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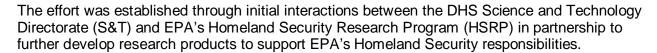
technicalBRIEF

Bio-response Operational Testing and Evaluation (BOTE) Project

BACKGROUND:

The Bio-response Operational Testing and Evaluation (BOTE) Project is a multi-agency effort designed to operationally test and evaluate biological incident (anthrax release) response from health/law enforcement response through environmental remediation. The effort includes the coordinated project planning, support, and/or involvement from:

- Department of Homeland Security (DHS)
- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
 - National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)
 - Laboratory Response Network (LRN)
- Department of Energy (DOE) National Labs
- Department of Defense (DoD) Defense Threat Reduction Agency (DTRA)
- Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).



The Agency's research has culminated in knowledge and products that have contributed to significant advances in the understanding of biological agent decontamination; the impacts of these products and expertise have been realized in field responses (such as the natural anthrax responses in Region 1), exercises, and EPA/Office of Emergency Management (OEM) guidance and policy documents. This research has helped improve EPA's preparedness and capability to respond to a biological incident, specifically related to improving the readiness for mitigating the effects of the release of a bio-agent over a wide area. It was recognized, however, that further advances in preparedness achieved through research and development required a scaled-up, systems oriented, approach to research conducted in an operational environment.

BOTE took place at the Idaho National Laboratory site near Idaho Falls, ID, using *Bacillus atrophaeus*, a harmless spore-forming bacterium, as a surrogate for *Bacillus anthracis*, the biological agent that causes anthrax. BOTE included extensive participation by EPA On-Scene Coordinators, EPA researchers, EPA's National Decontamination Team, and representatives from EPA Program Offices. The BOTE project was led by DHS, EPA and CDC, with DoD/DTRA serving as the interagency coordinating study directorate.

The BOTE project was divided into two phases: (1) a field-level decontamination assessment and (2) a multi-agency operational exercise. The objectives of Phase 1 were to:



- Evaluate three decontamination technologies/protocols (vaporized hydrogen peroxide [VHP], chlorine dioxide [ClO2], and amended bleach) at a field scale
- Demonstrate that biological sampling methods provide accurate characterization
- Analyze the results from the decontamination study and perform a cost analysis of the approaches
- Determine the exposures associated with reentry into a building that has been contaminated with surrogate *B. anthracis* spores and subsequently decontaminated.

The objectives of phase 2 were to:

- Evaluate the ability of the Laboratory Response Network (LRN) Program Office to share LRN test results with EPA via the Integrated Consortium of Laboratory Networks (ICLN) portal.
- Assess data management systems used in the field and evaluate the ability to share data among multiple systems.
- Implement Incident Command System (ICS) structure, processes, and communications between federal, state, and local partners for a *B* .anthracis event.
- Document costs associated with an interagency environmental response to a *B. anthracis* event...
- Exercise field sampling as well as evidence collection procedures from the involved agencies.
- Exercise communications and coordination between the field and the LRN laboratory.
- Exercise decontamination and waste management (WM) decision making process and implementation.

Phase 1 was completed during May 2011; Phase 2 was completed during September 2011. Although the field portions of the two phases have been completed, data analysis is ongoing. A comprehensive report is expected to be available later in 2012.

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