구 보고서에 나온 일부 자료는 토요일(5월 21일)에 있었던 캠프 캐롤 내 환경 방문 중인 한국 정부 관계자들에게도 공유되었다. 그 보고서는 일반적인 환경평가서 이었으며 그 중 고염제가 포함되었는지에 대해 특별히 언급하지는 않았다. 금일(5월 23일) 캠프 캐롤을 방문하는 대한민국 환경부 관계자들에게 더 많은 자료들이 제공될 것이다.

또한 연구 보고서에 따르면 1979년부터1980년까지 이 물질들과 그 주변 40-60톤 가량의 흙이 이 지역에서 제거되어 다른지역에서 처리 되었다. 미8군 관계자들은 이 물질들이 왜 묻혔는지, 그리고 이후에 어떻게 처리되었는지를 알아내기 위해 조사를 진행하고 있다. 2004년에 있었던 후속 조사에서는 지하투과레이더 (지면 내부를 관찰할 수 있는 레이더) 가 사용되었고, 이 지역 주변에 13개의 시추공 (조사용 구멍)이 시추되었다. 12개의 시추공에서 나온 샘플에서는 다이옥신이 검출되지 않았다. 13번째 시추공에서 화학물질의 흔적이 검출되었지만, 건강에 해를 끼치지 않을 정도로 미량이었다.

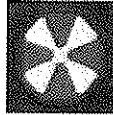
존슨 사령관은 이번 조사가 아직 완료되지 않았다고 강조했다. 미측은 5월 23일 한국 정부 관계자들과 계속해서 캠프 캐롤 환경을 방문할 예정이며, 미8군 캠프 외부의 환경부 조사 현장에도 참여할 예정이다.

"조사가 진전을 보이고 있지만, 아직 우리가 해야 할 일이 많다." 며 "우리가 합동 평가를 진행 중인 동안 한국 국민들과 미국 국민들은 인내심을 갖고 기다려 주기를 부탁한다." 라고 존슨 중장이 말했다.

존슨 사령관에 따르면, 다음 단계는 뉴스 보도에서 언급된 지역과 공병단의 보고서에서 나온 지역이 똑같은지를 확인하는 것이다. 우리가 그 지역을 확인하면, 한미 정부 관계자들과 전문가들이 참여한 새로운 조사를 통해 그 지역 내에 고염제의 성분 물질이 검출되는지 여부를 확인할 것이다.

존슨 사령관은 끝으로 "우리는 조사가 진행됨에 있어서 계속해서 정확과 간담하게 협조를 해 나갈 것이다." "우리의 최우선 과제는 우리의 장병, 가족, 군무원 그리고 대한민국 국민들의 건강과 안전을 보장하는 것" 이라고 말했다.

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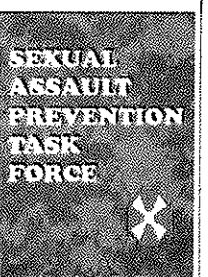
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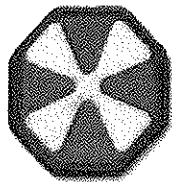
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Eighth Army Commanding General Interview

English transcript of MBC Radio interview with Lt. Gen. John D. Johnson on May 26, 2011



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Translator: It seems like the Korean government and the USA are doing the job on property. How will the joint mediation go?

General: We've been working very closely with the Korean government since we've had initial claims through the media.

Translator: Right now, General, the Korean people know the exact location where the defoliant is buried. How fast can we dig out those materials?

General: The first step will be to confirm of the location. I have officials in the United States right now talking to the former soldiers to identify that location. As early as next week, we will have ground penetrating radar that we can put over that location. We'll be able to see the barrels, or anything else, buried there. We are meeting today with Korean officials to determine what testing should be done if we find something there.

Translator: Will all the processes be conducted jointly?

General: Yes, we will do everything jointly. It is very important that both the US and the Korean government are involved in every step.

Translator: In 2003, the U.S. announced the amount of dioxin found in one exploration hole showed contamination inside the military installation. US forces claimed that they buried the chemical material and excavated in 1978. So we wonder why they had not told the whole account sooner than 24 years after the work?

General: I think they did testing at that time too. We are looking to determine exactly what tests they did. What we do know, and what we have, are the materials that tell us what happened. We are sharing that with the Korean government but we still have questions. We've got to find out where the materials were moved to.

Translator: Does that mean you shared the information with the Korean government? In 2003, did the U.S. share the information with the Korean government?

General: That's the part of investigation ... is to see exactly what occurred and find all the documents we can. This will tell us how they conducted themselves at that time.

Translator: So you are saying information was shared with the Korean government; that information was shared in 2003 or that we are talking about it right now?

General: No, I am saying that I am taking the information that I have on my investigation and sharing it with Korean government. Some of that information is reports that I found about past actions.

Translator: So, I accept that 'we shared information' does not necessarily mean we shared information in 2003, but we shared the information that we are going to find out about right now?

General: Yes, we are sharing the reports that we found from the past now and we are going to share all the information about testing for Agent Orange at Camp Carroll.

Translator: So we think because the U.S. tested the site in 2003 we can assume at that time the US was aware the area was contaminated by some chemicals?

General: We conduct testing on a regular basis. If those at tests show us there is a risk to human health, then we do the things necessary to remove that risk.



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General: So that's the same thing that you're doing now, focusing on the potential for accusations that there's a health risk. We want to make sure that if there is risk we take some action. If there is not, we will be able to tell the Korean people that they're not at risk.

Translator: So the test in 2003 at the Camp Carroll is that a regular test? Routine?

General: Yes, we conduct routine tests on a regular basis. We test the water that we drink and at that time. It was actually 2004, the time of the report we have, they tested the soil as well at that time, to see if there was any contamination.

Translator: So regular means during some period of time it happens regularly? That is to say, you tested regularly before and after that time also?

General: Yes, we tested the water as any good government does. We test the water to make sure that the water is safe for us to drink; we do it on a regular basis.

Translator: Is that only water or soil too?

General: We test the soil if there is a reason to believe that there is a health risk. So in 2004, they conducted test in the area where they thought there might be something buried to see if there was a health risk.

General: The test at that time did not find a problem. But we need to test specific areas for Agent Orange so we need to do additional testing now.

Translator: In 2004, the contracted testing company, Samsung Mulsan Company, tested the area and found 1.7 ppb of dioxin at that time, this is a higher level than normal. At that time, they still concluded it was safe?

General: First, we've been learning a lot about dioxin. Dioxin can come from burning tires, burning plastics and it is included in some kinds of herbicides. Also, the report originally reported 1.7 parts per billion; this was misread. It was actually 1.7 parts per trillion, in other words, much, much less.

Translator: The authorities will confirm again. So, do you mean at that time there was no suspicion about the defoliant?

General: No, they found, in the 1992 report, that there were several different chemicals: solvents, herbicides, pesticides. In 2004, they checked to see whether or not any of those were a risk to health. But now we have the claims that there was Agent Orange and so my motivation is to check now for Agent Orange to make sure there's not a health risk.

Translator: There is also the testimonial from Mr. House, Steve House.

General: Mr. House was a Soldier at that time, so he's a credible source. And we need to go check to see whether what he's saying is true. The most important thing is the health of the people on Camp Carroll and Korean people around Camp Carroll.

Translator: Of course. We interviewed Mr. House and he testified that at the time there was no work to prevent the contamination, so that means, that the area was contaminated one or two years later. My question should be clear: after one or two years, after they buried then excavated it again, USFK is aware that it was dangerous, harmful to people.

General: The purpose of this investigation is to determine whether there was a danger. They dug it up for a reason, I'm not sure what that reason was. It could have been that they suspected there was a risk. If we can determine that in our testing, then we will have the answer to that question. We are also interviewing people who were here at the time, so that they can tell us if they know why it was done that way.

Translator: Two or three years after burying and then excavating it again, they moved about 40 to 60 tons of material somewhere. Do we have any information where it has gone?

General Johnson: I don't. This is one of the most important questions the investigation is looking into.

Translator: We still do not know?

General: I don't know. That's why we are conducting the interviews. So we will test this area, but I'm just as concerned if there was contamination about checking the area where the contamination was moved to or at least knowing that it was disposed properly.

Translator: There is a record that they excavated and moved it to somewhere, but in common sense, it's not understandable that we don't know where that material has gone to.

General: I'm sure there's some record, it's 30 years ago. So we are going through the records to try to determine that, but honestly I can't answer the questions right now because I don't know.

Translator: Do we think we can know if the destination was abroad to foreign country or inside of Korea?

General Johnson: I don't know. All I know is during my studies the defoliants were moved from Vietnam to a special island and disposed of. But I don't know what happened with the material in Korea. So that is one of the things that this investigation will determine.

Translator: According to the interview with Mr. Steve House, he said the remaining material from

Vietnam came to Korea and was buried at Camp Carroll. He said this because of the written labeling on the surface of the container. What do you think about this?

General Johnson: I sent an official to talk to Mr. House and got the same information. We'll use that in our investigation as we look at the location that Mr. House identified.

Translator: Not only Camp Carroll but also other areas where U.S. installations are, like Bucheon, Bupyeong, Dongducheon and Camp Mercer, several people testified that there is material in the area. Do you think the material came to Camp Carroll and is buried at Camp Carroll?

General Johnson: The focus of this investigation are the allegations that Mr. House and others made about Agent Orange buried at Camp Carroll. So that's my focus right now. I haven't had the opportunities to see these other claims but there are processes if there are claims where the U.S. and Korean governments can review the information. I don't have any information right now that there are any other claims that related to the claims of Agent Orange in Camp Carroll.

Translator: I know your main task is for the concern of Camp Carroll, Waegwan, provided that you don't have much information about other areas. But the Korean people have many questions about the installations throughout Korea. Right now the Korean government has the will to investigate other U.S. installations in Korean Peninsula. So what do you think about this?

General: Well, I think we have a process for the Korean government and the U.S. government to take a look at claims about any posts. And this process has worked well for us and we need to continue to work it.

Translator: During 1960s and 1970s, we understand there was also an agreement with the Korean Prime Minister [REDACTED] that the burial of the chemicals we are questioning were, at that time, notified to Korean government or was it agreed with the Korean government?

General: I don't know the answer to that. We would have to do some research to get that answer but I can say that in the investigation we are doing now on Camp Carroll looking into claims of Agent Orange we are working very closely together.

Translator: There were interviews with Mr. House and two other personnel?

General: Yes, I have an official in the United States talking to them, so that we can find out exactly where they say the Agent Orange was buried, so that we know where to go test.

Translator: So the next week?

General: No, they are doing it right now. They spoke with Mr. House two days ago and they are speaking to the other individuals today and yesterday.

Translator: So, his question is the excavation award that testing is in the next week.

General: No, the first step is to take ground penetrating radar, it is the radar that can see into the ground to see if there are any barrels as Mr. House has claimed, and then there will be, if there is an indication of a threat to health there will be test of the soil and test of the water. All these tests are being determined by a team of U.S. and Korean experts to make sure we do this right.

Translator: We are worried about the 40 to 60 tons of material excavated in 1978 through 1980 and moved to other area. Right now, we don't know where it has gone to and it makes us nervous.

General: Well, it's something that we are focused on very closely and so we continue to search through our records and we continue to talk to people who were involved at that time, to determine where it was taken and to make sure it was disposed of properly.

Translator: This is a key point right now where was the material moved to and it is important to check whether streams or soil was contaminated. But it is more important to find out where the material has gone to, the location, destination of the materials.

General: I think all these things are important, and I think that we are getting information from an official who was there at that time when the materials were dug up they were repackaged to be disposed of. But I don't have a complete answer yet.

Translator: We need your corporation right now about the old installations. Some installations are already turned over to the Korean government, so the Korean government is going to investigate about the installations. But there are other installations still used by USFK so we ask you a full corporation to do that investigation. Of course, I know you are not the final authority to approve this.

General: Well, I think the most important thing in this Camp Carroll investigation is a good example. If we get evidence that there is a risk to health, we are going to fix it.

Translator: So what I talked to you right now is not only for Korean people, but also the Americans who are living and working to that installation?

General: It's very important to me that we have safe environment for the Americans, and that we have a safe environment for the Korean workers on our camps and for all the Koreans who live in the vicinity of the camps.

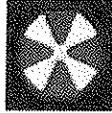
Translator: This will be probably the last question. If we find there was some contamination and the Korean people who lived nearby and probably some people who suffered from the contamination if that fact found to be truth then how far U.S will compensate for that?

General: That's not a question that I can answer. There is a process for that to be determined. My

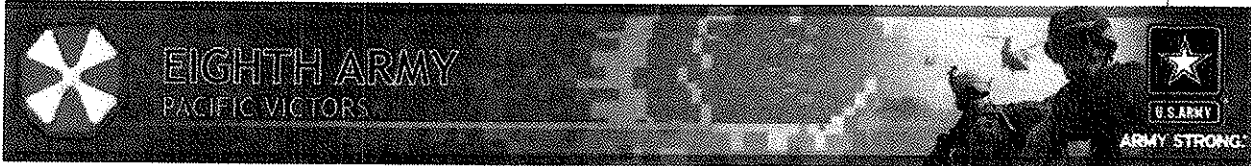
immediate focus is on making sure there is not a risk to their health and we can continue the safeguard health of our Soldiers, our Korean workforce and the Koreans who live as our neighbors in the area. I'd like to thank you and listeners for the time this morning and the opportunity to speak with you.

Translator: Thank you very much for coming here, sir.

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SEXUAL ASSAULT PREVENTION TASK FORCE

Johnson addresses Korean public on investigation

By Waker T. Nam IV, Eighth Army Public Affairs

SEOUL — The American Army general leading the investigation into claims that U.S. troops buried Agent Orange on Camp Carroll in 1978 addressed the Korean public on the progress of the probe during a May 26 MBC Radio interview here.

Eighth Army Commanding General Lt. Gen. John D. Johnson, who is heading the Camp Carroll Task Force, said the joint assessment is being conducted together with Republic of Korea government officials.

"We've been working very closely with the Korean government since we had the initial claims through the media," said Johnson.

Johnson said Eighth Army officials were in the United States talking with the veterans who claimed to bury Agent Orange to pinpoint the location on Camp Carroll where they claim to have buried the herbicide.

"As early as next week, we'll have ground penetrating radar that we can put over the location that will be able to see barrels or anything else that was buried there," said Johnson, "and we're meeting with Korean officials today to determine what testing should be done if we find something there."

The ROK-U.S. SOFA Environmental Subcommittee met for the first time to discuss the joint assessment May 26 on Yongsan Garrison here. The initial meeting is to determine the scope for the joint assessment survey, the monitoring of the site and how assessment information will be shared.

During his drive time interview, Johnson corrected the record on previous reports about the amount of dioxin discovered on the post in a routine test in 2004.

"Dioxin can come from burning tires, burning plastics and it's included in some kinds of herbicides," said Johnson. "The report that was originally reported, 1.7 per billion, was misread. It was actually 1.7 per trillion, in other words much, much less."

The amount discovered poses no risk to human health.

Johnson reaffirmed the Camp Carroll Task Force's commitment to thoroughly investigate the more than 30-year-old claims and to take the necessary steps to remedy any health or environmental risks if they are discovered in the process.

"If we get at evidence that there is a risk to health, we are going to fix it," said Johnson. "My immediate focus is on making sure there is not a risk to their health and we can continue the safeguard the health of our Soldiers, our Korean workforce and the Koreans who live as our neighbors in the area."

Read the English transcript of the interview with MBC Radio

미군 장성이 캠프 캐롤 조사에 대하여 한국 국민들에게 설명 (U.S. general addresses Korean public on Camp Carroll investigation)

미 육군이 1978년 캠프 캐롤내에 고엽제를 매몰했다는 주장에 대하여 조사를 이끈고 있는 미 육군 장군이 5월 26일 MBC 라디오 인터뷰에서 한국 국민들에게 현재 진행중인 조사과정에 대하여 설명을 하였다.

캠프 캐롤 태스크 포스를 이끌고 있는 미8군 사령관인 존 D. 존슨(John D. Johnson) 중장은 공동 평가를 한 한국정부 관계자들과 함께 실시되고 있다. 라고 말하였다.

"우리는 언론을 통하여 최초로 주장을 접한 이후부터 한국정부와 매우 긴밀하게 협력해 왔다" 라고 존슨 중장이 말하였다.



Eighth Army Commanding General Lt. Gen. John D. Johnson addresses the Korean public on the progress of the investigation into claims that U.S. troops buried Agent Orange on Camp Carroll in 1978 during a drive-time interview on MBC Radio May 26. U.S. Army photo by Pfc. [redacted] Eighth Army Public Affairs.

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존슨 중장은 미국에 있는 미8군관계자들이 고엽제를 매몰했다고 주장하는 전직 군인들을 만나서 그들이 고엽제를 매몰했다고 하는 캠프 캐틀의 정확한 장소가 어디인지 정확히 알아내기 위하여 대화를 하고 있다고 말하였다.

“빠르면 다음주 내로 우리는 가지 내에 지표 투과 레이더를 가져와 드럼통이나 다른 어떤 물질이 묻혀 있었는지에 대해 밝혀낼 수 있을 것이다.” 라고 존슨 사령관이 말하였다. “그리고 오늘 우리는 한국 정부 관계자들과 만나 만약 그 지역에서 무엇인가를 발견할 경우 어떤 테스트를 해야 할지에 대해 결정할 것이다.”

한 미 행정협정하의 환경분과위원회는 5월 26일 서울에 있는 용산 미군기지에서 처음으로 모임을 갖고 공동 평가에 대해 논의했다. 첫 번째 모임에서는 공동 평가의 범위와 현장 점검과 공동 평가에서 나온 정보를 어떻게 공유할지에 대해 결정될 것이다.

출근 시간대에 이루어진 인터뷰에서, 존슨 사령관은 2004년에 있었던 정기적인 테스트 에서 검출된 가지 내 다이옥신의 양에 대한 예전 보고서의 기록을 정정했다.

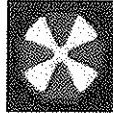
“다이옥신은 타이어와 플라스틱을 소각할 때 발생할 수 있으며, 또한 어떤 종류의 제조제 예도 포함되어 있다.” 라고 존슨 사령관은 말했다. “원래 보고된 10억 분의 1.7이란 양은 잘못 해석 한 것이다. 원래 기록된 양은 1조 분의 1.7로서, 다시 말하면 아주 아주 적은 양이다.”

검출된 다이옥신의 양은 인간의 건강에 어떠한 위험도 끼치지 않는다.

존슨 사령관은 캠프 캐틀 테스트 포스가 30년 이상 된 주장을 철회하 조사할 것과 만약 이 과정에서 건강 혹은 환경적인 위험 요소가 발견되면 이를 처리하기 위한 필요한 조치를 취할 것을 다시 한번 확인 하였다.

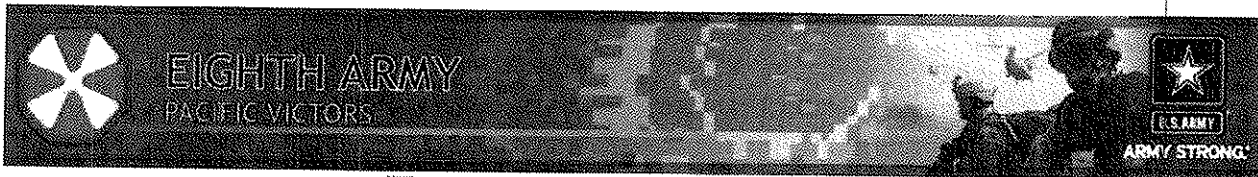
“만약 우리가 건강에 위험을 주는 증거를 찾아낸다면, 우리는 그것을 고쳐나갈 것이다.” 라고 존슨 사령관이 말했다. “나의 현재 목표는 건강에 대한 위험이 없다는 점을 확실히 하고, 우리의 장병들과 한국인 직원 그리고 우리의 이웃 지역에 거주하는 한국인들의 건강을 계속해서 보호해 나가는 것이다.”

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Joint Investigation Team expands Camp Carroll probe

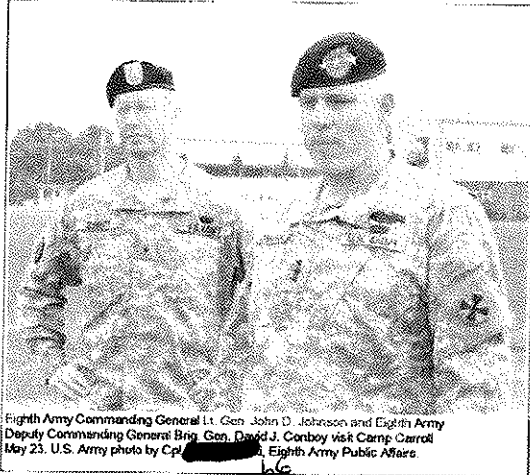
By Eighth Army Public Affairs

SEOUL — Following a high-level meeting on Yongsan Garrison May 27, the joint investigation team announced that it will examine claims that chemicals were buried in the vicinity of the bachelor officers' quarters and installation fire department on Camp Carroll in 1972.

The team plans to interview former South Korean U.S. Forces Korea employee [redacted] and ask him to help pinpoint the exact location and provide details about the incident he described to the media.

If his allegations prove to be a credible risk to health, this location will be included in the search area.

"I'm very serious about any possible health hazards," said Eighth Army Commanding General Lt. Gen. John D. Johnson. "Our primary concern is the health and safety of the people on the post and in the adjacent communities. If we find anything harmful to human health, we will fix it."



Eighth Army Commanding General Lt. Gen. John D. Johnson and Eighth Army Deputy Commanding General Brig. Gen. David J. Conboy visit Camp Carroll May 23. U.S. Army photo by Cpl [redacted], Eighth Army Public Affairs.

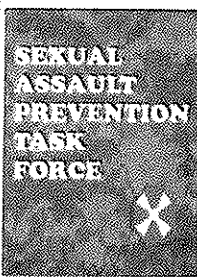
공동 조사팀 캠프 캐롤 조사 확대 (Joint Investigation Team expands probe on Camp Carroll)

화학 물질들이 1972년 캠프 캐롤내의 독신장교 숙소와 소방서 근처에 매몰 되었다고 주장한 것에 대해서 5월 27일 용산 미군기지에서 있었던 고위급 회담에서 공동 조사팀은 이러한 주장에 대한 조사를하기로 발표하였다.

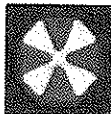
조사팀은 정확한 장소를 정확하게 찾아내기 위하여 전직 주한미군 한국인 직원 [redacted]에게 도움을 요청하고 그가 방송에서 언급했던 사건에 대한 세부사항을 제공받기 위하여 인터뷰를 할 계획이다. 만약 그의 주장이 신뢰할 수 있는 건강에 심각하게 위협을 주는 것이라는 것이 입증되는 경우, 이 정보는 수색지역에 포함될 것이다.

미8군 사령관인 존슨 중장은 "나는 건강에 해로운 어떠한 가능성에 대해서도 매우 진지하다."며 "우리의 최우선 관심 사항은 부대 내에서 근무하는 사람들과 인접 지역사회 주민들의 건강과 안전이다. 만약 우리가 사람들의 건강에 해로운 어떠한 것이라도 발견 하면, 우리는 그것을 고쳐나갈 것이다."라고 말하였다.

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS



Agent Orange - Herbicide Exposure

Agent Orange and Vietnam Veterans

If you do not have Microsoft Word or Adobe Acrobat software installed, you may download free viewer and reader software to view the documents cited on this page.

Helpline	Diabetes Mellitus (Type II)
Birth Defects	Questions & Answers
Current Conditions	Additional Information
Agent Orange health web site	VA procedures for adjudicating claims based on herbicide exposure (M21-1MR, Part IV, Subpart II, Chapter 2, Section C, 2-C-10)

Agent Orange Helpline

Vietnam Veterans Benefit from Agent Orange Rules



Call 1-800-749-8387, or

E-mail GW/AOHelpline@vba.va.gov

NOTICE: INTERNET E-MAIL IS NOT SECURE Be advised that information you send and receive over the Internet may be intercepted and read by individuals other than the intended recipient. Responses to your inquiry which contain sensitive or personal information will be sent via traditional methods such as telephone, telefax or in writing. Please include that information in your inquiry. The following link is used to direct your inquiry to VA's Agent Orange Helpline.

You must provide your name, E-mail address, telephone and/or telefax number, and VA file number/Social Security Number. We will do our best to respond within a reasonable amount of time (usually 3 to 10 workdays).

Diabetes Mellitus (Type II)

As a presumptive condition for in-country Vietnam veterans:
Fact Sheet and Questions & Answers.

- VA Diabetes Home Page
- VA Agent Orange & Diabetes Information

38 CFR §3.309(e) adds Type 2 diabetes

Agent Orange and Birth Defects

Spina Bifida. The Veterans' Benefits Act of 1997 granted benefits for children of Vietnam veterans who were suffering from spina bifida (38 U.S.C. §1805).

Reference: 38 CFR §3.314

VA Sets Up Toll Free Spina Bifida Helpline

Benefits for Women Vietnam Veterans' Children With Birth Defects

Application You will need Adobe Acrobat to read this form.
Click here to download a free copy if you need it.

Agent Orange Question & Answers

Agent Orange Q&A's - March 1, 2001

Health information on:

- Diabetes
- Spina Bifida

Current Conditions Considered by VA Presumptive to AO Exposure:

These are the diseases which VA currently presumes resulted from exposure to herbicides like Agent Orange. The law requires that some of these diseases be at least 10% disabling under VA's rating regulations within a deadline that began to run the day you left Vietnam. If there is a deadline, it is listed in parentheses after the name of the disease.

If you would like any additional information regarding the specific medical conditions listed below, please see the diseases associated with Agent

Orange Exposure

Additional Information on Agent Orange

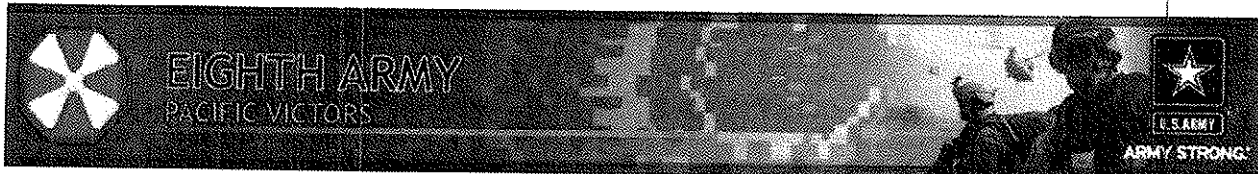
[Agent Orange health web site](#)
[FAQ Sheet on Vietnam Veterans](#)
[Status of the Agent Orange Settlement Fund](#)

Link to the Foreign Service Program Page

[Foreign Services Program Page](#)

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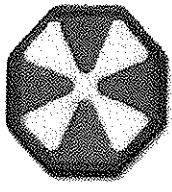


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Groundwater Sampling Fact Sheet



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- Stars and Stripes
- Quick Links
- Soldier Risk Tool
- Yellow Dust Report
- AER
- BOSS
- Schools



Capabilities

- Physical sampling of groundwater for possible contaminants.
- Measures groundwater elevation and flow direction in combination with other analyses to find possible sources of contamination.
- Water is extracted from a well into certified sampling jar.
- Sample is transported to certified laboratory for analysis.
- Lab will provide chemical contamination levels for location of sample was taken.
- Quality assurance and quality control is conducted to ensure the validity of groundwater sampling results.

Applications

- Groundwater sampling is used to determine presence or absence of particular contaminants.
- Determines if water is safe to drink.

Limitations

- Water Sampling is only one of multiple tools in locating sources of contamination.

Types of Wells

- **Monitoring Well**
 - Small diameter wells used to monitor groundwater conditions.
 - Used to sample groundwater for chemical properties.
 - Depth varies according to monitoring needs (typically < 20 meters).
 - Monitoring wells can be completed at multiple levels, allowing discrete samples or measurements to be made at different depths.
- **Supply Wells**
 - Known as "production" or "pumping" wells.
 - Larger in diameter (> 15 cm in diameter) than monitoring wells.
 - Typically deeper than monitoring wells (~100 to 300 meters).
 - Cased (metal, plastic, or concrete) wells may extend into bedrock.
 - Constructed for pumping water out of the aquifer.
 - Rigorous testing conducted to ensure water is safe to drink

Provided by the ROK-U.S. Joint Investigating Team

지하수 채취 과정(Ground Water Sampling)

능력

- 오염 가능성을 확인하기 위한 지하수 채취.
- 가능성 있는 다른 오염원을 확인하기 위해 다른 분석과 연계하여 지하수의 고도와 흐름은 방향을 측정.
- 우물가에서 추출된 시료는 검증된 시험관 안에 보관.
- 각 시료는 분석을 위해 연구실로 보내짐.
- 실험실은 각 시료가 채취된 장소에 대해 화학적 오염 정도를 계산할 것.
- 지하수 표면 추출의 결과의 유효성을 높이기 위하여 품질 보증 및 품질 통제기 실시됨.

비용

- 지하수 채취는 특정 오염물질들의 존재 유무를 결정하기 위하여 사용됨.
- 물이 마시기에 적절한 지를 결정.

한계

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- 지하수 채취를 운영하려면 특별한 허가를 얻어 여러 방법 중 하나에 통과함.

우물의 종류

관찰 우물(Monitoring Wells)

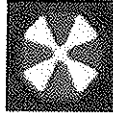
- 지하수 상태를 관찰하기 위해 사용되는 작은 지름의 우물.
- 화학 구성성분 조사를 위해 지하수 표본을 추출하기 위하여 사용됨.
- 관찰조사에 따라서 우물의 깊이가 달라짐. (보통 20m 미만)
- 각기 다른 깊이에서 신중한 표본 추출 또한 측정이 이루어질 수 있도록 관찰 우물은 여러 층에서 완성될 수 있음.

공급 우물(Supply Wells)

- "상선" 또는 "펌프" 우물로 알려져 있음.
- 관찰 우물보다 지름이 더 큼. (15cm 이상)
- 일반적으로 관찰 우물보다 더 깊음. (100에서 300m)
- 유관(금속, 플라스틱, 또는 콘크리트) 우물은 단단한 기반까지 연장될 수 있음.
- 펌프 작용으로 대수층으로부터 물을 추출해 낼 수 있도록 만들어 있음.
- 식용용으로 쓰기 위해 철저하게 검사됨.

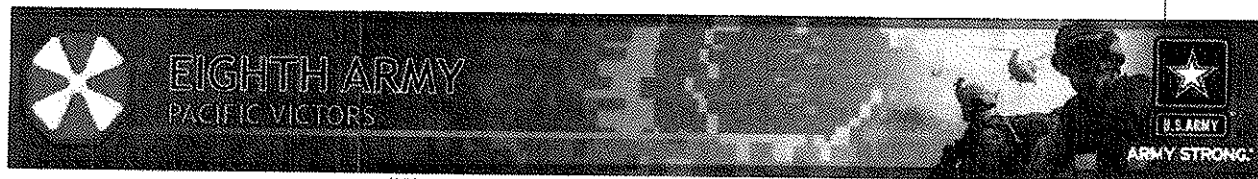
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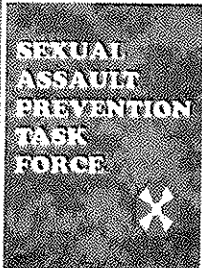
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Capabilities

- Common investigation method to determine the presence of buried objects (no drilling or probing).
- Provides information on objects of buried to a depth of about 10 meters.
- Detects buried materials or indications of digging.
- Produces computer-generated cross section profile of buried objects.
- Operates by transmitting high frequency electromagnetic energy into ground.
- Transmitted energy reflects off of buried objects or earth materials in the ground.
- Device moves slowly and deliberately across entire surveyed area.
- Antenna on unit receives information and stores them for subsequent digital analysis.

Applications

- GPR is commonly used for environmental, engineering, archeological, and other subsurface investigations.
- Specific applications include detection of underground tanks, drums, geologic structures, voids, landfills, burial trenches, graves, and archaeological features.
- GPR depth range is limited by nature of the soil, frequency used and the power of the device.

Limitations

- Requires specialized expertise to conduct survey and interpret results.
- Objects in the earth cannot always be conclusively identified.
- Unknown fill materials, underground utilities, etc. may degrade results.
- Performance degraded in certain soils such as clay or sandy soils.

Provided by the ROK-U.S. Joint Investigating Team

**지표 투과 레이더(GPR)
능력/활용**

- 묻혀있는 물체를 발견하기 위한 일반적인 비 파괴적 조사 방법 (시추, 탐침을 하지 않음).
- 대략 지표면 10미터 정도의 깊이에 있는 물체에 대한 정보 제공.
- 매립된 물질이나 굴착의 흔적을 탐지.
- 매립된 물질에 대한 컴퓨터로 생성된 횡단면 정보 제공.
- 고주파의 전자기적 에너지를 방출에 전송함으로써 작동.
- 전송된 에너지가 매립된 물질이나 토양 물질들과 부딪혀 반사됨.
- 장치는 전 조사지역을 느리고 치밀하게 움직임.
- 장치에 부착된 안테나는 정보를 받아 저장하여 그 다음에 이어지는 디지털 분석에 사용함.

활용

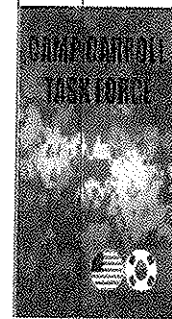
- 지표 투과 레이더는 일반적으로 환경, 공학, 건축 그리고 지하층 탐사에 사용됨.
- 활용의 특수한 경우는 지하의 탱크, 드럼통, 지질 구조, 빈 공간, 매립지, 매몰 구덩이, 무덤, 고고학적 특징에 대한 탐지를 포함.
- 지표투과레이더 깊이 범위는 토양의 유형, 사용되는 주파수, 기기의 감도에 의해 제한된다.

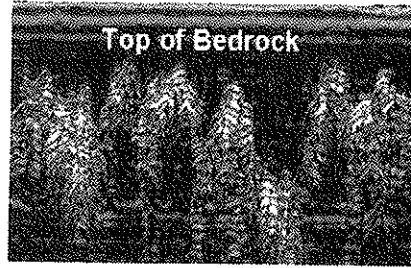
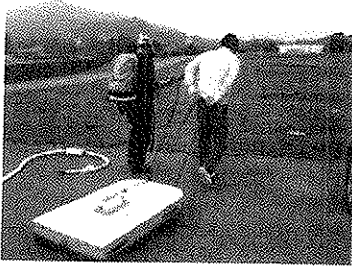
제한

- 조사를 수행하고 결과를 해석하는 데 전문 지식이 필요.
- 토양 내의 물체들이 항상 결론적으로 확인될 수는 없음.
- 알려지지 않은 매립 물질, 지하 시설, 그리고 기타 등이 결과의 질을 낮출 수 있음.
- 진흙이나 소금기 있는 토양과 같은 물질에서는 성과가 불량하게 될 수 있음.

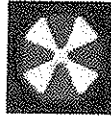
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Testing, assessment commence on Camp Carroll

By Eighth Army Public Affairs

CAMP CARROLL, South Korea — Republic of Korea and United States government officials were at Camp Carroll June 2 to witness the start of the joint investigative team's testing and assessment at the alleged burial site of Agent Orange here.

The testing and assessment began with ground penetrating radar or GPR designed to detect geophysical anomalies caused by buried materials or soil disturbances. The GPR is commonly used for environmental, engineering, archaeological and other subsurface investigation.

"We are using the GPR within its capabilities to help us refine other testing efforts," said Eighth Army Commanding General Lt. Gen. John D. Johnson. "We will still do water sample testing and soil sample testing to whatever level the joint investigation team believes is necessary to determine whether there is any health risk."

Korean experts from the Ministry of Environment suggested that additional equipment could be helpful in the ground testing. Johnson replied that if the ROK-U.S. joint investigation team determines other testing should be done, they have complete access to this site to do that testing.

Groundwater sample testing was also conducted by U.S. and Korean experts to identify possible contaminants in the drinking water here.

The Korean and American experts split the water sample from the same source and will conduct separate tests on the samples. They will then analyze the results together to verify the accuracy of each independent test.

Results of this testing and future testing will be made public as they become available.

For more information, click here

캠프 캐롤에서 검사와 평가를 시작 (Testing, assessment commence on Camp Carroll)

대한민국, 캠프캐롤 미군기지 — 한미 정부 관계자들은 6월 2일 캠프 캐롤내에 고엽제가 매몰되었다고 주장되었던 지역에 대한 공동조사단의 검사와 평가가 시작되는 것을 환영 하였다.

검사와 평가는 시화에 매몰되어 있는 물질 혹은 토양의 불균형 현상에 의해 발생하는 지구 물리학적 이상 현상을 탐지 하도록 고안된 지하투과레이더(GPR)의 운용으로 시작되었다. 지하투과 레이더는 환경적, 공학적, 고고학적 조사는 물론 기타 지하 조사에서 일반적으로 사용된다.

미 8군 사령관 존 D. 존슨 (John D. Johnson) 중장은 "우리는 다른 검사 노력을 보완하기 위하여 지표 투과레이더의 성능범위내에서 운용하여 우리는 공동조사단이 건강상의 위험 여부를 판단하기 위해 필요하다고 결정하는 모든 수준으로 물과 토양에 대한 시료 시험을 계속할 것이다." 라고 말하였다.

한국 환경부의 전문가들은 지상에서의 시험을 위한 추가적인 장비가 도움이 될 수 있다고 제안하였다. 존슨 장군은 만일 한미 공동조사단이 다른 검사가 필요하다고 결정하면, 그 검사를 실시하기 위하여 이 지역에 추가적인 장비로 운용할 수 있을 것이라고 대답 하였다.

지하수 샘플 검사는 한 미 전문가들에 의해서 식수에 있을지도 모르는 오염물질을 확인하기 위하여 실시 되었다.

한미 전문가들은 같은 수원 (水源) 에서 나온 물샘물을 나누어 가진 뒤 각각 분리된 다른 검사를 시행할 것이다. 이어서 각각의 독립된 검사가 정확한지 검증하기 위해 함께 결과를 분석할 것이다.

이러한 시험과 다른 추가적인 검사에 대한 결과는 가능한 대로 일반에 공개될 예정이다.

추가적인 정보는 캠프 캐롤 마스크로스 웹페이지 에서 제공된다.



South Korean and U.S. officials were at Camp Carroll June 2 to witness the start of the joint investigative team's testing and assessment at the alleged Agent Orange burial site. U.S. Army photo by Capt. [redacted] Eighth Army Public Affairs.

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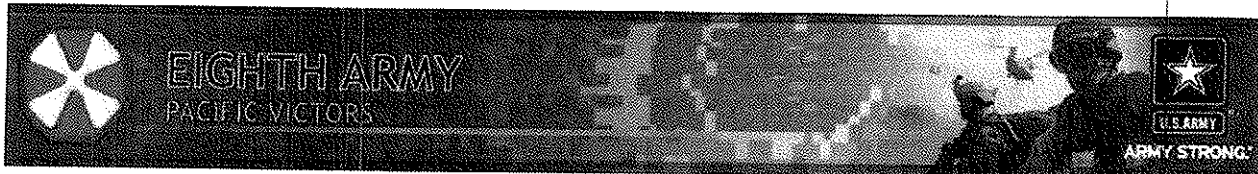
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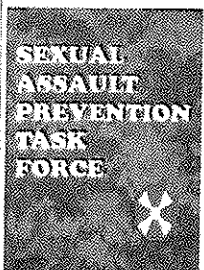
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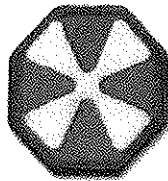


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Agent Orange Fact Sheet



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What is Agent Orange?

- It is a chemical mixture of 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T. It was given its name from the color of the orange-striped 55 US gallon (208 L) barrels.
- As a 50:50 mixture of 2,4,5-T and 2,4-D, it was manufactured for the U.S. Department of Defense primarily by Monsanto Corporation and Dow Chemical. The 2,4,5-T used to produce Agent Orange was later discovered to be contaminated with 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzodioxin, a highly toxic dioxin compound.
- The term is sometimes used generically for the six chemicals that were used to destroy forests in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia from 1962-1971, with a goal of reducing enemy concealment areas.
- In much lower doses, each chemical compound was used as an herbicide in the U.S. and other countries. 2,4,5-T was banned in 1985 while 2,4-D is still being used today.

What are Dioxins?

- Dioxins are a family of 75 chemically related compounds commonly known as chlorinated dioxins. Basically, they are tricyclic structures (three rings) with various numbers of Chlorine atoms attached. These chemicals vary in their toxicity. The chemical with the most toxicity is called 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD) which was a manufacturing by-product in Agent Orange.
- Dioxins are not intentionally manufactured by industry except for research purposes. They may be formed as byproducts of manufacturing of certain chemicals, bleaching process at pulp and paper mills, chlorination by waste and drinking water treatment plants. Dioxins are released in emissions from forest fires, municipal solid waste and industrial incinerators, in exhaust from gas, and diesel engines. The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) has estimated the average background level for dioxin in soil to be 8 parts per trillion (ppt) of total dioxin toxicities equivalent to TCDD

References

- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. <http://www.epa.gov/ogwdw/pdfs/factsheets/soc/tech/dioxin.pdf>
- Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Center for Disease Control and Prevention: <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaqs/tf.asp?id=363&tld=63>
- *The History of the US Department of Defense Programs for the Testing, Evaluation, and Storage of Tactical Herbicides*, Avin L. Young, 2006, Battelle Columbus

Provided by the ROK-U.S. Joint Investigating Team

고엽제(Agent Orange) 정보

고엽제란 무엇인가?

- 고엽제는 2,4-D + 2,4,5-T로 이루어진 화학적 혼합물이다. 그 이름은, 해당 물질 저장 시 오렌지 띠로 띠로 구분된 55갤런(208리터)짜리 드럼통을 사용한 것에서 유래했다.
- 2,4,5-T와 2,4-D를 50:50의 비율로 혼합한 이 제조제는 미국 국방성의 요청으로 Monsanto Corporation과 Dow Chemical사에서 제조되었다. 고엽제를 혼합하는데 사용된 2,4,5-T는 나중에 2,3,7,8 TCDD 다이옥신이라는 독성 다이옥신 혼합물에 오염된 것으로 밝혀졌다.
- 일반적으로 해당 명칭은 베트남, 라오스, 캄보디아의 숲에서 1962년부터 1971년 사이 적군의 은폐지역을 줄이기 위한 목적으로 사용된 6개의 화학물질을 포괄적으로 지칭한다.
- 각각의 화학물질은 미국 및 여러 다른 나라에서 함유량을 줄여 제조제로 쓰이기도 했다. 2,4,5-T는 1985년 이후 사용이 금지가 되었지만 2,4-D는 오늘날까지도 사용된다.

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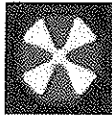
- 다이옥신은 염화다이옥신으로 알려져있는 75가지의 연관 염소화와 인 족(家)을 이룬다. 기본적으로 다이옥신은 여러 염소원자들이 결합되어 삼중고리 구조를 이룬다. 이 화학물 질은 다양한 특성을 띠는데, 이 중 가장 특성을 띠는 화학물은 에이전트 오렌지의 부산물 로서 형성되는 2,3,7,8-TCDD이다.
- 다이옥신은 연구 목적 이외에는 산업체에서 제조하지 않는다. 다이옥신은 어떤 화학물질 을 제조하거나, 풀프나 제지 공장에서 표백작업, 폐기물이나 석수등을 염소로 소독할 때 그 부산물로 생겨나기도 한다. 그 외에도 다이옥신은 산불이나 도시의 고체 폐기물, 산업 용 소각로, 휘발유와 디젤 엔진의 배기가스에서도 검출된다. 미 환경보호국에 의하면, 토 양 속 다이옥신의 평균 검출량은 TCDD비금기는 특성의 1조분의 8 정도로 추정하고 있다.

참 조

- 미국 환경보호청:
<http://www.epa.gov/ogwdw/pdfs/factsheets/sac/tech/dioxin.pdf>
- 질병예방본부 유독성 물질 및 질병 등록청
<http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaqs/tf.asp?id=363&tld=63>
- 전술적 제조제의 검사, 평가 및 저장에 관한 미 국방성 프로그램의 역사, 알빈 엠. 영, 2006, Battelle Columbus

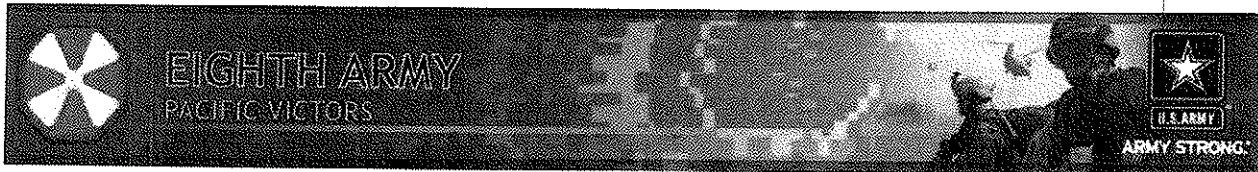
한미 합동 조사단에 의해 제공되었음.

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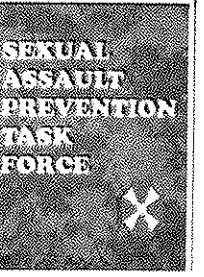
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Commanding General
Command Sgt. Major
Mission Statement
Units
History
Command Video
Policy Letters
Standards Handbook
NEO
G1
DHRM
Safety
Medical
Dental
Veterinary
Civil Legal Services
Retention
G-9 GNP Program
Command Sponsorship
Story Archive
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Welcome
MWR Korea
DoDDS Korea
Installations
IMCOM Pacific
Daegu Garrison
Humphreys Garrison
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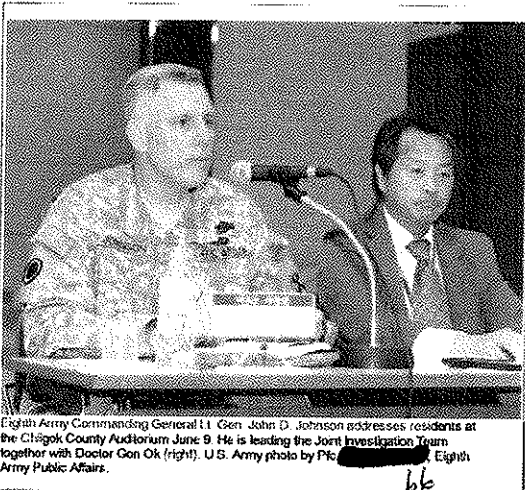
Encl 18

Joint Investigation Team briefs officials, residents

By Walter T. Ham IV, Eighth Army Public Affairs

CAMP CARROLL, South Korea — Led by an American Army general and a South Korean scientist, the Joint Investigation Team met with South Korean officials, legislators and residents here June 9 and answered question on the probe into claims that Agent Orange was buried here in 1978.

Eighth Army Commander Lt. Gen. John D. Johnson and Doctor Gon Ok met with the provincial governor, county governor and ROK National Assembly members from the Public Administration and Security Committee at the alleged burial site on Camp Carroll. The U.S. Army and ROK leaders also attended a town hall meeting with local officials and residents off post at the Chilgok County Auditorium.



Eighth Army Commanding General Lt. Gen. John D. Johnson addresses residents at the Chilgok County Auditorium June 9. He is leading the Joint Investigation Team together with Doctor Gon Ok (right). U.S. Army photo by Pfc. [redacted] Eighth Army Public Affairs.

"I pledge that I will do everything necessary to determine the truth," Johnson told the residents at the town hall meeting. "My focus is to ensure there is no risk to the health of the people on Camp Carroll or off Camp Carroll. And if there is, I'll fix it."

South Korean Doctor Gon Ok, the chief South Korean investigator on the Joint Investigation Team, said the investigation is proceeding methodically.

"We have a trustworthy, reliable method that has been agreed upon by both sides," said Ok, an environmental expert and chief professor at Pogyong National University.

Following a comprehensive records review and interviews with the U.S. veterans that first made the claims on KPHO TV in Phoenix, the Joint Investigation Team is using ground penetrating radar, electrical resistivity and magnetometers to detect buried material, and conducting joint water and soil sampling tests to detect any contamination by Agent Orange.

Ground penetrating radar, electrical resistivity and magnetometers are used for environmental, archaeological and engineering exploration.

"Our plan is to try to pinpoint potentially contaminated areas with ground penetrating radar, electrical resistivity, magnetometers and water and soil sampling," said Johnson. "The results of that testing will determine where to dig, if we find contamination."

The general emphasized the need for patience as the investigation continues into the more than 30-year-old claims.

"I believe in every step we have to build on the trust that we've had here for over 60 years," said Johnson. "We want to make sure we get this right."

In an earlier meeting, North Kyongsong Province Governor Kim Kwan-yong said he appreciated the speed of the investigation

The general said the ROK-U.S. Joint Investigation Team will conduct the testing necessary to determine if Agent Orange was buried on Camp Carroll.

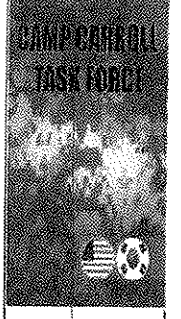
The Eighth Army commander also reiterated his commitment to conducting a complete investigation and said he shares the concerns of the local residents.

"We regret the concern these allegations have caused our Korean neighbors," said Johnson. "We truly value their friendship and are committed to cooperating fully with the Korean government during this investigation. We owe it to them to ensure our investigation is deliberate, thorough and transparent."

Johnson vowed to return to Chilgok County to announce the results of the investigation at another town hall meeting.

Closing the town hall meeting on an optimistic note, Johnson said the ROK-U.S. Alliance had

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Gifts to Army
Veterans
iSalute
USFK
Official Site
Strategic Digest
Thurman Sends
Good Neighbor
Weather
Off-limits Areas
Roads
Civil Gatherings
News
8th Army News
Press Releases
in the News
ROK Steady
Indianhead
19th ESC News
USFK News
PACOM News
Defenselink
AFN
Early Bird
Stars and Stripes
Quick Links
Soldier Risk Tool
Yellow Diet Report
AER
BOSS
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overcome much tougher challenges in the same area during the decisive Battle of the Pusan Perimeter here more than 60 years ago.

"We are on sacred ground here on the Nakdong River," said Johnson. "If we can stand side-by-side and solve that problem, then we can stand side-by-side and solve this problem."

For more information on the Joint Investigation team, [click here](#)

**한 미 공동조사단 지방자치단체 정부관계자와 지역주민과의 만남
(ROK-U.S. Joint Investigation Team meets with local officials, residents)**

대한민국, 캠프캐럴 미군기지 — 미 육군의 장성과 한국의 과학자가 만나하는 공동조사단은 한국의 정부 관계자들과 국회의원, 지역주민들과 6월 9일 만나 1978년 고엽제가 매몰되었다는 주장에 대한 조사 과정에 대하여 설명 하였다.

미8군 사령관 존 D 존슨(John D. Johnson) 중장과 과학자 박사는 캠프 캐럴내에 매몰지라고 주장되는 장소에서 도지사 및 군수, 국회 행정안전위원회 소속 의원들을 만났다. 미 육군과 한국의 정부관계자들은 한국군 감당에서 지방자치단체 관계자들과 지역주민들과의 간담회에 참석했다.

존슨 사령관은 "나는 진실을 밝히는데 있어서 필요한 무엇이든 다 할것을 약속 한다" 라고 지역주민들과의 간담회에서 말했다. "저의 중점은 캠프 캐럴내에서 근무하는 사람들과 부대 밖의 주민들의 건강에 대한 위험이 없다는 점을 보장 하는 것이다. 그리고 인일 위험이 있다면, 나는 그것을 시정할 것입니다." 라고 말했다.

공동조사단의 한국측 공동위원장은 육군 박사는 조사가 체계적으로 진행되고 있다고 말했다. 환경전문가이자 국립 부경대학교의 주임교수인 육군 박사는 "우리는 양측에서 동의한 신뢰할 수 있고 믿을 수 있는 방법을 가지고 있습니다." 라고 말했다.

종합적인 기측 검토와 피닉스 KPHO TV 방송을 통해 최초로 관련 주장을 한 전직 미군들과의 면담후에, 공동조사단은 매몰된 물질들을 발견하기 위하여 지표투과레이더, 전기저항측정기, 자기탐지기 등을 사용하고 있으며, 고엽제에 의한 오염을 없애기 위하여 공동으로 물 및 토양의 시료채취 검사를 하고 있다.

지표투과레이더, 전기저항측정기 및 자기탐지기는 환경적, 고고학적 및 공학적인 탐사에 사용된다.

존슨 사령관은 "우리의 계획은 지표투과레이더, 전기저항측정기, 자기탐지기의 사용과 물 및 토양의 시료채취 등을 통하여 잠재적으로 오염된 지역을 정확히 찾아내기 위하여 노력하고 있다." 검사 결과에 따라 오염 물질이 발견되면 어느곳을 파야하는지 결정할 것이다" 라고 말했다.

장군은 30년 이상된 주장에 대한 조사를 계속함에 있어서 인내를 가져줄 것을 강조 하였다. 존슨 사령관은 "이 지역에서 60년간 지속되어 온 신뢰를 다지기 위한 모든 단계를 밟습니다." "우리는 이러한 것이 빠르게 이루어 지기를 원합니다." 라고 말했다.

이에 앞선 회의에서, 김관용 경상북도 도지사는 조사의 속도에 대하여 감사한다고 말했다. 장군은 고엽제가 캠프 캐럴내에 매몰되어 있는지를 밝혀내기 위하여 공동 조사단은 필요한 모든 시험을 실시할 것이라고 말했다.

미8군 사령관은 엄격한 조사를 실시할 것을 다시한번 약속하였으며 지역 주민들의 걱정을 공감 한다고 말했다.

존슨 사령관은 "우리는 이 사건이 한국인 이웃들에게 끼친 걱정에 대해서 유감스럽게 생각합니다. 우리는 한국인들과의 우정을 진정으로 중요시하게 생각하며, 이 조사기간동안 한국 정부와 충분히 협조하고 있습니다. 우리는 이번 조사를 신중하고, 철저하며 투명하게 진행할 의의가 있다고 생각한다." 라고 말했다.

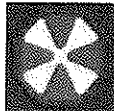
존슨 사령관은 추후에 한국군에 돌아와서 또 다른 주민 간담회를 통해 조사의 경과를 발표할 것을 약속 하였다.

주민 간담회를 마치면서, 존슨 사령관은 "한미 동맹은 60년 전 이곳의 같은 지역에서 결정적인 부산 방어선 전투를 통하여 더 어려운 도전을 극복 하였다" 낙관적인 언급을 하였다.

존슨 사령관은 "우리는 낙동강 바로 옆의 신성한 영위에 있습니다. 우리가 서로 함께 하며 그 문제를 해결할 수 있다면, 우리는 서로 함께 하여 이 문제도 해결할 수 있을 것입니다."라고 말했다.

추가적인 정보는 캠프 캐럴 태스크포스 웹페이지 아래 <http://8tharmy.korea.army.mil/campcarrolltaskforce.asp> 에서 확인할 수 있습니다.

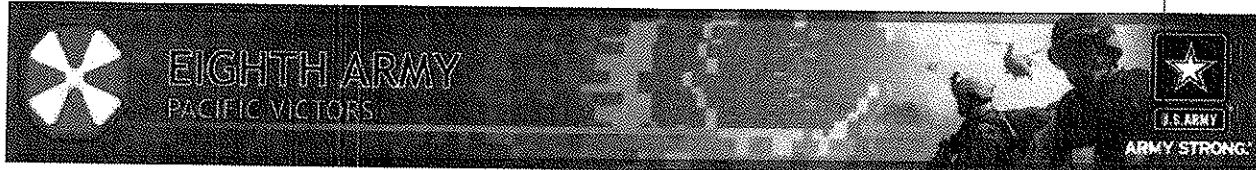
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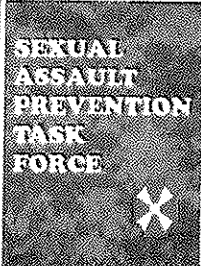
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No Agent Orange found in water near Camp Carroll

By Walter T. Hen IV, Eighth Army Public Affairs

YONGSAN GARRISON, South Korea — No traces of Agent Orange were found during water sampling tests on the wells in the community adjacent to Camp Carroll, the Joint Investigation Team announced June 16.

Pokyoung National University Chief Professor Doctor [redacted] and U.S. Forces Korea Engineer Col. Joseph F. Birchmeier announced the test results at a press conference in the Chilgok County Auditorium.

Doctor [redacted] the lead South Korean investigator, held a town hall meeting there later in the day to discuss the water sampling tests with local officials and residents.

The joint investigation began in May following a report on KPHQ TV in Phoenix where U.S. veterans claimed they buried Agent Orange on Camp Carroll in 1978.

Agent Orange was used as a tactical herbicide in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia in the 1960s and 1970s to control vegetation and reduce areas of enemy concealment.

Agent Orange was later discovered to be contaminated with a highly toxic dioxin compound known to cause cancer and birth defects.

Dioxins are created as a byproduct of certain processes, such as the manufacturing of certain chemicals, the bleaching process at pulp and paper mills and chlorination by waste and drinking water treatment plants.

Exhaust from gas and diesel engines and emissions from forest fires, municipal solid waste and industrial incinerators may also produce dioxins.

The Joint Investigation Team is investigating the area identified by the U.S. veterans as the burial site. In that area, the team is using ground penetrating radar, electrical resistivity and magnetometers.

Ground penetrating radar, electrical resistivity and magnetometers are used for environmental, archaeological and engineering exploration.

To date, no evidence of Agent Orange has been discovered on Camp Carroll or in the surrounding community.

During several visits to Camp Carroll, Eighth Army Commanding General Lt. Gen. John D. Johnson, who is leading the Camp Carroll Task Force, has met with national and local government officials and local residents to discuss the investigation.

"I promise that I will do everything necessary to determine the truth," said Johnson. "My focus is to ensure there is no risk to the health of the people on Camp Carroll or off Camp Carroll. And if there is, I'll fix it."

For more information on the Joint Investigation Team, [click here](#)

캠프 캐롤 주변의 지하수 및 하천수에서 고염제 미검출 (No Agent Orange detected in water around Camp Carroll)

대한민국, 용산 미군기지 — 합동조사단은 16일 캠프 캐롤 주변 지하수 관정에서 채취한 시료 검사에서 고염제 흔적이 발견되지 않았다고 발표했다.

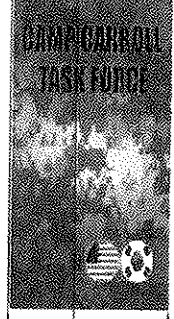
국립 부경대학교 주임교수인 [redacted] 주한미군 공병참모 조셉 에프 버치마이어 (Joseph F. Birchmeier) 대령은 합동군 명령에서 개최된 기자회견에서 검사 결과를 발표하였다. 한국측 조사단을 이끌고 있는 [redacted] 이남 북계 지방자치단체 정부관계자들 그리고 지역 주민들과



Doctor [redacted] (left) speaks to National Assembly members on Camp Carroll June 6. U.S. Army photo by Pfc [redacted] Eighth Army Public Affairs.

Encl 19

Army Links
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USFK
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Thurman Sends
Good Neighbor
Weather
Off-limits Areas
Roads
Civil Gatherings
News
8th Army News
Press Releases
In the News
ROK Steady
Indianhead
10th ESC News
USFK News
PACOM News
DefenseLink
AFN
Early Bird
Stars and Stripes
Quick Links
Soldier Risk Tool
Yellow Dust Report
AER
BOSS
Schools



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물 샘플링 검사에 대하여 토의하기 위하여 간담회를 가졌다.

이 공동조사는 5월에 미국의 재향군인들이 피닉스의 KPHO TV를 통하여 1978년도에 램프 캐롤에 고엽제를 매몰하였다고 주장한데 이어서 시작되었다.

고엽제는 추축통제와 적의 은폐지역을 풀이기 위하여 1960년부터 1970년까지 베트남, 라오스와 캄보디아에서 전술적 제초제로 사용되었다. 고엽제는 후에 양과 선천적 기형을 유발하는 맹독성 다이옥신 화합물에 오염된 것으로 밝혀졌다.

다이옥신은 어떠한 화학 물질들 만들어 낼 때나, 펄프나 제지 공장에서 표백과정 그리고 폐수인 식수 정수처리장에서 염소화 처리과정의 부산물로 생성된다.

가솔린과 디젤엔진의 배기가스, 신물의 (열, 가스 등의)배출 그리고 시(읍/군)의 고체성 폐기물과 산업용 소각로 등에서 또한 다이옥신이 생성될 수 있다.

공동조사단은 미국의 재향군인이 매몰지점으로 지목한 지역을 조사하고 있다. 그 지역에서 조사단은 지표투과레이더, 전기저항측정기, 지기탐지기를 사용하고 있다.

지표투과레이더, 전기저항측정기 및 지기탐지기는 환경적, 고고학적 및 공학적인 탐사에 사용된다.

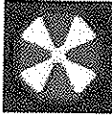
현재까지, 램프 캐롤이나 주변의 지역사회에서 고엽제가 발견되었다는 증거는 없다.

램프 캐롤 테스트포스텀을 이끌고 있는 미8군 사령관 존 디. 존슨(John D. Johnson) 중장은 램프 캐롤을 수차례 방문하여 중앙과 지방자치단체 정부관계자들과의 만남을 통해 조사에 관해 논의 하였다.

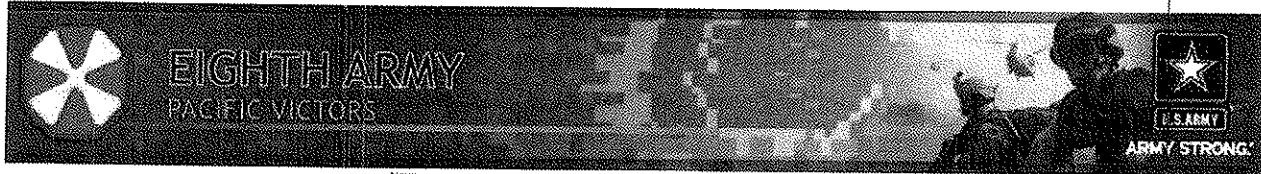
존슨 장군은 "저는 진실을 밝히기 위해 필요한 모든 조치를 다 할 것을 약속 드립니다. 저의 중점은 램프 캐롤 영내와 영외에 거주하는 사람들의 건강에 대한 위험이 없도록 보장하는 것입니다. 그리고 만약 위험이 있다면 고칠것입니다." 라고 말하였다.

추가적인 정보는 램프 캐롤 테스트포스텀 웹페이지 아래 <http://8tharmy.korea.army.mil/1campcarrotaskforce.asp> 에서 확인할 수 있습니다.

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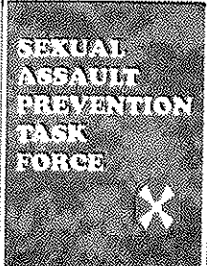


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8th Army corrects the record on water source article

By Eighth Army Public Affairs

YONGSAN GARRISON, South Korea — A Korean language news report on June 22 incorrectly stated that Camp Carroll uses purified water pumped in from the Nokdong River.

As Eighth Army Commanding General Lt. Gen. John D. Johnson stated during a recent visit to Camp Carroll, all personnel on the post drink underground well water.

According to the Camp Carroll Department of Public Works Utilities Division, all drinking water on Camp Carroll comes from 10 wells, nine on the post and one off post. The well adjacent to Nokdong River is a ground water pump and does not pump water from the river.

For more information, [click here](#)

캠프 캐롤 식수원(食水原) 관련 신문 기사에 대한 미8군의 입장 (8th Army corrects the record on water source article)

대한민국, 용산 미군기지 — 캠프 캐롤 미군부대에서 낙동강 물을 정수해서 사용했다고 하는 6월 22일자 한글 뉴스 보도는 잘못된 보도된 것이다.

미8군 사령관인 존 디. 존슨(John D. Johnson) 중장이 최근 캠프 캐롤을 방문해서 말했던 것처럼, 기지 내에 근무하는 모든 사람들은 지하수를 마신다.

캠프 캐롤 사설공병대 공공사업부에 따르면, 캠프 캐롤의 모든 식수는 10개의 우물에서 공급 되는데, 9개의 우물은 부대내에 있고 나머지 한개는 기지 외부에 있다.

낙동강에 인접한 우물은 강에서 물을 끌어다 쓰는 것이 아니라 지하수 펌프 시설(취수장)이다.

추가적인 정보는 캠프 캐롤 데스크포스 웹페이지 아래 <http://8tharmy.korea.army.mil/campcarrolltaskforce.asp> 에서 확인할 수 있습니다.

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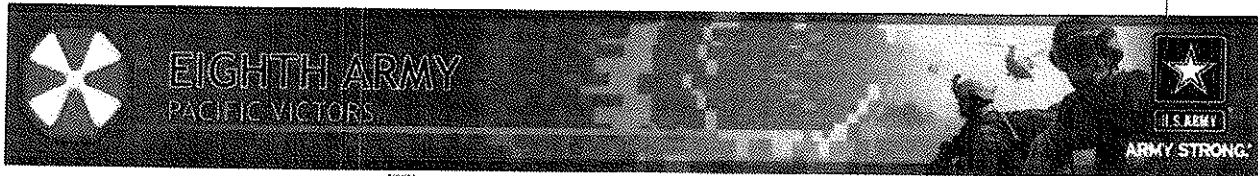


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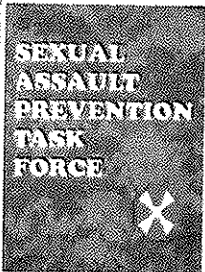
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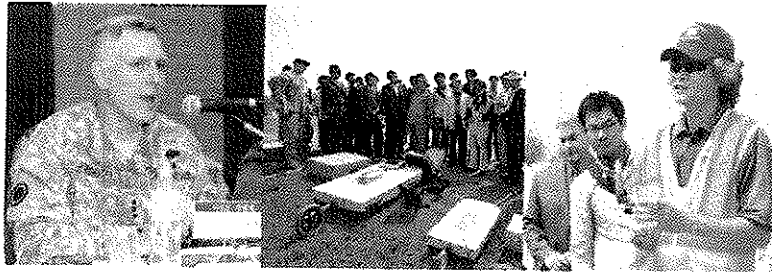
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Camp Carroll Task Force

Latest Information



- December 30, 2011: Joint team concludes Agent Orange investigation: [Read more](#)
- December 29, 2011: Investigation finds no Agent Orange on Camp Carroll: [Read more](#)
- November 23, 2011: Eighth Army releases documents to Joint Investigation Team: [Read more](#)
- September 13, 2011: Eighth Army corrects record on Agent Orange reports: [Read more](#)
- September 9, 2011: Joint Investigation Team releases updated results: [Read more](#)
- August 5, 2011: Results of testing announced at press conference: [Read more](#)
- July 25, 2011: Statement on Steve House visit to South Korea: [Read more](#)
- July 13, 2011: Clarification of geophysical survey results: [Read more](#)
- July 11, 2011: Joint Investigation Team provides update: [Read more](#)
- July 1, 2011: Eighth Army corrects the record on dioxin reports: [Read more](#)
- June 23, 2011: Joint Investigation Team conducts exhaustive probe: [Read more](#)
- June 23, 2011: Camp Carroll Press Conference Opening Statement: [Read More](#)
- June 23, 2011: 2004 Camp Carroll Area D and Area 31 Site Investigation: [Read more](#)
- June 23, 2011: 1992 Historical Land Use and Background Survey: [Read more](#) → Enc 21
- June 22, 2011: Eighth Army corrects the record on water source article: [Read more](#)
- June 17, 2011: No Agent Orange detected in water near Camp Carroll: [Read More](#)
- June 10, 2011: Joint Investigation Team briefs officials, residents: [Read more](#)
- June 10, 2011: Agent Orange Fact Sheet: [Read more](#)
- June 3, 2011: Testing, assessment commence on Camp Carroll: [Read more](#)
- June 2, 2011: Testing photos from Camp Carroll: [View now](#)
- June 2, 2011: Ground Penetrating Radar Fact Sheet: [Read more](#)
- June 2, 2011: Groundwater Sampling Fact Sheet: [Read More](#)
- June 2, 2011: VA Agent Orange Helpline: [Read more](#)
- May 30, 2011: Joint Investigation Team corrects the record: [Read more](#)
- May 27, 2011: Joint Investigation Team expands probe on Camp Carroll: [Read more](#)
- May 26, 2011: Eighth Army CG addresses public on joint assessment: [Read more](#)
- May 26, 2011: English transcript from MBC Radio interview: [Read more](#)

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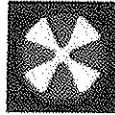
May 23, 2011: [View photos from Camp Carroll](#): [View now](#)

May 23, 2011: [On-going Camp Carroll investigation yields results](#): [Read more](#)

May 23, 2011: [Eighth Army, ROK officials joint assessment continues](#): [Read more](#)

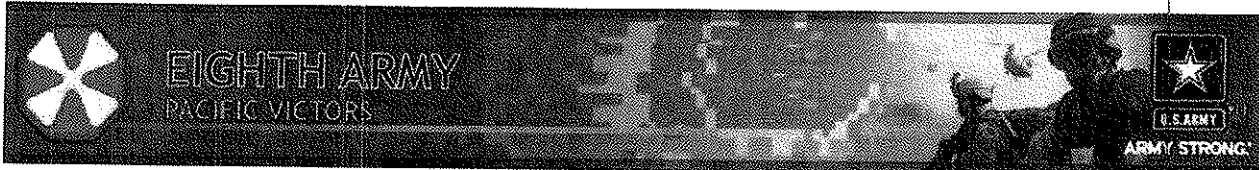
May 20, 2011: [USFK actively investigates claim](#): [Read more](#)

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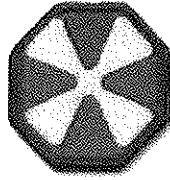
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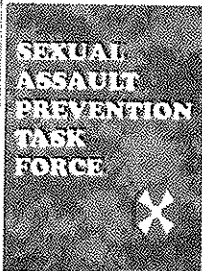
2004 Camp Carroll Area 4 and Area 41

Site Investigation



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- Veterans
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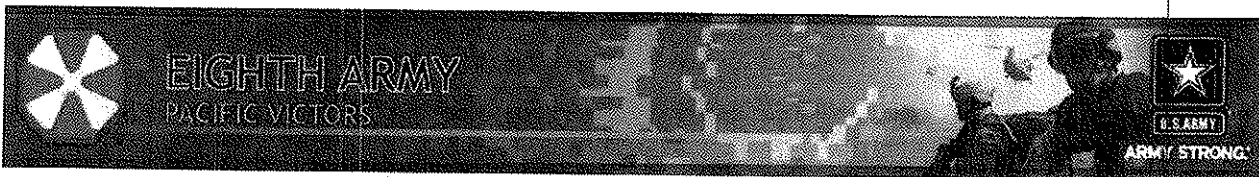
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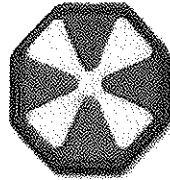
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Encl 23

Camp Carroll Press Conference

Opening Statement



Col. Joseph F. Birchmeier
 U.S. Forces Korea Engineer
 Press Conference Opening Statement
 June 23, 2011

Good afternoon. We apologize for the inconvenience and concern the allegations that we are currently investigating have caused the people of Korea, especially of Chigok County.

We're here to update you on the progress of our investigation and to release two documents that we have used in our investigation to determine whether Agent Orange was buried here in 1978.

The Joint Investigation Team has made significant progress since its formation last month.

The team has conducted interviews with 26 people in the United States and South Korea that claim to have direct or indirect knowledge of either burial or recovery of drums of chemicals on Camp Carroll.

Besides interviews, the Camp Carroll Task Force has also researched documents from around the peninsula and in numerous locations in the U.S., including the documents we will release today.

Environmental experts from South Korea and the United States have conducted a non-intrusive survey of the area identified by witness Stephen House at the location he claims to have buried barrels of Agent Orange. The survey included the use of ground penetrating radar and magnetometers.

Water samples have also been taken from 22 wells on Camp Carroll. The results of those tests will be announced, along with analysis of the Ground Penetrating Radar and magnetometer surveys.

To demonstrate our commitment to conducting a transparent investigation, we are releasing two documents to you today.

The bottom line up front is that the chemicals listed in the two documents do not include Agent Orange.

The 1992 document, the Historical Land Use and Background Survey, was done as a part of an environmental baseline survey. There was an unconfirmed report that Agent Orange was stored in Area HH during the Vietnam War and later moved offsite. No reports or documents confirmed this information.

This study found evidence of TCE and PCE contamination on Camp Carroll.

As a result of the study, the contaminated wells were shut down and the water was treated and confirmed to be safe before it was used as drinking water.

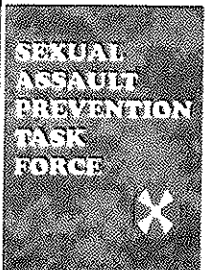
The second document shows that a July 2004 site investigation was done in response to the 2003 U.S. Army-wide Compliance Cleanup Program. The study found evidence of low level contamination from petroleum byproducts, solvents, and metals in both Area 41 and Area D. The amount of this contamination was below the level considered hazardous to public health.

Following this investigation, the water was treated and confirmed to be safe before it was used as drinking water.

Trace amounts of dioxin, below health concern levels, were found in some samples from Area 41 and Area D.

The presence of dioxin does not conclusively indicate the presence of Agent Orange as dioxins may come from various sources – such as the exhaust from gas and diesel engines and emissions from forest fires, municipal solid waste and industrial incinerators.

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Since this investigation began in May, our joint team's investigative efforts have focused on two primary questions. Was Agent Orange buried on Camp Carroll? And what happened to the drums and soil reportedly removed from Camp Carroll in 1979-80 identified in the 2004 document?

The Joint Investigation Team released water samples taken outside Camp Carroll by the Korean Government on June 16. These samples did not contain any indication of Agent Orange, but some samples from streams in the area contained trace amounts of dioxin at measurements not harmful to humans and below background levels in the surrounding community.

So far, no evidence of Agent Orange was been discovered on Camp Carroll or in the surrounding community.

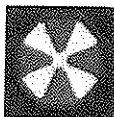
We continue to release new tests as they become available.

It is our intent to conduct the most thorough, accurate and transparent investigation possible in the cooperation with the Republic of Korea.

The documents being released today are available at the 8th Army Web Site: [click here](#)

Now, I'll take your questions ...

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