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The U.S. Fire Administration maintains the **Emergency Management and Response – Information Sharing and Analysis Center (EMR-ISAC)**.

For information regarding the EMR-ISAC visit www.usfa.dhs.gov/emr-isac or contact the EMR-ISAC office at: (301) 447-1325 and/or emr-isac@fema.dhs.gov.

The InfoGram

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Terrorist Magazine Encourages Arson Attacks

The most recent issue of Rumiyah, an English-language online propaganda magazine produced by the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIS), calls for arson attacks across the United States and western world “in places where infidels gather.” The magazine goes so far as to name a specific church in Dallas as a target, but also suggests residential buildings, factories, schools, universities, hospitals, and clubs. An article in [Homeland Security Today](#) offers more detail.

This is not the first time terrorist organizations pushed arson attacks. In 2012, an al’Qaeda magazine called for lone wolf attacks including [setting forest fires](#), causing much media coverage but resulting in no terrorist fires. This time the focus is on urban locations, heightening concerns as these areas are already targets of lone wolf and complex attacks.

Past terrorist propaganda magazines have called for the use of vehicles to run down people, which we saw this past year; and pressure cooker bombs, as seen in the Boston Marathon Bombing. There is concern of this influence continuing. This is another case where the [reporting of suspicious activity](#), such as purchases of large quantities of an accelerant, is crucial to early identification and prevention of possible attacks.

(Source: [DHS](#))

More on Protection Against Fentanyl from NIOSH

Law enforcement workers, public health workers, and first responders often face dangers coming into contact with the human element, either through violence on the job or exposure to various chemicals, drugs, or other synthetic agents.

One such danger is the synthetic drug [fentanyl](#). The risks associated with exposure either through inhalation or skin absorption, both of which can be deadly, highlight the need for [these responders](#) to follow established work practices when coming into contact with associated crime scenes, and wearing PPE such as gloves, protective sleeves, eye protection, and respirators to effectively manage risks that may cause an exposure.

The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) recommends that while handling and processing fentanyl and its analogs, first responders should wear a NIOSH-approved half-mask filtering facepiece respirator rated P100 or a tight-fitting full facepiece air-purifying respirator with multi-purpose P100 cartridges/canisters.

The InfoGram is distributed weekly to provide members of the Emergency Services Sector with information concerning the protection of their critical infrastructures.

NIOSH also recommends wearing nitrile gloves when handling fentanyl-related compounds. Latex gloves may provide similar protection, but NIOSH does not recommend their use due to the potential for allergic reactions. These interim PPE recommendations apply to routine activities after an arrest or search warrant execution such as evidence collection activities.

If workers come into contact with suspected fentanyl, officers should refrain from field testing it. The substance should be collected and sent to a laboratory for analysis. In the event of a large spill or release of fentanyl that could occur during the execution of a warrant or evidence collection, NIOSH recommends that law enforcement vacate the area and call a hazardous materials incident response team.

The U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) highlights the [importance of adhering to established policies and procedures](#). Because there are no established occupational exposure limits (OELs) for fentanyl, these procedures are especially important.

To find out more about occupational risk to fentanyl and ways to mitigate, visit the [NIOSH Fentanyl topic page](#).

(Source: [NIOSH](#))

USFA Releases 2014 Overall Run Profile

The U.S. Fire Administration (USFA) released the "[Fire Department Overall Run Profile as Reported to the National Fire Incident Reporting System \(2014\)](#)" (PDF, 757 Kb) and based on the information collected, "Fire" Department may be a bit of a misnomer.

Only five percent of the 23,315,600 reported calls in 2014 were fire-related. The category with the highest call volume was EMS and rescue calls at 64 percent. In between were good intent calls (11 percent), false alarm calls (nine percent), and service calls (seven percent). About half of reported calls were to residential properties, but only three percent of those calls were fire related. Comparing this report to the [2004 report](#) (PDF, 1.11 Mb), we can see fire calls declined over the past 10 years and EMS/rescue calls increased.

Data provided by these and other reports in the [Topical Fire Research Series](#) can assist fire department leadership in the planning and operations decision-making process, determining the course of future budget and staffing needs as well as resource allocation.

(Source: [USFA](#))

Terrorist Attacks Against Public Places

Due to a technical glitch in last week's newsletter, the link to the Joint Counterterrorism Team's (JCAT) report "[Terrorist Attacks Against Bars, Restaurants, and Nightclubs Worldwide Highlight Importance of Public and Private Sector Partnerships in the Homeland](#)" (PDF, 494 Kb) stopped working and we are resending it.

The JCAT encourages sharing copies of this bulletin with owners and operators of bars, nightclubs, and restaurants to increase their awareness of suspicious activity, and instructing them on how to best report it to authorities.

(Source: [JCAT](#))

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For information specifically affecting the private sector critical infrastructure contact the [National Infrastructure Coordinating Center](#) by phone at 202-282-9201, or by email at nicc@dhs.gov.