



# Chemical Emergency Preparedness & Prevention

## UPDATE

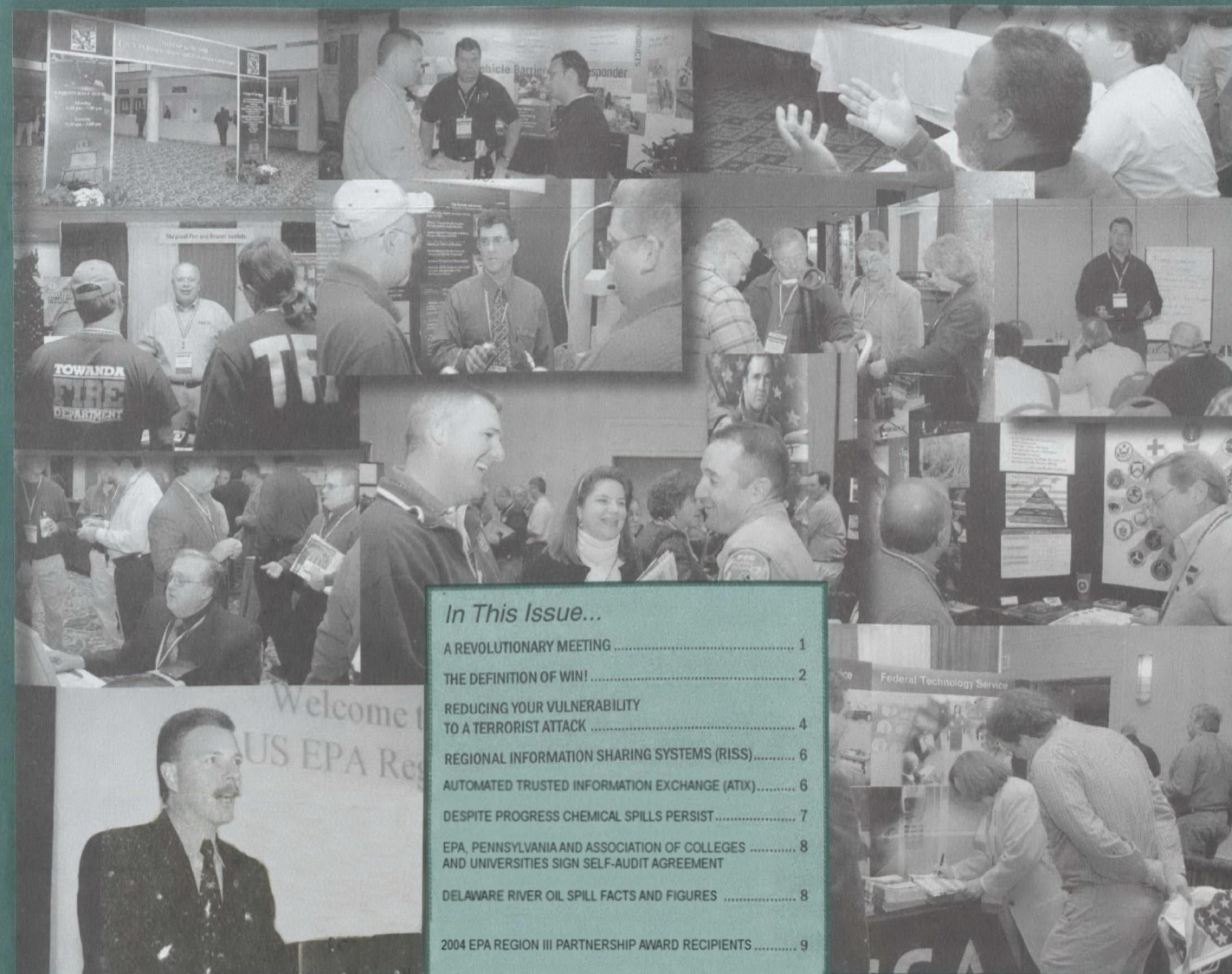
### A REVOLUTIONARY MEETING

Thanks to all those attendees, speakers, exhibitors and sponsors who joined us as "Partners in Preserving Liberty" at our Emergency Preparedness and Prevention Conference in Philadelphia this past December.

A special thanks to our hard-working host committee consisting of the Philadelphia, Bucks County, Chester County, Delaware County, and Montgomery County Local Emergency Planning Committees and the Pennsylvania Emergency Management Agency.

In this issue, we've included several articles by a few of our many dynamic speakers from the 2004 conference. You'll also read about several individuals and organizations who are making a difference and who were recognized for their efforts through the 2004 EPA Region III Partnership Awards program.

Plans are underway for the 2005 conference being held December 4-7 in Baltimore so watch your mail for more information. Information will also be posted on the conference Web Site at [www.2005conference.org](http://www.2005conference.org).



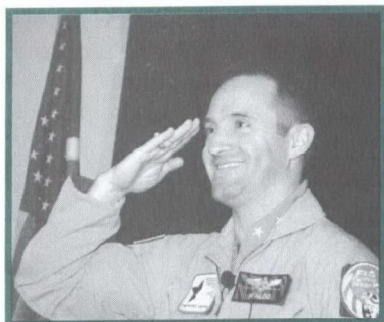
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## THE DEFINITION OF WIN!

Waldo Waldman



When you look into the eyes of a winner, what do you see? Perhaps you notice a fire of passion, determination, resilience, and a sense of self-confidence that screams, "I can do it! Nothing can stop me from winning!"

We've all seen winners in our personal and professional lives. They are the determined ones with a strong resolve and unwavering sense of purpose in everything they do. Always able to face challenge and adapt to change, they see adversity and defeat as minor and temporary setbacks, recovering with an even stronger, more steadfast desire to win. They never wallow on the path of self pity and consistently manage to stay focused on their ultimate objective. Winners are leaders with a mission, and they epitomize success in everything they do.

As I've worked with winners in the military and in business, I've noted an important similarity: whether the winners realize it or not, their success comes from their innate ability to "Work It Now!"

That's right! That is how winners define Win. They have a 'work it

now' attitude about life, and approach every challenge with a resolute **commitment to excellence**. Winners undoubtedly recognize that it takes work to win, and they don't put it off until tomorrow. They do what is necessary to win today!

The foundation of a winner's state of mind is the realization that nothing in life worth fighting for comes easy. Sacrifice, effort, and sweat are synonymous with success. If you look around your organization, see what the winners are doing, and observe how 'easy' they make it seem! It only appears easy because of all the time and energy they took developing their skills and sharpening the sword of success.

Winners are the ones who consistently:

1. Arrive early and stay late until the job gets done.
2. Volunteer for the tough projects when no one else will.
3. Take pride in their work and enjoy the daily journey towards success.
4. Take advantage of training seminars, ask questions, and read books to expand their knowledge base and expertise.

The same holds true for the top salespersons that repeatedly practice their presentations, the best pro golfers who perfect their swing, and the experienced

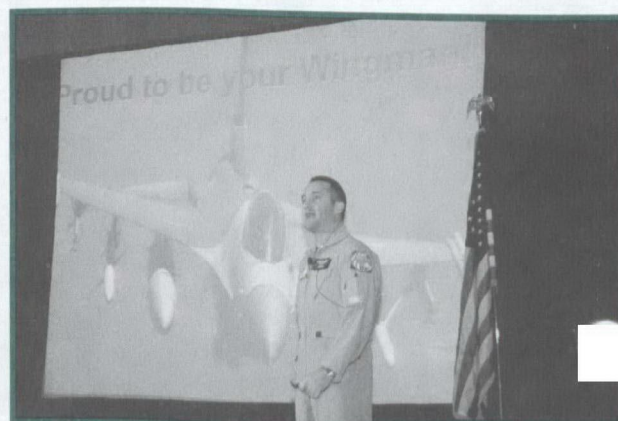
surgeons who study the latest surgical equipment, drugs, and procedures.

In addition, winners not only work hard in their personal development, but also on developing trusting and productive

relationships with their co-workers, friends, and families. They appreciate that to truly be successful you often need the assistance

of those trusted and reliable partners in your life to accomplish your objectives. Fighter pilots call these trusted and reliable partners **wingmen**, as they fly on each other's wing in formation. Wingmen are used to back each other up, monitor safety, and successfully accomplish very dangerous and complicated missions.

The wingmen mentality of mutual support also applies to business and life, as we all need each other to help us overcome our daily challenges. While winners may not necessarily possess the inherent ability to 'do it all,' their success often stems from the fact





# WORK IT NOW

that they know *who to go to for help in getting the job done*. Moreover, they are easy to get along with and have innate ability to connect with people. They possess what Daniel Goleman coined in the early 90's -- Emotional Intelligence.

As a former Air Force fighter pilot, my fellow wingmen and I lived by the credo

– ***"The more you sweat in***

***peace, the less you bleed in war!"*** In order to defeat the enemy and stay ahead of the threat, we needed to spend countless hours studying tactics, technology, and war fighting doctrine. We trained together relentlessly in various environments in order to maximize our ability to survive in hazardous and volatile conditions. There was no room for error. If we failed, our lives and the lives of our wingmen were at stake. Finally, we planned, briefed, and debriefed our missions as a unified, cohesive team, understanding that we could never fly a

successful mission solo. We always fly with wingmen to achieve our objectives...and win!

In addition to a 'work mindset,' winners operate on a



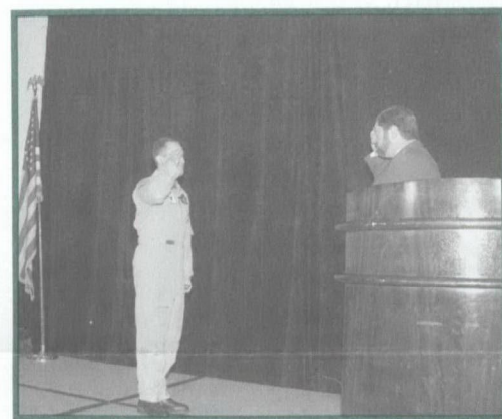
'now timeline.' In essence, they *never put off until tomorrow what should be done today!* There is no room for procrastination in a winner's daily regimen. Furthermore, they don't make excuses. In the stress and challenges of everyday life, it's so easy to become overwhelmed by the countless responsibilities we face. Quite often, we become strangled by these pressures and challenges. Rather than take the necessary action to face them head on, we may find ourselves immobilized and fearful. How 'easy' it is to give in to the pressure and wait until tomorrow to face today's challenges!

Unfortunately, many tomorrows pass us by and the issues never get resolved. We remain uninspired and stagnant, and fail to grow in our personal and professional lives.

Winners,

on the other hand, take action now! They possess a 'make it happen' approach to life, and "sweat now" in order to prevent "bleeding tomorrow." They tackle the toughest challenges first, and while their sacrifice may, at times, be burdensome, their ultimate reward is personal growth and the inherent satisfaction of a job well done.

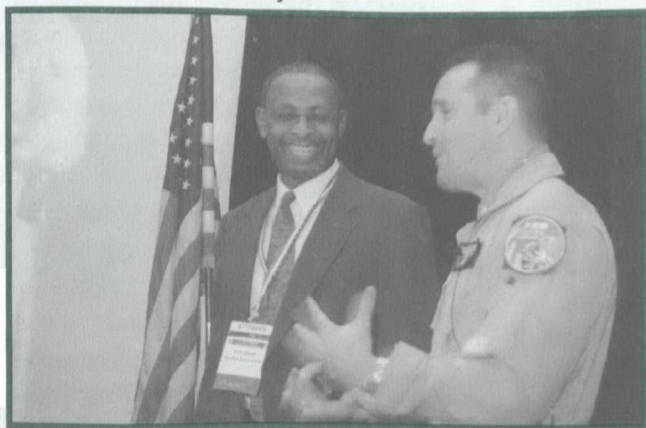
The path to victory doesn't come easy. It is often strewn with defeat and frustration. Winning is a bi-product of relentless self **discipline**,



consistent **training**, passionate **leadership**, and a **positive attitude**. This takes time, patience and perseverance to develop. In life, you often have to stumble or take a step back in order to make a great leap forward. For hidden in every failure is a victory waiting to emerge.

Never give up in your quest to be the best. **Work it Now<sup>SM</sup>**...and WIN!

Waldo Waldman builds team unity within organizations as a high-energy inspirational speaker and leadership consultant. **Waldo was our featured keynote speaker at the 2004 Conference opening session.** A former combat-decorated fighter pilot with corporate sales experience, Waldo brings an exciting and valuable message to companies by using fighter pilot strategies as building blocks for peak performance, teamwork, leadership, and trust. To learn more about Waldo's seminars or to register for his newsletter, **"The Wingman"**, visit [www.yourwingman.com](http://www.yourwingman.com) or call him at 1-866-WALDO-16 (925-3616).





## REDUCING YOUR VULNERABILITY TO A TERRORIST ATTACK:

### RINGS OF PROTECTION

**Brian Bennett, Ph.D., CSP**

#### *The Terrorist Threat*

Terrorists can choose from a wide variety of attacks to execute against this country, including kidnapping, murder, cyber, product adulteration, or use of weapons of mass destruction (biological, nuclear, incendiary, chemical, or explosive agents).

#### *Can We Be a Target?*

Every business has assets, whether they are people, information, equipment, services, or products. Every asset is vulnerable to attack, and every asset can be protected. How much we spend to protect that asset (e.g. cost, practicality, and reasonability) is up to us. Terrorists (the bad guys) could target an asset for a number of reasons, including: it is a piece of critical infrastructure; destruction of the asset will have a significant negative financial impact on a company, a region, the country or the world; attacking the critical asset as a diversion for another attack elsewhere; or the asset itself can be used as a weapon of mass destruction. The bad guys are not going to expend resources on attacks that are not likely to succeed. The simple reason for this is terrorism costs money. The bad guys need to invest substantial amounts of time, energy, and money to put an attack together.

#### *The Terrorist's Investment*

In order to plan and execute an attack, the terrorist leadership must invest in their cause. The terrorist must sell their plan to both their leadership and supporters in

order to secure the resources they need. Their three major investment categories are:

**Time:** The bad guys must recruit the operative(s) to plan and conduct the attack. This person(s) must be smart, reliable, motivated, and trainable. The training period can be extensive, with significant amounts of time spent not only on executing the attack, but also in the preparation (recruiting, planning, reconnaissance, logistics, and transportation). Depending on the complexity of the attack, the training period can take weeks, months, or even years.

**Equipment:** The bad guys will need a laundry list of equipment in order to succeed: everything from transportation to housing to the weapons needed for the attack. Some of the equipment is legal, cheap, and easy to obtain (computers) while other equipment is illegal, more expensive, and takes longer to develop the right relationships in order to obtain (weapons of mass destruction).

**Money:** Significant financial resources may be needed to develop and execute an attack. Money will be needed to feed, transport, and house the terrorists (and maybe their family), to provide the training necessary to plan and execute the attack, and to purchase the resources needed to successfully plan, reconnoiter, and execute the attack.

The bad guys want to protect their investment. They want the operative to be able to execute the attack and be available for another attack on another day. A successful attack will result in the terrorists reaping increased morale, better propaganda, additional financial donations to their cause, and will greatly aid in their recruiting efforts. Therefore, they will not go against

our strength, or even our perceived strength. In the terrorist's world, perception is reality.

#### *What Can We Do?*

In order to protect our people and facilities, we need to convince the bad guys that they do not want to risk expending the resources on an attack that is not likely to succeed. We need to implement rings of protection for our critical assets, whether they are people, infrastructure, economic, equipment, products, or intellectual. The basic formula for vulnerability to attack is intent x motivation x capability x ease. If any one element is removed, the chain is broken and vulnerability approaches zero. Clearly, the only leg which we have direct control over influencing is ease of attack. Remember, the bad guys need the attack to be successful, and they will not go against our strength, or even our perceived strength. We must convince the terrorists that an attack against our facility would not succeed, and therefore be a poor investment of their resources.

#### *Rings of Protection: 3 Ds and an R*

A well structured protection plan will have 4 overlapping and intermixed rings of protection: deter, detect, delay, and respond. Rings of protection that are properly deployed will not only provide real security, but also provide a perception of security that goes beyond the actual improvements installed. The chances for success of dissuading an attack increase greatly and become value added when the rings of protection overlap and one enhancement will provide value in multiple rings (example: a properly trained and equipped security guard can deter, detect, delay, and respond).

**Deter:** Remember, perception reality to the bad guys. Every asset



is a potential target, so there are plenty of choices to select from and plenty of opportunity to attempt an attack. The best indicator that an asset may be targeted is direct observation or evidence that an asset is or has been under surveillance. Therefore, the goal at this outermost ring of protection is to "scare the bad guys away". You need to convince them that the chance of successfully executing an attack against this asset is low, and not worth expending their resources here. We know the bad guys will reconnoiter a target before executing an attack, so if we can scare them away quickly we can interrupt the planning process and avoid being targeted. Examples of deter include highly visible and professional appearing security forces that make frequent, random patrols as well as man fixed security points; appropriate levels of fencing, lighting, access control, and intrusion detection; and provisions for personal and vehicle inspections, as well as identification and background checks of individuals as one gets closer to the critical asset.

**Detect:** The earlier the planning, reconnaissance, or attack itself is detected and interrupted, the less likely it is to succeed. Optimally, the attack should be detected during the planning or reconnaissance stage by having systems in place to reveal the presence of the bad guy trying to collect intelligence about the critical asset. Training employees about specific activities that should be considered suspicious and how to report this to the appropriate authority would be the outermost level of detection. Background checks and searches are

valuable in screening potential employees, contractors, truck drivers, and visitors before they enter the facility. Intrusion detection systems, surveillance cameras, alarms, and frequent, random inspection rounds by security guards make up the innermost level of the detect ring.

**Delay:** If we are unable to deter or detect the bad guy, we must have sufficient physical and administrative barriers in place to make it difficult to gain clear and direct access the critical asset. We must take the appropriate steps to ensure the bad guys do not have a straight run directly to the target. Typical delaying tactics include: remote check in points; verification of identity and purpose of visit; searching of person, parcels, and vehicles; multiple layers of fencing or other physical blocking devices such as tire shredders and 'jersey barriers'; and locked doors with access control systems.

If all else fails, we must have the appropriate capability to respond to the likely consequences of a successful attack. Emergency pre-planning activities must change their focus from the traditional "accidental" damage scenario to the current "on purpose" scenario, whereby someone is intentionally trying to cause the greatest amount of damage and casualties. Local law enforcement agencies must now participate in the pre-emergency planning process to include security issues. Careful review and coordination of both the municipal and private industry joint response capabilities and equipment must be

completed, with clearly delineated areas of responsibility. There must be redundant capabilities for communications and mitigation. Pre-emergency planning and periodic emergency exercises with fire, emergency medical services, and law enforcement increase the chances of success. A strong emergency response capability can also serve as a deterrent to an attack if the bad guys believe the consequences will be quickly and successfully mitigated.

## Conclusion

Every asset is a potential target, and every asset can be protected. The bad guys need their attack to be successful and therefore will not go against a perceived strength. Our job is to establish overlapping and intermixed rings that will provide perceived and actual protection against attack. The only real defense we have in preventing an attack against our asset is to eliminate the terrorist's perception that an attack can be easily executed. We must revisit our hazard assessments and emergency pre-plans with an eye towards the intentional act and the more severe consequences a successful attack will bring. We must work closely not only with the fire and the emergency medical service, but with law enforcement as well in the planning and execution of emergency exercises. We must partner with the local municipal emergency responders to pool our personnel and equipment to ensure the quickest, most efficient, and safest response in the event of an attack.

*This article was originally published in Occupational Health and Safety Magazine, June 2004. Brian was a co-instructor of the Site Security pre-conference training program and conducted several workshops at the 2004 Conference.*



## REGIONAL INFORMATION SHARING SYSTEMS (RISS)

## AUTOMATED TRUSTED INFORMATION EXCHANGE (ATIX)

### Background

For approximately 25 years, the Regional Information Sharing Systems® (RISS) has been in operation, supporting the investigative and prosecution efforts of the law enforcement community. In 2002, RISS expanded its support to embrace the ever-growing need for secure interagency communication not only among law enforcement but among official and executive staff in the public and private sector. This effort began as the Anti-Terrorism Information Exchange (ATIX) and was subsequently renamed as the Automated Trusted Information Exchange (ATIX).

RISS ATIX™ began as a resource for governmental and nongovernmental officials and executive staffs to exchange terrorist threat and disaster-related information. As trust relationships developed and the use of ATIX resources increased, users began to utilize its resources to fulfill their needs to share additional types of information in a secure environment. The response by its users to broaden ATIX for other public safety and law enforcement matters in addition to terrorism resulted in the name change to the Automated Trusted Information Exchange. While terrorist threat information remains an essential component of ATIX, participants are now encouraged to provide other types of public safety and law enforcement information in addition

to the terrorism threat and disaster-related information.

### Security

RISS ATIX utilizes RISSNET™, the RISS secure nationwide communications and information sharing network. Through the *National Criminal Intelligence Sharing Plan*, the standards-based security methods employed on RISSNET have been approved and endorsed by the U.S. Attorney General, the Director of the FBI, the Secretary of the U.S. Department Homeland Security, the International Association of Chiefs of Police, and other officials involved with law enforcement and homeland security.

### RISS ATIX Resources

RISS ATIX combines four powerful resources for users to exchange information.

The secure **RISS ATIX Web pages** contain information of general interest to users. Links to restricted and public Web sites, other sources of disaster, terrorism, and other public safety and law enforcement information are also available. Users are encouraged to actively submit public safety and law enforcement-related content to the Web pages.

**The RISS ATIX bulletin board** provides secure online forums for users to collaborate and post public safety and law enforcement information on matters of interest.

**ATIXLive** provides users with online, real-time discussions and information exchange. Users can communicate in real-time chat sessions and post questions for reviewing and answering by other users. ATIXLive augments the services of the ATIX bulletin board.

**Secure e-mail** can be used

for communication of alerts and related information and for secure communication of other information appropriate to exchange using e-mail. Secure e-mail can be directed to specific users and/or to their entire RISS ATIX community group. Additionally, users can securely exchange encrypted e-mail with all ATIX e-mail addresses and to any other secure RISSNET e-mail address.

### Connecting to ATIX

RISS ATIX provides users with secure interagency communications and information sharing resources for exchanging public safety and law enforcement information.

If you are an official or executive staff member from a governmental or nongovernmental entity involved with planning and implementing prevention, response, mitigation, and recovery efforts regarding disasters or other public safety and law enforcement efforts, contact the RISS center in your region for additional information about how to connect to ATIX.

For more information on RISS ATIX, visit their Web Site at:  
[www.rissinfo.com/rissatix.htm](http://www.rissinfo.com/rissatix.htm)

## SAVE THE DATE

### EPA Emergency Preparedness & Prevention Conference

December 4-7, 2005  
Baltimore's Inner Harbor

Watch your mail for more  
information.



## IN SPITE OF PROGRESS, CHEMICAL SPILLS PERSIST

**Carolyn W. Merritt**

Silently after nightfall, an uncontrolled chemical reaction began in a vessel holding thousands of pounds of toxic substances. Gas pressure began to build, opening a safety device designed to protect the vessel from bursting. However, the chemical plant lacked equipment to contain the release, and a cloud of unidentified gases began wafting through nearby neighborhoods.

By the time sleepy residents realized what was happening, many had been exposed. Emergency responders, lacking the proper equipment and experience, alerted residents by going door to door and struggled to help the contaminated and the sick reach the nearest hospital.

These were the actual events of April 12, 2004, in the northwest Georgia community of Dalton. But to those of us who study chemical-process safety, there are eerie similarities to the events of Dec. 3, 1984, in Bhopal, India, where an uncontrolled release of 90,000 pounds of methyl isocyanate gas from a US-owned chemical plant immediately killed several thousand residents - and ultimately thousands more - and shocked the world.

Fortunately, the gas release in Dalton was smaller and less toxic, the area around the plant was less densely settled than Bhopal, and a fortuitous rainstorm helped suppress the hazardous fumes. While 154 Dalton residents were sent to the hospital for evaluation, none died.

Nevertheless, the incident

illustrates that 20 years after the Bhopal tragedy, inattention to chemical safety can still threaten the public with a devastating impact. Are we doing enough to prevent such accidents? I have been thinking about this question a great deal since returning recently from a conference in Kanpur, India, to examine the causes and consequences of Bhopal on the 20th anniversary of the accident. The agency I head, the US Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board (CSB), is one of Bhopal's many legacies, established by Congress to independently investigate significant chemical accidents, determine root causes, and make recommendations to prevent future accidents.

Our investigations of major accidents provide persuasive evidence that serious safety problems still exist among some US operations that store, use, or produce chemicals. The problems often occur at smaller businesses that may lack substantial safety expertise or receive less frequent oversight from regulators. A striking example was the chemical explosion at a small signmaking company in Manhattan two years ago, which injured 36. Elsewhere, we have seen employers using untrained workers to handle highly hazardous materials, workplaces where critical safety equipment is absent or in disrepair, and emergency-response plans that leave nearby residents confused about what to do.

There have been significant regulatory changes and other improvements in the past 20 years, and both industry and government continue to look at chemical safety issues in light of the Sept. 11 attacks. Among new federal rules are chemical process safety regulations

adopted by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration in 1992 and the Environmental Protection Agency in 1996. Industry has developed its own voluntary standards as well, such as the American Chemistry Council's Responsible Care program, which commits members to environmental and safety principles and community outreach. These efforts have had positive effects.

But substantial challenges remain. Not all companies join voluntary programs, and not all voluntary programs result in verifiable improvements. In addition, federal process-safety regulations still do not address the cause of many chemical accidents. Prompted by tragedies in Lodi and Paterson, N.J., in the 1990s, the CSB conducted a study of 167 serious accidents in the US involving uncontrolled reactions since 1980. The study found that more than half of these accidents involved chemicals not covered by process-safety regulations, and we therefore recommended broadening those rules.

Around the country, accidents continue to kill or injure workers, impact communities, and in some cases have the potential for wider destruction. Last April, at a plastics production plant in central Illinois, five workers were killed and others were seriously injured when flammable vinyl chloride leaked, ignited, and exploded near a production unit. An emergency system designed to suppress the vinyl chloride vapor cloud malfunctioned.

At a chlorine repackaging plant near St. Louis two years ago, a transfer hose burst and none of the plant's four automated emergency shutoff valves closed. The result



was a 48,000-pound chlorine gas release, which imperiled a mobile home community. As in Dalton, Ga., neither the community nor the plant had emergency sirens or automated telephone alert systems, and firefighters had to go door to door to alert residents to evacuate.

Indeed, a common finding is that plants and local emergency response organizations often lack any effective means to notify nearby communities about major chemical accidents. Furthermore, despite increased funding for homeland security, some jurisdictions remain unable to provide firefighters and police with the training and equipment needed to respond to a toxic chemical emergency.

Sometimes it has been good fortune rather than sound planning that has prevented chemical accidents from jeopardizing lives. At a south Mississippi petrochemical complex two years ago, a massive explosion blew apart a 145-foot distillation tower, hurling heavy debris into the air and igniting fires. When CSB investigators reached the site, they found that metal debris had missed an anhydrous ammonia storage vessel by just a few feet.

Most US chemical plants are run in a safe and conscientious manner. But until all companies live up to the same high standards, we will continue to experience major chemical accidents. It is up to all firms that use and produce chemicals to eliminate known hazards, to develop and maintain a positive safety culture, and to educate customers about accident risks.

As a result of the Bhopal accident, thousands died and tens of thousands more were injured. That nightmare could have been avoided the same way accidents

today can be avoided: through meticulous commitment to safety at every step of the process. Twenty years after Bhopal, we owe those victims - and our own workers and communities - no less.

*Carolyn W. Merritt is chairman and CEO of the US Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board, an independent federal agency in Washington.*

*This article first appeared in the Christian Science Monitor and is reprinted with their permission.*

## **EPA, PENNSYLVANIA AND ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES SIGN SELF-AUDIT AGREEMENT**

On January 21, EPA and the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) signed a self-audit and self-disclosure agreement with the Association of Independent Colleges and Universities of Pennsylvania. The agreement encourages voluntary disclosure of violations found through environmental compliance self-audits.

"EPA believes it is important to improve environmental compliance at regional colleges and universities. This agreement sets up a system to encourage Pennsylvania academic institutions to perform their own internal audits, assess their environmental compliance and develop effective environmental management systems," said Donald S. Welsh, EPA's mid-Atlantic regional administrator.

Under this agreement the 82 colleges and universities who are members of the association are able to assess their environmental

compliance, identify possible problems, disclose them to EPA and DEP, and voluntarily correct the problems without fines, penalties or other consequences. The audit policy does not cover criminal violations, or violations resulting in significant harm to public health or the environment. EPA will also not waive penalties covering any economic benefit created by past violations.

The association will work with a professional environmental auditor experienced in conducting college and university audits who will train personnel from the participating colleges.

For more information about EPA's audit policy, visit [www.epa.gov/compliance/incentives/auditing/auditpolicy.html](http://www.epa.gov/compliance/incentives/auditing/auditpolicy.html).

## **DELAWARE RIVER OIL SPILL FACTS & FIGURES**

- 1,200+ responders
- 85 vessels deployed in the response effort
- 106,3500 gallons of oil and oily liquid recovered
- 1,817 gallons of submerged oil recovered
- 11,648 tons of oily solids collected
- 38 facilities decontaminated
- 374 birds released
- 1818 birds deceased
- 57 miles of shoreline affected



# 2004 PARTNERSHIP AWARDS

## 2004 EPA REGION III PARTNERSHIP AWARD RECIPIENTS

Each year, EPA Region III recognizes individuals and organizations who are making a difference in the emergency response and preparedness fields through the establishment of effective partnerships and extraordinary efforts. Jerry Heston of EPA Region III presented the 2004 awards at the Emergency Preparedness and Prevention Conference in Philadelphia.

### David Berg



David has been an active member of the Philadelphia LEPC for

more than 12 years and during this time has chaired the Hospital Sub-Committee which consists of more than 30 hospitals in the Philadelphia area. David has devoted many hours to advancing hospital preparedness in the Philadelphia area and surrounding region and has worked to establish effective partnerships. He has also volunteered his time for other LEPC activities and exhibited a willingness to help wherever needed. In 2004, David was part of the planning committee for the EPA Region III conference and helped facilitate the offering of several excellent programs for those in the health care fields. The Chair of the Philadelphia LEPC noted that David's "spirit of volunteerism and dedication preparedness efforts is certainly a benchmark for leadership in LEPC activities."

### Delaware Township (Pennsylvania) Board of Supervisors



Delaware Township is changing from a rural area bordered by the Delaware Water Gap National

Recreation Area (one of the most visited parks in the nation) to a suburban community with the resulting impacts on the environment, economy, infrastructure and other services. However, seasonal population within the township frequently triples the number of residents. The board of supervisors recognized that current and future development along with any emergencies would have significant impact on the economy, environment and quality of life for the township. Through a progressive approach to the comprehensive planning process, which involved the incorporation of emergency officials concerns, Delaware Township has uniquely positioned itself to face the challenges of growth and prepare for any emergencies. As a Board, they have been unafraid to pose tough questions regarding the impact and consequences of development as it relates to an "all risks" concept and to use the local ordinance process to address vulnerability and preparedness issues. This approach is not punitive or restrictive but part of the total planning process to building effective partnerships among all of the township's stakeholders for the purpose of limiting the effects of any disaster. The Board is a model for other small communities faced with the challenge of growth and change.

### Joanne Dahme



For more than eight years, Joanne has been an active member of the Philadelphia LEPC. She

currently serves as Vice-Chair and chairs the Public Affairs Sub-Committee. Joanne initiated and coordinated the LEPC's first environmental fair, bring together City service organizations, first responders, chemical industries, and communities throughout the City. Due to the great success of the initial fair, Joanne has continued to coordinate the fairs over the last few years, helping to educate communities on chemical emergency preparedness and other response issues. She has also been involved in implementing a siren warning system in a Philadelphia community and worked with an industry CAC group to put a Shelter in Place program into the entire Philadelphia school system. While on a leave of absence from her employment with the Philadelphia Water Department to pursue a Master's degree, Joanne demonstrated her commitment to community preparedness by continuing her active role in the LEPC.

### DuPont Emergency Response Solutions™



DuPont developed DuPont Emergency Response Solutions™ training to

deliver effective emergency response education to help first responders prepare for chemical, biological,



## 2004 PARTNERSHIP AWARDS

and radiation incidents with a focus on keeping these emergency professionals safe in the process. This practical, experienced-based approach to training is provided through seminars and hands-on simulations. Response to incidents for DuPont as well as the communities supported by DuPont has helped shape training seminars that meet the needs of responders. All training is designed and delivered by certified DuPont Emergency Responders. Since 1985, more than 83,000 people in more than 860 cities in 20 different countries have received DuPont Emergency Response Training. Since 2001, DuPont Emergency Response Solutions™ has partnered with EPA Region III to present its Street Smart Chemistry training program at EPA's annual Emergency Preparedness and Prevention Conference. This partnership has allowed hundreds of responders to receive this highly-rated training.

### East Central Pennsylvania Counter Terrorism Task Force



The East Central Pennsylvania Counter Terrorism Task Force consists of seven

counties (Berk, Columbia, Luzerne, Montou, Northumberland, Schuylkill, and Wyoming) and is one of nine regional task forces in Pennsylvania. These county regional task forces included as partners the FBI, ATF, State Policy, National Guard, Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection, U.S. EPA, and health and medical organizations. In 2003, the task force in conjunction

with U.S. EPA, held a four-day full scale exercise. Because of the involvement of so many agencies, including private industry, the exercise was a unique opportunity for more direct communication and pooling of resources. The exercise identified new ideas, training needs, and options for effectively utilizing resources and integrating personnel. In 2004, the task force ran a tabletop and full scale exercise to again provide an opportunity for all agencies to work together and train together. In addition, the task force filmed the exercise and is using the film as a training and public relations tool

### Kravco/Simon



As the management company for the second largest mall in the United States, Kravco's

retail shopping center in King of Prussia, Pennsylvania can see holiday and weekend shoppers numbering 100,000 daily. In 2004, Kravco hosted a joint disaster preparedness exercise at the King of Prussia Mall. Federal, state and local emergency responders participated in a two-day "Bio-terror Exercise" organized by the FBI and the U.S. Attorney's Southeastern Pennsylvania Joint Terrorism Taskforce. Kravco's complete support of every phase of the planning and execution of the exercise enabled this valuable preparedness training program to occur. As an organization, Kravco went beyond what would normally be expected in the spirit of preparedness, prevention and response to provide a realistic setting for this exercise and to assist this

community in being better prepared, for any type of incident.

### Joseph Leonetti Coordinator of Emergency Planning New Castle County, Delaware



Joseph Leonetti has been a major player in the emergency response arena in Delaware for

many years and is known for his ability to network, create partnerships, and make things happen. When the idea of having a State Decontamination Trailer was advanced by the SERC, he worked with various agencies and vendors on the design of the first trailer. The quality of the first trailer to additional trailers being purchased for other counties in Delaware thus improving Delaware's overall response capability. As an active member of the New Castle County LEPC, he took his idea for an industrial hazardous material team from a concept through to today's 50-member certified team. The dedication, resourcefulness, creativity, and leadership of Joseph Leonetti is making a difference in the State of Delaware!

### Chuck McCandless NOVA Chemical

Chuck McCandless has been involved in emergency services since he was 16 years old. He dedicates a significant portion of his time volunteering and training other/new emergency responders. He is a member of NOVA Chemical's Road, Rail, and Marine Emergency Response Team, volunteers with his local fire department and ambulance



# 2004 PARTNERSHIP AWARDS

service, member of Beaver County HazMat Team, member of the Pennsylvania TransCAER Committee and the TransCAER Regional Coordinator. Chuck also has a heart for young students and has presented fire safety programs at numerous schools—as Sparky the Fire Dog. Chuck also shares his expertise at numerous emergency response and planning conferences.

## **Ella McNeil (accepted by Ken Keaton) Transportation Emergency Preparedness Program U.S. Department of Energy**



In recent years, the transportation of all types of hazardous materials has received

increased publicity. This is particularly true for radioactive material. The Department of Energy's underlying concern for the adequacy of emergency responder preparedness along shipping corridors prompted the Office of Environmental Management to create and implement the Transportation Emergency Preparedness Program (TEPP). Through TEPP's two functional elements—Planning Tools and Training—responders have access to the model plans and procedures, training, and technical assistance necessary to respond. Training is also provided to responders using the Modular Emergency Response Radiological Transportation Training. Ella and her staff are responsible for the delivery of approximately 80 MERRTT sessions annually with more than 3,000 responders attending the training. In addition to training,

TEPP conducts exercises and has developed a user friendly web site ([www.web.em.doe.gov](http://www.web.em.doe.gov)) to provide an additional valuable resource for responders.

## **New Castle County Local Emergency Planning Committee David H. Ennis, Chair**



The New Castle County LEPC, under the leadership of David Ennis,

has demonstrated a level of creativity and resourcefulness that resulted in a unique partnership among industry, state agencies, and civil sector responders in the formation of the New Castle County Industrial Hazardous Materials Response Alliance.

There are numerous chemical plants in New Castle County with highly trained HazMat teams for responding to in-house incidents. The chemical industry has cooperated with local government and responders by providing technical advice during HazMat incidents. However, this ad-hoc approach raised the issue of personal and corporate liability. As a representative in the Delaware legislature, David Ennis worked for almost four years to have legislation passed which addressed the liability issue.

The successful implementation of Chairman Ennis' vision for a public, private and government partnership has resulted in greater public safety through the availability of enhanced on-scene technical expertise,

improved cooperation between private industry and response agencies, and a higher level of trust of all alliance responders.

## **Robert C. "R.C." Powell**



Senior Trooper RC Powell has served with the Virginia State Police for the past

24 years and currently is assigned to the Safety Division, Area 65, in Suffolk. RC is a paid professional whose job it is to mitigate violations of hazardous material transportation. In addition to his professional contribution as a Motor Carrier Officer, he volunteers his time and expertise by serving as an officer and conference chair of the Virginia Association of Hazardous Materials Response Specialists, as well as a member of the Chesapeake, Virginia LEPC. He has instructed numerous workshops across the U.S. relative to CFR 49, benefiting many involved in hazardous material response and mitigation.

## **NEWSLETTER AVAILABLE BY E-MAIL**

If you would like to receive future editions of this newsletter by e-mail, send an e-mail to Katrina Harris at [kharris@gpworldwide.com](mailto:kharris@gpworldwide.com) or fax the form on page 12.



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## SIGN UP FOR OUR MAILING LIST

Chemical Emergency Preparedness and Prevention Update will be published periodically on an irregular basis by the Chemical Emergency Preparedness and Prevention folks at EPA Region III under the direction of Jerry Heston.

Our goal is to provide interesting, informative, and often timely information to hazardous materials emergency planners, responders and stakeholders. If you have a story you would like to tell, a point you would like to make, or want to join the mailing list, fill out this form and mail it to:

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