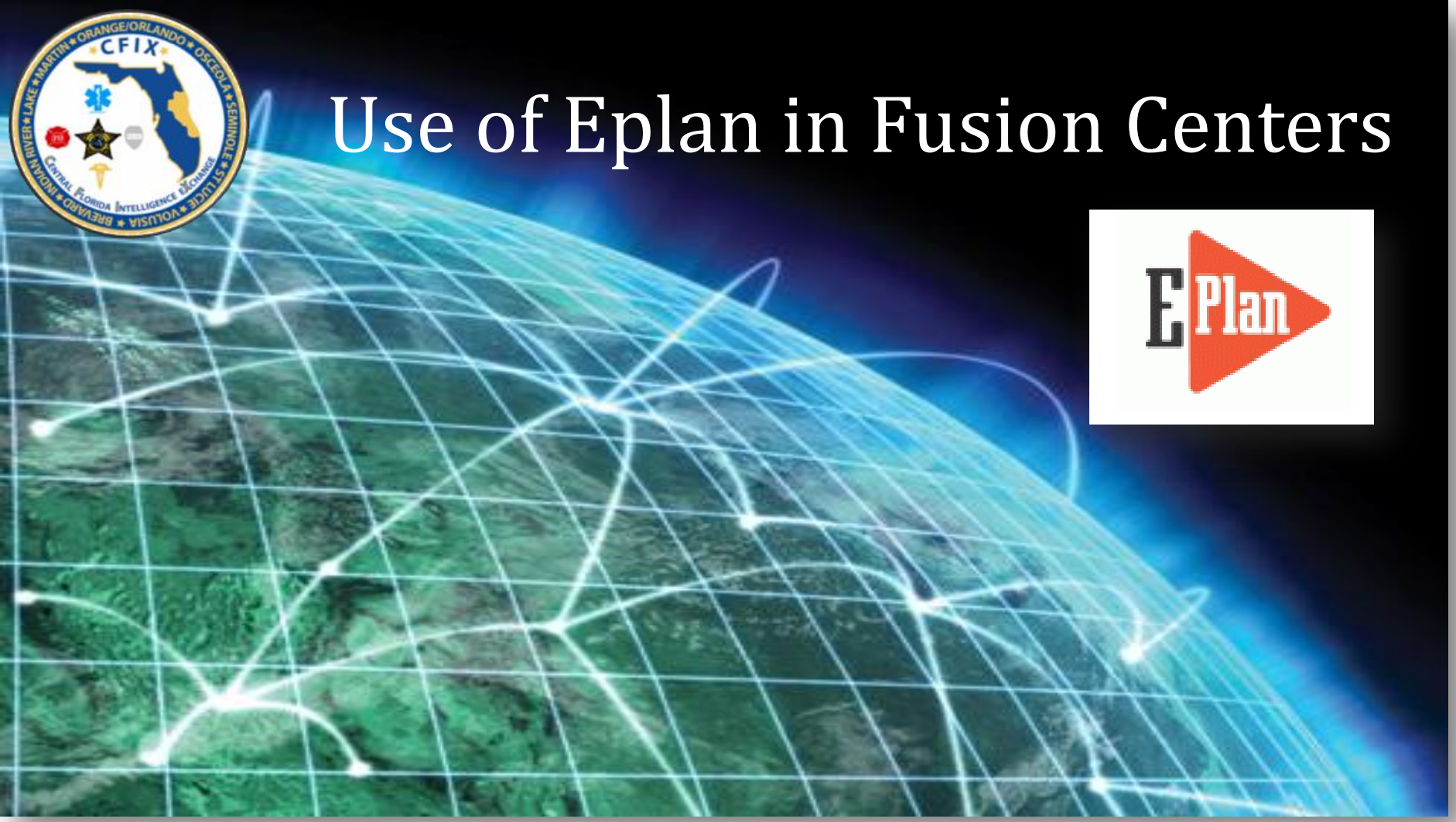
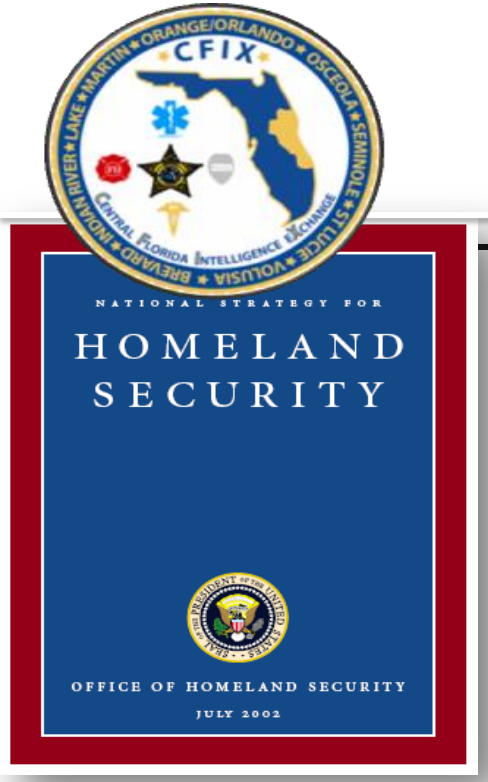
Use of Eplan in Fusion Centers

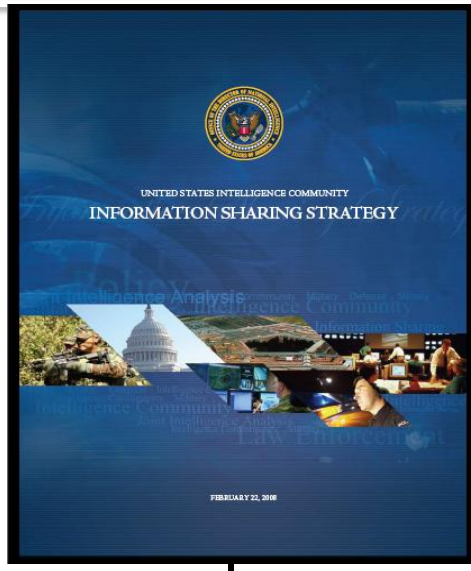


Joe Silvestris
Assistant Chief, Orange County Fire Rescue Department
Executive Steering Committee, Chair
Central Florida Intelligence eXchange (CFIX)

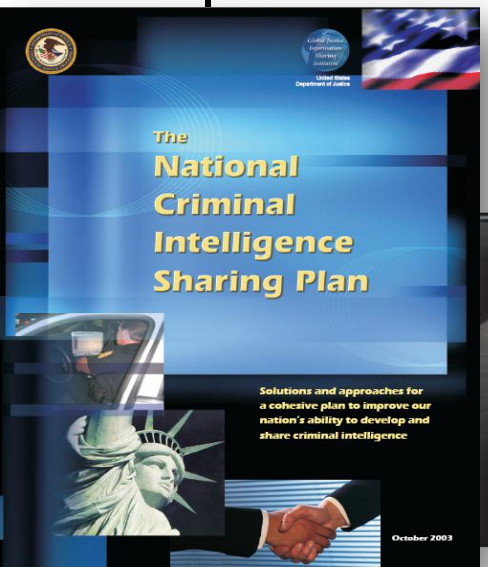
September 11, 2001:
Information Sharing Disaster

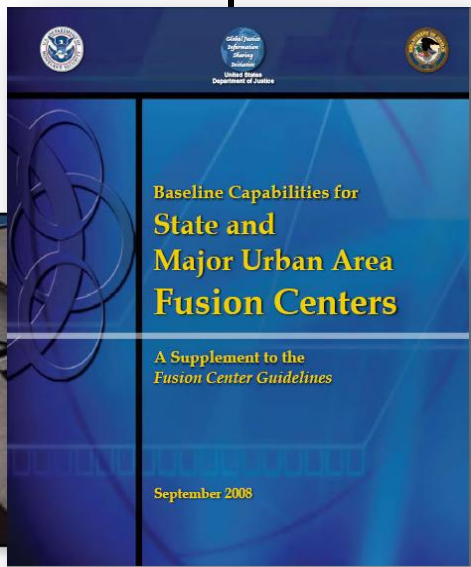
Fusion Center Development



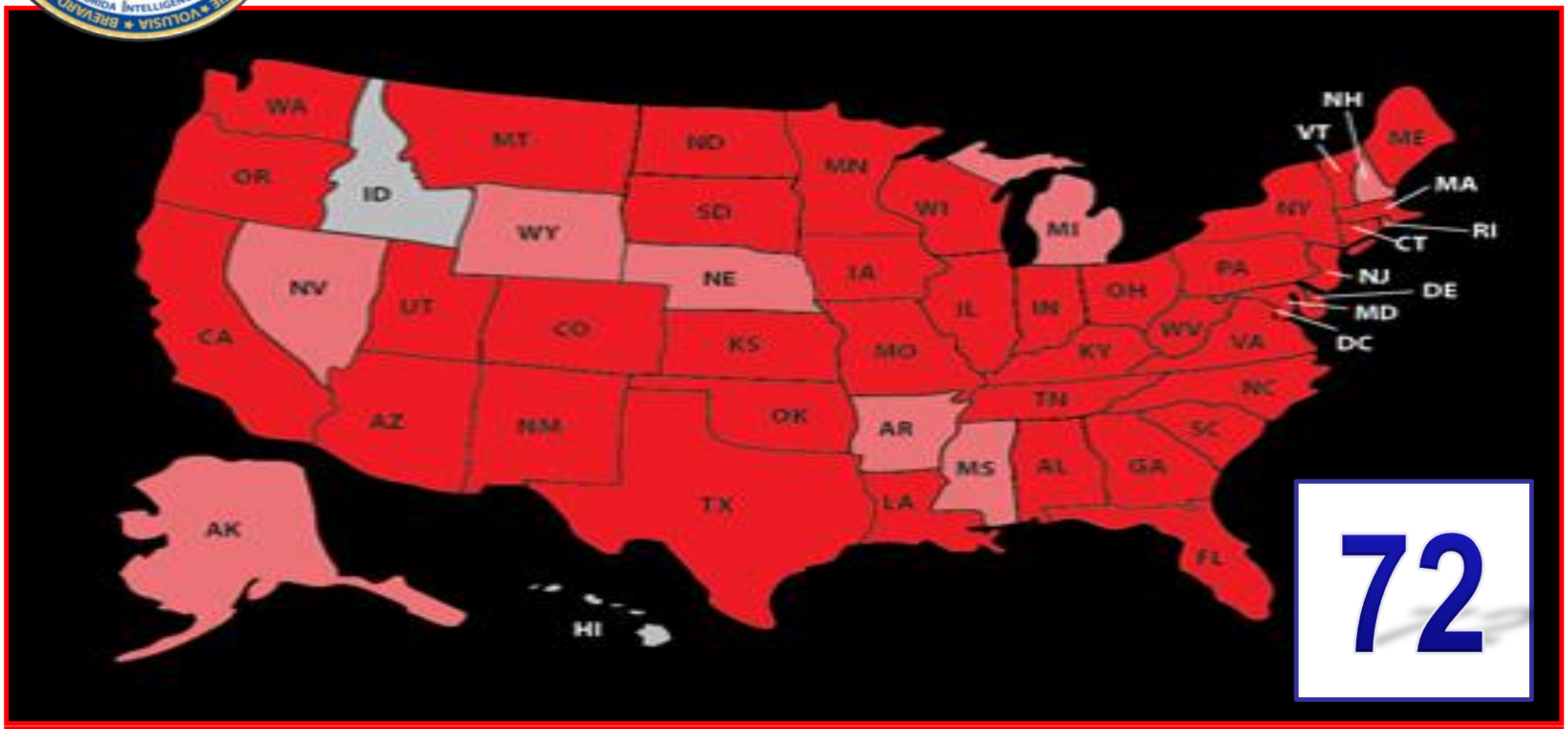


Global Justice Information Sharing Initiative





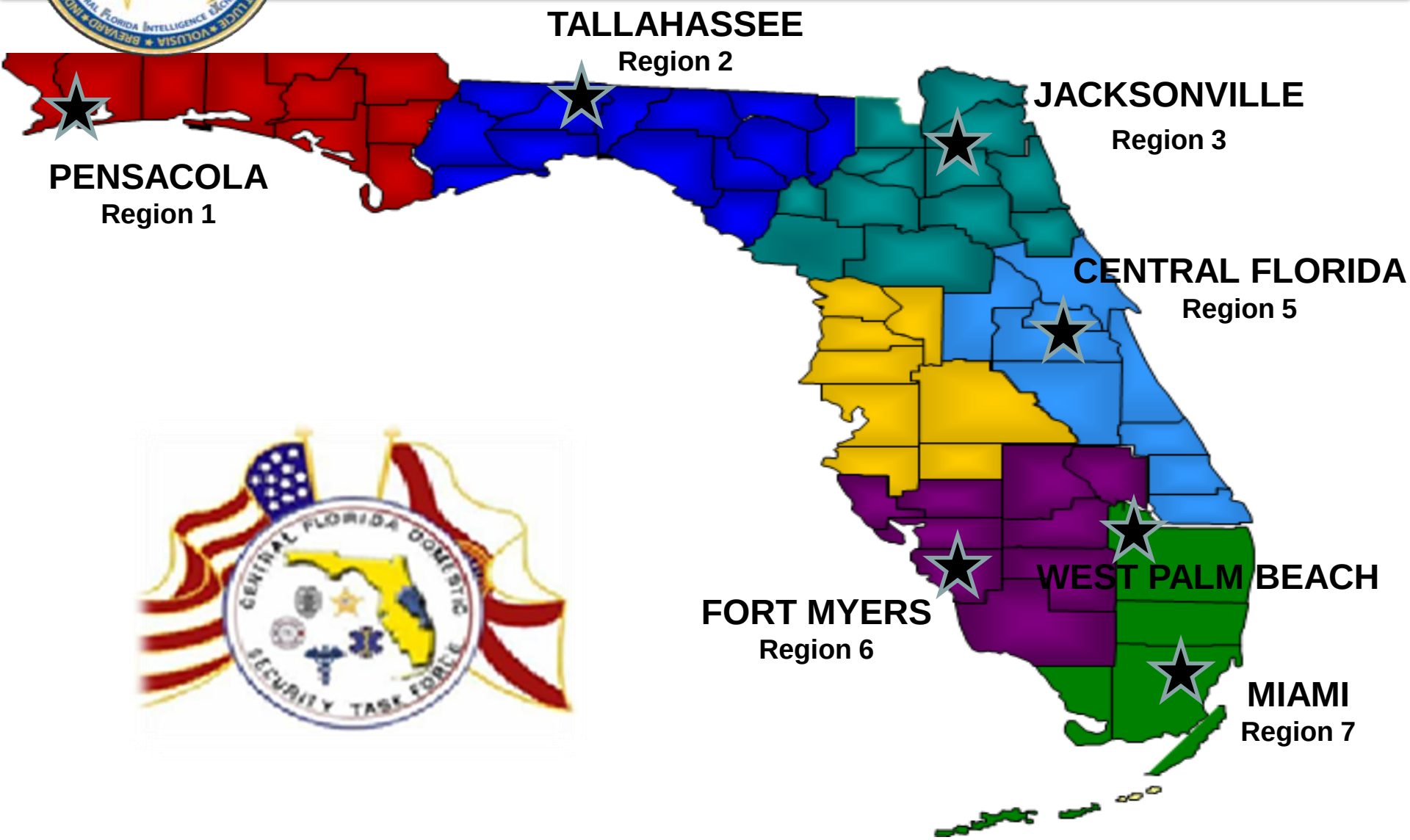
Fusion Center Locations



This map indicates the formation and implementation of Homeland Security's Fusion Centers across the United States.

States where Fusion Centers have not been formed	States where Fusion Centers are in formation	States where Fusion Centers are active

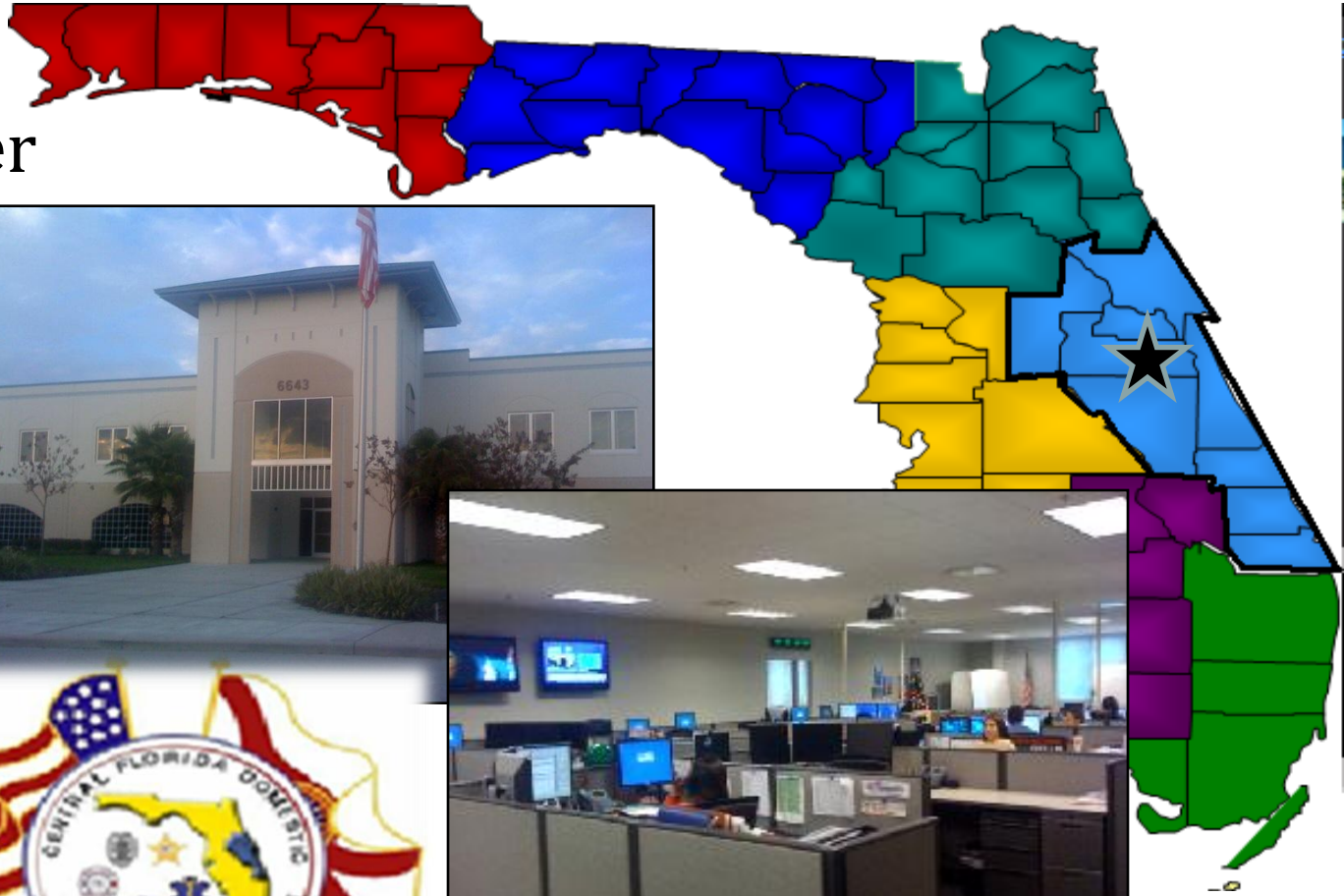
Florida's Fusion Centers



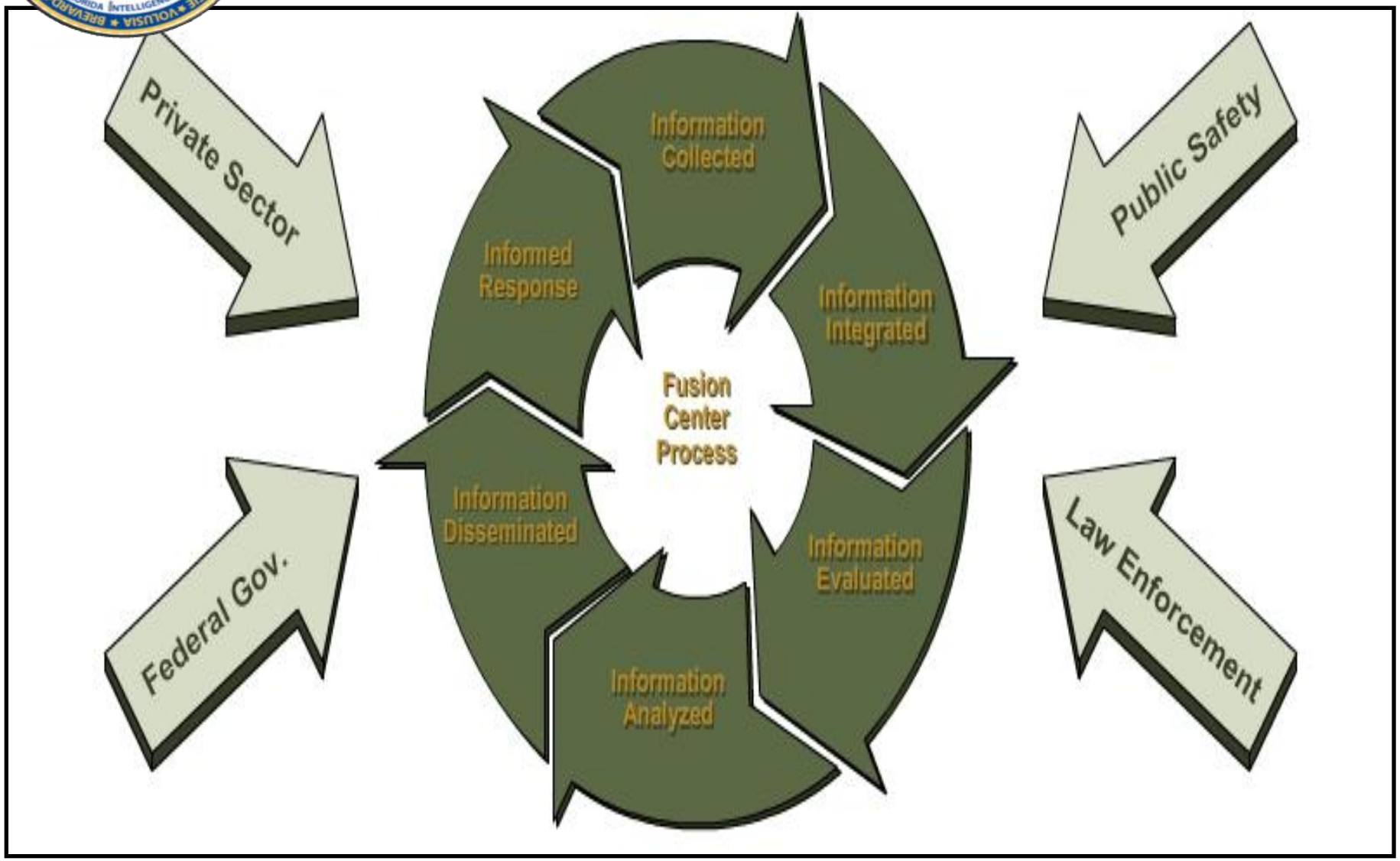
Central Florida's Fusion Center

Regional Domestic Security Task Force (RDSTF)

- Brevard
- Indian River
- Lake
- Martin
- Orange
- Osceola
- Seminole
- St. Lucie
- Volusia



Intelligence Cycle



Intelligence Cycle

Information is collected

Fusion Centers

Suspicious Activity Report

Suspicious Activity Report

Suspicious Activity Report

Suspicious Activity Report

Information is analyzed
Intelligence Production

Re-disseminated

Use of E-Plan in Fusion Centers

Use of E-Plan in Fusion Centers

- Threat Assessment Research Tool
- Hazardous Material Analysis
- Intelligence Analysis
- Emergency Services Support

Threat Assessment Research Tool

Information presented is not available for public display

Threat Assessment Research Tool

Chemical Search Result

Search Result for : Chemical Name like **fertilizer**
7 Results found

Back to Chemical Search

No.	Chemical Name	CAS NO	NFPA Codes	Fact Sheets	UNDOT Number
1	Ammonium Nitrate Fertilizers, With Phosphate Or Potash	57608-40-9	-	MSDS Profile CHRIS	2070

Synonyms: Ammonium
mixture;Engrais au nitrate
de, con fosfat;

2	Ammonium Nitrate Fer	

Synonyms: Ammonium nitra

3	Ammonium Nitrate Fer	

Synonyms: Ammonium nitra
dammonium (dot french);Engr

4	Ammonium Nitrate Fer Combustible Material	

Synonyms: Ammonium nitra
combustible material;Ammoni
contenant au plu;

5	Ammonium Nitrate Fer	

GUIDE 143 — ERG2008 — OXIDIZERS (UNSTABLE)

POTENTIAL HAZARDS

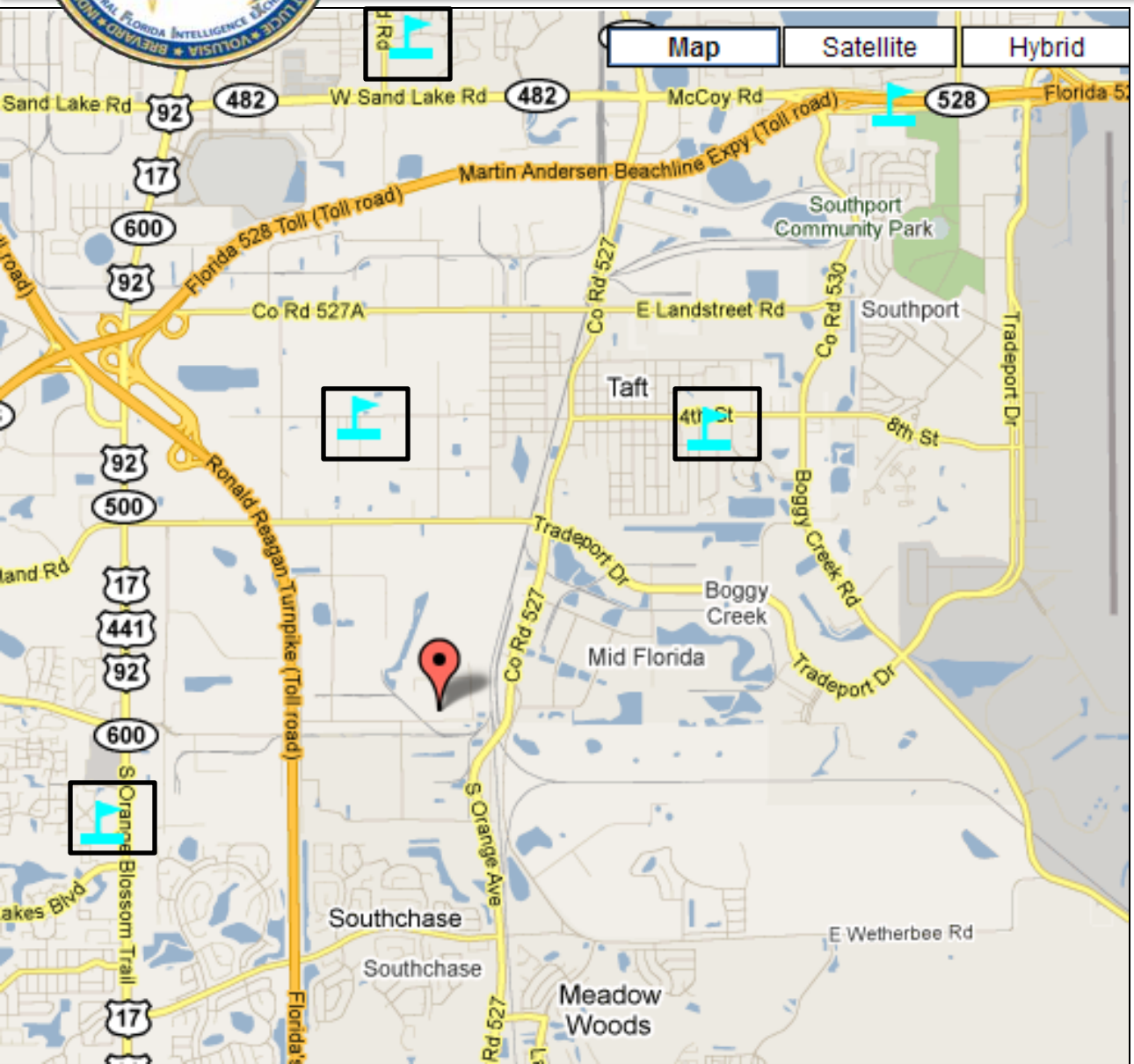
FIRE OR EXPLOSION

- May explode from friction, heat or contamination.
- These substances will accelerate burning when involved in a fire.
- May ignite combustibles (wood, paper, oil, clothing, etc.).
- Some will react explosively with hydrocarbons (fuels).
- Containers may explode when heated.
- Runoff may create fire or explosion hazard.

HEALTH

- TOXIC; inhalation, ingestion or contact (skin, eyes) with vapors, dusts or substance may cause severe injury, burns or death.
- Fire may produce irritating and/or toxic gases.
- Toxic fumes or dust may accumulate in confined areas (basement, tanks, hopper/tank cars, etc.).
- Runoff from fire control or dilution water may cause pollution.

Emergency Management Support



- Hospital
- School
- Facility

Shelter Identification

Intelligence Analysis - Exercises

CENTRAL FLORIDA INTELLIGENCE EXCHANGE

INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

19 October 2010

Bulletin No. 10-001 Authority: CFIX Phone: 407-858-3906 Fax: 407-858-3944

SITUATIONAL AWARENESS:
U.S. AND BRAZIL TARGETED BY ISLAMIC TERRORIST GROUP

****EXERCISE****EXERCISE****EXERCISE****EXERCISE****EXERCISE****EXERCISE****

(U//FOUO) On October 18, 2010, CFIX received information that Brazilian federal authorities arrested six individuals that had ties to an Islamic terrorist group hiding out in the Tri-Border Area (TBA) of South America. There is credible information that this terrorist group is actively raising funds, recruiting and possibly planning attacks in Brazil and the United States.

Two of the subjects that were arrested, Dr. Mohammed al-Tarabili and Brazilian native, Julio Estaban, were turned over to Egyptian authorities for extradition due to their alleged involvement in a 2009 terrorist attack against American tourist in Luxor, Egypt. After they were turned over to Egyptian authorities, they were immediately released due to insufficient evidence. Their whereabouts are currently unknown.

(Dr. Mohammed al-Tarabili)

(Julio Estaban)

Note: According to Brazilian authorities, Dr. Mohammed al-Tarabili was responsible for hiding stockpiles of sarin nerve gas, which was intended for the 2009 terrorist attack in Luxor, Egypt. Estaban's involvement is unknown at this time.

Emergency Response to Terrorism
(Weapons of Mass Destruction)

Chemical Agents

Pulmonary Agents:
Ammonia
Chlorine
Hydrogen Fluoride
Methyl Isocyanate
Phosgene
Phosphine
Sulfur Dioxide

Blood Agents:
Arsines
Cyanides
Hydrogen Sulfide

Nerve Agents:
Tabun
Sarin
Soman
VX

Vesicants/Blistering Agents:
Lewisite
Phosgene Oxime
Mustard Agents

Biological Agents

Anthrax
Botulinum Toxin
Cholera
Plague
Tularemia
Q Fever
Ricin
Variola (Small Pox)
Viral Hemmorrhagic Fevers
StaphylococcusEnterotoxin B
Viral Encephalitides
T-2 Mycotoxins

Nuclear / Radiological

Explosives

NIOSH EMERGENCY RESPONSE CARD

NERVE AGENT — **SARIN**

GB
Methylphosphonofluoridic acid, (1-methylethyl) ester
Isopropyl methylphosphonofluoridate
o-Isopropyl methylphosphonofluoridate
Phosphonofluoridic acid, methyl-, isopropyl ester
Phosphonofluoridic acid, methyl-, 1-methylethyl ester

UN #: 2810 (Guide 153)

CAS #: 107-44-8
Alternate CAS#: 50642-23-4

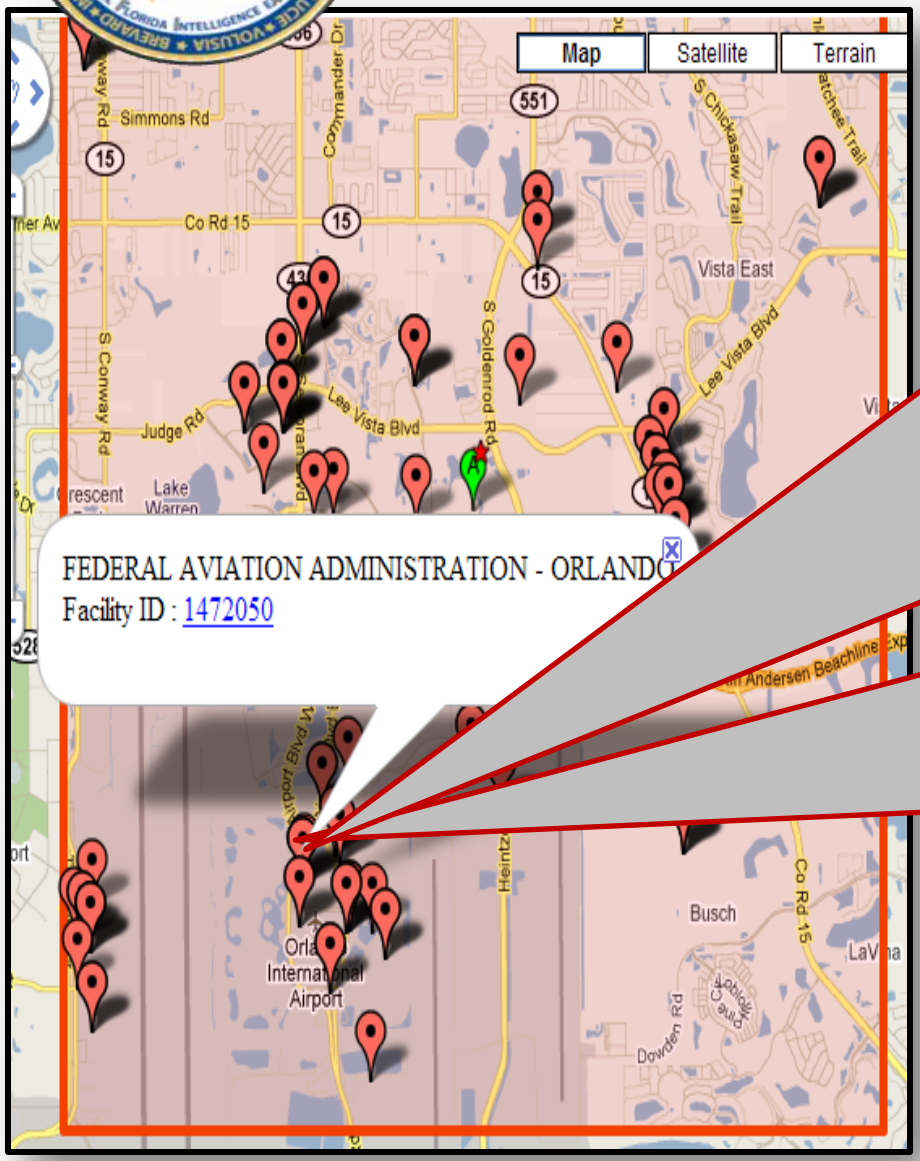
RTECS #: TA8400000

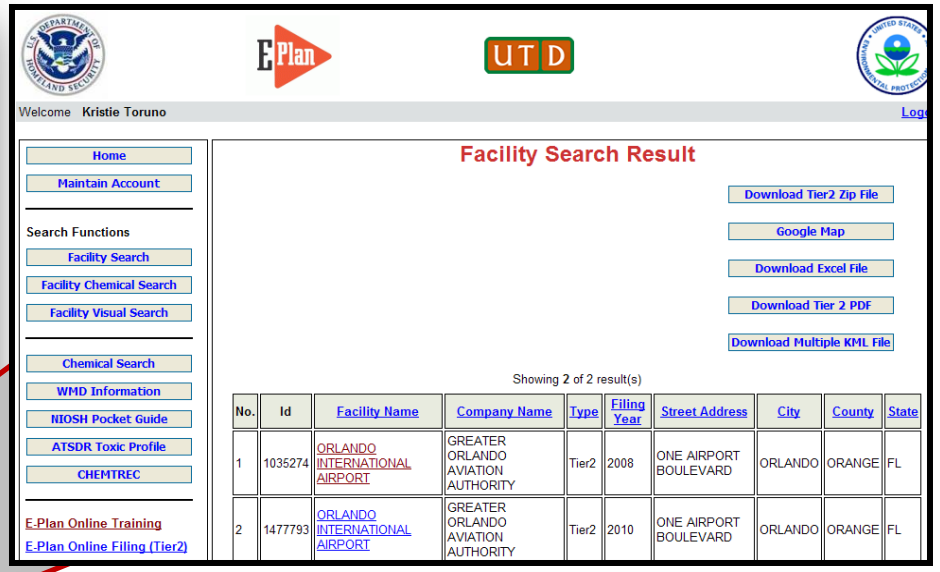
Chemical Formula: $C_4H_{10}FO_2P$

Molecular weight: 140.09

TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ CLINICAL SIGNS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION/ PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	React with steam or water to produce toxic and corrosive gases.	Contain to prevent contamination to uncontrolled areas.	Water, fog, foam, CO_2. Avoid methods cause splashing or spreading.

Information Gathering Tool – Chemical Inventory





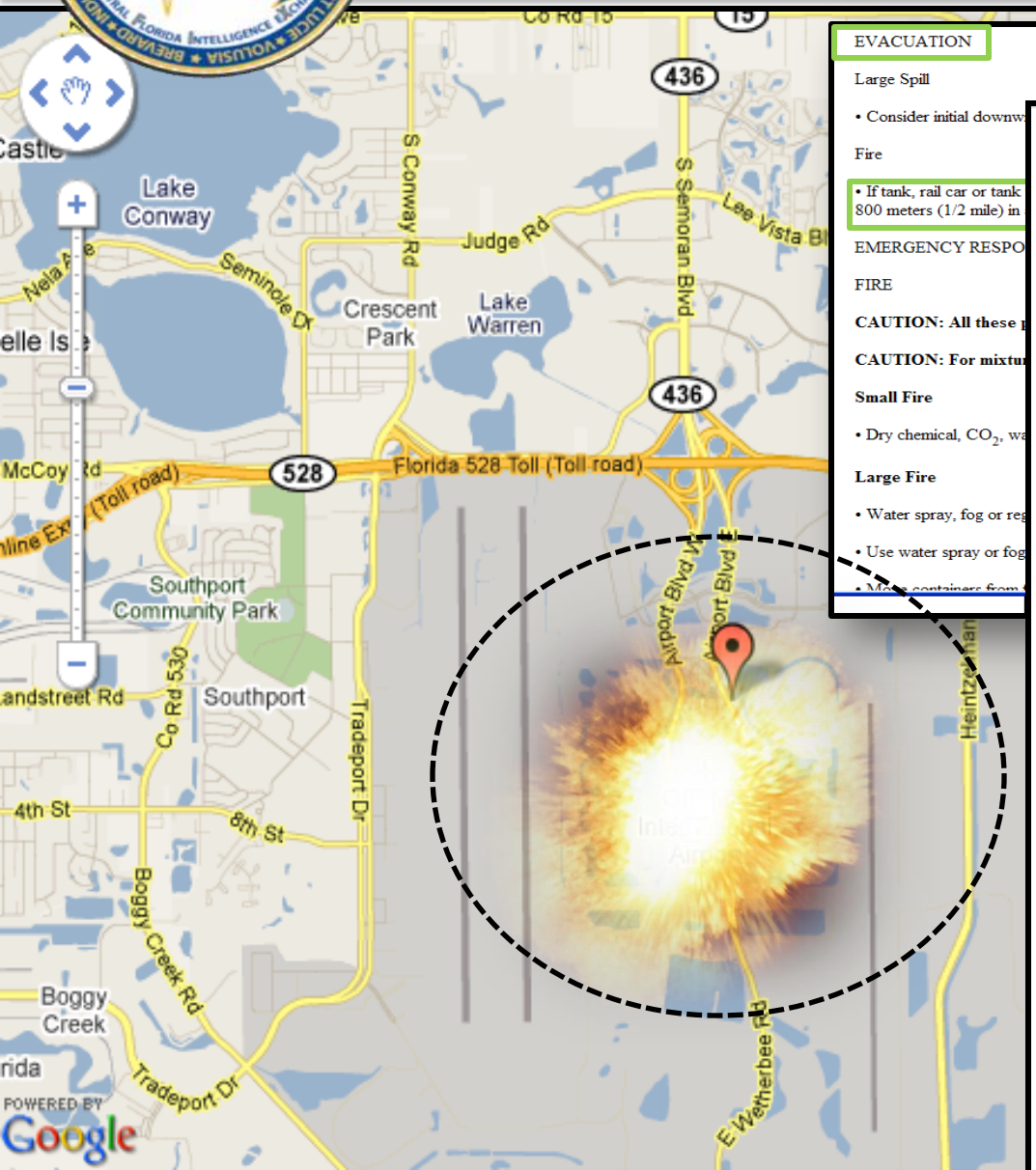
No.	Id	Facility Name	Company Name	Type	Filing Year	Street Address	City	County	State
1	1035274	ORLANDO INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT	GREATER ORLANDO AVIATION AUTHORITY	Tier2	2008	ONE AIRPORT BOULEVARD	ORLANDO	ORANGE	FL
2	1477793	ORLANDO INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT	GREATER ORLANDO AVIATION AUTHORITY	Tier2	2010	ONE AIRPORT BOULEVARD	ORLANDO	ORANGE	FL

Name	Contact Type	Phone	Email
CARRINGTON DAN	Tier II Emergency Contact	Work - 407-825-3463 24hour - 407-797-5559	

Chemical Inventory Information

Chemical (Click for ERG link)	CAS #	Max Qty. (lbs)	Avg Qty. (lbs)	NFPA Code H F R	Properties	Fact Sheets
DIESEL FUEL OIL (HIGH SULFUR)	68476-34-6	1,132,200	1,132,200	0 2 0 -		MSDS Profile CHRIS
Synonyms: Commercial diesel fuel #2, Primer diesel fuel						
GASOLINE	8006-61-9	80,320	80,320	1 3 0 -		MSDS Profile CHRIS N/A

Scenario:
Incident Command Support



EVACUATION

Large Spill

• Consider initial downwi

Fire

• If tank, rail car or tank
800 meters (1/2 mile) in

EMERGENCY RESPO

FIRE

CAUTION: All these p

CAUTION: For mixtu

Small Fire

• Dry chemical, CO_2, wa

Large Fire

• Water spray, fog or reg

• Use water spray or fog

• Vi... containers from

Radiological Terrorism Fact Sheet

Radiological Weapons - "Dirty" Bombs

Gamma Emitters: Cobalt and Cesium

Gamma rays are uncharged radiation similar to x-rays. They are high-energy particles that easily pass through matter. With such high penetrability, the primary toxicity of gamma radiation is whole-body exposure.

Exposing non-radioactive cobalt to intense radiation in the reactor core of a commercial nuclear reactor makes **cobalt-60**. It generates high-energy gamma rays and beta rays. **Cobalt-60** has a half-life of 5 years. Since cobalt is a solid metal, should a containment canister break, it will not spread through the environment. Cobalt will be rapidly absorbed from the lung, but less than 5% will be absorbed from the GI tract. Nothing is known about absorption from wounds.

Cesium-137 is a by-product of the manufacture of weapons-grade radioactive substances and has a half-life of 31 years. In contrast to metallic cobalt, cesium is a salt, which means it dissolves in water and poses an environmental threat should a storage canister break or leak. It emits both gamma and beta radiation; is completely absorbed by the lungs and GI tract, and from wounds; and is excreted in the urine.

Beta Emitters: Strontium and Phosphorus

Beta particles, found primarily in fallout radiation, are very light, charged particles that can travel a short distance in tissue. If large quantities are involved, they can damage the basal stratum of the skin causing a "beta burn" that is similar to a thermal burn. Their main threat comes from being internalized through inhalation or ingestion.

Strontium-90 is a direct fission product of uranium. It and its daughters emit both beta and gamma rays, although beta irradiation is its primary external hazard if present in quantity. Strontium will follow calcium and is readily absorbed by both respiratory and GI routes. Up to 50% of a dose will be deposited in bone.

Phosphorus-32, found in research labs and medical facilities, is a strong beta emitter. Phosphorus is completely absorbed from all sites and is deposited in the bone marrow and other rapidly replicating cells. Local irradiation causes cell damage.

Alpha Emitters: Americium, Radium

Alpha particles are massive, charged particles that cannot travel far and are completely stopped by the dead layers of the skin or by clothing. Alpha particles offer minimal external hazard, but can cause significant regional cellular damage when internalized. The main threat from a RDD using an alpha emitter is from contaminated dust and other particles that would be inhaled or ingested.

Americium-241 is a decay daughter of plutonium and an alpha emitter. Its main threat is heavy metal poisoning, but, in large quantities, can cause whole-body irradiation. Seventy-five percent of the initial lung burden is absorbed, with 10% of the particles retained in the lung. Gastrointestinal absorption of americium is minimal, but it may be absorbed rapidly from skin wounds. It is eliminated by urinary and hepatic excretion.

Radium-226 is used for instrument illumination, in industrial applications, and in older medical equipment. Its primary radiation is alpha particles, but daughter products emit beta and gamma rays and, in quantity, may present a serious external irradiation hazard. The most common exposure is by ingestion, with 30% absorption. Little is known about wound absorption. Radium will follow calcium to bone deposition, so long-term exposure is associated with leukemia, aplastic anemia, and sarcomas.

Conventional explosion photo

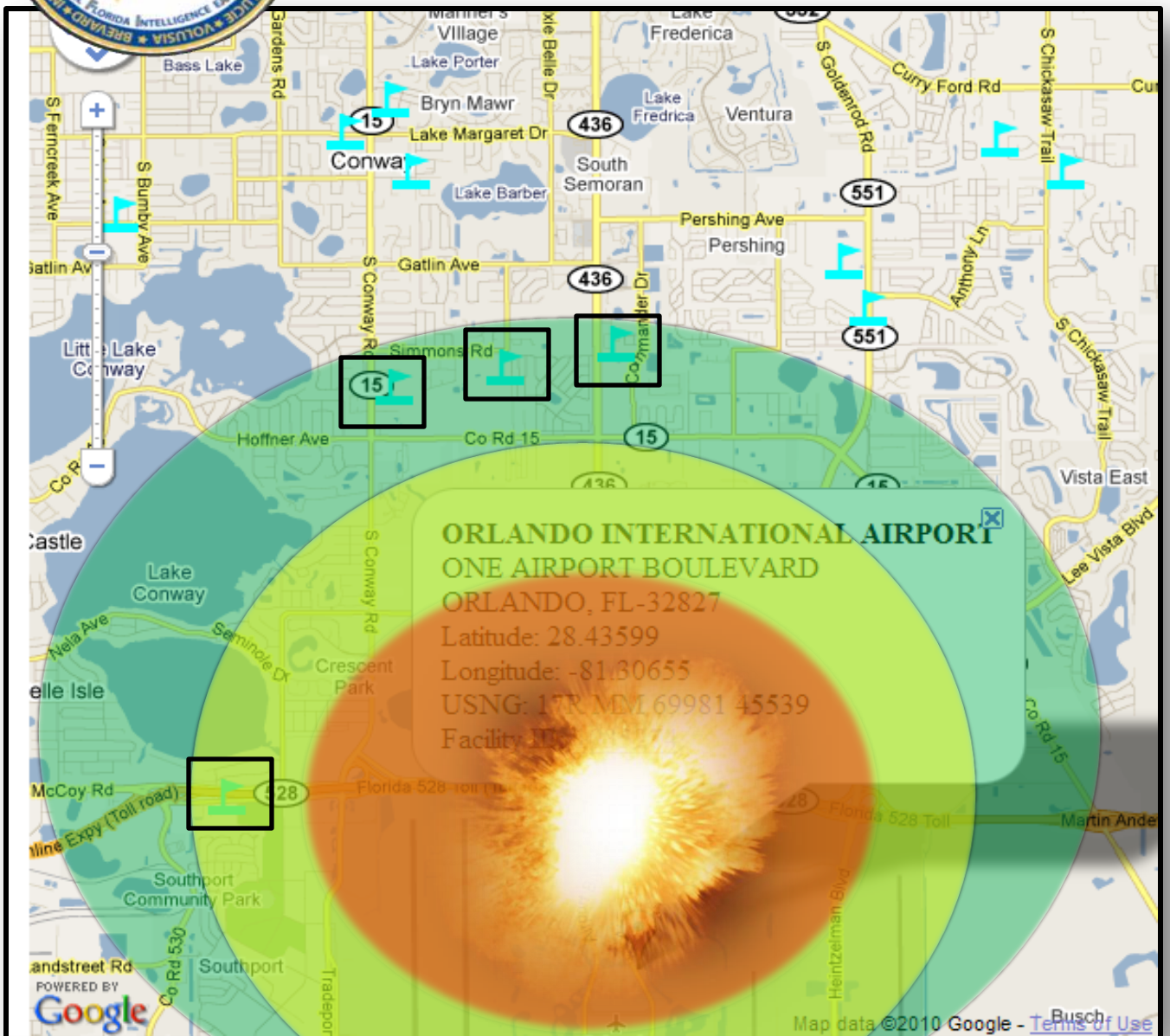
Overview

A "dirty" bomb, or radiation dispersal device (RDD), is a conventional, explosive bomb to which radioactive material has been added. The blast of the weapon not only kills and injures directly, but also spreads the radioactive material to the surrounding area and via airborne spread. The size and sophistication of the bomb, the type of radioactive material used, and weather conditions dictate the extent of the contaminated area, while the speed of evacuation dictates the level of human exposure.

The real threat of a RDD is one of fear and disruption. The immediate casualties would be those of the initial blast, but panic over potential radiation exposure could cause additional victims and disrupt rescue and evacuation efforts. The area's remaining off-limits for several months of expensive clean up, possibly including building demolition and soil replacement, would cause further disruption.

The most likely radioactive materials to be used are cobalt-60, strontium-90, cesium-137 and americium-241, which are often poorly protected and readily available from military, medical, academic, research, and industrial sources. As an example, cobalt-60 is used in food irradiation, while americium is used in smoke detectors and oil exploration. These materials are already believed to be in the possession of major international terrorist groups. Military-grade plutonium and uranium would be more deadly, but are significantly harder to obtain, handle and safely transport. [For information on these two isotopes, as well as radioactive iodine, see the "Nuclear Blast Fact Sheet."]

Scenario:
Incident Command Support



- Hospital
- School
- Facility

CONTACT INFORMATION

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joseph.silvestris@ocfl.net