

National Biodefense Strategy Calls for a Robust Decontamination Capability



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Center for Environmental Solutions and Emergency Response

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oats and Soda

Russian Lab Explosion Raises Question: Should Smallpox Virus Be Kept Or Destroyed?

September 19, 2019

BY RAN KRITZ

VISITING ANOTHER COUNTRY? PROTECT YOUR FAMILY. **THINK MEASLES.** Measles is widespread in places like Europe, Africa, Asia, India, and the Philippines.



BEFORE YOU TRAVEL Tell your doctor where you are traveling. Babies and children may need measles vaccination at a younger age than usual. **AFTER YOU TRAVEL** Call your doctor if anyone gets a fever and rash within 3 weeks of returning from your trip. Describe where you traveled. **Talk with your doctor if you are planning an international trip. For more information go to www.cdc.gov/travel*



BUSINESS INSIDER

CDC Says It Just Discovered Vials Identified As Smallpox At A Lab In Maryland

Kevin Loria Jul 8, 2014, 1:27 PM

On July 1, workers at the National Institutes of Health notified the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention that they discovered vials containing smallpox in a cold storage room of a Food and Drug Administration lab on the NIH Bethesda campus.



An Israeli nurse holds a vial of smallpox vaccine in 2002. People in the United States haven't received a vaccine for

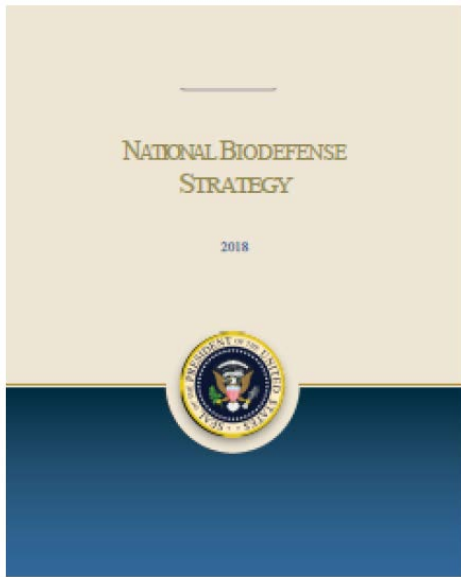
Because it's so infectious



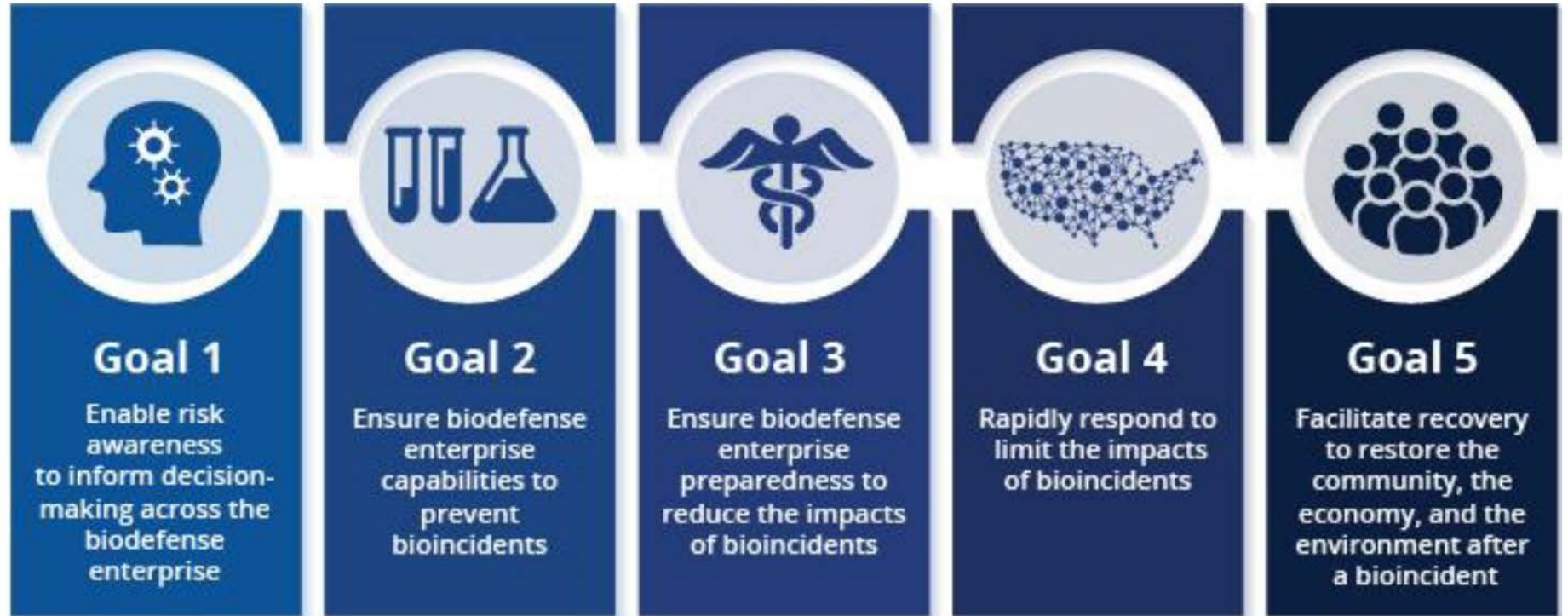
Los Angeles Times

LOG IN

Op-Ed: Ebola lapses show lab safety protocols should factor in human error

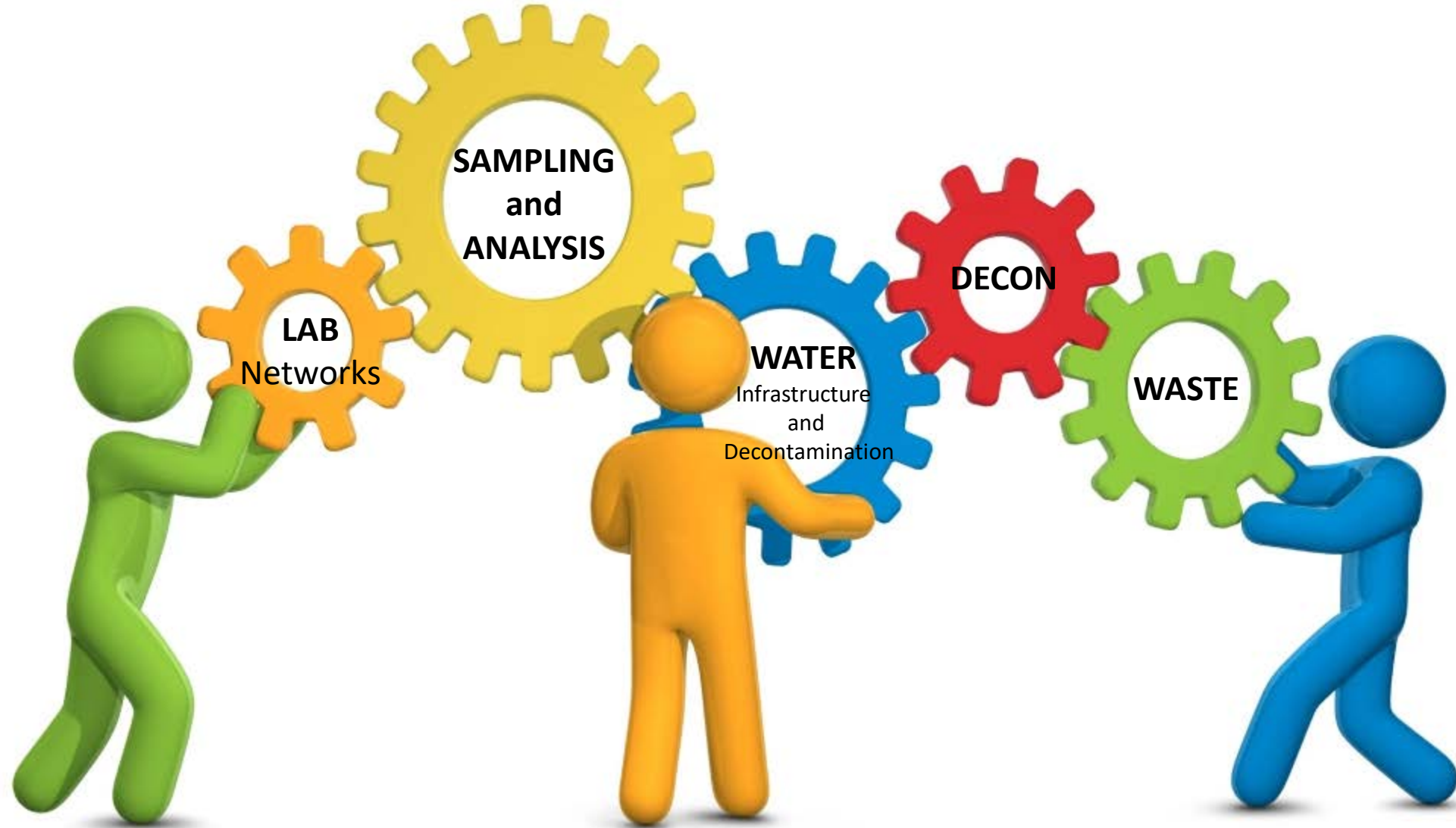


“All of Community” Approach to Biodefense



A single coordinated effort to orchestrate the full range of activities that needs to be carried out to address biological incidents, whether deliberate, naturally occurring, or accidental in origin.

US National Biodefense Strategy calls for a Robust Decontamination Capability



Coordination

Cooperation

Collaboration

Prepare (NBS Goal 3)

- Conduct research to understand the persistence and potential for secondary transmission of biological contaminants in a variety of environments and the ability of various disinfection technologies to inactivate or remove biological contaminants.
- Develop and verify technologies for all phases of environmental cleanup that address various types of infrastructure, equipment, and environments.
- Develop readily available and scalable technologies and software tools to support water and wastewater infrastructure decontamination and the treatment of contaminated water.
- Develop and verify plans for all phases of environmental cleanup for facilities, equipment, and the environment through drills and exercises that incorporate relevant partners and stakeholders.
- Establish pre-incident decontamination and waste management recommendations for:
 - Impacted community members, patients, and response personnel;
 - Contaminated drinking water;
 - Waste collection, handling, and packaging methods suitable for waste transport (including interstate transport), temporary storage, off-site treatment, and disposal;
 - Handling and disposition of human remains;
 - Disposition of animal remains; and
 - Environmental decontamination practices, as warranted.

DECON

Capability
and
Capacity



Respond (NBS Goal 4)

- Conduct decontamination operations and the management of waste and contaminated materials in a manner that is protective of human, animal, and plant health, the environment, and the economy

Recover (NBS Goal 5)

- Address the loss of critical infrastructure capability and capacity as quickly as possible to limit cascading effects by working with owners and operators, SLTT entities, and international partners, as appropriate.
- Support restoration of critical infrastructure in addition to continued performance of National Essential Functions through recovery of the federal, military, local first responders, and other critical workforces.

Basic Phases of Response and Recovery to a Biological Incident

Response and Recovery*					
Crisis Management		Consequence Management			
Notification	First Response	Remediation/Cleanup			Restoration/ Reoccupancy
		Characterization	Decontamination	Clearance	
Receive information on biological incident	Initial threat assessment	Characterization of biological agent	Decontamination strategy	Clearance environmental sampling and analysis	Renovation
Identification of suspect release sites	HAZMAT and emergency actions	Characterization of affected site	Remediation Action Plan	Clearance decision	Reoccupation decision
Notification of appropriate agencies	Forensic investigation	Site containment	Worker health and safety	Clearance decision	Long-term environmental and public health monitoring
	Public health actions	Continue risk communication	Site preparation		
	Screening sampling	Characterization environmental sampling and analysis	Source reduction		
	Determination of agent type, concentration, and viability	Initial risk assessment	Waste disposal		
	Risk communication	Clearance goals	Decontamination of sites or items		
			Decontamination verification		

* The optimization decision process is applicable to any phase



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Tom BRADAW
NBC TV
30 Rockefeller
New York, NY

09-11-01
CAN NOT STOP US
HAVE THIS ANTHRAX
DIE NOW.
ARE YOU ASHAMED?
DEATH TO AMERICA
ISRAEL
IS GREAT

09-11-0
THIS IS GREAT
TAKE PENICILIN NOW
DEATH TO AMERICA
DEATH TO ISRAEL
ALLAN IS GREAT

“Responding and Recovering” from Outbreaks



SMALLPOX



TYPHOID



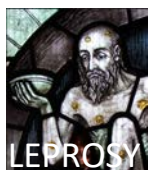
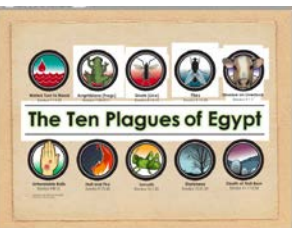
CRYPTO



AIDS



MEASLES



LEPROSY



CHOLERA



FLU



ANTHRAX



ZIKA

Antiquity Middle Ages Modern Era Today

What's Next?



Justinian

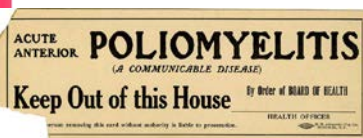


Black Death

3rd Plague



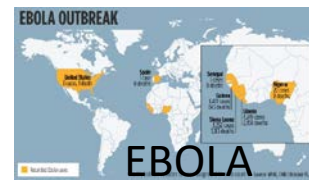
QUARANTINED SCARLET FEVER



ACUTE ANTERIOR POLIOMYELITIS (A COMMUNICABLE DISEASE) Keep Out of this House



THESE PREMISES ARE UNDER QUARANTINE WHOOPING COUGH

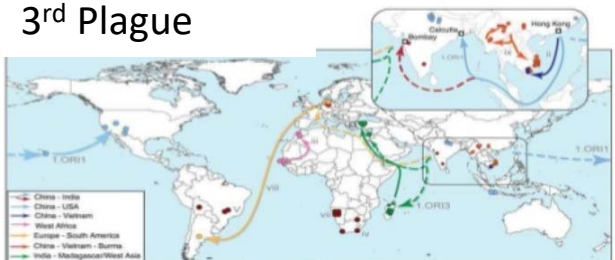


EBOLA



ASF

PLAGUE



SARS



MERS



How and why do disease outbreaks occur?

- People on the move
- Living closer together
- Changing the land
- Evolving interactions with animals
- Infrastructure failures
- Lab accidents
- Bioterrorism



“Responding and Recovering” from Outbreaks



SMALLPOX



TYPHOID



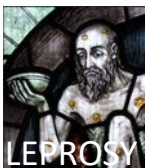
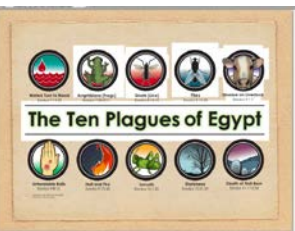
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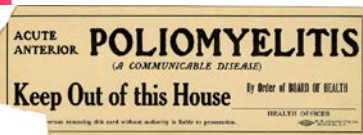


Black Death

3rd Plague



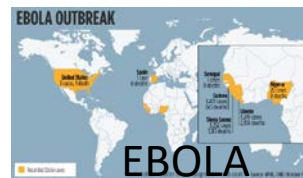
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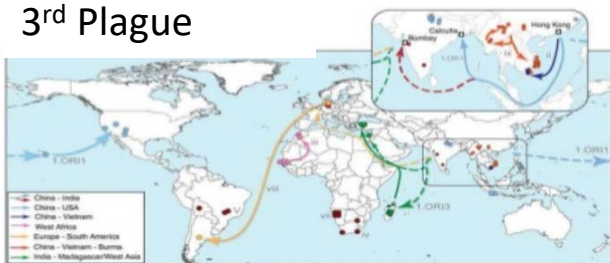


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PLAGUE



SARS



MERS





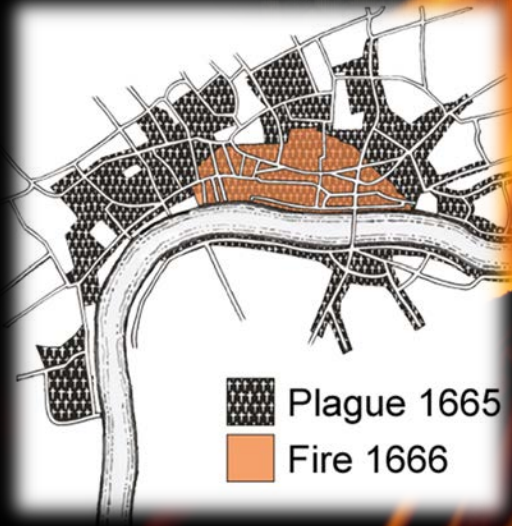
Plague-infested homes (China, 1890s)



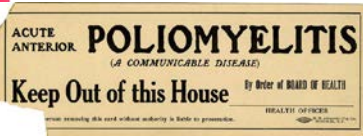
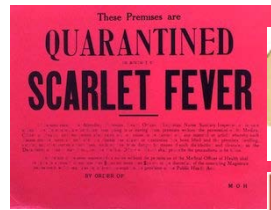
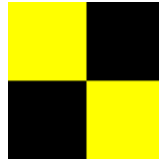
Plague-infested homes (Honolulu, 1900)



Great Fire of London, 1666



San Francisco Earthquake, 1906



QUARANTINE





THE PLAGUE IN PENSACOLA AND ITS EXTERMINATION

The Dreaded "Bubonic Plague"
Has Appeared in Pensacola
THE FEDERAL, STATE AND CITY HEALTH AUTHORITIES
ARE FIGHTING THIS DISEASE FOR YOUR BENEFIT

To Insure Success, Your
Co-operation Is Imperative

This Plague is primarily a disease of the Rat.
The infection is transmitted by the Flea.
The Flea living on the infected Rat becomes infected
If the infected Flea bites a human being, that person becomes
infected with the Plague.
It is incumbent upon all to wage a relentless war on the Rat.

YOUR DUTY:

Trap Rats!
Obey the Sanitary Laws of the City!
Have your Premises Inspected!

CITIZENS' HEALTH COMMITTEE

Robert F. Starr	H. H. O'Malley	R. P. Reese
Frank Ryan	J. H. Clarke	J. A. White
E. D. Rogers	H. Y. Hendon	L. L. Farkowski
A. H. Cook	B. L. Conderhousen	O. J. Sennear

A TALE OF TWO CITIES

AND HOW THEY DEALT WITH THE PLAGUE

APRIL 6, 1900
PRICE: 5c
VOL. 6

PLAGUE HITS SAN FRANCISCO

POLITICS, ECONOMICS, RACISM

Merle Rosenzweig, Anna Cupito, Elise Wescom, Chase Masters

1. On the wharves, San Francisco, 1900.

4. Frederick Novy: Showed plague was present by performing fluid aspirated from the spleen of the deceased patient, Wong Chi Lin.

5. Page from Novy's laboratory notebook.

11. San Francisco's Chinatown with barbed wire fences circa 1900.

2. Joseph James Kinyoun MD: Central to the discovery of the San Francisco plague of 1900-1904

6. Receiving Station set up as part of the War on Rats led by the U.S. Public Health Service.

7. Rat Dissection.

3. Plague Commissioners. Photograph taken during commissioner "bureau" meeting on February 4th, 1901. From left: Lewellyn Barker, Simon Flexner, Frederick Novy.

8. Hiding the Sick.

9. Fighting the Plague in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO QUARANTINE
Policemen Keep Guards Around Chinese District Against Plague

SAN FRANCISCO, May 30.—The police have today surrounded the Chinese district with barbed wire fences and the Chinese are being housed in a camp. The police are also patrolling the district and the Chinese are being kept out of the district.

10. San Francisco Quarantine. May 30, 1900.

OFFICIAL REPORT UPON THE PLAGUE IN SAN FRANCISCO

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH

San Francisco, California, April 17, 1901.

The Board of Health has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your report of the plague in San Francisco, and to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the Surgeon-General, Department of Health, Washington, D.C., for his consideration.

12. Official Report Upon the Plague in San Francisco, the Pacific commercial advertiser, April 17, 1901.

The Call.
BOARD OF HEALTH CONFESSES TO A FAMOUS EXPERT THAT THERE IS NO BUBONIC PLAGUE IN THIS CITY

13. The San Francisco Call. May 29th, 1900.

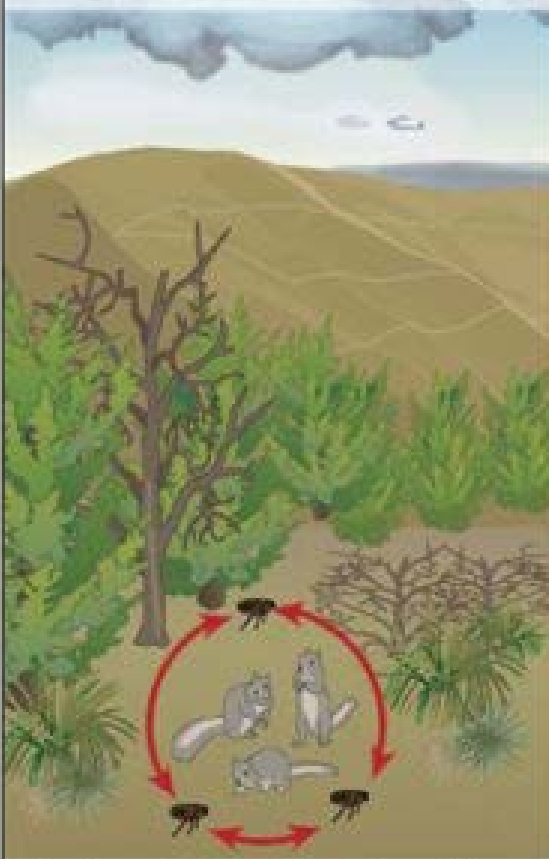


Plague Ecology in the United States



Plague in Nature

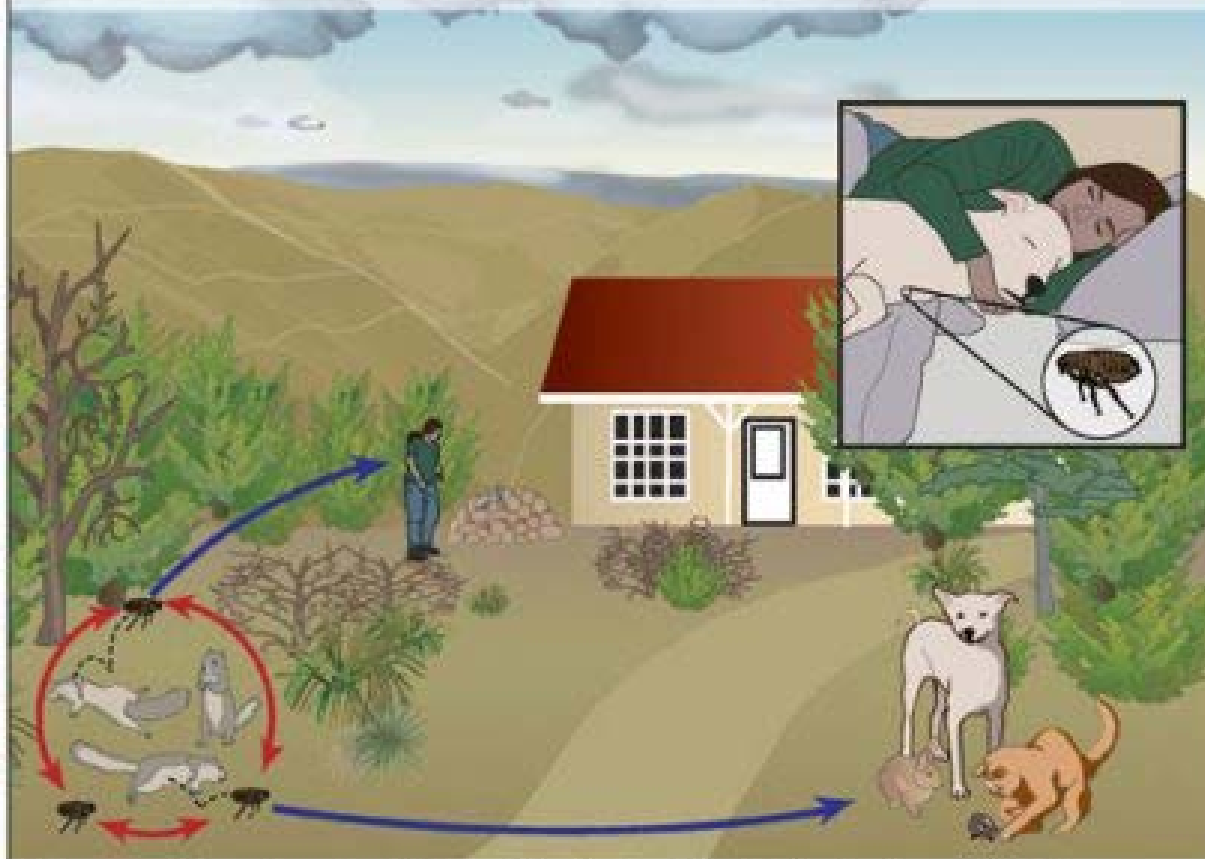
Plague occurs naturally in the western U.S., especially in the semi-arid grasslands and scrub woodlands of the southwestern states of Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico and Utah.



The plague bacterium (*Yersinia pestis*) is transmitted by fleas and cycles naturally among wild rodents, including rock squirrels, ground squirrels, prairie dogs and wood rats.

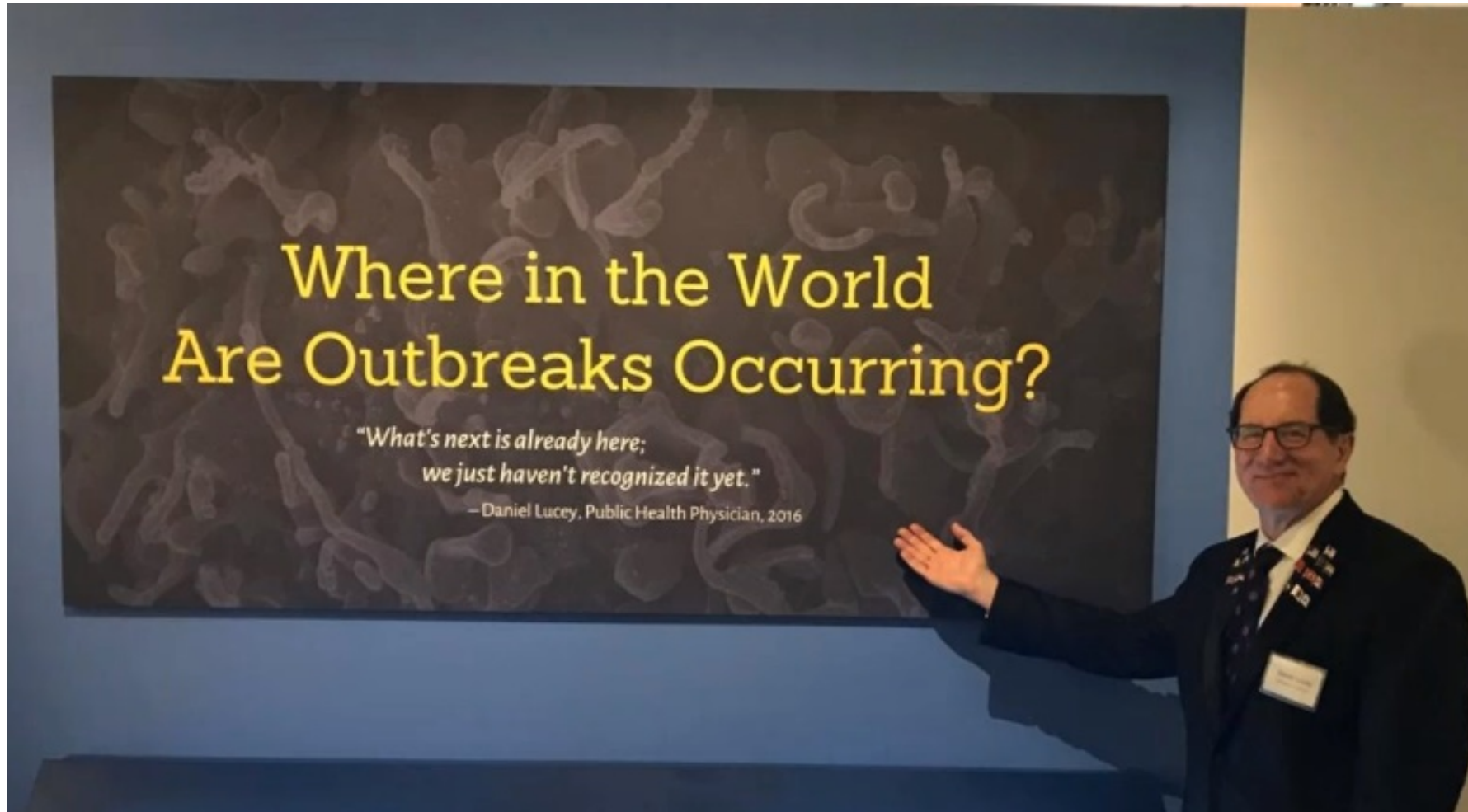
Plague in Humans

Occasionally, infections among rodents increase dramatically, causing an outbreak, or epizootic. During plague epizootics, many rodents die, causing hungry fleas to seek other sources of blood. Studies suggest that epizootics in the southwestern U.S. are more likely during cooler summers that follow wet winters.



Humans and domestic animals that are bitten by fleas from dead animals are at risk for contracting plague, especially during an epizootic. Cats usually become very ill from plague and can directly infect humans when they cough infectious droplets into the air. Dogs are less likely to be ill, but they can still bring plague-infected fleas into the home. In addition to flea bites, people can be exposed while handling skins or flesh of infected animals.

CS225E-8



US National Biodefense Strategy

ASSESS PREVENT PREPARE RESPOND RECOVER

National Biodefense Strategy Calls for a Robust Decontamination Capability



For more information:

<https://www.phe.gov/Preparedness/biodefense-strategy/>