PREPAREDNESS OF THE FIRST REPONDERS FOR THE CBRNE INCIDENT CONSEQUENCE OPERATIONS

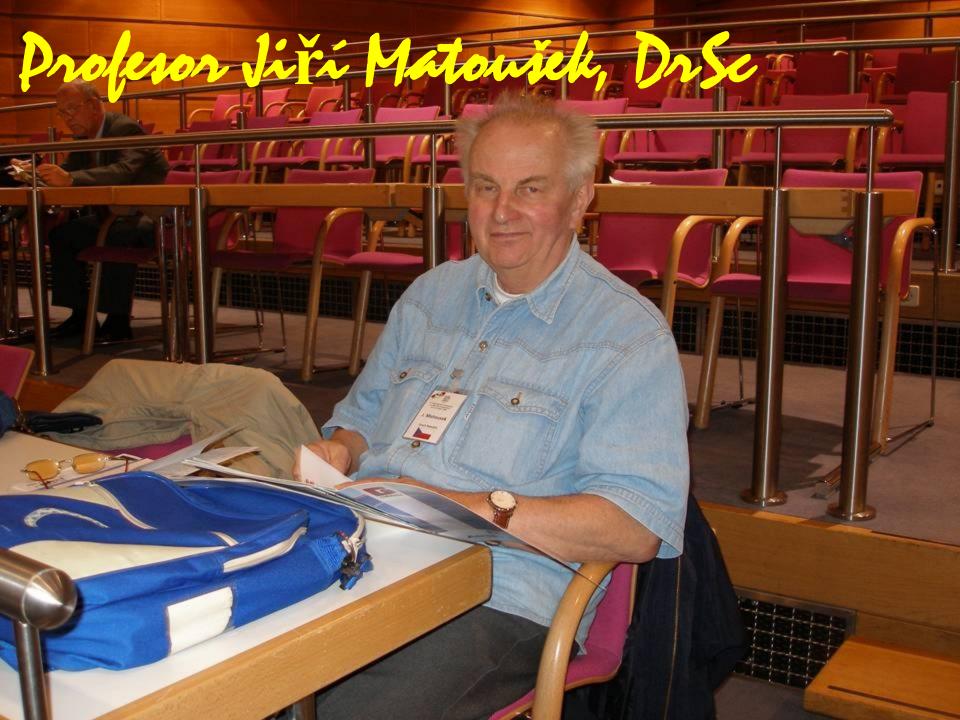
Pavel CASTULIK

CB 050 Military Chemistry, Toxicology and Protection Against High Toxic Agents Masaryk University, Faculty of Nature Sciences Spring 2011

Biography-Pavel Castulik

- Education: University of Defense, Chemical Engineering and NBC Defense, Dipl. Eng., PhD
- Commander of NBC Battalion
- PhD Thesis on Decontamination
- Head of Research & Development Decontamination Department
- Head of R&D Protection Division against Weapons of Mass Destruction
- Search chem/bio program in Iraq and destruction of chemical weapons
- Development of the Technical Secretariat of the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons
- Head of Training at the OPCW
- Head of Chemical Weapons Demilitarization at the OPCW
- Chief Inspector at the OPCW
- University lecturer
- Consultant on CBRNE matters
- Member of the Association for Crisis Preparedness of the Health and Co-Editor of the Association's journal





Autor více než:

- 520 odborných a věd. prací v časopisech
- 135 výzkumných zpráv
- 90 patentů, autorských osvědčení a ZN
- 30 realizací v průmyslu a užití v armádě, CO, ochrany životního prostředí a zdravotnictví
- >470 konferenčních sdělení
- 70 knih a kapitol v knihách o chemii toxikologii, OPZHN, odzbrojení, konverzi zbrojní výroby, bezpečnosti ochraně životního prostředí. a j. globálních problémech

Ocenění

- 11 státních a vojenských vyznamenání (1955-2008)
- Pamětní medaile VUT Brno (1999)
- Distinguished Leadership Award, ABI, USA (2001)
- Muž roku 2001, ABI, USA (2001)
- American Medal of Honor (2002)
- Nositel Mezinárodní mírové ceny United Cultural Convention 2005
- Zlatý záchranářský kříž (2007)

Prof. Ing. Jiří Matoušek, DrSc Chemik - toxikolog

- Studium VŠCHT Praha a VTA Brno, Ing. chem. 1954,
- CSc. 1958, DrSc. 1967, Prof. 1983.
- Voj. služba 1950-1989 (Plk. v zál.),
- 1954-89 řídící a výkonné funkce ve voj. výzkumu a tech. a zdrav. ochraně proti ZHN
- 30 realizací v průmyslu a užití v armádě, CO, ochr. živ. prostředí a zdravotnictví.
- Člen Čs. delegace na Konf. o odzbrojení v Ženevě.
- V období "normalizace" zbaven funkce náč. VÚ 070 v Brně.
- 1990-92 host. prof. Internatl. Inst. for Peace (Wien),
- 1992-2000 ředitel Ústavu chem. a technol. ochrany živ. prostředí FCH VUT v Brně,

- Člen 7 stát. zkuš. komisí (Bc, Mgr, RNDr. Ph.D) a řady věd. rad a porad. sborů na úrovni ústavů, fakult a centr. orgánů včetně mezinárodních.
- Předseda Věd. porad. sboru Org. pro zákaz chem. zbraní (OPCW) v Haagu.
- Člen řídících gremií 4 mezinár. NGO (INES, WFSW, Pugwash, Dublin, Committee), zabývajících se globálními problémy.
- Autor více než 520 odb. a věd. prací v časopisech, přes 430 konf. sdělení, 70 knih a kapitol v knihách o chemii, toxikologii, ochr. proti ZHN, ozdbrojení, konverzi zbroj. výroby, bezpečnosti, ochraně živ. prostředí. a j. globálních problémech
- Naposled prof. Výzk. centra EU pro chemii živ. prostředí a ekotoxikologii PřF MU v Brně (RECETOX).

Člen v národních a mezinárodních institucích

- Akademie věd, Bologna
- ABC-Abwehrschule Forum, Wien
- Organizace pro zákaz chemických zbraní, Haag.Předseda mezinárodní vědecké komise OPCW
- American Biographical Institute,USA
- International Biographical Centre, Cambridge (UK)
- NATO Research and Technology Organisation, Bruxelles
- Státní výbor pro jadernou bezpečnost, Praha
- Ministerstvo vnitra, GŘ HZS, Praha

- World Federation of Scientific Workers, Paris
- Stálý výbor pro odzbrojení, akreditovaný představitel WFSW u úřadovny OSN, Wien
- Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs, Washington, D.C. (USA) – Vedoucí, Česká Pugwashská skupina
- International Network of Engineers and Scientists, Berlin
- 7 komisí pro státní závěrečné zkoušky (Bc, Mgr, RNDr, PhD)

Oppenheimerové





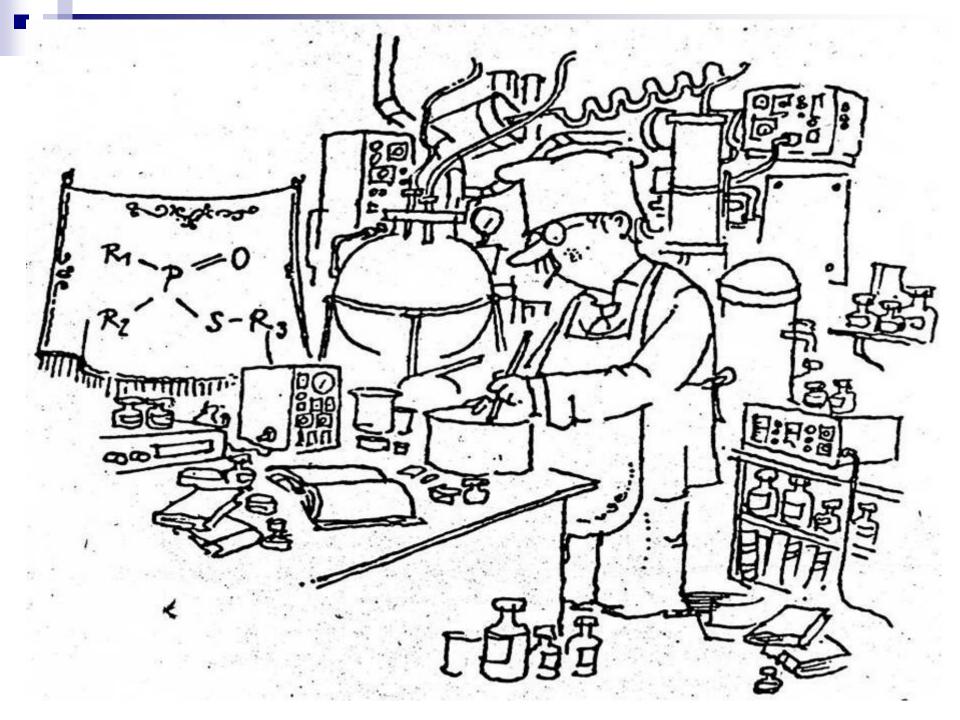
Good Lord! Humble?

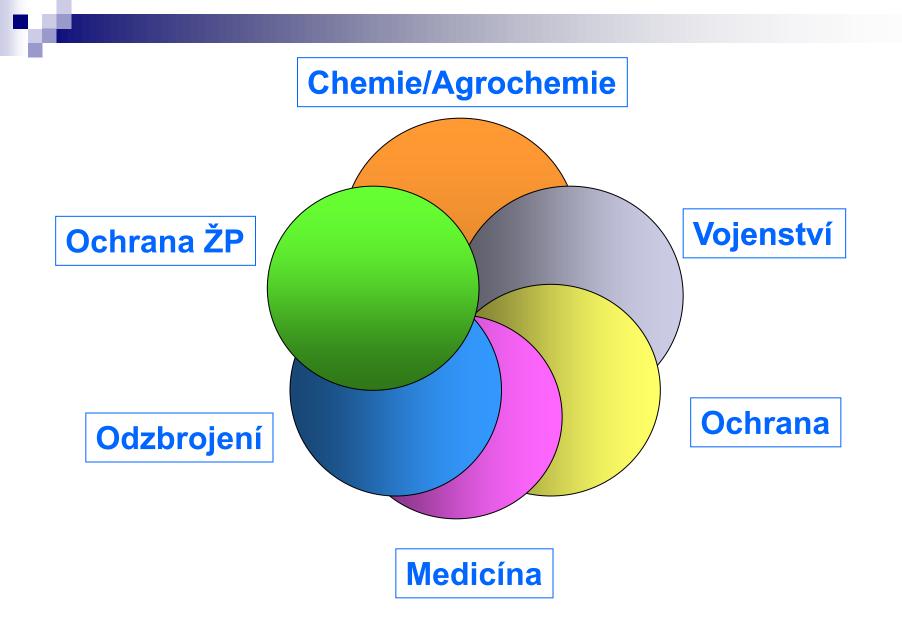
Over 450 conference presentations and all those medals! I will be in very hallowed company for the workshop with Professor Matousek

5.dubna 2007 byly v pražském Paláci Žofín předány Zlaté záchranářské kříže





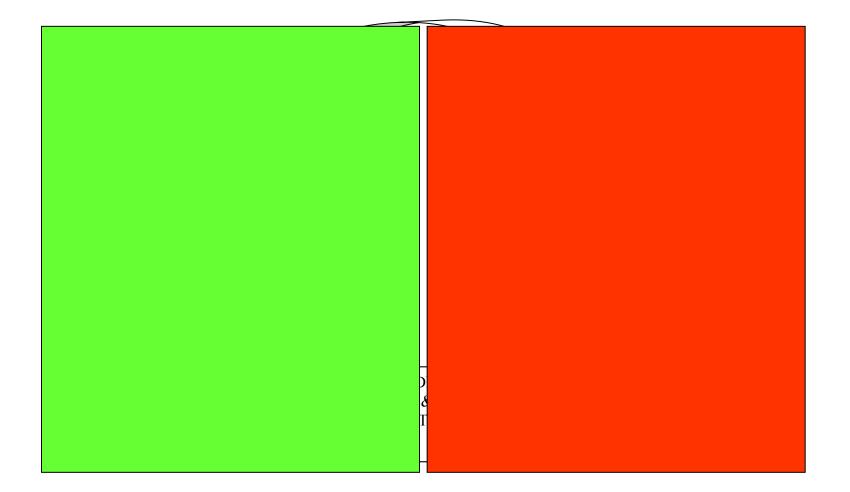




1. Priorita Sindhales and Acchrona života a Radia Banantinana and Acchrona zivota a ochrana zdraví

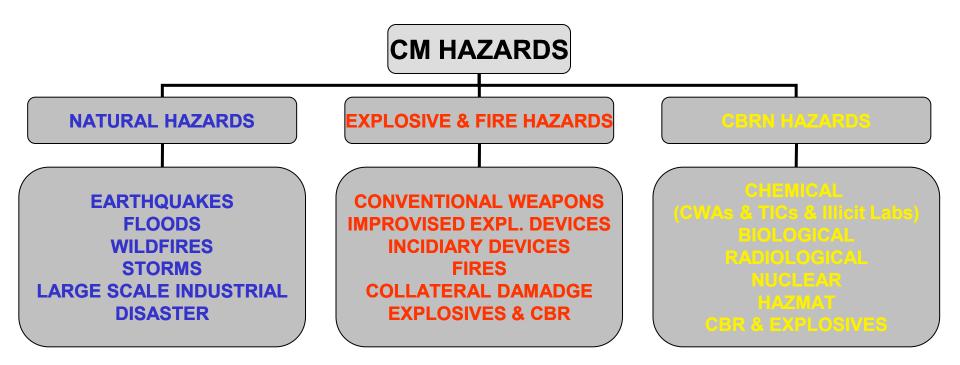
Stichaetune

CYKLUS ČINNOSTÍ PŘIPRAVENOSTI A PROVEDENÍ ZÁSAHU PŘI CBRE INCIDENTECH



CBRN Threats

Consequence Management Hazards



Bio/Explosive Bomb



Explosions at Railway Station in Madrid

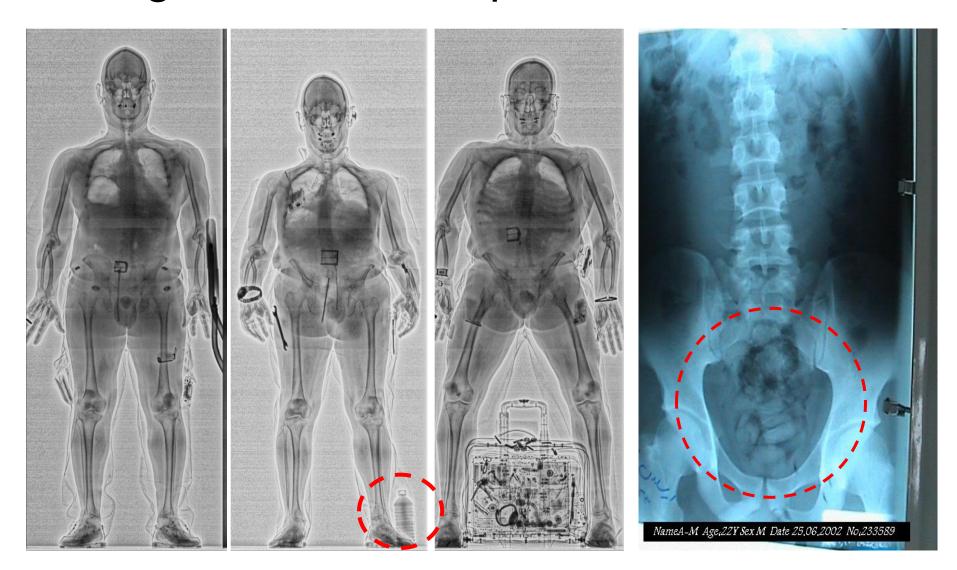








Security Scans should prevent a new generation of explosive threats

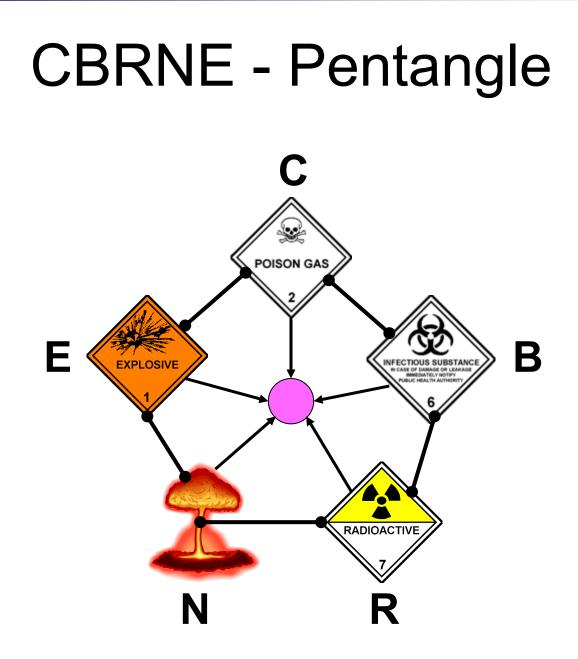


Dual Purpose Items

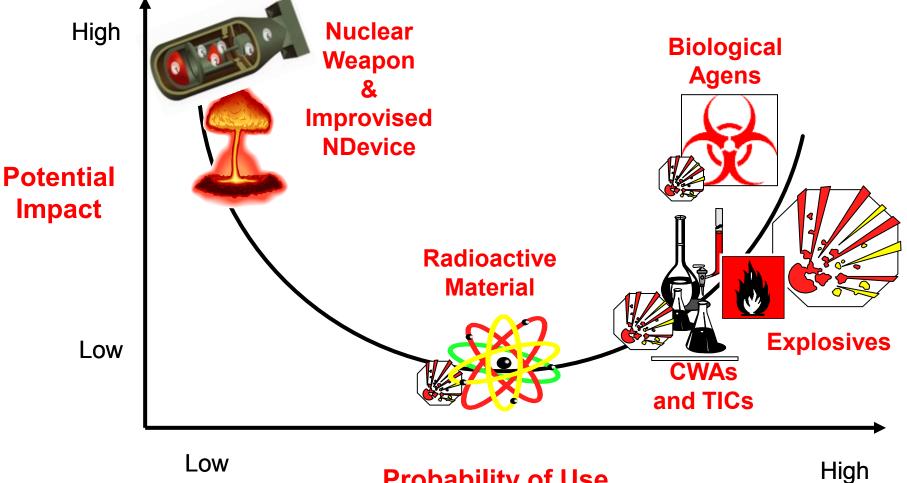








Probability of CBRNE Incident



Probability of Use

Scale of HazMat Event

04.10.2010

Hungary-"Ajka" Broken Sediment Lagoon with Waste of Bauxite Or for Aluminum Production



Health & Safety Concerns PPE Level "Real" vs Level "A"



Health & Safety Concerns

San French

Mud is alkalic and contains mercury, chromium, arsenic

Exposure of Firemen and Public to "Cocktail" of HazMat

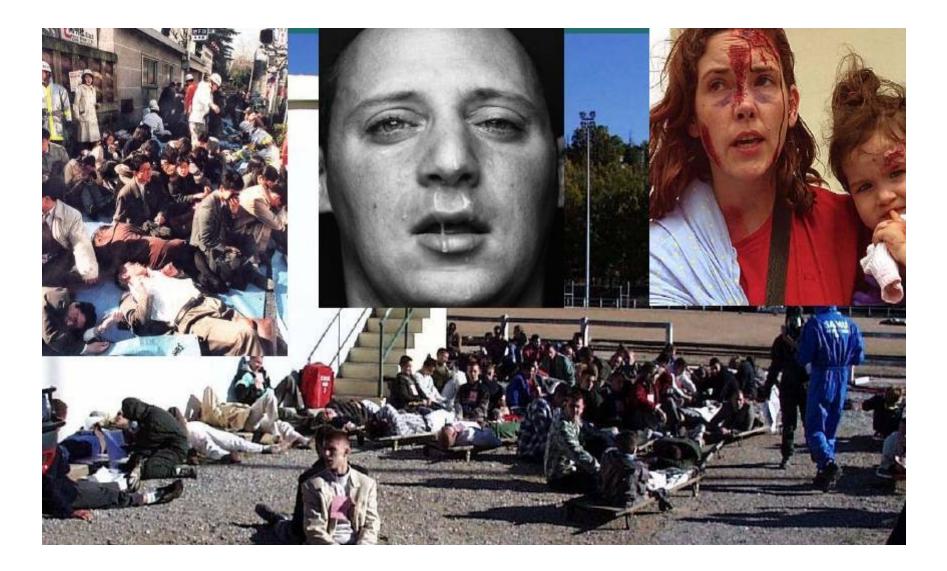


CBRNE Vulnerable Crowds Unaware and Unprotected





Scene of CBRNE Casualties



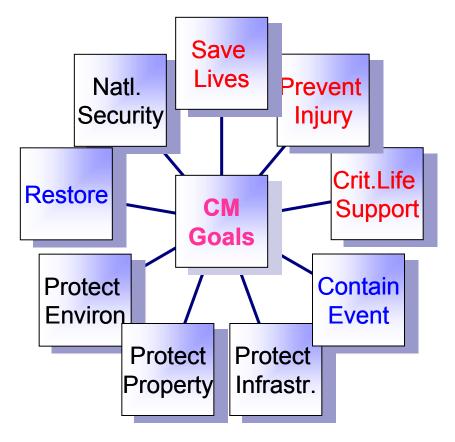
CBRN Detection vs Symptoms

- Non-conventional event has to be considered in its initial phase as "unknown-whole hazard" case.
- Early identification nature of victim's exposure is vital for saving lives and protection of their health.
- However, detection and monitoring can be time consuming and thus delaying emergency medical responses, as well as complicate and lengthen the decontamination process.
- Thus all responders are to be knowledgeable and skilled to identified CBRN indicators, as the part of their awareness training.
- Also responder's knowledge of signs and symptoms associated with CBRN exposure should be mandatory knowledge too.



Consequence Management

Goals of Consequence Management



Consequence Management/Operations

CM are measures taken to:

- Protect human life and public health and safety
- Restore essential local and government services, and
- Provide emergency relief to governments, businesses, and individuals affected by the consequences of CBRNE situation

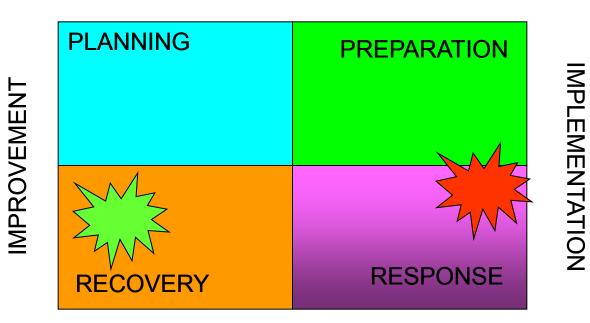
- Planning (of Preparedness)
- Preparedness
- Response
- Recovery (Rehabilitation)

CBRNE Incident Objectives

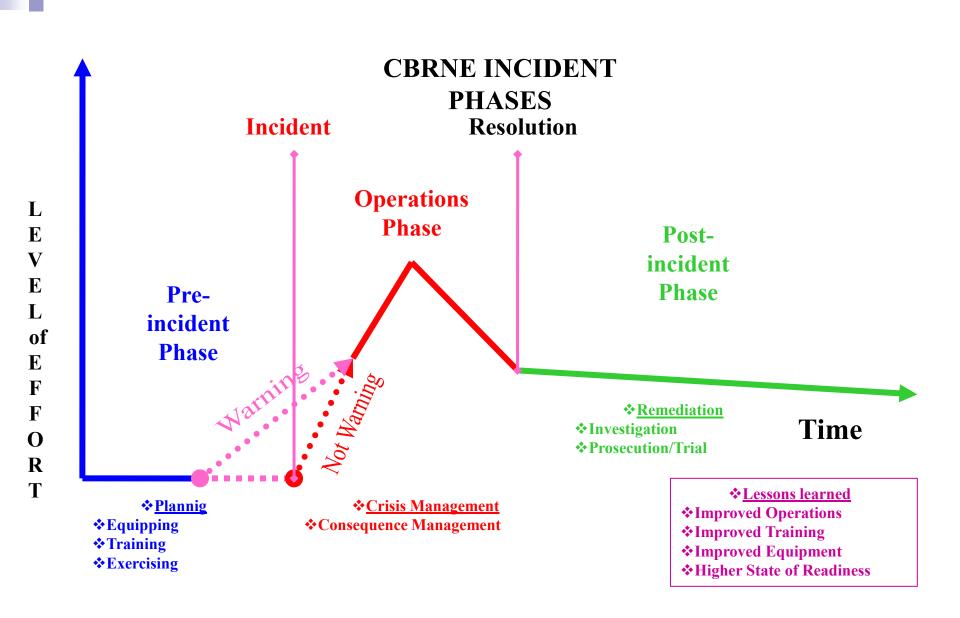
- Saving lives (grates priority during CM)
- Search & Rescue (remove victims from harms way)
- Provide first aid to victims and Temporary Critical Life Support
- Rescue, consider decontamination, triage, treat and transport victims
- Assess situation
- Be cognizant of secondary devices
- Secure the perimeter, set up operation areas, establish hazard control zones (i.e., hot, warm and cold zone)
- Control and identify CBRE material involved
- Stabilize incident
- Coordinate operations
- Avoid additional contamination
- Decontamination
- Secure evidence and treat as a crime scene
- Investigate a crime scene
- Conduct Logistics

CM Process

PREPAREDNESS



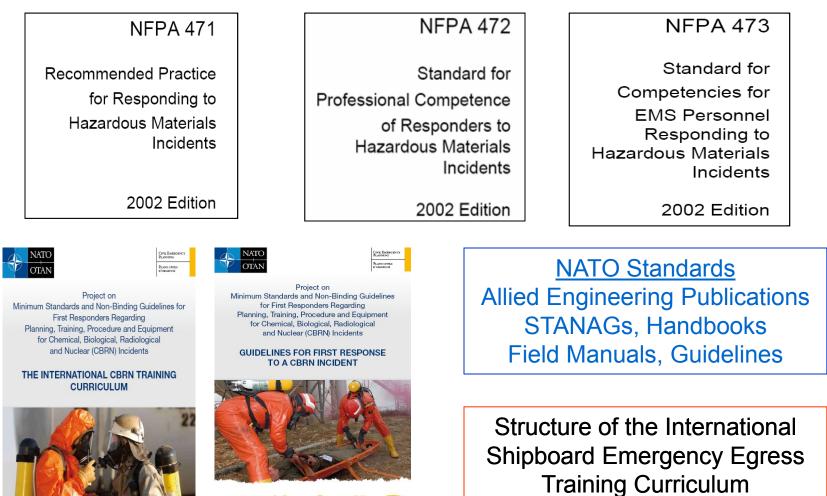
EXECUTION



KEY PROCEDURESS OF CM EFFECTINESS

- PLANNING TACTICS, TECHNIQUES, AND PROCEDURES
- PREPAREDNESS TACTICS, TECHNIQUES, PROCEDURES, EQUIPMENT, TRAINING AND EXERCISES
- RESPONSE TACTICS, TECHNIQUES, PROCEDURES AND EQUIPMENT
- RECOVERY TACTICS, TECHNIQUES, PROCEDURES AND EQUIPMENT
- IMPROVEMENT TACTICS, TECHNIQUES, PROCEDURES, EQUIPMENT TRAINING AND EXERCISES

Practices-SOPs-Standards-Competencies Guidelines



NATO Civil Emergency Planning Civil Protection Committee

inning tee

First and Emergency Responders

- First Responders are local and governmental police, fire, and emergency medical personnel or nongovernmental organizations who, in the early stages of an incident, are responsible for the protection and preservation of life, property, evidence, and the environment, including:
- Emergency responders are firefighters, law enforcement, security personnel, emergency medical technicians, emergency management and operations personnel, explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) personnel, physicians, nurses, medical treatment providers at medical treatment facilities, public health, clinical care, mortuary affairs personnel, disaster preparedness officers, public health officers, bio-environmental engineers, armed forces personnel etc., and
- Emergency response providers include public works, and other skilled support personnel (such as equipment operators) who provide immediate support services during prevention, response, and recovery operations.

Qualification of Responders

CBRN responders are civilian (local and governmental police, fire, and medical emergency personnel) and/or armed forces personnel who are trained to respond to CBRN incidents and certified to operate safely in CBRNE hazardous environment at the awareness, operations, or technician level according to particular standards

Components of CBRNe Consequence Response Operations

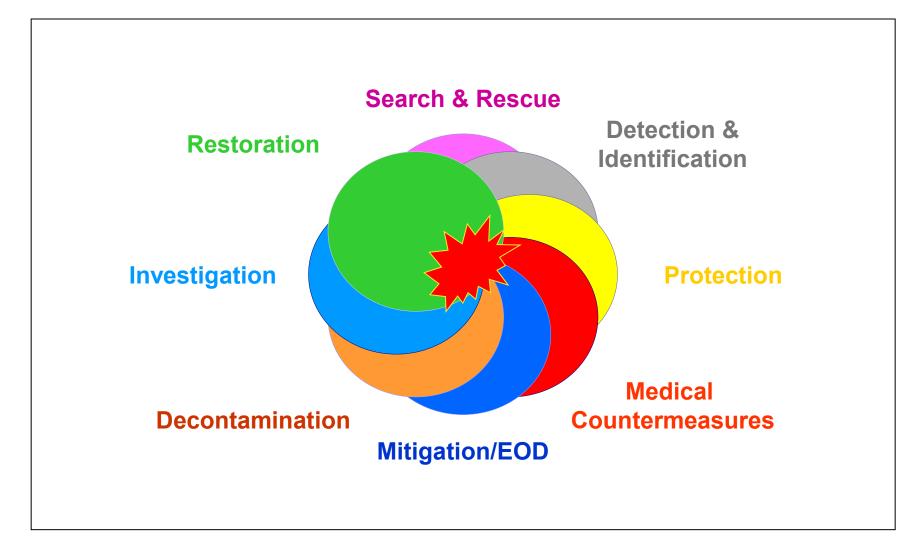
Principal components:

Other components:

- Fire Brigade Rescue Corps
- Emergency Medical Service & Hospitals
- Law enforcement (Police, EOD, S.W.A.T., Forensics, Intelligence, Attorney,....)
- CBRNe & Scientific Experts.....

- Civilian Defense
- Administration
- Army
- Red Cross
- Technical Services
- Business
- Companies
- Associations
- Foundations

Complexity of Activities During CBRNE Consequence Management



UNSCOM in Iraq

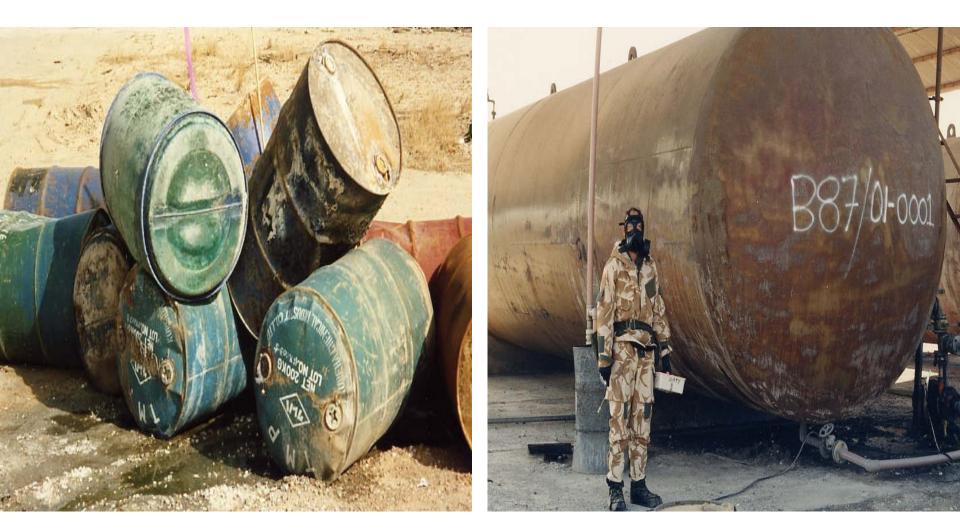
Destroyed CWPF with sarin leaking technology at Al Muthana



3 MT containers with sarin



Barrels and tanks with precursors



Destruction of 122 mm artillery rockets with leaking sarin



Checking residues of sarin in burning pit





Hunting of escaped 122mm rockets





Destruction of 500 kg aerial HD bombs (pits contaminated with HD)



Decontamination of trailer contaminated with HD



Emergency decontamination



?Sampling of 122 mm Warhead?

Fountain of SarinThe invitation tothe Heaven

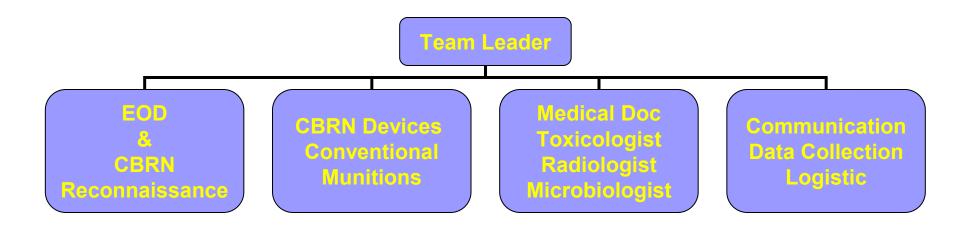


Lessons learned from UNSCOM

- Experience from UNSCOM`s operations had been utilized in the development of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons
- Training program for inspectors
- Selection and improvement of equipment
 - Inspection SOPs for Challenge inspection, Investigation of Alleged Use CWs, Old and Abandoned CWs
- Training with Live CW Agents

CBRNE Investigation

CBRN Investigation Advance Team



Qualification of Investigators

- The qualification of those individuals and/or teams doing CBRN Forensic is crucial because the results of the investigation are very important in order to decide if they are conclusive or inconclusive.
- Technical capabilities of CBRN Forensic individuals are so high that ordinary individuals/responders/soldiers not "forensically minded" could actually compromised the successful identification of CBRN materials and nature of CBRN attack.

Investigation team expertise composition

- Command
- Crisis and Consequent Management
- Explosive Ordnance Disposal/Unexploded Ordnance
- Chemical Weapons
- Conventional Weapons
- NBC/CBRN service
- Analytical Chemistry
- Chemistry/Chemical Technology
- Forensics
- Medicine
- Pathology

- Dermatology
- Toxicology
- Microbiology
- Epidemiology
- Anthropology
- Plant Pathology
- Sociology
- Psychology
- Ethnology
- Interviewing
- Interpretation
- Communication
- Logistician

?Crime Investigators?



The role of the Forensic Scientists

There are several main areas of duties:

- 1. Examination of physical evidence
- 2. Reporting on results of a forensic examination
- 3. To assists in tracing an offender
- 4. Provision of evidence for presentation of a case to a court
- 5. Present verbal evidence in court (expert testimony)
- 6. Training of police officers to become "forensically minded" when investigating crime scene
- CBRN Forensic Team will in the form of specialists composing multidisciplinary investigation team enable to work effectively under CBRN HazMat environmental conditions

When is CBRN Forensic Science Needed?

- The Forensic Science needs are derived from Conventional Forensic Science in order to investigate crime scene and answer three principal questions:
- 1. Has a crime act been committed?
- 2. Who is (are) affected/victimized
- 3. Who is (are) responsible for crime? and
- 4. Is the suspect responsible for the crime act?

- In this regard the link of CBRNE Forensic Science to Conventional Forensic Science should be following:
- 1. Has a crime act/release of CBRN been committed/occurred?
- 2. Who is (are) affected/victimized by the CBRN attack?
- 3. Who is responsible for the crime act/CBRN attack?
- 4. Is there a suspect responsible for the crime act/release?
- 5. What is the likely release?

Hands-on skills/Training

- Hazard identification
- Personal protection
- Detection
- Reconnaissance
- Sample collection (environmental and biological samples)
- Handling samples (Chain of custody)
- On-site analysis

- Non Destructive Evaluation
- Decontamination
- First Aid
- Interviewing
- Recording/Documentation
- Reporting
- Communication
- Good Laboratory Practice regulations (GLP)

Reconnaissance/Detection



EOD/UXO Reconnaissance





Sampling and Detection



Liquid Sample Taking







Sampling A.S.A.P





Sample Packing and Sealing



Packing Samples for Transport and Chain of Custody





On-Site Analysis





Non-Destructive Evaluation X-Ray Imaging



X-Ray Image of Liquid Fill





CBRN Exercise Cases

Aircraft kidnapped with Bio-Device



Hostages released







Transfer hostages for decontamination



S.W.A.T. arrests Perpetrators







!!!No Health&Safety provisions!!!

No prevention of protection and/or decontamination occurred prior departure from the scene

Deliberate Chemical Incident



ZERO



Victims removed by SWAT









Sampling Team on Scene



Transfer of victims for decontamination









EMS available-responding till ZERO+70





Mitigation of Chem/Explosive Device



Investigation Team







Investigation Team



Investigation Team

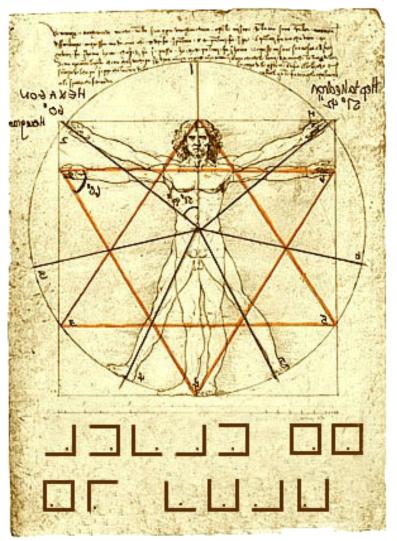






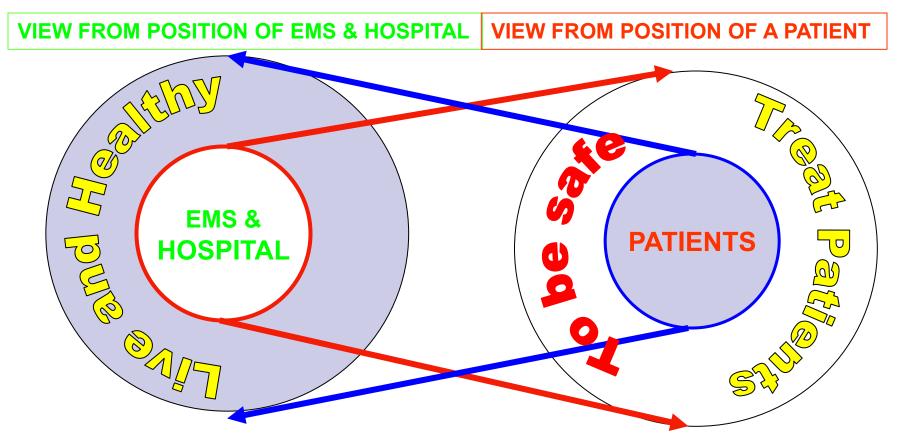
ABSENCE OF ANY DECONTAMINATION PROVISIONS

Vitruvian's Symbol of the Ideal





Clashes of Interests Between Patients and Safety of EMS and Hospital Providers



MEDICAL CARE HAVE TO BE PROVIDED AS FROM PATIENT`S POINT OF VIEW ASSSUMING REASONABLE RISK FOR HEALTH CARE PERSONELL AND FACILITIES

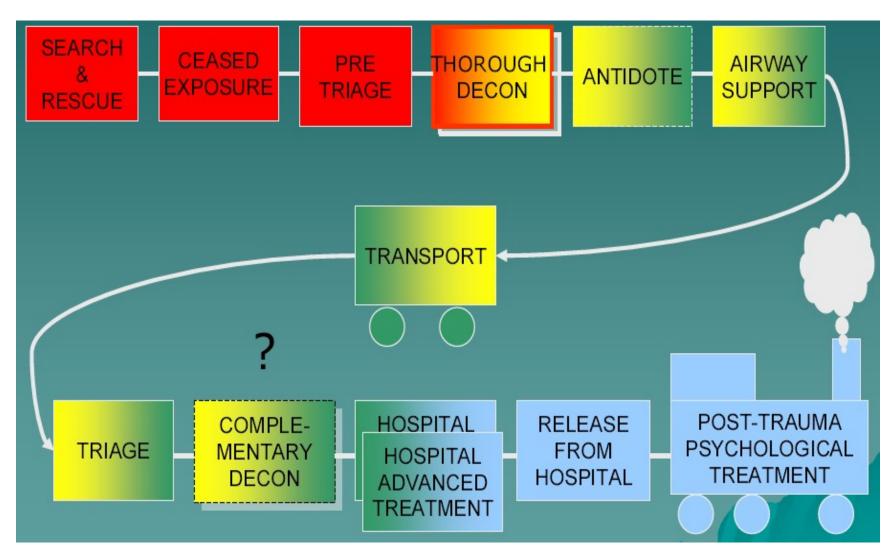
Health&Safety (HS) and Healthcare (HC) Concerns

- Planning- lack of interagency coordination, not sufficient funds for H&S and HC, not fully materialized
- Preparedness- limited availability of certified procedures and equipment, lack of training, lack of HC emergency infrastructure preparedness
- Response- H&S and HC negligence and/or exaggeration and/or mismanaged

Serious impact to the life saving of victims

Recovery- H&S negligence

Current Emergency Medical Train



Victims at Collection Point waiting for Decontamination





Transfer Victims for Decontamination



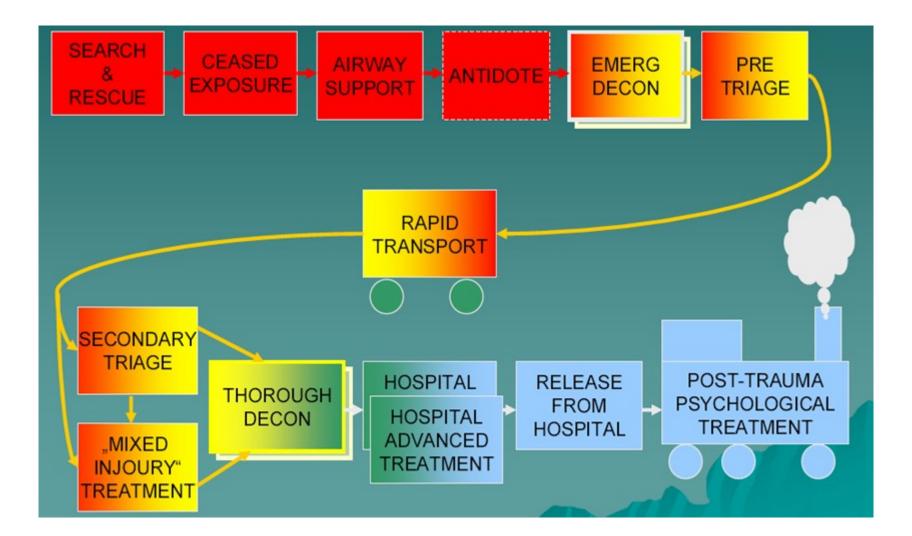
Assisted Decontamination of Casualties







Advanced Emergency Medical Train



Emergency Decontamination Prior Protective Mask Donning

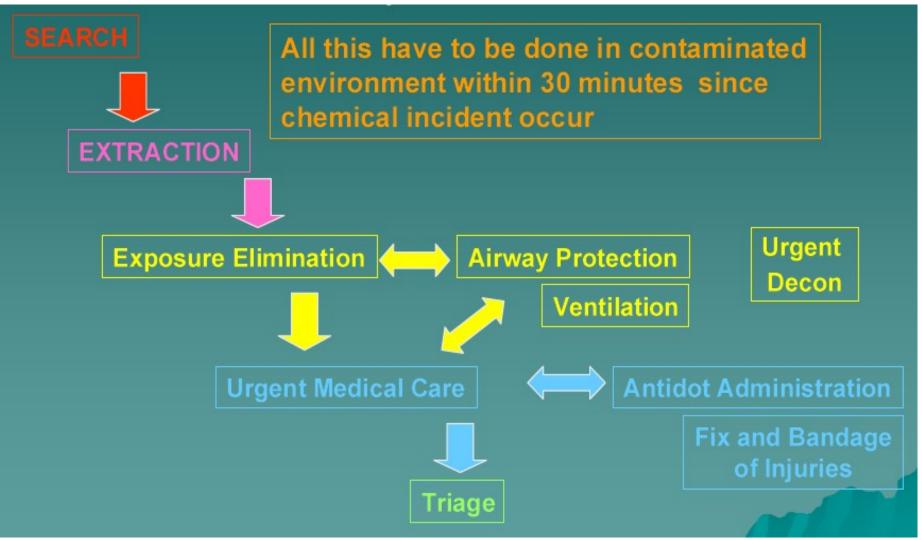


Airway Protection and Evacuation from Hot Zone

 Protection of stretchers with charcoal fabric sheet



What Kind of Help the Victims are Expected ?



Equipment

Equipment-Standards

- Protecting RESPONDERS Who Respond to Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear Explosive Events
- Responders may be involve in responding to HazMat, chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear incidents. They also may face dangers posed by clandestine drug laboratories, including potential injury from explosions, shooting, flash fires, chemical burns, toxic fumes, x-ray radiation, heat stress, etc.
- To ensure that responders have adequate personal protective ensemble and other mission oriented essential equipment when responding to these situations, associated authority have to provide adequate standards.
- There is a variety of other standards existed for various emergency service workers, ranging from firefighters, law enforcement, army, EOD to hazardous materials response teams.
- However, not all of the standards fully addressed responders needs (e.g., integration, human threats, stealth operations, durability, dexterity, protection factors, readiness, selectivity, sensitivity, broad spectrum, etc.)

Personal Protective Equipment

All Hazard Protection

- Level A and B limited performance of responders (air supply, weight, workload, heat stress, vision, communication, dexterity)
- Level C Air Permeable Ensemble challenged with Toxic Industrial Chemicals and diluted CW Agents
- Needs for complex evaluation of whole Personal Protective Ensemble (Protection Factor and Heat Stress Factor)
- Needs of PPE against penetration radiation
- Needs for airway protection of responders 7/24 (one size)

Levels of PPE Protection



Level A







Level B

Level C

Level D

Efficiency of Personal Protective Ensemble



TICs/CWAs/Bio Rad. Contam.





Chem/Bio Rad&Nuclear Ballistic

Protection Underwear







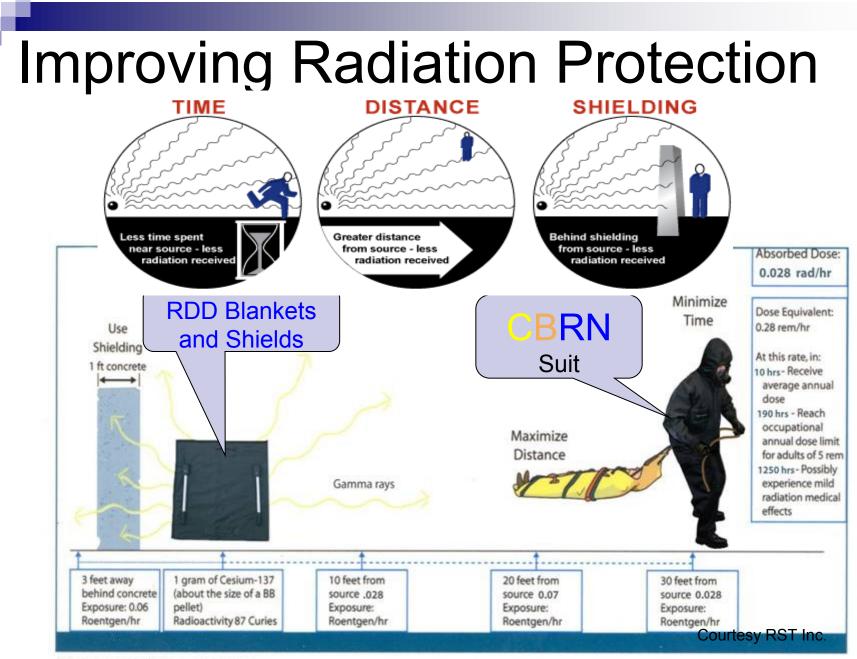
Protective Coverall



Current CB(RN) PPEquipment



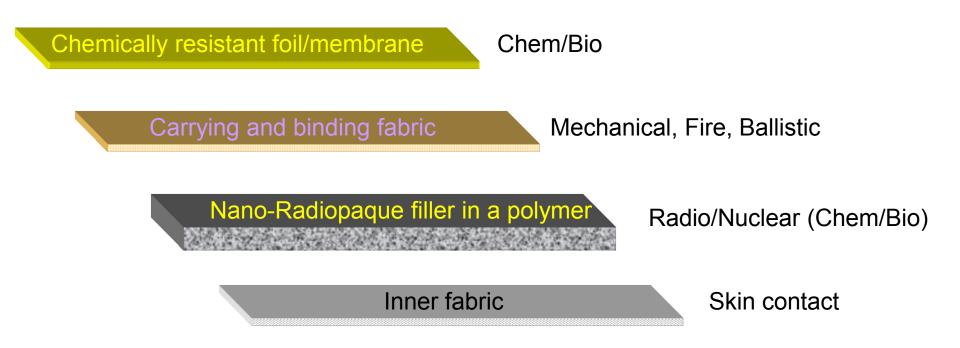
- All fabrics and skin block α-particles
- Inhaled or ingested αparticles are hazardous
- Provides Low Energy α and β-particles protection only
- Impermeable PPEs are heat sinks and limit operations
- Protection against x and <u>γ-rays is "Zero" and High</u> <u>Energy ß-particles is also</u> <u>negligible</u>



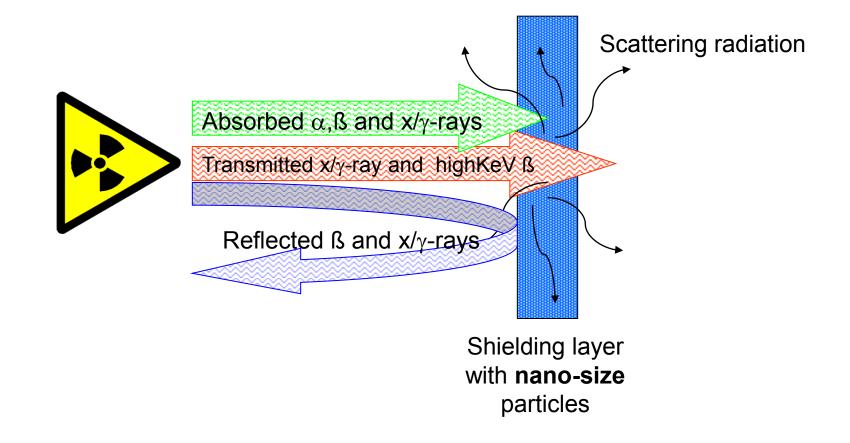
Minimizing radiation exposure

Multiple Hazard Protection Composite Material

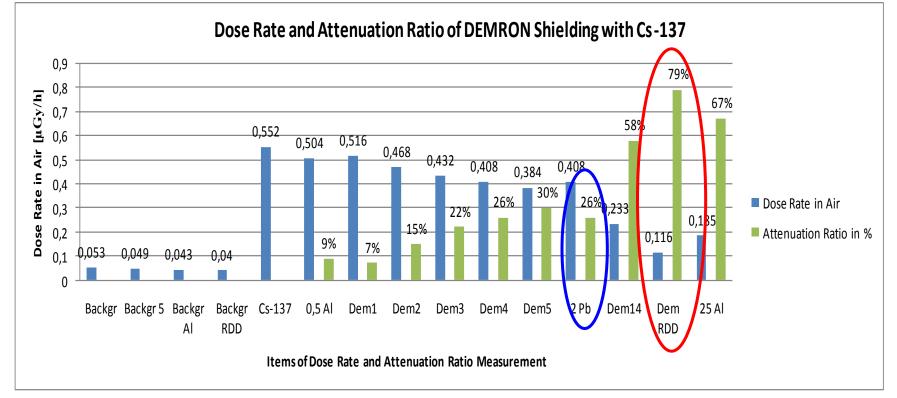
Polymer with radiopaque fillers is sendviched between layers of fabric



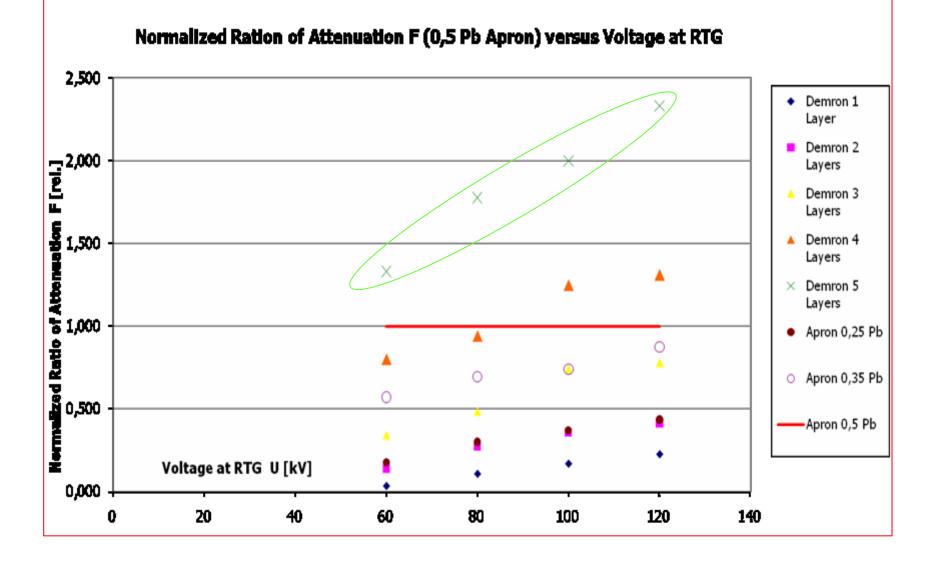
Shielding composite with nano-particles



CS-137 (β)512 keV and (γ)662 keV



During the measurement background dose rate fluctuated between 0,04-0,05 µGy/h and Cs-137 source gave dose rate of 0,552 µGy/h. Folding of DEMRON layers provide synergy effect in increasing of attenuation rate. 4 layers of DEMRON are surprisingly equivalent to 2 mm of Pb. Sample of multiply DEMRON layers as RDD shield provide effective attenuation of 79% against Cs-137 source.



Light-weight x-ray(rtg) Apparel

Old generation of Pb composite with poor mechanical properties and tendency to defects



- Non-lead (Pb) composite
- Nano-sized fillers
- ~30 % lighter
- Attenuation improvement
- CBRN
 - protection/shielding
 - Mechanical improvement
 - Whole body apparel
 - Thermo conductivity
 - Recycling

Escape Hood







Integrity of the mask with optical device(s)



"State-of-the-art" how to aim with small arms wearing the mask



Only the mask in the World compatible with optical devices



Respiration and Dermal Protection 7/24 Availability







Emergency Medical Service CBRNE Intervention and Protection Equipment



EOD responder vulnerable against CBR hazmat



Ventilation of EOD helmet without CBR protection









Lack integrity of EOD's helmet with respiratory protection

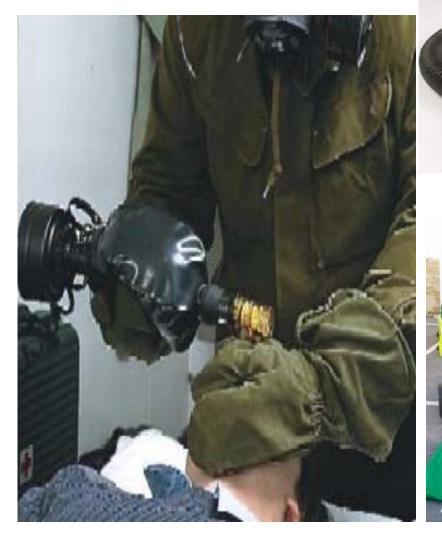




EOD's CBRN Integrated Helmet

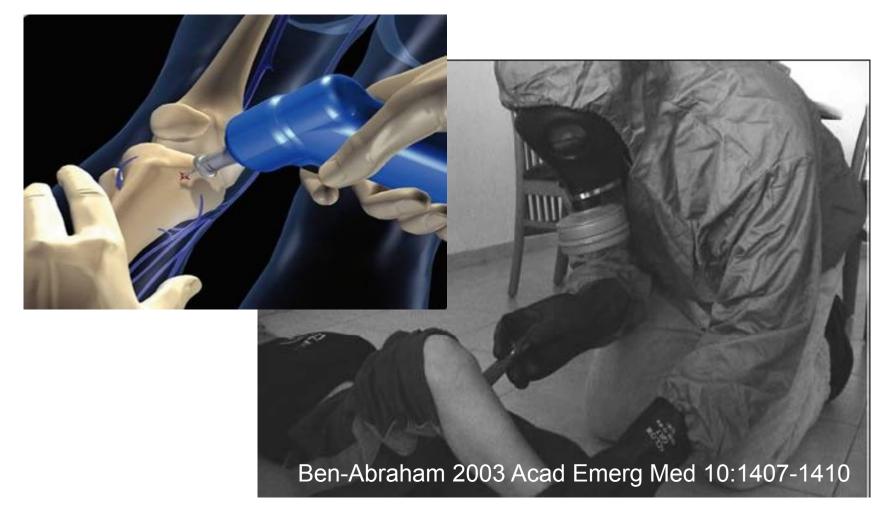


Air-way Support Means in Contaminated Environment





Intraosseous (IO) Administration of Antidotes and Fluids

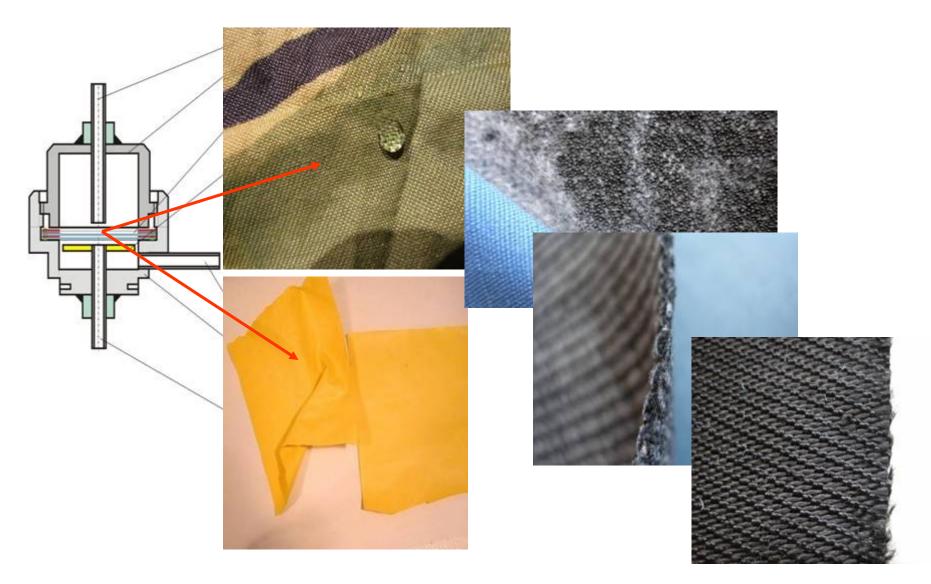


Scissors versus Cutter



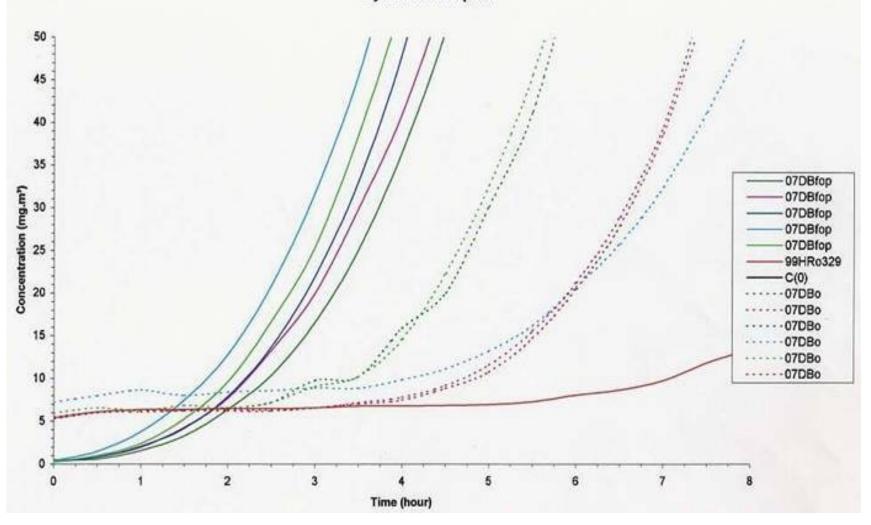


Swatch Testing with Permeation Cell



Adsorption of HD at Charcoal Fabrics

Dynamic Adsorption



Technology Failure Particle Charcoal Fallen Apart from Carrier Fabric

Carrier Fabric "Free" of Particle Charcoal

Loose Particle Charcoal Collected at the Edge of PPE Jacket

Testing PPE with Volunteer Individuals in Gas Test Chamber



Testing PPE with Semi-robotic Mannequin in Gas Test Chamber

Test Mannequin "GOLEM"



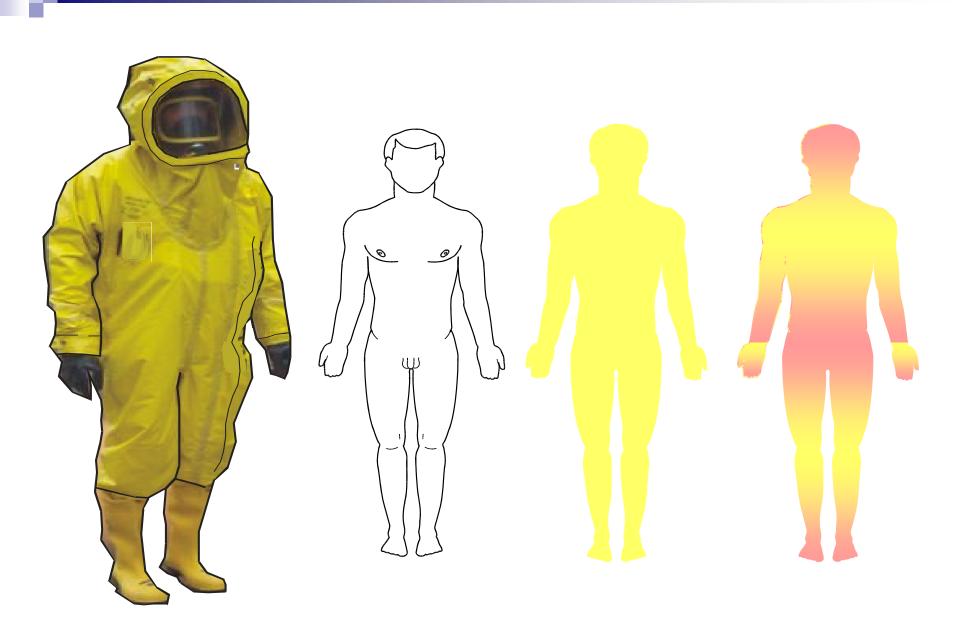
<u>Visual</u> <u>Man-In Simulant-Test</u>

is enable precisely and objectively identified penetration of challenge agents/simulant through deficiencies of

personal protective

ensembles

Leakage at gasmask joint with hood Zip leakage Leakage at tear of suit Valves leakage Leakage at gloves joint with sleeves Leakage at boots joint with leg-trousers



Mannequin "Golem" in PPE and V-MIST detection of Chlorine penetration



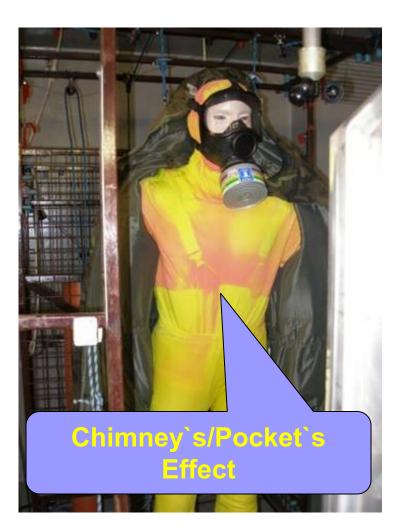


Image of Whole Body Exposure



WHOLE BODY S=18322 cm² D= 1022 μg PF= 760

"Chimney" Effect of Legs Exposure when Trousers are Worn over Boots

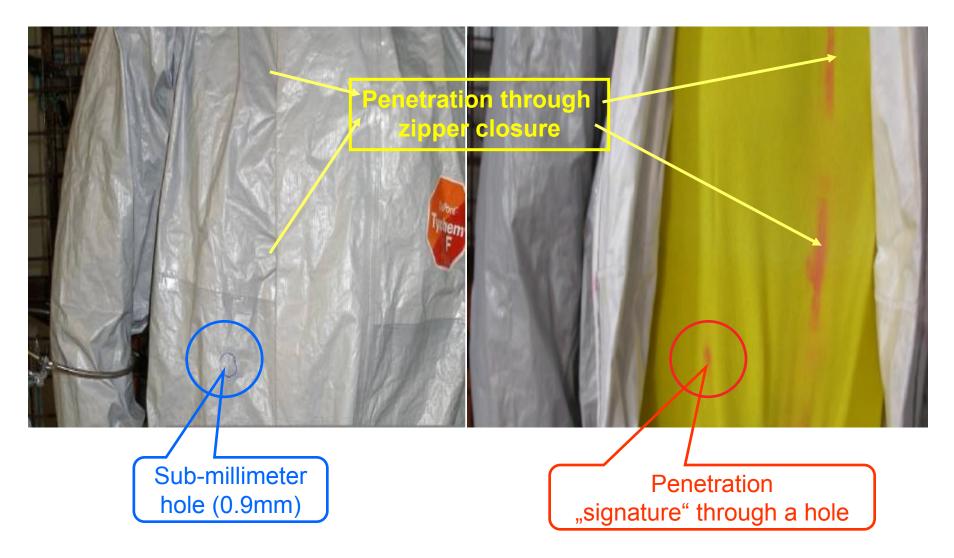


"Bellows" Effect of Under-suit Exposure





"Wind Shield" Penetration Effect



Heat Stress Collapse



Physiology evaluation in Climate Test Chamber







Climate Chamber







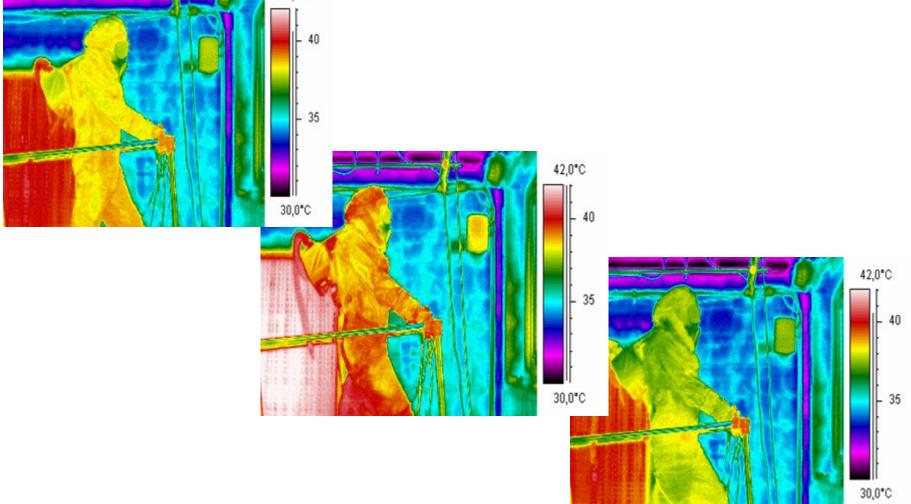


Pictures by courtesy SUJCHBO

Heat Workload and Ventilation/Cooling Evaluation



Thermo-imaging of Heat/Cooling



Decontamination

- There is firm opinion and exercised practice, that victims exposed with the CBR contaminants <u>have to be decontaminate directly onsite of an CBRNE incident, prior medical emergency aid will be</u> <u>provided and also prior their transportation</u> to medical facilities for advanced emergency care.
- This approach significantly delayed measures for saving lives of victims on-site and also complicate their health recovery at the medical facilities.
- Therefore, there is vital recommendation, that medical facilities have to be equipped with independent stand by decontamination capacities
- Another improvement should be considered that the emergency decontamination means have to be permanently available to responders for their safety and for assisted decontamination of critical parts victim's body prior providing first aid on-site. This measure can significantly contribute for saving lives of patients and protection their health with minimized delay.

CBRN Training & Skills

Preparedness of Responders Key Assumptions

- Policy (HazMat vs CBRNe)
- Standards (equipment, operations, competencies of FRs)
- Standard Operations Procedures (consistent with CM)
- Equipment (consistent with policies, standards, SOPs, mission oriented, interoperability, tested)

- First Responders (medical and psychological examinations, fitness)
- Training of FRs (consistent with CM, SOPs, equipment, competency criteria)
- Individual training-Team training
- Awareness-Advanced-Specialized-Rehearsal Levels
- Exercises (individuals-teamsinter agencies)
- Feed back for improvement of operations, SOPs, equipment, FR performance, training&education

Training Programs

- Training programs are vital part of the process for preparedness and response in order to prepare the responders for their prime and secondary roles.
- Training programs will serve also for validation of the guidelines, SOPs, working procedures, protocols, agreed roles, competencies, capabilities and capacities for effective response in CBRNE consequence operations.
- The exercises of different level verify and help to improved tactical response operations and associated guidelines, SOPs, protocols and proficiency of specialized protection and intervention equipment.

Priority of Training Program Development

- Define the program aim(s) and individual/team competencies, measurable goals and enabling objectives.
- Content of policies, guidelines, SOPs and protocols is the basis for development of particular courses, instructions, lessons, their content, performance evaluation and exercises.

Quality Assurance/Quality Control

- Development of courses should be also managed according quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) standards.
- This would the part of training programs/courses certification and accreditation, in order to be able issued formal performance certificate to graduators.
- Taken into account variety of agencies and specialized responders it will be important to <u>guarantee consistency</u> and integrity of individual and team knowledge and skills.

Modular Training Program

- THREATS OF CBRNE
- CBRNE SUBSTANCES AND MATERIALS
- EXPOSURE TO CBRNE
- HEALTH AND SAFETY AT CBRNE EVENTS
- PROTECTION AGAINST CBRNE
- HEAT STRESS MANAGEMENT
- MEDICAL COUNTERMEASURES AGAINST CBRNE
- EMERGENCY MEDICAL RESPONSE AT CBRNE EVENTS
- DETECTION, MONITORING AND IDENTIFICATION OF CBRNE
- DECONTAMINATION AND CLEAN-UP OF CBRNE

- CRISIS AND CONSEQUENCE MANAGEMENT
- RISK ASSESSMENT
- CRISIS PREPAREDNESS
- INTEGRATED RESCUE SYSTEM
- RESPONSE TO CBRNE EVENTS
- INCIDENT COMMAND-CONTROL-COMMUNICATIONS
- INVESTIGATION OF CBRNE EVENTS
- SECURITY AND PUBLIC RELATIONS
- EQUIPMENT MAINTENACE, REPAIR AND STORAGE
- EXERCISE OF CBRNE RESPONSE

Level I-Basic Course(s); Level II-Advance Course(s); I (awareness) (operations)

Level III-Specialist Course(s) (technicians/specialists)

Intervention Response On-site in Contaminated Zone



First Aid Support in Staging Area



Victim's Emergency Decontamination







Disrobing (Cut-Off) of Victims



CBRN TTC-First Aid-Emergency Cut Off



TTC–Hot Site-Control Tower Command & Operations Room supervising Hot Area

Training Hot Site



Pictures by courtesy Blaz Mihelic

TTC-Hot Site



Pictures by courtesy Blaz Mihelic



Detection tasks



TTC-Demonstration of explosive dissemination of a contaminant



CBRN TTC-Decontamination tasks



Operational decontamination reconnaissance vehicle

NINCBO-Blasting Area "Dirty Bomb" simulation



Opening Munitions for Sampling







Pictures by courtesy SUJCHBO

Thank you for your Attention

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