

MAJOR PROGRAM POINTS

"HANDLING AND TRANSPORTING HAZARDOUS MATERIALS SECURELY: DOT HAZMAT SECURITY AWARENESS TRAINING"

**For the Department of Transportation's
49 CFR 172.700 Subpart H Training Requirements**

Quality Safety and Health Products, for Today...and Tomorrow

Outline of Major Points Covered in the "DOT HAZMAT Security Awareness" Course

The following outline summarizes the major points of information presented in the course on "DOT HAZMAT Security Awareness". The outline can be used to survey the course before taking it on a computer, as well as to review the course when a computer is not available.

- **On February 26, 1993 a foreign terrorist cell detonates a rented van filled with a fertilizer-based explosive in the parking garage of the World Trade Center.**
 - The blast kills six people and injures more than one thousand, but fails to topple the tower.
- **On April 19, 1995 a domestic militant group detonates a truck filled with an explosive mix of fertilizer and diesel fuel outside the Alfred P. Murrah building in Oklahoma City.**
 - Sixty-eight people were killed, including nineteen children.
- **Every day millions of tons of hazardous materials are safely transported by trucks, trains, planes, ships and pipelines to facilities throughout the country.**
 - In the wrong hands, however, they can... and have... been used as weapons against us.
- **Unfortunately, it took the September 11th tragedy for the country to realize that we need to protect ourselves every day from terrorists who murder and destroy in unprecedented ways.**

- **As part of a comprehensive strategy to protect the United States from future terrorist attacks, the Department of Transportation has added a number of security requirements to its HAZMAT regulations.**
 - As part of these changes all companies that transport or cause the transportation of hazardous materials must provide "security awareness" training for their employees.
- **This includes everyone involved in the transportation of hazardous materials:**
 - From the manufacturing and testing of shipping containers.
 - To the unloading of the materials at their final destination.
- **This "security awareness" program will discuss:**
 - Security risks involved in handling and transporting hazardous materials.
 - How to recognize potential security threats.
 - Methods of enhancing HAZMAT security.
 - Specific actions to take during a security breach or attack.
- **This training is critical.**
 - You and your coworkers may be the first line of defense in preventing a terrorist attack.
- **Years ago terrorists tended to rely on conventional military weapons. But today they have added hazardous materials to their arsenals, because:**
 - Many types of HAZMATs are readily available.
 - A number of HAZMATs possess the ability to cause major damage and inflict mass casualties.
- **But who should we be on the lookout for? It is important to remember that terrorists can have many "faces". They may be:**
 - Members of a highly trained foreign cell.
 - From a domestic militant organization.
 - A misguided individual who has his own twisted agenda.

- **In many ways terrorists are like any other type of criminal.**
 - So some of the same precautions that you would use to safeguard consumer goods also work with hazardous materials.

- **Enhancing security requires an examination of a facility from the "inside-out".**
 - Internal threats can often be the most dangerous.
 - Employees have knowledge of a facility's layout and security procedures, and may even have access to sensitive areas.
 - So a misguided worker can pose an extremely serious threat.

- **"Internal security" is an ongoing process.**
 - It starts with background checks being performed before a new employee is hired.

- **Typical internal security measures also include:**
 - Conducting spot-checks of personal vehicles and lockers.
 - Having visitors show identification and sign in.
 - Accompanying visitors while they are in the facility.

- **If your facility uses other companies to transport hazardous materials, the security measures that they have in place should also be checked regularly.**

- **"Unintentional" security breaches can provide terrorists with information that is useful to their plots as well.**
 - Terrorists can intercept e-mail, so confidential information shouldn't be sent over any computer network unless the messages can be encrypted.
 - Files that detail your company's security measures should only be stored on computers that are protected by "fire-walls".

- **Sensitive information shouldn't be discussed on cell phones either.**
 - It's possible for a terrorist to eavesdrop on your conversation.

- **And never discuss the hazardous materials that are handled at your facility, or your facility's security measures, in public.**
 - You don't know who may be listening.
- **To do your part to enhance HAZMAT security, you need to know:**
 - What hazardous materials are stored at, and transported to and from, your facility.
 - Which of these substances could be used as weapons.
- **Potentially dangerous HAZMATs include:**
 - Flammables.
 - Explosives.
 - Corrosives.
 - Reactive substances.
 - Materials that are toxic to people or the environment.
- **The DOT "Emergency Response Guidebook" is an invaluable resource for determining the characteristics and hazards of these types of materials.**
 - By referring to the "green" section it is easy to see how one of the substances could threaten the health and welfare of an entire community.
- **If your company handles biological materials or infectious waste, it is also important to determine if these substances could be used as weapons.**
- **Once you recognize what hazardous materials in your facility could be targeted by terrorists the next thing to look at is how a security breach or attack could take place.**

- **Protecting a facility from terrorism is much easier than protecting individual HAZMAT shipments, since you can use a number of methods to prevent unauthorized access, such as:**
 - Barriers, like fencing.
 - Bright lights.
 - Security cameras.
 - Alarm systems.
- **If possible, entry to a facility should be through a single, well-guarded accessway.**
 - Parking for visitors should be well away from hazardous materials storage areas.
- **Of course, barriers and other deterrents are useless if someone leaves a gate open or fails to set an alarm.**
 - To ensure that unauthorized people are kept out of the facility it is critical for all employees to follow good security practices.
- **In addition to controlling access to a facility, it is equally important to secure the hazardous materials that are onsite.**
 - All hazardous materials should be locked in storage rooms, fenced-in areas or separate high-security buildings.
 - Valves on tanks and storage vats should be secured as well.
- **Other things that can help to keep everything "safe and sound" include:**
 - Using a sign-out system for keys to restricted areas.
 - Performing frequent inspections to make sure that no one has tampered with locks or other security equipment.
- **Hazardous materials are most vulnerable to theft and sabotage while they are being transported.**
 - But there are several things that can be done so that they can "hit the road" safely.

- **In general, it is better to schedule several smaller deliveries of hazardous materials rather than one large delivery.**
 - This limits the quantity that could be stolen at any one time.
 - It also reduces the likelihood that a single shipment could be used as a "weapon of mass destruction."

- **However, terrorists may steal smaller shipments as well, and stockpile them to carry out an attack at a later date.**
 - So even small amounts of missing hazardous materials must be reported to the police.
 - Sometimes it takes several "small tips" for authorities to be able to piece together the "big picture" that points to a terrorist plot.

- **Terrorists may also try to purchase HAZMATs legally. So everyone, from the person taking an order to the driver delivering the shipments, needs to be aware of two things:**
 - Who is receiving the hazardous materials.
 - What they are being used for.

- **Particular attention should be given to orders from new customers. Things to keep an "eye out" for include:**
 - "Last minute" shipments that require rush processing.
 - The customer's lack of knowledge about the proper use of a material.
 - Delivery to an unusual location.
 - Apparent stockpiles of other shipments of hazardous materials, especially materials that are not normally used together.
 - Refusal to sign for a shipment or to show photo identification.
 - An offer of a cash payment or bribe to deliver a shipment.

- **If there are any concerns that someone may use hazardous materials to carry out a terrorist attack, law enforcement personnel should be contacted immediately!**

- **Although hazardous materials are transported by many different kinds of vehicles, most shipments are made by truck.**
- **Before leaving a facility, drivers should perform a pre-trip inspection to make sure that everything is secure.**
 - To prevent the theft or sabotage of hazardous materials, trailer doors should be locked.
 - It is also a good idea to use "security seals" on truck doors, so that it is easy to see if anybody tries to tamper with the load.
- **If the hazardous materials are transported in a vehicle that has an "open bed", they should be chained down.**
 - Small quantities can be locked inside of an equipment chest.
- **The route that a shipment takes should be as short as possible.**
 - But if regular deliveries are made to the same facilities, the delivery times and roads that are taken should vary.
 - This will make it harder for someone to plan a hijacking.
- **A parked vehicle is more vulnerable to hijacking, sabotage and cargo theft than a "moving target".**
 - So drivers need to be particularly cautious when they are stopping at fueling stations, restaurants and rest stops.
- **Trucks should never be parked in remote locations.**
 - Well-lit areas should be chosen at night.
- **Drivers should lock their vehicles whenever they leave them.**
 - They also need to keep an eye out for anyone tampering with the vehicle or the load.

- **A quick inspection of the vehicle and the cargo should be performed before the driver gets going again.**
 - It is important to make sure that nothing has been tampered with.
- **If a driver is being followed, they should call 911 immediately and give their location. They should also:**
 - Stay off back roads until help arrives.
 - Give themselves room to maneuver, so that they can't be "sandwiched" between other vehicles.
- **Once hazardous materials arrive at their destination, the workers unloading them are responsible for making sure that the shipment is not a threat to the facility.**
 - The security procedures that they perform are especially important when the materials being delivered are transported by another company.
 - If a delivery is not expected, the carrier that sent them should be contacted immediately to verify that the shipment is legitimate.
- **Before a shipment is unloaded.**
 - Its shipping papers must be checked.
 - The vehicle and its cargo should be thoroughly inspected.
- **Containers should be closely examined for signs of damage and tampering.**
- **Workers should also be on the lookout for containers that:**
 - Are of an unusual shape.
 - Are improperly labeled.
 - Don't match the description in the shipping papers.
- **Special attention should be given to shipments that enter the United States from other countries.**
 - There may not have been much security at their points of origin.

- **If the origins of a container are questionable, or it is damaged in any way, it should be refused.**
 - Any evidence of tampering or theft should be reported to management, so that they can contact law enforcement.
- **Warehouse doors should be closed immediately after a shipment has been unloaded.**
 - Keeping terrorists "locked out" is one of the simplest ways to protect HAZMATs throughout the transportation process.

***** SUMMARY *****

- **Having to fight for our freedom is nothing new, but the weapons and tactics of our enemies have changed.**
- **Be aware of the HAZMATs that your company stores, handles and transports.**
- **Make sure that hazardous materials are secured at all times.**
- **Know the customers and suppliers that your company deals with, and question any unusual orders or shipments.**
- **Select delivery routes that minimize opportunities for theft, hijacking or sabotage.**
- **Inspect all incoming deliveries and refuse any suspicious or damaged containers.**
- **Don't discuss your company's security procedures or the hazardous materials that you handle in public.**
- **Report any suspicious activity to law enforcement.**
- **Terrorists will try to use hazardous materials to strike at us again.**

- **But by being aware of this threat, adhering to security procedures and reporting suspicious situations you can help to protect yourself, your company and your country from terrorist attacks!**