Welcome

Environmental Advisory Board (EAB) Meeting

Robins Air Force Base

November 2, 2023

Welcome and
Program Introduction

Dr. Linda Smyth
EAB Community Co-chair

Acronyms and Abbreviations

- AST – Above-ground Storage Tank
- CAP – Corrective Action Plan
- COC – Contaminant of Concern
- DNAPL - Dense Non-Aqueous Phase Liquid
- EAB – Environmental Advisory Board
- EFR – Enhanced Fluid Recovery
- EW – Extraction Well
- ft AMSL – feet Above Mean Sea Level
- GA EPD – Georgia Environmental Protection Division
- GBIA – Greater Base Industrial Area
- HVR – High Vacuum Recovery
- LC – Leachate Collection
- LNAPL – Light Non-Aqueous Phase Liquid
- µg/L – micrograms per liter
- MFR – Modified Fenton's Reagent

Acronyms and Abbreviations

- MNA – Monitored Natural Attenuation
- PFAS - Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances
- RCRA – Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
- RFI – RCRA Facility Investigation
- ROI – Radius of Influence
- RL – Remediation Level
- SSI – Supplemental Site Investigation
- SURFAC – Surfactant-enhanced LNAPL Recovery
- SWMU – Solid Waste Management Unit
- TCE – Trichloroethene
- U – Data Flag indicating Analyte Not Detected above Limit of Detection
- UFP-QAPP – Uniform Federal Policy-Quality Assurance Project Plan
- UIC – Underground Injection Control
- VOC – Volatile Organic Compound

Solid Waste Management Unit (SWMU) 47 (CG504) Update on Progress

Elizabeth Rhine
Bhate Technical Lead

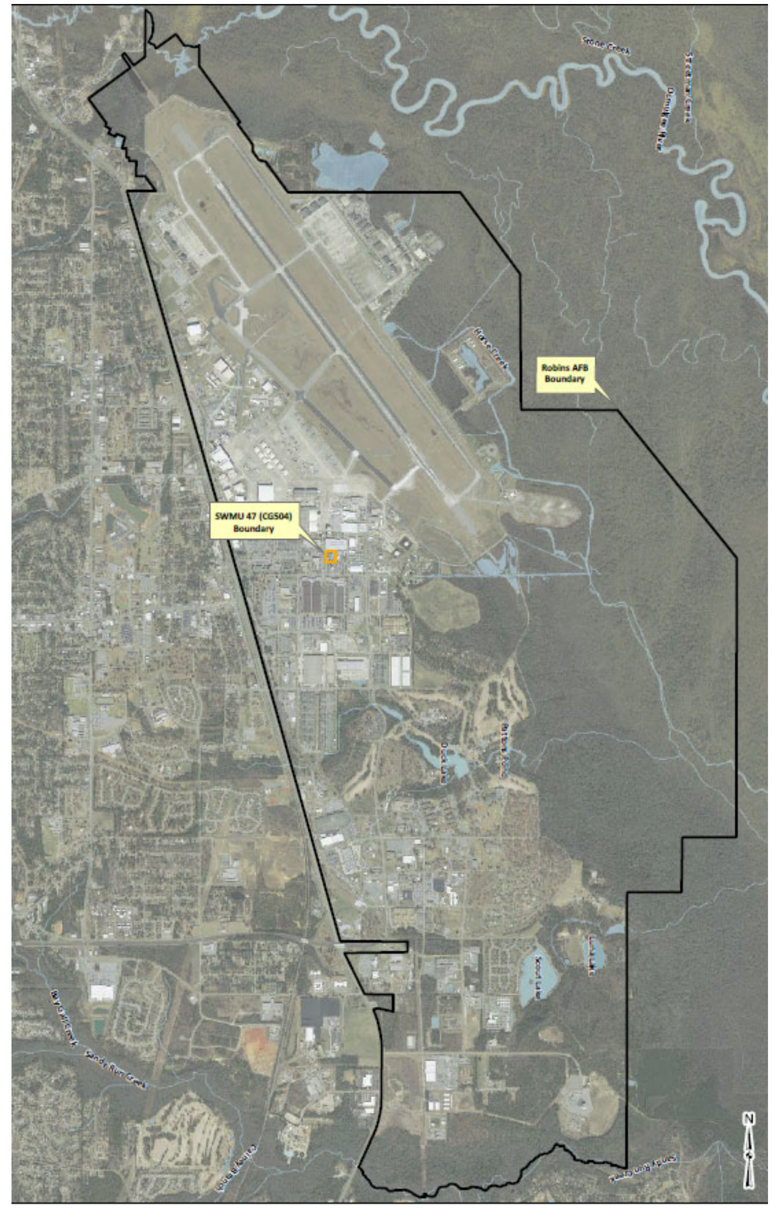
2 November 2023

Overview

- Background
- Prior Remedial Actions
- Surfactant and Bioaugmentation Injection
- High-Vacuum Recovery (HVR) Extraction Event
- Next Steps

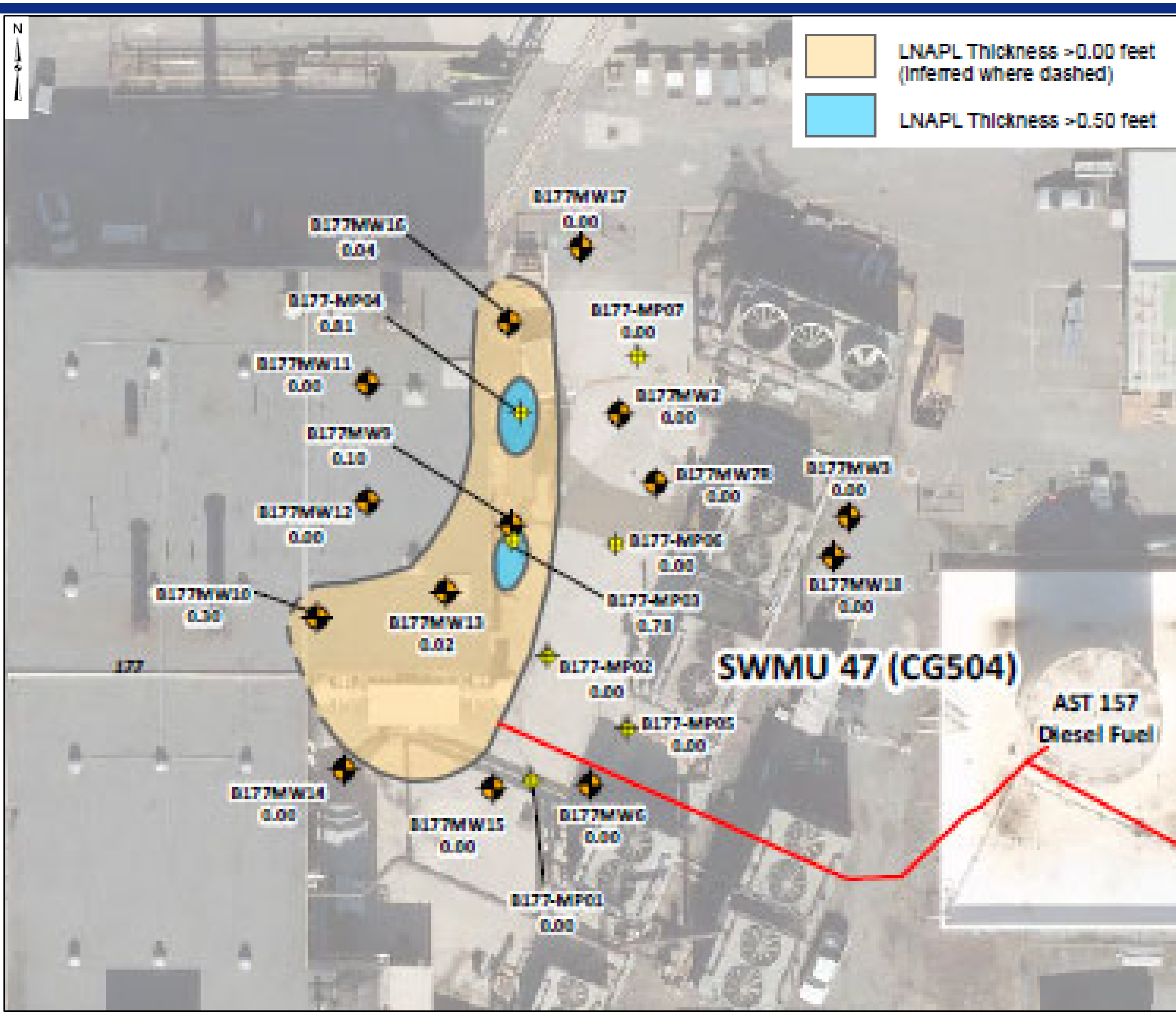
Background

- SWMU 47 is east of Building 177
  - Steam plant supporting Greater Base Industrial Area (GBIA) and other areas
- 250,000-gallon aboveground storage tank (AST); No. 2 diesel fuel
- Discovered release in 1996 during upgrades made to AST containment dike and fuel lines
- Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Facility Investigation (RFI) completed in 1997



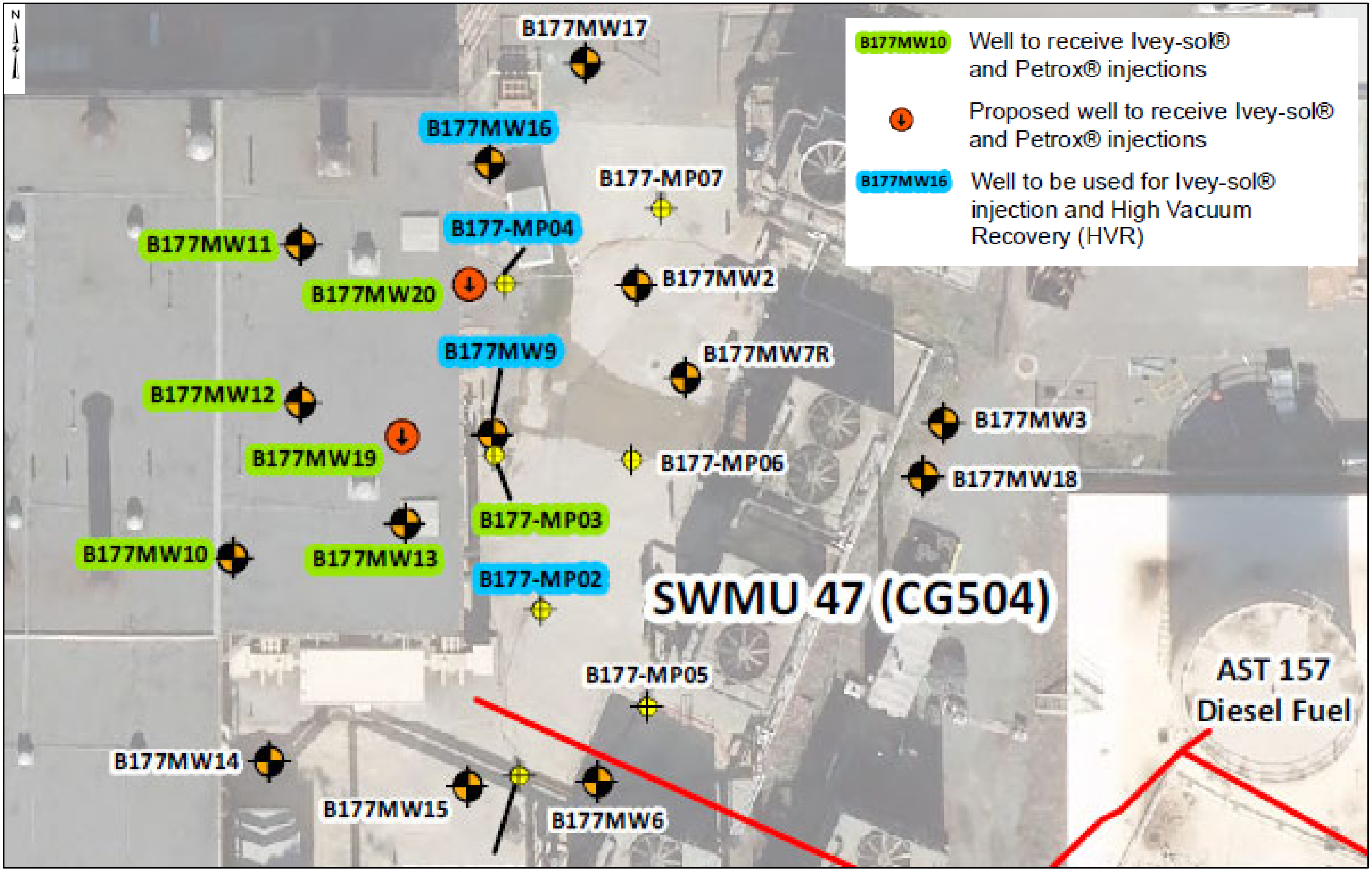
Prior Remedial Actions

Since Start of Corrective Actions at Site in 2000



- More than 12,000,000 gallons of groundwater have been extracted and treated
- More than 1,400 gallons of Light Non-aqueous Phase Liquid (LNAPL) have been removed by various methods
- LNAPL remains, with thickness up to 0.8 feet

Surfactant and Bioaugmentation Injection



Surfactant and Bioaugmentation Injection

- **Ivey-Sol® Surfactant**
  - Non-ionic surfactant that reduces surface tension of water, improving wetting ability and allowing water to penetrate less permeable soils such as silty sand, silt, and clay
  - Liberate LNAPL and sorbed contaminants from soil to make them more hydraulically available for extraction
  - Non-toxic at low concentrations and increases bioavailability of hydrophobic organics

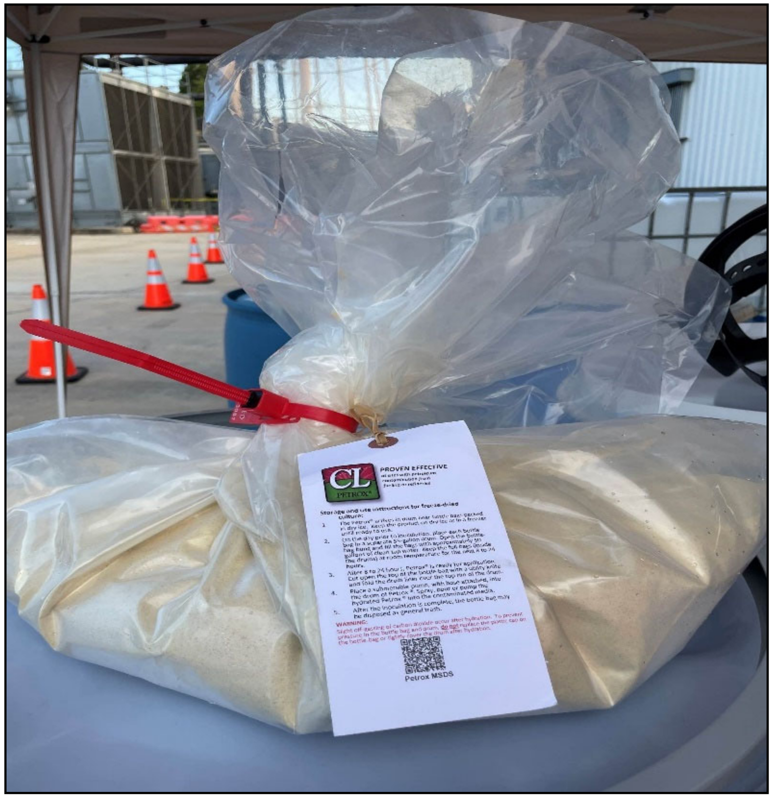
Surfactant and Bioaugmentation Injection

- Petrox™ Bioaugmentation Culture
  - Blend of dehydrated pseudomonas species
  - Shipped in drum liners
  - Install drum liner in drum, fill with potable water to rehydrate overnight, and result is slurry of bacteria that will break down petroleum constituents
  - Formulas are specific to diesel (Petrox™ 106) as well as gasoline, jet fuel, and other fuels
  - Compatible with Ivey-Sol®

Surfactant and Bioaugmentation Injection

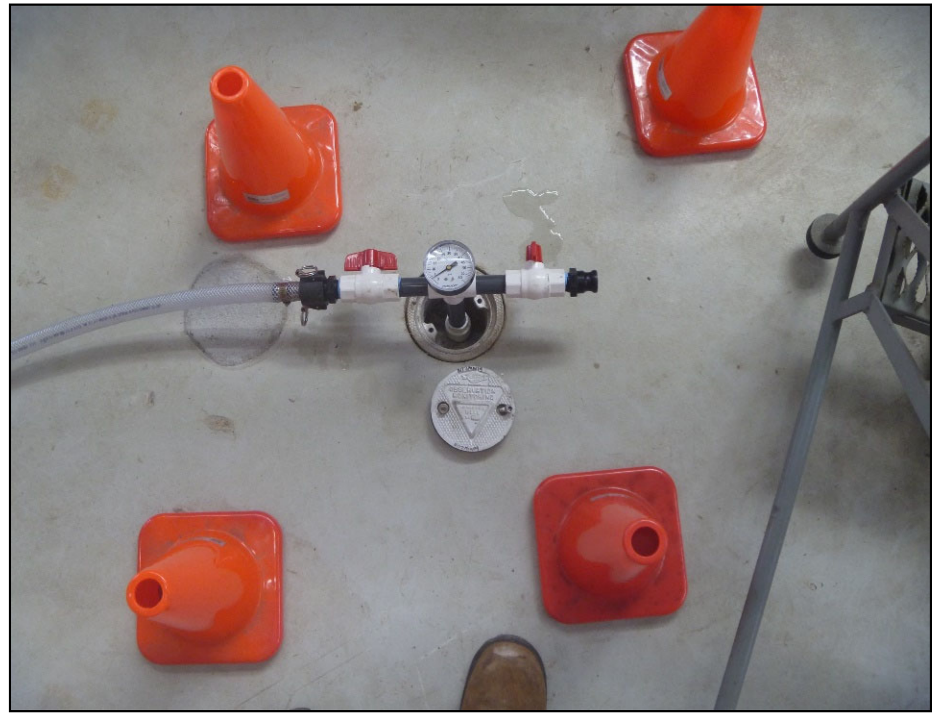
Ivey-Sol® mixed in totes and injected with pneumatic pumps

Surfactant and Bioaugmentation Injection



Petrox™ mixed in drums and designated volumes mixed with Ivey Sol ® and potable water in injection totes

Surfactant and Bioaugmentation Injection



Well head injection setup at B177MW19

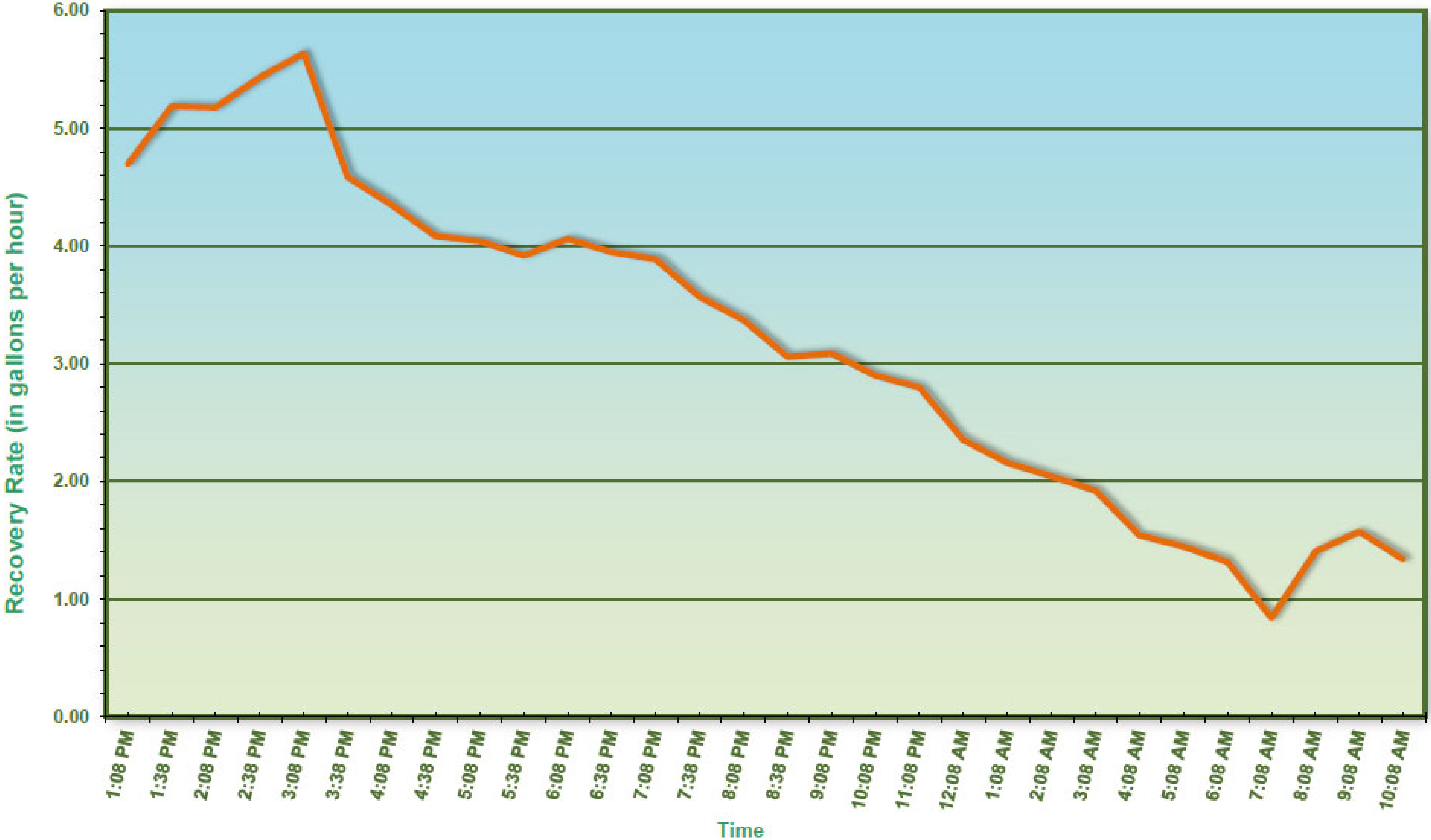
← Drum Storage Area

HVR Extraction Event

- **Removed approximately 400 pounds of hydrocarbon**
  - Equivalent to approximately 57 gallons of diesel
  - Treated with thermal oxidizer at 99.93% destruction efficiency
- **Removed approximately 9,000 gallons of petroleum-contaminated water**
  - Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) are not of concern at SWMU 47
  - Continued HVR is a viable remedy
  - Performed under an approved Underground Injection Control (UIC) Notification, so additional surfactant may be injected through 29 November 2023 (90 days)

HVR Extraction Event

Combined Recovery Rate of MP-02, MP-04, MW-9, and MW-16



HVR Extraction Event

HVR unit setup

HVR unit setup and tanker truck

HVR Extraction Event

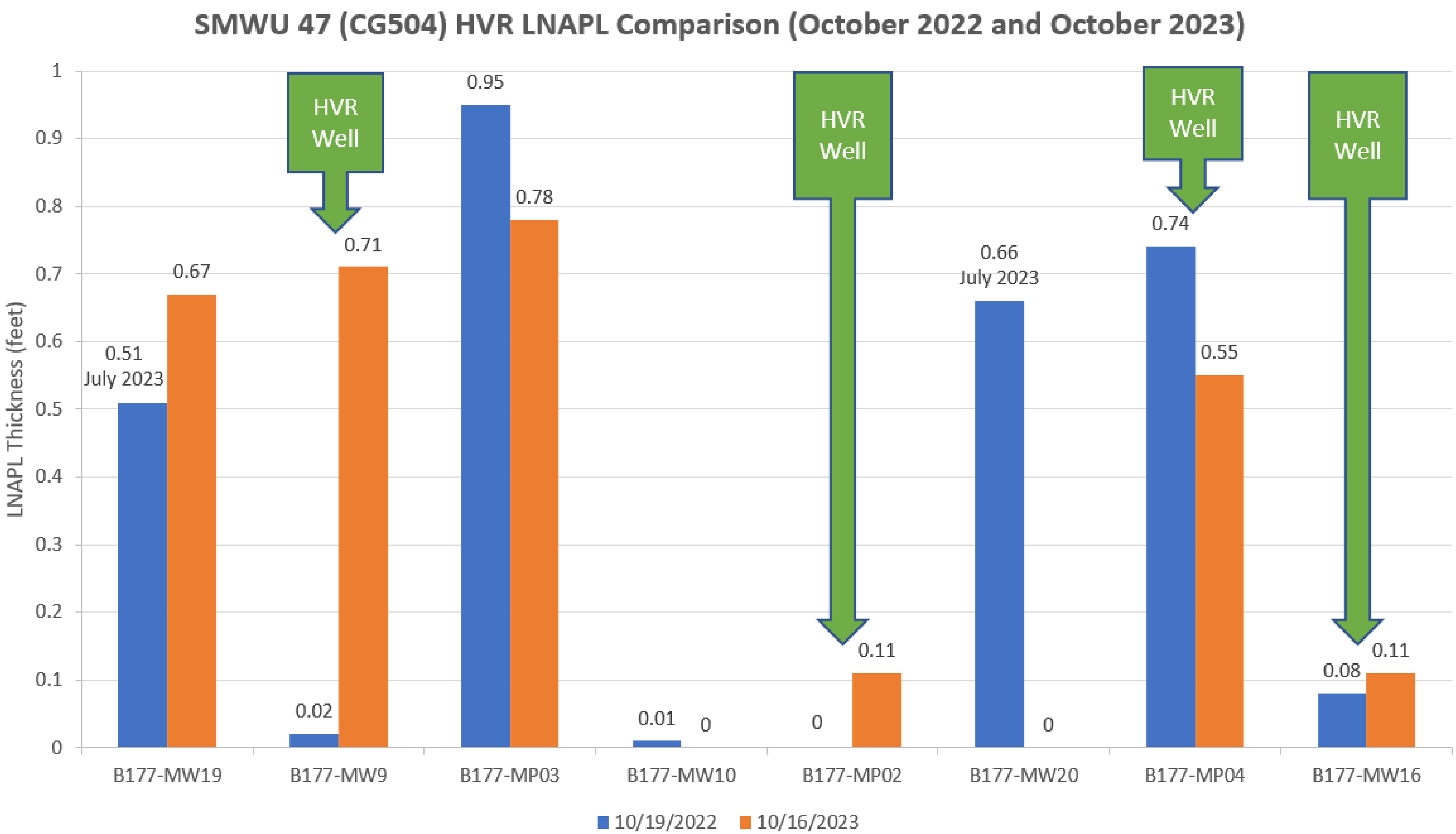
HVR unit well head stinger setup

HVR smaller tanker truck

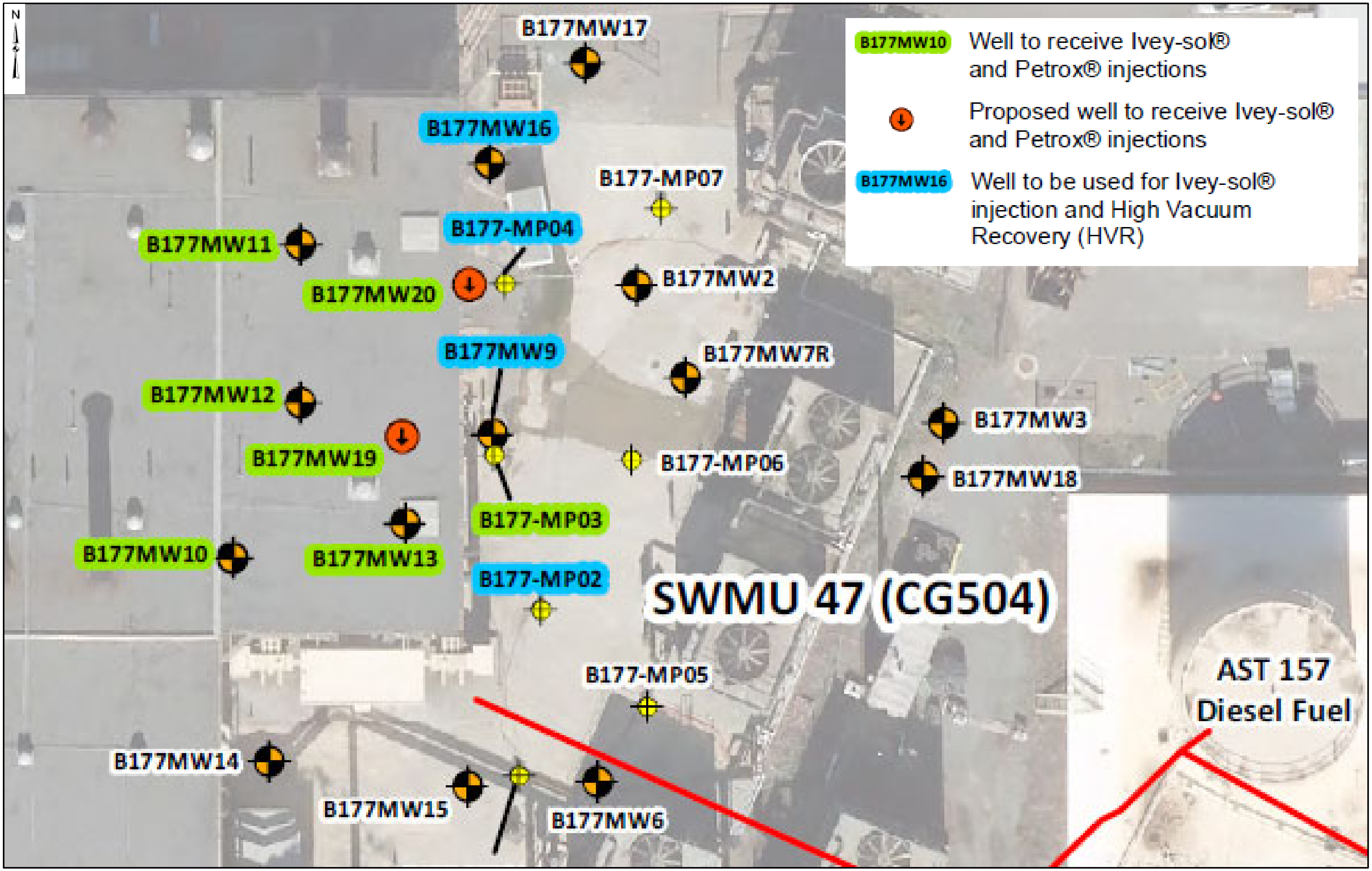
HVR set up and smaller tanker truck at night

HVR Extraction Event

LNAPL Thickness Before/After



HVR Extraction Event



Next Steps

- Continue to measure LNAPL thickness monthly
- Trigger for subsequent Ivey-sol® injection/HVR™ extraction event is presence of LNAPL at greater than 0.01 foot for two consecutive sampling events
  - October event shows LNAPL > 0.01 foot
- Subsequent injections will not necessarily duplicate initial effort, but will focus on wells where LNAPL is persistent
- Once free product thickness has been reduced to less than 0.010-foot, groundwater will be sampled on semi-annual basis until Remediation Levels (RLs) are achieved, then annually

Next Steps

- **Performed under an approved UIC Notification, so additional surfactant may be injected through 29 November 2023 (90 days)**
  - **Tentatively scheduled for early November 2023**
- **No additional bioaugmentation planned**
  - **Once injected, *pseudomonas* will proliferate as long as there is a food source**
  - **HVR not performed on wells injected with Petrox™ because it would have removed or slowed growth of *pseudomonas***
- **Additional HVR may be conducted as site conditions indicate**
  - **Tentative scheduled for mid-November 2023**

SWMU 28 (CG028) Update on Progress

Elizabeth Rhine
Bhate Technical Lead

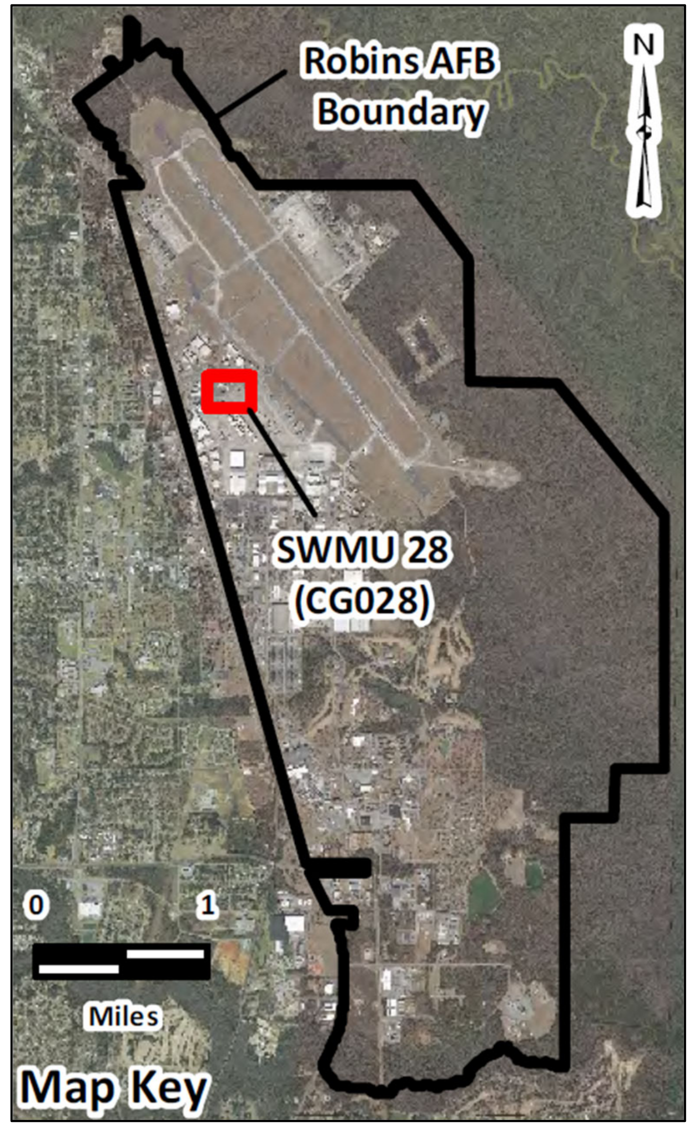
2 November 2023

Overview

- Background
- Prior Remedial Actions
- Supplemental Site Investigation (SSI)
  - Investigation Phase
  - Modified Fenton's Reagent (MFR) Pilot Test
  - High Vacuum Recovery (HVR) Pilot Test
- Next Steps

Background

- SWMU 28 originally identified in February 1990 when purge fluid was observed in an excavation during valve maintenance at Building 45
- Leak in valve near former subgrade fuel line connecting to defueling sump DF2
- Defueling sumps were earthen
- Primary contaminants of concern (COCs) in groundwater are benzene, 1,1-dichloroethene, 1,2,4-trimethlybenzene, 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene, acenaphthylene, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene, 1-methylnaphthalene, 2-methylnaphthalene, and naphthalene



Prior Remedial Actions

- Passive recovery to reduce light non-aqueous phase liquid (LNAPL or free product) to <0.01 feet
- Enhanced Fluid Recovery (EFR)
- Surfactant-enhanced LNAPL recovery (SURFAC®)
- High Vacuum Recovery (HVR)

Prior Remedial Actions

LNAPL + Benzene (March 2021)

Legend

B45MW2 — Monitoring Well Identification
2.1 — Concentration (µg/L)

Benzene Concentration >5 µg/L

LNAPL Thickness >0.00 feet

LNAPL Thickness >0.10 feet

Monitoring Well (by Aquifer Designation)

Upper Providence (Top)

Upper Providence (Middle)

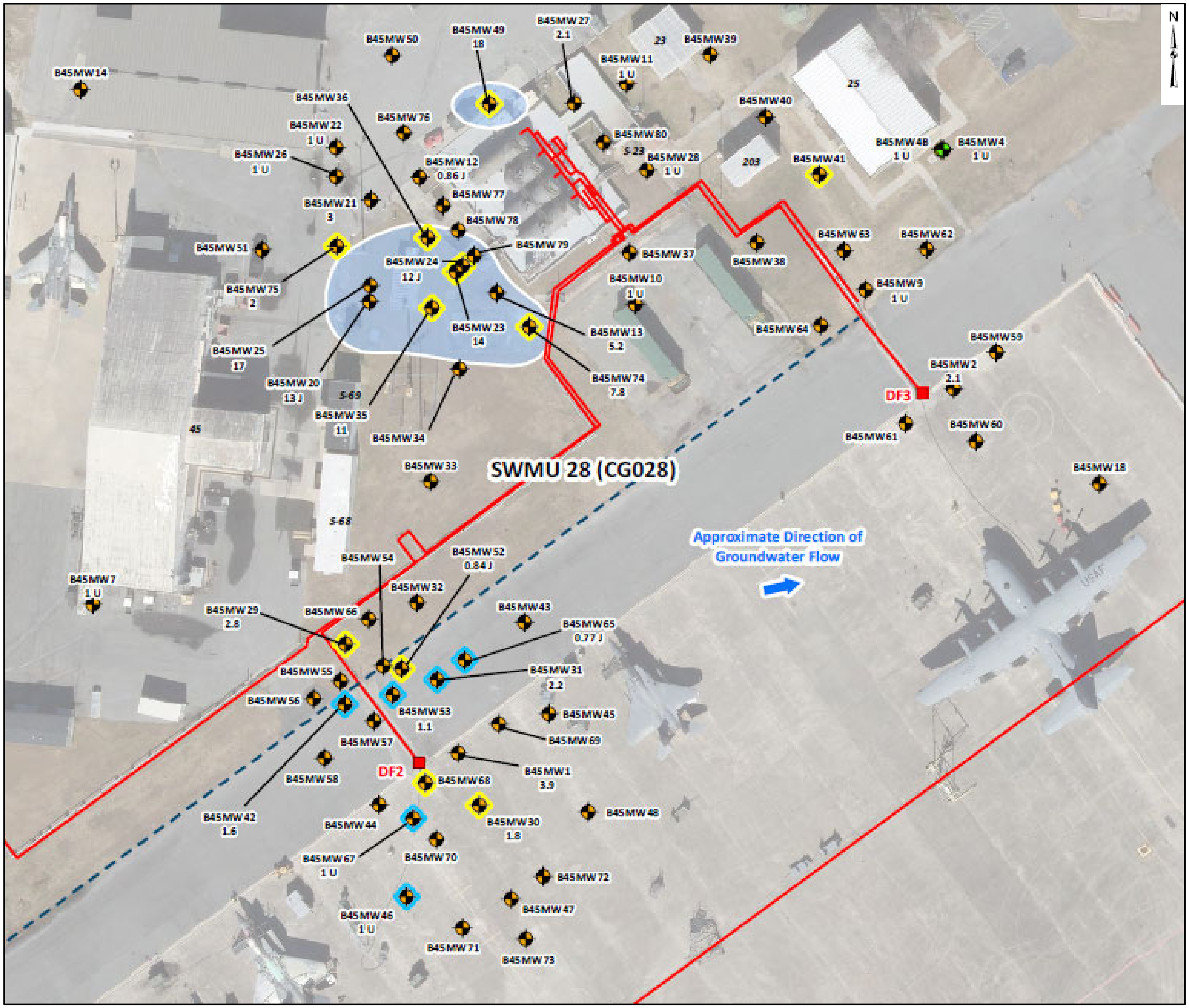
Other Site Features

Defueling Station

Fuel Line

Abandoned Belowground Defueling Line

µg/L – milligrams per liter



Prior Remedial Actions

LNAPL + Naphthalene (March 2021)

Legend

B45MW2 — Monitoring Well Identification
260 J — Concentration (µg/L)

Naphthalene Concentration >12.9 µg/L

LNAPL Thickness >0.00 feet

LNAPL Thickness >0.10 feet

Monitoring Well (by Aquifer Designation)

Upper Providence (Top)

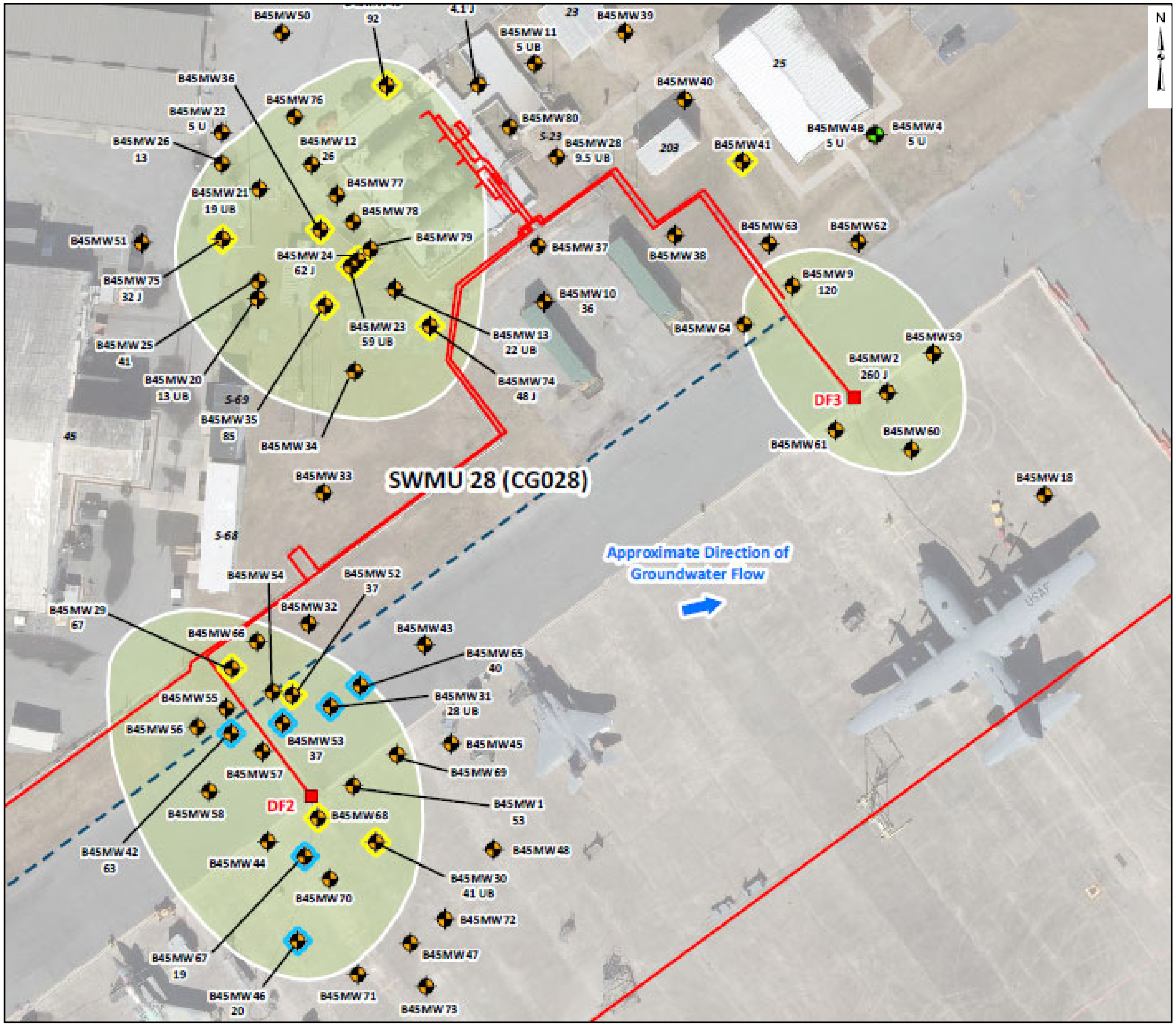
Upper Providence (Middle)

Other Site Features

Defueling Station

Fuel Line

Abandoned Belowground Defueling Line



Supplemental Site Investigation (SSI)

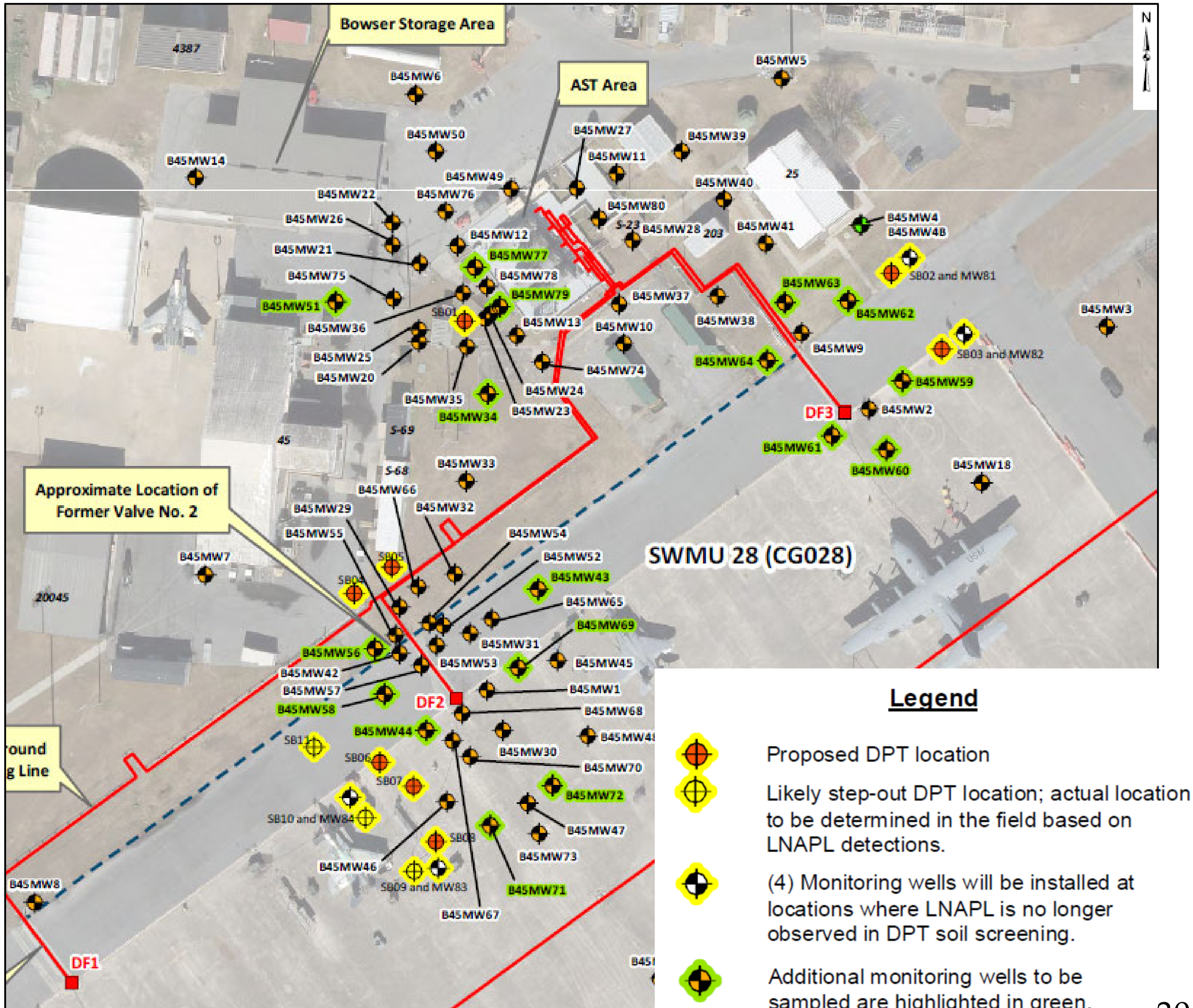
- SSI Uniform Federal Policy-Quality Assurance Project Plan (UFP-QAPP) approved May 2022

1. Delineation of plume
   - Soil sampling
   - Four new monitoring wells
   - Sample existing wells not previously sampled due to free product
2. Pilot Test to evaluate Modified Fenton's Reagent (MFR) in areas where LNAPL <0.1 feet thick
3. Expand HVR test to include a 5-day event

SSI

Soil and Groundwater Locations

- **8 soil borings**
  - Step-outs anticipated but not needed
- **4 new wells**
- **17 existing wells**
  - Previously not sampled due to LNAPL
  - Removed LNAPL
  - Sampled groundwater in 2022



SSI – Investigation Phase

Recap of February 2023 EAB Presentation

- **LNAPL investigation in DF2 and DF3 areas**
  - **7 soil boring locations**
  - **Screened with oil and gas hydrophobic dye test kits**
    - Scope was to offset and collect additional samples if LNAPL was observed
    - LNAPL not observed in DF2 or DF3 areas; however, offset boring was installed because of refusal
  - **RLs not exceeded for any COC in soil**
- **Installed four monitoring wells in August 2022**
  - **Benzene non-detect in all four wells**
  - **Naphthalene below RL in all four wells**

SSI – MFR Pilot Test

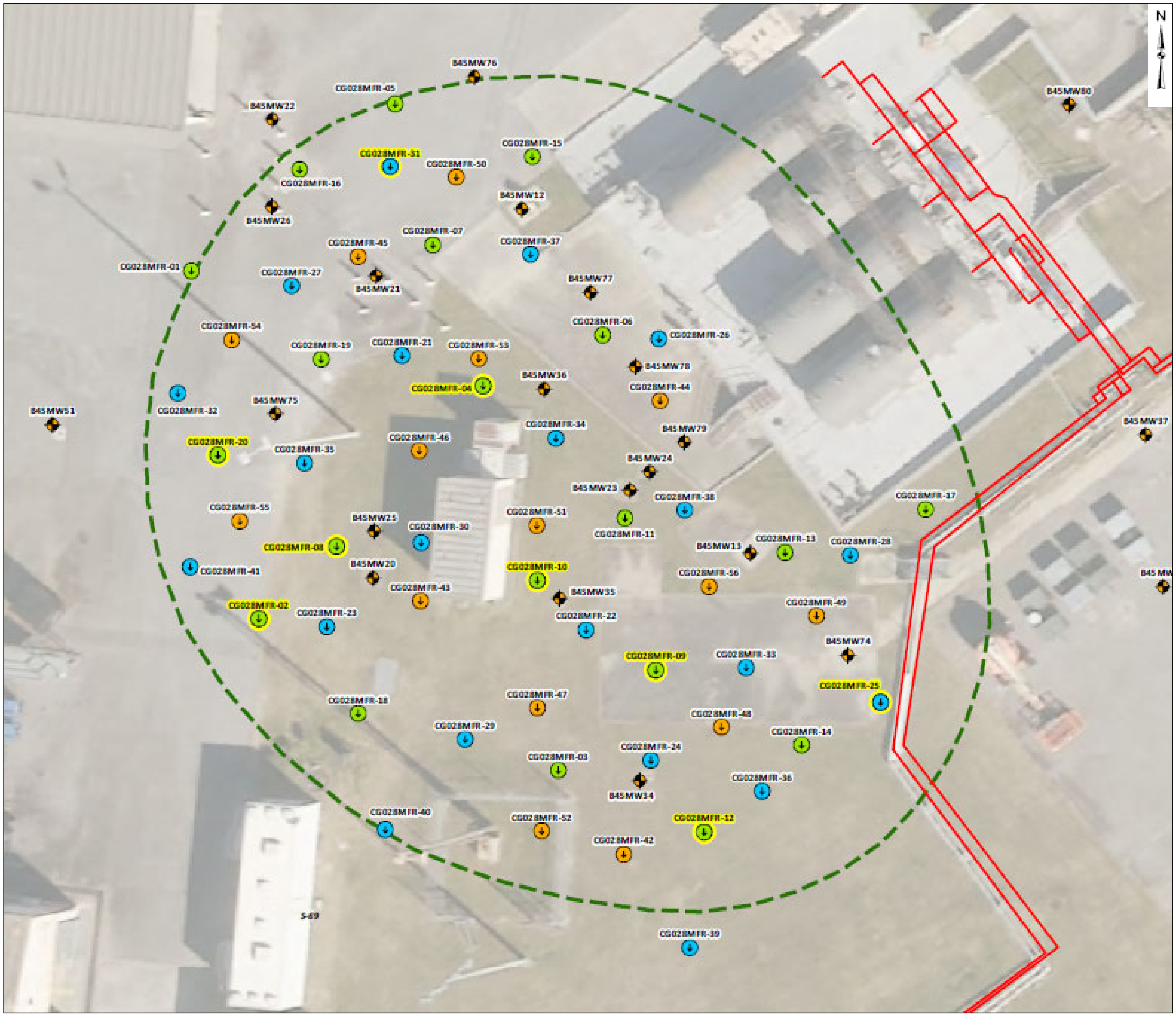
- Chelated iron followed by hydrogen peroxide
- Treatment mechanism is desorption followed by aqueous treatment
- Promotes distribution in formation and enhances desorption of mass from soil
- Reaction generates hydroxyl radicals
  - Highest oxidation potential of available oxidizers
  - Also generates superoxide anions
- Grid injection pattern provides greater coverage

SSI – MFR Pilot Test

- **Injection events**
  - **November 2022 (Desorption Phase)**
  - **December 2022 (Aqueous Treatment Phase)**
  - **January 2023 (Polishing Phase)**
- **First event to desorb contaminants from soil and drive them into dissolved phase**
- **Second event to oxidize dissolved phase contaminants, or to desorb in areas not targeted during first event**
- **Third event to polish, provided within radius of influence (ROI) of prior event**

SSI – MFR Pilot Test

Locations of Injection Wells and Injection Points



- Note that injection wells are not so close to monitoring wells that monitoring well is directly affected
- Treating aquifer, not just the well

Legend

- DPT Injection Point - Event 1 - October 2022
- DPT Injection Point - Event 2 - November 2022
- DPT Injection Point - Event 3 - January 2023
- Target Treatment Zone

Monitoring Well (by Aquifer Designation)

- Upper Providence (Top)
- Upper Providence (Middle)

Site Features

- Defueling Station
- Fuel Line
- Abandoned Belowground Defueling Line
- Water Body
- 153 Building Number

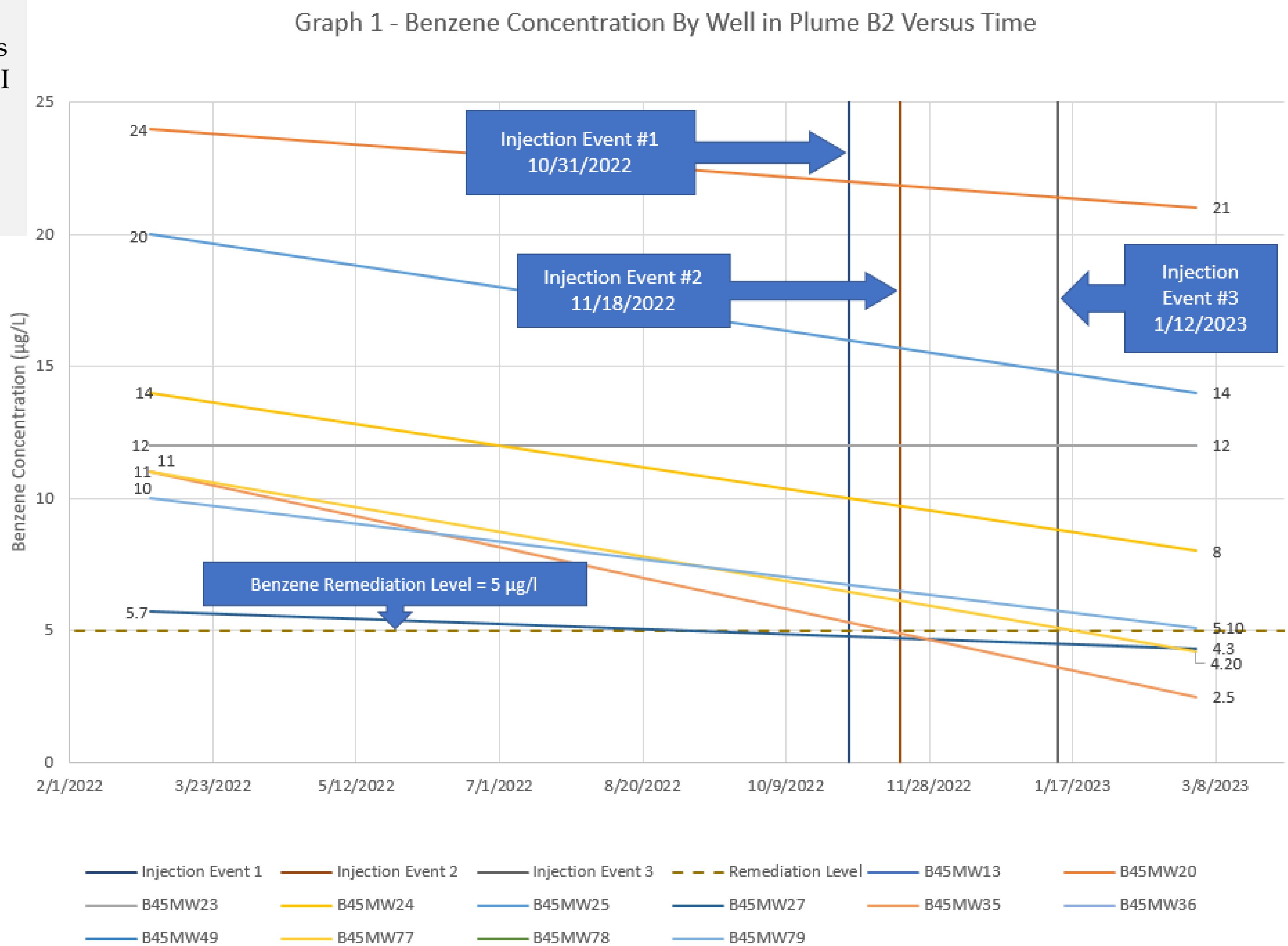
Note:
1. Aerial Photograph Date: 3 March 2022
2. Yellow highlight injection point locations indicate abandoned due to DPT refusal, limited or no flow of injection material.

Acronyms:
MFR - Modified Fenton's Reagent
DPT - Direct Push Technology

SSI – MFR Pilot Test

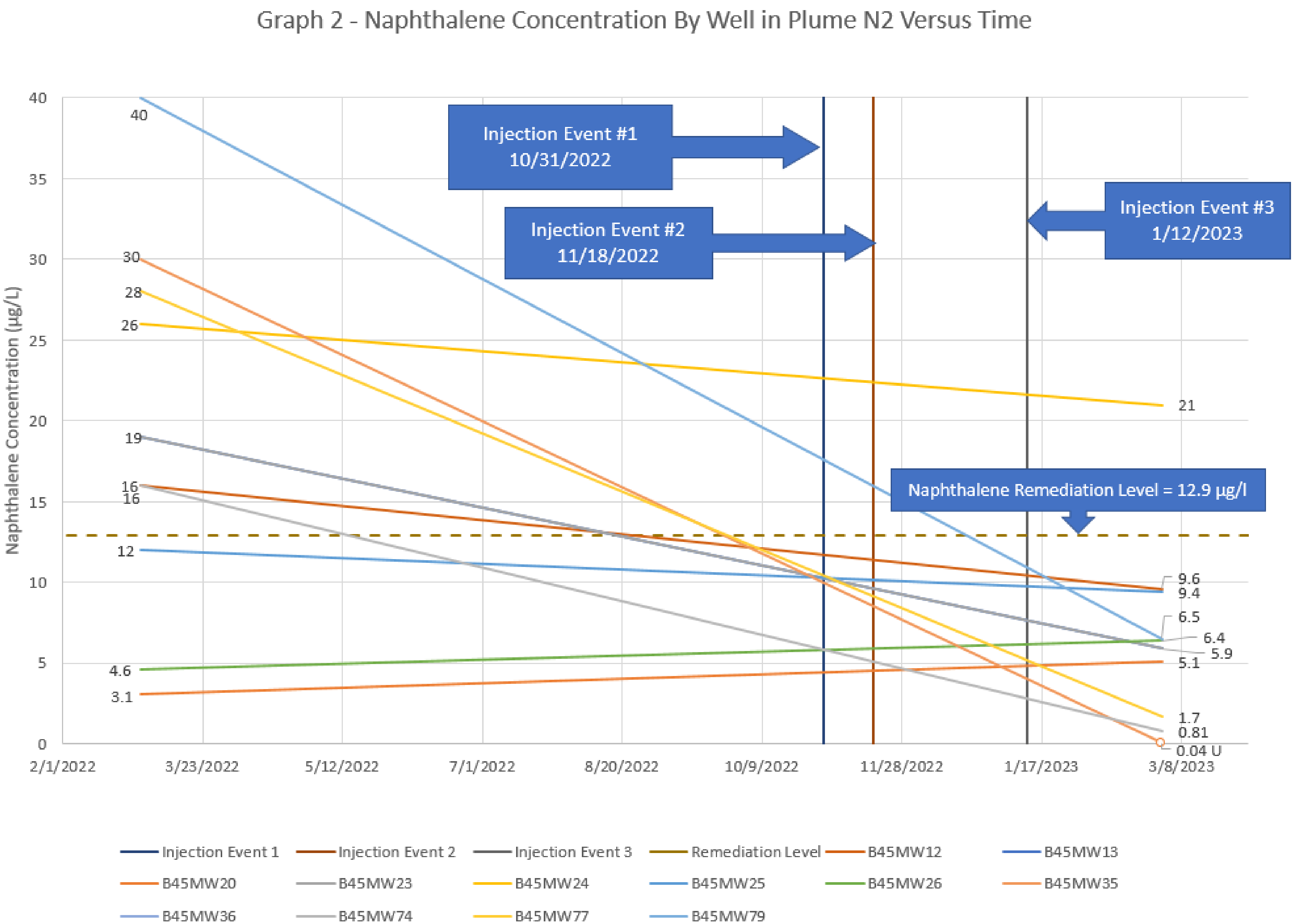
Trend Plot for Benzene

Note: B45MW23 was not within ROI of an injection point during any MFR Event



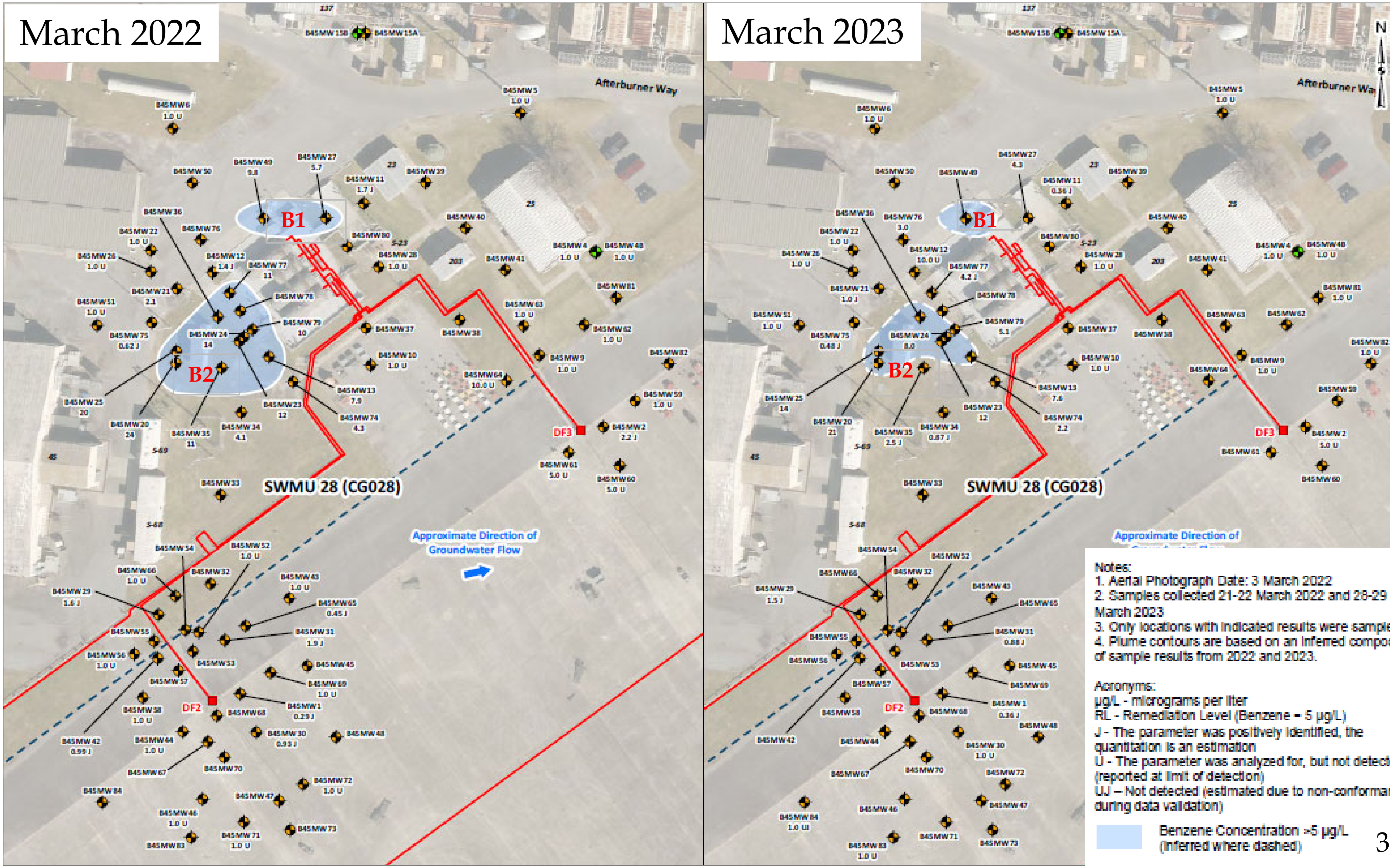
SSI – MFR Pilot Test
Trend Plot for Naphthalene

Note: B45MW20 and B45MW26 increased slightly, but remain below RL



SSI – MFR Pilot Test

Benzene Plume (March 2022 and March 2023)



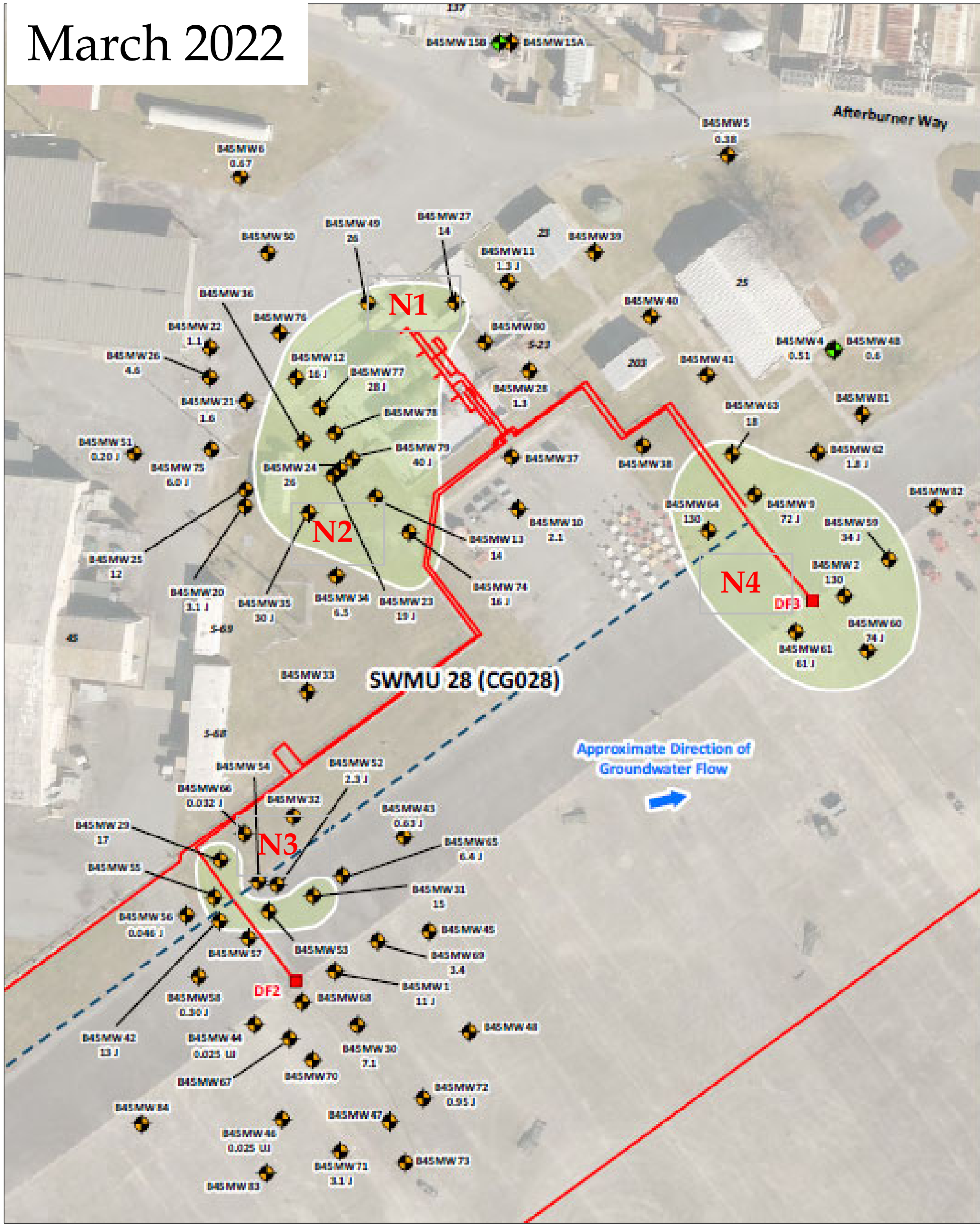
Notes:
1. Aerial Photograph Date: 3 March 2022
2. Samples collected 21-22 March 2022 and 28-29 March 2023
3. Only locations with indicated results were sampled.
4. Plume contours are based on an inferred composite of sample results from 2022 and 2023.

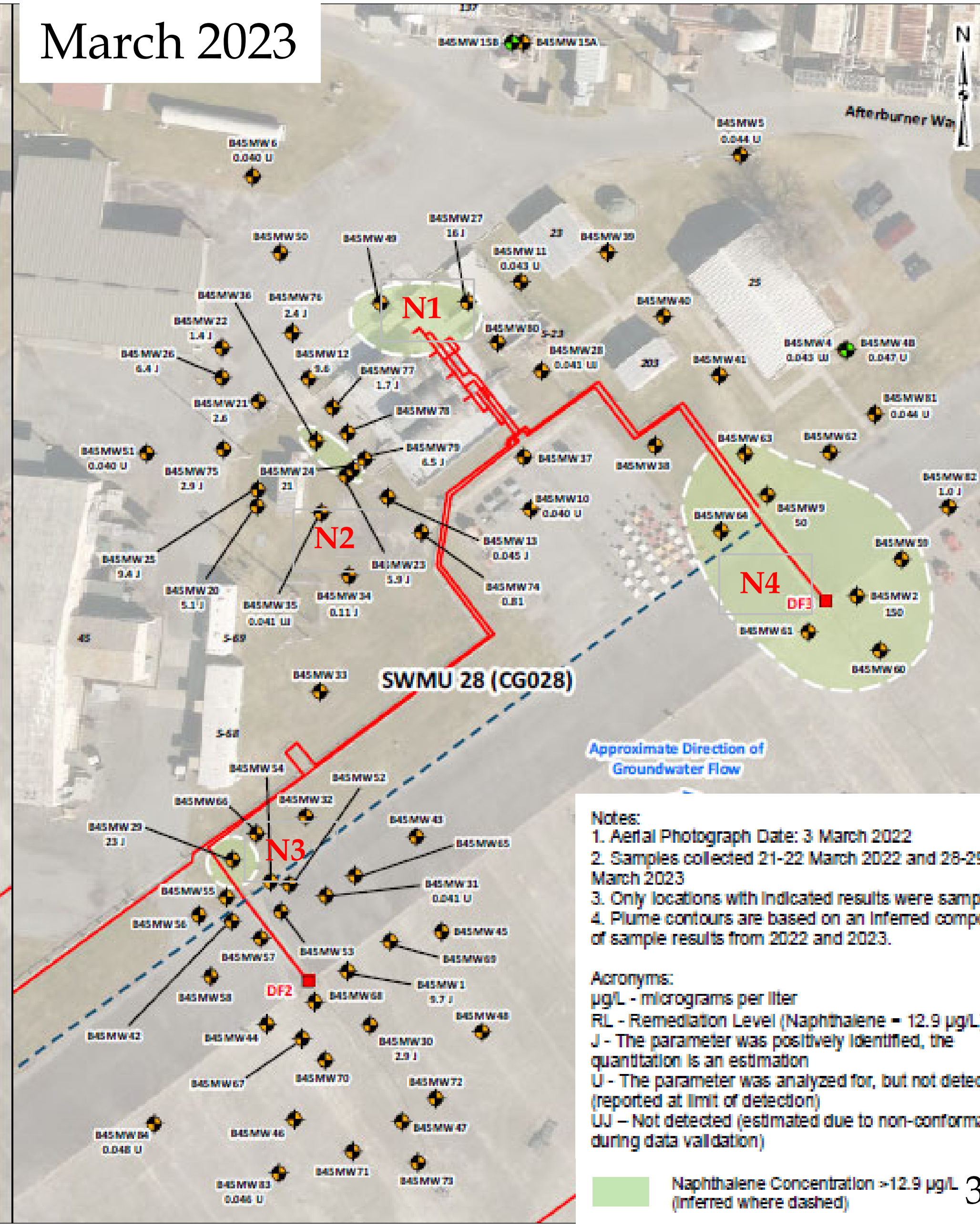
Acronyms:
µg/L - micrograms per liter
RL - Remediation Level (Benzene = 5 µg/L)
J - The parameter was positively identified, the quantitation is an estimation
U - The parameter was analyzed for, but not detected (reported at limit of detection)
UJ – Not detected (estimated due to non-conformance during data validation)

Benzene Concentration >5 µg/L (inferred where dashed)

SSI – MFR Pilot Test

Naphthalene (March 2022 and March 2023)





Notes:
1. Aerial Photograph Date: 3 March 2022
2. Samples collected 21-22 March 2022 and 28-29 March 2023
3. Only locations with indicated results were sampled.
4. Plume contours are based on an inferred composite of sample results from 2022 and 2023.

Acronyms:
µg/L - micrograms per liter
RL - Remediation Level (Naphthalene = 12.9 µg/L)
J - The parameter was positively identified, the quantitation is an estimation
U - The parameter was analyzed for, but not detected (reported at limit of detection)
UJ – Not detected (estimated due to non-conformance during data validation)

Naphthalene Concentration >12.9 µg/L (inferred where dashed)

SSI – MFR Pilot Test Conclusions

- 52% reduction in areal extent of benzene plume (B2)
- 35% reduction in average benzene concentration (B2)
- 96% reduction in areal extent of naphthalene plume (N2)
- 71% reduction in average naphthalene concentration (N2)

AST Area - MFR Pilot Test Reductions in Plume

	Areal extent of plume (square feet)			Average concentration (µg/L)			
Area	2022	2023	Reduction	2022	2023	Reduction	Constituent
B1	1,387	679	51%	8	NS	0%	Benzene
B2	4,500	2,145	52%	13	9	35%	Benzene
N1	1,671	1,671	0%	14	16	0%	Naphthalene
N2	8,679	383	96%	19	5	71%	Naphthalene
N3	1,502	441	71%	14	11	24%	Naphthalene
N4	9,489	9,489	0%	101	100	0%	Naphthalene

SSI – HVR Pilot Test

- Conducted extended 5-day HVR event to reduce LNAPL to <0.01 feet in DF2 area
  - 6 – 10 March 2023
  - Approximately 2 inches of rainfall during Day 5
- Removed approximately 51,500 gallons of petroleum-contaminated water
- Removed approximately 1,300 gallons of hydrocarbon
  - Equivalent to 186 gallons of jet fuel

SSI – HVR Pilot Test

Drawdown

Legend

B45MW43 — Monitoring Well Identification

-0.24 — feet (ft) drawdown observed after ~77 hours of high vacuum remediation (HVR) on 06-09 March 2023

5-Day HVR pilot test was performed on the wells highlighted in green

- 0.05 ft drawdown (inferred where dashed)
- 0.15 ft drawdown
- 0.25 ft drawdown
- 0.35 ft drawdown
- 0.45 ft drawdown
- 0.55 ft drawdown

Monitoring Well (by Aquifer Designation)

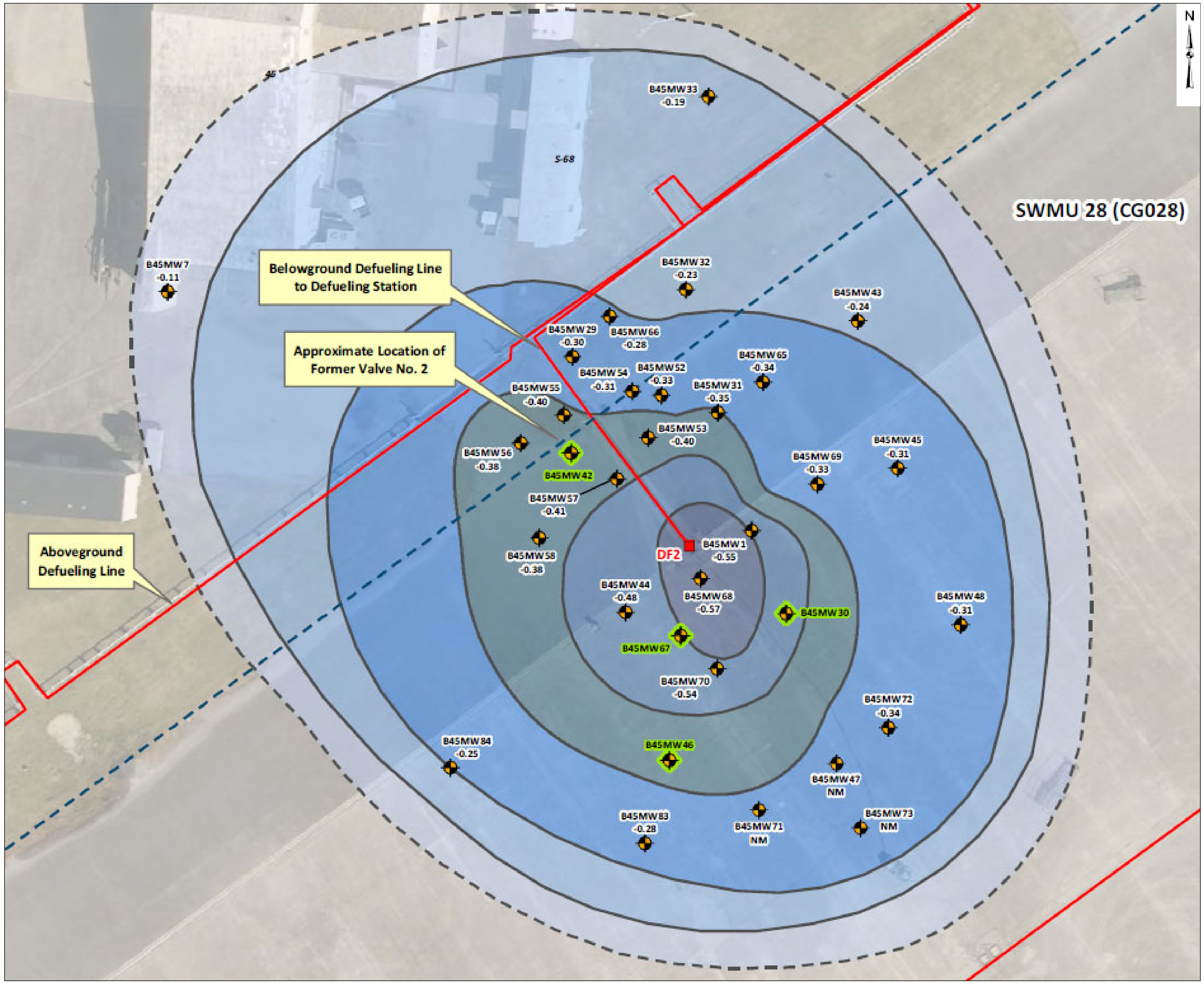
Upper Providence (Top)

Other Site Features

- Defueling Station
- Fuel Line
- Abandoned Belowground Defueling Line

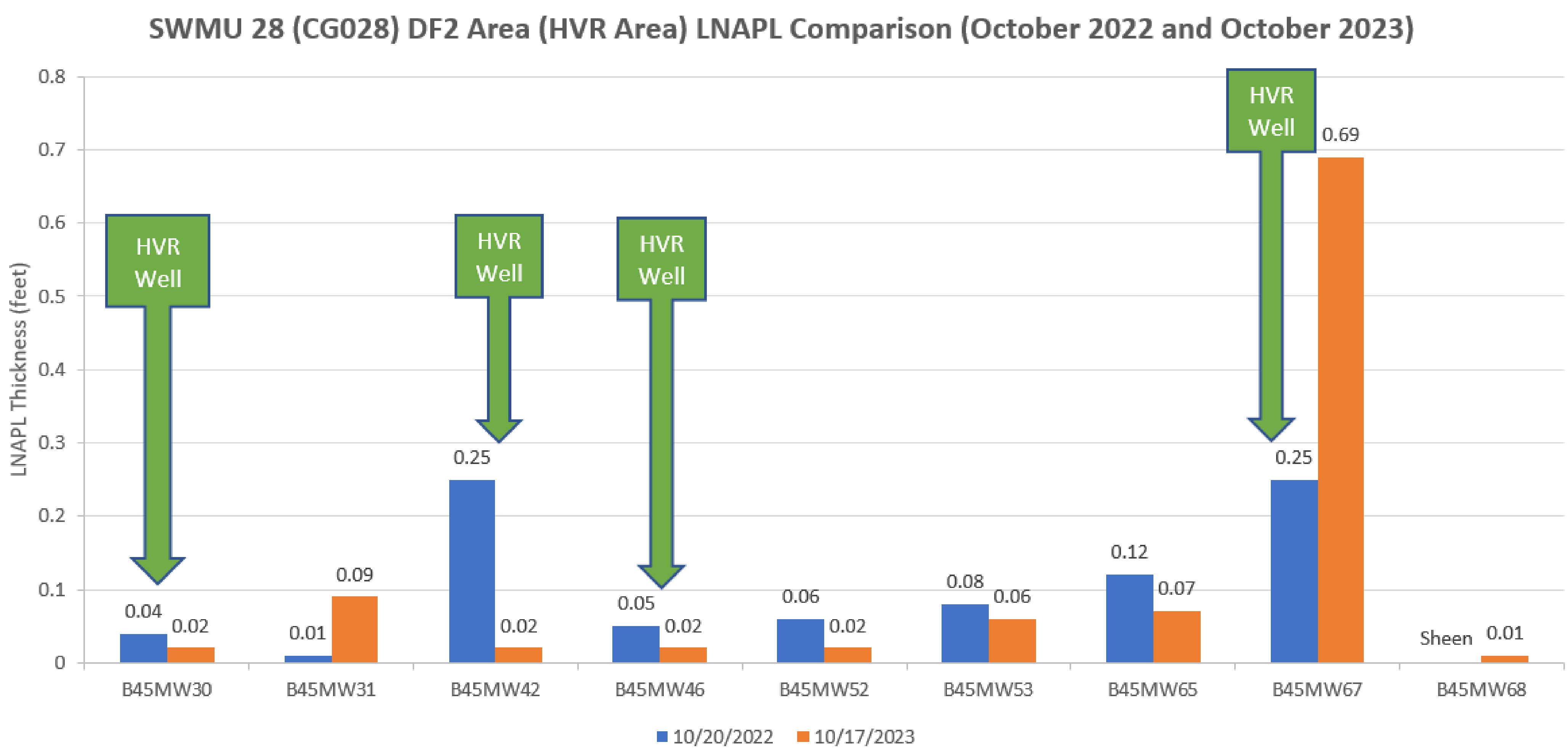
Note:
1. Aerial Photograph Date: 3 March 2022

Acronyms:
HVR - High Vacuum Remediation
ft - Feet
NM - Not Measured
* - Specified drawdown value is based on baseline depth to water collected ~77 hours after initiation of HVR event. Subsequent hours of drawdown were influenced by a ~2-inch rain event.



SSI – HVR Pilot Test

LNAPL Thickness Before/After



SSI – HVR Pilot Test

LNAPL Appearance

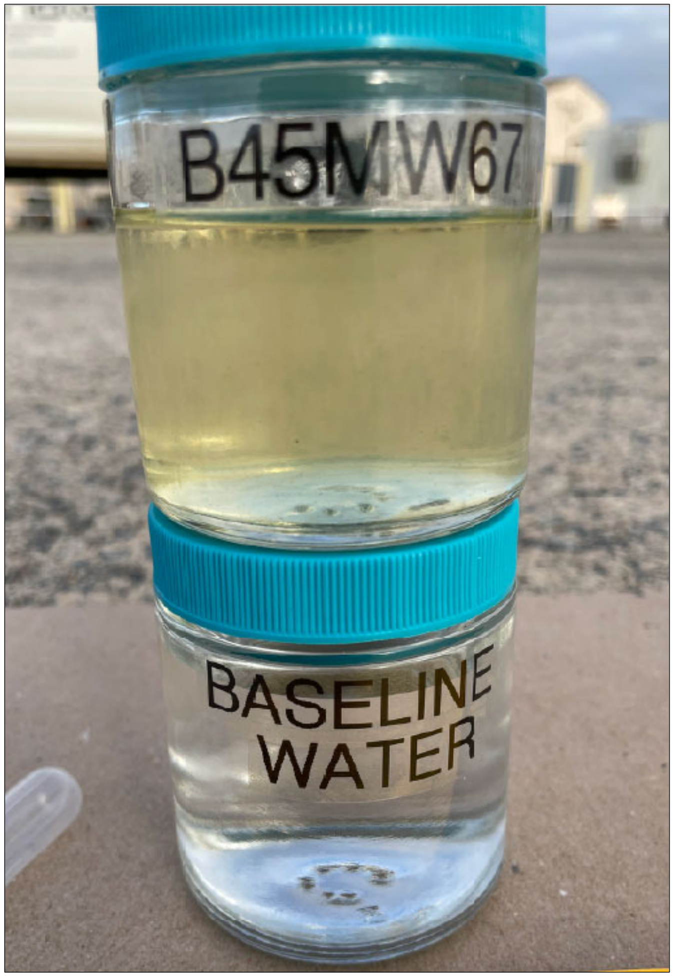
B45MW12
Surfactant, not product

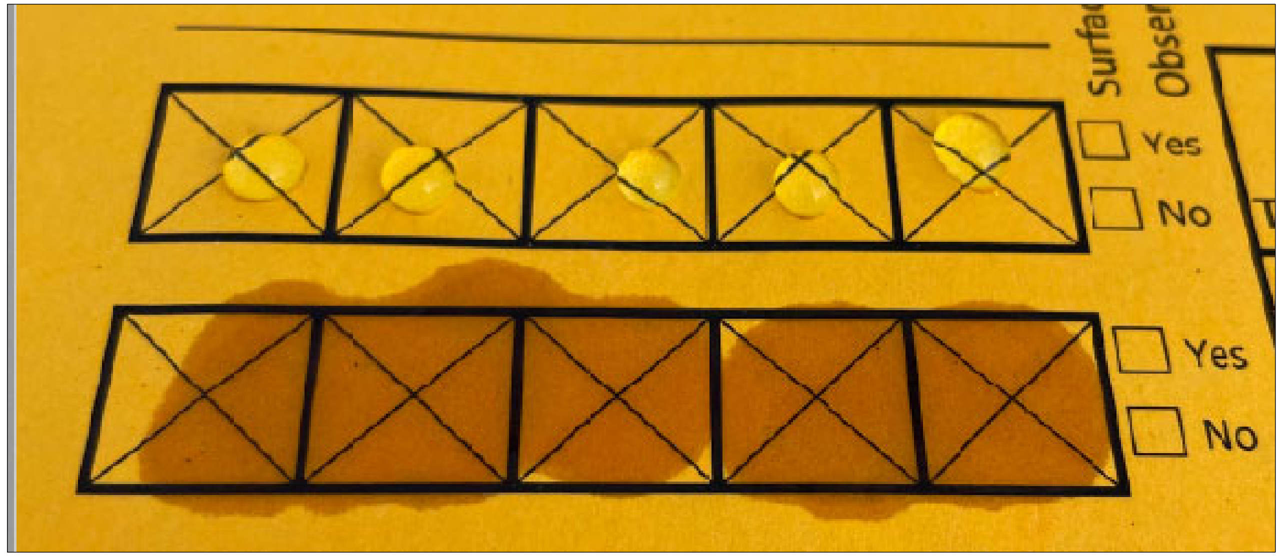
B45MW67
2-phase liquid, but both are clear

B177MP04
Typical LNAPL Example from CG504

SSI – HVR Pilot Test

LNAPL Appearance





- B45MW67 LNAPL was screened using Porous Medium Surface Tension Test (bottom test)
- Purified drinking water as control (top test)
- Test indicates LNAPL is surfactant
- Additional laboratory analyses are proposed to evaluate COC content

SSI – HVR Pilot Test

Trend Plot for Naphthalene

Note: B45MW29 increased slightly, but 2023 result is estimated

SSI – HVR Conclusions

- 71% reduction in areal extent of naphthalene plume (N3)
- 24% reduction in average naphthalene concentration (N3)
- However, HVR generates petroleum contact water that must be treated for PFAS prior to disposal
- LNAPL reduced but not eliminated

AST Area - MFR Pilot Test Reductions in Plume

Areal extent of plume (square feet)				Average concentration (µg/L)			
Area	2022	2023	Reduction	2022	2023	Reduction	Constituent
B1	1,387	679	51%	8	NS	0%	Benzene
B2	4,500	2,145	52%	13	9	35%	Benzene
N1	1,671	1,671	0%	14	16	0%	Naphthalene
N2	8,679	383	96%	19	5	71%	Naphthalene
N3	1,502	441	71%	14	11	24%	Naphthalene
N4	9,489	9,489	0%	101	100	0%	Naphthalene

Next Steps

- **Sample both phases in B45MW67 to evaluate if lighter layer contains petroleum constituents**
  - Determine if MFR is appropriate in DF2 area
  - No HVR or recovery due to PFAS contamination
- **Prepare Corrective Action Plan (CAP) Addendum and Remedial Design/Remedial Action Work Plan**
  - Will require UIC permit

SWMU 3
(Landfill 3)
Update on Progress

Elizabeth Rhine
Bhate Technical Lead

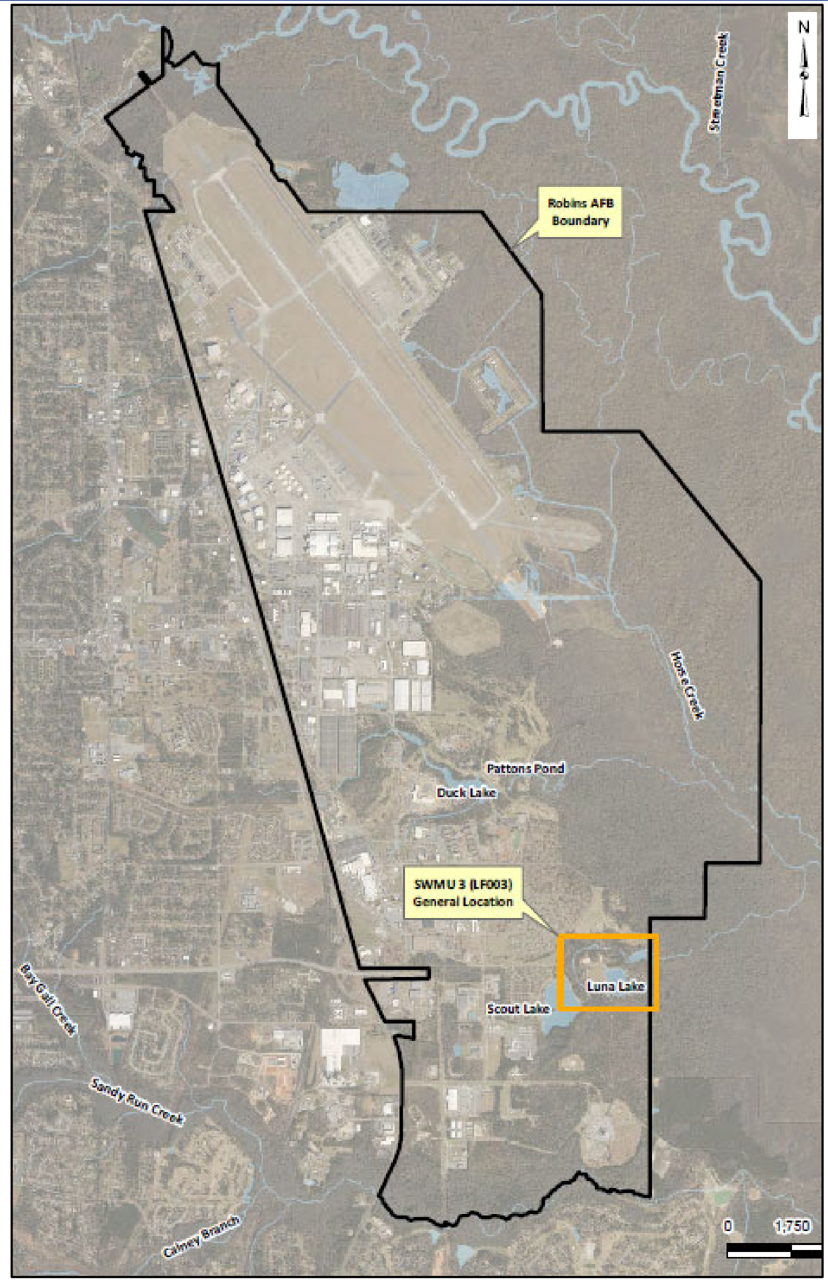
2 November 2023

Overview

- Background
- Remedial Actions
- Supplemental Site Investigation (SSI)
- Hydraulic Study
- Conclusions

Background

- Landfill 3 accepted waste from 1964 to 1967
- Received approximately 65,000 cubic yards of general refuse, fuel, waste oil, paint residue, and spent solvents
- Includes Laboratory Chemical Disposal Area (WP13), which consists of two unlined disposal pits
- Includes fire protection training area FT06



Background – LF003 Site Map

Legend

- Bromide Tracer Injection Point

Monitoring Well (by Aquifer Designation)

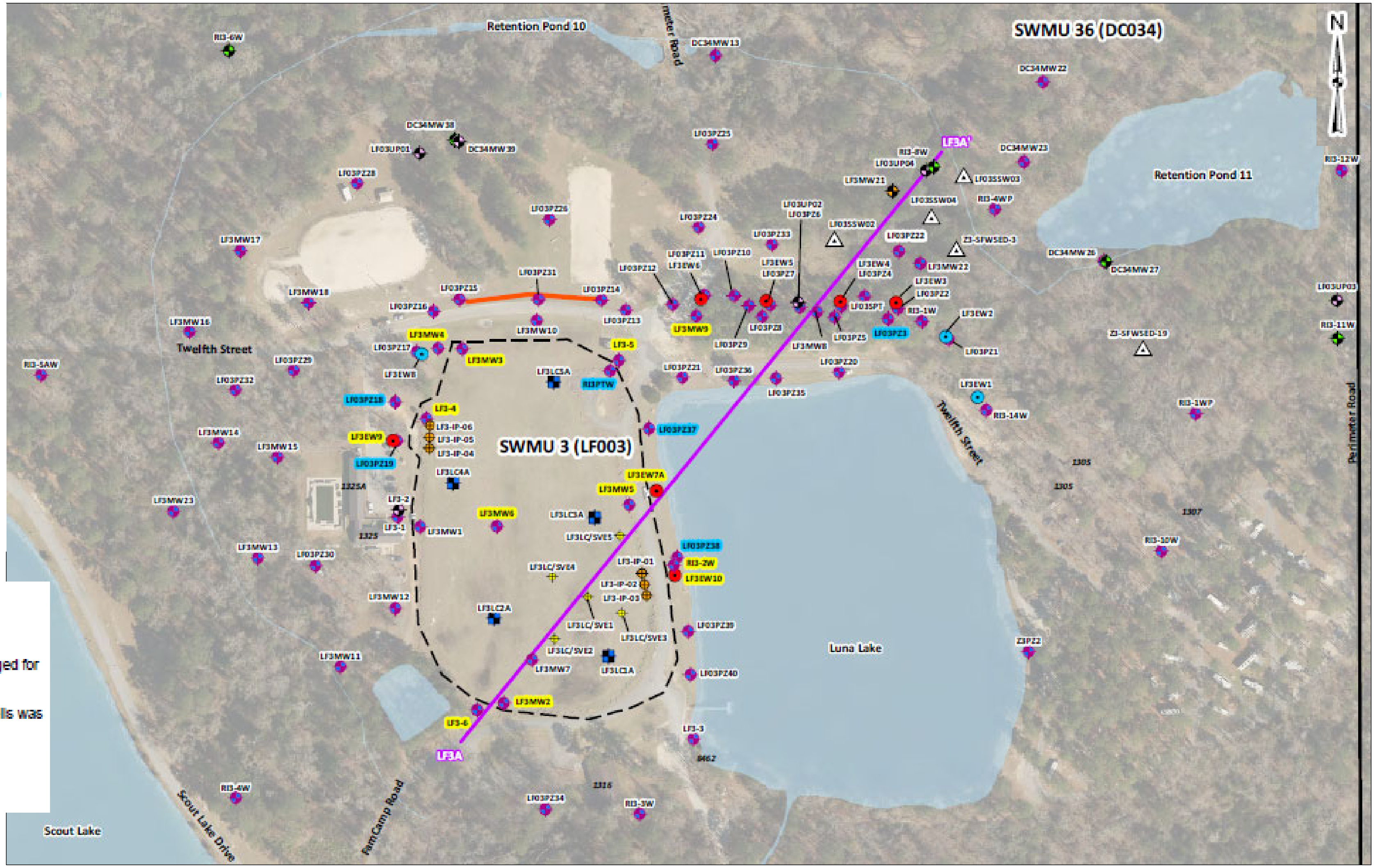
- Upper Providence (Top)
- Upper Providence (Middle)
- Lower Providence
- Surficial
- Leachate Collection Well (Surficial)
- Multi-Purpose Well (Surficial)
- Extraction Well (Active)
- Extraction Well (Inactive)
- Seep Sample Location

Other Site Features

- Line of Cross Section LF3A-LF3A' (Depicted on Figure 9)
- Approximate Slurry Wall Perimeter
- Approximate Interceptor Trench Location (Inactive)
- Robins AFB Boundary
- Water Body
- 153 Building Number

Notes:
1. Aerial Photograph Dates: 3 March 2022
2. Wells highlighted in yellow had data-logging transducers installed for hydraulic evaluation.
3. Wells highlighted in blue were manually gauged for water levels and used with transducer wells for hydraulic evaluation.
4. Groundwater elevation data for additional wells was collected manually.

Acronyms:
AFB = Air Force Base
SWMU = Solid Waste Management Unit



Remedial Actions

- **Final CAP for SWMU 3 identified following volatile organic compounds (VOCs) as COCs for groundwater:**
  - **benzene; carbon tetrachloride; chlorobenzene; chloroform; 1,2-dichlorobenzene; 1,3-dichlorobenzene; 1,4-dichlorobenzene; 1,2-dichloroethane; cis-1,2-dichloroethene; trans-1,2-dichloroethene; ethylbenzene; methylene chloride; 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene; tetrachloroethene; toluene; trichloroethene (TCE); vinyl chloride; and total xylenes**

Remedial Actions

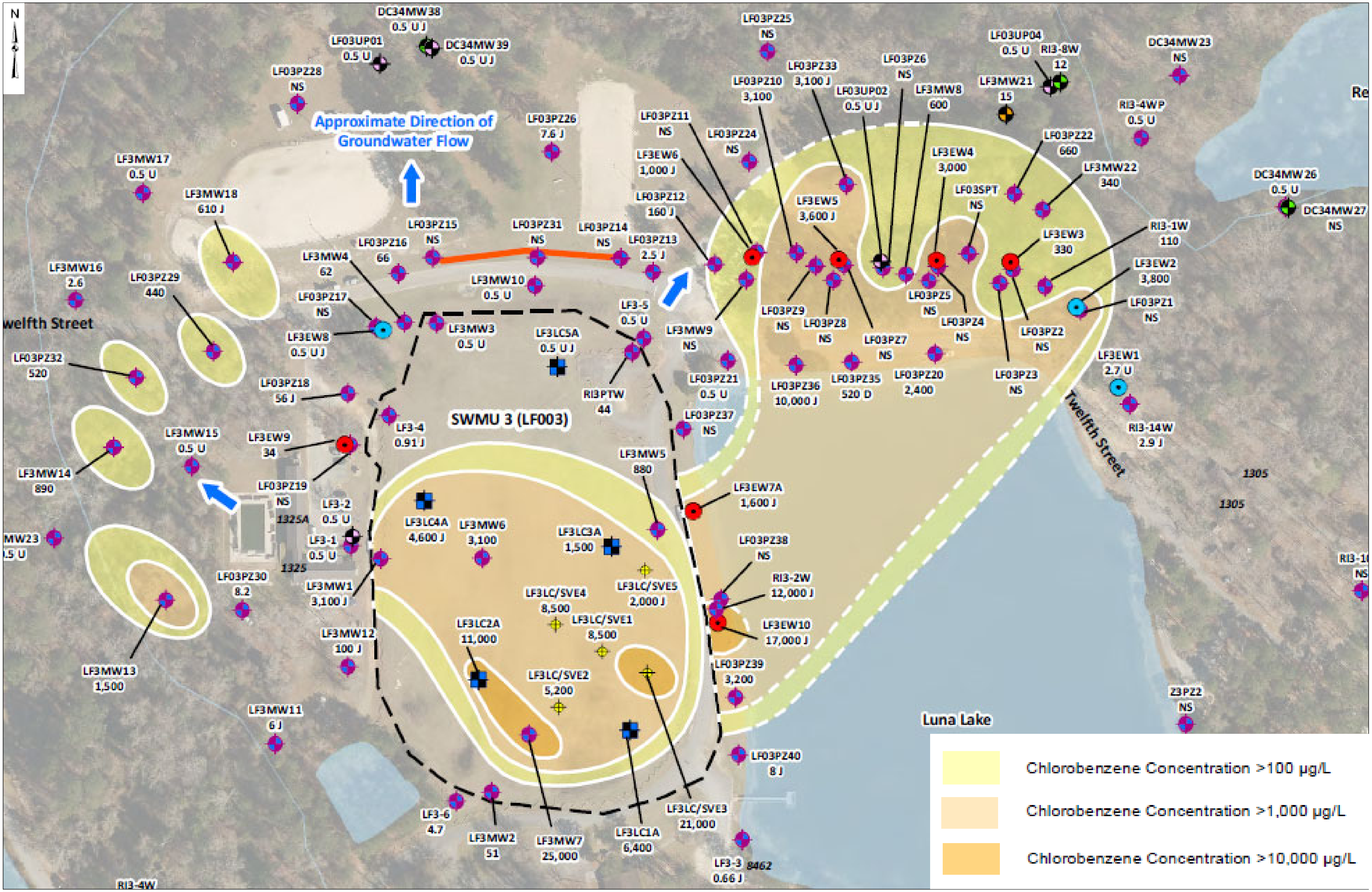
- Soil-bentonite slurry containment wall keyed into confining clay layer about 20 to 30 feet below ground surface
- Leachate collection (LC) system within landfill
- Geocomposite cover system (i.e., clay/synthetic membrane landfill cap)
- Landfill gas collection and flare system
- Groundwater extraction system

SSI – Current Status

- COC concentrations increasing in LF3EW9 and LF3EW10
- LC system has not consistently maintained requisite 2-foot drawdown inside slurry wall
  - Waiver granted 25 March 2009 by Georgia Environmental Protection Division (GA EPD)
  - Contingent on continuing groundwater extraction
- SSI warranted to investigate these concerns

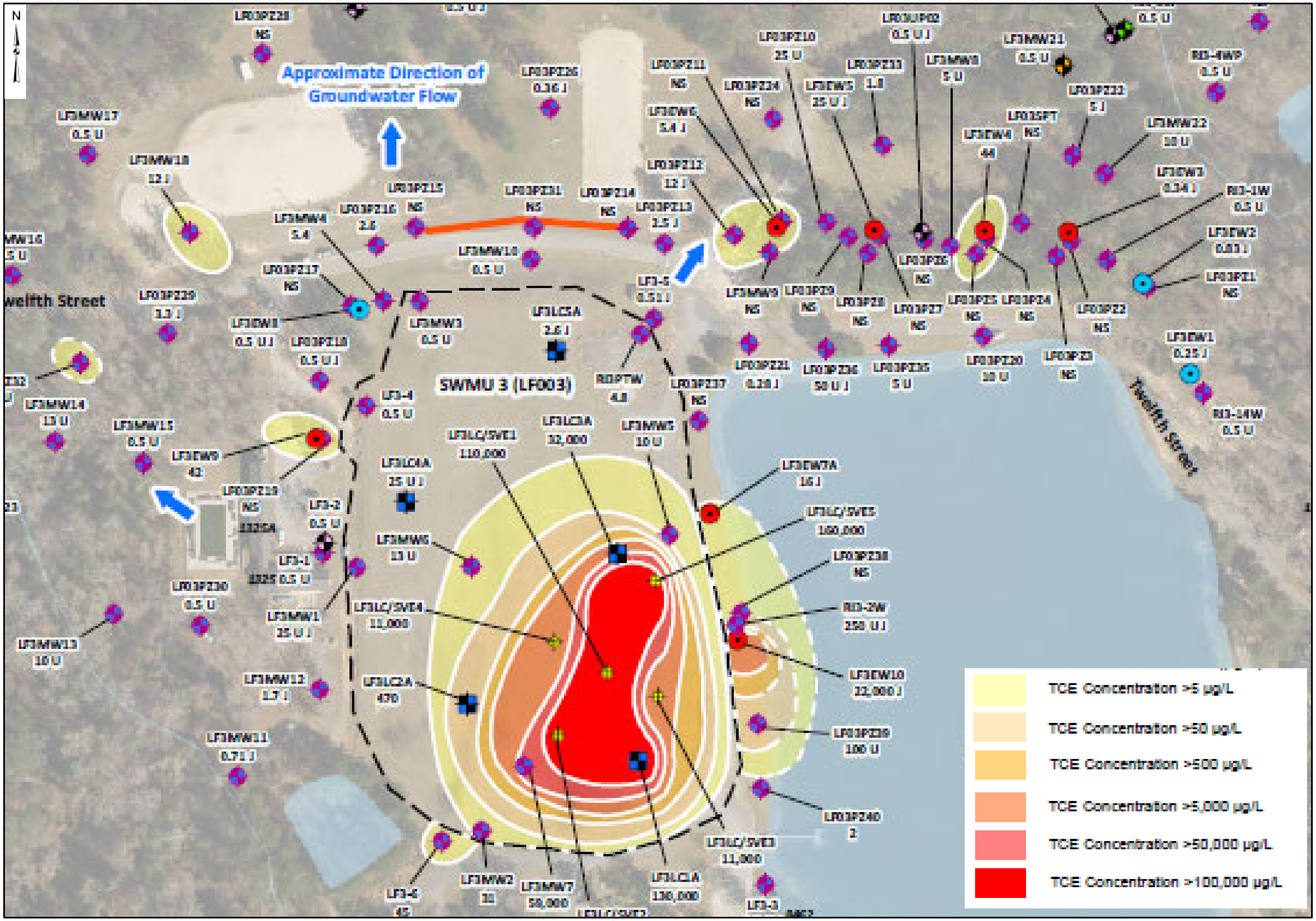
SSI

Chlorobenzene Plume (March 2022)



SSI

TCE Plume (March 2022)



SSI – LF003 Cross Section

Legend

44 TCE Concentration Reported in µg/L

TCE Concentration >5 µg/L

TCE Concentration >50 µg/L

TCE Concentration >500 µg/L

TCE Concentration >5,000 µg/L

TCE Concentration >50,000 µg/L

TCE Concentration >100,000 µg/L

269.24 Potentiometric Surface Elevation (ft AMSL) Surficial Aquifer

252.92 Potentiometric Surface Elevation (ft AMSL) Upper Providence Aquifer

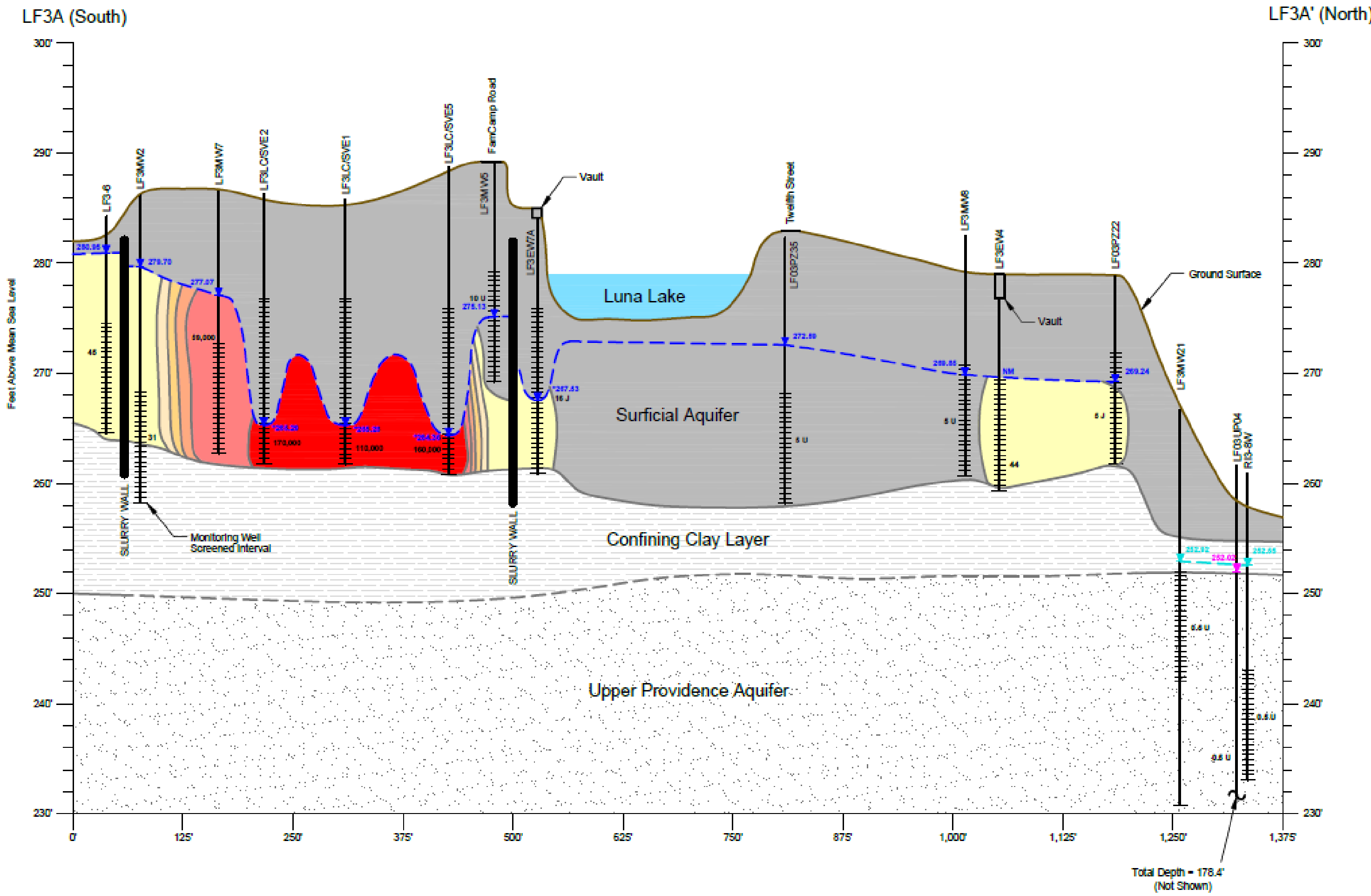
252.02 Potentiometric Surface Elevation (ft AMSL) Lower Providence Aquifer

Potentiometric Surface Elevation Surficial Aquifer

Potentiometric Surface Elevation Upper Providence Aquifer

Notes:
1. Depth to water levels measured March 2022.
2. Samples collected March 2022.

Acronyms:
TCE - Trichloroethene
µg/L - micrograms per liter
RL - Remediation Level (TCE = 5 µg/L)
ft AMSL - feet above Mean Sea Level
NM - Not Measured
* - Elevation of maximum pump drawdown.
U - The parameter was analyzed for, but not detected (reported at limit of detection)
J - The parameter was positively identified, the quantitation is an estimation
AFB = Air Force Base
SWMU = Solid Waste Management Unit



SSI – Data Quality Objectives

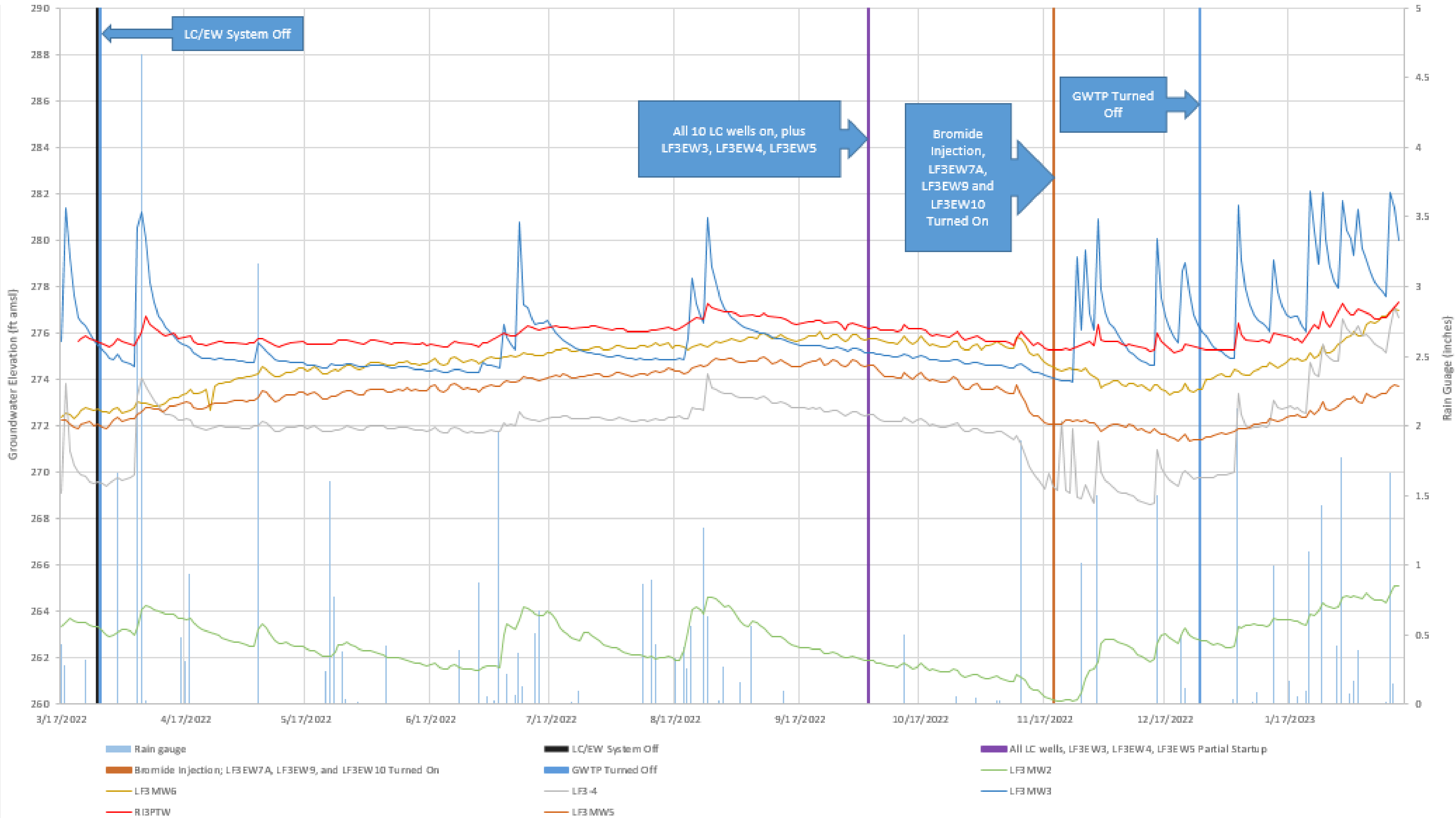
- **Is integrity of slurry wall sufficient to contain dissolved COCs?**
- **Are exterior extraction wells, adjacent to wall, drawing contamination through or under slurry wall?**
- **Can 2-foot inward hydraulic gradient be achieved if exterior extraction wells are turned off?**
- **Can inward gradient be maintained to prevent outward migration?**
- **Are additional LC wells inside slurry wall necessary to support hydraulic control?**

Hydraulic Study

- 10 data logger transducers were placed in monitoring wells
- Manual water levels collected daily (Monday – Friday) in additional monitoring wells
- Transducers already installed in extraction wells (EWs)
- Evaluated water level data when LC and EW systems was operated in various configurations
  - Static (no wells pumping)
  - LC only
  - EWs brought online individually
  - Compared to precipitation
- Bromide tracer test

Hydraulic Study

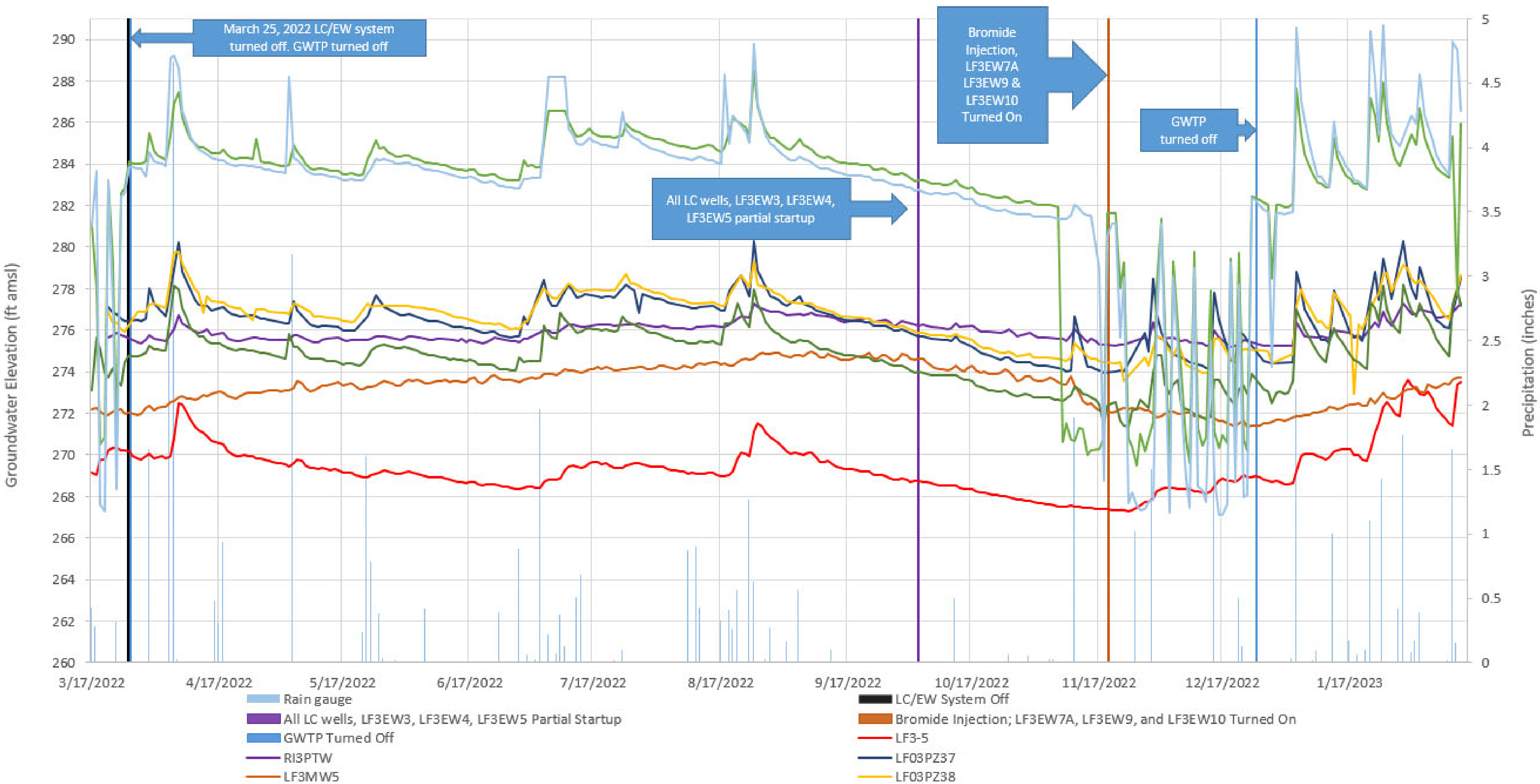
Wells Inside Slurry Wall



Wells inside slurry wall influenced by LC

Hydraulic Study

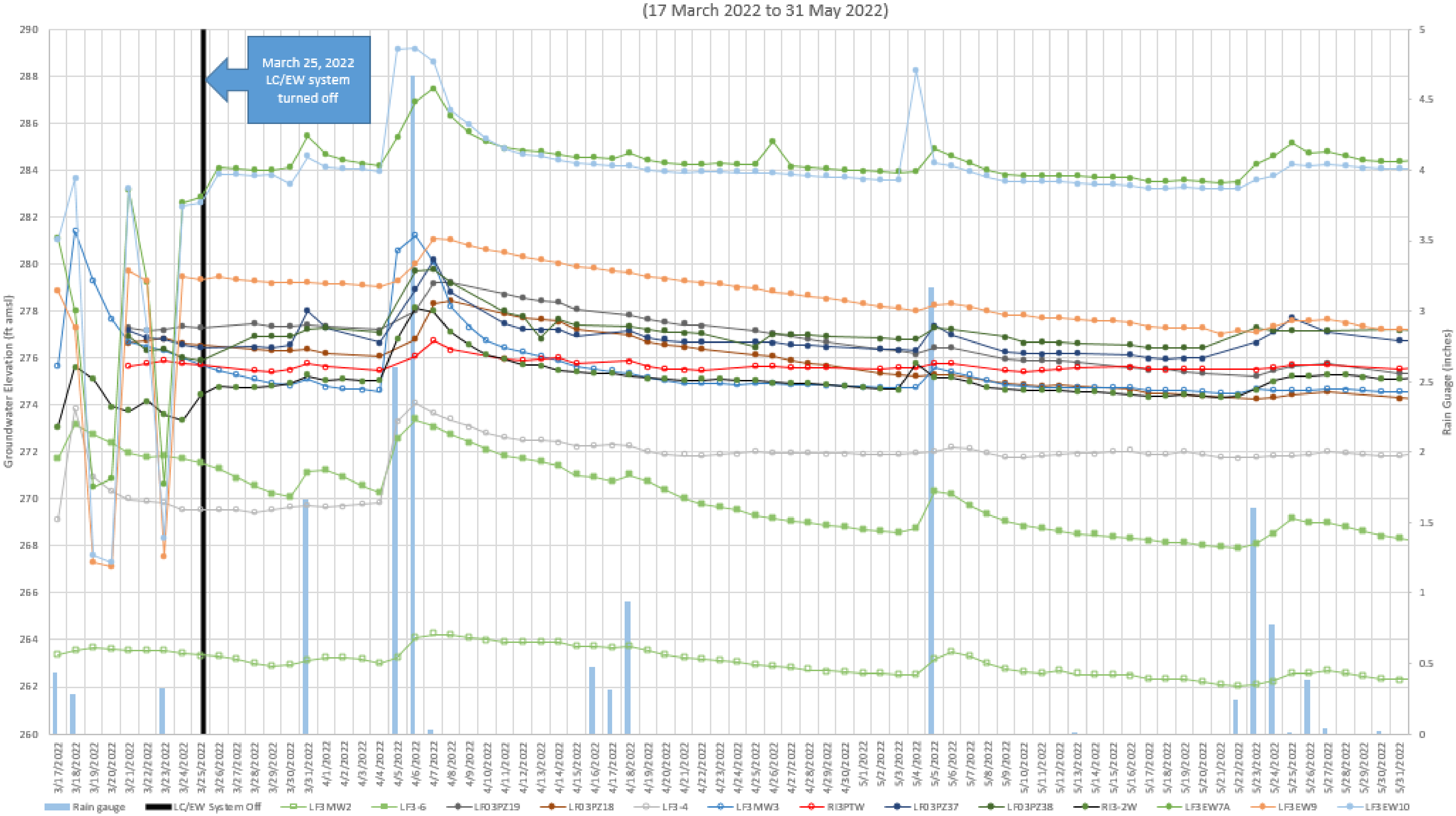
Wells Outside Slurry Wall



Wells east of slurry wall near LF3EW10

Hydraulic Study

Response to Precipitation



Hydraulic Study

- **Monitoring wells LF03PZ37, LF3MW3, LF3-4, LF3-6, and RI3-2W, exhibit extraordinary changes in water level elevation following precipitation events**
  - **Likely representative of infiltration of rainwater into well due to poor well construction, damage to well (e.g., struck by mowing equipment), or soil fissure that allows precipitation to drain into annular space of well**
  - **LF3MW3, LF3-4, and RI3PTW are located inside landfill and exhibit low COC concentrations**
  - **Could be result of infiltration, flushing, and dilution of COCs**
  - **While unintentional, flushing has had positive effect on groundwater quality**

Hydraulic Study

- **Bromide not detected in LF3EW7A or LF3EW10**
  - **However, bromide was detected in LC wells**
  - **LC wells are capturing impacted leachate as designed**
  - **No evidence that slurry wall has been breached or that impacted leachate is being pulled across slurry wall by extraction wells**
  - **Increasing concentrations of COCs observed at LF3EW10 are result of capture of contaminant mass present outside slurry wall**
    - **These trends appear to be reversing for all COCs**
    - **As extraction system continues to operate, COC concentrations are expected to peak and subsequently reduce**

Conclusions

- **2-foot inward hydraulic gradient cannot be achieved if exterior extraction wells are turned off**
- **Lateral hydraulic control of plume is achieved by slurry wall and LC wells without maintaining 2-foot inward gradient**
- **Extraction system currently provides hydraulic control over seeps that contain contaminated groundwater; therefore, extraction system should continue to operate**

Questions?

Elizabeth Rhine

erhine@bhate.com

864.982.9890

New Business
and
Program Closing

Mr. Fred Otto

EAB Manager

Recommended EAB Modifications

- **Meeting time**
  - **Begin meetings at 6:00 pm**
- **Meeting frequency**
  - **Move to semi-annual meetings**
    - Spring/Fall
- **Structure change to align with Air Force guidance**
  - **EAB to RAB**
  - **EAB Installation Co-chair**
- **EAB Charter update**

Please…

Complete meeting evaluation and feedback form and return to sign-in table or leave at seat

Leave your name tag at sign-in table or seat for next meeting

Thank you!