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

NSFC

Elizabeth City, NC

Fort Dix, NJ

AST

Mobile, AL

GST

PST

Novato, CA

Public Information Assist Team

National Inventory of Oil Spill Response Resources

National Preparedness for Response Exercise Program

National Strike Force Areas of Responsibility (AORs):

- AST
- GST
- PST

NSF AORs

NSFCC

Elizabeth City, NC

AST

Fort Dix, NJ

GST

Mobile, AL

PST

Novato, CA
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
Chemical Detection Capabilities

- Toxics
- Flammable
- Radioactive
- Oxygen rich
- O2 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

M256 Chemical Agent Detector

Blister
Blood
Nerve

M256 (6665-01-016-8399)
M256A1 (6665-01-133-4964)
SEPTEMBER 1985
SMART Tickets

SMART Testing Procedures (Non-Spore)

Swab Sample

1. Open the foil pouch and remove the reaction well 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, wet the swab with a drop of the supplied wash solution before swabbing.

3. Use the collection area (Figure 2) both up and down and sideways to ensure thorough coverage.

4. 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.

5. 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).

6. Wait 15 minutes.

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

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

9. Examine the NEG. CONTROL spot (Figure 8). It should be white or pale pink. If the negative control results are questionable, repeat with 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 or dark red in color, the test is not valid. Repeat.
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

U.S. COAST GUARD MOBILE INCIDENT COMMAND POST
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

DOL
- DOI
- DOC
- DOJ
- HHS
- DOT
- NRC

USDA
- DOD
- DOS
- GSA
- DOE
- FEMA
- DOT

USCG
- EPA

FEDERAL AGENCIES & LOCALS

RRT
Regional Response Team

FOSC
Federal On-Scene Coordinator

NSF
National Strike Force
NATIONAL RESPONSE SYSTEM ACTIVATION

1. Incident Occurs
   - Notification

2. National Response Center
   - Notification

3. FOSC
   - Notification
   - Initial Assessment/First Response
     - Federal/State/Local/IRP Notification/Response Measures

4. Federal Assistance Required?
   - Yes
     - National Response Team
     - Regional Response Team
   - No
     - State/Local/IRP Response

5. OSC
   - Unified Command, as developed by the Area Committee

6. Special Forces
   - NSF
   - ERT
   - RRT
   - SSC
   - NFTC
   - DRG
   - SUPSALV

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1. This usually includes local authorities as well.
2. Resources available to support the FOSC upon request.

State & Local Interoperability
DOD / Federal Forces
Interoperability
GROUND ZERO MOBILE PERSONNEL WASH STATION
GREEENWICH STREET WINTERIZED TRUCK WASH
Get Clean
Get Warm

PERSONAL HYGIENE STATION
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
Conducted integrated entry ops (1000 + entries)
Anthrax Capitol Hill

Conducted removal and decontamination of $10 million of art
Anthrax
Capitol Hill

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