

# United States Coast Guard National Strike Force



**World Wide Chemical Conference  
11 September 2002**



**CAPT Scott Hartley  
Commander  
National Strike Force**



# Primary Mission

- *Is to provide ASSISTANCE to USCG and EPA Federal On Scene Coordinators while executing their responsibilities under the National Contingency Plan, the Federal Response Plan, and/or Domestic Terrorism Conplan*

# FOSC ROLE

- ◆ **Enforcement authorities;**
- ◆ **Immediate access to technical assistance and cleanup contractors;**
- ◆ **Immediate access to SUPERFUND (direct authority) / OSLTF**
- ◆ **Special federal teams and equipment including USCG's National Strike Force.**

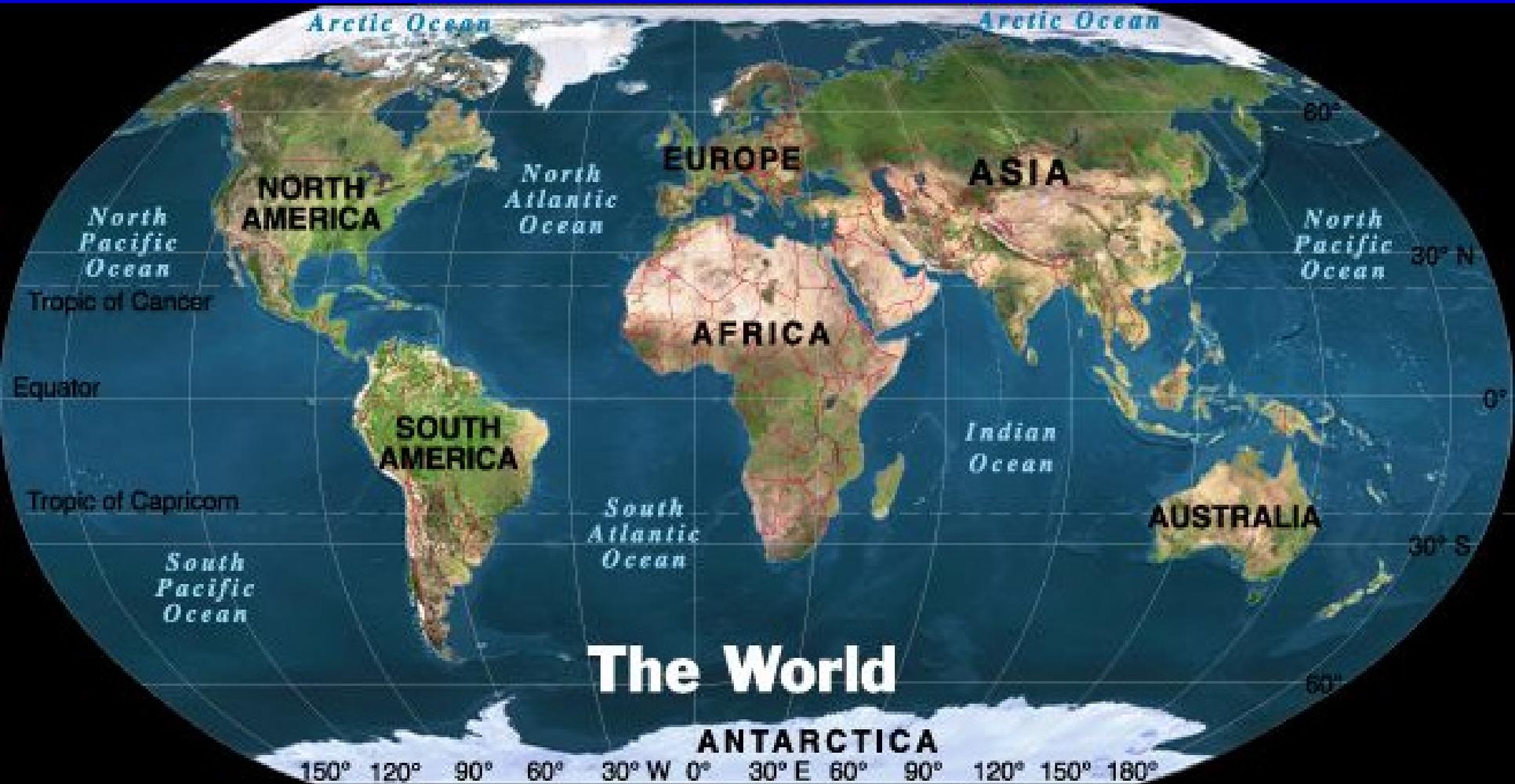
# For what scenarios?

**Oil into or threatening  
a waterway**

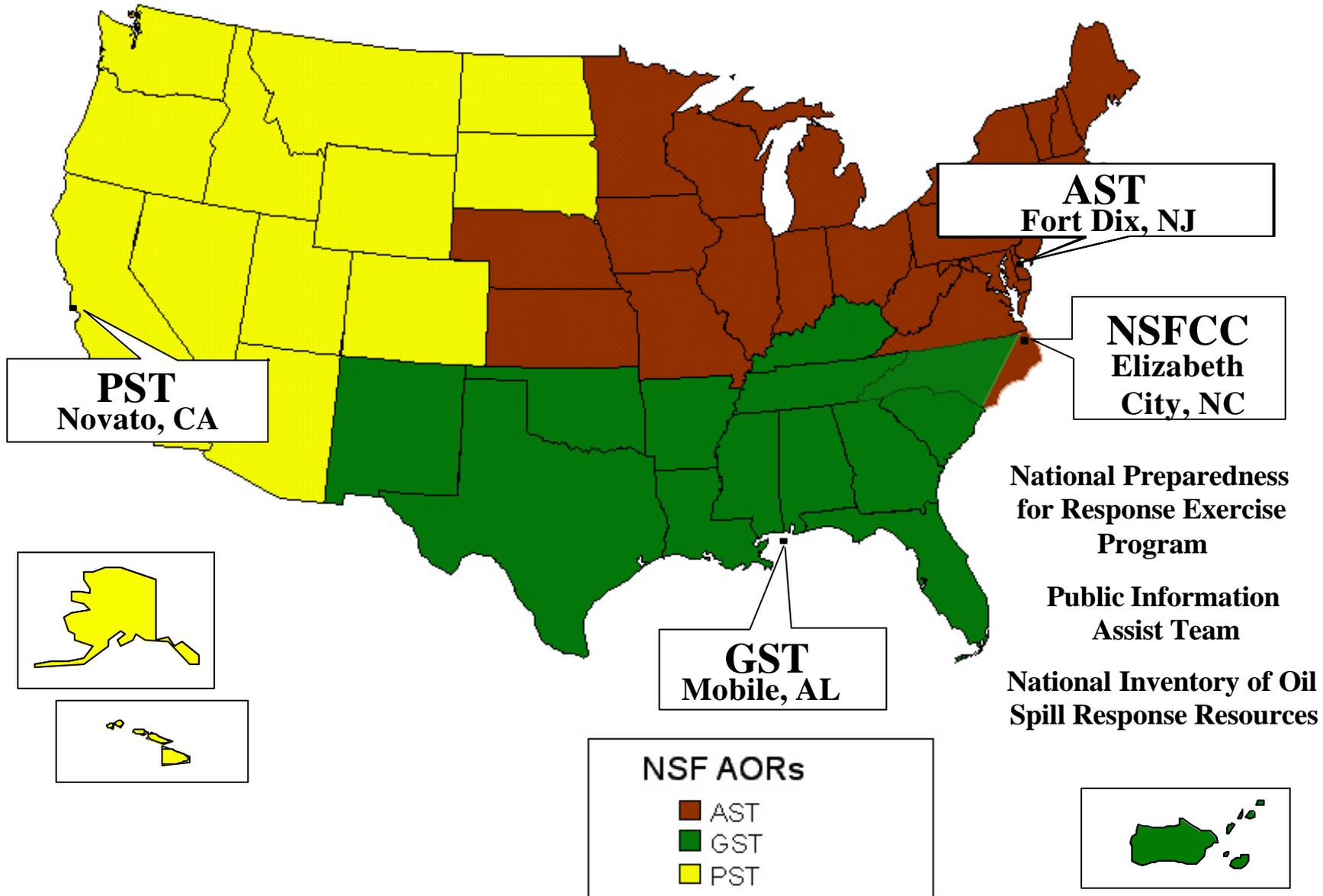


**Hazardous Material, Pollutant, or  
Contaminant anywhere in the  
environment**

# International Response



# National Strike Force



# NSF RESPONSE POLICY

- ◆ **Response standards:**
  - 2 members dispatched immediately
  - 4 members within 2 hours
  - 12 members within 6 hours
  - We can call on other teams for support
- ◆ **Two separate 10 person hazmat response teams on standby per team**

# National Strike Force

- **Chemical \ Oil \ Bio Tactical Response Capabilities**
- **Response Management Expertise**
- **Interoperability**

# Daily Experience in Consequence Management

**Average Case Load for the NSF**

35-40 cases per team

60% Chemical Responses

40% Oil Responses

3 Major Bio Cases in 2001

Personnel average 140+  
Days Deployed

# Tactical

## ✦ Chemical & Bio Response

- Level A, B & C Entry Capabilities
- Assessment
- Mitigation / Countermeasures
- Removal/ Decontamination

## ✦ Oil Spill Response

- Assessment
- Booming
- Skimming
- Boat Operations
- SCAT
- Source Control /Countermeasures
- Removal/Decontamination

# Equipment Support

- **10 Person Team**
  - 5 days endurance with logistic support
- **2 Hazmat Response Units**
  - Support 10 person team for 2-3 days of 24 hour operations
  - Air deployable
- **Support Tent**
  - Weatherproof
  - Space to dress entire team
  - Equipment preparation/calibration

# Full Entry Capability

- **Level A**
  - Fully encapsulated suit
  - SCBA
- **Level B**
  - SCBA
- **Level C**
  - Protective Suit
  - Air Purifying Respirator





# HAZARD ASSESSMENT

# HAZARD CATEGORIZATION



# Chemical Detection Capabilities

- Toxics
- Flammable
- Radioactive
- Oxygen rich
- O<sub>2</sub> deficient



PHD Ultra



Ludlums



TVA 1000 (PID / FID)



MultiRae

# Chemical Agent Detection

APD 2000

GB, GA, GD  
VX, HD, HN



Lewisite (L),  
Pepper Spray  
Mace

# WMD Detection

Blister

Blood

Nerve



M256 Chemical Agent Detector

# SMART Tickets

## *New Horizons* SMART™ TESTING PROCEDURES (NON-SPORE)

### Swab Sample

1. Open the foil pouch and remove the reaction vial, SMART device, and swab (figure 1).
2. Use the swab to collect the sample. If the collection area is *moist*, swab the area directly. If the area is *dry*, moisten the swab with a drop of the supplied wash solution before swabbing.

Wipe the collection area (figure 2) both up and down and sideways to ensure thorough coverage.

3. Remove the stopper from the reaction vial and add six drops of wash solution. Swirl the solution gently to mix (figure 3). Immerse the swab in the reaction vial solution (figure 4) and wait 3 minutes.

4. Remove the swab from the reaction vial and position the swab in the upper compartment of the SMART device (figure 5). Close the compartment pressing the lid firmly with your thumb (figure 6).

5. Wait 15 minutes.

Open the **RESULTS** compartment of the SMART device (figure 7). Leave the swab in the upper compartment.

Examine the **TEST** spot (figure 8). A pink to dark red color indicates a positive response.

Examine the **NEG. CONTROL** spot (figure 8). It should be white or pale pink. If the negative control results are questionable, moisten a clean swab with one drop of wash solution (figure 9) and wipe both the **TEST** spot and the **NEG. CONTROL** spot (figure 10), then review the results. If the **NEG. CONTROL** spot (figure 8) is dark pink to dark red in color, the test is not valid. Repeat the test.



Figure 1



Figure 2



Figure 3



Figure 4



Figure 5



Figure 6



Figure 7



Figure 8



# All Media Detection and Sampling

- Air
- Liquid
- Soil
- Sub- Surface



# Control, Mitigation, and Countermeasures



# Decontamination



# CONTRACTOR OVERSIGHT

**Safety**

**Removal  
Actions**

**Cost Documentation  
(Fed & Contractor  
Costs)**



# Response Management Support



ICS

MICP



# NSF Interoperability

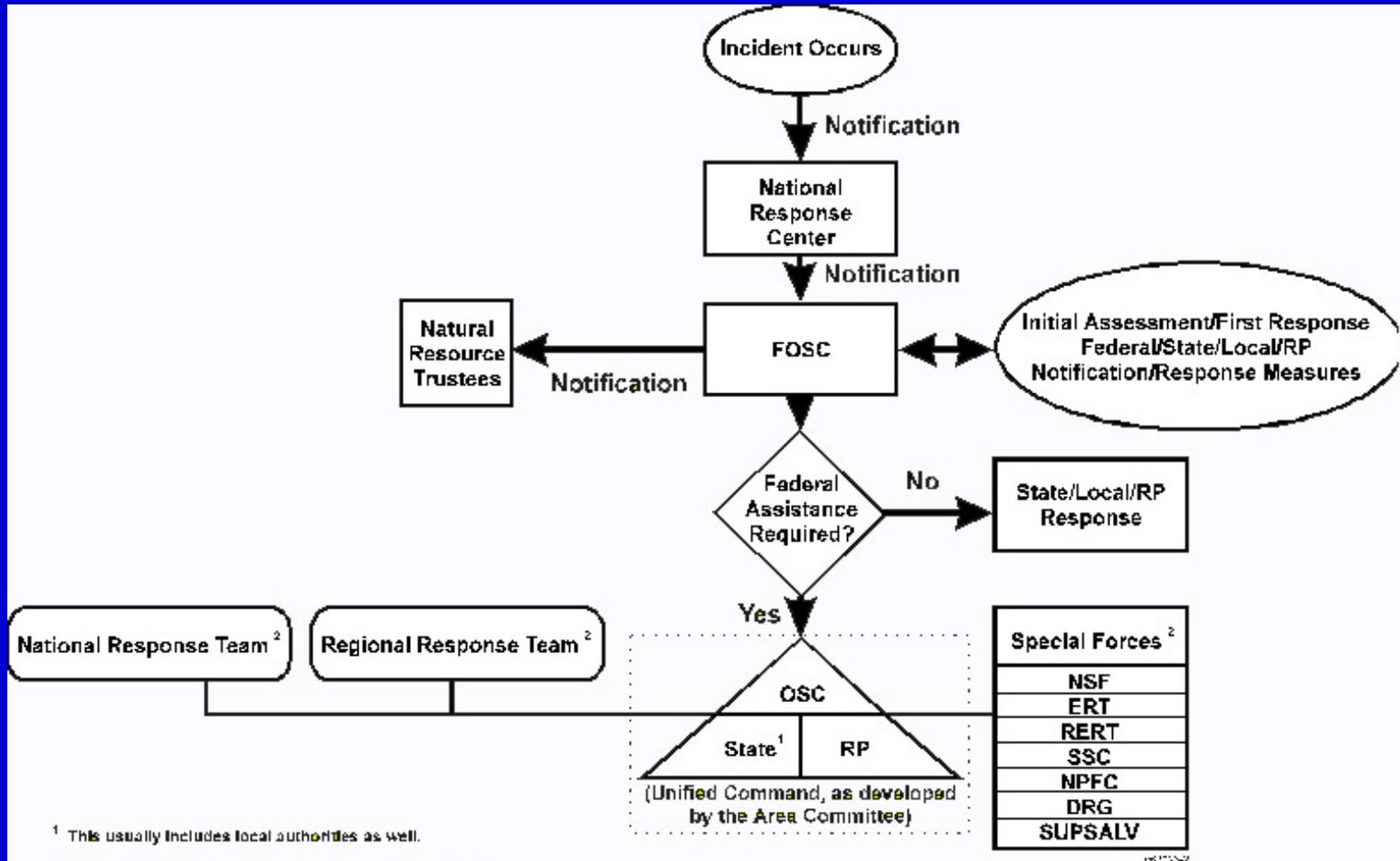
- **CIVIL SUPPORT/NCP:** “provide trained personnel and specialized equipment to assist the FOSC in training for spill response, stabilizing and containing the spill, and in monitoring or directing the response actions of the responsible parties and/or contractors.”  
(National Contingency Plan 40 CFR 300)

- **DOD/CG MOA:** Support the National Military Strategy and the Military Environmental Response Operations Mission

# National Response System Backbone



# NATIONAL RESPONSE SYSTEM ACTIVATION



<sup>1</sup> This usually includes local authorities as well.

<sup>2</sup> Resources available to support the FOSC upon request.

# State & Local Interoperability



# DOD / Federal Forces Interoperability



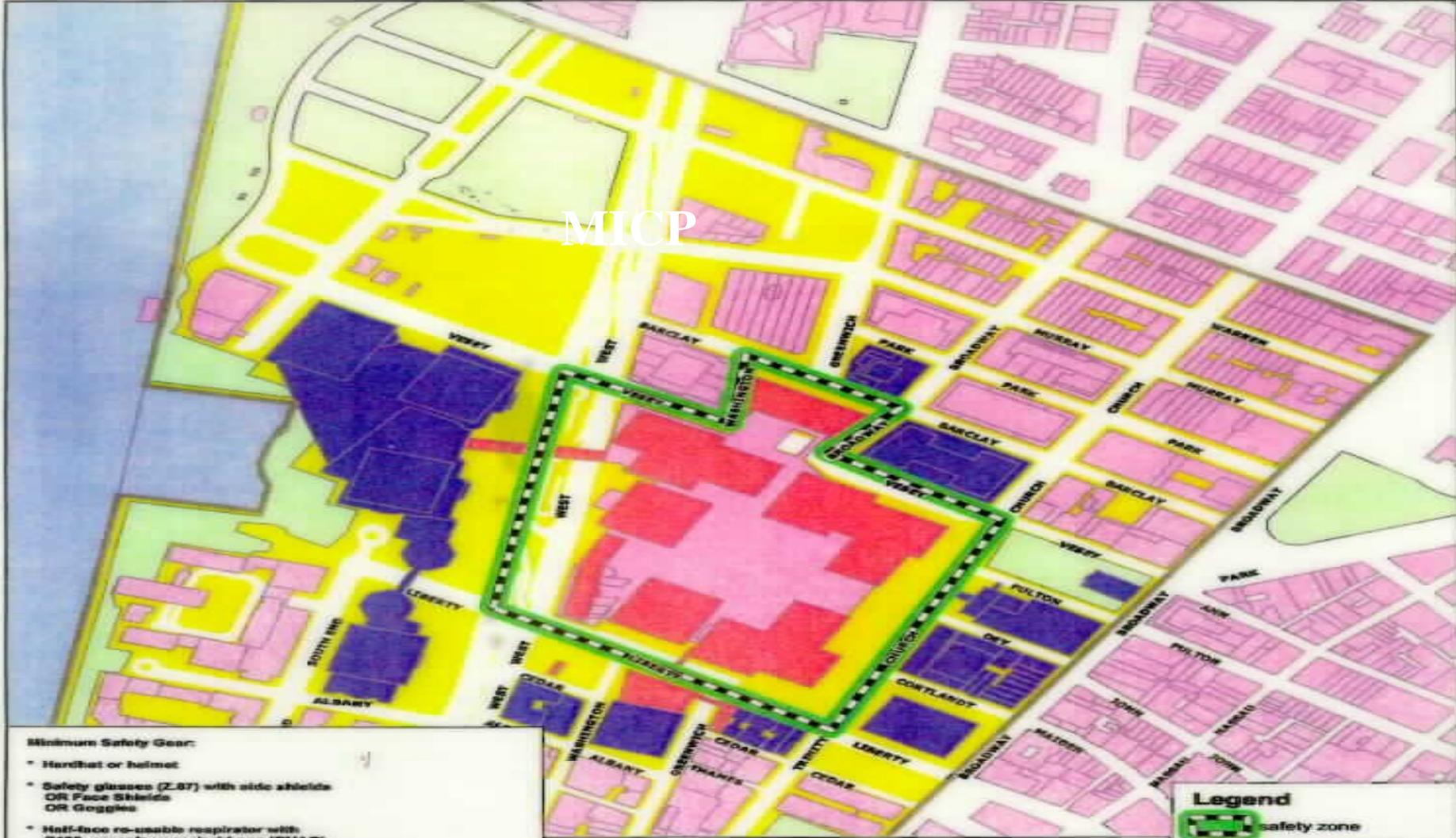






**SAFETY AREA WHERE GEAR IS NEEDED AT ALL TIMES  
OR  
WITHIN 50 FEET OF THE RUBBLE PILE**

MICP



**Minimum Safety Gear:**

- Hardhat or helmet
- Safety glasses (Z87) with side shields  
OR Face Shields  
OR Goggles
- Half-face re-usable respirator with  
P100, organic vapor/acid gas (OVAG)  
cartridges. Change Cartridges after every shift
- Leather gloves with latex (or nitrile) glove liner  
(or equivalent) when handling human remains or rubble
- Coveralls or long sleeved work shirt
- Steel-toed boots (or equivalent)

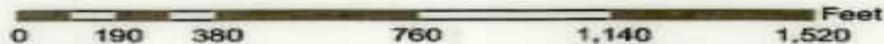
Eye and respiratory protection is strongly advised whenever dust or smoke from the rubble occur outside the areas noted above.

Fit-checking is needed to assure proper seal.  
Facial hair can prevent an adequate respirator seal  
Entry into confined spaces with unknown or untested  
atmosphere requires air-supplied respirators  
Welders need appropriate eye protection and leathers.

**Legend**

-  Safety zone
-  Destroyed Buildings
-  Damaged Buildings
-  Buildings
-  Parks
-  Off Limits to Public

Disclaimer: The City of New York does not certify the reproduction of any information presented on this map used to seek EOTD for any purpose, other or used solely by any person.









5 9:40 AM



WASH  
STATION

↑↑

CleanHarbors  
ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES INC.

HOT  
SHOWERS  
HOT  
SHOWERS







**GROUND ZERO MOBILE PERSONNEL WASH STATION**



**GREENWICH STREET WINTERIZED TRUCK WASH**



**STATEN ISLAND FRESH KILLS LANDFILL 10/3/01**











Get CLEAN  
←  
Get WARM

PERSONAL  
HYGIENE  
STATION

NO TENTS  
Beyond the  
POINT III

NO TENTS  
Beyond the  
POINT III

9 2:00 PM



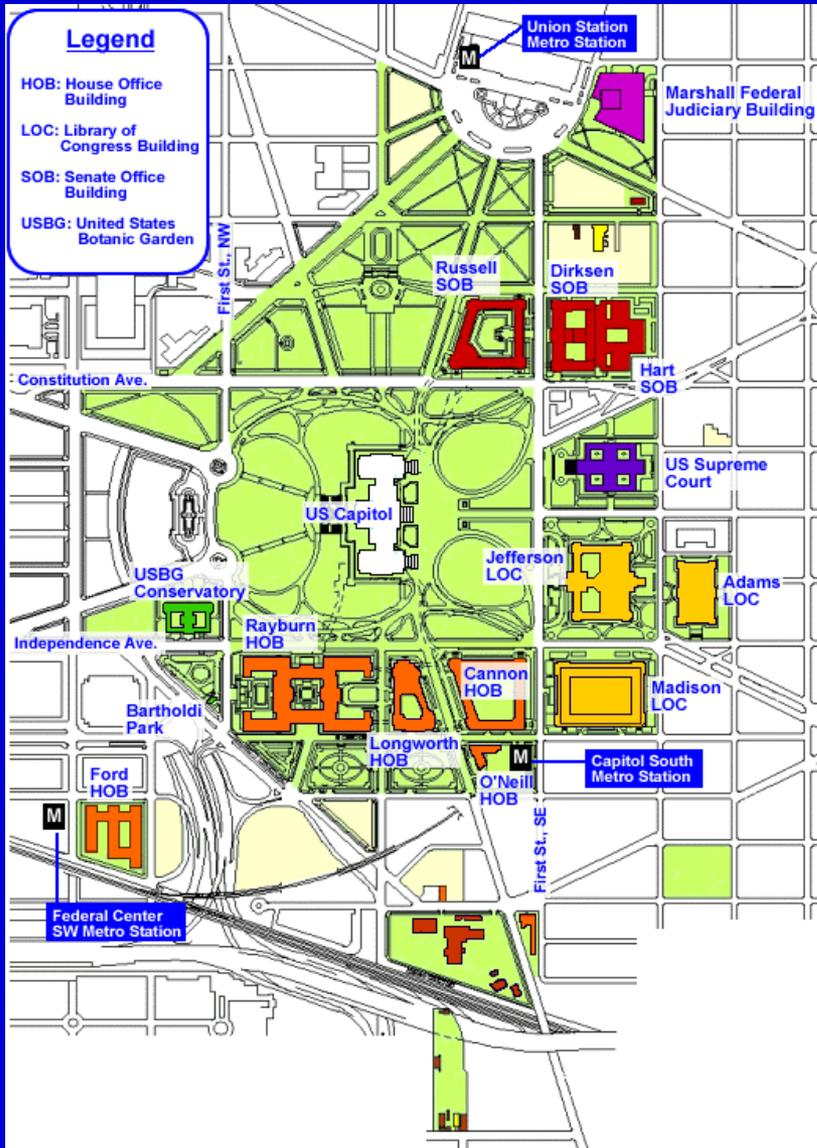
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# Anthrax Response Boca Raton



# CAPITOL HILL ANTHRAX

15 OCTOBER 2001 – 18 JANUARY 2002



HART  
SENATE OFFICE BUILDING

MEMBERS  
AND STAFF  
ALL TIMES  
VISITORS  
FROM  
9:00A.M.

2001 11 14

- *26 BUILDINGS ASSESSED/6 REMEDIATED*
- *8,000 + SAMPLES*
- *300,000 PIECES OF MAIL RETRIEVED*
- *350+ AGENCY/CONTRACTOR PERSONNEL*



# Anthrax Capitol Hill

Conducted integrated entry ops (1000 + entries)



# Anthrax Capitol Hill

Conducted removal and decontamination of  
\$10 million of art



2001 11 12



BIOPAK 2-60

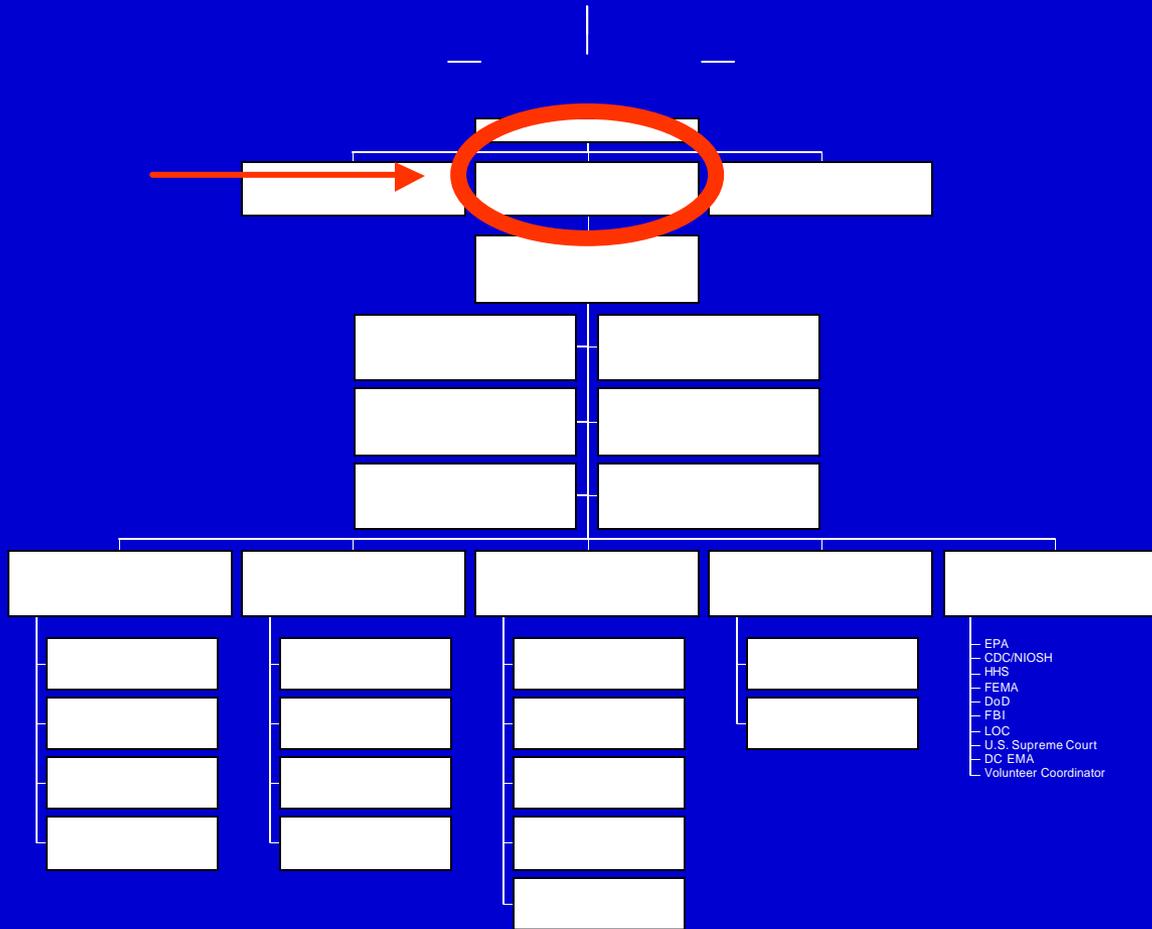
Nilfisk

# Anthrax Capitol Hill

**Staffed key Incident Mgmt Team positions including  
Deputy IC, Plan O, Ops and Div/Group Sups**



# U.S. Capitol Incident Management Team



# REMEDIATION

## **Six Buildings Contained Anthrax:**

- ✦ **Hart SOB (Numerous locations)**
- ✦ **Dirkson SOB (Mailroom)**
- ✦ **Longworth HOB (3 Suites)**
- ✦ **Ford HOB (Mailroom + Bomb Squad)**
- ✦ **Supreme Court (Mailroom)**
- ✦ **Russell SOB (One small room)**

# Remediation Technologies

- ◆ Sandia Foam (Mailrooms)
- ◆ Chlorine Dioxide Gas (Daschle Suite/HVAC Stack)
- ◆ Chlorine Dioxide Aqueous Solution (Suites and Surfaces)
- ◆ HEPA Vac Removal (Most locations)
- ◆ Ethylene Oxide (Critical Items Removed)
- ◆ Irradiation (Mail)

MEMO (Draft)

Date: 30 October 2001

From: Deputy Incident Commander

To: Incident Commander  
Via: Operations  
Federal On-Scene Coordinator

Subj: Information – Lessons Learned From Operations Concerning Foam Application

1. Operations personnel involved in foam application/removal ops have reported some lessons learned that can be applied to future decisions/foam application operations particularly as they relate to collateral impacts of the foaming to the spaces, timeline, and other planning factors. The following were passed verbally from Ops section personnel:
  - a. The foam removed the varnish on the mailboxes and paint off the walls and other painted surfaces. Foam also loosened duct tape and other securing applications set in place to isolate the area.
  - b. All loose items in the area to be foamed must be removed (papers, office supplies, photos, etc) before foaming. If these items are foamed they are destroyed, turn into a slurry and cannot be recovered with a vacuum. This significantly slows the foam removal operation. This was the situation in the Ford Mail Room application. This requires a long preparatory time be built into the time line and operational process. This was factored in for the Dirksen Mail Room application. The items removed were bagged and placed in drums and are secured in the offsite storage site for separate decontamination and/or disposal decisioning.
  - c. There is a strong odor during mixing, application, and removal. The odor is like that of a heavy detergent/industrial cleaner.
  - d. Removing the foam in Level B or Level C with PAPR really only allows for a gross removal of applied foam. Hard to reach areas such as ceilings, crevices, etc have residual dry or crusty foam that will require removal once the post-remediation sampling confirms the contaminated areas are no longer contaminated. The residue remaining is white and either crusty or powdery and needs to be removed for general appearance and housekeeping purposes but also to eliminate the possibility of false reports of contamination. Industrial cleaning is recommended. This industrial level cleaning is a Level D operation once areas are cleared by post-remediation sampling. This is a housekeeping/construction type phase that should require physical isolation of the area for work purposes.

## Sandia Foam Analysis



Daschle Suite Decon



# **In Conclusion: National Strike Force**

- **Chemical \ Oil \ Bio Tactical  
Response Capabilities**
- **Response Management  
Expertise**
- **Interoperability**

# National Strike Force Points of Contact

- **Coordination Center: (252) 331-6000**
- **Atlantic Strike Team: (609) 724-0008**
- **Gulf Strike Team: (334) 441- 6001**
- **Pacific Strike Team: (415) 883-3311**
- **National Response Center:  
1-800-424-8802**

