



CBRN News

Issue 4 November 2005

News from the Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Resilience Programme

'From the Editor...'

Welcome to the fourth issue of CBRN News, a Home Office publication bringing news and articles from across our key partners and stakeholders on a wide range of CBRN issues.

This newsletter is designed to be an interactive forum bringing together topical articles and interviews, as well as providing the opportunity for our stakeholders to air their views through a letters and questions section.

CBRN News has just celebrated its first birthday and we thought it would be a good opportunity to get your opinion of the newsletter. We have added a CBRN News reader survey to the new Home Office Security website. Please take the time to complete the short survey which can be found at <http://security.homeoffice.gov.uk/news-and-publications1/publications-search/cbrn-newsletter/>

In this issue we have also introduced an international element with the 'Going Global' page, bringing you articles and updates from our international partners.

If you have ideas for future issues please email the following address cbrnenquiries@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk

You can also access this publication, along with further information on CBRN issues, via the Home Office Security website at <http://security.homeoffice.gov.uk>

Improved access to information for the CBRN community

From the 28 September, stakeholders working in the counter-terrorism environment now have a new 'Security' website where they can access the guidance and information they need in their work.

Produced by the Home Office, the website <http://security.homeoffice.gov.uk> brings together in-depth information for those who need to know where they fit in the counter-terrorism strategy, and practical information and resources to help them with their daily work.

Just one of eight new Home Office stakeholder 'portals', these portals cover a range of subjects from 'Communities' to 'Drugs' and have separate addresses from the public facing site www.homeoffice.gov.uk. Re-designed and re-launched, the Home Office public site targets the needs of the public, providing high level useful information.

Linked to the Home Office site, the security site for the first time allows all stakeholder information to have one home. No restricted information is held on the security site, which is open to the public.

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Improved access to information for the CBRN community *continued*

The main areas covered by the website are:

- **About us:** covering the counter-terrorism and intelligence directorate, ministers, freedom of information
- **Counter-terrorism strategy:** CONTEST, legislation, preventing extremism, CBRN, science and technology, critical national infrastructure, targeting terrorist funds, border and transport security
- **Responding to a terrorist incident:** national response, regional response, managing consequences
- **Working with partners:** first responders, communities, business, international
- **Surveillance:** warranty, interception, obligations on communication service providers, access to data, covert surveillance, encryption, data retention, protecting human rights, consultations
- **News and publications:** speeches and statements, guidance, publications, codes of practice, Home Office circulars, forms
- **Useful links**

To ensure we are providing the correct information on the website we have been consulting with key stakeholders, and by the end of the year we will have completed user testing on the content, and the sites ease of use.

If you have any comments on or questions about the new website please e-mail cbrnenquiries@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk



Health protection in emergencies

Emergencies, outbreaks of disease, and radiological and chemical incidents have the potential to cause disruption for communities on a large scale, and pose operational problems to the NHS and the emergency services. With the amalgamation of the former National Radiological Protection Board and the Chemical Hazards and Poisons Service into the Health Protection Agency, the HPA provide a comprehensive service in support of health protection for all types of emergency; whether accidental, deliberate conventional or CBRN release, or a product of mother nature.

The Health Protection Agency is an independent body which protects the health

and well-being of the population. Health protection includes preventing and controlling infectious diseases; reducing the adverse effects of chemical, microbiological and radiological hazards; and preparing for potential or emerging threats.

Preparation and emergency planning are essential components in minimising the impact on the public of all incidents, and responding effectively requires organisations to work together to achieve a return to normality as quickly as possible. The HPA works together with the Department of Health and other government departments to ensure that timely and effective health advice is delivered nationally, regionally and locally.

The Health Protection Agency's Centre for Emergency Preparedness and Response (CEPR) in Porton Down, Wiltshire, plays a vital role in preparing for and co-ordinating responses to potential healthcare emergencies, including possible acts of deliberate release. The Agency also has two other main centres dealing with Infections (Cfi); and Radiological, Chemical and Environmental Hazards (CRCEH). There is also a comprehensive network of health protection teams across the country organised through the HPA Local and Regional Services.

The Emergency Response Department of CEPR provides strategic planning and response as well as delivering multi-agency exercises across the country and training throughout the health service. In an emergency situation the centre co-ordinates the HPA expertise and provides advice to government departments, emergency services, health care professionals and the general public. It works in close liaison with the agency's local and regional services, who provide the operational level advice, and with the national experts based in the different HPA Centres. Measures to improve response capability include the development of the infrastructure for surveillance and early recognition of events and the production of guidance for health professionals with respect to these new hazards. The team is also responsible for building on existing major incident plans and the identification of specific countermeasures that can be made available quickly.

CEPR runs a diverse programme of health led multi-agency exercises, which explore public health contingency plans. These aim to ensure that a wide range of organisations from government departments and local authorities, to emergency services, are ready to respond. These exercises are held across the country in the different regions and in conjunction with the

Agency's Local and Regional Services. In the past year the exercises department has run ten multi-agency exercises, covering a range of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear incidents, and infectious disease outbreaks including pandemic influenza and SARS. The lessons from these exercises are shared with many other organisations and recommendations are made for improvements.



The training section work with partner organisations to deliver specialist courses for healthcare providers and managers. These courses funded by the Department of Health, enable delegates to respond effectively to major incidents of all kinds, including the

deliberate release of chemical, biological, radiological or nuclear materials. NHS staff have been trained in a wide range of subjects including an Emergency Planning Liaison Officers' course run jointly with the Cabinet Office's Emergency Planning College, and over eight thousand general practitioners (GPs) have completed e-learning courses.

The co-ordination and control of emergency response is an important task and the agency has also developed a Strategic Emergency Response Plan in order to provide a co-ordinated response to emergencies. The Agency has assisted the Department of Health in the early stages of the preparation of its pandemic influenza plan, developing modelling capability and sharing this with partner organisations. In addition, the Department of Health has drawn on the Agency's expertise in developing and testing plans at international, national and regional levels through exercises and training.

The Agency contains the expertise on health protection to assist with chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear incidents and training. For further information visit our website at www.hpa.org.uk

Australian Chemical Biological and Radiological training – Preparing for the unthinkable

Extract of article from Emergency Management Australia's *Australian Journal of Emergency Management*, Don Patterson, Assistant Director Special Capabilities Emergency Management Australia.

The early days

Chemical, Biological and Radiological (CBR) training is a fundamental element in the development of a CBR capability. The tragedy of the 1995 Tokyo Sarin gas incident demonstrated the potential for mass casualties when CBR materials are effectively disseminated.

In Australia, the Sydney 2000 Olympic Games provided the impetus for the development of training for emergency services to respond to deliberate Chemical, Biological and Radiological incidents.

In 1997 a small working group, including representatives from police, fire, ambulance, and health organisations were sponsored by EMA (Emergency Management Australia) to review CBR training requirements and to develop a package that could be delivered to 'First Response' agencies. It was evident from the beginning that the training required a multi-agency focus. Training materials were taken from a number of sources including the United States Domestic Preparedness Programme and the Australian Defence Force.

The possibility of a deliberate incident involving CBR materials during the 2000 Olympics could not be ruled out. The development of capacity to effectively respond to such incidents grew in the years leading up to the Games. This included the need to train a large number of emergency service personnel who would be the 'first responders' to a deliberate CBR incident.

The requirement initially was to train up to 300 first responder personnel for the Games. A four day course was initially developed with six courses delivered at the Army's School of Military Engineering at Casula in Western Sydney.

While the focus was clearly on Sydney, other Olympic venue cities included Brisbane, Melbourne, Canberra and Adelaide. These cities were involved in improving their CBR response arrangements.

Demand for the courses continued to grow and in early 2000, CBR training was moved to EMA's training facility at Mount Macedon, Victoria. Courses were open to all States and Territories with the priority on Olympic venue states.

The present

Following the 2000 Olympic Games the frequency of CBR training was reduced to one course each year, however this quickly changed following the events of 11 September 2001. CBR training returned and continues to be in high demand.

The main course is *Management of CBR Incidents and Emergencies* and is for middle management personnel who could find themselves supervising the response to a CBR incident. The four and a half day course has a very full programme with the first day and a half devoted to theory. The third day takes a more practical, hands on approach with participants donning protective clothing, undergoing a mask confidence test and then experiencing decontamination through a



decontamination facility provided by the ADF's Incident Response Regiment. The final day and a half focuses on decision exercises and syndicate discussions to consolidate each participant's knowledge.

Additional courses have been developed for the Health Aspect of CBR, CBR Crime Scene Investigation, and Radiation Detection Instruments. Students are provided with a comprehensive package of training materials including video, publications and CDs enabling them to further develop CBR packages for their particular agency.

Training has also been conducted on equipment provided through the Australian Government sponsored *CBR Enhancement Programme*.

The future

States and Territories are now in a better position to develop their own training packages to meet their specific requirements. It is envisaged that States and Territories will deliver CBR training in their own jurisdiction from mid-2005.

EMA has commenced integration of CBR material into Emergency Planning and Emergency Operation Centre courses delivered at Mount Macedon as well as extension courses in the States and Territories.

CBR training continues to evolve as new techniques are developed and new challenges emerge. Some may argue that a CBR incident may never occur. Let's hope it never does, but if it does, we must be prepared – *training is the key*.

CBRN Technical Review

In the last edition of CBRN News there was an article on the CBRN Science and Technology Programme.

The CBRN Science Bidders' Conference that was held in January 2005 generated 540 proposals from private industry, academia, and government laboratories. The proposals were sifted by a cross-government scientific panel and 170 were invited to proceed to the second stage. 60 proposals were accepted and will move to the next stage.

A follow-up technical review conference is being held in December to inform on progress of the Government's CBRN science and technology programme, and to outline possible future research directions. To register interest in this event please visit: www.cbrn-scienceandtechnology.co.uk

CBRN remains a significant strand of the EU's work



The Prime Minister has highlighted counter-terrorism as a key priority for the UK presidency of the EU. This has been given a renewed impetus since the attacks in London on 7 and 21 July.

Civil contingency and CBRN are key elements of the EU's counter-terrorism work; with our strategic focus being on improving mutual resilience and facilitating effective mutual support in an emergency.

How can we protect the British public? The only way to provide safety and security for the British public is to work together with our partners across the globe, and especially those closer to home in the EU. The EU Justice and Home Affairs Council Declaration of 13 July reaffirmed this view that working together as EU partners produces direct benefits for the safety and security of all our citizens.

The EU now has a Counter Terrorism Co-ordinator – Mr de Vries. Many measures are already agreed, and work is accelerating with emphasis on implementing the agreed EU priorities and the agenda inherited from the previous Presidency (which the UK helped to shape).

Using our EU Governance, key areas we are working on include:

- following up the commitments made in the EU's Counter-Terrorism Action Plan and the Hague Justice and Home Affairs Work Programme, in particular to meet the negotiating deadlines on key measures such as the European Evidence Warrant, and the retention of communications data
- enhancing the security of the EU's borders and improving the security of EU travel documents
- developing the ideas which have emerged since 7 July to enhance the EU's ability to avert and respond to terrorist attacks.

But what of CBRN? In 2004, the Hague conference led to the widening of the EU CBRN programme. The focus has expanded from the management of the consequences of CBRN events, to work on dealing with the consequences of a range of disruptive challenges, explicitly including all terrorism threats and threats to the critical national infrastructure.

Over the last few years, UK participation in EU groups and taskforces has progressed the widened CBRN programme. This has led to the construction of a series of scenarios based on terrorist threats to form the practical basis of the EU Solidarity Programme and to provide a detailed guide to the assets and capabilities the EU would need to have available.

The UK is keen to ensure information sharing where practical, and that those in the civil emergency community both in the UK and the rest of the EU make best use of the mechanisms in place. In the event of a disaster the EU facilitates co-operation, and where there are disasters that may have a cross border impact, co-ordination is through the Community Mechanism for Civil Protection. This is run through the Monitoring and Information Centre (MIC), where requests for assistance are received, and information can be shared and co-ordinated between the stricken country and other member states.

In addition the EU maintains a database of civil protection assets including for CBRN, which might be made available by member states to assist with the response to a disaster. This is being further developed during the UK Presidency through UK hosted Risk Assessment Seminars to inform the prioritisation of capability development based on the risks the EU faces.

After the UK's presidency, we are passing on the baton to Austria who we are working closely with to ensure continuity in addressing the key challenges that face Europe today.

As a result of these initiatives and EU co-ordination, there is a feeling that at EU level we are better prepared, levels of co-operation have increased, and the new and smaller EU member states have good models to adopt or look to in their own planning and response arrangements.

Regional focus

CBRN in Scotland

Recognising the need to ensure that Scotland plays its part in national CBRN arrangements; the Scottish Executive launched a programme to develop CBRN planning, and in the autumn of 2004 held the first Programme Board. The work of the Board mirrored much of what was being looked at by the Home Office, including issues such as training, equipment, media relations and decontamination of the environment.



In January 2005, Chief Superintendent Neil Murray, a Grampian police officer, took up post at the Scottish Executive within the Civil Contingencies Unit as CBRN Programme Manager with the remit to co-ordinate the CBRN effort across Scotland. Neil has been in the Police for 31 years having spent the later part of his service in Aberdeen as Head of the Force Operational Planning Department. Neil's responsibilities included Emergency Planning, Royalty and VIP Planning, and Policing the offshore oil and gas industry. This background gave a sound understanding of issues associated with CBRN and how the response fits into UK counter-terrorist arrangements. Since taking up post, much of the focus has been to ensure that arrangements in Scotland mirror those in other parts of the country, and that Scotland is in a position to play its part in contributing to the national response.

The successful resolution of a CBRN incident depends critically on the close and collaborative working relationship between the responding agencies. To ensure that organisations are aware of the latest developments within the Programme a series of seminars for trained and untrained delegates from a large number of organisations was held in the first week of September 2005. The seminars were designed to fulfil the need for refresher training for the emergency services (Tactical and Strategic) and to raise the awareness of untrained personnel in the emergency services, local authorities, health service, military and the Scottish Executive.

The seminars, hosted by the Scottish Executive, allowed the refresher training to take place at one venue, dispensing with the need to make the long journey to the National Police CBRN Centre at Winterbourne Gunner. In addition the seminars allowed personnel from all parts of Scotland who would be expected to work together at the scene of an incident to undergo their training with people from neighbouring areas. This is a significant development in the delivery of CBRN training in Scotland and is likely to be expanded in the future. Special thanks from the Executive go to the National Police CBRN Centre and to representatives from the Government Decontamination Service for travelling to Scotland to deliver the training. These events proved extremely popular and will no doubt be repeated in the future.

Building on Scotland's strong culture of multi-agency working, the Scottish Executive recently formed a Scottish Exercise Working Group to co-ordinate exercise activity across the eight Strategic Groups. This will ensure that exercises meet the needs of all organisations, and more importantly that lessons learned are shared quickly between organisations. The consequences of a CBRN incident will play an important part in the exercise programme,

focusing on the cross-border support from organisations within and outside of Scotland.

The appointment of a CBRN Programme Manager to co-ordinate the efforts of Scottish agencies ensures that Scotland is in a position

to meet its obligations to respond to a CBRN incident – not just north of the border; but elsewhere as part of our contribution to the national response.

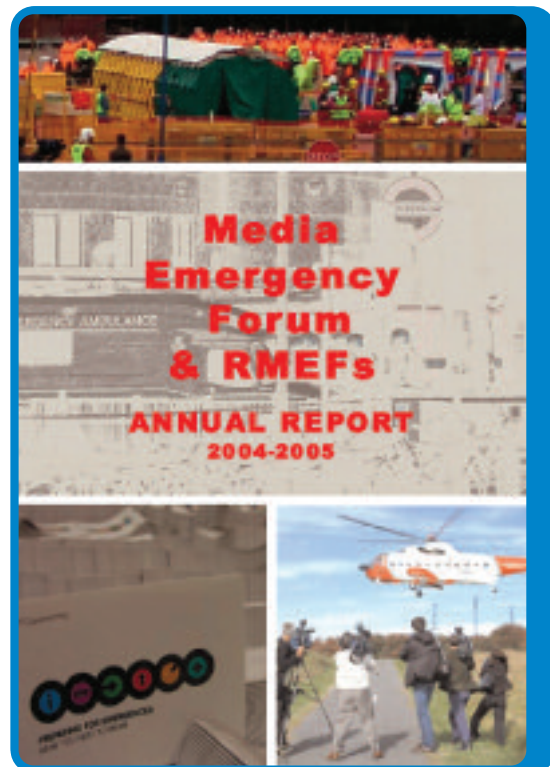
Regional Media Emergency Forums

Regional Media Emergency Forums (RMEFs) regularly bring together on a voluntary basis editorial figures from the media, and representatives of regional and local government, the emergency services and utilities. Discussion ranges frankly and openly over the communications issues arising from specific emergencies and what improvements could be made in future. The Forum provides a solid framework for developing trust and confidence between the media and the authorities through a growing awareness of each others responsibilities and in identifying ways to improve communications. It has shown that real progress can be achieved in this difficult relationship.

The forums were established just over two years ago, and are now consolidated in all of the English regions. More importantly, they are considered an integral part of the regional resilience structure. They are seen as an important platform that can influence attitudes of both the emergency planning community and the media.

The challenges faced by the RMEFs over the past 12 months have been principally natural ones, with the floods in Boscastle and Carlisle. These two events demonstrated the importance of getting it right in the regions, and this resolve will only be strengthened after the horror of the London bombs.

The public face of the forums has been greatly enhanced by the prominent role ascribed to them in the Guidance to the Civil Contingencies Act, published during



the year. This, alongside the new tranche of Category One responders empowered by the Act, has generated a new wave of organisations wanting to get involved with the RMEFs.

The challenge in the coming twelve months will be to find organisational forms that can accommodate the increased interest, without diluting the role of the RMEFs or diverting them from their original intentions. However, the ‘over subscription’ to the RMEFs in some areas is a testimony to the success of the RMEF venture. The RMEFs clearly have a continued major role to play.

UK police officers get CBRN 'aide memoire'

As reported in the last edition of CBRN News, all UK police officers have been issued with an 'aide memoire' on how to recognise and respond to a CBRN terrorist incident.



Police and other emergency services are normally the first to the scene of an incident, and quick recognition that what they are dealing with isn't 'normal' and could be caused by CBRN is crucial to initiating the appropriate response, and preventing further contamination of the public and the surrounding area.

The initial edition of the *Aide Memoire – The Police Response to Chemical Biological Radiological Nuclear Acts of Terrorism* was produced for the UK police service and was issued to all police officers and staff during May this year. Although the aide memoire is directed at police, much of the advice and procedures are generic, and versions of it have been produced by the fire and ambulance services for issue to their own staff.

A concise six pages, the aide memoire gives clear information aimed at those without specialised training and equipment to respond to a CBRN incident. By following the aide memoire, officers who come across, or are called to incidents that don't look

'normal' can implement the steps in it to maximise safety for all involved until specially trained emergency service responders attend.

To be carried at all times by police officers and staff for easy reference, the aide memoire complements the DVD based training and awareness package sent out to police forces last year on recognising and responding to CBRN incidents, and will be reviewed annually. A new CBRN awareness DVD will also be available at the end of this year.

Both the aide memoire and the DVD were produced by experts at the Police National CBRN Centre. The centre provides specialist police officer training in cordon and investigation techniques for CBRN incidents. Over 7,000 officers (over 5% of the police service nationally) have been trained through the centre to date.

The aide-memoire includes information on:

- recognising potential incidents involving chemical agents, biological agents, and radiological/nuclear materials;
- what to do if you suspect a CBRN incident;
- factors at the scene you should take into account;
- implementing a cordon around the scene, and how to deal with 'white powder' incidents; and
- symptoms of various agents.

Head of the Police National CBRN Centre, Chief Superintendent Paul Forbes, said; *"The aide memoire is just one part of a continuing process of ensuring our staff are ready to detect and deal with such incidents. We want them all to carry it with them at all times.*

"It must be seen in the context of all the other CBRN awareness and specialist training that we and the other emergency responders carry out on a daily basis."

Any serving police officers or staff who have not yet seen a copy of this guidance should check with their supervisors. Copies are being placed on police force intranet systems.



Interview with Richard Stowe for CBRN News

Thank you for agreeing to be interviewed for CBRN News. Can you begin by telling us a little about your background?

I joined the Metropolitan police in 1978; I then transferred to Hampshire Police in 1994 and remained there until 2002 when I went to Devon and Cornwall Police. I'm now head of Crime and Operations in Devon and Cornwall, and the ACPO lead on CBRN.

What is the role of CBRN lead for ACPO?

First of all I sit on and report to ACPO TAM, which is the 'Terrorist and Allied Matters Police Committee'. My job is looking at how the Police Service responds to the threat of a CBRN terrorist attack in England, Wales, and Northern Ireland (my remit does not cover Scotland). I should make it clear that my remit does not involve the analysis of intelligence, but instead focuses on the police response once an incident has occurred.

Will you be working closely with the other emergency services?

Yes – I see this as a vital part of my role. In order to tackle the threat of a CBRN incident it is essential that the Police work closely not only with the other emergency services, but also with the many other agencies involved in this area of work.

But the police would remain in charge at the scene?

The three emergency services have very different roles within a CBRN incident. It must be remembered that if the incident is a terrorist attack involving CBR materials then primarily it is a crime scene. However, the police service

cannot possibly cope alone in dealing with that crime scene and will need support from both the fire and ambulance services. Once the injured are hospitalised and the scene is made safe and contained, the painstaking analysis of the crime scene will begin. I'm sure many people involved with CBRN have thought over the past few weeks how they would have dealt with the incidents in London if they had been CBRN attacks.

What was it that drew you to the ACPO CBRN role?

It's an area of work I've always been interested in; I've also represented my Chief Constable two or three times at ACPO TAM and so have been monitoring the committee's progress with interest.

How do you think the terrorism picture has changed since the events in London during July?

The potential of suicide bombers has certainly changed the face of terrorism in the UK and the western world. I think we are in for some challenging times in the months and years ahead.

Do you think we are now facing a greater threat from a terrorist incident involving CBR materials?

There is always the risk of a CBRN attack, and there have been a number of attempts by terrorists to obtain CBRN materials. As with all forms of terrorism, our focus must remain on doing what we can to prevent attacks happening in the first place, and protecting the safety of the British public. Clearly though as long as the risk remains, it is essential that we continue to increase the UK's resilience to a CBRN attack.

There has already been a lot of progress made on CBRN resilience, what are the priorities you want to focus on?

The CBRN resilience programme since 9/11 has achieved a phenomenal amount and has been extremely successful in providing UK policing with a capability to tackle a CBRN incident. I want to focus on refining and honing that capability in terms of tactics and operations. We have achieved a great deal in a short time, and I think it is important now to assess how far we've come, and whether we need to review our thinking. To that end I will be working with the Home Office to ensure that our capability and capacity fits with a framework which maps out the optimum response to CBRN incidents.

What changes would you like to see over the next 12 months in the response to a CBRN incident?

I'd hope and expect us to see considerable advances in terms of our detection equipment as well as our analysis capability on a UK-wide basis.

We should also have completed our gap analysis in that time to ensure our capability and capacity fits with the optimum response framework.

A CBRN 'Aide Memoire' was recently published for all police officers and support staff – what benefits do you think this will bring to the Service as a whole?

Well 5% or just over 7000 of British police officers have been fully trained and equipped to deal with CBRN incidents. With the aide memoire we are looking at the remaining 95%, plus all our support staff, scene of crime officers, front counter clerks, police and community support officers and all of the other people in our business who have had no training at all. The aide memoire is a basic information tool outlining how to recognise a CBRN incident and what to do. It's really important that those staff who have not been trained still have some understanding of what

to do in the event of a CBRN incident, as it is highly likely that the first people on the scene of a CBRN incident will not be CBRN trained. The television footage of the events in London in July illustrated the number of support officers, traffic wardens, and other un-sworn staff that attended and dealt with the problems we all saw.

Is the idea that all police officers and support staff carry the aide memoire around with them?

Yes, it's a small booklet that fits easily into the pocket, but it's also been sent out electronically. Its basic but useful information and advice; should we feel it necessary we can send it out again to ensure that it is at the forefront of everyone's mind.

Is there anything you would like to see the Government or the other emergency services do to help the police prepare for a CBRN incident?

We already work very closely together at the National CBRN centre, and lines of communication are well and truly open. Really it's about achieving a balance between working together and recognising our different roles in any emergency that is important. It's the responsibility of everyone at all levels of the business to ensure that we do not interfere in other agencies roles because it is both dangerous and foolhardy to do so, but we must understand the need to co-operate and work together to achieve a joint outcome.

What would you like to say to any member of the emergency services who may have to deal with a CBRN incident?

The challenge is that this is a fast moving and complex issue and there is very little practical experience from which we can draw. This obviously makes the planning and concept of operations extremely difficult to manage, however frontline staff should know that the Government and 'blue light' agencies are doing their utmost to ensure they get the best kit, the best equipment and the best training available.

Letters & Questions

More information please!

The Strategic National Guidance document on Decontamination of People Exposed to CBRN refers to the Local Authority roles and responsibilities. My particular question is around the need to provide staff for survivor reception centres. It has been highlighted to me that there is a probability that local authority staff will not attend these centres because of a perception of danger from contamination or security issues. One option we have looked at is a volunteer 'pool' of staff, trained and educated to staff centres, as a 'flying squad' on a regional basis. I would appreciate any input from other

Emergency Planning Units as to whether they have encountered this problem and if so any remediation work they have found effective.

Simon Wright

Cleveland Emergency Planning Unit

If you have encountered this problem and have established an effective solution that you are willing to share please contact cbrnenquiries@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk so that we can forward the information onto Simon. We will update everyone in the next issue.

Reader survey

As CBRN News has just celebrated its first birthday we thought it would be a good idea to gather your comments on the newsletter.

We want to know what you like/don't like about the newsletter and if there is anything else that should be included in the future. We have therefore prepared a short survey which is

accessible through the Home Office security website at <http://security.homeoffice.gov.uk/news-and-publications1/publication-search/cbrn-newsletter/> The survey will be accessible until the 16 December 2005.

Please take the time (should be no more than a one or two minutes) to complete the survey.

We welcome your views, comments and suggestions for future additions and articles

Please email us at the following address: cbrnenquiries@homeoffice.gsi.gov.uk