

DHS Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Rule

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Today's Agenda

1. Background and Purpose
2. Covered Facility Requirements
3. Determining Coverage
4. Chemicals of Interest and Top Screen
5. Useful Links



Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism



Homeland
Security

- Final Rule issued April 9, 2007
- U.S. Dept of Homeland Security (DHS) Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards (CFATS)
- Establishes risk-based performance standards
 - *Addresses security at chemical handling facilities*
- Facilities assigned to one of four risk-based tiers
 - *Range from high (Tier 1) to low (Tier 4) risk level*
 - Potential impacts of an attack (consequences)
 - Likelihood an attack would be successful (vulnerabilities)
 - Likelihood an attack would occur (threat)

Covered Chemical Facilities



Homeland
Security

- Covered Chemical Facility
 - *Any facility that manufactured, used, stored or distributed certain chemicals above a threshold*
 - Chemicals of Interest (COI)
- COI and thresholds are found in Appendix A
 - *344 chemicals by name and CAS number*
- Covered Chemical Facility must complete and submit a CSAT Top-Screen
 - *Top Screen used to determine Risk Level*
- Deadline for Top Screen was January 22, 2008



Covered Chemical Facilities

- Facilities placed into Tiers 1-3 required to prepare Security Vulnerability Assessments (SVA)
 - *An asset characterization that identifies and describes potentially critical assets and hazards, facility, and surrounding area*
 - *A threat assessment that describes internal, external and internally-assisted threats*
 - *A security vulnerability analysis*
 - *A risk assessment*
 - *A countermeasures analysis*



Covered Chemical Facilities

- Facilities considered “high risk” required to prepare and implement Site Security Plans (SSP)
 - *Addresses each of the vulnerabilities identified in SVA*
 - *Identifies potential modes of terrorist attack*
 - *Explains security measures and they meet what are known as risk-based performance standards*
 - 18 standards covering security concerns ranging from chemical storage and cyber-sabotage to background checks on facility employees
 - *Tier 3 and 4 facilities may submit an Alternative Security Program (ASP)*

COIs In Printing Operations

- Acetylene - 10,000 pounds
- Ammonia - 20,000 pounds of 20% or greater or 10,000 pounds of anhydrous
- Ammonium nitrate - Only for commercial grade or solid
- Chlorine - 500 pounds
- Hydrochloric acid - 15,000 pounds of 37% or greater or 500 pounds anhydrous HCl - unlikely to exceed
- Nitric acid - 400 pounds of 68% or greater
- Propane - 60,000 pounds (includes only 10,000 pound or greater containers)
- Sodium nitrate - Applies only to commercial grade
- Vinyl acetate and Vinyl chloride - 10,000 pounds at concentration of 1% or greater



Chemical Security Assessment Tool (CSAT)

- Compliance tool to identify high-risk facilities
 - *Provides methodology to conduct SVAs and to develop SSPs*
- CSAT is a secure web-based system
 - *Facility Registration Questionnaire*
 - *Consequence screening questionnaire (Top-Screen)*
 - *Security Vulnerability Assessment (SVA) tool*
 - *Site Security Plan (SSP) template*

Useful Web Links

- **Web Page**

- http://www.dhs.gov/xprevprot/programs/gc_1169501486179.shtm

- **CSAT Tool**

- http://www.dhs.gov/xprevprot/programs/gc_1169503302924.shtm

- **Appendix A: Chemicals of Interest**

- http://www.dhs.gov/xlibrary/assets/chemsec_appendixa-chemicalofinterestlist.pdf

- **Frequently Asked Questions**

- <http://csat-help.dhs.gov/pls/apex/f?p=100:1:813092498391096>

Thank you for your attention!

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