

Module 3: CHEMPACK Deployment Plan



Module 3 Objectives

- Explain the Organization and Assignment of Responsibility
- Explain the Direction, Control and Coordination
- Describe the CHEMPACK Assets

Q. How many configurations are there for the CHEMPACK assets?

- 3
- 5
- 2



Q. How many configurations are there for the CHEMPACK assets?

Answer: 2



Virginia's CHEMPACK

- **EMS containers (42)**
 - Geared to first responders
 - 85% auto injectors
 - 454 casualty capacity
- **Hospital containers (8)**
 - Geared to clinical care environment
 - 85% Multi-dose vials
 - 1,000 casualty capacity

| Virginia Department of Health Region | EMS Containers | Hospital Containers |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| Northwest | 6 | 1 |
| Northern | 9 | 5 |
| Southwest | 9 | 1 |
| Central | 8 | 0 |
| Eastern | 10 | 1 |
| State Total | 42 | 8 |

EMS CHEMPACK

| EMS CHEMPACK Container (Treatment Capacity of 454) | | | |
|--|-------|-----------|------|
| Product | Cases | Unit Pack | QTY |
| Mark 1 auto-injector with-240 kits OR | 5 | 240 | 1200 |
| ATNAA Auto-injector | 6 | 200 | 1200 |
| Atropine Sulfate 0.4mg/ml 20ml | 1 | 100 | 100 |
| Pralidoxime 1gm inj 20ml | 1 | 276 | 276 |
| Atropen .5Mg.-144 injectors | 1 | 144 | 144 |
| Atropen 1 Mg.-144 injectors | 1 | 144 | 144 |
| Diazepam 5mg/ml auto-injector | 2 | 150 | 300 |
| Madazolam vials | 1 | 50 | 50 |
| Sterile water for injection 20ml | 2 | 100 | 200 |
| Sensaphone® | | | 1 |
| Satco B or C DEA Container | | | 1 |

Hospital CHEMPACK

| Hospital CHEMPACK Container (Treatment Capacity of 1000) | | | |
|--|-------|-----------|------|
| Product | Cases | Unit Pack | QTY |
| Atropine Sulfate 0.4mg/ml 20ml | 11 | 100 | 1100 |
| Pralidoxime 1gm inj 20ml | 12 | 276 | 3312 |
| Atropen .5Mg. | 1 | 144 | 144 |
| Atropen 1 Mg. | 1 | 144 | 144 |
| Diazepam 5mg/ml auto-injector | 1 | 150 | 150 |
| Diazepam 5mg/ml vial, 10ml | 13 | 50 | 650 |
| Madazolam vials | 10 | 50 | 500 |
| Sterile water for injection (SWFI) 20cc Vials | 28 | 100 | 2800 |
| Sensaphone® | | | 1 |
| Satco Bor C DEA Container | | | 1 |

Q. Who owns the CHEMPACK?

- CDC
- VDH
- ASPR



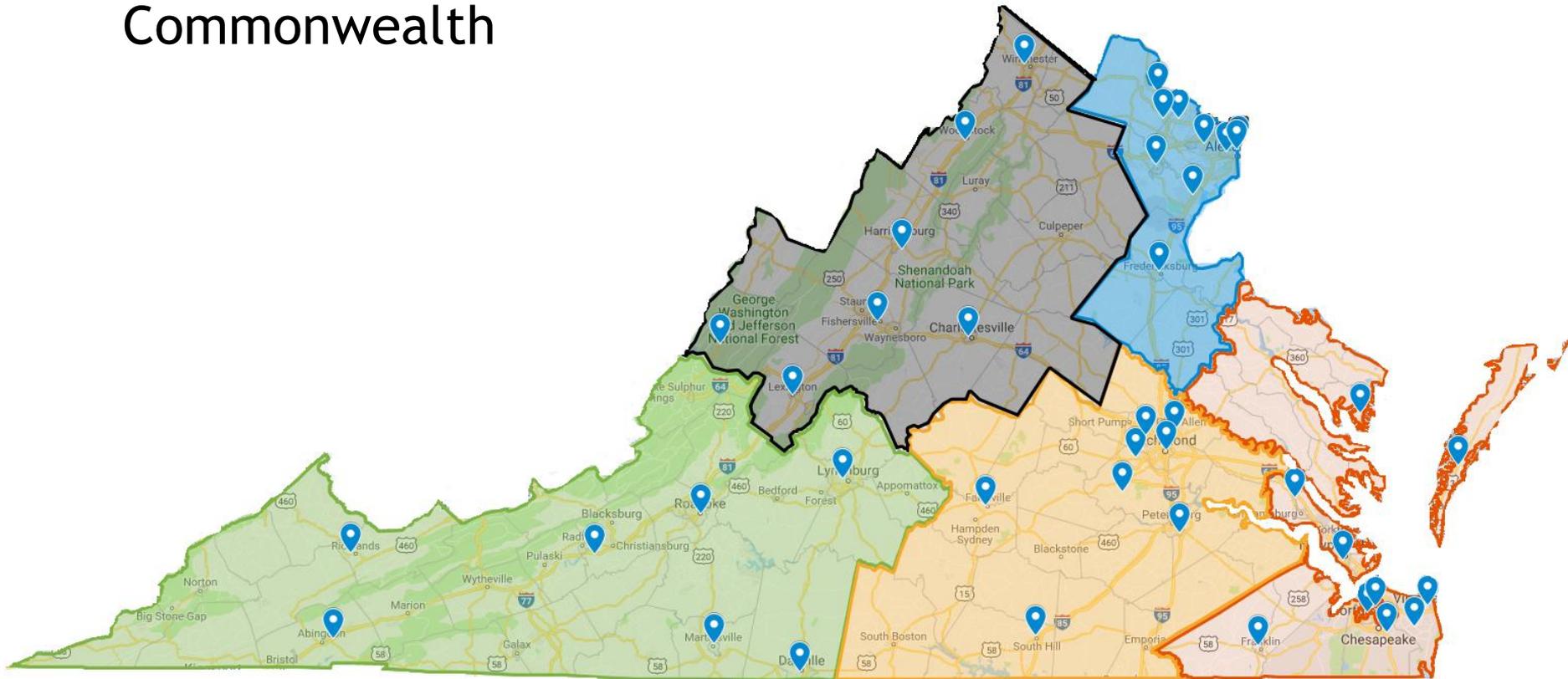
Q. Who owns the CHEMPACK?

Answer: ASPR

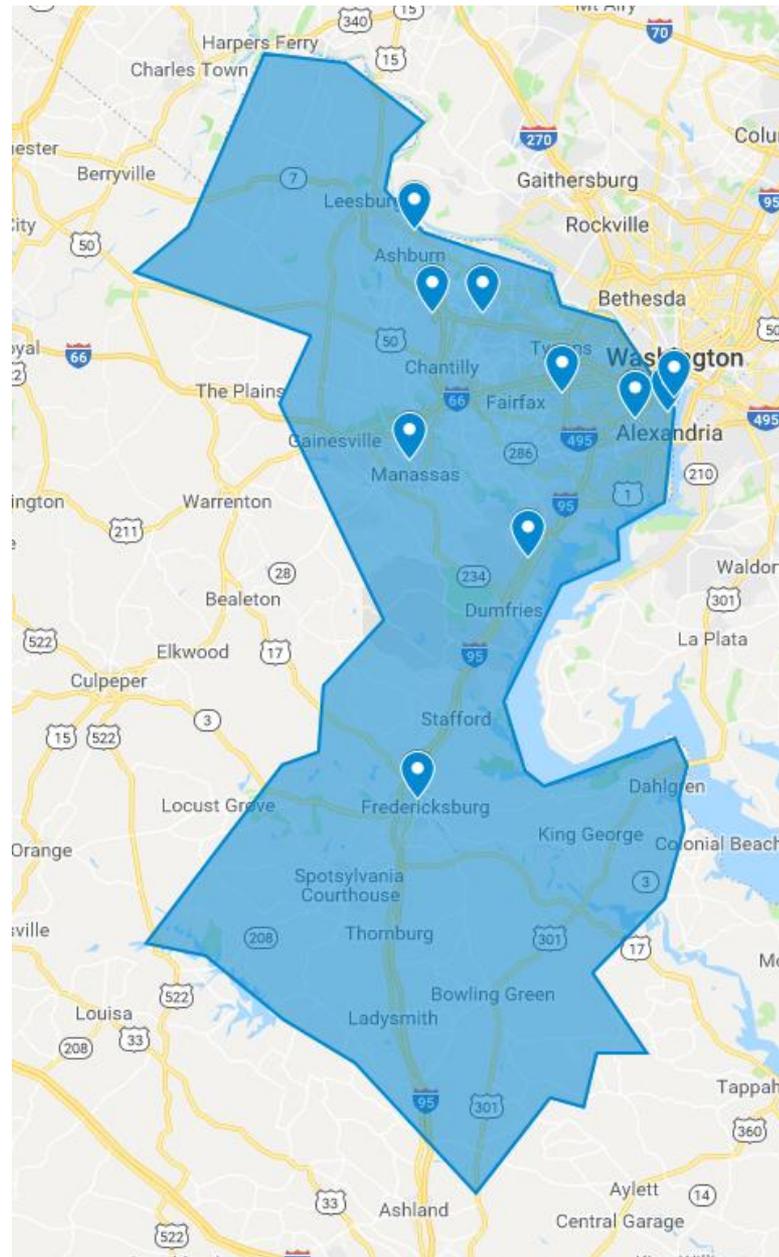


Virginia's Allocation

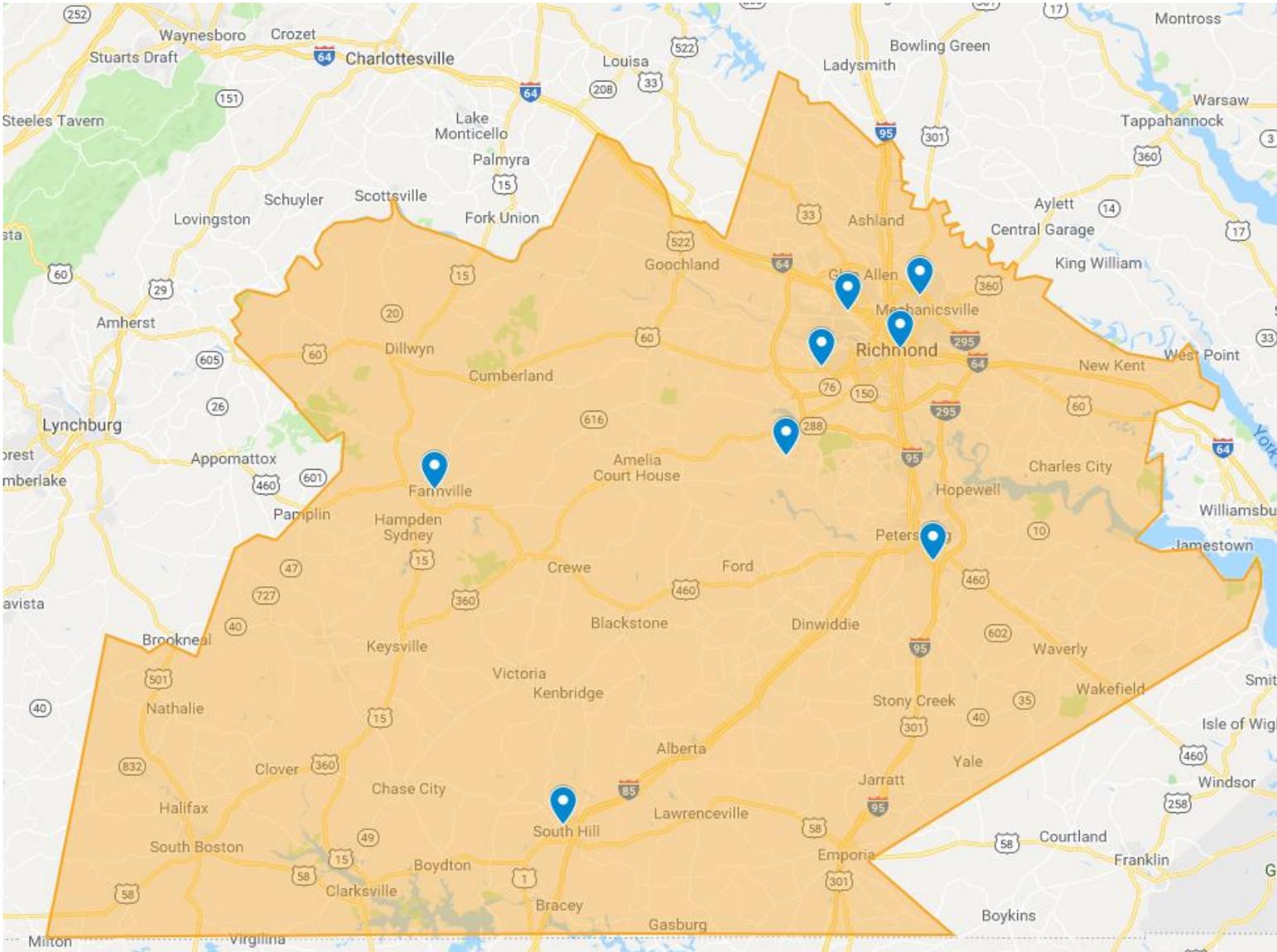
- 50 CHEMPACK strategically located throughout the Commonwealth



Northern



Central



Background

- VDH's CHEMPACK Response Plan was developed in 2003.
- No clear deployment process especially for emergencies.
- Past Movements and deployments of the CHEMPACK containers were done case by case basis.
 - NASCAR races at the Richmond Raceway
 - Civil War Reenactment of the Battle of Bull Run and 2016 vice presidential debate



Non-Emergency Movement

• Temporary Field Deployment for High Profile & Special Events

- Local containers may be temporarily moved to accommodate high profile or other special events where large crowds of people may present a higher danger of chemical attack.



Non-Emergency Movement cont.

• Mutual Aid Agreements Deployment

- The Virginia Department of Emergency Management (VDEM) will work with VDH to coordinate all requests.



The Way Ahead for New Deployment Process

I. Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP)

- Collect Incident Information.
- Contact VSP Division Dispatch to initiate CHEMPACK deployment
- Notifies Responder on scene of CHEMPACK delivery plan and ETA

II. Virginia State Police Division Dispatch

- Locates & notifies nearest CHEMPACK site
- Initiates deployment of nearest CHEMPACK by contacting the site and delivery agent
- Assists in transportation arrangements with local law enforcement
- Notify VEOC

The Way Ahead for New Deployment Process cont.

III. CHEMPACK Host Sites :

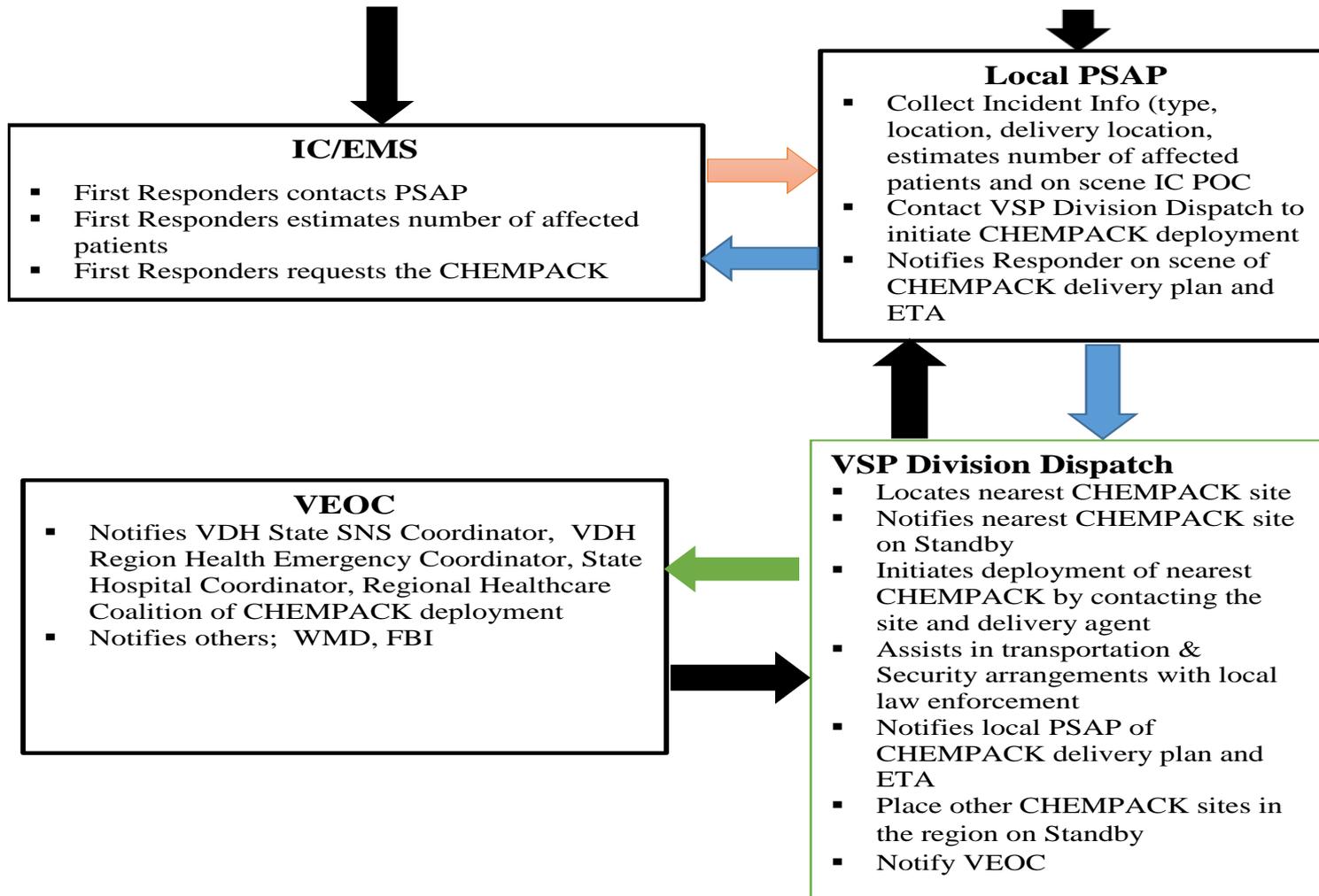
- Receive call from Virginia State Police Division Dispatch
- Have the appropriate personnel respond to the container storage area
- Breakdown of the cache into its designated partitions
- Ensure copies of CHEMPACK Controlled Substance Transfer Form are available at the container
- Transfer of (non-narcotic) material custody to a delivery Agent shall be documented on CHEMPACK Transfer of Custody Form
- Follow any in-house, non-CHEMPACK related procedures established for potential WMD event. (decontamination procedures; locate/inventory local stock)

IV. Virginia Emergency Management Agency (VDEM) VEOC

- Situational Awareness Unit will make all the necessary notifications.
- Examples; VDH State SNS Coordinator, Regional Healthcare Coalition, WMD, FBI etc..



First responders arrive on scene: Determine/confirm that a nerve agent and notifies Public Safety Answering Point (PSAP)



Next Steps

- Work with the state agencies partners to finalize the plan.
- Work with the Office of EMS to develop trainings for first responders.
- Work with VSP & PSAP to develop trainings.
- Work with VEDM to develop trainings for the Situational Awareness Unit.
- Table Top Exercise with internal and external partners.

Scenario

A graduate student working in the biological lab became disgruntled after being denied a research fellowship at the university. The student decided to "get back" at the selection committee and released **Methamidophos**, trade name "Monitor" into the HVAC system of the science building, containing offices, lecture halls, and general laboratory spaces.

Additional Information: Methamidophos is an organophosphate insecticide registered for use in the U.S. in 1972, and all uses were voluntarily cancelled in 2009 (U.S. EPA, 2009). It was used mainly on commercial crops of potatoes, cotton, and tomatoes, had limited use in commercial and public buildings, but it was not registered for any residential uses. Current sources of methamidophos include environmental degradation or metabolism of acephate. Methamidophos is water soluble and had a moderate potential for runoff into surface waters, but degrades within a few weeks. It may enter surface waters as a result of application or via degradation from acephate. Methamidophos does not bioaccumulate. It is acutely toxic to bees, birds, fish, and aquatic invertebrates (U.S. EPA, 2002).

Group Discussion Questions

- What is your role in this response? What is your agency's role?
- As soon as a chemical/nerve agent is suspected, what is your response?
- Who/what agencies would be contacted if a chemical/nerve agent is suspected?
- If you are a first responder, do you have nerve agent antidote in your car/ambulance?
- Do you have a CHEMPACK unit in your jurisdiction?
- If not, where is the closest CHEMPACK unit?
Who is the local CHEMPACK Coordinator?
- What other scenarios requiring use of CHEMPACK are likely in your jurisdiction?

Conclusion

- There are two types of containers: Hospital and EMS.
- Local containers may be temporarily moved to accommodate high profile or other special events. Requested party will be responsible for the cost of the movement.
- First responders arrive on scene: Determine/confirm that a nerve agent and notify (PSAP) to request CHEMPACK.
- PSP will contact VSP Division Dispatch to initiate CHEMPACK deployment.
- VSP Division Dispatch initiates deployment of nearest CHEMPACK AND assists in transportation arrangements.
- Situational Awareness Unit at VEOC will make all the necessary notifications.

Point of Contact:

Central: Mike Magner-michael.magner@vdh.virginia.gov

Eastern: John Cooke-john.cooke@vdh.virginia.gov

Northern: Jeff Walker-jeffrey.walker@vdh.virginia.gov

Northwest: Michael Keatts-michael.keatts@vdh.virginia.gov

Western: Becky McCabe-becky.mccabe@vdh.virginia.gov