Introduction

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Why is Hazmat Security Important?
Probable Terrorist Targets

- Military facilities
- Government facilities
- Large cities
- International airports
- Public gatherings
- High-profile landmarks
- Food, water
Creating Fear Using

• Explosives
• Chemical
• Biological
• Nuclear
Hazmat Security Plans

• A plan to prevent & prepare for terrorism

• Applies to shippers offering certain hazardous materials

• Due Sept. 25, 2003
Security Plan
Required if You Ship

• Route-controlled quantities of radioactives
• Toxic inhalation hazard: > 1 L
• > 25 kg of Division 1.1, 1.2, or 1.3
• Bulk containers over 3500 gal (liquids)
• Bulk containers > 468 cf (solids)
• Select agent or toxin regulated by the CDC under 42 CFR 73
• Shipments requiring placarding
Hazmat Security Plans

- Security plan components
- Security awareness training
- In-depth security training
Security Plan Required Components

- Assessment of Possible Transportation Security Risks
- Personnel security
- Unauthorized access
- En route security
Risk Assessment

• What do we have that could be useful to a terrorist?
  - Highly dangerous
  - Transported in dangerous quantities
  - Could cause widespread damage
Hazmat Security Plan

Required Content

• **Assessment of security risks**
  - Possible transport risks for shipments of listed materials
  - Measures to control risks, based on risk at a particular time
Hazmat Security Plan

Required Content

• Personnel security
  – Screen employees before hiring
    • Confirm information on applications
    • Comply with state & federal privacy regulations
Hazmat Security Plan
Required Content

• Unauthorized Access
  - Control access to listed hazardous materials
  - Control access to the conveyance (truck, train, aircraft, vessel)
Hazmat Security
Suggestions

• Facility security
  - Control access to your facility through fencing or gates
  - Keep hazmats in locked areas
  - Keep accurate inventory of hazmats
  - Employees should wear badges
Hazmat Security Suggestions
En Route Security

- Audit carriers and review their safety measures
- Identify the best routes possible to avoid layovers, delays, tunnels, or high population areas
Availability of Plan

- Must be in writing
- Retained as long as it is in effect
- Copies (or portions) available to people that will implement it
  - Consistent with their security level
- Revise/ update when conditions change
  - Update all copies after each revision
Security Plan Suggestions

- No specific format, DOT recommends
  - Characterize your transport activities
  - Collect information on hazmat activities
  - Assess security risks
  - Develop strategy
  - Take action
  - Verify the plan is implemented
  - Evaluate performance
Training Requirements

• Security awareness training
  - All hazmat employees
  - Awareness of security risks
  - Methods to enhance transport security
  - How to recognize and respond to security threats
Security Awareness Training

- Must be part of first scheduled recurrent training after March 25, 2003
- No later than March 24, 2006
In-Depth Security Training

• By December 22, 2003
• For sites with hazmat security plans
• Employees must be trained on
  - Security plan & its implementation
  - Your organization’s security objectives
  - Specific security procedures
  - Employee responsibilities
  - Actions to take in the event of a security breach
  - Organizational security structure
Training Implementation

- OSHA, EPA or training conducted to satisfy other Federal or international requirements may be used.
- If the training covers the required components.
What Should You Do?

- Practical steps
- Ideas to include in your on-site in-depth security training
Prepare for Terror

• Be aware of your surroundings
• Report to the police unusual behavior, suspicious packages, and strange devices
• Leave an area if it does not seem right
Prepare for Terror

• Conduct drills
  - Be aware of exits - plan to get out safely
  - Learn first aid
  - Be familiar with fire extinguishers, decon equipment
Suspicious Packages

- Unexpected from someone unfamiliar
- No return address
- Marked “Personal” or “Confidential”
- Strange odors or stains
- Protruding wires or aluminum foil
- Unusual weight, lopsided, oddly shaped
- Inappropriate or unusual labeling
Other Hazards to Worry About

• Biological agents
• Chemical agents
• Radiological, nuclear hazards
Biological Agents

- Organisms or toxins that can kill or incapacitate people
- Biological Agents
  - Bacteria
  - Viruses
  - Toxins
Chemical Agents

- Symptoms of exposure
  - Blurred Vision
  - Eye Irritation
  - Difficulty Breathing
  - Nausea
Biological & Chemical Decontamination

1. Remove all clothing (put in a plastic bag)
2. Wash with soap and water
3. Remove contact lenses
4. Flush eyes with lots of water
5. Wash body and hair
6. Change into uncontaminated clothes
7. Proceed to a medical facility
Nuclear and Radiological Attack

Nuclear Explosion
Radiological Dispersion Device (RDD)
“Dirty Bomb”
What to Do if a Nuclear Attack Occurs

• Find a shelter
• Listen to the radio
• Evacuate to an unaffected area ASAP
• Water and food may be scarce
Green Level Guidance

- Normal, everyday business and industry operating conditions
• Law enforcement has received threats that do not warrant actions beyond normal law enforcement liaison or placing assets or resources on heightened alert
Yellow Level Assessment

- Intelligence of an articulated threat indicates a potential for a terrorist incident
- However, this threat has not yet been assessed as credible
Yellow Level Guidance

- Increase “suspicious awareness” of people, vehicles, activities, packages, deliveries
- Lock & regularly inspect unused spaces: bldgs, rooms, storage areas
- Increase spot checks of high risk targets
- Move vehicles & objects (e.g. trash containers) away from buildings
Orange Level Guidance

- Threat assessment: the potential threat is credible, and
- Confirms the probable involvement of weapons of mass destruction
Orange Level Guidance

- Frequent inspections of bldgs for packages
- Enforce parking away from critical bldgs
- Protect vulnerable points near critical facilities
- Limit access to critical bldgs to minimum & enforce entry control
- Increase security patrols
- Erect traffic barriers to control traffic flow
Orange Level Guidance

- Coordinate closing roads & facilities that might make critical facilities more vulnerable
- Increase defensive perimeters around key structures and events

- Lock all exterior doors except main entrances
- Keep essential vehicles in secure area and garage doors closed
- Ck contractor work orders: valid?
Orange Level Guidance

- Check visitors’ purpose
  - Intent
  - Identification
- Escort visitors from entry until they leave
- Visitor sign-in log with info from their ID
- Check where visitors were or worked to ensure nothing is amiss or left behind
Red Level Guidance

• A terrorist incident has occurred with a weapon of mass destruction
Red Level Guidance

- Positively identify all vehicles
- Positively identify all personnel
- Secure all doors to critical facilities
- Increase defensive perimeters around key structures and events
- Search in and under all vehicles
- Enforce parking away from critical bldgs
- Search all suitcases, briefcases, packages brought into critical facilities
Red Level Guidance

- Check visitors’
  - Purpose
  - Intent
  - Identification
- Escort visitors from entry until they leave

- Visitor sign-in log with info from their ID
- Check where visitors were or worked to ensure nothing is amiss or left behind
What You Can Do

• Unauthorized Access
  - Control access to hazardous materials
  - Control access to trucks
Site Security

• **Prevent unauthorized access**
  - Control access to the facility
  - Keep hazmats in secure areas
  - Keep accurate inventory of hazmats
  - Check photo identification of all visitors
  - Visitors must have passes
Site Security

• Do not preload hazardous materials shipments

• Conduct spot checks of visitor vehicles

• Accompany visitors
Site Security

- Inspect vehicles, plant security equipment, and company office buildings where hazardous materials are located for evidence of tampering or vandalism
  - Monthly under federal security threat levels of blue or yellow
  - More frequently when the threat level is raised to orange or red
Site Security

- Secure locks, valves, manways, and other fixtures on transportation equipment when not in use
- Confirm legitimacy of new vendors through listings in phone book or industry publications, websites or references
Site Security

- Lock motor vehicles, plant security devices, and company offices where hazmat information is located

- Keys should be signed out, when necessary
Facility Security

- Secure all containers
- Use tamper-resistant or tamper-evident seals and locks on cargo compartment openings
- Maintain current inventories of on-site hazardous materials and check for shortages or discrepancies
En-Route Security

• Verify identity of carrier or driver prior to hazardous materials loading
  - Ask driver for photo identification and compare with information provided by carrier
En Route Security

• Lock vehicles when parked and avoid conversation on open channels or with strangers about route, cargo, and destinations

• When products are delivered, check the carrier's identity with shipping documents provided by the shipper
Availability of Plan

• Retained as long as it is in effect
• Copies (or portions) available to people that will implement it
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Bioterrorism Act of 2002  
21 CFR Parts 1 & 20

- Facilities that manufacture, process, pack, or hold food must register by Dec 12, 2003 with FDA (food contact substances are not considered food)
Bioterrorism Act of 2002
21 CFR Parts 1 & 20

• FDA recordkeeping requirements for persons that manufacture, process, pack, transport, distribute, receive, hold, or import food to identify the immediate previous sources and the immediate subsequent recipients of food, including its packaging, in order to address credible threats