Role of the Industrial Hygienist in Maritime Transportation Security Act (MTSA)

11 May 2004

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Homeland Security

Acronyms

- CBP Customs & Border Patrol
- ICE Immigration & Customs Enforcement
- VTS Vessel Traffic System
- AIS Automated Information Sys
- SEHO Safety & Env. Health Officer

- ISPS International Ship and Port Security
- SOLAS International Convention on the Safety of Life at Sea
- COTP Captain of the Port
- OCS Outer-continental Shelf



Organization

DHS

Integrated and unified response authority and response efforts

USCG

- Sectors
- Districts
 - Safety and Environmental Health Officers (SEHO)







History of MTSA

September 11, 2001

 Homeland Security Act of November 2002

- MTSA signed November 22, 2003
 - Regulations published October 24, 2003
 - Aligned with SOLAS and ISPS



Summary of MTSA

 The Maritime Transportation Security Act of 2002 (MTSA) strengthens and adds additional protective layers of defense to our Nation's port security.

It is designed to protect the nation's ports and waterways from terrorist attack by requiring sectors of the maritime industry to implement measures designed to protect America's port and waterways from a terrorist attack



Requirements of MTSA

- Security Assessments
- Security Plans
- Developed based on a risk-based methodology
- Foreign port security



Security Plans - Summary

Contain 3 scalable levels
Required by December 31, 2003
July 1, 2004 boardings will verify plans
Alternate Security Plans

9 currently approved
Must be implemented in its entirety



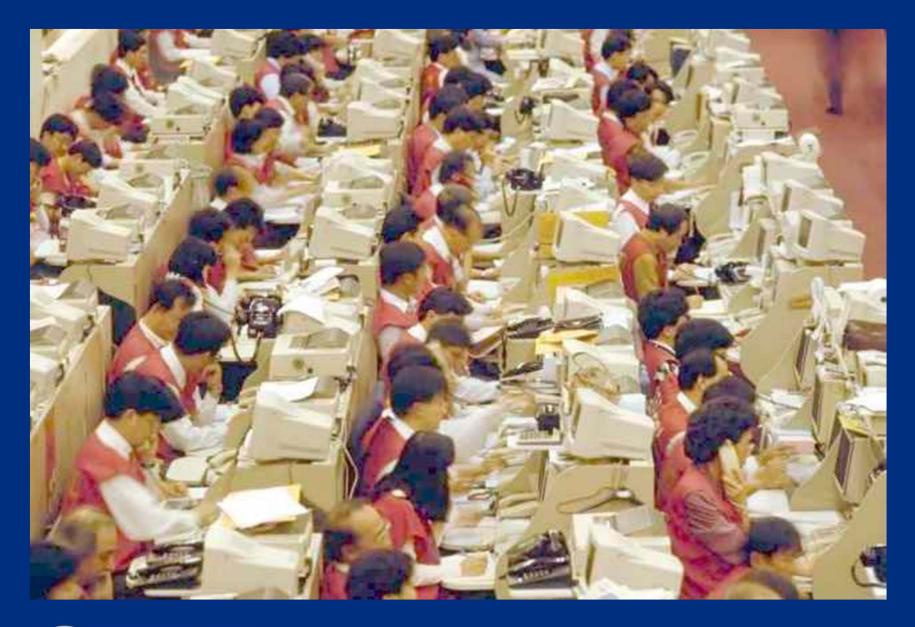
Development of MTSA

Targets higher risk portions of the maritime industry

- Tank Vessels, Barges, Large Passenger Vessels, Cargo vessels, Towing vessels, Offshore platforms, and port facilities
- Estimated 10,000 vessels, 5000 Facilities, and 40 OCS facilities

Designed through interagency teamworkCBP, ICE, TSA, and DOT's Maritime Admin.







Progress Made

97% of vessel and port facilities have submitted plans
9,200 vessels, 3200 port facilities

\$1.66 million in fines in first 2 months156 fines



Certain Dangerous Cargoes

- **33 CFR 1650.204**
- Division 1.1 or 1.2 explosives
- Division 1.5D blasting agents which require permit
- Division 2.3 "Poisonous gas"Qty 1 metric ton per vessel
- Division 5.1 oxidizing materials which require permit



Certain Dangerous Cargoes

- •A liquid material that has a primary or subsidiary classification of Division 6.1 "poisonous material"
 - •Qty 20 metric ton per vessel when not in bulk packaging
- Class 7 Highway route controlled quantity radioactive material or fissile material control shipment
- Bulk liquefied chlorine gas and bulk liquefied gas cargo that is flammable and/or toxic.



Certain Dangerous Cargoes

The following bulk liquids
Acetone cyanohydrin
Allyl alcohol
Chlorosulfonic acid
Crotonaldehyde

Ethylene chlorohydrin
Ethylene dibromide
Methacrylonitrile
Oleum



Technical Experts
Planning and Preparedness
Training
Response



Certain Dangerous Cargoes "Technical Experts"
Planning and Preparedness
Consult on port response plans
Provide Hazard Recognition training to ports
Emphasis on CDC's and TIMs
HAZWOPER
Drill during SONS exercises



Training
HAZWOPER
Occupational Medical Monitoring
WMD Awareness
Hazard Communication



Response Actions

- Safety Officer
- Safety and Health Monitoring
- Exposure assessments







MTSA

- Web helpdesk
 - **1-877-687-2243**
 - (202) 366-9991
 - http://www.uscg.mil/hq/g-m/mp/mtsa.shmtl





Homeland Security