CLARK COUNTY
LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS
EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

BOULDER CITY
CLARK COUNTY
HENDERSON
LAS VEGAS
LAS VEGAS PAIUTES
MESQUITE
MOAPA BAND OF PAIUTES
MOAPA FIRE PROTECTION DISTRICT
NORTH LAS VEGAS

This Plan is a project of the Clark County Local Emergency Planning Committee coordinated by the Office of Emergency Management in cooperation with the participating agencies listed in the Agencies section of the plan.

December 2024

Clark County Local Emergency Planning Committee

December 2024

LETTER OF PROMULGATION

This is the **Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan** for the Clark County Local Emergency Planning District. It is the product of cooperative efforts by the members of the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) and fulfills a federal requirement of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) under Title III, "Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know."

This document guides hazardous materials emergency response and represents a consensus by the LEPC upon which to base future planning and training. It also reflects recommendations and suggestions from local government officials, industry representatives, emergency managers, environmental organizations, and public members actively concerned with hazardous materials preparedness, response, and prevention.

To the extent that the execution of this plan involves various private and public-sector organizations, it references letters of agreement signed by officials of these organizations. The authority and responsibility for implementing this plan begins immediately upon the notification of authorities by any person discovering a hazardous materials release.

This plan is but one important step in a comprehensive program to implement SARA's Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know aspects.

Sincerely,

Billy Samuels Chair, Clark County
Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)

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BASIC PLAN

How To Use This Plan

General Public and Private Industry

Under the "Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986," the Clark County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) prepared this plan. This plan represents Clark County's proactive approach to planning for and managing possible releases of hazardous substances.

Private industry shall report all releases of reportable quantities to the Local Emergency Planning Committee. Reportable quantities notification telephone numbers are in the Telephone Number section, page 1.

To Report Emergency Spills
Go to the Hazardous Materials Emergency Assistance Telephone Directory page and call the number listed for your area. The Hazardous Materials Emergency Assistance Telephone Directory numbers are listed by city. If you are not sure of which number to call, dial 9-1-1.

For Non-Emergency Spills
With reportable quantities, go to the Hazardous Materials Emergency Assistance Telephone Directory page, and use the "Reportable Quantities Notifications."

Always call 811 two full working days before digging (Monday through Friday, 7 a.m. - 5 p.m.). This simple step can prevent accidents involving underground storage and transportation gas and power lines.

Mandatory Planning Criteria
The following crosswalk indicates where the plan satisfies the criteria established in the document NRT-1. NRT-1 is planning guidance published by the National Response Team (2001).

Criterion 1: Identification of Facilities	Appendix A (page 110)
Criterion 2: Response Methods	Pages 49 - 76
Criterion 3: Emergency Mgmt. Coordinator	Page 43 and 50
Criterion 4: Notification Procedures	Pages 50-51
Criterion 5: Determining Release Events	Pages 49-50
Criterion 6: Emergency Equipment	Pages 53-54 and 72
Criterion 7: Evacuation Plans	Pages 83-89
Criterion 8: Training Programs	Pages 73-75
Criterion 9: Exercise Programs	Pages 75-76

This plan contains the best information available at the time of its publication. Every effort has been made to ensure accuracy. If errors are found, please forward corrections to:

Clark County LEPC
Attention: Plan
575 E. Flamingo Rd.
Las Vegas, NV 89119

Planning Standards

Purpose

The purpose of this Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan is to establish standard guidelines for planning and responding to hazardous materials incidents anywhere within Clark County and to meet the statutory requirements of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (Public Law 99-499), "SARA Title III."

Plan Responsibility

The Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC), established by the provisions of SARA Title III, is responsible for developing and updating this plan. The LEPC members are appointed by and serve at the discretion of the LEPC Chair. The LEPC Chair can appoint a new member if that member is an employee or representative of one of the member organizations indicated on the enabling resolution passed by the Clark County Board of Commissioners. If it is necessary to augment LEPC membership, then Board approval to amend the resolution is required.

Objectives of the plan

- Ensure alignment with the National Response Framework and the State of Nevada Hazardous Materials Response Plan.
- Use the information provided by industry to identify the facilities and transportation routes where hazardous substances are present.
- Establish emergency response procedures, including evacuation plans, for dealing with accidental chemical releases.
- Set up notification procedures for those who will respond to an emergency.
- Establish methods for determining the occurrence and severity of a release and the areas and populations likely to be affected.
- Establish ways to notify the public of a release.
- Identify the emergency equipment available in the community, including equipment at facilities.
- Contain a program and schedules for training local emergency response and medical workers to respond to chemical emergencies.
- Establish methods and schedules for conducting "exercises" (simulations) to test elements of the emergency response plan.
- Designate a community coordinator and facility coordinators to carry out the plan.

Scope

This plan applies to all persons responding to a hazardous materials incident within Clark County, Nevada.

Hazardous Materials

The materials may include but are not limited to, explosives, flammables, combustibles, compressed gases, cryogenics, poisons and toxins, reactive and oxidizing agents, radioactive materials, corrosives, carcinogenic or etiological agents, or any combination thereof.

Hazardous Materials Incident

This plan covers any hazardous material incident associated with any mode of transportation, industrial processing or storage sites, waste disposal procedures, and illegal usage and disposal.

Guiding Principle

The primary responsibility for controlling hazardous materials rests with the owner, user, shipping agent, carrier, or other individuals who have custody of the material. However, in the event of an incident or accident resulting in the responsible party's loss of control of a hazardous material, the local government must act and seek assistance to limit the effects on life, property, and the environment.

Authorities

Federal

Civil Defense Act of 1950

Public Law 100-707 Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (amended earlier. Public Law 93-288)

CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980

National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (Section 105, CERCLA)

RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA Title III) Emergency Planning Community Right to Know (EPCRA)

Clean Air Act - Section 112 (r) requires facilities to develop a risk management plan program to prevent and mitigate the effects of chemical accidents and to document the program in a Risk Management Program (RMP)

State of Nevada - Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS)

NRS 244.335 - Grants power to regulate business

NRS 244.2961- Grants power to maintain a fire department, establish a fire code, and regulate the storage of explosives, combustible, and inflammable material

NRS 414 (all) Authorizes local emergency management programs

NRS 459 (all) Governs the storage and transportation of hazardous materials

NRS 474.160 - Grants fire departments/districts the power to regulate the hazards of fires and explosion relating to the storage, handling and use of hazardous substances, materials or devices

NRS 476 - Explosives and Inflammable Materials - Governs the storage and transportation of explosives, to include bomb squad responses and authority

NRS 455.80 - 455.180 Nevada One Call Law. This law requires Nevadans to call 800-227-2600 before they start digging, blasting, drilling, or any other kind of excavating

NRS 459.750 Responsibility for cleaning and decontamination of area affected by spill, accident, or motor vehicle crash. Any person who possessed or had in his or her care any hazardous material involved in a spill, accident or motor vehicle crash requiring the cleaning and decontamination of the affected area is responsible for that cleaning and decontamination
(Added to NRS by 1987, 1753; A 2015, 1685)

NRS 459.755 Use of Contingency Account for Hazardous Materials to pay for costs of cleaning and decontamination of area affected by spill, accident or motor vehicle crash. If the person responsible for hazardous material involved in a spill, accident or motor vehicle crash does not act promptly and appropriately to clean and decontaminate the affected area, and if the inaction of the person presents an imminent and substantial hazard to human health, public safety, any property or the environment, money from the Contingency Account for Hazardous Materials may be expended to pay the costs of:

1. Responding to a spill of or an accident or motor vehicle crash involving hazardous material;

2. Coordinating the efforts of state, local and federal agencies responding to a spill of or an accident or motor vehicle crash involving hazardous material.

3. Managing the cleaning and decontamination of an area for the disposal of hazardous material or the site of a spill of or an accident or motor vehicle crash involving hazardous material; or

4. Removing or contracting for the removal of hazardous material which presents an imminent danger to human health, public safety, or the environment.

NRS – AB 90, effective July 1, 2015, revised NRS 414 to establish the Nevada Intrastate Mutual Aid System within the Division of Emergency Management of the Department of Public Safety and establishing the circumstances under which a participant in the system may request intrastate mutual aid before, during, or after an emergency

NRS 459.3816 Designation of highly hazardous substances and explosives: Regulations; amendment

1. The State Environmental Commission shall adopt regulations:

    a. Designating a list of highly hazardous substances, including, without limitation, any chemical, the release of which into the environment or the involvement of which in a fire or explosion would produce a significant likelihood that persons exposed would suffer death or substantial bodily harm as a consequence of the exposure; and

    b. Designating for each such substance a quantity which requires the regulation of that substance pursuant to NRS 459.380 to 459.3874, inclusive, and any regulations adopted pursuant thereto.

2. The Division shall regularly examine sources of information available to it, including, without limitation, studies, guidelines and regulations of the Federal Government and the provisions set forth in 29 U.S.C. § 655 and 42 U.S.C. § 7412(r), and may propose that the State Environmental Commission add or delete a substance or otherwise amend the list of substances and quantities adopted pursuant to subsection 1.

3. The State Environmental Commission shall adopt regulations designating specific materials that are subject to regulation as explosives pursuant to NRS 459.380 to 459.3874, inclusive, and any regulations adopted pursuant thereto.

4. The Division shall regularly examine sources of information available to it, including, without limitation, studies, guidelines and regulations of the Federal Government and the provisions set forth in 18 U.S.C. §§ 841, et seq., and shall consult with the Division of Industrial Relations of the Department of Business and Industry to determine materials that should be regulated as explosives. The Division may propose that the State Environmental Commission add or delete a material or otherwise amend the list of materials adopted pursuant to subsection 3.

NRS 459.590 Unlawful transportation of hazardous waste. It is unlawful for any person to transport hazardous waste:

1. Without a manifest that complies with regulations adopted by the Commission;

2. That does not conform to the description of the waste specified in the manifest;

3. In a manner that does not conform to the manner of shipment described in the manifest; or

4. To a facility that has not been issued a permit to treat, store or dispose of the hazardous waste described in the manifest. (Added to NRS by 1985, 903)

NRS 459.530 Account for Management of Hazardous Waste: Creation; source; separate accounting for certain fees collected

1. All proceeds from agreements entered into pursuant to NRS 459.505, all application fees collected pursuant to NRS 459.634, all reimbursements and penalties recovered pursuant to NRS 459.537, and all fees collected and all civil penalties imposed pursuant to NRS 459.400 to 459.658, inclusive, must be deposited with the State Treasurer for credit to the Account for the Management of Hazardous Waste, which is hereby created in the State General Fund. All interest earned on the money in the Account must be credited to the Account. The money in the Account must be paid as other claims against the State are paid.

2. The State Treasurer shall account separately for each of the fees collected pursuant to NRS 459.512.

<u>Nevada Open Roads Policy</u>

Whenever a roadway or travel lane is closed or partially blocked by a crash or traffic incident, Law Enforcement, Transportation, and local public safety agencies shall re-open the roadway as soon as possible on an urgent basis. The safety of the public and responders is the highest priority and must be preserved.

<u>Local</u>

Clark County Code
City of Las Vegas Municipal Code
City of North Las Vegas Municipal Code
City of Henderson Municipal Code
City of Boulder City Municipal Code
City of Mesquite Municipal Code

Mutual Aid

Fire Mutual and Automatic Aid Plan

Other References

Nevada Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
Nevada Hazardous Materials Incident Contingency Guide Clark County Emergency Operations Plan
Comprehensive Emergency Management Plans for the cities of Boulder City, Henderson, Las Vegas, North Las Vegas, and Mesquite
Moapa Band of Paiutes Emergency Operations Plan
Las Vegas Paiutes Emergency Operation Plan
UNLV Emergency Operations Plan
UNLV Radiological Incident Response Plan

Mandated Agency Responsibilities

See the RESPONSE section of the plan.

Letter of Agreements

Numerous agreements exist in the form of Mutual Aid Agreements, Automatic Aid Agreements, Interlocal Agreements, and Memoranda of Agreement/Understanding. These agreements among the many jurisdictions in Clark County allow for response regardless of jurisdictional boundaries.

Relationship to other plans

This plan is the Hazardous Materials Annex of the Clark County Emergency Operations Plan (EOP). Additionally, the Comprehensive Emergency Management Plans for Boulder City, Henderson, Las Vegas, North Las Vegas, Mesquite, and UNLVs Emergency Operations Plan shall refer to the Clark County LEPC Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan for hazardous materials incident response.

The State of Nevada Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan Emergency Support Function #10 is designed to provide state support to response as outlined in this Plan and the State of Nevada's Hazardous Materials Response Plan.

This plan also supports the Clark County Mass Casualty Incident (MCI) and Standardized EOC Operations Plans.

Assumptions

All facilities covered under SARA Title III requirements must submit the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) and will participate in regional working groups in conjunction with jurisdictional fire prevention professionals and hazardous materials coordinators/special operations chiefs and report regularly through subcommittees recognized by the Clark County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) to ensure span of control and maximize operational coordination and communications as intended by the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act (EPCRA).

Facilities that must comply with SARA Title III will be identified through:

1. SARA Title III required reports.
2. Nevada State Fire Marshal consolidated report and associated permits.
3. Surveys and licenses in the local jurisdiction or State of Nevada licenses.
4. Clean Air Act, Section 112 (r).
5. State of Nevada's Preventative Radiological/Nuclear Detection Plan

Facilities that have fulfilled the requirements to report under the provisions of SARA Title III and have Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHSs) stored on site in amounts that exceed Threshold Planning Quantities (TPQs) are included in this plan. See table in Appendix A.

The Clark County LEPC may also identify facilities and processes subject to additional risk due to their proximity to transportation routes or facilities with hazardous chemicals.

These facilities and processes will be identified through:

1. Clark County Fire Prevention
2. Municipal Building Safety and Fire Prevention Offices within Clark County
3. Regional Hazardous Materials Coordinators/Special Operations Chiefs
4. Fire/EMS/CBRN(e) personnel
5. FBI WMD Coordinator
6. Nevada Division of Environmental Protection
   Department of Homeland Security
   Protective Security Advisors from Department of Homeland Security, Cyber and Infrastructure Security Agency
7. Special Agents from Union Pacific Railroad
8. Nevada Department of Transportation
9. Department of Energy, Nevada National Security Site
10. Clark County Economic Development Liaison & Nuclear Waste Division Program Manager
11. Southern Nevada Counter Terrorism Center
12. Utilities and Pipeline Working Group
13. LEPC Subcommittees and Regional Working Groups

Planning Factors

Hazard Analysis

This section summarizes information about likely hazards that pose risks to people and property in Clark County. The responsible agency provides detailed information about specific hazards.

A hazard analysis contains information about community conditions that can adversely affect people and property. These conditions exist because industrial and commercial activities produce hazards that potentially threaten people. Also, human activities can conflict with natural forces and result in hazardous materials emergencies.

A hazard analysis benefits the County and its municipalities because it:

1. Provides information for elected officials and citizens.
2. Establishes a basis for emergency planning.
3. Meets legal requirements.

This analysis reviews hazards in two major classifications: technological and natural.

Technological Hazards usually result from chemical emergencies and nuclear accidents. These hazards pose the most risk to people and are difficult to manage.

Natural Hazards result from geologic, weather, or seismic events. Researchers project that national losses from these hazards will increase over the next ten years.

The risk to people and property increases as the population moves into vulnerable areas. Local government uses a hazard analysis to plan for emergencies. Plans address specific functions critical to emergency response and recovery. The functions apply to any emergency regardless of the type of hazard:

- Management
- Communications
- Warning
- Information
- Evacuation
- Shelter
- Medical Care
- Public Works
- Law Enforcement
- Fire Protection
- Rescue
- Support Resources
- Human Services
- Continuity of Government
- Damage Assessment
- Hazardous Materials Protection

Clark County Physical Description

Clark County encompasses 8,061 square miles at the southern tip of Nevada. Boundaries exist with 1) Nye County and Lincoln County, Nevada; 2) Mohave County, Arizona; and 3) San Bernardino County and Inyo County, California.

At the eastern county boundary, Hoover Dam and Davis Dam impound the Colorado River to form Lakes Mead and Mohave, respectively. These navigable bodies of water are entirely within the Lake Mead National Recreation Area and are administered by the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior.

Two rivers, the Muddy and the Virgin, flow into northeastern Clark County and discharge into Lake Mead.

The topography consists of lowland basins, like the Las Vegas Valley, nested among north-south mountain ranges.

Inventory of Existing Conditions

County Demographics

The Las Vegas Valley comprises unincorporated Clark County, the City of Las Vegas, the City of North Las Vegas, and the City of Henderson. The City of Boulder City and Mesquite are municipalities outside the urban valley. Clark County's towns range from Laughlin's small Arizona border community, 95 miles south of Las Vegas, to the ranching and farming communities of the Virgin and Muddy River Valleys, 80 miles to the north.

- Clark County's population continues to increase.
- Tourism's economic impact in 2023 was $85.2 billion. As of 2023, Clark County has more than 156,000 hotel rooms.
- According to 2020 population estimates from the NV State Demographer, NV Department of Taxation, Clark County responds to the needs of 992,414 residents in the urban unincorporated area. The City of Las Vegas services 655,489 residents, the City of Henderson 322,800 residents, the City of North Las Vegas 258,761 residents, Boulder City 16,127 residents, and Mesquite 24,971 residents.

Hazards Identification

This section of the Clark County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan (HazMat Plan) provides an overview of the industry's information on identifying facilities and transportation routes where hazardous substances are present.

The County is subject to various natural and technological manmade hazards. The primary hazards, listed alphabetically, are:

Natural Hazards:

- Avalanche
- Drought
- Earthquake
- Epidemic
- Fires
- Floods
- Storms & Severe Heat
- Volcanic Ash Fallout

Technological Hazards:

- Aircraft Accidents
- Civil Disturbance
- Cyber Terrorism
- Dam Failure
- Explosions
- Fire
- Fuel & Utilities Shortages and Disruptions
- Hazardous Materials
- Radiological
- Terrorism (including biological)
- Tunnel Response
- Water System Failures

In the unlikely event of a threat of nuclear attack, measures to protect residents and minimize their exposure to effects from the blast, shock wave, thermal radiation, and radioactive fallout would be implemented. Actions include, but are not limited to, the designation of evacuation routes and sites and the establishment of shelters. In the event of a nuclear explosion, steps to determine exposure rates using radiological survey instruments would be put into place. For additional information, please refer to the Clark County Emergency Operations Plan "Overview of Clark County and Hazards Occurrence."

Hazardous Materials

In November 1986, Congress passed the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA), a law designed to help America's communities deal safely and effectively with the many hazardous substances used throughout society. A copy of the EPA's "Chemicals in Your Community, A Guide to the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act" is on file at the Clark County Office of Emergency Management.

In brief, the law requires the Clark County LEPC to exercise, review annually, and update the LEPC's emergency response plan. A copy of the Clark County LEPC Hazardous Emergency Response Plan is on file at the Clark County Office of Emergency Management, 575 East Flamingo Road, Las Vegas, NV 89119. Phone: (702) 455-5710. A copy of the plan is available on Clark County's website in PDF format at http://www.clarkcountynv.gov/depts/fire/oem/Pages/LEPC.aspx.

A list of Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS) identified by the Environmental Protection Agency

(EPA) as having immediate health effects and hazardous properties serve as the primary focus for the Clark County LEPC's emergency response planning effort.

There are three classification levels for hazardous materials incidents: Level I, II, and III. For specific information on each classification level, refer to the Response section of the plan and Appendix B, Radiation Response Plan.

Transportation

Major Highways

There are four major highways in Clark County: Interstate 15 (I-15), U.S. Highway 95, U.S. Highway 93, and Interstate 215, known as the Beltway. I-15 connects the Las Vegas Valley with St. George & Salt Lake City, Utah, toward the northeast and Barstow & San Bernardino, California, toward the southwest. U.S. Highway 95 connects the Las Vegas Valley with Indian Springs and the Nevada National Security Site (NNSS) to the Northwest and Laughlin, Nevada, toward the South. U.S. Highway 93 connects the Las Vegas Valley with Ely and Caliente, Nevada, toward the north and Hoover Dam (U.S. 515) & the City of Boulder City. Interstate 11 (I-11) is now open, and it includes a new freeway comprising 15 miles of the southern perimeter of Boulder City from I-515 (U.S. 95) to U.S. Highway 93. At the eastern end, the I-11 connects to the Mike O'Callaghan-Pat Tillman Memorial Bridge and Kingman, Arizona. The I-215 Beltway consists of three connected segments (northern, western, and southern) that form a freeway ring or loop around a significant portion of the Las Vegas Valley, and the interchange between Interstate Highway I-15 and U.S. Highway 95, known as the Spaghetti Bowl.

A hazardous commodity flow survey was conducted in 2008 to identify and document the type and volumes of hazardous materials moving within, to, through, and from specific geographic locations. The following information is from that document.

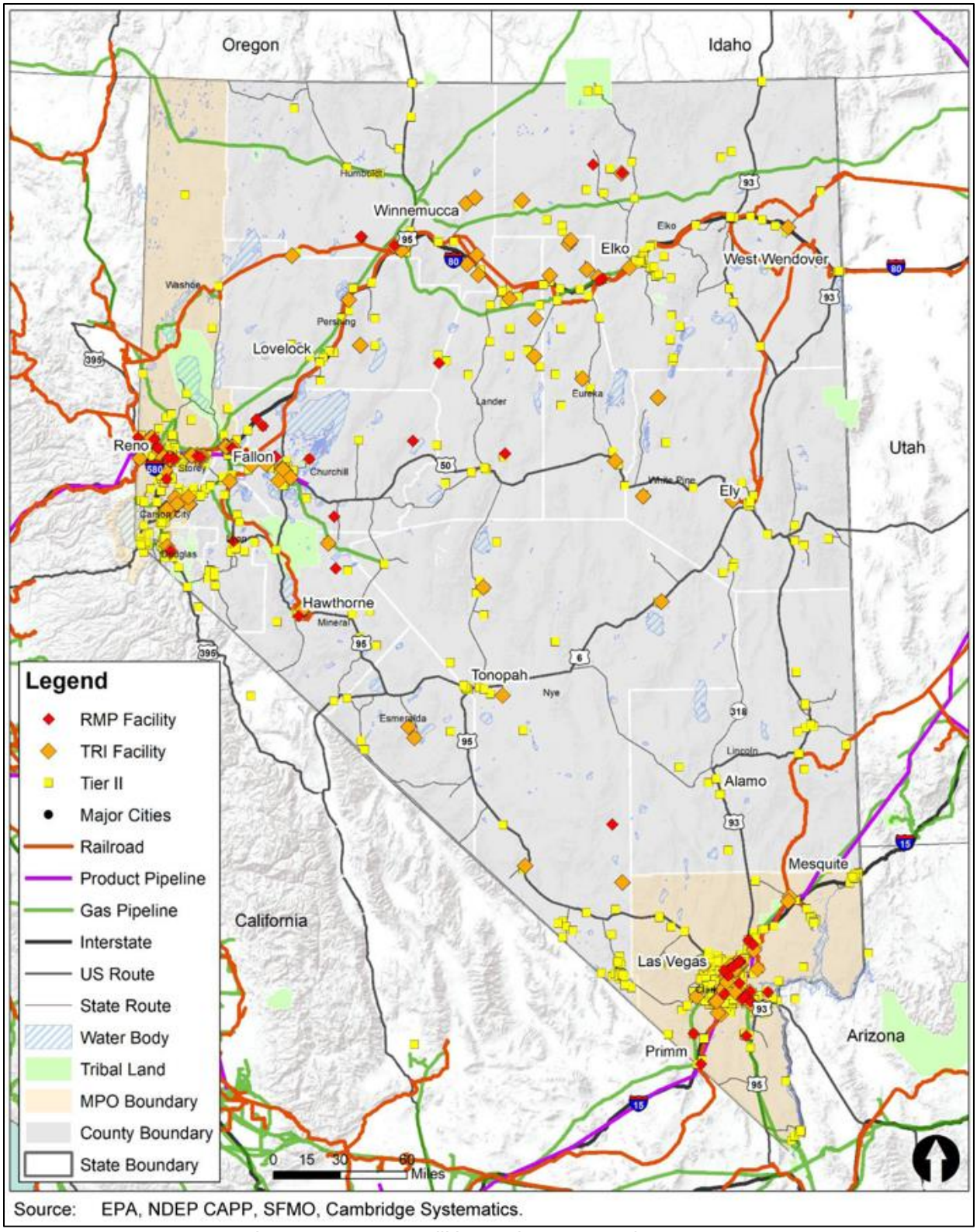
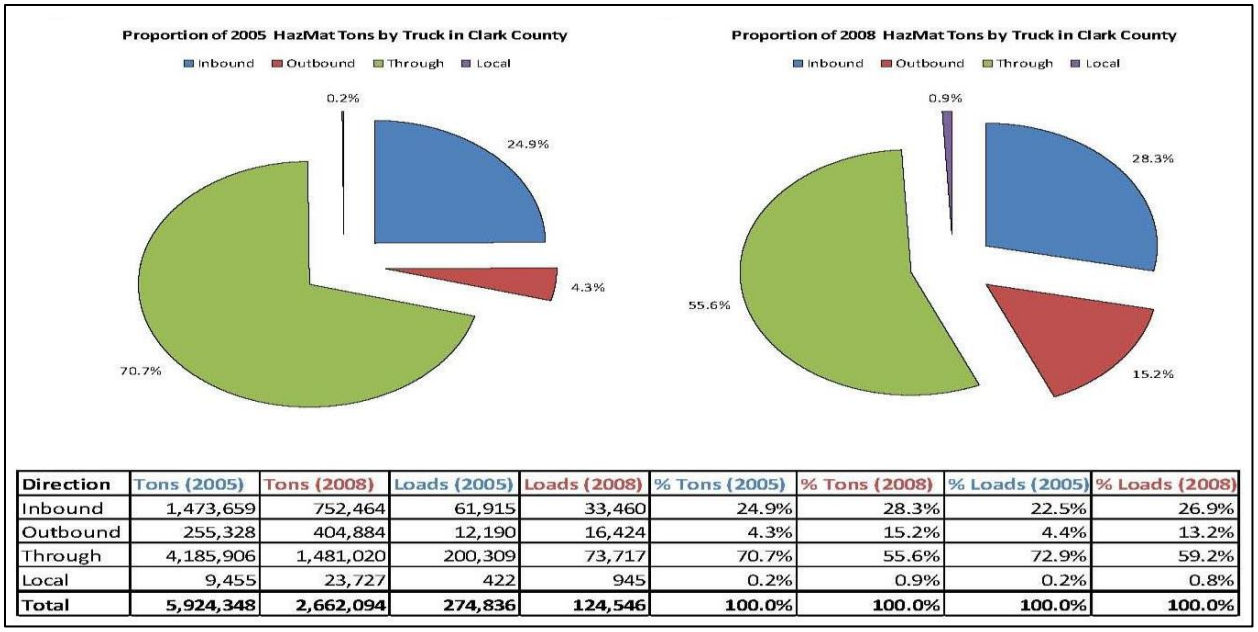


Figure 1 Hazmat Facilities and Transportation Routes



Direction	Tons (2005)	Tons (2008)	Loads (2005)	Loads (2008)	% Tons (2005)	% Tons (2008)	% Loads (2005)	% Loads (2008)
Inbound	1,473,659	752,464	61,915	33,460	24.9%	28.3%	22.5%	26.9%
Outbound	255,328	404,884	12,190	16,424	4.3%	15.2%	4.4%	13.2%
Through	4,185,906	1,481,020	200,309	73,717	70.7%	55.6%	72.9%	59.2%
Local	9,455	23,727	422	945	0.2%	0.9%	0.2%	0.8%
Total	**5,924,348**	**2,662,094**	**274,836**	**124,546**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**	**100.0%**

Figure 2 Proportional Truck HAZMAT Routing Distribution Clark County, 2005 & 2008

In 2019, NDOT Surveyors identified 195 trucks transporting hazmat at the 18 different survey locations—sixty-three percent of the trucks transported flammable or combustible liquids (Class 3) in cargo tank trailers. The top three placards observed on 123 trucks, including gasoline, diesel, and propane, representing 63 percent of all hazmat trucks observed. The highest percentages were observed in the Las Vegas and Reno areas. The other placards, including hexanes and heptanes, were observed, representing 72 trucks, or 37 percent of the total. Figure 3 depicts the number of trucks transporting the top three hazmat identified at each location in the State.

Location	Region	Diesel	Gasoline	Propane	Other Flammable Gas or Liquid	All Other	Total
I-15 downtown Vegas	Vegas	5	17	1	7	5	35
I-80	Reno	5	14	1	5	6	31
I-80 downtown Reno	Reno	3	6	2	7	3	21
I-15 North at 215	Vegas	4	6	3	2	5	20
US 93 north of I-15	Vegas	6	6	3	0	1	16
I-80- Carlin	Rural	3	0	0	7	5	15
I-80- Wendover	Rural	3	5	0	1	2	11
US 93- south of I-11	Vegas	0	3	3	1	2	9
I-80- west of Reno	Reno	2	2	1	0	2	7
I-15 South at 146	Vegas	3	1	0	1	2	7
US 95 North at Skye	Vegas	0	4	1	1	0	6
US 395 at Route 427-	Reno	2	0	1	1	1	5
US-50/US-93- Ely	Rural	0	2	1	0	2	5
US 95- South of I-11	Vegas	0	0	1	2	0	3
US-95	Reno	1	0	0	0	1	2
US-95 North of Winnemucca	Rural	1	0	0	0	0	1
US-93 North of Wells	Rural	0	0	0	1	0	1
US 395 south of Gardnerville	Reno	0	1	0	0	0	1
Totals	All	38	67	18	35	38	196

Figure 3 Hazmat Trucks Identified at 18 Survey Locations

The most frequent mode for transportation of hazardous materials is on one of our four major highway systems. All shipments of hazardous materials, including radioactive materials, whether from industry or government, must be packaged and transported according to strict federal regulations. These regulations protect the public, transportation workers, and the environment from potential radiation exposure.

When radioactive materials are transported, the types of packaging used are determined by the activity, type, and form of the radioactive materials to be shipped. Depending on these factors, radioactive materials are shipped in one of three types of containers: strong, tight packages, Type A packaging, or Type B packaging, the latter being the highest test standard packaging used for relatively high-level radioactive materials.

Industrial packages transport materials that present low hazards because of their low concentrations of radioactive material. Examples are consumer goods, such as smoke alarms. Type A packages are used to transport small quantities of radioactive material. One example is radiopharmaceutical drugs used for medical procedures at hospitals and universities. Materials with higher levels of radioactivity are transported in Type B packages.

Distinctive markings and labels on packages identify hazardous materials and radioactive material shipments. A diamond-shaped placard on all four sides of the vehicle is used to identify these shipments. Packages of radioactive materials are labeled with a Radioactive I, II, or III label, depending on the material's activity levels.

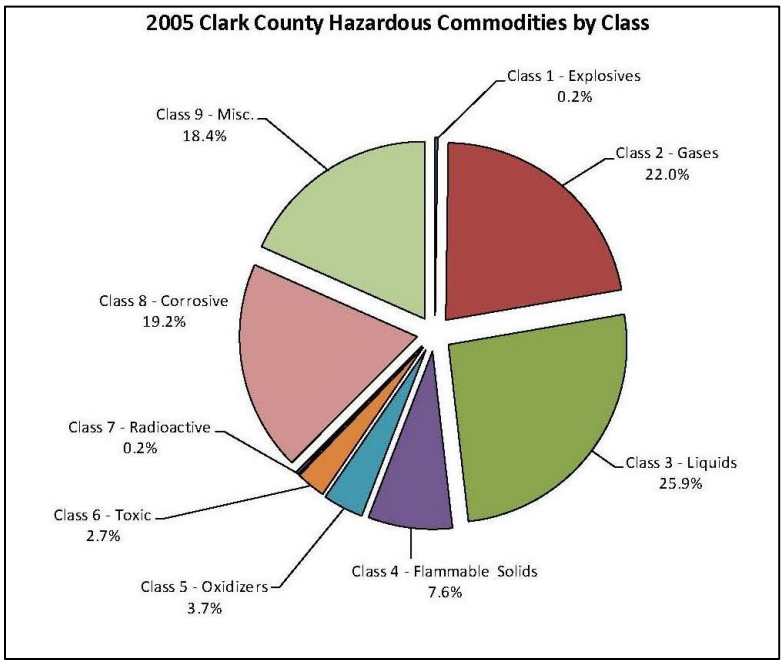


Figure 4 Clark County HAZMAT Proportional Volume by STCC Class, Clark County, 2005

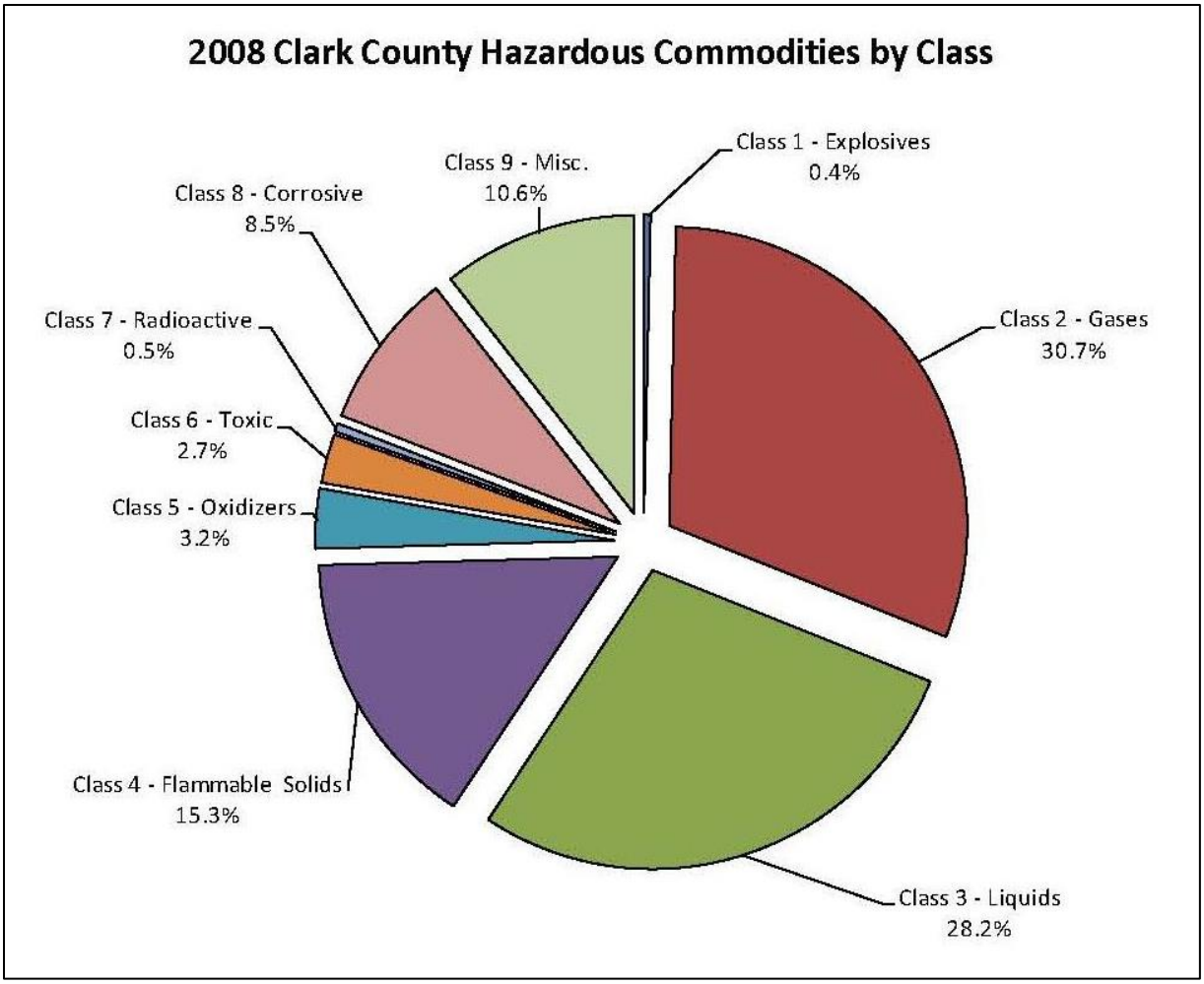


Figure 5 Clark County HAZMAT Proportional Volume by STCC Class, Clark County, 2008

Because most radioactive materials have a long half-life, transportation, use, and disposal create problems. Although precautions are taken in packaging the materials, there is still concern that transportation accidents and other hazards, such as earthquakes near disposal sites, could cause radiation exposure or pollution.

When someone is exposed to radioactive materials, the primary concern becomes the biological effects of ionizing radiation. Biological effects may include radiation sickness and death. Large "acute exposure" and long-term "chronic exposure" may also result in cancer after several years have passed.

Local police or the Nevada State Police are usually the first on the scene in most transportation accidents. When such accidents involve radioactive materials, first responders implement radiation exposure reduction techniques, including time, distance, and shielding principles.

The Radiological Health Section of the Nevada Division of Public and Behavioral Health (NDPBH) has the primary authority under Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS) 459 for all nuclear waste incidents that occur anywhere within the State. The Radiation Control Program has offices in Carson City and Las Vegas and can be reached 24 hours a day by calling 877-438-7231. Nevada State Police dispatch is utilized for initial notification after hours.

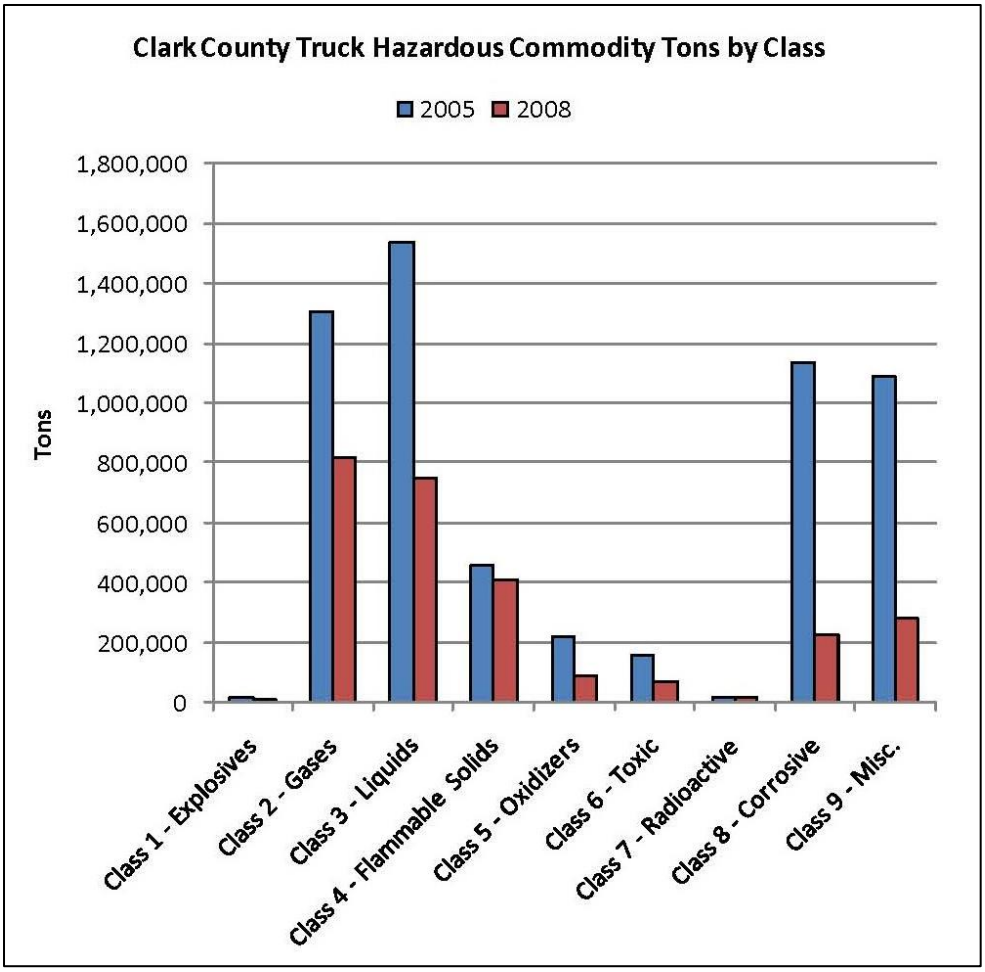


Figure 6 Truck HAZMAT Tons, Loads by HM Class – Clark County, 2005 & 2008

The Clark County Department of Comprehensive Planning's Nuclear Waste Division commissioned the Hazardous Commodity Flow by Truck on Clark County Highways 2008 report. The report is on file at the Clark County Office of Emergency Management, 575 East Flamingo Road, Las Vegas, NV 89119. Phone: (702) 455-5710 and is available in PDF form online at: http://www.clarkcountynv.gov/Depts/comprehensive_planning/nuclear_waste/Documents/Studies/HazardousCommodityFlowsbyTruck.pdf

Railroad Transportation

Two Union Pacific (UP) Railroad main lines cross Nevada. The first runs across northern Nevada, linking central California with Salt Lake City. The other runs through the southern part of the state, including the Las Vegas Valley. The southern line connects Los Angeles-Long Beach with Salt Lake City and UP's transcontinental line to eastern destinations.

Significant commodities handled by the railroad include coal, chemicals, aggregates, lumber, and consumer goods. In southern Nevada, Union Pacific plays a vital role in the construction boom in Las Vegas since the railroad is the primary conduit for building materials. The UP Railroad is an essential link to markets for the industrial complex at nearby Henderson. The railroad's top customers in Southern Nevada include the local propane companies, Olin Chlor Alkali Products, and Kinder Morgan CALNEV Fuel Terminal. Union Pacific maintains crew change points and related facilities in Las Vegas.

Rail shipment information is available through Union Pacific Railroad. Please contact Kristian Ahrens,

Manager, Hazardous Materials, at 909-685-2827. The following information on railroad shipments was generated from a Hazardous Commodity Flow Survey 2008.

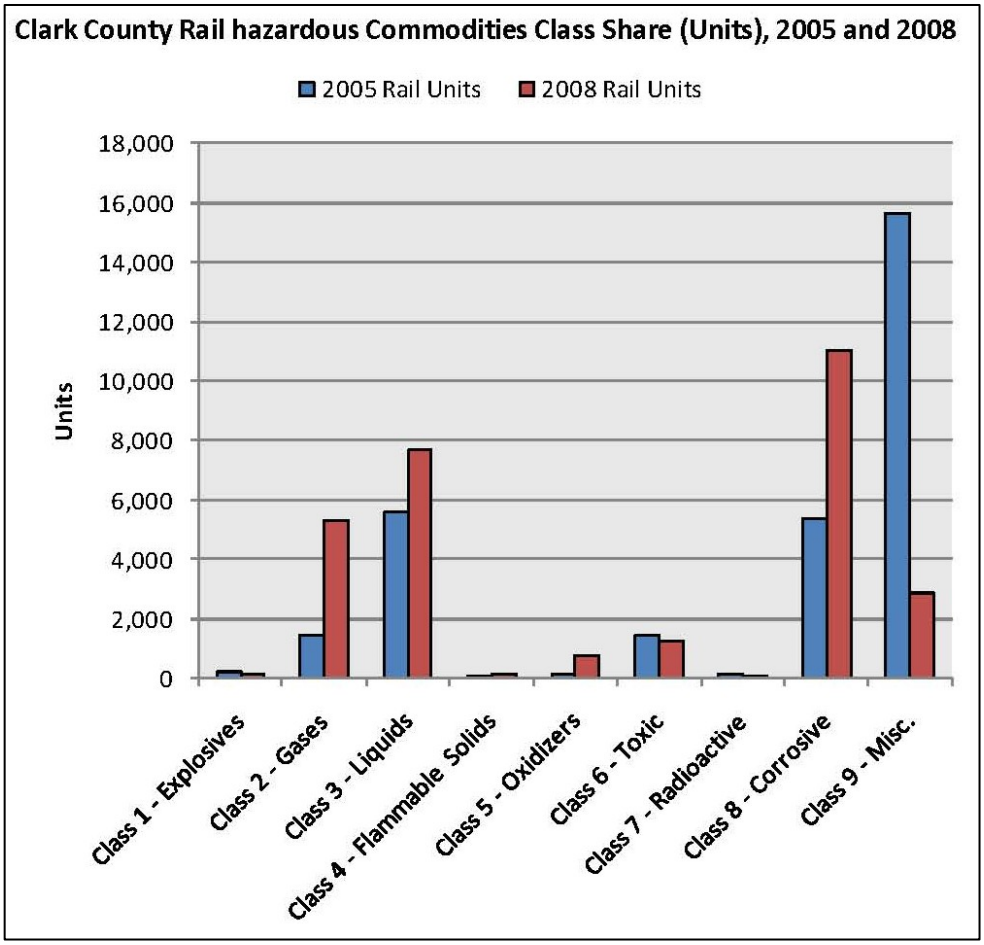


Figure 7 Rail HAZMAT Commodities, Units by Class – Clark County, 2005 & 2008

In Clark County, we have three railway lines. The **Boulder Junction - Henderson, NV** is the line segment from the Southern Line of Union Pacific Railroad to Henderson and Boulder City. The **Las Vegas, NV - Daggett, CA** is the line segment of the southern line of the Union Pacific Railroad that connects Las Vegas and Daggett, CA. The **Las Vegas, NV - Moapa, NV** is the line segment of the northern line of the Union Pacific Railroad that connects Las Vegas and Salt Lake City, UT.

Airports

The Clark County Department of Aviation (DOA) operates the Harry Reid International Airport (Harry Reid) and five general aviation airports: the North Las Vegas Airport, Henderson Executive Airport, Jean Sport Aviation Center, Overton - Perkins Field, and Searchlight Airfield.

According to Airport Council International (ACI), Harry Reid is ranked eighth in North America in total passenger volume per year. In 2023, Harry Reid provided airport services to more than 57 million passengers.

In addition to DOA properties, five other general aviation airports are in Clark County. Boulder City Airport, City of Mesquite Airport, Bullhead City/Laughlin Airport, and Echo Bay, a landing strip operated by the U.S. National Park Service.

The U.S. Air Force operates Nellis Air Force Base (NAFB), which provides ongoing weapons, combat training, and other strategic military business. Additionally, NAFB is the home of the "Thunderbirds" precision flying team. The USAF also operates Creech Air Force Base in Indian Springs, home of the “Predator” unmanned aircraft. Contact the Command Post at Nellis AFB for emergency notifications to Nellis and Creech Air Force Bases.

Pipelines

Four (4) major petroleum product pipelines exist in Clark County, Nevada. The Kern River Gas Transmission Company operates 1,406 miles of interstate high-pressure natural gas pipeline. Within Clark County, Kern River operates two (2) 36-inch high-pressure natural gas transmission lines running parallel to each other along with two (2) compressor stations. Kern River supplies natural gas to Southwest Gas, NV Energy, Las Vegas Power Company, and several lateral lines to industries. Through North Las Vegas, Summerlin, and Las Vegas, the two (2) pipelines converge into One (1) single 36-inch high-pressure pipeline. Southwest Gas Corporation operates a 16-inch natural gas pipeline into Nevada just South of Laughlin, NV, and travels north into Las Vegas. The UNEV (Utah-Nevada) Pipeline operates a transmission petroleum pipeline from Salt Lake City to Las Vegas. The Apex Terminal has multiple grades of gasoline and diesel fuel. Finally, Kinder Morgan CALNEV Pipeline operates a petroleum pipeline network that supplies Harry Reid International Airport and the Las Vegas Fuel Terminal Facility with diesel, multiple grades of gasoline, and aviation fuel. Swissport Fueling Services operates the Fuel Terminals at Harry Reid International Airport, and they also supply aviation fuel to the surrounding general aviation airports in Clark County.

The Nevada One Call law was adopted to prevent pipeline construction damage. Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS) 455.80 - 455.180 requires Nevadans to call 811 before digging, blasting, drilling, or excavating. Compliance with the law prevents new construction-caused pipeline accidents.

Major Industrial Site

The Black Mountain Industrial (BMI) site, or Basic Management Inc. (BMI), was formerly the Basic Magnesium Industrial Complex. Located on a Clark County Island surrounded by the City of Henderson, the BMI site is home to Borman Specialty Materials (formerly Tronox and, before that, Kerr McGee), Titanium Metals Corporation (TIMET), Olin Chlor Alkali Products, and Saguaro Power Company.

Other Fixed Facilities

Each fixed facility listed in the table titled Facilities Subject to Reporting Requirements (Appendix A) has the requirement to establish emergency response procedures, including evacuation plans for dealing with accidental chemical releases. The facility plan sets up the notification procedures for those facility personnel responding to an emergency. The plan establishes the method(s) for determining the occurrence and severity of a release and the areas and populations likely to be affected at the facility. The facility plan identifies the emergency response equipment, if any, available. The facility conducts training and exercise programs with a general training schedule for the facility responders. The facility identifies coordinators to carry out the facility plan. Finally, the facility plan provides the method for contacting or notifying the local first response agency, which is, in most cases, the local Fire Department.

The facilities listed in Appendix A have provided the Clark County LEPC with a list of Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS) present at their facility in amounts at or above the Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ). This information was obtained from the Nevada Combined Hazardous Materials Reporting System. Facilities submit information to this online database system on an annual basis.

Coordination between Major Industrial Sites under LEPC through Regional Working Groups

Purpose

The purpose of regional working groups under the Clark County LEPC is to facilitate regularly occurring

coordination and to give agency and industry members opportunities to interface and gain direct access to information regarding Tier II facilities containing hazardous materials in their region. Members are encouraged to discuss concerns/hazards they are working through and share information within their assigned working group and the LEPC during quarterly meetings. This will increase compliance with the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection's (NDEP) Chemical Accident Prevention Program (CAPP), operational readiness for first responders, and overall preparedness for the community.

Working Group Membership

All Tier II facilities and several other high-hazard facilities will be invited to participate. Each region will be co-chaired by two members of industry, preferably a Tier II Facility, which will ideally include representatives from the following disciplines:

- Tribal Government (Police Chief / EMA or their designee)
- City/County Fire Personnel (Operations Chief or their designee)
- City/County Fire Prevention (Prevention Chief/Fire Marshal or designee)
- City/County OEM (EMA or their designee)
- LVMPD SNCTC/Critical Infrastructure Section
- NV State Environmental Protection (CAPP Manager or their designee)
- Pertinent vendors, i.e., hazmat mitigation and mechanical/operational engineering companies

Working Group Boundaries

Four regions are divided into the Northwest, Northeast, Southwest, and Southeast quadrants of the Valley. The dividing line for North and South is Sahara Avenue. The dividing line between East and West is Eastern Avenue. As hazards do not recognize artificial boundaries, the Clark County LEPC encourages jurisdictions to be familiar with all high-hazard facilities, particularly those within your political jurisdiction and near your borders. It is important to note that municipal and county jurisdictions and/or large companies may have responsibilities in multiple quadrants. Participation is highly encouraged in all applicable working groups.

Apex Industrial Region (AIR)

Apex Industrial Region, also known as AIR under the Clark County Local Emergency Planning Committee Regional Working Group framework, is located in the Northeast Part of town and consists of potentially high-hazard facilities such as NV Energy, Meadow Gold Dairy, Sysco Foods, Nicholas and Sons, Air Liquide, Apex Power Generation Plant, Holly Energy Partners, UnNev Pipeline, SW Gas, Kern River Pipeline, Kinder Morgan, CCSD Food Production Plant, Metlspan, and Shetakis Civic Center. Consistent coordination between City of North Las Vegas Fire Prevention, CCFD Fire Prevention, and NDEP is equally critical to building and maintaining desired levels of preparedness related to hazardous materials incidents in this region.

Most of this area is within the incorporated City of North Las Vegas but has several County islands and even sovereign land belonging to the Moapa Band of Paiutes (MBOP). These require synchronized efforts between MBOP, CCFD, NLVFD, and LVFR, which has the closest HMRT for hazardous materials incidents in this quadrant.

Blue Diamond Enterprise Industrial Region (BEIR)

Blue Diamond Enterprise Industrial Region, also known as BEIR under the Clark County Local Emergency Planning Committee Regional Working Group Framework, is in the Southwest part of town. There are minimal Tier II facilities in this region, and they are both owned by NV Energy; however, this quadrant sees tremendous amounts of commodities transported via various modes. Consistent coordination between CCFD Suppression, CCFD Fire Prevention, and NDEP is equally critical to building and maintaining desired levels of preparedness related to hazardous materials incidents in this region.

Most of this area is within unincorporated Clark County with large parcels owned by industry, the Union Pacific Railroad, the federal and state government to the California border, requiring synchronized efforts between all these landowners, their contracted hazmat mitigation companies, and Henderson Fire Department (HFD) who is the closest HMRT for hazardous materials incidents in this quadrant. This region has a significant presence in industrial operations and is home to multiple high-hazard facilities just below reportable quantities. Critical partners, in addition to NV Energy, include Union Pacific Railroad, Ken's Foods, Pepsi Bottling Company, and Kern River Pipeline. Consistent coordination between CCFD Suppression, CCFD Fire Prevention, and NDEP is equally critical to building and maintaining desired levels of preparedness related to hazardous materials incidents in this region.

Community Awareness in Emergency Response (CAER)

This region is primarily incorporated in the City of Henderson, has a significant presence in industrial operations, and is home to multiple high-hazards facilities above and below reportable quantities. Within CAER is the Black Mountain Industrial Complex (BMI), formerly known as the Basic Magnesium Industrial Complex, which is located within a Clark County Island surrounded by the City of Henderson and is home to Borman Specialty Materials (formerly Tronox and, before that Kerr McGee), Titanium Metals Corporation (TIMET), Olin Chlor Alkali Products, and Saguaro Power Company. Henderson Fire Department (HFD) will be the closest hazmat technician-level response capability to this region. Critical partners in addition to those within BMI include Americold, Blue Bunny, Thatcher Chemical and Ocean Spray, and Desert Star Energy, requiring synchronized efforts between CCFD, BCFD, and HFD, which has the closest HMRT capability for hazardous materials incidents in this quadrant. Consistent coordination between BCFD and HFD Suppression, CCFD Fire Prevention, and NDEP is equally critical to building and maintaining desired levels of preparedness for hazardous materials incidents in this region. This is particularly true for facilities within Henderson and Boulder City that are inspected and permitted by CCFD but will likely see HFD and BCFD responding for suppression or hazmat response capabilities.

Northwest Industrial Region (NIR)

The Northwest Industrial Region, also known as NIR under the Clark County Local Emergency Planning Committee Regional Working Group Framework, is in the Northwest part of town. It is predominantly incorporated in the City of Las Vegas. Still, it has Clark County islands as well as sovereign land owned by the Las Vegas Paiutes (LVP), requiring synchronized efforts between LVP, CCFD, NLVFD, and LVFR, and has the closest technician-level response capability for hazardous materials incidents in this quadrant. High-hazard facilities and critical partners in this quadrant include Reddy Ice, Anderson Dairy, and U.S. Foods. Consistent coordination between CCFD Suppression, CCFD Fire Prevention, and NDEP is equally vital to building and maintaining desired levels of preparedness related to hazardous materials incidents in this region.

Consistent coordination between CCFD Suppression, CCFD Fire Prevention, and NDEP is equally critical to building and maintaining the desired levels of preparedness related to hazardous materials incidents in this region.

REGIONAL WORKING GROUP KEY PARTICIPANTS			
Facility Name	Address	Point of Contact	Group
Shetakis Civic Center	3840 North Civic Center Drive, North Las Vegas, NV 89030	Michael Winburn mwinburn@shetakis.com 702-716-1788	AIR
Clark County School District - Food Service Cold Storage Warehouse	6350 East Tropical Parkway, North Las Vegas, NV 89115	Mike Malich malicmw@nv.ccsd.net 702-799-8123 x5502	AIR
Apex Generating Station	15555 Apex Power Parkway, Las Vegas, NV 89165	Shankara Babu shankara.babu@ethosenergygroup.com 702-278-9703	AIR
Meadow Gold Dairies	6350 East Centennial Parkway, North Las Vegas, NV 89115	Patrick Vermet patrick.vermett@meadowgolddairy.com 702-249-1851	AIR
Silverhawk Power Plant - NV Energy	15111 Apex Power Parkway, Las Vegas, NV 89165	R Denie Rasmussen drasmussen@nvenergy.com	AIR
Sysco Food Services LLC	6201 E. Centennial Parkway, Las Vegas, NV 89115	Jim Squibb james.squibb@sysco.com 702-756-5614	AIR
Nikkiso Cryo Inc.	4661 Eaker St., North Las Vegas, NV 89081	Jeffrey Mumford Jeffrey.mumford@nikkisocryo.com 702-741-6694	AIR
Nicholas & Co Foodservice LLC	5670 Nicco Way, North Las Vegas, NV 89115	Andrew Wilkinson andrew.wilkinson@nicholasandco.com 926-600-9174	AIR
UNEV Pipeline, LLC North Las Vegas Terminal	13420 Grand Valley Pkwy, North Las Vegas, NV 89165	Mark Shemaria mark.shemaria@hollyenergy.com 469-265-8658	AIR
NCI Group, Inc. d/b/a Melt-Span	4700 Engineers Way Suite 103, North Las Vegas, NV 89081	Jon Herney jon.hermey@nucor.com 260-241-7303	AIR
Air Liquide	8450 N Terryl B Adams St. North Las Vegas	Steven Spencer steven.spencer@airliquide.com 510-365-5893	AIR
Walter M. Higgins III Generating Station - NV Energy	1275 East Primm Boulevard, Primm, NV 89019	R Denie Rasmussen robert.rasmussen@nvenergy.com 702-249-1851	BEIR

Goodsprings Energy Recovery Facility	14771 State Highway 161, Jean, NV 89019	R Denie Rasmussen robert.rasmussen@nvenergy.com 702-402-5406	BEIR
Kern River Compressor Station	1455 Highway 161, JEAN, NV 89019	Denise Kohtala denise.kohtala@kernrivergas.com 303-902-2829	BEIR
Desert Star Energy Center	701 Eldorado Valley Drive, Boulder City, NV 89005	Stephen Rutledge SRutledge@sdge.com 702-568-8209	CAER
Wells Enterprises Inc.	1001 Olsen Street, Henderson, NV 89011-3006	Nicholas Weeter njweeter@bluebunny.com 712-212-1493	CAER
Pioneer Amerricas LLC dba Olin Chlor Alkali Products	350 Fourth Street, Henderson, NV 89015	Gil Doucet gjdoucet@olin.com 702-564-0270	CAER
Alfred Merritt Smith Water Treatment Facility (AMSWTF)	243 Lakeshore Road, Boulder City, NV 89005-1201	Connie Johnson connie.johnson@lvvwd.com 702-236-0149	CAER
Titanium Metals Corporation	181 N. Water St., Henderson, NV 89015	Nettie Johnston nettie.johnston@timet.com 406-533-5891	CAER
EMD Acquisition LLC dba Borman Specialty Materials	560 West Lake Mead Parkway, Henderson, NV 89015-7427	Sonia Lewandowski Sonnia.Lewandowski@bormansm.com 702-651-2222	CAER
Americold - Henderson	830 E. Horizon Dr., Henderson, NV 89015	Jennifer Campbell Jennifer.campbell@americold.com 971-221-1105	CAER
Saguaro Power Company	435 Fourth Street, Henderson, NV 89015	Karen Luna kluna@camsops.om 702-445-4772	CAER
Thatcher Company of Nevada, Inc.	90 Business Center St., Henderson, NV 89014-6617	Roan Williams Roan.Williams@tchem.com 702-277-4219	CAER
Ocean Spray Cranberries, Inc.	1301 American Pacific Dr., Henderson, NV 89074	Nicholas Marquart nmarquart@oceanspray.com 702-786-8981	CAER
Anderson Dairy, Inc.	801 Searles Avenue, Las Vegas, NV 89101	Bryce Lamoreaux BLAMOREAUX@andersondairy.com 775-962-2584	NIR

Reddy Ice - Las Vegas (104)	1201 Searles Avenue, Las Vegas, NV 89101-1199	Greggory Mitchell gmitchell@reddyice.com 540-246-8234	NIR
US Foods Inc. - Las Vegas Division	1685 West Cheyenne Avenue, North Las Vegas, NV 89032-7764	Thomas Boelter thomas.boelter@usfoods.com 719-565-8863	NIR
Southwind, DG, LLC. dba Gold Food Company	123 W. Colorado Ave., Las Vegas, NV 89102	Michael Orr Morr@dgflv.com 404-599-1228	NIR
Shetakis Civic Center	3840 North Civic Center Drive, North Las Vegas, NV 89030	Michael Winburn mwinburn@shetakis.com 702-716-1788	AIR

Wellheads

A primary concern for water wells and purveyors is the potential for spills of hazardous materials on top of the ground and what those incidents might create regarding hazards for water users. Information on this subject is in the Wellhead Protection Element of the Clark County Comprehensive Plan, produced and maintained by the Clark County Comprehensive Planning Department. This document is on file at the Clark County Office of Emergency Management, 575 East Flamingo Road, Las Vegas, NV 89119. Phone: (702) 455-5710 and is available in PDF form online at: http://www.clarkcountynv.gov/Depts/comprehensive_planning/advanced_planning/Documents/WellheadProtectionReport.pdf

Nevada National Security Site (NNSS) – Low-Level Radioactive Waste Shipments

Low-level radioactive waste shipments travel through Clark County to the Nevada National Security Site (NNSS). These shipments comply with U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) hazardous material requirements. In addition to DOT requirements, the U.S. Department of Energy implements additional requirements to provide for the safe handling, packaging, transportation and disposal of this waste. Potential dangers posed by radioactive waste are typically concentrated near the disposal sites on NNSS or along the transportation routes.

The NNSS is approximately 65 miles north of Las Vegas in Nye County, Nevada. The closest Clark County community to the NNSS is the rural unincorporated town of Indian Springs, about 20 miles away. DOE's preferred LLW transportation routes through Clark County are limited to SR-163, US-95 south of SR-164, SR-164, I-15 from the California state line to SR-160, and SR-160.

Several DOE environmental impact statements discuss DOE LLW transportation to the NNSS including, one for "Greater than Class C" waste and the Site-Wide Environmental Impact Statement (SWEIS), which considers various alternatives for using the NNSS. The Greater than Class C waste EIS (DOE/EIS-0375) was finalized in 2016; as of October 2024, DOE is awaiting completion of Congressional action before it may issue a Record of Decision (ROD). According to the Greater than Class C EIS, there is a potential for 12,600 total truck shipments to NNSS for disposal of this waste, however, DOE is exploring commercial disposal as identified in the EIS The NNSS SWEIS (DOE/EIS-0426) was finalized in 2013, and a ROD was issued in 2014. A Supplement Analysis (SA) of the 2013 SWEIS and an amended ROD were published in 2024. The waste volumes and shipments evaluated in the 2013 SWEIS were conservative projections for a 10-year time period: up to 80,000 truck shipments through Clark County, to transport 36 million cubic feet of low-level waste and 3.5 million cubic feet of mixed low-level waste to NNSS for disposal, and 9,600 cubic feet of transuranic waste from NNSS for offsite disposal. The SA analyzed waste shipments over the subsequent five-year period (2023-2028). The actual volume of wastes shipped to NNSS between 2013 and 2023 was 10.1 million cubic feet, less than one-third of the maximum volumes analyzed in the SWEIS. Because the waste volumes projected over the next five years are not expected to exceed these volumes, the 2024 SA concluded that the SWEIS evaluation of impacts remained conservative and bounding.

Transport of High-Level Radioactive Waste Through Clark County

In 2002, the United States Congress overrode the Governor of Nevada's veto of selecting Yucca Mountain as the site for a high-radioactive waste repository. Suppose the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission ever licenses the site. In that case, the Yucca Mountain site will be used to store 77,000 metric tons of high-level radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel currently located at nuclear reactor sites across the county, as well as defense nuclear waste. On June 3, 2008, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) submitted a license application seeking authorization to build a geologic repository to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. On February 1, 2010, the Obama Administration released the Federal Fiscal Year 2011 national budget, which included the elimination of all funding for continuation of the project. On March 3, 2010, the DOE filed a Motion to withdraw the license application. Since then, the courts and Congress have directed a re-start of the program, and the DOE and Nuclear Regulatory Commission have begun preliminary efforts to restart the license application proceeding. Recommendations made in

January 2011 by the Blue-Ribbon Commission on America's Nuclear Future are still under review and have not yet been funded or implemented.

If the project moves forward, the U.S. Department of Energy's (DOE) intent is to transport most of the waste by railroad, although it is likely that large quantities of this waste would also be transported through Clark County.

The DOE's transportation plan is vague when describing specific routes, exact quantities of waste, and the percentage of waste that would be transported via truck or rail. The Caliente Corridor Record of Decision (ROD) was completed in 2004, and the DOE's application to the U.S. Surface Transportation Board for authorization to construct a 319-mile rail line through Nevada to Yucca Mountain remains pending.

Until the Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1987 is repealed, Southern Nevada remains the singular designated final storage site for military and civilian high-level nuclear waste.

Transport of Nuclear Weapons or Special Nuclear Material

At times, nuclear weapons and special nuclear materials are transported through Clark County en route to and from strategic locations. This mission is handled by the Office of Secure Transportation (OST) under the National Nuclear Security Administration. In an operational emergency, local response agencies may be requested to assist in life safety, joint perimeter operations, and traffic re-routing. Responders and Incident Commanders shall conduct timely face-to-face coordination with the OST through the Convoy Commander once they have deemed it safe for local responders to do so. Through this face-to-face link-up, local responders and incident commanders can gain critical situational awareness and potential assignments to assist the OST in establishing incident stabilization. If face-to-face contact is not achievable, responders and incident commanders may contact OST's Transportation and Emergency Control Center (TECC) at 1-800 -428-0446 or TECC@NNSA.DOE.GOV.

Incident Command for Hazardous Materials Incidents

The Fire Department, having jurisdiction, will accept and provide the position of Incident Commander for the scene of all hazardous materials incidents. The fire department will coordinate and direct within its control all fire department activities within its jurisdiction and responsibility to include, but not be limited to, rescue and first aid, product identification, scene stabilization and management, suppression activities, protection of exposures, containment, agency notification, scene isolation, personnel protection, and decontamination. Fire Department actions may be supported by designated, trained hazardous materials response teams.

The City of Las Vegas Fire & Rescue and the Henderson Fire Department maintain specially trained Hazardous Material Response Teams (HMRTs) to respond to chemical emergencies. These HMRTs, in association with any developing HMRT, can provide expertise and equipment specially created to help control and mitigate hazardous material incidents.

The captain of a Hazardous Materials Response Team will report to and function through the Incident Commander or Unified Command.

Incident Command for Hazardous Device (Bomb Squad) Incidents

The hazardous device incident response protocol involves using the Incident Command System (ICS) under the National Incident Management System (NIMS). First-on-scene response units will establish incident command, regardless of discipline. Once they arrive, a transfer of command should be conducted to the lead agency having jurisdiction. While a transfer of command to a lead agency will be performed, Unified Command with other lead agencies using ICS/NIMS should be considered.

The Incident Commander/Unified Command will receive their authority, policy, mission, and strategic

direction from agency executives or senior officials of the jurisdictions having authority. Lead agencies are identified in the Response section of this plan.

The agency having jurisdiction will accept and provide the position of Incident Commander for the scene of all hazardous device incidents. The agency will coordinate and direct within its control all agency activities within its jurisdiction and responsibility to include, but not be limited to, scene management, rescue and first aid, protection of exposures, agency notification, scene isolation, personnel protection, suppression activities, and stabilization. The agency's actions may be supported by designated, trained response teams. The LVFR Bomb Squad exclusively controls the downrange hazardous device operations and access. The authority having jurisdiction (AHJ) may request the Bomb Squad to assume a role in the unified command or other position within the ICS structure following NIMS. This may occur both reactively for incidents and proactively for events.

The City of Las Vegas Fire & Rescue (LVFR) maintains certified FBI Hazardous Device School Bomb Technicians. It is the only FBI-accredited Bomb Squad in Southern Nevada specially trained to investigate, render safe, or dispose of suspected hazardous device(s), explosives, and explosive materials.

The LVFR Chief of Investigations – Bomb Squad Commander, Captain, or Lieutenant will report to and function as the explosive ordinance disposal (EOD) Branch Director through the Incident Commander or as a Command Staff member within Unified Command.

Per NRS 476.210 - Duties of the Bomb Squad Commander; retention of final authority. The Bomb Squad Commander retains the final rule for the render-safe procedures for any incident involving an explosive to which the public safety bomb squad responds.

The LVFR Chief of Investigations—Bomb Squad Commander reserves the right to appoint a certified designee. The Bomb Squad Commander may also request the CCFD Hazmat and Critical Infrastructure Coordinator to respond or serve as a Liaison remotely to ensure interoperability between all local HazMat/CBRN(E) response capabilities or to request regional or national response capabilities.

Incident Command for incidents involving Chemical, Biological, Radiological, or Nuclear (CBRN) Materials

The agency having jurisdiction will accept and provide the position of Incident Commander for the scene of all hazardous device incidents. The agency will coordinate and direct within its control all agency activities within its jurisdiction and responsibility to include, but not be limited to, scene management, rescue and first aid, protection of exposures, agency notification, scene isolation, personnel protection, suppression activities, and stabilization. The agency's actions may be supported by designated, trained response teams such as the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department’s (LVMPD) All-Hazard Regional Multi-Agency Operations and Response (ARMOR). The AHJ may request ARMOR to assume a role in the unified command or other position within the ICS structure following NIMS. This may occur both reactively for incidents and proactively for events.

The LVMPD All-Hazard Regional Multi-Agency Operations and Response (ARMOR) Section is a collaborative effort integrating multiple Law Enforcement Agencies of Southern Nevada in the detection, response, mitigation, and investigation of Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive (CBRNE) incidents. This Section is one of the few that conduct operations and investigations simultaneously. The unit also supports all valley SWAT teams in robotics, CBRNE subject matter expertise, and SWAT operator respiratory needs as required. The Supervisor reserves the right to appoint a certified designee. The ARMOR Supervisor may also request the CCFD Hazmat and Critical Infrastructure Coordinator to respond or serve as Liaison remotely to ensure interoperability between all local HazMat/CBRN(E) response capabilities or to request regional or national response capabilities.

The Hazmat and Critical Infrastructure Coordinator will serve as the primary point of contact for Regional and Federal Hazmat/CRBN Response capabilities and will notify Regional, State, and Federal

stakeholders as needed.

AGENCY DUTIES

Agency Duties

ORGANIZATIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

County and municipal governments

The Response Section outlines the functions of Emergency Coordinators, Fire Departments, Law Enforcement, Health Districts, and other Public Agencies.

Officials of fixed facilities and transportation companies

1. Several private companies within the County possess specialized expertise and equipment for hazardous materials emergencies. These companies are identified in the Emergency Assistance Telephone Directory and Resource Management Section.

2. The Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 (SARA Title III) imposes specific State and Local community notification and emergency planning requirements on firms manufacturing, using, or transporting extremely hazardous substances. The LEPC and each jurisdiction's Fire Departments work closely with firms subject to these requirements. Facilities subject to community notification and emergency planning requirements, specifically those reporting Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHSs) over Threshold Planning Quantities (TPQs), are required to maintain emergency operations plans available at each facility.

Neighboring counties or municipalities

The LEPC coordinates this plan and its updates with neighboring counties to ensure that they are supportive.

Native American Tribes

The Las Vegas Band of Paiutes, Moapa Band of Paiutes, and Fort Mohave Indian Tribes within Clark County are invited to voluntarily participate in emergency preparedness by participating in the Clark County LEPC.

State Government

1. Nevada Division of Emergency Management (NDEM): NDEM is, under Nevada Law, the coordinating agency for State emergency response. Assistance for hazardous materials releases from State and Federal sources can be obtained by contacting the NDEM through the local Office of Emergency Management. In addition, NDEM is the point of contact for requesting the Nevada 92nd Civil Support Team (CST). The mission of the CST is to respond to chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear events; however, they have personnel and resources that can assist local jurisdictions when handling a hazardous materials incident.

2. Nevada Division of Environmental Protection (NDEP): NDEP regulates hazardous waste, advises on environmental matters, conducts sampling for chemical tests, and makes final decisions on clean-up operations. It can also assist in ecological crime investigations. In addition, the NDEP has the Chemical Accident Prevention Program (CAPP), which regulates facilities that produce, use, or store highly hazardous substances in certain quantities.

3. Nevada Division of Public and Behavioral Health (NDPBH): The Division of Health is responsible for public health and can be used to test for contamination from chemicals or organisms. In addition, two other sections of this Division can be of assistance:

    a. Radiological Health is responsible for incidents involving radioactive materials.

b. Emergency Medical Services can assist in coordinating emergency medical responses when local resources cannot cope.

4. Nevada Division of Industrial Relations (DIR), Department of Business and Industry, which is in the DIR has an enforcement section – Nevada Occupational Safety and Health Administration (Nevada OSHA) and a consultation section – Nevada Safety Consultation and Training Section (SCATS), they operate the occupational safety and health program for all public and private sector employees. Almost every business uses or stores chemicals that are classified as hazardous materials. Nevada OSHA enforces federal safety regulations, such as Process Safety Management (PSM), and state regulations, such as explosive storage, asbestos, and ammonium perchlorate.

5. Nevada Department of Transportation (NDOT): NDOT has highway maintenance yards, heavy equipment, and other resources throughout the state. NDOT has the power to close highways under its jurisdiction to traffic.

6. Nevada Department of Motor Vehicles and Public Safety (DMV): DMV controls the licensing and regulation of commercial carriers throughout the state.

7. The Nevada State Police (NSP): The NSP enforces highway transportation regulations and controls the State Law Enforcement Communications Net, which may be used for emergency communications.

8. State Emergency Response Commission (SERC): SERC is a source of state and federal funding specific to the maintenance of LEPCs and the planning, training, equipping, and exercising of local hazardous materials response teams and plans. The annual review and updating of local hazardous materials response plans are among the administrative requirements for funding eligibility.

Federal Government

1. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA): The EPA is responsible for environmental matters at the Federal level. Support available to Nevada includes sending technical teams and on-scene coordinators to the sites of releases or dumps, providing advice, and enforcing violations of environmental laws. EPA clean-up teams—Regional Response Teams (RRT) and Environmental Response Teams (ERT)—can be utilized to clean up areas of immediate concern to life and the environment.

2. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI): The FBI environmental crime unit is available in Clark County. If a criminal case warrants such support, the unit can bring other FBI resources to support state and local jurisdictions.

3. Department of Homeland Security (DHS), through its Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA): FEMA provides coordination on the Federal level and funds training classes. FEMA provides grants for training under the provisions of Title III. In addition, DHS regulates certain hazardous materials through its Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standard (CFATS) program. CFATS has inspectors that can assist local jurisdictions in identifying facilities that need to be regulated by this program. The Coast Guard, under the DHS, sometimes provides hazardous materials response teams. The teams serving Clark County are the Pacific, Gulf, and Atlantic Strike Teams.

4. Department of Transportation (DOT): The DOT publishes many hazardous materials publications available to local responders.

5. Department of Defense (DOD): DOD primarily supports explosive ordinance disposal (EOD).

6. National Nuclear Security Administration and Nevada Field Office (NNSA/NFO): The NNSA, Nevada Field Office (NNSA/NFO), offers radiological training for the Nevada State Police and selected law enforcement and fire depts.

7. Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA): The DEA provides specialists to investigate suspected drug laboratories or chemical dumps.

8. National Weather Service (NWS): The NWS provides weather-sensitive Decision Support Services (DSS) by providing daily forecasts and weather warning services. The NWS constantly monitors weather conditions 24 hours a day, every day of the year. The NWS can offer estimates on hazardous materials dispersion and current and forecasted weather conditions, which can negatively affect an incident itself or incident response. The NWS can provide services ranging from remote support during an incident scaling up to direct on-site support as the incident and weather conditions warrant.

Predetermined arrangements

Formal agreements between agencies, the County and the State, or between Departments are maintained at those Departments or Agencies.

Outside resources

Local jurisdictions must coordinate requests for State and Federal resources through the Clark County Office of Emergency Management and Homeland Security. The Nevada Division of Emergency Management will coordinate requests at the federal level and coordinate the deployment of state resources.

Agency Responsibilities

Fire and Rescue

Approach the scene following Department guidelines for hazardous materials incidents. Assume incident command, or if responding at the request of the Lead Agency, report following the guidelines of the Incident Command System under the National Incident Management System.

Determine or verify the type of material(s) involved and the exact nature of the hazard. First responders, not at the technician level, may utilize the Emergency Response Guidebook, Hazmat IQ, Wireless Information System for Emergency Responders (WISER) application, or their organization's policy to determine where to establish hot, warm, and cold zones.

Notify the appropriate Emergency Management Coordinator about the status and nature of the emergency.

Identify and communicate resource needs to the Emergency Operations Center liaison (if EOC is activated).

Notify required support agencies to report the incident according to ICS procedures.

Perform necessary stabilization, containment, decontamination, or fire-fighting procedures as required.

Maintain control of incidents until the emergency phase is over.

Notify the responsible party (if known) for clean-up and waste removal. (This will be addressed in Department guidelines.)

Maintain records of costs for future recovery from responsible parties.

Law Enforcement

Respond to the scene and perform duties following Department guidelines for hazardous materials incidents and under the guidelines of the Incident Command System as prescribed in the National Incident Management System.

Conduct evacuations as defined in department guidelines.

Control traffic, secure the perimeter of evacuated areas, and protect property where practical and safe.

Maintain records of costs for future recovery from responsible parties.

Regional Transportation Commission

Respond to the incident per department guidelines and report following the guidelines of the Incident Command System under the National Incident Management System.

Assist law enforcement personnel in transporting persons from areas identified for emergency evacuation.

Southern Nevada Health District and Environmental Health

Respond to the incident per department guidelines and report following the guidelines of the Incident Command System under the National Incident Management System.

Evaluate the hazards to surrounding residents, looking for possible secondary dangers to the community.

Determine, evaluate, and offer advice on airborne hazards, water contamination, solid waste, hazardous containment, or other similar hazards, and guide to prevent further contamination.

Assist in the activation of State or Federal resources for environmental clean-ups.

When contamination enters their waterways, notify water system users (Wastewater Plants, Public Works, Water District).

Maintain records of costs for future recovery from responsible parties.

Community Emergency Management Coordinator (involved jurisdiction)

Activate the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) when warranted by the incident/disaster or when responding to a request by an Incident Commander.

Determine whether all appropriate and concerned agencies have been notified and notify them if they have yet to.

Provide advice and support to the jurisdiction's governing body, Chief Executive Officer, or designee.

If you request county, state, or federal assistance, notify the Clark County Office of Emergency Management and Homeland Security.

Notify the National Response Center if applicable.

Assist in the coordination of involved agencies. Coordinate mitigation of the incident until completed.

Assist local agencies in preparing and submitting claims for cost recovery where applicable.

Maintain records of costs for future recovery from responsible parties.

County and City Governments

City Councils and the Board of County Commissioners are responsible for policy issues. They are also responsible for declaring emergencies, proclamations regarding emergencies, and pursuing State and Federal Assistance in the event of a disaster.

Public Works

Provide heavy equipment, sand, traffic control devices, and other available materials.

Clark County School District

During a hazardous materials incident, ensure the safety of schools by coordinating with the Incident Commander and then executing evacuation procedures or in-place sheltering as previously practiced in school drills.

Schools outside the affected area may be opened as evacuation centers, care centers, and other needs.

May provide buses and drivers for the Incident Commander to evacuate the public.

American Red Cross

Help evacuees. Operate evacuation centers per existing agreements.

Assist evacuees with material, personal, and family needs through coordination with other human services agencies.

Coordinate available resources with volunteer organizations—other duties as appropriate and available.

Clark County Social Service Department

Provide social service assistance to victims of a hazardous materials incident. Coordinate with other human services agencies.

Coroner's Office

Coordinate with the lead agency to implement procedures for handling an incident with one or more fatalities.

Provide identification and next-of-kin notifications and other services related to coroner activities.

Join forces with Incident Command staff to determine when it is safe for death investigators to perform their duties.

Water Reclamation Departments

Coordinate with the lead agency to prevent contamination of sewer systems.

Flood Control District/Municipal Storm Drain System

Coordinate with lead agency to prevent contamination of the storm drain system or flood control facilities.

Water District and Municipal Water Systems

Coordinate with the lead agency to prevent contamination of municipal water supplies.

Power Companies

Coordinate with the lead agency and be prepared to shut off service to affected areas as requested by the Incident Commander.

Natural Gas Companies

Coordinate with the lead agency and be prepared to shut down gas lines at the Incident Commander's request.

Telephone/Communications Companies

Coordinate with the lead agency and be prepared to set up temporary phone lines for a command post or provide other phone services upon request and if available.

Private Companies

Private companies with chemical response capabilities or technical expertise may provide those services to the Incident Commander upon request.

Public Utility Commission of Nevada (PUCN)

The Public Utilities Commission of Nevada regulates public utilities engaged in electric, natural gas, telephone, and electric “master meter” service at mobile home parks, propane systems, and small areas

of Mt. Charleston’s and Indian Springs' water supply. The Southern Nevada Water Authority regulates nearly all water in Clark County. The PUCN also monitors gas pipeline safety, rail safety, and underground excavation near subsurface installations.

Southern Nevada Water Authority

In 1991, seven local water and wastewater agencies formed the Southern Nevada Water Authority (SNWA) to address water issues on a regional basis rather than an individual water purveyor basis. These member agencies are:

- Big Bend Water District
- Boulder City
- Clark County Water Reclamation
- Henderson
- Las Vegas
- Las Vegas Valley Water District
- North Las Vegas

Collectively, SNWA member agencies serve more than 2.2 million residents in Southern Nevada. As the wholesale water provider, SNWA is responsible for water treatment and delivery and for acquiring and managing long-term water resources for Southern Nevada. Their mission is to provide world-class water service to customers in a sustainable, adaptive, and responsible manner through reliable, cost-effective systems.

All Agencies

All Agencies and Departments should maintain records of their costs for future recovery from responsible parties.

Internal Guidelines

Each entity participating in this plan will develop its internal operating guidelines that support this plan. Those operating guidelines will be maintained at the individual entities.

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Hazardous Materials Emergency Assistance Telephone Directory

	Agency	General #	24 Hour #
EMERGENCY SPILL REPORTING FROM	Metropolitan Las Vegas Area		911
	Boulder City / Henderson / North Las Vegas		911
	Mesquite		911
	Laughlin		911
	TTY		911
	Nevada State Police		911
	Interstate/State Highways	(702) 486-4100	(775) 688-2830
	RURAL AREAS		
	Blue Diamond / Mountain Springs		911
	Cal-Nev-Ari		911
	Indian Springs		911
	Jean / Goodsprings / Primm		911
	Logandale / Moapa / Overton / Glendale		911
	Mt. Charleston		911
	Nelson / Searchlight / Cottonwood Cove		911
	Sandy Valley		911
	Bunkerville		911
	Moapa River Indian Reservation Tribal Police		(702) 865-2828
REPORTABLE QUANTITIES NOTIFICATIONS:	Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)		(702) 382-3000
	Billy Samuels, Chairman	(702) 455-5710	(702) 229-0407
	(Alert the LEPC through the Clark County Office of Emergency Management staff)		
	State Emergency Response Commission (SERC)		(775) 684-7511
	National Response Center and Terrorist Hotline		(800) 424-8802
	CHEMICAL RELEASE INTO SEWER/STORM DRAIN (Clark County Water Reclamation)		(702) 668-8354
NEVADA ADMIN. CODE 445 SPILL REPORTING FOR ANY QUANTITY	Nevada Division of Emergency Management	(775) 687-0300	(775) 687-0498
	Nevada Division of Environmental Protection	(702) 687-9485	(888) 331-6337
	Las Vegas Office (Nevada Division of Environmental Protection)	(702) 486-2850	(800) 992-0900
	AGRICULTURE Spill or a RADIATION Incident		
	Nevada Agriculture Division		(702) 668-4590
	Nevada Radiological Health		(877) 438-7231
SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY	Southern Nevada Counter-Terrorism Center (SNCTC)		(702) 828-8386

RELATED AGENCIES	Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, U.S.	(702) 347-5930	(702) 347-5924
	Bureau of Land Management, U.S.	(702) 515-5000	(702) 293-8998
	Fire Dispatch (LV Interagency Communications Center) Wildland	(702) 515-5300	(702) 631-2350
	Department of Energy, U.S.		(202) 586-8100
	NNSA/NFO (Nevada Field Office)		(702) 295-0311
	Department of Transportation, U.S. Airline Concerns (FAA Tracon So. California District)		(310) 725-3300
	US DOT Office of Pipeline Safety	(202) 366-4595	
	Railway Concerns (Omaha, Nebraska)		(402) 366-4595
	Union Pacific Railroad Emergency Contact		(888) 877-7267
	Drug Enforcement Administration, U.S.	(702) 759-8000	(702) 759-8000
	E.P.A. Region IX, Pacific Southwest Region	(415) 947-8000	(800) 300-2193
	E.P.A. ERT (Environ. Response Team 24 hr)	(702) 784-8003	(732) 321-6660
	Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S.		(702) 385-1281
	Federal Emergency Management Agency, U.S. Region IX, Serving AZ, CA, Guam, HI, NV		(510) 627-7100
	CDC Toxic Substance and Disease Registry	(404) 639-3670	(770) 488-7100
	EPA National Response Center (Oil/CBRE)		(800) 424-8802
	HRSA Poison Control Center (Help Line)		(800) 222-1222
	SNHD Health District	(702) 759-1000	(702) 759-1000
	SNHD EMS & Trauma System	(702) 759-1050	(702) 759-1000
	SNHD Environmental Health	(702) 759-0588	(702) 759-1000
	SNHD Solid Waste & Compliance	(702) 759-0600	(702) 759-1300
	SNHD Epidemiology	(702) 759-1300	(702) 759-1000
	SNHD Nursing and Clinics	(702) 759-1301	(702) 759-1000
	SNHD Office of Public Health Preparedness	(702) 759-1671	(702) 759-1000
	SNHD So. Nevada Public Health Laboratory	(702) 759-1020	(702) 759-1020
AMBULANCE /EMS PROVIDERS	American Medical Response (AMR)		(702) 384-3400
	MedicWest Ambulance	(702) 650-9900	(702) 792-9111
	Community Ambulance	(702) 438-9100	(702) 222-9111
	Guardian Elite Medical Services (GEMS)	(702) 262-2262	(702) 436-7911
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COORDINATORS	Boulder City Emergency Management Coordinator	(702) 293-9228	(702) 293-9224
	Clark County Emergency Management Coordinator	(702) 455-5710	(702) 455-5710
	Henderson Emergency Management Coordinators	(702) 267-5362	(702) 267-5362
	Las Vegas Emergency Management Officer	(702) 229-0770	(702) 229-0313
	Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Dept.	(702) 828-2831	(702) 828-3111
	Mesquite Emergency Management Coordinator	(702) 346-2690	(702) 346-6911
	North Las Vegas Emergency Management Coordinator	(702) 416-3632	(702) 229-0407
HUMAN SERVICES	American Red Cross		(702) 791-3311
	For Nellis Air Force Base	(702) 652-2106	
	Salvation Army		(702) 657-0123
	Clark County Social Services	(702) 455-5722	
	Clark County Coroner		(702) 455-3210
MILITARY	Nellis Air Force Base & Creech Air Force Base Operator	(702) 652-1110	(702) 652-1110
	Nellis Fire Department	(702) 652-9630	(702)-404-0911
	Nellis Command Post	(702) 652-2446	(702) 652-2446
	Nevada National Guard (Joint Ops. Center)		(775) 887-7200
	92nd Civil Support Team (Joint Ops. Center)		(775) 887-7200
	Coast Guard, U.S. Pacific Strike Team	(415) 883-3311	(415) 559-9908

RADIOLOGICAL ASSISTANCE	NV HHS Division of Public and Behavioral Health (DPBH)	(775) 687-7550	(877) 438-7231
	Carson City	(775) 687-7531	(775) 688-2830
	Las Vegas	(702) 486-5280	(775) 688-2830
	United States National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) Nevada Field Office		(702) 295-0311
	United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) National Response Center		(800) 424-8802
	RADIATION EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE CENTER/TRAINING SITE (REACT/TS)	(865) 576-3131	(865) 576-1005
	MEDICAL RADIOBIOLOGY ADVISORY TEAM (MRAT)	(301) 295-0316	
STATE OF NEVADA	Division of Emergency Management	(775) 687-0300	(775) 687-0400
	Division of Environmental Protection	(775) 687-4670	(888) 331-6337
	Division of Forestry – Carson City	(775) 684-2500	(775) 883-5995
	Division of Health State Health Officer	(775) 684-4200	(775) 684-5920
	Department of Transportation	(702) 385-6500	(702) 385-6594
	State Police	(702) 486-4100	(775) 688-2830
	LPG Board	(775) 687-4890	
HAZARDOUS WASTE STORAGE	U.S. Ecology Inc. Beatty	(775) 553-2203	
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD	Robert Bavier, Manager,		
	Chemical/Transportation HazMat (Colton, CA to Las Vegas)	(909) 879-6339	(888) 877-7267
	St. Louis, MO-Risk Management Notification Center	(888) 877-7267	800 892-1283
	Union Pacific Railroad Police - Las Vegas	(702) 388-9272	(888) 877-7267
WEATHER SERVICE	National Weather Service		(702) 263-9750
ADVICE ON CHEMICALS	Chemtrec		(800) 424-9300
	Chem-tel, Inc.	(888) 255-3924	Velocity EHS??
	Infotrac		(800) 535-5053
	3E Company		(800) 451-8346
MILITARY SHIPMENTS	Explosives/ammunition incidents		(703) 697-0218
	All other dangerous goods incidents		(800) 851-8061
TELEVISION STATIONS	Channel 3 KVBC (NBC)	(702) 642-3333	
	Newsroom		(702) 657-3150
	Channel 5 (KVVU Fox 5)	(702) 435-5555	
	Newsroom		(702) 436-8256
	Channel 8 KLAS (CBS)	(702) 792-8888	
	Newsroom		(702) 792-8870
	Channel 10 KLVX (PBS)	(702) 799-1010	
	Dir. of Operations Station Manager	*Won't Ring*	(702) 420-8726
	Channel 13 KTNV (ABC)	(702) 876-1313	
	Newsroom		(702) 871-3345
	Cox Cable		(702) 383-4000
	Channel 15 Univision (Spanish Speaking Station) - Newsroom	(702) 434-0015 x1030	
	Telemundo	(702) 258-0039	
	City of Las Vegas Channel	(702) 229-2222	
	Clark County TV	(702) 455-3546	
NV-OSHA	Division of Industrial Relations Occupational Safety & Health Enforcement	(702) 486-9020	
LAS VEGAS METRO POLICE	Dispatch Office	(702) 828-3111	311
	Emergency		911
CLARK COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT	Emergency Action Line		(702) 799-4357
	Clark County School District Police		(702) 799-4311
	Clark County Regional Flood Control District		(702) 685-0000

EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CENTER	City of Boulder City	(702) 293-9228	(702) 293-9224
	City of Henderson	(702) 267-2362	(702) 267-4913
	City of Las Vegas	(702) 229-0370	(702) 382-3000
	City of North Las Vegas	(702) 633-1019	(702) 382-3000
	Clark County	(702) 455-5710	(702) 382-3000
	Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department		(702) 828-3111
HOSPITALS	Poison Control Center		(800) 222-1222
	Boulder City Hospital		(702) 293-4111
	Emergency Department	(702) 294-5751	
	Centennial Hills Hospital		(702) 835-9700
	Emergency Department	(702) 629-1211	
	Desert Springs Hospital		(702) 733-8800
	Emergency Department	(702) 369-7772	
	Henderson Hospital	(702) 963-7000	
	Emergency Department	(702) 963-7100	
	Mesa View Regional Hospital	(702) 346-8040	
	Emergency Department	(702) 345-4270	
	Mike O'Callaghan Federal Hospital	(702) 653-2227	
	Emergency Department	(702) 653-2344	
	Mountain View Hospital	(702) 962-5000	
	Emergency Department	(702) 962-7800	
	North Vista Hospital	(702) 649-7711	
	Emergency Department	(702) 657-5512	
	Southern Hills Hospital	(702) 916-5000	
	Emergency Department	(702) 916-7800	
	Spring Valley Hospital	(702) 853-3000	
	Emergency Department	(702) 853-3611	
	St. Rose de Lima Campus	(702) 616-5000	
	Emergency Department	(702) 616-4600	
	St. Rose San martin Campus	(702) 616-5000	
	Emergency Department	(702) 492-8600	
	St. Rose Siena Campus	(702) 616-5000	
	Emergency Department	(702) 616-5600	
	Peds	(702) 616-6104	
	Summerlin Hospital	(702) 233-7000	
	Emergency Department	(702) 233-7033	
	Peds	(702) 233-7868	
	Sunrise Hospital	(702) 233-7868	
	Emergency Department	(702) 961-5000	
	Trauma	(702) 961-7805	
	Peds	(702) 731-7810	
	University Medical Center (UMC)	(702) 383-2000	
	Emergency Department	(702) 210-8396	
	Trauma	(702) 383-3969	
	Peds	(702) 383-3734	
	Burn	(702) 383-2268	
	Valley Hospital	(702) 388-4000	
	Emergency Department	(702) 388-4506	
	Veteran's Administration	(702) 791-9000	
	Medical Evaluation Emergency	(702) 791-9000 x15133	

PIPELINE	Southwest Gas	(877) 860-6020	
	Las Vegas Operations	(702) 365-1111 (702) 651-2111	
	Kern River Gas Transmission Company	(800) 272-4817	
	Las Vegas Operations	(702) 639-3601	
	Kinder Morgan Cal/Nev Pipeline	(714) 560-4411	
	Las Vegas Operations	(702) 644-3943	
	UNEV Pipeline	(877) 748-4464	
	Las Vegas Operations		(915) 494-7729
	COMPANY	**TELEPHONE**	**CAPABILITIES**
RESOURCES FOR CLEANUP AND DISPOSAL	Republic Services	(702) 734-5400	Biohazard*
	State RAD-SAFE Team	(775) 687-4622	Radioactive
	National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA)	(702) 295-0925	Radioactive
	Safety-Kleen	(702) 296-8096 (702) 343-4073	Flammable and Combustible Liquids
	H2O Environmental	(702) 396-4148 (866) 426-7745	Hazardous Materials Except: Radioactive
	Logistical Solutions	(702) 596-2021	Hazardous Materials Except: Radioactive
	Double Barrel	(702) 735-9761 (877) 324-9628	Hazardous Materials Except: Radioactive
	Clean Harbors	(702) 258-0109 (800) 645-8265	Hazardous Materials Except: Radioactive
	Patriot	(702) 566-6636 (800) 624-9136	Hazardous Materials Except: Radioactive
	Stericycle	(702) 735-9761 (877) 324-9628	Biohazard/ Medical Except: Radioactive
	*Republic Services is not licensed to handle substances involving Category A infections. The U.S. Department of Transportation regulates infectious substances. Republic Services recommends that licensed companies such as Stericycle be contracted separately according to established waste management procedures and protocols established by the Centers for Disease Control.		

SPECIALTY AGENCIES	Southern Nevada Center for Independent Living	(702) 889-4216 Voice & TDD	
	Deaf and Hard of Hearing Advocacy Center	(702) 363-3323 (711) Relay	
	District Court Interpreter	(702) 671-4578	
	Las Vegas Valley Water District Southern Nevada Water Authority (SNWA)	(702) 258-3915	(702) 258-7101
	Harry Reid Control Center		(702) 261-5201
	NV Taxicab Authority	(702) 486-6532	
	Nevada State Police - Las Vegas	(702) 486-4100	(775) 688-2830
	Regional Transportation Commission	(702) 676-1500	(702) 676-1822
	ATC/VanCom Inc.		(702) 636-0623
	CAT Bus System	(702) 228-7433	
	Clark County Water Reclamation District		(702) 668-8354
	Public Utility Commission of Nevada (PUCN)	(702) 486-7210	

RESPONSE

Response

Concept of Operations

All field responses shall follow NIMS principles and be conducted using the Incident Command System (ICS) as outlined in the National Response Framework. In 2004, Clark County adopted the National Incident Management System, and the ICS outlined therein. Ongoing efforts shall be maintained to educate all responding agencies on the workings of ICS. The Emergency Operations Center (EOC) reflects the jurisdiction's day-to-day management structure.

The lead agency having jurisdiction shall be responsible for on-scene command at a hazardous materials incident. The lead agency may establish a unified incident command with other agencies and departments but will retain overall responsibility until the incident is concluded.

The lead agency shall manage and coordinate a hazardous materials incident under NIMS. The lead agency shall be responsible for identifying the incident resources and needs, procuring and coordinating these resources to mitigate the incident, and protect life, property, and the environment.

The Incident Commander will have the authority to request the activation of the jurisdiction's EOC. The EOC (when activated) shall provide support and coordination for various agencies and technical and specialized resources. The EOC shall see that any necessary actions are carried out as needed. On-scene decisions are to be made with the assistance of technical specialists.

Communication among responders within Clark County shall follow established procedures for the existing systems.

Cellular phones are added tools for emergency responders. A cellular phone list is available to all emergency response personnel. (This phone list is available only to emergency response personnel obtained through individual departments.)

Response Functions

Methods for determining releases and population affected

Methods used in Clark County for determining that a release of hazardous material has occurred will generally be:

1. Human Detection:
   a. Visual indicators (regular inspections, unusual plumes or clouds, leaking containers, etc.)
   b. Unusual odor

2. Mechanical Detection:
   a. Leak detection alarms
   b. Smoke alarms
   c. Electronic measurement devices

3. Inspection:
   a. Regular inspections by facility personnel
   b. Inspections by the Fire Department
   c. Inspections by authorities having jurisdiction

4. Alarm reports and visual sightings will be coordinated and verified through 911 Communications, the Fire/EMS/Law Enforcement Communications Center, or the Local Emergency Planning Committee, as referenced.

Determination of the population likely to be affected by a release:

I. Fixed Facility
   a. Use of specific information from facility contingency plans
   b. Use of information listed in Appendix A

II. Transportation Incidents and Other Facilities
   a. Identification of materials and characteristics
   b. Quantity and release rates
      1. Physical State
      2. Quantity Released
      3. Pressure under which material is stored
   c. Determination of environmental conditions (weather, wind direction, drainage, etc.)
   d. Determination of nearby population and special facilities
   e. Computer-generated chemical dispersion plume models
   f. Hazard analysis conducted by the local jurisdiction

Initial notification of response agencies

Upon discovering a hazardous materials (HazMat) leak, release, or spill, the spiller must follow the incident notification procedures required by statute.

Emergency Assistance numbers are listed in the Telephone Directory.

Chapter 116, Title 42, United States Code

Title III, Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986, (SARA Title III), sec. 304 (b) (1-2), and (c).

Requires:

Immediate notice after a release to the community emergency coordinator and the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC). Clark County's Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) designated the Emergency Management Coordinator of each jurisdiction as the community emergency coordinator. The Nevada Division of Emergency Management serves as the contact point for the SERC.

Specific items of information concerning a particular release are:

- Identity of substance
- Determination if it is an EHS
- Estimated quantity released
- Time and duration of release
- Medium in which release occurred
- Known health risks; advice regarding medical attention for exposed people
- Precautions to take
- The contact name and number of the facility/spiller

Follow-up written notice must describe the following:

- Update of original report
- Response and containment actions taken
- Health risks
- Advice regarding medical attention

2018 International Fire Code (IFC)

Requires:

The immediate reporting of a release of toxic materials to the fire department.

Specific information to report:

- Name and title of person reporting.
- Location of the hazardous materials release
- Identify and estimate the amount of substance released to the best available knowledge.
- Any known injuries
- Environmental medium (air, water, ground) into which the release escaped.
- Any remedial actions taken.

Nevada Administrative Code, Chapter 445A.3473

Requires:

Any party experiencing a release of any hazardous materials in any amount should notify the Nevada Division of Emergency Management and the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection.

Incident command and lead agency

Incident Commander

The fire department having jurisdiction shall accept and provide the position of Incident Commander for the scene of all hazardous materials incidents within its jurisdiction. The Incident Commander (IC) is responsible for mitigating the hazards at a hazardous materials incident scene and identifying incident resources and needs. Upon arrival, the IC shall secure and maintain immediate on-scene control until the situation has abated.

The fire department shall coordinate, direct, and control all fire department activities within its jurisdiction and responsibility, including, but not limited to, rescue and first aid, product identification, scene stabilization and management, suppression activities, protection of exposures, containment, agency notification, scene isolation, personnel protection, and decontamination.

Any responding Hazardous Materials Response Team (HMRT) officer shall report to and function through Incident Command or Unified Command.

Unified Command

Unified Command will be practiced and may be adopted at the scene of each hazardous materials incident by the Incident Commander of the agency having jurisdiction and by the Hazardous Materials Response Team. Unified Command shall include a minimum of the following designated agencies at all hazardous materials incidents:

1. Fire Department having jurisdiction.
2. Law Enforcement agency having jurisdiction.

Emergency Operations Center (EOC) staff is not responsible for the operational component of the incident but shall oversee and coordinate these procedures as they are carried out, resource allocation, and public information when needed. The EOC can recommend or request the activation of an appropriate Incident Management Team (IMT).

Lead Agency

The lead agency is responsible for managing and coordinating a hazardous materials incident. It shall be responsible for the IC and the possible establishment of a Unified Command, as well as the procurement and coordination of incident resources, to mitigate the incident and protect life, property, and the environment.

Unincorporated Areas of Clark County

The Clark County Fire Department, on behalf of the County Manager and Board of County Commissioners, shall assume the role of Lead Agency for hazardous material incidents within Clark County's unincorporated areas.

Incorporated Cities

The respective city fire department shall assume the role of lead agency for hazardous material incidents within their jurisdiction.

State Roads, Highways, and Other Locations

The Nevada State Police is the lead agency for any hazardous material incident on any state road or highway. Each agency is responsible for its current jurisdiction.

The Nevada State Police will respond to all accidents/incidents (regardless of jurisdiction) when requested by an agency with jurisdiction over a particular roadway. The request should clarify whether the agency is requesting assistance only or complete scene management.

- State Parks - Nevada Division of Parks
- State Forests - Nevada Division of Forestry
- National Forests - U.S. Forest Service
- Public Lands - Bureau of Land Management (BLM)
- Federal Parks and Recreational Areas - National Park Service
- U.S. Air Force Bases - U.S. Air Force
- Indian Reservations – Respective Tribe
- Colorado River - Appropriate Federal Agency under the Colorado River Oil and Hazardous Substance Spill Contingency Plan.

Hazardous materials incident classification

Three (3) hazardous materials incident (HMI) classification levels exist.

Level I Incident (Known as a LEVEL I - HMI)

- Spills, leaks, ruptures, and fires involving hazardous materials that can be contained, extinguished, and abated utilizing equipment, supplies, and resources immediately available to the local fire department. Excluding clean-up activities on Level I or Level II incidents.

- Hazardous material incidents that do not require evacuation of citizens.

Level II Incident (Known as Level II - HMI)

Fire Department Officers can upgrade a Level I HMI to a Level II HMI. Hazardous materials incidents that:

- Can only be identified, tested, sampled, contained, extinguished, and abated utilizing the resources from Las Vegas Fire & Rescue (LVFR) or the Henderson Fire Department (HFD) Hazardous Materials Response Team (HMRT).

- Require the use of chemical-protective gear and specialized equipment.

- Require evacuation of citizens.

- Involve hazardous materials fires that are permitted to burn for a controlled period or to consume

themselves.

Level III Incident (Known as Level III - HMI)

The officer of the HMRT, or the Incident Commander, can upgrade a LEVEL II HMI to a LEVEL III HMI.

- Spills, leaks, and ruptures that can be contained and mitigated utilizing the highly specialized equipment and supplies available to environmental or industrial response personnel, excluding cleanup activities during Levels I and II incidents.

Fires involving hazardous materials that:

- They are allowed to burn due to the ineffectiveness or dangers of using extinguishing agents or the unavailability of water.
- Pose a real threat of significant container failure.
- Involve an explosion, detonation, boiling liquid expanding vapor explosion (BLEVE), or container failure.

Hazardous materials incidents that:

- Require evacuation of civilians extending across jurisdictional boundaries.
- Cause severe civilian injuries or deaths.
- Require additional Hazardous Materials Response Teams.
- Require decontamination of citizens.
- Involve multi-agency responses.

The Incident Commander has the discretion to establish a hazardous material incident level based on experience, training, or due to unpredictable or shifting variables, for example:

- Level of technical expertise required to mitigate the incident.
- Extent of municipal, county, and state government involvement.
- Extent of evacuation of civilians.
- Extent of injuries or deaths.
- Extent and complexity of decontamination procedures.

<u>Scene management for response personnel</u>

Hazardous Materials Response Team (HMRT)

Las Vegas Fire & Rescue and the Henderson Fire Department will maintain specially trained Hazardous Material Response Teams to respond to chemical emergencies. These HMRTs, in association with any developing HMRT, can provide expertise and equipment specially designed to help control and abate a hazardous material incident.

It shall be the responsibility of the HMRT officer or Incident Commander to:

- Identify and establish a Hazard Zone when necessary and enforce it.
- Upgrade a Level II HMI to a Level III HMI through proper dispatch procedures when:
    - The incident is beyond the capabilities of that HMRT (not to include clean-up

procedures).
- The HMRT officer wants a second HMRT to respond.
- The HMRT officer wants an Emergency Management Coordinator to respond.
    - Work with and be subordinate to the Incident Commander of the agency having jurisdiction.

Control Zones

The Incident Commander shall establish control zones following the U.S. Department of Transportation's (US DOT) Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA) Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG).

Control Zones- Designated areas for hazardous materials/dangerous goods incidents based on safety and the degree of hazard. Many terms are used to describe control zones; however, in this guidebook, these zones are defined as the hot (exclusion, red, restricted) zone, warm (contamination reduction, yellow, limited access) zone, and cold (support, green, clean) zone.

Cold Zone- The area where the command post and logistical support functions necessary to control the incident are located. The cold zone may also be referred to as the support zone, green zone, or clean zone.

Warm Zone- The area between the Hot and Cold zones where decontamination and hot zone support occur. It includes control points for the access corridor and thus assists in reducing the spread of contamination. The warm zone may also be called the contamination reduction corridor (CRC), contamination reduction zone (CRZ), yellow zone, or limited access zone.

Hot Zone- Area immediately surrounding a hazardous material/dangerous goods incident, which extends far enough to prevent adverse effects from the released product to personnel outside the zone. The hot zone may also be called exclusion, red, or restricted zones.

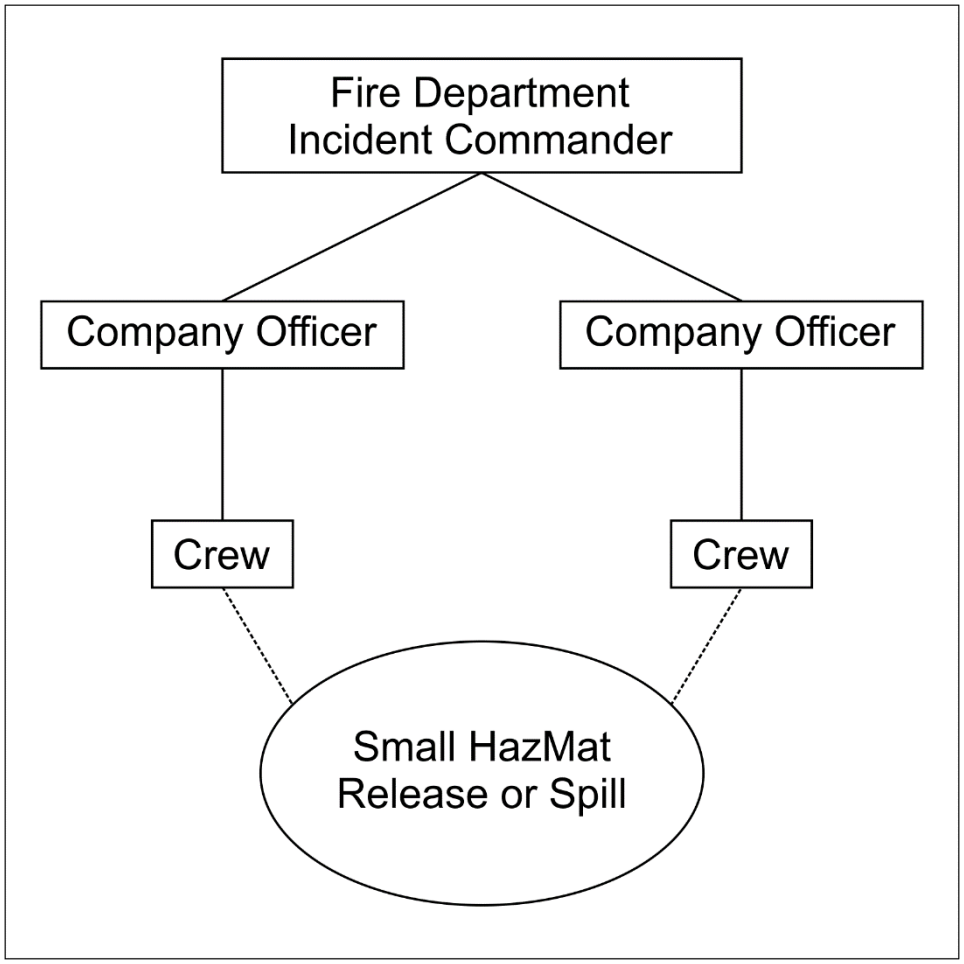

Figure 8 Example of a Level I Hazardous Materials Incident

1. The fire department Incident Commander is the fire department Officer-in-Charge at the Unified Command Post, regardless of who the lead agency is (these diagrams illustrate Fire/HazMat Response Team Operations).

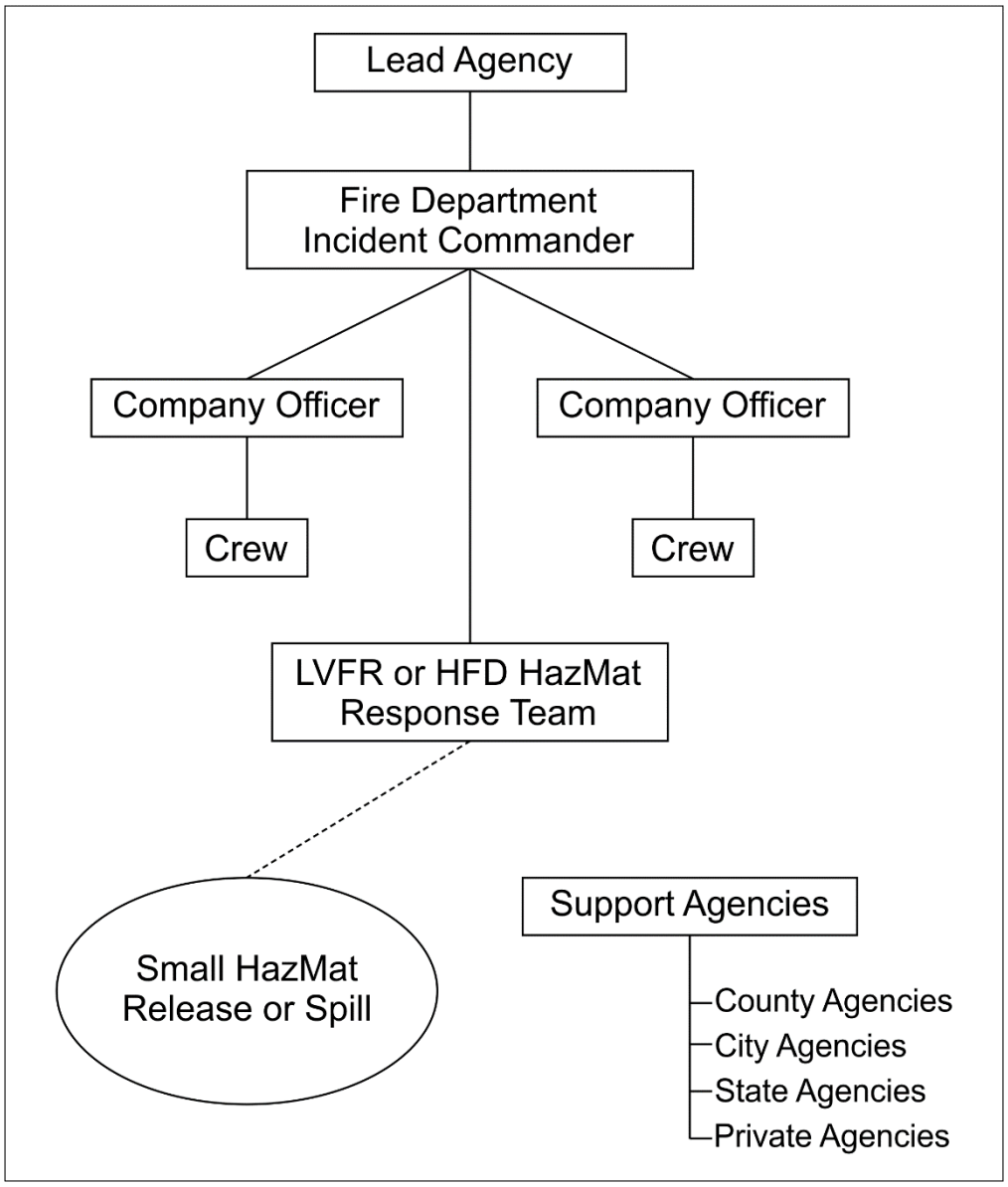

Figure 9 Example of a Level II Hazardous Materials Incident

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1. The fire department Incident Commander is the fire department Officer-in-Charge at the Unified Command Post, regardless of who the lead agency is (these diagrams illustrate Fire/HazMat Response Team Operations).

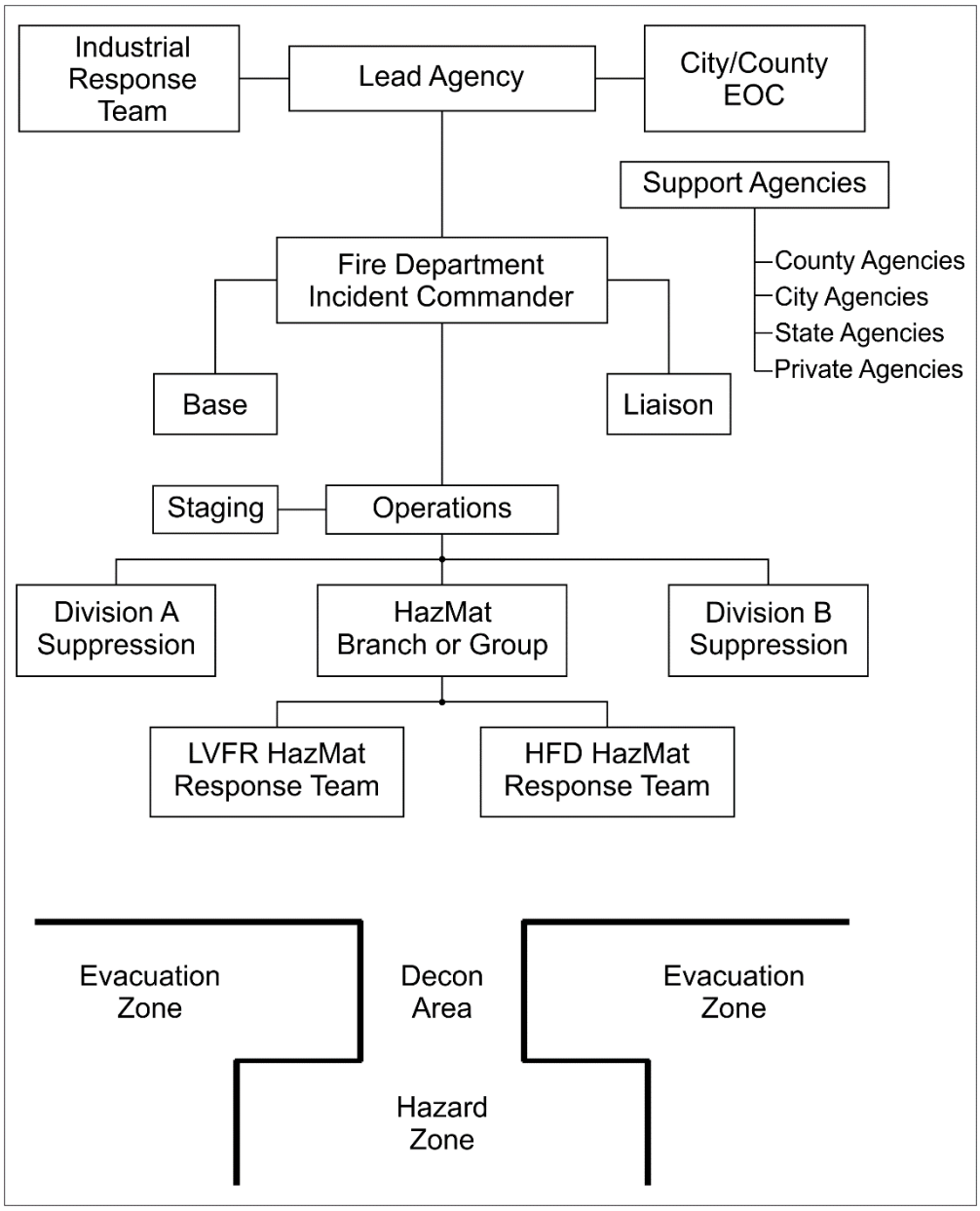


Figure 10 Example of a Level III Hazardous Materials Incident

[1] The fire department Incident Commander is the fire department Officer-in-Charge at the Unified Command Post, regardless of who the lead agency is (these diagrams illustrate Fire/HazMat Response Team Operations).

Protection of Citizens

Public protection is of primary concern in a hazardous materials incident. When an incident is expected to impact a large area and affect a multitude of people, it is the responsibility of the Incident Commander to determine and communicate to the public the best method of protection using the guidelines outlined in the Warning Systems section of this document. In general, there are two courses of action:

Evacuation

This complicated process involves cooperation and pre-planning on the part of the responsible agencies. Evacuation systematically removes persons from a potentially hazardous situation or environment. Police agencies usually perform it in collaboration with objectives set by the Incident Commander. Rescue is the removal of persons from a problem that has become hazardous. It is generally performed by fire departments or other agencies that have self-contained breathing apparatus at their disposal.

Shelter-In-Place

This option has proven highly successful worldwide. When the public is notified to shelter in place, they close all doors and windows in their houses and shut down all air-handling appliances. If time allows and depending on the chemical problem, they may place wet towels under doors or duct tape crevices on windows and doors and seek shelter in an interior room.

This option is based on studies that show that if the above procedures are followed, the concentration of a chemical inside the house will be about 10% of the outside concentration.

Evacuation and shelter-in-place require timely activation of public information resources and education about the methods and procedures involved before use.

Announcements for shelter-in-place, evacuation, and school evacuation are in the Evacuation Section of this plan.

Decontamination Procedures

I. Introduction

A. Purpose: The decontamination procedures ensure that any potentially harmful or dangerous residue on persons or equipment is confined within a defined area (the hazard zone, evacuation zone, and support zone.) Decontamination is intended to prevent the spread of contaminants beyond the defined area, mainly to avoid carrying contaminants back to the normal work area or other environments.

The specific measures required to decontaminate personnel or equipment will vary with the contaminating material involved, the circumstances, and the level of contamination. These factors must be considered on a case-by-case basis.

II. Planning Basis

A. Objectives of Plan

1. Describe operational concepts, organization, and support systems required to implement decontamination procedures.

2. Identify the responsibilities and actions of local fire departments and private emergency health care agencies necessary to minimize danger to human health and property and to aid in decontamination.

III. Administration

A. Scope:

1. These procedures are to be used by fire department personnel and private emergency health care agencies whenever the need for decontamination occurs.

2. Geographical Factor:

This procedure concerns hazardous material incidents requiring decontamination within the boundaries of Clark County.

3. The Hazard:

The hazard shall include actual or potential fires, spills, leaks, ruptures, contamination, and any threat to life safety involving hazardous materials.

4. The Hazardous Materials:

The material may include explosives, flammables, combustibles, compressed gases, cryogenics, poisons and toxins, reactive and oxidizing agents, radioactive materials, corrosives, carcinogens, etiological agents, or any combination thereof.

5. The Incident:

This procedure is for any hazardous material incident associated with the contamination of personnel or equipment.

B. Authority:

Statute: Responsibilities Authorized

CFR 1910.120 is the standard for protecting personnel responding to hazardous chemical emergencies.

SARA Title III. Local officials must prepare Emergency Planning and contingency plans for the Community Right-To-Know Hazardous Materials Act of 1986 community.

IV. Procedures

The initial assessment of decontamination requirements must be based on the situation's specific needs. This must consider the specific materials, the degree and type of exposure, and the most appropriate methods. The assessment will require research and may include consultation with toxicology resources.

One method of preventing or reducing the migration of contaminants is to delineate zones on the site where prescribed operations occur. Access control points would limit the movement of personnel and equipment between zones and onto the site itself. By these means, three contiguous zones are recommended. See Figure 11.

A. Hot (also called the exclusion zone or isolation zone)

The Hazard Zone, the innermost of three areas, is where contamination does or could occur. All people entering the hazard zone must wear prescribed levels of protection. An entry/exit checkpoint must be established at the periphery of the hazard zone to regulate the flow of personnel and equipment into and out of the zone and verify that the procedures established to enter and exit are followed.

B. Warm (also called the contamination reduction zone/corridor)

The area adjoining the hot zone and extending to the cold zone includes control points to the decontamination corridor for contaminated people or items. This zone serves as a buffer to further reduce the probability of the cold (clean) zone becoming contaminated or being affected by other hazards.

It provides additional assurance that the physical transfer of contaminating substances on people, equipment, or in the air is limited through decontamination, distance between hazard and support zones, air dilution, zone restrictions, and work functions.

C. Cold (also called the support zone)

The area surrounding the warm zone was used to carry out all logistical support functions of the incident.

The support zone, the outermost part of the site, is considered a non-contaminated or clean area. It contains support equipment, personnel, a command post, etc. Since regular work clothes are appropriate within this zone, potentially contaminated personnel clothing, equipment, and samples are prohibited. They are left in the decontamination area until they have been decontaminated.

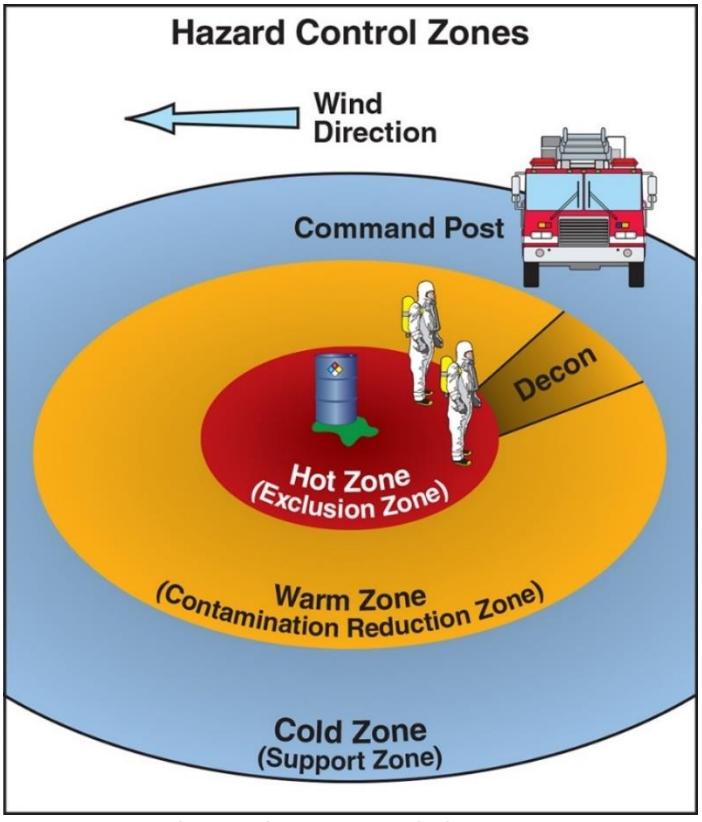


Figure 11 Hazard control zones are vital to scene management. (Used with permission from Hazardous Materials Technician, Third Edition, First Printing, December 2022, International Fire Service Training Association)

V. Decontamination

A. Introduction

Personnel responding to hazardous substance incidents may become contaminated in several ways, including:

- Contacting vapors, gases, mists, or particulates in the air.
- Being splashed by materials while sampling or opening containers.
- Walking through puddles of liquids or on contaminated soil.
- Using contaminated instruments or equipment.

Protective clothing and respiratory protection can help prevent individuals from becoming contaminated or inhaling contaminants.

Good work practices help reduce contamination of protective clothing, instruments, and equipment.

Even with the three zones of safeguards, contamination may occur. This is called cross-contamination. Harmful materials can be transferred into clean areas and expose unprotected personnel. When removing contaminated clothing, personnel may encounter contaminants on the clothing or inhale them. To prevent such occurrences, decontamination procedures must be implemented before anyone exits a hazard zone and continue throughout site operations.

At a HazMat incident, technicians must plan to transition back into the cold zone without bringing contaminants with them before they enter the hot zone. Decontamination (decon) removes or reduces contamination, and it is typically conducted in a corridor established in the warm zone.

- **Basic / Technical Decontamination** –The Incident Commander must consult the HMRT to determine the form of decon that will be used and make the appropriate preparations before anyone enters the hot zone. A decon corridor runs through the warm zone, connecting the hot and cold zones. Decon usually involves three to four steps, beginning with a rinse and dropping tools and equipment, then moving to a wash with soap, water, scrub brushes, and finally, a strip-down of PPE and other contaminated clothing.
- **Emergency Decontamination** – This is the physical process of immediately ridding dangerous contaminants from individuals. It is needed for the following circumstances:

    1. Protective clothing fails.
    2. Responders accidentally become contaminated.
    3. Victims need immediate decon or medical attention.

The goal is to remove the threatened contaminant as quickly as possible. The regard for the environment or property is secondary. The individual's clothing is removed and given a quick wash down. A limitation of emergency decontamination is that it is a quick fix. Removal of all contaminants may not occur, and a more thorough decon may have to follow.

B. Contamination Reduction Corridor (Decon Area)

An area within the evacuation zone is designated the contamination reduction corridor entrance.

The entry/exit point controls access into and out of the hazard zone and confines decontamination activities to a limited area.

The corridor size depends on the number of stations in the decon procedure.

The corridor should be wide enough to accommodate the operation and long enough to accommodate all the necessary wash stations. A recommended corridor of 75 feet by 15 feet should be adequate for complete decontamination. Whenever possible, it should be a straight path.

Boundaries should be conspicuously marked. Personnel exiting the hazard zone, including decon workers, must enter the decon area.

Anyone in the Decon Area shall wear the level of protection designated for the decontamination crew.

A minimum of three (3) feet between stations is recommended.

This Decon area should provide a corridor leading away from the source of contamination towards the exit, with stations along the way for depositing tools, equipment, protective clothing, and other items. Monitoring personnel and equipment should be appropriately placed along the path. A person traveling along the route should experience a decreasing level of contamination.

When shower or spray nozzles are used, adequate space must be provided to prevent cross-contamination of other areas or persons.

C. Decontamination Area Precautions

During the decontamination process, all personnel working in the decontamination area must be protected from contaminants. The Decontamination Unit Leader will identify and require the appropriate protective equipment. These individuals and their equipment may also require decontamination after use.

Runoff or residue from decontamination procedures should be retained for proper disposal. Contaminated runoff should not be allowed to spread or escape. Diking may be necessary when using a shower or spray nozzles.

D. Contaminated Patients

If prompt lifesaving first aid and medical treatment are required, emergency decontamination procedures should be done as quickly as possible but should not be omitted. Take the necessary precautions that limit contamination of rescue and medical personnel.

Patients needing medical treatment should be removed from the source of contamination as quickly as possible but remain within a defined area (hazard/hot zone). These patient(s) must not be allowed to contaminate further areas or persons. It may be necessary to bring treatment personnel (with adequate protective clothing) into the defined region (hazard/hot zone) to deal with these patient(s) unless they can be rapidly and effectively decontaminated. Once decontaminated, the patient(s) and treatment personnel may leave the defined area (decontamination area).

E. Decontamination - Procedure

The Incident Commander or designee will determine what type of decontamination is applicable for the substance involved, using any reference sources that may state the appropriate level, e.g., safety data sheets. Such sources are necessary for advice to be sought from experts in toxicology or chemistry. See Telephone Directory. Soap and water are the most common materials used for decontamination purposes.

Clark County Fire Department and all municipal/township fire departments and protection districts within Clark County shall be prepared to implement or integrate Primary Response Incident System Management (PRISM) when permissible, as it is the best practice identified by the Department of Homeland Security. Private ambulance companies and area hospitals shall also prepare to implement and integrate this system when achievable for mass decontamination recruitments.

Primary Response Incident System Management (PRISM):

- Presents a review of best practices, collates available evidence, and identifies areas that require further investigation. The document is relevant to senior incident responders, e.g., Incident

Commanders, and those responsible for emergency planning and civil contingencies, as it describes the supporting technical information that underpins the rationale for each stage of disrobing and decontamination and highlights potential issues or challenges.

- Established processes involved in mass patient disrobing and decontaminating and the rationale underpinning each process. The document does not include supporting technical information or potential challenges. Volume 2 has application in the training and exercising of first responders and officials involved with domestic preparedness and emergency management.

- PRISM guidance documentation is based on scientific evidence from a six-year research program sponsored by the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA). This program aims to ensure that all patients exposed to potentially hazardous chemicals receive the most effective treatment possible as soon as possible.

Personnel protective equipment, sampling tools, and other equipment are usually decontaminated by scrubbing with a mild soap solution using a soft-bristle brush and rinsing with copious amounts of water.

Caution: In a few cases, contaminants may react with water. Dry decontamination is also recommended for incidents involving radioactive materials.

F. Recommended Guidelines for Record Keeping When Responding to Hazardous Materials Incidents

A member of the crew responsible for performing the decontamination should maintain written records of the following:

- Individual's name, material involved, and length of exposure.
- Level of decontamination performed.
- Any ill effects observed.
- Where each person went:
    - returned to work.
    - sent to rest area.
    - removed to hospital.
    - reassigned to other duties at the scene.
    - etc.

Entries should be made in the individual's medical records for the incident date, material involved, and decontamination performed, where exposure is known or suspected.

If appropriate, records of the length of time each chemical suit was exposed and to what substance should be kept. This will permit tracking the cumulative degradation of the suit material due to exposure to one substance.

G. Emergency Decontamination Considerations

Decontamination should emphasize thoroughness, not speed.

Speed is only necessary where a victim is involved, and even then, decontamination should be as thorough as possible.

Circumstances may dictate that emergency decontamination becomes necessary. Examples are when a protective suit is split or damaged or an individual has been injured. Emergency decontamination may also be applicable when contaminated civilians or other emergency workers (police, ambulance, etc.) are involved.

Although paragraphs 1 to 6 below are arranged in a basic chronological order, they can be undertaken in

a different sequence outlined. The officer-in-charge should act in the most expedient manner appropriate without worsening the situation.

The procedure outlined should be carried out as quickly as possible.

To protect ambulance crews, hospital staff, and the victim, every attempt must be made to perform at least this emergency procedure before transporting the victim to the hospital.

1. Remove the victim from the contaminated area into the decontamination zone.

2. Remove clothing and immediately wash any exposed body parts that may have been contaminated with flooding quantities of water.

3. If the victim is wearing respiratory protection, leave the face mask in position.

4. Remove all contaminated clothing (if necessary, by cutting it off the victim), ensuring where practicable that the victim does not come into further contact with any contaminant. Maintain the victim's washing while the clothing removal takes place.

5. Remove the victim to a clean area. Provide first aid as required. As soon as this emergency decontamination procedure has been completed, transport the victim for medical treatment.

6. Ensure hospital/ambulance personnel are informed of the contaminant involved.

Note:

When conducting emergency decontamination, the goal is to remove as much of the threatened contaminant as possible. Concern for the environment or property is secondary. The individual is stripped of their clothing and given a quick washdown. A limitation of emergency decontamination is that it is a quick fix. Removal of all contaminants may not occur, and a more thorough decontamination may have to follow.

Runoff or residue from the emergency decontamination procedures should be retained for proper disposal. Unfortunately, because of the need to start emergency decontamination as quickly as possible, this action may not happen. When setting up for emergency decontamination, consider where the water runoff will go, and if appropriate, set up in an area that can be isolated and cleaned up later to prevent cross-contamination.

H. Decontamination During Medical Emergencies

Part of overall planning for incident response is managing medical emergencies. The plan should provide for:

Response team members are fully trained in advanced first aid and CPR.

Arrangements of medical facilities and ambulance companies for transportation and treatment of injured and for treatment of personnel suffering from exposure to chemicals.

Consultation services with a toxicologist:

- Poison Control 800-222-1222
- Toxic Substance and Disease Registry is a division of the Center for Disease Control. CDC Emergency Response for state and local health department assistance, 770-488-7100.

Treatment personnel must have adequate protective clothing and respiratory protection to treat these patient(s).

If prompt lifesaving first aid and medical treatment are required, emergency decontamination procedures should be done as quickly as possible but should not be omitted. Take the necessary precautions that limit contamination of rescue and medical personnel.

I. Transportation

If contaminated patients must be transported, the receiving hospital shall be notified of the nature of the contamination or lack of information concerning the contaminants so that necessary preparations can be made. These patient(s) must not be allowed to contaminate further areas or persons. It may be required to bring treatment personnel (with adequate protective clothing and respiratory protection) to treat these patient(s). The ambulance will be considered contaminated and must be decontaminated before transporting non-contaminated persons. If available, the ambulance should be prepared by draping exposed surfaces with Visqueen or polyethylene covers.

J. Emergency Assistance

The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), based in Atlanta, Georgia, is a federal public health agency of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. ATSDR Emergency Response Teams are available 24 hours a day and comprise of toxicologists, physicians, and other scientists who can assist during an emergency involving hazardous substances in the environment.

Emergency Response at ATSDR: (770) 488-7100, 24-Hours

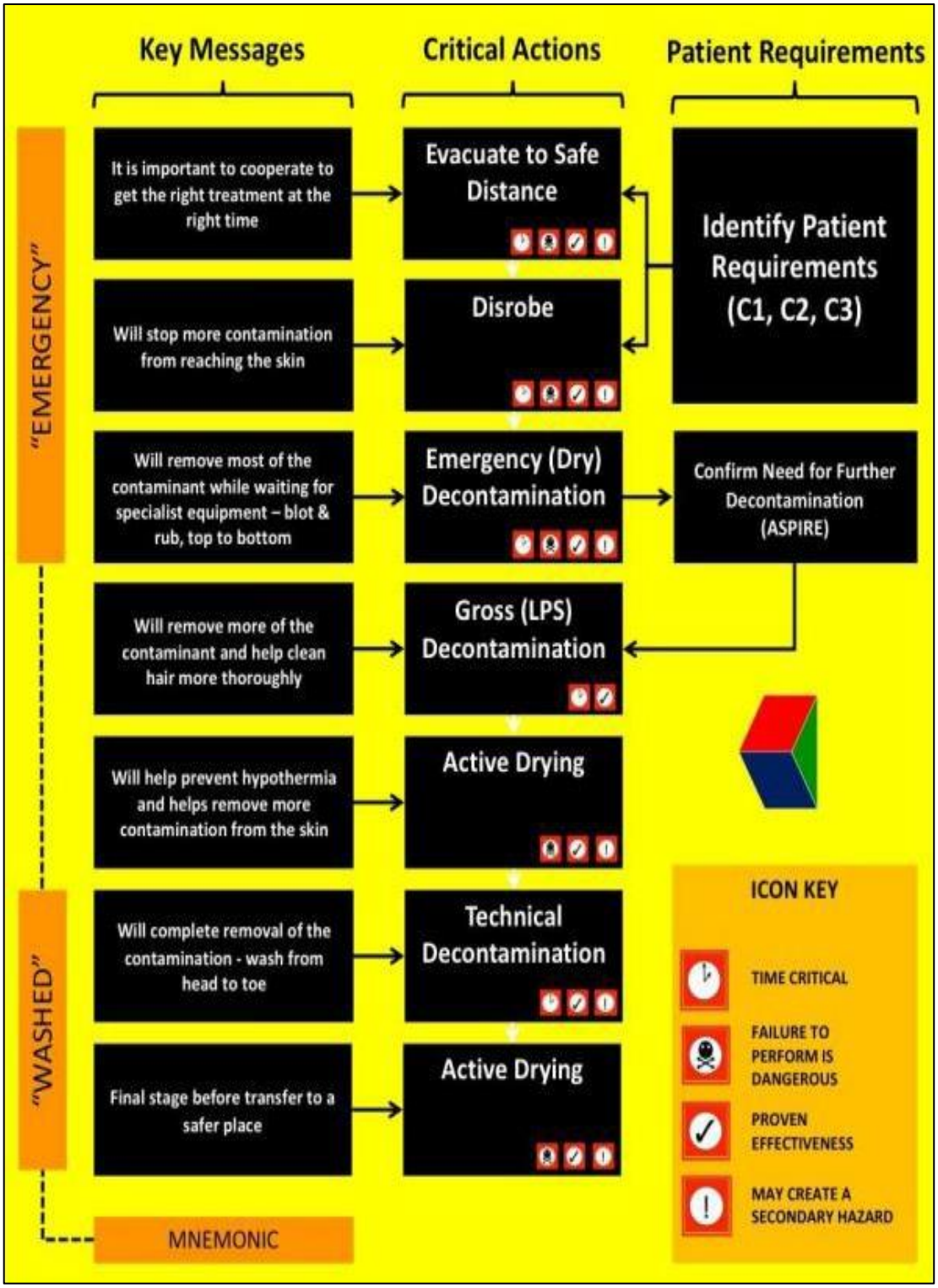


Figure 12 PRISM Summary Chart

(Source Primary Response Incident Scene Management (PRISM): Guidance for the Operational Response to Chemical Incidents, Volume 1: Strategic Guidance for Mass Casualty, Disrobe and Decontamination, Second Edition.)

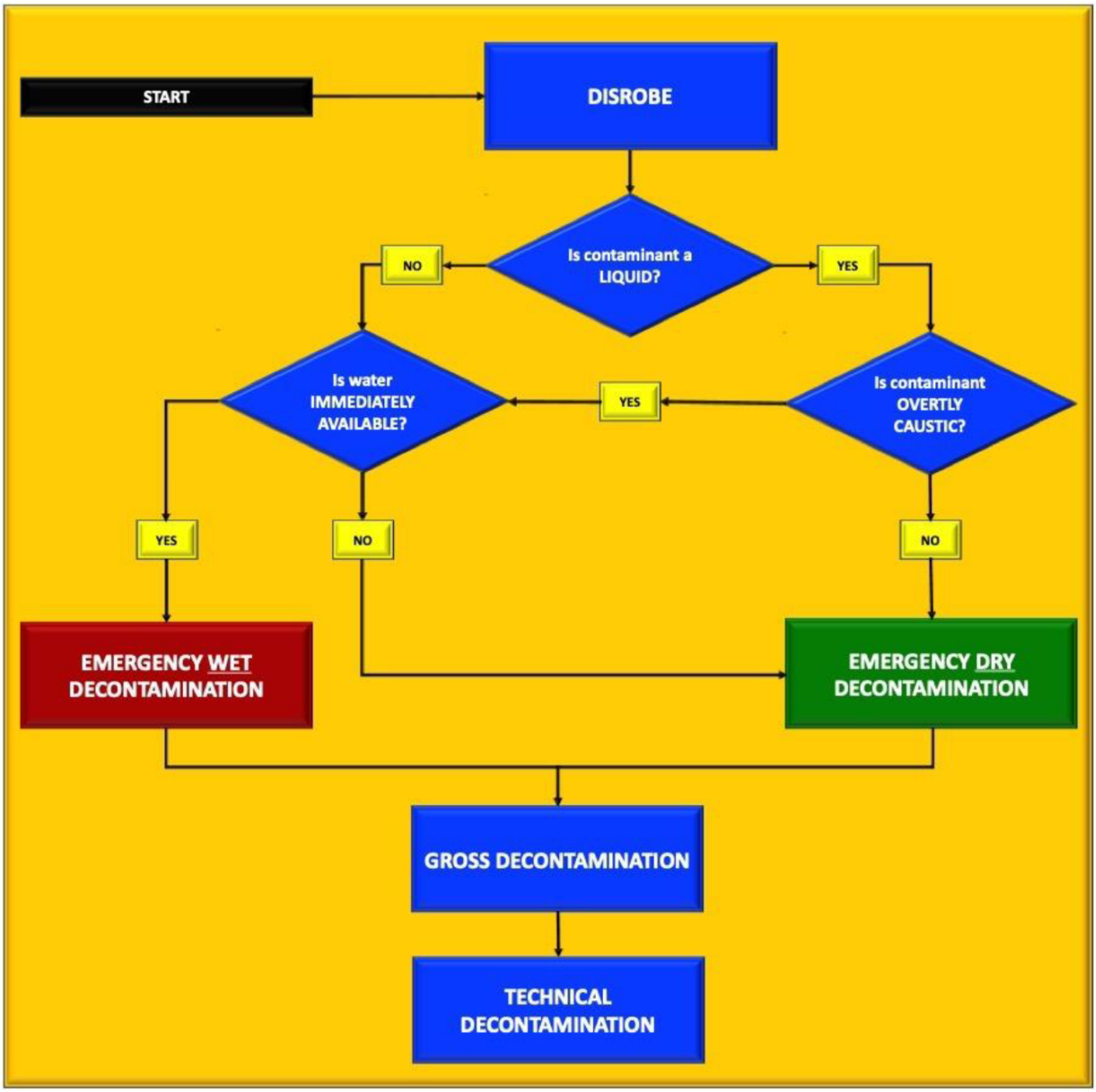


Figure 13 Flowchart to determine "Dry" or "Wet" Emergency DECON

(Source Primary Response Incident Scene Management (PRISM): Guidance for the Operational Response to Chemical Incidents, Volume 1: Strategic Guidance for Mass Casualty, Disrobe and Decontamination, Second Edition.)

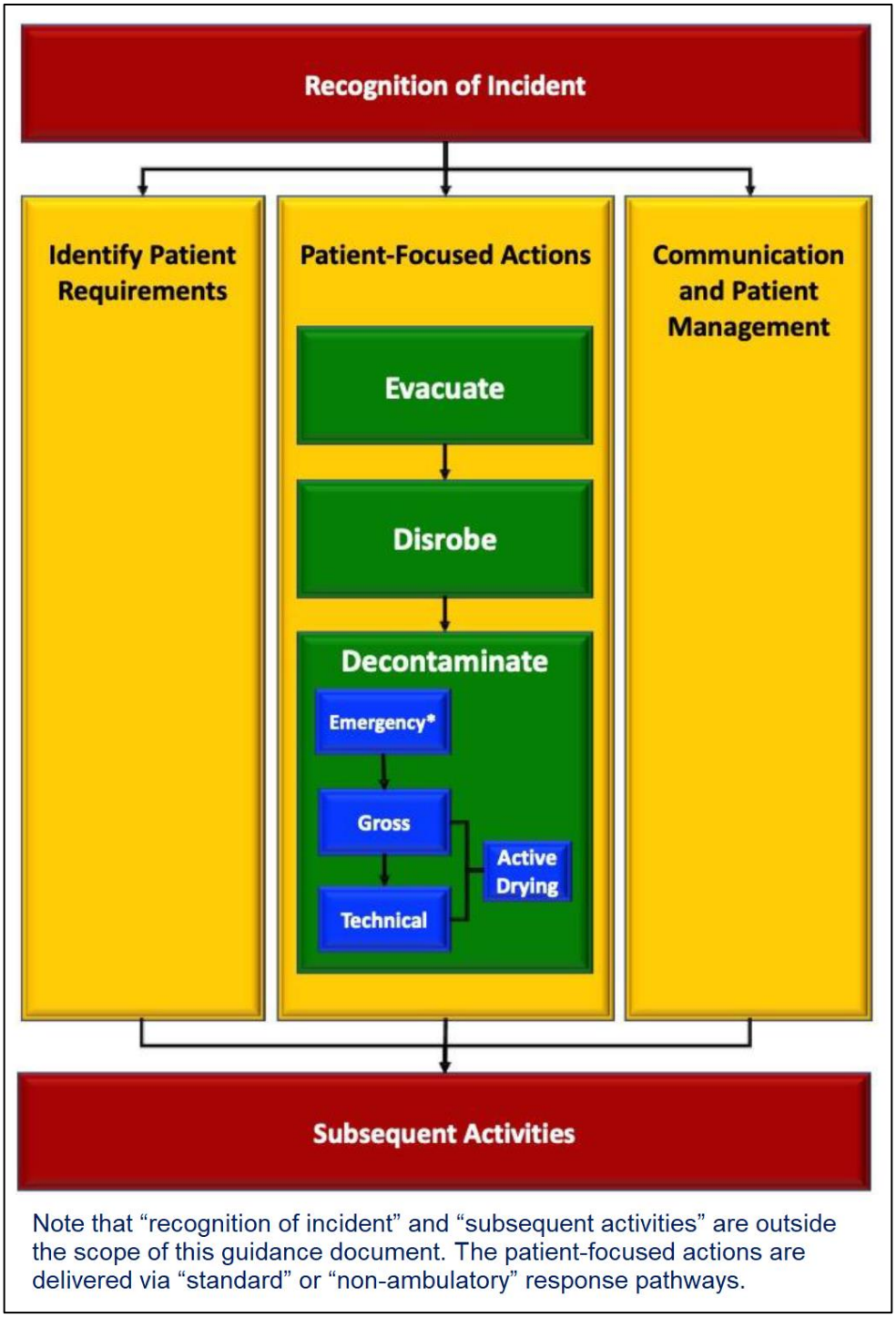
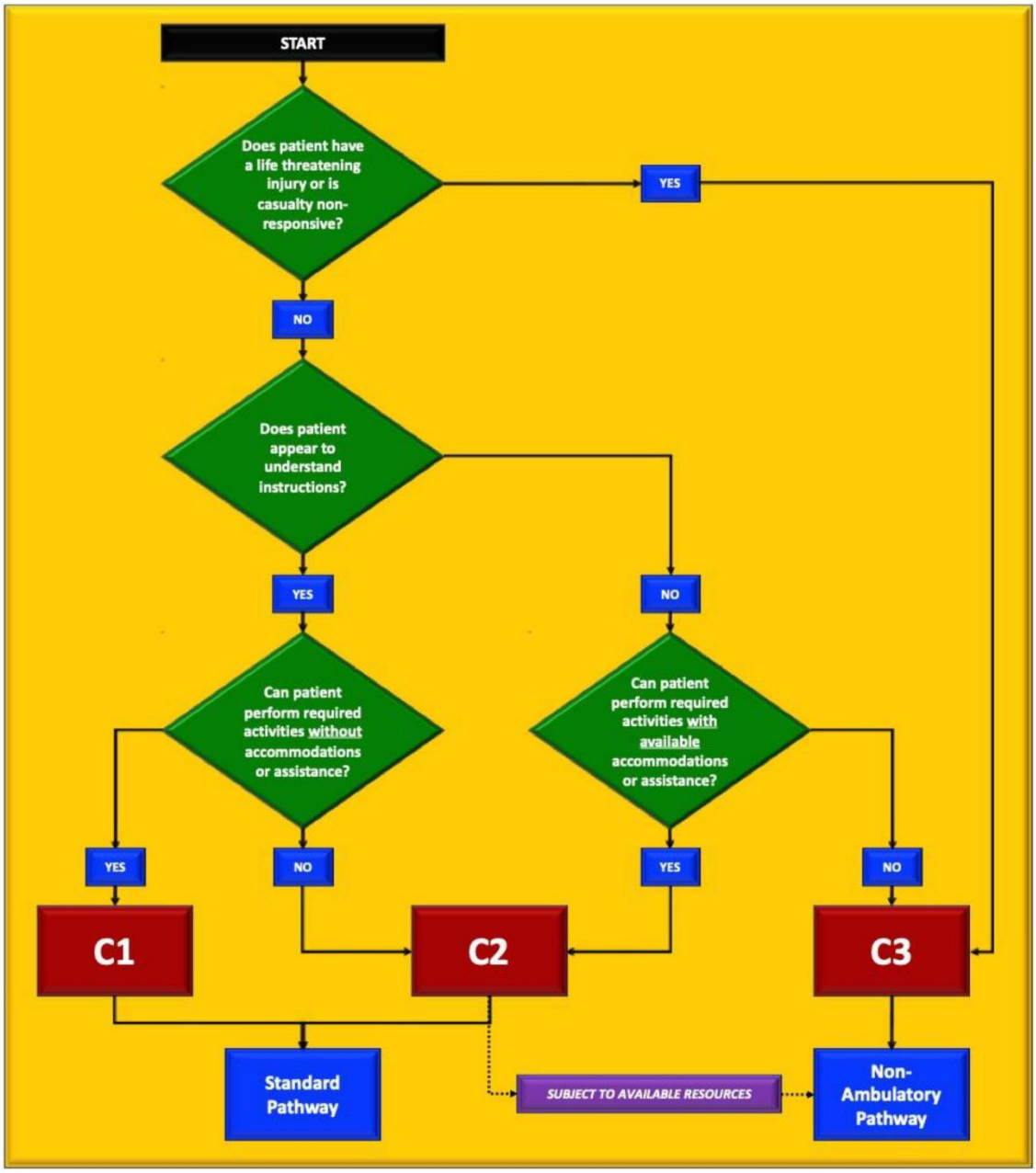


Figure 14 Overview of Primary Operational Response

(Source Primary Response Incident Scene Management (PRISM): Guidance for the Operational Response to Chemical Incidents, Volume 1: Strategic Guidance for Mass Casualty, Disrobe and Decontamination, Second Edition.)



C1 patients should be able to perform activities (removal of clothing & decontamination) under instruction without assistance. C2 patients should be able to perform activities with accommodations or assistance that can be readily provided at the incident scene. Both C1 and C2 patients undergo the "standard" form of disrobe and decontamination. C3 patients undergo "non-ambulatory" disrobe and decontamination.

Figure 15 Patient Categorization Flowchart

(Source Primary Response Incident Scene Management (PRISM): Guidance for the Operational Response to Chemical Incidents, Volume 1: Strategic Guidance for Mass Casualty, Disrobe and Decontamination, Second Edition.)

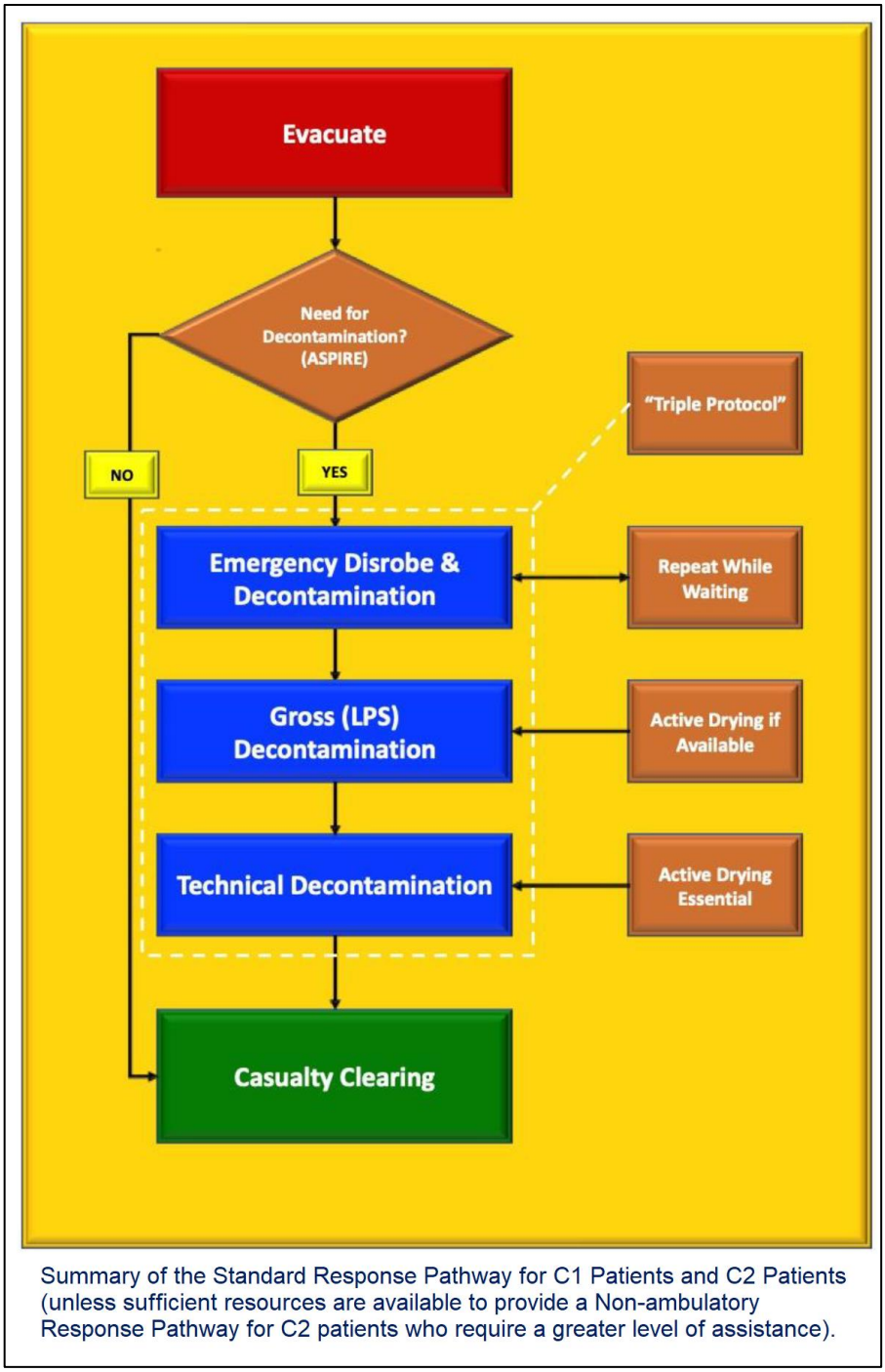


Figure 16 Standard Response Pathway

(Source Primary Response Incident Scene Management (PRISM): Guidance for the Operational Response to Chemical Incidents, Volume 1: Strategic Guidance for Mass Casualty, Disrobe and Decontamination, Second Edition.)

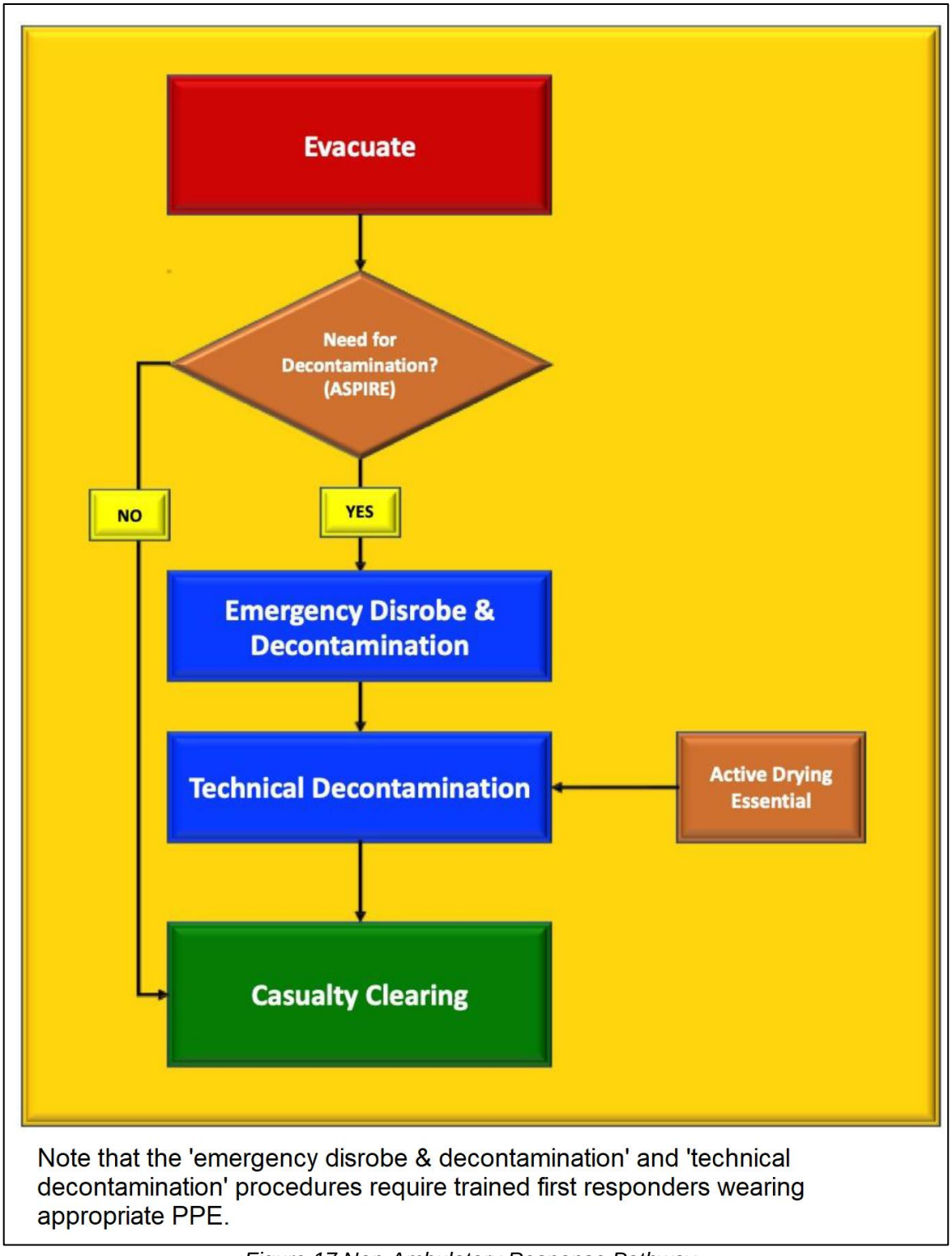


Figure 17 Non-Ambulatory Response Pathway

(Source Primary Response Incident Scene Management (PRISM): Guidance for the Operational Response to Chemical Incidents, Volume 1: Strategic Guidance for Mass Casualty, Disrobe and Decontamination, Second Edition.)

Resource Management

Resource management occurs as a function in the incident command system.

Emergency and Special Equipment

Las Vegas Fire & Rescue and the Henderson Fire Department maintain hazardous materials response teams (HMRTs) whose members are trained to the Hazardous Materials Technician Level. The teams have specialty equipment, including sensing devices, entry suits, decontamination equipment, computer systems, etc. All fire departments maintain paramedic rescue units, fire engines, trucks (ladders), and other emergency equipment.

Other agencies and their specialty resources can be requested and made available to local responders through the jurisdiction's EOC:

- Las Vegas Fire & Rescue Bomb Squad
- Las Vegas Fire & Rescue (Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, and Explosive (CBRNE)
- Nellis Air Force Base - Hazardous Materials Team
- 92nd Civil Support Team- CBRNE/HazMat Response
- National Park Service - Rangers and Response Personnel Nevada
- Division of Forestry - Firefighters
- Nevada LPG Board- Propane Emergencies
- Bureau of Land Management - Rangers, Firefighters, and a HazMat Section
- FBI - Special Investigators in Hazardous Materials Crimes
- ARMOR (All Hazard Regional Multi-Agency Operations and Response)
- Nevada Taskforce 1 FEMA Team- CBRN/HazMat Response
- EPA ERT (Emergency Response Team) West- CBRN/HazMat Response
- OSHA- Catastrophe Response Team
- Public Utility Commission of Nevada – Electricity, Gas, Railroad, Water & Telephone
- Public Works Departments
- Water Reclamation/Water Treatment agencies
- U.S. Coast Guard National Strike Force Teams

Other local specialized equipment and personnel are available to assist local responders in handling specific hazardous materials releases:

- Air Products - Cryogenic Accidents
- Suburban/AmeriGas Propane - Propane Accidents
- UNEV/Kinder Morgan Pipeline/Swissport - Fuel Spills
- NV Energy
- Southwest Gas - Natural Gas Pipeline Accidents
- Kern River - Natural Gas Pipeline Accidents
- Clean Energy – Liquefied Natural Gas Accidents
- Olin Chlor Alkali Products- Corrosive/Chlorine Accidents
- Borman Specialty Materials (formally Tronox) - Oxidizer Accidents
- TIMET - Class D "Special Metal" Accidents
- Union Pacific Railroad - Train Accidents
- UNIVAR, USA. - Pesticides

See Telephone Directory for public and private resources for hazardous materials clean up and disposal assistance.

Follow-up

Documentation and investigation follow-up

Any jurisdiction may find it necessary to undertake a significant response action due to a spill or discharge of hazardous materials. Therefore, it is vital to maintain a careful record of what happened and what was done in response.

It is the responsibility of the lead agency in a hazardous materials response to:

- Assign responsibility for real-time and post-incident documentation of the accident/disaster and resulting response actions.
- Coordinate the development of appropriate reporting forms and procedures. Collect the records from various sources in a central and safe location.
- Keeping detailed records can help in:
    - Attempting to recover response costs and damages from the responsible party.
    - Reviewing the effectiveness and efficiency of response actions. Preparing for future incident responses.
    - Verifying facts, actions, injuries, equipment used, etc., for legal proceedings, insurance claims, budget requests, and public inquiries.

In addition to written documentation of an incident, drawing diagrams or sketches of containers, vehicles, structures, streets, and containment techniques is a good idea. Photographs and videotapes should also be taken and kept on file for reference.

Procedures for testing and updating the plan

Testing

The Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) will ensure that at least one (1) annual Hazardous Materials simulation takes place, systematically exercising at least one or more sections of the nine (9) mandatory planning criteria identified by the NRT-1. Refer to the Basic Section of this plan to identify the nine elements/factors that were evaluated and determine their location in this plan.

Updating

The LEPC Plans Administration Subcommittee will attend meetings and review and revise this plan annually.

Training

SARA Title III mandates that all emergency personnel who may have to respond to a hazardous materials incident be trained to the level that they will be expected to perform. National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 470 meets the minimum requirements of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) 1910.120q. The LEPC has recognized NFPA 470 as an acceptable training standard and will identify any training program that meets or exceeds this Standard. The following are some levels of training that are recognized in NFPA 470.

Awareness- NFPA 470 Chapter 4	
Operations- NFPA 470 Chapter 6	
Operations Mission Specific Competencies- NFPA 470 Chapter 8	
(Nevada State Fire Marshal Operations Requirement)	Personal Protective Equipment
	Mass Decontamination
	Technical Decontamination
	Evidence Preservation
(Nevada State Fire Marshal Operations Requirement)	Product Control
	Detection Monitoring and Sampling
	Victim Rescue and Recovery
	Illicit Laboratory Incidents
	Diving in Contaminated Environment
	Evidence Collection
Technician- NFPA 470 Chapter 10	
Select competencies for Hazardous Materials/WMD Technicians- NFPA 470	
Chapter 20	Tank Car Specialty
Chapter 22	Cargo Tank Specialty
Chapter 24	Intermodal Specialty
Chapter 32	Radioactive Material Specialty
Professional Qualifications for Hazardous Materials/WMD Incident Commanders- NFPA 470 Chapter 13	

OSHA recognizes the following levels of HazMat Education in CFR 1910.120q: First Responder Awareness, First Responder Operations, Hazardous Materials Technician, and Hazardous Materials Specialist. NFPA exceeds the OSHA standard. However, these certifications may be seen in allied professionals.

Training assumptions

It is assumed that all departments/agencies will train their personnel to the level mandated for their function, maintain documentation of those training programs taught, provide the names of all personnel who have completed the programs, and provide those records to the LEPC upon request.

Training programs

The OSHA standard sets minimum requirements for training emergency response personnel who may be required to respond to hazardous materials incidents. NFPA 470 exceeds the OSHA requirements. Personnel must complete training based on their duties and functions in hazardous materials incidents. Before the effective date of this standard, personnel shall receive training to meet the objectives of the skill level at which they will be expected to function. All new employees must receive training before being permitted to participate in actual emergency operations at an incident involving hazardous materials and annual refresher training afterward.

Hazardous Materials training is an ongoing activity within all Clark County jurisdictions. It includes subject areas such as the Awareness, Operations, and Technician levels of hazardous materials training, incident

command, responder safety, decontamination, radiological monitoring, Emergency Medical Services (EMS), and more.

Courses are taught both by in-house personnel and through outside contract arrangements. Curricula and schedules change over time and are updated regularly. For this plan, current training information can be coordinated and obtained through the Clark County Office of Emergency Management or obtained directly from Fire Training Divisions as follows:

FIRE TRAINING CENTERS	TELEPHONE
City of Boulder City Fire Department	(702) 293-9228
City of Henderson Fire Department	(702) 267-2280
City of Las Vegas Fire & Rescue	(702) 229-0470
City of North Las Vegas Fire Department	(702) 633-1102
Clark County Fire Training Center	(702) 455-7700
Mesquite Fire Department	(702) 346-2690
Clark County Emergency Management	(702) 455-5710

Exercises

Exercises to test this plan are conducted annually within Clark County jurisdictions through tabletop, functional, and full-scale exercises. Multi-jurisdictional full-scale exercises may also be performed annually. Final evaluations or critiques may be available from the responding agencies.

Specific exercise plans and schedules can be obtained from the Clark County Office of Emergency Management at 702-455-5710.

Community relations

Existing Programs

The LEPC's Community Right-to-Know Subcommittee developed and maintains a pamphlet entitled “Hazardous Chemical Emergency, What to Do.” Each LEPC member entity may make the pamphlet, as well as other publications and web-based information, available for public education purposes.

Facilities located on the Black Mountain Industrial (BMI) complex and the City of Henderson coordinate bi-monthly meetings of the Community Awareness and Emergency Response (CAER) group. The participants include employees from several of the major industrial facilities located in Henderson and Clark County, Henderson Fire and Police Department, Clark County Fire Department, Las Vegas Fire & Rescue, St. Rose De Lima Hospital, and smaller facilities located on the BMI complex that could be affected by a chemical release. The members discuss recent accidents/incidents, upcoming construction projects/training/tours/exercises, and communication radio tests of the CAER radio network, which is used to communicate with CAER members. In addition, CAER is constantly trying to identify ways of communicating with the emergency responders and the public. Use of the City of Henderson Communication Center (communication alerts sent to specific individuals) when a non-routine (maintenance/non-emergency) incident occurs or when an emergency occurs and has the potential to have affected other facilities on the BMI complex and have an off-site impact, giving CAER radios to emergency responders, use of the reverse 911 system to alert the general public and surrounding businesses. CAER developed an informational pamphlet on all the hazardous chemicals used at the BMI complex. This information is distributed during Earth Day, Henderson Industrial Days, and other community functions.

CAER meets bi-monthly and includes a chairperson, co-chairperson, plant managers from industrial facilities at BMI, Henderson area business owners, Henderson community representatives, Henderson Chamber of Commerce, and Henderson and Clark County Fire Departments. The members discuss what is happening at the various facilities – scorecard (safety, environment, process, distribution, and other items of interest), the CAER meeting report given, upcoming Henderson community events discussed,

and finally, a guest speaker. The City of Henderson co-chairs the group and provides training and annual exercises. In addition to exercises, the City of Henderson facilitates tabletops and meetings and coordinates site tours.

Clark County Television (CCTV), City of Las Vegas Cox Cable Channel 2, and Vegas PBS Channel 10 provide access to emergency management programming for educational and emergency alert purposes.

WARNING METHODS

Warning Methods

Warning systems and public notification

This section aims to describe how to alert people at risk during emergencies and inform them about protective measures to be taken.

Authority

The affected jurisdiction's County/City Manager or designee decides whether to activate the community-wide warning systems.

Responsibility

Local Office of Emergency Management: As authorized, activates the warning systems and, if necessary, the Emergency Alert System (EAS).

Support Agencies

- Boulder City Fire Department
- Boulder City Police Department
- Combined Las Vegas Fire and EMS Communications Center
- Clark County Fire Department
- Clark County Water Reclamation District
- Henderson Fire Department
- Henderson Police Department
- Las Vegas Fire & Rescue
- Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department
- Mesquite Fire Department
- Mesquite Police Department
- North Las Vegas Fire Department
- North Las Vegas Police Department
- Southern Nevada Health District
- Southern Nevada Water Authority

Immediate Tasks

Emergency Management: Gather background information from the requesting agency, such as:

- Person Reporting
- Time
- Type of Emergency
- Location
- Incident Magnitude
- Best or Worst Case
- Evaluate threat, danger, or risk levels with reporting agencies and Incident Commanders.

If necessary, report information to the County/City Manager or designee with a recommendation for activating warning systems.

Prepare a warning message that specifies:

- The type of emergency
- Time of impact and expected duration
- The threatened geographic area
- Protective actions people should take

Choose the method(s) to disseminate warnings.

Distribute warning by chosen method(s)

General warning methods

These methods alert and warn the public about situations that may threaten areas of Clark County. The process selection depends on factors such as the population at risk, the speed of message dissemination, and the area covered.

Clark County's primary warning system is the Emergency Alert System (EAS). The County Emergency Management Director and each designated Emergency Management Director for the municipalities authorize the activation of the EAS. Procedures for activation are found in the EAS Plan located with each authorized agency.

The **Emergency Notification System (ENS)** is a tool capable of launching notification calls to pre-programmed groups and improvised call groups, such as residences and businesses in a defined evacuation or shelter-in-place zone. Those receiving a call from the ENS will hear a recorded message providing instructions on evacuating or putting a shelter in place and monitoring broadcast stations for additional updated information.

Wireless Emergency Alert (WEA): The Clark County Emergency Manager is authorized by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) to send wireless alerts to the public within Clark County, NV. WEAs are geo-targeted to a specific area and send a brief message to all mobile telephones within the designated area.

Sirens and Loudspeakers: On public safety vehicles.

The **Southern Nevada Counter-Terrorism Center (SNCTC**), also known as the Fusion Center, is an all-hazard 24/7 public-private collaboration that is supported by different agencies from federal, state, and local governments all working together towards one goal: to keep residents and tourists safe. The SNCTC works closely with the private sector, including the facilities at the BMI complex, hotels, casinos, and the public, to collect reports about suspicious activities and to share information.

Intra-Building Systems: Hotel staff and the Las Vegas Convention and Visitors Authority disseminate warnings through public address systems within structures, personal contact, and in-house television, and the Harry Reid Control Center issues warning messages throughout the terminal.

Travelers Information Station: The Harry Reid Control Center adds a message for broadcast upon request. Coverage is limited to a 2.5-mile radius around Harry Reid International Airport.

Media Reports: Broadcast and print media reports on incidents and disseminate warning information upon request.

Door-to-door: Sweeps through areas.

Web-Based Alert Systems: All local governments within Southern Nevada support https://public.coderedweb.com/CNE/en-US/BF1085069456. The City of Las Vegas and the City of Henderson maintain systems that provide emergency alerts and warnings for all hazards to members of the public community-wide or in targeted areas.

National Weather Service: Authorized agency representatives can contact the National Weather Service for information dissemination via NOAA Weather Radio All-Hazards (NWR). Messages can be sent with or without EAS activation.

Southern Nevada Emergency Preparedness App: Southern Nevada has developed a mobile app that helps its citizens properly prepare and stay informed during and after a disaster. Users can create a family emergency plan and get a list of the go-kit supplies in under a minute. In addition, users will receive the latest updates and necessary information on evacuation routes, shelters, available emergency services, and much more, should a disaster strike. (Link: https://southern-nevada-community-preparedness-app-lasvegas.hub.arcgis.com)

Special Facilities Warning Methods

Schools

Call the School District Police at the 24-hour emergency number, 702-799-5411.

Hospitals

Request that the combined Las Vegas Fire and EMS Communications Center simultaneously warn the hospitals of a hazardous materials incident. Call hospitals individually on the telephone (see Telephone Directory) or through the 800 MHz radio All Call System and or by using HAvBED.

The State of Nevada, Division of Public and Behavioral Health (DPBH), Public Health Preparedness Program (PHP) has a viable, statewide bed tracking, availability, and alerting/information system throughout Nevada. “HAvBED” is a reliable system with access via the internet, used to track bed availability and hospital capacity/status (surge), along with monitoring hospital, Coroner, Mortuary, and healthcare facility storage of decedents. HAvBED is a “closed system” requiring User/Password entry before access is permitted. The system is intended for healthcare professionals, first responders, law enforcement, and critical infrastructure agencies. Soon, the State of Nevada plans to enhance HAvBED by purchasing a patient tracking system, enabling all hospitals to track patients electronically, including tracking movement within Nevada and the Western Region of the United States.

Transportation Facilities

Contact the Nevada Taxicab Authority at 702-486-6532 to notify taxi dispatch centers. After hours, contact the Nevada State Police Office at 775-688-2830 to inform the taxi dispatch centers.

To reach the Citizens Area Transit (CAT) Bus System, contact the Regional Transportation Commission, Public Information Operator, at 702- 676-1500 or 702-676-1822 or ATC/VanCom, Public Information Operator, at 702-636- 0623.

Nursing Homes, Major Industries, Institutions

Use telephone notification, public safety vehicle sirens, loudspeakers, and personal contact.

Special Groups Warning Methods

Hearing-Impaired Persons

Call the Southern Nevada Center for Independent Living at 702-889-4216 (Voice/TDD/TTY) or the Deaf and Hard of Hearing Advocacy Center at 702-363-3323 (711) Relay.

Non-English-Speaking Groups

Contact Univision TV Station (Spanish language station), Channel 15 at 702-434-0015, which broadcasts in English and Spanish. Spanish language radio stations are listed below:

- KENO, AM 1460 (Sports) 702-876-1460
- KFDG, FM 95.9 (Religious) 702-647-5050
- KRGT, FM 99.3 (Univision Radio, Spanish Urban) 702-284-6400
- KRRN, FM, 92.7 (Spanish Adult Hits) 702-597-3070, 1-855-570-5673
- KWID, FM, 101.9 (Spanish Adult Hits) 702-734-9453
- KXLI, FM, 94.5 (Spanish) 702-734-9453

District Court Interpreter

Call the District Court Interpreter at 702-671-4578. The District Court Interpreter has contract translators for 118 languages. Contractors charge a range of fees for translation services depending on the technical difficulty of a message. The predominant foreign languages of local citizens are Spanish, Cambodian, Laotian, Chinese, Vietnamese, Russian, and Korean. Visitors' languages are predominantly French, Portuguese, Japanese, Russian, and German.

Municipal Court Interpreter

The Las Vegas Municipal Court (Constable) interpreter services use SpeechGuard Language Devices. This handheld language translation device was initially developed in 2003 by the Department of Defense for American soldiers abroad. The Las Vegas Municipal Court uses it to communicate with non-English-speaking persons.

EVACUATION

Evacuation

Purpose

This section provides guidelines for evacuating citizens in a geographic area during an emergency. The potential for evacuation should be considered during all emergency incidents. The key to an organized and manageable evacuation is to develop an Incident Management System early, initiate a plan, and continually update the plan.

1. An evacuation plan should address the following factors:

    - A command structure.
    - Need for evacuation versus in-place sheltering.
    - Early notification of the police department.
    - Identification of an area to be evacuated, perimeters, etc.
    - Resources needed.
    - Speed of evacuation, time frames.
    - Identification of shelter sites and preparation of these sites.
    - Estimation of the duration of the evacuation.
    - Planning the re-entry of those evacuated.
    - Information about hazards and evacuation presented to evacuees.
    - Follow-up with evacuees on re-entry.
    - Security of the area evacuated.

2. Other areas that will need to be considered also include:

    - Assignment of a Police Liaison Officer.
    - Communications.
    - Information Officer.
    - Establishing a Transportation Branch/Group for evacuees.
    - Communicate evacuation plans and shelter sites to the command organizations of all agencies involved.

Area Of Evacuation

The incident commander should identify and document the evacuation area in the Planning Section. The evacuation boundaries should follow streets and established roadways. A map should be utilized and distributed to all officers and agencies involved and provided to the Evacuation Branch. Maps also need to be provided to the police department.

In some situations, in-place sheltering can be used to protect the public rather than to initiate an evacuation. In-place sheltering can be considered during the following circumstances:

- The hazardous material has been identified as having a low or moderate health risk.
- The material has been released from its container and is dissipating.
- Leaks can be controlled rapidly and before evacuation can be completed.
- Exposure to the product is expected to be short-term and pose a low health risk.
- The public can be protected adequately by staying indoors.

Command may need to instruct the affected public to stay indoors and employ protective measures such as shutting down their Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning (HVAC) systems and sealing their buildings.

Levels of Evacuation

There are three levels of evacuation. Each requires a different resource commitment. They include:

1. **Site Evacuation** - Site evacuation involves a small number of citizens. This typically includes workers at the site and persons from adjacent occupancies or the perimeter area. Evacuation holding times are generally short, less than an hour or two, and citizens can return to their businesses or homes.

2. **Intermediate Level Evacuation** - Intermediate level evacuation involves more significant numbers of citizens or affects a larger area. This level affects off-site homes and businesses, typically affecting fewer than 100 persons. Persons may remain out of the area for two to four hours or more. Evacuation completion times will be somewhat longer but generally rapid. Collecting, documenting, and controlling the evacuees becomes more difficult. Off-site collection sites or shelter areas will need to be determined and managed. Some evacuees will leave the area alone or be sent home by employers. Site perimeters become more extensive, and perimeter security requires more resources. Close coordination with the police department and other agencies will be required.

3. **Large-Scale Evacuation** - A large or concentrated hazardous substance release may cause a sizeable off-site evacuation. Thousands of citizens could be evacuated. Rapid initiation of the evacuation process may be required. Evacuees may be out of their homes and businesses for many hours if not days. Evacuation completion time frames will be extended. Evacuation shelters will need to be located, opened, and managed. Documentation and tracking of evacuees have become more critical and more complex. Very close coordination with the police and other agencies will be required. Site and evacuation perimeters become extended and require much more resources to maintain. Security of the evacuated area is always a concern. Sometimes, the Emergency Operating Center (EOC) will be opened to support the evacuation and site operations.

There are no precise parameters differentiating one level of evacuation from another. The IC must implement organizational elements that meet the needs of each incident.

Duration of Evacuation

The evacuation should be sustained if the risk continues in the evacuated area. Caution should be taken when allowing residents to return to their homes to ensure the situation is truly under control. Re-evacuating is difficult because many residents will not want to leave a second time. It can also be extremely hazardous. Evacuees must be updated with information as soon as possible and periodically throughout the incident.

Shelter Site

When developing the evacuation plan, shelter sites must be identified early.

1. Site selection must occur when the evacuation is ordered or soon afterward.

Command Structure

The Planning Section is responsible for all planning associated with the evacuation. The evacuation plan is communicated to the Incident Commander for approval or modification. The evacuation process would typically be managed as an Evacuation Branch or Group in the Operations Section. The Evacuation Branch must have sufficient resources to complete the task effectively. Group or Division assignments within the Evacuation Branch will be assigned as necessary.

The Evacuation Branch Director may be a police officer. Branch directors will be implemented as needed. They receive the plan and objectives from Command and ensure the completion of the plan and its objectives. Separate radio channels may be required.

Group/functions to be considered include:

1. Geographic Groups (Multiple Groups)
2. Transportation Group
3. Shelter Groups
4. Other Groups as necessary
5. Staging
6. Liaison Officer
7. Information Officer

Command Responsibilities

Command responsibilities include the following items:

1. Rapidly size up the situation to determine the need to evacuate.
2. Develop Evacuation Plan.
3. Request a police supervisor to the command post.
4. Determine evacuation perimeters.
5. Determine the number and location of shelter sites and communicate the locations to the Command organization.
6. Order evacuation.
7. Provide resources required.
8. Establish police liaison.
9. Develop a unified command post.
10. Order the alert of other appropriate agencies.
11. Expand the command organization to meet the incident/evacuation needs.
12. Establish an evacuation plan and communicate the plan to branches, groups, divisions, and liaisons.
13. Monitor, support, and revise the evacuation process as necessary.
14. Evacuate persons from the most significant danger first.
15. Assign specific areas to evacuate to avoid duplication or missed areas.
16. Provide the transportation necessary for evacuees.
17. Provide continuing command of the evacuation, demobilization, and return of evacuees.

Law Enforcement Responsibilities

The police department will be an integral part of the evacuation process, as the police department usually accomplishes a large portion of the evacuation. Police responsibilities include:

1. Provide a ranking officer to the Incident Command Post.
2. Provide a ranking officer to the Evacuation Branch/Group.
3. Develop and maintain a Law Enforcement Branch within the established ICS organization.
4. Provide a communication system for police resources.
5. Provide police resources needed for evacuation.
6. Provide traffic control and traffic routing.
7. Provide perimeter security.
8. Provide evacuation zone security.
9. Identify transportation needs.

Communications

A separate radio frequency should be used for the Evacuation Branch, and it should be assigned as early in the incident as possible.

Public Information Officer Responsibilities

1. Establish an Information Office.
2. Notify the news media and provide status reports and updates as necessary.
3. Provide the media with consistent and accurate evacuation instructions as provided by Command.
4. Utilize the media and coordinate evacuation notices through news media.

Media Support

The Incident Information Officer should be informed of the evacuation plan so that the media knows the areas to be evacuated to shelter sites and any evacuation instructions to the public. The Information Officer should try to assemble the media at the scene to keep them away from hazards and out of the evacuation area. Residents may receive information from the media during the evacuation, so the media information must be accurate.

Also needed is a single phone number that should be released to the public for information.

Who Should Be Evacuated

All residents living/working in the identified area should be evacuated. If residents decide not to evacuate, they should be informed explicitly of the risk and, if they still refuse, left to stay. The Evacuation Branch will be notified, and a note of the citizen's address will be made for further follow-up.

Evacuation Branch Responsibilities

For large-scale evacuations, a branch-level position on a separate radio channel should be considered. Sub-level groups and divisions must also be established and reported to the Evacuation Branch Director.

Typically, a significant commitment of police officers will be required to accomplish an evacuation. The Evacuation Branch Director may be either a police or fire officer. The Evacuation Branch must obtain a ranking police official at his/her location to closely coordinate evacuation efforts. An appropriate commitment of police resources must be obtained. Evacuation responsibilities include:

1. Obtain resources needed to evacuate.
2. Obtain a ranking police officer as liaison.
3. Provide a ranking fire officer to the Branch Director.
4. Establish divisions and groups as needed.
5. Provide division and group objectives and specific areas to evacuate.
6. Provide divisions and groups with shelter locations and instructions.
7. Provide divisions and groups with evacuation instruction pads and written evacuation information for evacuees if possible.
8. Provide divisions and groups with private vehicle routing instructions (out of the area).
9. Obtain/provide ambulances, buses, or other transportation for those traveling outside the area.
10. Evacuate those at greatest risk first.
11. Evacuate the greatest concentrated areas next, i.e., an apartment complex.
12. Consider individual divisions or groups for large population occupancies, such as multi-story buildings, large apartment complexes, schools, etc.
13. As individual divisions and groups complete their evacuations, terminate the divisions or group’s identity and reassign resources to other developing divisions and groups (for large-scale evacuation).
14. Closely document and maintain records of the evacuation process to avoid duplication or missed areas.
15. Document addresses and times for those refusing to leave.

Information and Notification

The police and fire departments should be used for resources/staffing to conduct a walk-through or drive-through in the area to be evacuated. The officers should inform residents about the situation and be told that they are being evacuated, where, and why. It is necessary to inform the residents of shelter areas being established to minimize confusion and anxiety.

On-Site Notification to Evacuate

Door-to-door notification is time-consuming. In many cases, adequate resources and time are unavailable for this type of face-to-face notification. Sirens, air horns, and PA systems will speed up the alert process.

When making door-to-door evacuations:

- Wearing a uniform.

Face-to-face notification should include the following instructions:

- There is an emergency.
- You are in danger.
- Leave immediately.
- Go to shelter (location).
- Identify routes out of the area.
- Do you need transportation?
- Give the citizen the evacuation instruction sheet.
- Consider multi-lingual needs.

Evacuees should be advised to take the following items:

- Wallet/Purse
- House and Car Keys
- Money
- Eyeglasses
- Medications
- Proper/Warm Clothing

In other situations where immediate and rapid evacuation makes door-to-door notification impossible, use the following notification method:

- Use three (3) five-second siren blasts while on the "YELP" setting.
- Follow the standard evacuation instructions over the PA system (see instructions above).
- Use maximum volume on the PA system.
- Proceed slowly to maximize notification.
- Initiate notification at the beginning of each block and every 50 yards after that.

Once each assigned grid of objectives is complete, report completion to the Evacuation Branch/Group.

An information phone line may need to be set up to provide a source for citizens concerned about the incident. This information would be for family members affected by the evacuation, medical information for Haz/Mat incidents, and general information about the evacuation.

Refusal to Leave

Some citizens may refuse to leave. A few methods of persuasion to leave include:

- Wearing a uniform.
- Wear a SCBA and face piece (air hose may not need to be connected) when advising citizens to leave.
- Ask for next of kin and a phone number.
- Write down the next of kin information.
- Refusals should be noted and reported to the Evacuation Branch/Group by radio.

Evacuations follow a triage philosophy: evacuate the most significant number for the greatest benefit. Individual refusals will be left to fend for themselves. There may not be enough time or resources to initiate the forced removal of persons from their homes. However, documentation of the refusal should be done. Write the address down (or, if radio traffic permits, radio the address to the Evacuation Branch/Group).

Transportation Branch/Group Responsibilities

A Transportation Branch/Group should be established within the evacuation branch. Ambulances and other transport vehicles and buses should be staged if a citizen may need transportation to a shelter or other location. Non-ambulatory people must be located, and information must be provided to the Transportation Branch/Group so they are not overlooked in the evacuation. Responsibilities include:

- Obtain buses (start with a minimum of two) and other vehicles that can be used for transportation.
- Stage all transportation resources.
- Put one firefighter (or police officer) on each vehicle equipped with a fire or police department radio.
- Coordinate with the Evacuation Branch/Group the pick-up points or addresses of those citizens needing transportation.

Emergency Operating Center (EOC) Operations

If a significant or major evacuation occurs, the Emergency Operating Center (EOC) may go into operation. The EOC will collect department heads and senior staff from the fire, police, manager's office, Public Works, and other County departments to the EOC. The EOC’s objective is to use County resources to support the incident.

Command should be prepared for this support and potential policy direction regarding the incident and evacuation operations.

If the EOC is in operation, the Planning Section is responsible for briefing and maintaining communication with the EOC.

Responsibilities of the Planning Section's EOC Liaison Officer are:

- Obtain a radio communication link with the EOC (through the Combined Fire & EMS Communications Center on a separate channel).
- Obtain a cellular telephone or other communications link with the EOC.
- Obtain an immediate status report from Command and provide that report to the EOC fire officer.
- Provide an immediate report to the EOC on any changes in plans, strategy, problems encountered, etc.
- Provide progress reports every 30 minutes unless the EOC requires more frequent reports.
- Act as the communications link from EOC to Command.
- Provide Command with direction, policy information, etc., communicated from the EOC.

For the duration of the evacuation Command, maintain an EOC liaison and a communication link with the EOC throughout the evacuations, including demobilization and return of evacuees.

Return Evacuees

When the EOC is not operating, the decision to return evacuees to their homes will be the sole responsibility of the fire department Incident Commander. If the EOC is operating, the EOC staff will make the decision. No other County agency will be authorized to order the return.

The Planning Section will jointly develop a return plan for evacuees.

Returning evacuees may require transportation to be provided. A Transportation Group should be reactivated to organize these needs.

ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviations

The following lists acronyms commonly encountered when dealing with hazardous materials.

AAR	Association of American Railroads
ANSI	American National Standards Institute
ARMOR	All-hazard Regional Multiagency Operations & Response
API	American Petroleum Institute
ARC	American Red Cross
ARES	Amateur Radio Emergency Services
ASME	American Society of Mechanical Engineers
ASME CODE	American Society of Mechanical Engineers Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Sections VIII & IX, 1977
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
ATA	American Trucking Association
BOE	Bureau of Explosives
BLEVE	Boiling Liquid Expanding Vapor Explosion
BMI	Black Mountain Industrial or Basic Management, Inc.
BMG	Nevada Bureau of Mines
CAA	Clean Air Act of 1990, as amended
CAB	Civil Aeronautics Board
CAER	Community Awareness and Emergency Response - Developed by CMA
CAMEO	Computer-Aided Management of Emergency Operations
CAPP	Chemical Accident Prevention Program
CAS	Chemical Abstract Service
CBRNE	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, & Explosive
CEPP	Chemical Emergency Preparedness Program (EPA)
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, As Amended ("Superfund" Act)
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CGA CHARM	Compressed Gas Association Chemical Hazard Air Release Model
CHEMNET	A mutual aid network between chemical shippers and for-hire contractors that will provide advice and assistance at the scene of serious chemical distribution incidents
CHEMTREC	Chemical Transportation Emergency Center
CHLOREP	Chlorine Emergency Plan
CHRIS	Chemical Hazards Response Information System
CMA	Chemical Manufacturers Association
COFC	Container on Flat Car
CPC	Chemical Protective Clothing
CPSC	Consumer Product Safety Commission

CRC	Chemical Reduction Corridor (decontamination)
CVCF	Commercial Vessel Casualty File
CWA	Clean Water Act of 1990, As Amended
DEA	U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration
DECON	Decontamination
DEM	Division of Emergency Management
DEP	Division of Environmental Protection - Hazardous Waste
DFO	Disaster Field Office
DHHS	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
DOC	U.S. Department of Commerce
DOD	U.S. Department of Defense
DOI	U.S. Department of the Interior
DOT	U.S. Department of Transportation
DSR	Disaster Survey Report
EAS	Emergency Alert System
EEL	Emergency Exposure Limit
EENET	FEMA's Emergency Education Network
EHS	Extremely Hazardous Substance
EIS	Emergency Information Systems
EM	Emergency Measures
EMT	Emergency Medical Technician
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOD	Explosive Ordinance Disposal
EODA	Explosive and Other Dangerous Articles Act of 1921, As Amended
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
EPA "400" List	The November 1986 EPA published list of 402 substances subject to the reporting and emergency planning requirement of the Superfund Right-To-Know Act
EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 (Title III created from SARA)
ESD	Emergency Services Director
ESF	Emergency Support Functions
EWS	Early Warning System
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FARS	Fatal Accident Reporting System
FDA	U.S. Food & Drug Administration
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FFDCA	Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act
FHA	Federal Housing Administration
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
FIRM	Flood Insurance Rate Maps

FR	Federal Register
FRA	Federal Railroad Administration
FRERP	Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan
FWPCA	Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972, as amended
GAR	Governor's Authorized Representative
GPM	Gallons Per Minute
HAvBED	Hospital Available Beds for Emergencies and Disasters
HAZMAT	Hazardous Materials
HAZOP	Hazard and Operability Study
HAZWOPER	OSHA's HAZardous Waste OPerations and Emergency Response
HICAP	Henderson Industrial Community Advisory Panel
HLNW	High-Level Nuclear Waste
HMC	Hazardous Materials Coordinator
HMGL	HazMat Group Leader
HMIG	Hazardous Materials Identification Guide
HMIS	Hazardous Materials Information Systems (DOT-OHMT)
HMTA	Hazardous Materials Transportation Act
HMTUSA	Hazardous Materials Transportation Uniform Safety Act
HZ	Hot Zone
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IATA	International Air Transport Association
IC	Incident Commander
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICBO	International Congress of Building Officials
ICC	Interstate Commerce Commission
ICRP	International Council on Radiation Protection
ICS	Incident Command System
ID	Identification
IDLH	Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health
IIHS	Insurance Institute for Highway Safety
IMO	Intermodal (intermodal tank)
IMDG CODE	International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code, Volumes I, II, III and IV, 1977
IME	Institute of Makers of Explosives
IMO	International Maritime Organization
IMT	Incident Management Team
JIC	Joint information Center
LC	Lethal Concentration
LD	Lethal Dose

LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
LEVEL A (PPE)	Personal protective equipment to be selected when the greatest level of skin, respiratory, and eye protection is required
LEVEL B (PPE)	Personal protective equipment to be selected when the highest level of respiratory protection is necessary, but a lesser level of skin protection is needed
LEVEL C (PPE)	Personal protective equipment to be selected when the concentration(s) and type(s) of airborne substance(s) is known and the criteria for using air-purifying respirators are met
LEVEL D (PPE)	A work uniform affording minimal protection; used for nuisance contamination only
LFL/LEL	Lower Flammable (Explosive) Limit
LLNW	Low-Level Nuclear Wastes
LNG	Liquefied Natural Gas
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
LSA	Low Specific Activity
LUST	Leaking Underground Storage Tank
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSHA	Mine Safety and Health Administration
MTB	Materials Transportation Bureau (DOT)
NOS	Not Otherwise Specified
NA/UN	North American/United Nations - Hazardous Materials Codes
NACA	National Agricultural & Chemical Association
NACE	National Association of Corrosive Engineers
NASS	National Accident Sampling System
NASTTPO	National Association of Sara Title III Program Officials
NCI	National Cancer Institute
NCP	National Contingency Plan
NCRIC	National Chemical Response & Information Center
NCRP	National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurement
NDC	National Drug Code
NDEP	Nevada Division of Environmental Protection
NDF	Nevada Division of Forestry
NDOT	Nevada Department of Transportation
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
NSP	Nevada State Police
NHTSA	National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
NIEHS	National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NMFC	National Motor Freight Classifications
NNSA	National Nuclear Security Administration
NPAC	National Poison Antidote Center

NPCA	National Paint and Coating Association
NRC	U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NRC	National Response Center
NRS	Nevada Revised Statute
NRT	National Response Team
NTP	National Toxicology Program
NTSB	National Transportation Safety Board
NTTCI	National Tank Truck Carriers, Inc.
NWPA	Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982
NWR	NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards
NWS	National Weather Service
OHM-TADS	Oil and Hazardous Materials Technical Assistance Data System
OHMT	Office of Hazardous Materials Transportation, Research and Special Programs Administration (DOT)
OPD	Over Pack Drum or Recovery Drum
OPPSD	Organic Peroxide Producers Safety Division
OPS	Operations Chief
ORM	Other Regulated Materials
OSC	On-Scene Coordinator or Operations Support Center
OSHA	Occupational Health and Safety Act of 1970
OTA	U.S. Office of Technology Assessment
PA	Public Address
PATRAM	Packaging and Transportation of Radioactive Materials
PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit (OSHA)
PIO	Public Information Officer
PIRS	Pollution Incident Reporting System
PL	Public Law
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PPM	Parts Per Million
PRISM	Primary Response Incident Scene Management
PSIA	Pounds Per Square Inch, Absolute
PSIG	Pounds Per Square Inch, Gauge
PSTM	Pesticide Safety Team Network
RACES	Radio Amateur Civilian Emergency Services
RAT	Radiological Assistance Team (DOE)
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, as amended
REMSA	Regional Emergency Medical Service Authority
RFCD	Regional Flood Control District
RHMRT	Regional Hazardous Materials Response Team

RMP	Risk Management Program
RQ	Reportable Quantity
RRC	Regional Response Center
RRT	Regional Response Team or Radiological Response Team
RSPA	Research and Special Programs Administration (DOT-OHMT)
RTK	Right to Know
SADT	Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature Test (published by OPPSD)
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Re-Authorization Act of 1986 (See EPCRA)
SBA	Small Business Administration
SCBA	Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus
SCF	Standard Cubic Foot
SDS	Safety Data Sheet
SERC	State Emergency Response Commission
SFHA	Special Flood Hazards Area within Clark County
SHMED	State Hazardous Materials Enforcement Development Program (U.S. DOT)
SIC	Standard Industrial Codes
SNCTC	Southern Nevada Counter-Terrorism Center, also known as the Fusion Center
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SQG	Small Quantity Generator
STC	Single Trip Container
STCC	Standard Transport Commodity Code (ICC)
STEL	Short-Term Exposure Limit
TECP SUIT	Totally Encapsulated Chemical Protective Suit
TIER I/II	Title III reporting requirements of hazardous chemicals that must be submitted for each applicable OSHA category of health and physical hazard of chemicals at each location
TITLE III	Part of SARA known as the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986
TLV/TWA	Threshold Limit Value/Time Weighted Average
TOFC	Trailer on Flat Car (piggyback)
TPQ	Threshold Planning Quantity
TRADE	Training Resources and Data Exchange
TRI	Toxics Release Inventory
TRU	Transuranic Elements
TSC	Transportation Systems Center (DOT)
TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act, 1976
TSDF	Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facility
TSI	Transportation Safety Institute
TTMA	Truck Trailer Manufacturers Association
USC	United States Code
UFC	Uniform Freight Classification

UFL/UEL	Upper Flammable (Explosive) Limit
UN/NA	United Nations/North American - Hazardous Materials Code
UNK	Unknown
UP	Union Pacific
USCG	United States Coast Guard
WCSC	Waterborne Commerce Statistics Center (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers)
WT	Watertight

DEFINITIONS

Definitions

Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ). The "authority having jurisdiction" is the organization, office, or individual responsible for "approving" equipment, an installation, or a procedure.

C1. (Patient Category 1) These individuals can understand instructions and perform activities without assistance.

C2. (Patient Category 2) These individuals are either unable to understand instructions or perform activities without accommodation or assistance.

C3. (Patient Category 3) These individuals are unresponsive, have life-threatening injuries, or require extensive accommodations or assistance.

Community Awareness and Emergency Response (CAER). Local group of manufacturers or users with public involvement (by Chemical Manufacturers Association).

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980 (or Superfund). Regarding hazardous substance releases into the environment and the cleanup of inactive hazardous waste disposal sites.

Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (CHEMTREC). Operated by Chemical Manufacturers Association and can be reached 24 hours a day at (800) 424- 9300.

Cold Zone. This area contains the command post and such other support functions as are deemed necessary to control the incident. In other documents, it is also referred to as the clean zone or support zone.

Competence. Possessing knowledge, skills, and judgment needed to perform indicated objectives satisfactorily.

Confinement. Those procedures are taken to keep a material in a defined or local area.

Container. Any bag, barrel, bottle, box, can, cylinder, drum, reaction vessel, storage tank, or the like that contains a hazardous material.

Contaminant/Contamination. A substance or process that poses a threat to life, health, or the environment.

Control. Procedures, techniques, and methods for mitigating a hazardous materials incident include containment, extinguishment, and confinement.

Control Zones. The designation of areas in a hazardous materials incident is based on safety and the degree of hazard. Many terms describe the zones involved in a hazardous materials incident. For purposes of this standard, these zones shall be defined as the hot, warm, and cold zones.

Coordination. The process used to get people, who may represent different agencies, to work together harmoniously in a common action or effort.

Cyberterrorism. The premeditated, politically motivated attack against information, computer systems, computer programs, and data which result in violence against noncombatant targets by sub-national groups or clandestine agents.

Decontamination (Contamination Reduction). The physical or chemical process of reducing and preventing the spread of contamination from persons and equipment used at a hazardous materials incident.

Decontamination Area. The area located within the warm zone, where decontamination takes place.

Degradation. A chemical action involving the molecular breakdown of a protective clothing material due to contact with a chemical. The term degradation may also refer to the molecular breakdown of the spilled or released material to render it less hazardous.

Demonstrate. To show by actual use. This may be supplemented by simulation, explanation, illustration, or a combination of these.

Describe. To explain verbally or in writing using standard terms recognized in the hazardous materials response community.

Emergency Support Function (ESF) 10. Within the Incident Command System framework, this function pertains to oil and hazardous materials (chemical, biological, radiological, etc.) response and environmental short—and long-term cleanup.

Evacuation. The systematic removal of person(s) from a potentially hazardous situation or environment. (Outside the designated contaminated area.)

Hazard/Hazardous. Capable of posing an unreasonable risk to health, safety, or the environment; capable of doing harm.

Hazard Division. The function of an overall Incident Command System that deals with the actual mitigation of a hazardous materials incident. A division supervisor directs it and principally deals with the technical aspects of the incident.

Hazard Division Supervisor. The person responsible for the management of the hazard division.

Hazardous Material (HazMat). A substance (gas, liquid, or solid) capable of creating harm to people, property, and the environment.

a) *Hazardous Materials*. The United States Department of Transportation (DOT) uses the term hazardous materials, which covers eight hazard classes, some of which have sub-categories called classifications, and a ninth class covering other regulated materials (ORM). DOT includes in its regulations hazardous substances and hazardous wastes as an ORM-E, both of which are regulated by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), if their inherent properties would not otherwise be covered.

b) *Hazardous Substances*. EPA uses the term hazardous substances for chemicals that must be reported if released into the environment above a certain amount. Federal involvement in handling the incident can be authorized depending on the threat to the environment. A list of the hazardous substances is published in 40 CFR Part 302, Table 302.4.

c) *Extremely Hazardous Substances*. EPA uses the term extremely hazardous substance for chemicals that must be reported to the appropriate authorities if released above the threshold reporting quantity. Each substance has a threshold reporting quantity. The list of extremely hazardous substances is identified in Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986 (40 CFR Part 355).

d) *Toxic Chemicals*. EPA uses the term toxic chemical for chemicals whose total emissions or releases must be reported annually by owners and operators of certain facilities that manufacture, process, or otherwise use a listed toxic chemical. The list of toxic substances is identified in Title III of SARA.

e) *Hazardous Wastes*. The EPA uses the term hazardous wastes for chemicals regulated under the

Resource, Conservation, and Recovery Act (40 CFR Part 261.33). Hazardous wastes in transportation are regulated by the DOT (49 CFR Parts 170- 179).

f) *Hazardous Chemicals*. The United States Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) uses the term hazardous chemical to denote any chemical that would be a risk to employees if exposed in the workplace. Hazardous chemicals cover a broader group of chemicals than the other chemical lists.

g) *Hazardous Substances*. OSHA uses the term hazardous substance in 29 CFR Part 1910.120, which resulted from Title I of SARA and covers emergency response. OSHA uses the term differently than EPA. As used by OSHA, hazardous substances cover every chemical regulated by DOT and EPA.

The classes of hazardous materials, as defined by the U.S. Department of Transportation, are:

- *Explosives* - Compounds, mixtures, or devices designed to function with substantially instantaneous releases of gas and heat.
- *Compressed Gas* - Materials or mixtures in a container under pressure.
- *Flammable Liquids* - Liquids that give off ignitable vapors at 200 degrees Fahrenheit or less.
- *Flammable Solids* - Solid materials other than explosives can cause fires through friction, retain heat from manufacturing or processing, or are ignited readily.
- *Oxidizers* - Materials that yield oxygen readily to stimulate combustion.
- *Poisons*—Materials that can harm living organisms—specifically people, animals and plants—through inhalation (breathing), absorption through the skin, or ingesting (eating).
- *Etiologic Agents* - Germs or toxins that may cause disease in humans.
- *Irritants* - Materials that cause discomfort, but usually not death.
- *Radioactive Materials* - These are materials that spontaneously emit ionizing radiation.
- *Corrosives* - Materials that destroy human skin tissue.
- *Other Regulated Materials (ORM)* - Materials that require appropriate packaging and handling under certain conditions.

Hazardous Materials Response Team (HMRT). A group of trained response personnel operating under an emergency response plan and appropriate standard operating procedures to control or otherwise minimize or eliminate the hazards to people, property, or the environment from a released hazardous material.

High-Temperature Protective Clothing. This type of clothing is designed to protect the wearer from short-term high-temperature exposures. It is usually of limited use in dealing with chemical commodities.

Hot Zone. The area immediately surrounding a hazardous materials incident extends far enough to prevent adverse effects from hazardous materials released to personnel outside the zone. In other documents, this zone is also called the exclusion or restricted zone.

Identify. To physically select, indicate, or explain verbally or in writing using recognized standard terms.

Incident. A fire involving a hazardous material or a release or potential release of a hazardous material.

Incident Command System (ICS). An organized system of roles, responsibilities, and standard operating procedures used to manage and direct emergency operations.

Incident Commander (IC). The incident commander oversees the incident and is responsible for all decisions relating to its management.

Listed. Equipment or materials included in a list published by an organization acceptable to the "authority

having jurisdiction" and concerned with product evaluation, that maintains periodic inspection of production of listed equipment or materials and whose listing states either that the equipment or material meets appropriate standards or has been tested and found suitable for use in a specified manner.

> NOTE: The means for identifying listed equipment may vary for each organization concerned with product evaluation. Some only recognize equipment as listed if it is also labeled. The "authority having jurisdiction" should utilize the system the listing organization employs to identify a listed product.

Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC). This regional body is responsible for implementing Title III's provisions.

Safety Data Sheet (SDS). Provided by manufacturers and compounders (blenders) of chemicals, with minimum information about chemical composition, physical and chemical properties, health and safety hazards, emergency response, and waste disposal of the material as required by OSHA 1910.1200.

Monitoring Equipment. Instruments and devices used to identify and quantify contaminants.

National Incident Management System (NIMS). The NIMS integrates existing best practices into a consistent, nationwide approach to domestic incident management applicable at all jurisdictional levels and across functional disciplines in an all-hazards context.

National Response Framework (NRF). The National Response Framework (NRF) guides how the Nation conducts all-hazards response. It is built upon scalable, flexible, and adaptable coordinating structures to align key roles and responsibilities across the Nation, linking all levels of government, nongovernmental organizations, and the private sector. It is intended to capture specific authorities and best practices for managing incidents that range from severe but purely local to large-scale terrorist attacks or catastrophic natural disasters.

Objective. A goal is achieved by attaining a skill, knowledge, or both, which can be observed or measured.

Packaging. Any container that holds a material (hazardous or non-hazardous).
Packaging includes non-bulk and bulk packaging.

- *Non-bulk Packaging*. Any packaging having a capacity meeting one of the following criteria:
    - *Liquid* - internal volume of 118.9 gallons (450 L) or less.
    - *Solid* - capacity of 881.8 pounds (400 kg) or less; or
    - *Compressed gas* - water capacity of 1000 pounds (453.6 kg) or less.
- *Bulk Packaging*. Any packaging, including transport vehicles, having a capacity greater than described above under non-bulk packaging. Bulk packaging for transportation can be either placed on or in a transport vehicle or vessel or is constructed as an integral part of the transport vehicle.

Penetration. The movement of a material through a suit's closures, such as zippers, buttonholes, seams, flaps, or other design features of chemical protective clothing, and through punctures, cuts and tears.

Permeation. A chemical action involving the movement of chemicals, on a molecular level, through intact material.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). The equipment provided to shield or isolate a person from the chemical, physical, and thermal hazards that may be encountered at a hazardous materials incident.

Personal protective equipment (PPE) should protect the respiratory system, skin, eyes, face, hands, feet,

head, body, and hearing. It includes both PPE clothing and respiratory protection.

Protective Clothing. Equipment designed to protect the wearer from heat or hazardous materials contacting the skin or eyes. Protective clothing is divided into three types:

- Structural fire-fighting protective clothing.
- Chemical protective clothing; and
- High-temperature protective clothing.

Qualified. Having satisfactorily completed the requirements of the objectives.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) (1976). Established a framework for the proper management and disposal of all wastes. RCRA directed the EPA to identify hazardous wastes generically and by listing specific wastes and industrial process waste streams. Generators and transporters are required to use wastes with a manifest system. Owners and operators of treatment, storage, and disposal facilities also must comply with standards generally implemented through permits issued by EPA or authorized states.

Release. Spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping, or disposing into the environment (including the abandonment or discarding of barrels, containers, and other closed receptacles) of any "toxic chemical".

Rescue. The systematic removal of person(s) from a hazardous situation or environment. (Inside the designated contaminated area).

Respiratory Protection. Equipment designed to protect the wearer from the inhalation of contaminants. Respiratory protection is divided into three types:

- Positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA);
- Positive pressure self-contained air respirators; and
- Air-purifying respirators (APR).

Response. That portion of incident management involves personnel being involved in controlling a hazardous materials incident.

Risk Management Program (RMP). Section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act Amendments requires EPA to publish regulations and guidance for chemical accident prevention at facilities that use certain hazardous substances. The Risk Management Program (RMP) rule contains these regulations and guidance. The RMP rule requires facilities that use extremely hazardous substances to develop a Risk Management Plan, which identifies the potential effects of a chemical accident, identifies steps the facility is taking to prevent an accident, and spells out emergency response procedures should an accident occur.

Safely. To perform the objective without injury to self, others, property, or the environment.

Shall. Indicates a mandatory requirement.

Should. Indicates a recommendation or that which is advised but not required.

Stabilization. The period of an incident where the adverse behavior of the hazardous material is controlled.

State Emergency Response Commission (SERC). The state-level organization for the handling of Title III administrative duties, plans, and information. The SERC appoints members to the Local Emergency Planning Committee.

Storage. Refers to the bulk handling of hazardous materials before and after they are transported to the

general geographical area of use.

Termination. This portion of incident management involves personnel documenting safety procedures, site operations, hazards faced, and lessons learned from the incident. Termination is divided into three phases: debriefing the incident, post-incident analysis, and critiquing the incident.

Title III. Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know portion of SARA.

Transportation. Refers to the movement of hazardous materials by rail, road, air, and pipeline.

Understanding. The process of gaining or developing the meaning of various materials or knowledge.

Usage. Refers to the handling of hazardous materials on a consumable basis.

Warm Zone: This is the area where personnel and equipment decontamination and hot zone support take place. It includes control points for the access corridor and thus assists in reducing the spread of contamination. In other documents, this is also referred to as the decontamination, contamination reduction, or limited access zone.

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE AGENTS

Acetylcholinesterase. An enzyme that hydrolyzes the neurotransmitter acetylcholine. Nerve agents inhibit the action of this enzyme.

Aerosol. Fine liquid or solid particles such as fog or smoke are suspended in the air.

Antibiotic. A substance that inhibits the growth of or kills microorganisms.

Antisera. The liquid part of blood contains antibodies.

Atropine. A medication used as an antidote for nerve agents.

Bacteria. Single-celled organisms multiply by cell division, and that can cause disease in humans, plants, or animals.

Battle Dress Over (BDO) Garment: A multi-piece suit used by the military to protect against chemical warfare agents.

Biochemicals. The chemicals that make up or are produced by living things.

Biological Warfare. The intentional use of biological agents as weapons to kill or injure humans, animals, or plants or to damage equipment.

Biological Warfare Agents. Living organisms or the materials derived from them that cause harm to or disease in humans, animals, or plants or cause material deterioration. Biological agents may be liquid droplets, aerosols, or dry powders.

Bioregulators. Biochemicals that regulate bodily functions. Bioregulators that are produced by the body are termed "endogenous." Some of these same bioregulators can be chemically synthesized.

Blister Agents. These are substances that cause blistering of the skin. They are exposed through liquid or vapor contact with any exposed skin (eyes, skin, lungs)—for example, mustard gas.

Blood Agents. Substances that injure a person by interfering with cell respiration (the exchange of oxygen and carbon dioxide between blood and tissues).

Casualty (toxic) Agents. Substances that produce incapacitation, serious injury, or death include choking, blister, nerve, and blood agents.

Causative Agent. The organism, or toxin, responsible for causing a specific disease or harmful effect.

Chemical Agent. A chemical substance that is intended for use in military operations to kill, seriously injure, or incapacitate people through its physiological effects. Excluded from consideration are riot control agents and smoke and flame materials. The agent may appear as a vapor, aerosol, or liquid, either a casualty/toxic agent or an incapacitating agent.

Choking Agents. Substances that cause physical injury to the lungs. Exposure is through inhalation. In extreme cases, membranes swell, and lungs become filled with liquid. Death results from lack of oxygen; hence, the victim is "choked."

Central Nervous System (CNS). Pertaining to the central nervous system.

CNS Depressants. Compounds that have the predominant effect of depressing or blocking the activity of the central nervous system. The primary mental effects include disrupting the ability to think, sedation, and lack of motivation.

CNS Stimulants. Compounds that have the predominant effect of flooding the brain with too much information. The primary mental effect is loss of concentration, causing indecisiveness and an inability to act in a sustained, purposeful manner.

Contagious. Capable of being transmitted from one person to another.

Culture. A population of microorganisms grown in a medium.

Cutaneous. Pertaining to the skin.

Chemical Warfare Agents (CWA). One of three types of non-conventional warfare (see N.B.C.).

Decontamination. The process of making any person, object, or area safe by absorbing, destroying, neutralizing, making harmless, or removing the hazardous material.

Fungi. Any group of plants mainly characterized by the absence of chlorophyll; the green-colored compound found in other plants. Fungi range from microscopic single-celled plants (such as mold and mildews) to large plants (such as mushrooms).

G-Series Nerve Agents. Chemical agents of moderate to high toxicity developed in the 1930s. Examples are tabun (GA), sarin (GB), and soman (GD).

Host. An animal or plant that harbors or nourishes another organism.

Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health (IDLH). An atmospheric concentration of any toxic, corrosive or asphyxiant substance that poses an immediate threat to life or would cause irreversible or delayed adverse health effects or would interfere with an individual's ability to escape from a dangerous atmosphere.

Incapacitating Agents. Substances that produce temporary physiological and/or mental effects via action on the central nervous system. Effects may persist for hours or days, but victims usually do not require medical treatment. However, such treatment does speed recovery.

Industrial Agents. Chemicals developed or manufactured for use in industrial operations or research by industry, government, or academia. These chemicals are not primarily manufactured for the specific purpose of producing human casualties or rendering equipment, facilities, or areas dangerous for use by

man. Hydrogen cyanide, cyanogen chloride, phosgene, chloropicrin and many herbicides and pesticides are industrial chemicals that also can be chemical agents.

Infectious Agents. Biological agents capable of reproducing in an infected host.

Infectivity. (1) The ability of an organism to spread. (2) The number of organisms required to cause an infection to secondary hosts. (3) The capability of an organism to spread out from the site of infection and cause disease in the host organism. Infectivity also can be viewed as the number of organisms required to cause an infection.

Level A Protection. The level of protective equipment in situations where the hazardous material is considered acutely vapor toxic to the skin or hazards are unknown. Full encapsulation, airtight chemical suit with SCBA or SABA.

Level B Protection. The level of protective equipment in situations where the environment is not considered acutely vapor toxic to skin but may cause respiratory effects. Chemical splash suit or full coverage non-airtight chemical suit with SCBA or SABA.

Level C Protection. The level of protective equipment required to prevent respiratory exposure but not to exclude possible skin contact. Chemical splash suit with cartridge respirator.

Level D Protection. The level of protective equipment required when the atmosphere contains no known hazard, when splashes, immersions, inhalation, or contact with hazardous levels of any chemical is precluded. Work uniform such as coveralls, boots, leather gloves, and hard hat.

Liquid Agent. A chemical agent that appears to be an oily film or droplets. The color ranges from clear to brownish amber.

Mycotoxin. A toxin produced by fungi.

Microorganism. Any organism, such as bacteria, viruses, and some fungi, that can be seen only with a microscope.

Mustard (Vesicants) Agents. See Casualty agents.

Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical (NBC). The three forms of non-conventional warfare.

Nerve Agents. Substances that interfere with the central nervous system. Exposure is primarily through contact with the liquid (skin and eyes) and secondarily through (vapor) inhalation. Three distinct symptoms associated with nerve agents are pinpoint pupils, an extreme headache, and severe tightness in the chest. (See also Casualty agents.)

Non-persistent Agent. An agent that, upon release, loses its ability to cause casualties after 10 to 15 minutes. It has a high evaporation rate, is lighter than air, and will disperse rapidly. It is a short-term hazard. However, in small, unventilated areas, the agent will be more persistent.

Novichok agents. It is considered up to 5-8 times more toxic than VX and can be applied in unitary and binary forms. As with other nerve agents, Novichok agents irreversibly bind acetylcholinesterase and produce a cholinergic toxidrome. Uniquely, these agents are thought also to target neurons in the peripheral nervous system.

Organism. Any individual living thing, whether animal or plant.

Organophosphorus Compound. A compound containing the elements phosphorus and carbon, whose physiological effects include inhibiting acetylcholinesterase. Many pesticides (malathion and parathion) and virtually all nerve agents are organophosphorus compounds.

Parasite. Any organism that lives in or on another organism without providing benefit in return.

Pathogen. Any organism (usually living) capable of producing serious disease or death, such as bacteria, fungi, and viruses.

Pathogenic Agents. Biological agents capable of causing serious diseases.

Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL). An occupational health term used to describe exposure limits for employees. Usually described in time weighted averages (TWA) or short-term exposure limits (STEL).

Percutaneous Agent. Substance that can be absorbed through the skin.

Persistent Agent. An agent that upon release retains its casualty-producing effects for an extended period, usually anywhere from 30 minutes to several days. A persistent agent usually has a low evaporation rate, and its vapor is heavier than air. Therefore, its vapor cloud tends to hug the ground. It's considered to be a long-term hazard. Although inhalation hazards are still a concern, extreme caution should be taken to avoid skin contact as well.

Precursor. A chemical substance required for the manufacture of chemical agent.

SABA. Supplied air breathing apparatus.

SCBA. Self-contained breathing apparatus.

Spore. A reproductive form some microorganisms can take to become resistant to environmental conditions, such as extreme heat or cold, while in a "resting phase."

Tear Agents. Substances that produce irritating or disabling effects that rapidly disappear within minutes after exposure.

Terrorism. The unlawful use of force or violence against people or property to intimidate or coerce a government, the civilian population, or any segment thereof, in furtherance of political or social objectives. Domestic terrorism involves groups or individuals whose terrorist activities are directed at elements of the U.S. government or population without foreign direction. International terrorism involves terrorist activity committed by groups or individuals who are foreign-based and/or directed by countries or groups outside the United States or whose activity transcends national boundaries.

Toxicity. A measure of the harmful effect produced by a given amount of toxin on a living organism. The relative toxicity of an agent can be expressed in milligrams of toxin needed per kilogram of body weight to kill experimental animals.

Triage. A sorting technique of establishing rescue, decontamination, treatment, and transportation priorities in any event where the number of casualties overwhelms the resources of the emergency response organizations.

V-Series Nerve Agents. Chemical agents of the moderate to high toxicity developed in the 1950s. They are generally persistent.

Vaccine. A preparation of killed or weakened microorganism products used to artificially induce immunity against a disease.

Vapor Agent. A gaseous form of a chemical agent. If heavier than air, the cloud will be close to the ground; if lighter than air, the cloud will rise and disperse more quickly.

Virus. An infectious microorganism that exists as a particle rather than as a complete cell. Particle sizes

range from 200 to 400 nanometers (one-billionth of a meter). Viruses are not capable of reproducing outside of a host cell.

Volatility. A measure of how readily a substance will vaporize.

Vomiting Agents. Substances that produce nausea and vomiting effects; can also cause coughing, sneezing, pain in the nose and throat, nasal discharge, and tears.

APPENDICES

Appendix A – Facilities Subject to Reporting Requirements

Information for Appendix A was obtained from the Nevada Combined Hazardous Materials Reporting System. Facilities submit information to this online database on an annual basis. In addition to the online data, information previously submitted on Tier II Reporting forms was utilized. All this information was consolidated into Appendix A.

Current information on hazardous chemicals can be obtained in any of the referenced facilities by accessing the Nevada Combined Hazardous Materials Reporting System.

COMPANY NAME	FACILITY NAME	FACILITY ADDRESS
GEODIS LOGISTICS, LLC	455 Ingenuity	455 Ingenuity Ave, Sparks, NV 89441
GEODIS LOGISTICS, LLC	5445 E North Belt Rd	5445 E North Belt Rd, North Las Vegas, NV 89115
GEODIS LOGISTICS, LLC	5550 E El Campo Grande	5550 E El Campo Grande Ave, Las Vegas, NV 89115
A T & T CORP	A T & T - (ID:01164)	112 S 6th St, Las Vegas, NV 89101-5706
A T & T CORP	A T & T - NV5370	US HWY 95 N At MM 32.4, NELSON, NV 89046
AMERICAN AIRLINES	AA LAS - Las Vegas Int'l Airport	5874 S Spencer Rd Suite 109, Las Vegas, NV 89111
Airgas DC	Airgas	12020 Bermuda Rd, Henderson, NV 89044
LAS VEGAS VALLEY WATER DIST	Alfred Merritt Smith Water Treatment Facility (AMSWTF)	243 Lakeshore Rd Bldg, Boulder City, NV 89005
Americold Logistics LLC	Americold Logistics LLC	830 E Horizon Dr, Henderson, NV 89015
ANDERSON DAIRY, INC.	ANDERSON DAIRY INC	801 Searles Ave, Las Vegas, NV 89101
Nevada Army National Guard	Anthony Cometa Complex	4500 W W. Silverado Ranch Blvd, Las Vegas, NV 89139
SCPPA Apex Generating Station	Apex Generating Station	15555 Apex Power Pkwy, Las Vegas, NV 89165
REPUBLIC SERVICES OF SO NV	APEX REGIONAL LANDFILL	13550 E Us Hwy 93 Hgwy Bldg, Las Vegas, NV 89165
AQUATIC CO.	AQUATIC CO.	201 N Meadow Valley Rd Bldg, Moapa, NV 89025
Archway	Archway	4855 Engineers Way Suite 102, North Las Vegas, NV 89081
NV ENERGY	Arden Substation	9903 Edmond St, Las Vegas, NV 89103
A T & T MOBILITY, LLC	AT&T MOBILITY - ZX067R/01026	745 E Tropicana Ave, Las Vegas, NV 89119
A T & T CORP	AT&T Services, Inc. - NV3300	250 Spectrum, Las Vegas, NV 89101-4862
AUTOZONE INC	AUTOZONE #2201	524 S Boulder Hgwy, Henderson, NV 89015
AUTOZONE INC	AUTOZONE #2202	3690 E Cheyenne Ave, Las Vegas, NV 89115
AUTOZONE INC	AUTOZONE #2204	4850 S Jones Blvd, Las Vegas, NV 89103
AUTOZONE INC	AUTOZONE #2205	5810 W Charleston Ave, Las Vegas, NV 89102
AUTOZONE INC	AUTOZONE #2206	5055 E Tropicana Ave, Las Vegas, NV 89121
AUTOZONE INC	AUTOZONE #2207	4930 Vegas Dr, Las Vegas, NV 89108
AUTOZONE INC	AUTOZONE #2208	2181 N Ellis Blvd, Las Vegas, NV 89115
AUTOZONE INC	AUTOZONE #2210	1351 N Eastern Ave, Las Vegas, NV 89101
AUTOZONE INC	AUTOZONE #2211	4410 N Jones Blvd, Las Vegas, NV 89130
AUTOZONE INC	AUTOZONE #2212	3185 E Desert Inn Rd, Las Vegas, NV 89121
AUTOZONE INC	AUTOZONE #2221	2445 E Tropicana Ave, Las Vegas, NV 89120

AUTOZONE INC	AUTOZONE #2230	121 N Sandhill Blvd, Mesquite, NV 89027
AUTOZONE INC	AUTOZONE #2241	840 N Lamb Blvd, Las Vegas, NV 89110
AUTOZONE INC	AUTOZONE #2242	9051 W Flamingo Rd, Las Vegas, NV 89147
AUTOZONE INC	AUTOZONE #2243	3280 N Durango Dr, Las Vegas, NV 89129
AUTOZONE INC	AUTOZONE #2244	6770 Skypointe Dr, Las Vegas, NV 89131
AUTOZONE INC	AUTOZONE #2250	1340 E Silvarado Rd, Las Vegas, NV 89183
AUTOZONE INC	AutoZone #3622	1421 S Boulder Hgwy, Henderson, NV 89015-0000
AUTOZONE INC	AutoZone #3685	10 N Eastern Ave, Las Vegas, NV 89101-0000
AUTOZONE INC	AutoZone #3735	1935 N Hollywood Ave, Las Vegas, NV 89115
AUTOZONE INC	AUTOZONE #3736	3290 S Nellis Blvd, Las Vegas, NV 89121
AUTOZONE INC	AUTOZONE #3737	4645 W Ann Rd Suite 100, North Las Vegas, NV 89031
AUTOZONE INC	AutoZone #3739	8120 Blue Diamond Rd, Las Vegas, NV 89178
AUTOZONE INC	AUTOZONE #3740	3926 E Lake Mead Blvd, Las Vegas, NV 89115
AUTOZONE INC	AUTOZONE #3741	9345 W Russell Rd, Las Vegas, NV 89148
AUTOZONE INC	AUTOZONE #3743	6530 Boulder Hwy, Las Vegas, NV 89105
AUTOZONE INC	AutoZone #4085	5720 E Charleston Ave, Las Vegas, NV 89142
AUTOZONE INC	AutoZone #4088	2240 W Horizon Ridge Ave, Henderson, NV 89052
AUTOZONE INC	AutoZone #4134	3783 S Maryland Blvd, Las Vegas, NV 89119
AUTOZONE INC	AUTOZONE #4177	7490 S Rainbow Blvd, Las Vegas, NV 89139
AUTOZONE INC	AutoZone #4396	1245 E Craig Rd, North Las Vegas, NV 89030-0000
AUTOZONE INC	AutoZone #4434	9885 W Deer Spring Way, Las Vegas, NV 89149-0000
AUTOZONE INC	AutoZone #5691	2030 Las Vegas Blvd, North Las Vegas, NV 89030-0000
AUTOZONE INC	AUTOZONE #5724	702 Canyon Rd, Boulder City, NV 89005
AUTOZONE INC	AUTOZONE #5725	3560 E Sunset Rd, Henderson, NV 89120
AUTOZONE INC	AUTOZONE #5726	8010 S Eastern Ave, Las Vegas, NV 89123
AUTOZONE INC	AUTOZONE #5728	2828 E Evans Ave, North Las Vegas, NV 89030
AUTOZONE INC	AUTOZONE #5730	550 E Sahara Ave, Las Vegas, NV 89104
AUTOZONE INC	AUTOZONE #5731	3455 S Decatur Ave, Las Vegas, NV 89102
AUTOZONE INC	AUTOZONE #5735	1201 E Charleston Ave, Las Vegas, NV 89104
AUTOZONE INC	AUTOZONE #5737	3480 S Rainbow Blvd, Las Vegas, NV 89146

AUTOZONE INC	AUTOZONE #5739	1200 Rainbow Blvd, Las Vegas, NV 89128
AUTOZONE INC	AUTOZONE #5740	4885 E Charleston Ave, Las Vegas, NV 89128
AUTOZONE INC	AUTOZONE #5743	3007 N Rainbow Blvd, Las Vegas, NV 89108
AUTOZONE INC	AUTOZONE #5744	1021 W Owens Ave, Las Vegas, NV 89106
AUTOZONE INC	AUTOZONE #5746	4225 N Las Vegas Blvd, Las Vegas, NV 89115
AUTOZONE INC	AUTOZONE #5748	1915 W Craig Rd Bldg 3, North Las Vegas, NV 89030
AUTOZONE INC	AUTOZONE #5917	9336 W Sahara Ave, Las Vegas, NV 89117
AUTOZONE INC	AutoZone #6169	4559 Blue Diamond Rd, Las Vegas, NV 89139-0000
AUTOZONE INC	AutoZone #6190	7595 Vegas Dr, Las Vegas, NV 89128
AUTOZONE INC	AutoZone #6294	249 N Stepanie St, Henderson, NV 89074
AUTOZONE INC	AUTOZONE 3734	395 W Centennial Pkwy, North Las Vegas, NV 89031
B&R Holdco LLC	B&R Auto Wrecking	1701 Athol Ave, Henderson, NV 89011
B&R Holdco LLC	B&R Auto Wrecking	4540 Smiley Rd, Las Vegas, NV 89115
BAKEMARK WEST	BakeMark West - North Las Vegas	2570 Kiel Way, North Las Vegas, NV 89030
BALLY GAMING AND SYSTEMS	Bally Technologies	6601 S Bermuda Rd, Las Vegas, NV 89119
New Cingular Wireless PCS LLC	Bellagio - USID35991 (USID35991)	3600 Las Vegas Blvd, Las Vegas, NV 89109
Bellagio, LLC	Bellagio Resort	3600 S Las Vegas Blvd, Las Vegas, NV 89109
Berry Global, Inc.	Berry Global, Inc.	800 E Horizon Dr, Henderson, NV 89015
Nevada Cogeneration Assoc #2	BLACK MOUNTAIN	8000 E Lake Mead Blvd, Las Vegas, NV 89124
Mars Wrigley Confectionary	Bldg 1	1 Sunset Way, Henderson, NV 89014
BLUE BEACON, INC.	Blue Beacon Truck Wash of Las Vegas (Blue Beacon U.S.A., L.P. II)	2932 Losee Rd, North Las Vegas, NV 89030
PEPSI COLA	Bottling Group LLC	6500 W Sunset Rd, Las Vegas, NV 89118
Brady Industries of Nevada LLC	Brady Industries of Nevada	7055 Lindell Rd, Las Vegas, NV 89118
Breakthru Beverage	Breakthru Beverage Nevada	1849 W Cheyenne Ave, Las Vegas, NV 89032
BRENNTAG PACIFIC	BRENNTAG PACIFIC	3880 E Craig Rd, North Las Vegas, NV 89030
Holcim-SWR Inc	Brooks Maintenance Shop	124 W Brooks Ave, North Las Vegas, NV 89030
CAESARS PALACE	CAESARS PALACE	3570 Las Vegas Blvd, Las Vegas, NV 89109
Capital One Services, Inc.	Capital One - Las Vegas	1111 N. Town Center Dr, Las Vegas, NV 89144
CDW Logistics, Inc.	CDW-Western Distribution Center	3201 E Alexander Rd, North Las Vegas, NV 89030

Centennial Hills Hospital Medical Center	Centennial Hills Hospital Medical Center	6900 N Durango Dr, Las Vegas, NV 89149
Central Telephone Co dba CenturyLink	CenturyLink Henderson Central Office	104 Waters St, Henderson, NV 89015
Central Telephone Co dba CenturyLink	CenturyLink Las Vegas East 7 Central Office	4187 E Sahara Ave, Las Vegas, NV 89104
Central Telephone Co dba CenturyLink	CenturyLink Las Vegas Mtn Edge Central Office	10050 S Cimarron Rd, Las Vegas, NV 89117
Central Telephone Co dba CenturyLink	CenturyLink Las Vegas North 3 Central Office	4243 N Las Vegas Blvd, Las Vegas, NV 89115
Central Telephone Co dba CenturyLink	CenturyLink Las Vegas Summerlin Central Office	2749 Crown Ridge Dr, Las Vegas, NV 89134
Central Telephone Co dba CenturyLink	CenturyLink Las Vegas Sun City Central Office	2519 Thomas Ryan Dr, Las Vegas, NV 89152
Central Telephone Co dba CenturyLink	CenturyLink Las Vegas West West Central Office	401 S Buffalo Dr, Las Vegas, NV 89117
Central Telephone Co dba CenturyLink	CenturyLink Laughlin Central Office	1175 Casino Dr, Laughlin, NV 89029
NV ENERGY	Chuck Lenzie Generating Station	13605 Chuck Lenzie Ct, Las Vegas, NV 89165
G&K Services/Cintas #2	Cintas #2	4670 N Vandenburg Dr Bldg., North Las Vegas, NV 89080
Circus Circus	Circus Circus Hotel/Casino	2880 S Las Vegas Blvd, Las Vegas, NV 89109
NV ENERGY	Clark Station	5640 Stephanie St, Las Vegas, NV 89122
NV ENERGY	Clark Substation	5640 S Stephanie St, Las Vegas, NV 89122
Clearwater Paper Las Vegas LLC	Clearwater Paper Las Vegas LLC	3901 N Donna St Bldg, North Las Vegas, NV 89030
CCSD FACILITIES	COLD STORAGE FACILITY COMPLEX	6350 E Tropical Pkwy, North Las Vegas, NV 89115
New Cingular Wireless PCS LLC	Convention Center - USID10072 (USID10072)	3150 Paradise Rd, Las Vegas, NV 89109
RWE CLEAN ENERGY, LLC	Copper Mountain Solar Complex	15301 S Highway South Hwy, Boulder City, NV 89005
Performance Food Group	Core-Mark Las Vegas	855 Wigwam Pkwy, Henderson, NV 89014
Costco Wholesale Corporation	Costco Business Center #563	222 S Martin Luther King Blvd, Las Vegas, NV 89106
Costco Wholesale Corporation	Costco Logistics MDO #4044	4320 N Lamb Blvd Suite 500, Las Vegas, NV 89115
Costco Wholesale Corporation	Costco Warehouse #1320	3411 St. Rose Pkwy, Henderson, NV 89052
Costco Wholesale Corporation	Costco Warehouse #673	791 Marks St, Henderson, NV 89014
Costco Wholesale Corporation	Costco Warehouse #685	801 S Pavilion Center Dr, Las Vegas, NV 89144
Costco Wholesale Corporation	Costco Warehouse #737	6555 N Decatur Blvd, Las Vegas, NV 89131
Cox Communications Las Vegas	Cox Communications - Aliante STC	2770 W Ann Rd Bldg, North Las Vegas, NV 89031
Cox Communications Las Vegas	Cox Communications - Blue Diamond STC	9235 Montessouri St, Las Vegas, NV 89178
Cox Communications Las Vegas	Cox Communications - Central STC	2451 Ernest May Ln Bldg, Las Vegas, NV 89106
Cox Communications Las Vegas	Cox Communications - Ernest May STC	2453 Ernest May Ln, Las Vegas, NV 89106

Cox Communications Las Vegas	Cox Communications - Henderson MTC	180 Pacific Center Dr, Henderson, NV 89074
Cox Communications Las Vegas	Cox Communications - Oso Blanca STC	8697 Oso Blanca Rd, Las Vegas, NV 89166
Cox Communications Las Vegas	Cox Communications - Tenaya STC	3850 N Tenaya Way Bldg, Las Vegas, NV 89129
Cox Communications Las Vegas	Cox Communications - Valley STC	7315 E Vegas Valley Dr Bldg, Las Vegas, NV 89142
Crown Cork and Seal	Crown Beverage Packaging- Mesquite	1775 W Pioneer Blvd, Mesquite, NV 89027
CROWN LIFT TRUCKS - LAS VEGAS	Crown Lift Trucks - Las Vegas	141 N Gibson Rd, Henderson, NV 89014
NV ENERGY	Crystal Substation	18885 N Las Vegas Blvd, Las Vegas, NV 89124
CUMMINS ROCKY MOUNTAIN LLC	CSSNA - Las Vegas	2807 E Alexander Rd, North Las Vegas, NV 89030
Caremark, L.L.C.	CVS/Specialty Pharmacy #48641	7251 S Eastern Ave, Las Vegas, NV 89119
Zayo Colocation	DataBank - LAS1	7185 Pollock Dr Bldg, Las Vegas, NV 89119
DELTA AIR LINES, INC.	DELTA AIR LINES, INC.-LAS	5757 Wayne Newton Blvd, Las Vegas, NV 89119
DOI-USBR-Hoover Dam	Department of Interior- BOR	Sr 172 Highway Hwy Warehouse, Boulder City, NV 89005
Southwind DG	Desert Gold Food Company	123 W Colorado Ave, Las Vegas, NV 89102
Newport Meat of Nevada	Desert Meats	5420 S Valley View St Bldg, Las Vegas, NV 89118
Desert Star Energy Center	Desert Star Energy Center	701 Eldorado Valley Dr, Boulder City, NV 89005
DESERT TOYOTA	DESERT TOYOTA	6300 W West Sahara Ave, Las Vegas, NV 89146
DHL	DHL Las Vegas	3950 Alto Ave, Las Vegas, NV 89115
Exel Inc.	DHL RB Las Vegas	4800 E Tropical Pkwy Bldg Warehouse, Las Vegas, NV 89115
DHL	DHL Supply Chain	6350 Howdy Wells Ave Suite 100, Las Vegas, NV 89115
DO IT BEST CORP	DO IT BEST CORP	1450 W Pioneer Blvd, Mesquite, NV 89027
DOA FLEET SERVICES	DOA FLEET SERVICES	7060 La Cienega St, Las Vegas, NV 89119
Kern River Gas Transmission Co.	Dry Lake Compressor Station	15425 Highway 91, Las Vegas, NV 89124
Boyd Gaming Corporation	Eastside Cannery	5255 W Boulder Hwy Hwy, Las Vegas, NV 89122
Nev/Colorado River Commission	EASTSIDE SUBSTATION	1/4 M 243 SW Lakeshore Rd, Boulder City, NV 89005
Southern California Edison	Eldorado Substation	801 Eldorado Valley Dr, Searchlight, NV 89006
City Of North Las Vegas/Utilities Dept	ELSTNER ESTATES WELL SITE	5200 W Gowan Rd, North Las Vegas, NV 89030
EMD Acquisition LLC	EMD Acquisition LLC	560 W Lake Mead Pkwy, Henderson, NV 89015
EnerSys	EnerSys	6160 N Hollywood Blvd Suite 101, Las Vegas, NV 89115
Excalibur Hotel Casino	Excalibur Hotel & Casino	3850 Las Vegas Boulevard South Blvd, Las Vegas, NV 89109
Expeditors	Expeditors LAS	6275 S Sandhill Rd Suite 100, Las Vegas, NV 89120

Fanatics	Fanatics	4490 Nexus Way Suite 100, Las Vegas, NV 89115
Michael Foods, Inc. (Northern Star Co.)	Farm Fresh Foods	3840 N Civic Center Dr. Dr Suite B, North Las Vegas, NV 89030
FED EX GROUND	FedEx Ground - Las Vegas (ZLAS/891)	470 E. Bruner Ave, Henderson, NV 89044
Ferguson Enterprises HEN	Ferguson - 0659	501 Parkson Rd, Henderson, NV 89011
Firestone Complete Auto Care	Firestone Complete Auto Care #355337/26GR	4640 W Ann Rd, North Las Vegas, NV 89031
Bridgestone Retail Operations, LLC	Firestone Complete Auto Care #358040/26GT	2880 S Durango Dr, Las Vegas, NV 89004
Bridgestone Retail Operations, LLC	Firestone Complete Auto Care #358042/26NK	2640 Pecos Ridge Pkwy, Henderson, NV 89052
Bridgestone Retail Operations, LLC	Firestone Complete Auto Care #770341	360 E Silverado Ranch Blvd, Las Vegas, NV 89183
Flexential Corp.	Flexential	302 E Carson Ave Suite 100, Las Vegas, NV 89101
Flexential Corp.	Flexential	3330 E Lone Mountain Rd, North Las Vegas, NV 89081
Flowers Baking Co of Henderson	Flowers Baking Co of Henderson	501 Conestoga Way, Henderson, NV 89015
Nevada Army National Guard	Floyd Edsall Complex	6400 Range Rd, Las Vegas, NV 89115
City of North Las Vegas/Utilities Dept	FORT SUMTER	2829 Fort Sumter Dr, North Las Vegas, NV 89030
Fresenius Kabi, LLC	Fresenius Kabi, LLC North Las Vegas Distribution Center	5245 N Sloan Ln Suite 100a, North Las Vegas, NV 89115
Nevada Cogeneration Assoc #1	GARNET VALLEY	11401 Us Hwy 93 And I-15 Hgwy, Las Vegas, NV 89124
Global Industrial	Global Industrial	3700 W Bay Lake Trail St Bldg, North Las Vegas, NV 89030
Kern River Gas Transmission Co.	Goodsprings Compressor Station	1455 Highway 161, Jean, NV 89019
Greco and Sons	Greco and Sons	7055 S Decatur Blvd, Las Vegas, NV 89118
GXO Logistics Supply Chain, Inc.	GXO	4140 Frehner Rd Bldg, North Las Vegas, NV 89030
NV ENERGY	Harry Allen Substation	14601 N Las Vegas Blvd, Las Vegas, NV 89124
HD Supply Facilities Maintenance, Ltd.	HD Supply Facilities Maintenance, LTD. (NV027-2641)	4825 E Cheyenne Ave Bldg A, Las Vegas, NV 89115-3445
Home Depot C/O Arcadis U.S., Inc.	HD Supply Location #3292	4031 Industrial Center Dr Bldg 701, North Las Vegas, NV 89030
Helena Chemical Company	HELENA CHEMICAL COMPANY	3650 W Dewey Dr, Las Vegas, NV 89118
DB Schenker	HEN Warehouse	12020 Bermuda Rd Suite 100, Henderson, NV 89052
Jasmine Development LLC	Henderson Data Center - HEN	520 W Warm Springs Rd, Henderson, NV 89011
US DOE West Area Power Admin	HENDERSON SWITCHYARD	N/A 1 Mile East Of US 93 On Lake Mead Dr. Dr, Henderson, NV 89015
Hilco Vision	Hilco Vision	3908 N. 5th St, North Las Vegas, NV 89032
Hughes Network Systems LLC	HUGHES NETWORK SYSTEMS LLC	1 N Aerojet Way Bldg, North Las Vegas, NV 89030
Central Rx Services, LLC	IngenioRx Specialty	1451 Center Crossing Rd Bldg, Las Vegas, NV 89144

Johnstone Supply	Johnstone Supply - VDC	4875 E Cheyenne Ave Bldg B, Las Vegas, NV 89115-3529
Kens Foods INC	KENS FOODS INC	8925 Ken's Ct Bldg, Las Vegas, NV 89139
Switch Communications Group LLC	LAS 11	7380 Lindell Rd, Las Vegas, NV 89139
American Tire Distributors - Las Vegas 1320	Las Vegas	3101 N. Lamb Blvd Suite 110, Las Vegas, NV 89115-3405
American Bottling Company	Las Vegas	4215 Corporate Center Dr, North Las Vegas, NV 89081
Wheel Pros LLC	Las Vegas	3901 W Russell Rd, Las Vegas, NV 89118
Red-D-Arc	Las Vegas	2620 S Highland Dr, Las Vegas, NV 89109
Veritiv Operating Company	Las Vegas (NV021)	845 Pilot Rd, Las Vegas, NV 89119
Ritchie Bros. Auctioneers	Las Vegas Auction Site	10500 Clark Petersen Blvd, Las Vegas, NV 89165-8400
Las Vegas Country Club LLC	Las Vegas Country Club LLC	3000 Joe W. Brown Dr, Las Vegas, NV 89109
FRITO-LAY INC	Las Vegas DC	1209 Trade Dr, North Las Vegas, NV 89030
Oatey Supply Chain Services	Las Vegas Distribution Center	5245 N Sloan Ln Suite 130, Las Vegas, NV 89115
Albertsons, LLC	Las Vegas Liquor DC 8274	6065 S Polaris Ave, Las Vegas, NV 89118
USPS	Las Vegas PDC	1001 E Sunset Rd Bldg, Las Vegas, NV 89199
Republic Polymers LLC	Las Vegas Polymer Center	5491 Accurate Dr, Las Vegas, NV 89156
NV ENERGY	Las Vegas Station	1701 E Alexander Rd, North Las Vegas, NV 89030-3203
Switch Communications Group LLC	LAS10	7370 S Jones Blvd, Las Vegas, NV 89139
Switch Communications Group LLC	LAS12	5325 W Capovilla Dr, Las Vegas, NV 89118
Amazon.com.nvde Inc	LAS1-Amazon	12300 Bermuda Rd, Henderson, NV 89044
Amazon.com.nvde Inc	LAS7-Amazon	6001 East Tropical Pkwy, Las Vegas, NV 89115
Amazon.com.nvde Inc	LAS8-Amazon	5801 Nicco Way, Las Vegas, NV 89115
LETICA CORPORATION	Letica Corporation (a subsidiary of Berry Global, Inc.)	22520 S. Las Vegas Blvd, Jean, NV 89019
LETICA CORPORATION	Letica Corporation (a subsidiary of Berry Global, Inc.)	22510 S. Las Vegas Blvd, Jean, NV 89019
LEVEL 3 COMMUNICATIONS INC	Level 3 Communications - Boulder City - BLCYNVFD	895 El Dorado Valley Dr, Boulder City, NV 89005
LEVEL 3 COMMUNICATIONS INC	Level 3 Communications - Las Vegas - LSVKNV99	3944 Silvestri Ln, Las Vegas, NV 89120
LEVEL 3 COMMUNICATIONS INC	Level 3 Communications - Las Vegas - LSVONVIO	4485 E Sahara Ave, Las Vegas, NV 89104
LEVEL 3 COMMUNICATIONS INC	Level 3 Communications - North Las Vegas - NLVGNVBV	1 Aerojet Way, North Las Vegas, NV 89030-3319
LEVEL 3 COMMUNICATIONS INC	Level 3 Communications - Upper Muddy - UPMDNVAA	18885 N Las Vegas Blvd Bldg 2, Crystal, NV 89048
Lhoist North America of Arizona, Inc	Lhoist North America-Chemical Lime Co.	8000 W Lake Mead Pkwy, Henderson, NV 89015

BALLY GAMING AND SYSTEMS	Light & Wonder	6150 E Pecos Rd, Las Vegas, NV 89119
Luxor Hotel and Casino	Luxor Hotel and Casino	3900 S Las Vegas Blvd, Las Vegas, NV 89119
Mandalay Bay Resort Casino	Mandalay Bay Hotel Casino	3950 S Las Vegas Blvd, Las Vegas, NV 89119
Los Angeles Dept Water & Power	MARKETPLACE SWITCHING STATION	1001 El Dorado Valley Dr, Boulder City, NV 89005
The TJX Companies, Inc.	Marmaxx Distribution Center	4100 E Lone Mountain Rd, North Las Vegas, NV 89031
Los Angeles Dept Water & Power	MC CULLOUGH SWITCHING STATION	875 El Dorado Valley Dr, Boulder City, NV 89005
XO Communications of Nevada	MCI - HJXONV(NVHJXONV)	2240 Corporate Circle, Henderson, NV 89074-7748
MCI	MCI - LSKVNV (NVLSKVNV)	4428 E Sahara Ave Floor 1, Las Vegas, NV 89104
MCI	MCI -LAVGNV (NVLAVGNV)	4187 E Sahara Ave, Las Vegas, NV 89104
US DOE West Area Power Admin	MEAD SUBSTATION	2051 Buchanan Blvd, Boulder City, NV 89005
MEADOW GOLD DAIRIES	MEADOW GOLD DAIRIES	6350 E Centennial Pkwy, North Las Vegas, NV 89115
MGM Grand	MGM Grand	3799 S Las Vegas Blvd Bldg, Las Vegas, NV 89109
Mission Foods	Mission Foods Warehouse	7055 Lindell Rd Suite 150, Las Vegas, NV 89118
MOEN INCORPORATED	MOEN INCORPORATED	4335 N Arcata Way Bldg, North Las Vegas, NV 89030
Southern California Edison	Mohave Substation	655 Bruce Woodbury Dr, Laughlin, NV 89029
Mondelez Global, LLC, Care of ERM	Mondelez Global LLC - Las Vegas	6565 Nascar St, Las Vegas, NV 89115
Switch Communications Group LLC	NAP 7	7135 S Decatur Blvd, Las Vegas, NV 89118
Switch Communications Group LLC	NAP5	4489 E Sahara Ave, Las Vegas, NV 89104
Switch Communications Group LLC	NAP8	5225 W Capovilla Ave Bldg, Las Vegas, NV 89118
NAVISTAR, INC.	NAVISTAR LAS VEGAS PDC	3101 N Lamb Blvd Suite 100, Las Vegas, NV 89115-3479
NELLIS AIR FORCE BASE	NELLIS AIR FORCE BASE	4430 Grissom Ave Suite 101, Nellis Afb, NV 89191
NEVADA SOLAR ONE	NEVADA SOLAR ONE	602 E Eldorado Valley Dr. Dr, Boulder City, NV 89005
FEDERAL AVIATION ADMIN	New LAS ATCT	5755 Kelley Ln, Las Vegas, NV 89119
Nev/Colorado River Commission	NEWPORT SUBSTATION	1235 Richard Bunker Ave, Henderson, NV 89015
Saddle Creek Logistics Services	North Las Vegas 1	4230 N 5th Street St Suite 200, North Las Vegas, NV 89030
Nicholas and Company Food Service	North Las Vegas Facility	5670 Nicco Way Bldg, North Las Vegas, NV 89115
NNSA/NEVADA FIELD OFFICE	North Las Vegas Facility	2621 Losee Rd, North Las Vegas, NV 89030
Ocean Spray Cranberries INC	OCEAN SPRAY CRANBERRIES INC	1301 American Pacific Dr, Henderson, NV 89074
Olin Chlor Alkali Products	Olin Chlor Alkali Products	350 Fourth St, Henderson, NV 89015
PepsiCo	PepsiCo Las Vegas Certified Center	3131 Polaris Avenue Ave, Las Vegas, NV 89102-8303

GXO Warehouse Company	PFS - Meadows	4004 W Cheyenne Ave Suite E, Las Vegas, NV 89032
EDF-RE	Playa 1 (Switch 2) - 2642	15971 N Las Vegas Blvd. Blvd, Echo Bay, NV 89040
EDF-RE	Playa 2 (Switch 1) - 2641	15971 N Las Vegas Blvd. Blvd, Echo Bay, NV 89040
Poly-West, Inc.	Poly-West, Inc.	251 Conestoga Way, Henderson, NV 89002
PRIDE MOBILITY PRODUCTS	PRIDE WEST	3200 E Gowan # 101 Rd Suite, North Las Vegas, NV 89030
Primex Plastics Corporation	PRIMEX PLASTICS CORPORATION	752 Turtleback Rd, Mesquite, NV 89027
Southern California Edison	Primm Substation	~ 2 Miles E/O Primm Blvd, Primm, NV 89019
Raymond Handling Solutions, Inc	Raymond Handling Solutions, Inc	2555 E Washburn Rd, Las Vegas, NV 89081
REDDY ICE CORPORATION	REDDY ICE-LAS VEGAS (104/119)	1201 Searles Ave, Las Vegas, NV 89101
NV ENERGY	Reid Gardner Station	501 Wally Kay Way, Moapa, NV 89025
NNSA/NEVADA FIELD OFFICE	Remote Sensing Laboratory	4600 North Hollywood Blvd, Las Vegas, NV 89191
Reyes Coca-Cola Bottling	Reyes Coca Cola Bottling of Las Vegas	230 N Mojave Rd, Las Vegas, NV 89101
City Of North Las Vegas/Utilities Dept	ROBINSON WELL SITE	4201 Cartier Ave, North Las Vegas, NV 89030
Safelite	Safelite SAFE257	4601 E Cheyenne Ave, Las Vegas, NV 89115
SAFETY-KLEEN SYSTEMS INC	SAFETY-KLEEN SYSTEMS INC	4582 E Donovan Way Bldg, N Las Vegas, NV 89031-2726
SAGUARO POWER COMPANY	SAGUARO POWER COMPANY	435 Fourth St, Henderson, NV 89015
Walmart, Inc.	SAM'S CLUB #4974	2650 E Craig Rd, North Las Vegas, NV 89030
Walmart, Inc.	SAM'S CLUB #4983	7100 W Arroyo Crossing Pkwy, Las Vegas, NV 89113
Walmart, Inc.	SAM'S CLUB #6257	8080 W Tropical Pkwy, Las Vegas, NV 89149
Walmart, Inc.	SAM'S CLUB #6261	1910 E Serene Ave, Las Vegas, NV 89123
Walmart, Inc.	SAM'S CLUB #6382	7175 Spring Mountain Rd, Las Vegas, NV 89117
Walmart, Inc.	SAM'S CLUB #8177	5101 S Pecos Rd, Las Vegas, NV 89120
Sephora	Sephora	6260 E. Ann Rd, North Las Vegas, NV 89115
SHAW INDUSTRIES	Shaw Industries	7015 Corporate Plaza Dr St Suite 130, Las Vegas, NV 89118
Shetakis Civic Center	Shetakis Civic Center	3840 N Civic Center Dr, North Las Vegas, NV 89030
Sierra Home Medical Products, Inc.	Sierra Home Medical Products	6720 Placid Street St, Las Vegas, NV 89119
City Of North Las Vegas/Utilities Dept	SILVER MESA WELL SITE	4301 Alexander Rd, North Las Vegas, NV 89030
NV ENERGY	Silverhawk Station	15111 Apex Power Pkwy, N Las Vegas, NV 89165-0000
Holcim-SWR Inc	Sloan Quarry (Quarry,Asphalt)	5300 Sloan Rd, Las Vegas, NV 89054
Sofidel America	Sofidel America	3515 N Las Vegas Blvd, Las Vegas, NV 89115

Southern Glazer's Wine and Spirits of NV	Southern Glazer's Wine and Spirits of Nevada	8400 S Jones Blvd, Las Vegas, NV 89139-6803
Southwest Liquid Asphalt & Emulsions, LLC	Southwest Liquid Asphalt and Emulsions, LLC	3752 N Bruce St, North Las Vegas, NV 89030
Sprint/United Management Co	SPRINT LAS VEGAS NV PCS SWITCH	871 Grier Dr Suite A, Las Vegas, NV 89119
GURU RAMDAS INC.	STATESIDE EXPRESS	905 N Las Vegas Blvd, Las Vegas, NV 89101
Sun City Summerlin Comm Assoc	SUN CITY SUMMERLIN COMM ASSOC	9103/05/07 Del Webb Blvd, Las Vegas, NV 89134
City Of North Las Vegas/Utilities Dept	SUN VALLEY WELL SITE	3532 Valley Dr, North Las Vegas, NV 89030
Sunbelt Rentals Inc	Sunbelt Rentals PC #384	175 Pacific Center Dr, Henderson, NV 89074
Sunbelt Rentals Inc	Sunbelt Rentals PC 791	2750 Losee Rd, North Las Vegas, NV 89030
GXO Warehouse Company	Sunpoint	2255 W Cheyenne Ave E, North Las Vegas, NV 89032
Sysco Food Services Of Las Vegas	SYSCO FOOD SERVICES OF LAS VEGAS	6201 E Centennial Pkwy, Las Vegas, NV 89115
TH Foods, Inc.	TH Foods, Inc.	160 Gallagher Crest Rd, Henderson, NV 89074
THATCHER CO OF NEVADA	THATCHER CO OF NEVADA	90 Business Center St, Henderson, NV 89014
MGM Grand	The Signature at MGM Grand	145 E Harmon Ave Bldg, Las Vegas, NV 89109
Golden Casinos Nevada LLC	The Strat Hotel Casino Skypod	2000 S Las Vegas Blvd, Las Vegas, NV 89104
US Venture, Inc.	Tire's Warehouse North Las Vegas	78 W Craig Rd Bldg #3, North Las Vegas, NV 89032
T-MOBILE USA INC	T-MOBILE USA INC NORTH LAS VEGAS SWITCH	3040 Simmons St Suite 106, North Las Vegas, NV 89032
Virgin Valley Water District	Treatment Plant 32	Mesquite Heights Rd, Mesquite, NV 89027
GridLiance West, LLC	Trout Canyon	6855 Tecopa Springs Rd, Pahrump, NV 89124
Turano Nevada Baking, LLC	Turano Nevada Baking, LLC	490 E Bruner Ave, Henderson, NV 89044
UNIFIRST CORPORATION	UNIFIRST CORPORATION	568 Parkson Road Rd, Henderson, NV 89011
United Airlines	United Airlines	5757 Wayne Newton Way, Las Vegas, NV 89111
United Rentals Northwest Inc	United Rentals Branch 80k	739 W Sunset Rd, Henderson, NV 89011
United Rentals Northwest Inc	United Rentals Branch A64	3682 S Valley View Blvd, Las Vegas, NV 89103
United Rentals Northwest Inc	United Rentals Branch DC2	1885 W Bonanza Rd, Las Vegas, NV 89106
United Rentals Northwest Inc	United Rentals Branch DK1	5915 S Dean Martin Dr, Las Vegas, NV 89118
United Rentals Northwest Inc	United Rentals Branch DN6	777 E Sunset Rd, Henderson, NV 89015
United Rentals Northwest Inc	United Rentals/Branch H30	4533 Andrews St, North Las Vegas, NV 89081
UNITED PARCEL SERVICE	UPS - LAS VEGAS SOUTH	335 E Arby Ave, Las Vegas, NV 89119
U S FOODSERVICE	US Foods Inc.	1685 W Cheyenne Ave Bldg, North Las Vegas, NV 89032-7764

U S FOODSERVICE	US Foods Inc.	300 W Bonanza Rd, Las Vegas, NV 89106
Tapestry Inc.	Vegas Fulfillment Center	5603 E El Campo Grande Ave, Las Vegas, NV 89115
VERIZON WIRELESS	Verizon Wireless - LSV_RAIDERS_STADIUM (ID:617037338)	3333 Al Davis Way, Las Vegas, NV 89118
VERIZON WIRELESS	Verizon Wireless - MSC (Rock Quarry MTSO) & Cell Site (ID:55452)	475 Rock Quarry Way, North Las Vegas, NV 89032
VERIZON WIRELESS	Verizon Wireless Foremaster (Owens/Bruce) (ID:55365)	902 Searles Ave (800 Foremaster Ln), Las Vegas, NV 89101
VERIZON WIRELESS	Verizon Wireless LSV_Motor Speedway-A (ID:27115317)	7646 N Las Vegas Blvd, Las Vegas, NV 89115
VERIZON WIRELESS	Verizon Wireless LSV_Tenaya (ID:54699)	7331 W Cheyenne Ave, Las Vegas, NV 89128
Amazon.com.nvde Inc	VGT1-Amazon	5802 E Tropical Pkwy, Las Vegas, NV 89115
Walmart, Inc.	WALMART #1559	201 N Nellis Blvd, Las Vegas, NV 89110
Walmart, Inc.	WALMART #1560	6005 S Eastern Ave, Las Vegas, NV 89119
Walmart, Inc.	WALMART #1584	3615 S Rainbow Blvd, Las Vegas, NV 89103
Walmart, Inc.	WALMART #1838	3041 N Rainbow Blvd, Las Vegas, NV 89108
Walmart, Inc.	WALMART #2050	300 E Lake Mead Pkwy, Henderson, NV 89015
Walmart, Inc.	WALMART #2592	1807 W Craig Rd, North Las Vegas, NV 89032
Walmart, Inc.	WALMART #2593	2310 E Serene Ave, Las Vegas, NV 89123
Walmart, Inc.	WALMART #2838	540 Marks St, Henderson, NV 89014
Walmart, Inc.	WALMART #2884	8060 W Tropical Pkwy, Las Vegas, NV 89149
Walmart, Inc.	WALMART #3350	5198 Boulder Hwy, Las Vegas, NV 89122
Walmart, Inc.	WALMART #3351	6464 N Decatur Blvd, Las Vegas, NV 89131
Walmart, Inc.	WALMART #3354	1401 American Pacific Dr, Henderson, NV 89074
Walmart, Inc.	WALMART #3355	1400 S Lamb Blvd, Las Vegas, NV 89104
Walmart, Inc.	WALMART #3356	7445 S Eastern Ave, Las Vegas, NV 89123
Walmart, Inc.	WALMART #3473	4505 W Charleston Blvd, Las Vegas, NV 89102
Walmart, Inc.	WALMART #3655	10440 W Cheyenne Ave, Las Vegas, NV 89129
Walmart, Inc.	WALMART #3728	3950 W Lake Mead Blvd, North Las Vegas, NV 89032
Walmart, Inc.	WALMART #3788	6310 W Charleston Blvd, Las Vegas, NV 89146
Walmart, Inc.	WALMART #3847	1120 W Pioneer Blvd, Mesquite, NV 89027
Walmart, Inc.	WALMART #4339	5940 Losee Rd, North Las Vegas, NV 89081
Walmart, Inc.	WAL-MART #4356	7200 Arroyo Crossing Pkwy, Las Vegas, NV 89113
Walmart, Inc.	Walmart #4557	3075 E Tropicana Ave, Las Vegas, NV 89121

Walmart, Inc.	WALMART #5070	5200 S Fort Apache Rd, Las Vegas, NV 89148
Walmart, Inc.	WALMART #5258	5850 W Craig Rd, Las Vegas, NV 89130
Walmart, Inc.	WALMART #5259	6151 W Lake Mead Blvd, Las Vegas, NV 89108
Walmart, Inc.	WALMART #5269	490 E Silverado Ranch Blvd, Las Vegas, NV 89183
Walmart, Inc.	WALMART #5306	5545 Simmons St, North Las Vegas, NV 89031
Walmart, Inc.	WALMART #5423	6570 E Lake Mead Blvd, Las Vegas, NV 89156
Walmart, Inc.	Walmart RC 9195 [DHL]	4800 E Cheyenne Ave, Las Vegas, NV 89115
Walmart, Inc.	Walmart Supercenter 2483	6973 Blue Diamond Rd, Las Vegas, NV 89178
BALLY GAMING AND SYSTEMS	Warehouse	350 Pilot Rd, Las Vegas, NV 89119
Wells Enterprises, Inc.	Wells Enterprises, Inc.	1001 Olsen St, Henderson, NV 89011
City Of North Las Vegas/Utilities Dept	West Cheyenne Well Site	3044 California Ave, North Las Vegas, NV 89030
New Cingular Wireless PCS LLC	World Market Trade Center - USID100427 (USID100427)	495 S Grand Central Pkwy, Las Vegas, NV 89106
City Of Henderson	WRF	450 E Galleria Dr, Henderson, NV 89011

Appendix B – Radiation Response Plan

I) **Purpose, Scope, Situations, and Assumptions**

A. Purpose and Scope

1. This Appendix aims to define organizational concepts and procedures, establish the local organization, and assign responsibilities to effectively prepare for and respond to a radiological emergency affecting this jurisdiction.

2. This will allow local jurisdictions within Clark County to provide a coordinated response to emergencies involving radioactive materials and for the determination and implementation of local measures to protect life, property, and the environment during the event.

B. Situation Overview

1. General

a. Radioactive materials are identified as Technological and Human-Caused / Adversarial Threats under the Clark County Emergency Operations Basic Plan and in the Clark County Multi-Jurisdictional Hazard Mitigation Plan.

b. Radioactive materials are a class of hazardous materials, Class 7, that receive special oversight in county, state, and federal laws and regulations.

i. Radiological materials are subject to several specific county, state, and federal laws and regulations that control the handling and use of such materials and plans that establish unique state and federal procedures for handling incidents involving them.

ii. Also, the state and federal agencies that provide advice and assistance to local governments during radiological incidents differ from those that provide advice and assistance during most other hazardous materials incidents.

c. Deliberately releasing radioactive materials is a crime under several state and federal laws. Any incident of this type must be promptly reported to local and state law enforcement agencies.

d. Except for radiological incidents involving federal facilities or federally owned nuclear materials, the state or local government is responsible for taking required emergency response actions. Response from this jurisdiction will follow the National Incident Management System (NIMS) operating principles and protocols and constitute general guidance for all responders to the radiological incident.

e. The Nevada State Health Division Radiation Control Program is the state radiation control agency and has primary responsibility for the state radiological protection program.

f. The Nuclear Regulatory Commission is the federal agency (reference National Response Framework roles) responsible for accidents at nuclear facilities licensed by the State of Nevada or incidents involving shipments of radioactive materials licensed by the state.

i. The U.S. Departments of Energy and Defense have the lead federal role in incidents at their facilities or accidents involving their shipments.

ii. Each federal agency, the United States Coast Guard, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, may serve as a coordinating agency for the Department of Homeland Security.

iii. The Nevada Department of Public Safety (DPS) at the state level and the United States Department of Transportation (DOT) at the federal level are responsible for transportation accidents and compliance. Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission have joint authority for transportation.

2. Radiological Hazards

a. Clark County is susceptible to accidents involving radioactive materials at fixed sites or in transport.

b. Hospitals and medical facilities use a wide range of radioactive sources in nuclear medicine, oncology, and research and development programs.

c. Radioactive sources are used to X-ray pipe welds, in well logging, and for many other common industrial and business uses. When removed from their containers, either intentionally or by accident, these sources can be extremely hazardous, meaning life-threatening.

d. Various radioactive materials are transported on our highways and rail systems, sometimes in unmarked vehicles.

e. Radioactive materials may commonly be transported on commercial and freight aircraft.

C. Planning Assumptions

1. Clark County or other local governments in southern Nevada could experience radiological emergencies threatening public health and safety, private or public property, or the environment. These situations will necessitate implementing protective actions for the public at risk.

2. A nuclear attack against the United States, while highly unlikely, is possible.

a. The deliberate release of radioactive materials by criminals or terrorists in the local area is possible but considered unlikely.

b. Although transportation, industrial, or medical accidents are the most likely causes of radiological emergencies, the deliberate release of radiological materials via a radiological dispersal device and detonation of an improvised nuclear device are possibilities to consider.

3. Proper development and implementation of this appendix can significantly reduce the number of casualties that could result from a radiological accident. A combination of trained local radiological personnel, operational detection equipment, containment, decontamination equipment, and facilities should be available to detect, assess the threat posed by, and contain radiological accidents.

4. Local jurisdictions must be prepared to independently respond to the initial emergency until state or federal resources can respond.

a. If our resources alone cannot cope with a radiological incident, we may request state assistance through the Multi-Agency Coordination Center (MACC) or Emergency Operations Center (EOC).

b. The Radiation Control Program, as the state radiation control agency, must be notified and will provide advice and assistance to local personnel in responding to an incident involving

an actual or suspected radiological release.

5. Local emergency operations, including the use of mutual aid resources, will be directed by local officials, except,

   a. In those situations where state or federal law requires that a state or federal agency exercise lead responsibility or,

   b. Where local responders lack the necessary expertise or equipment to cope with the incident and agree to permit those with the expertise to take charge.

6. Responders who need appropriate hazardous materials training - OSHA 1910.120 and proper personal protective equipment should not be committed to radiological incidents.

7. When local and state resources are insufficient to deal with the emergency, the state can request supplemental emergency assistance from other states or the federal government.

8. Not all hospitals in southern Nevada are prepared to treat patients who require decontamination from a radiological release. Close coordination with the Southern Nevada Health District, Southern Nevada Health Care Preparedness Coalition, and the State Division of Public and Behavioral Health will be required.

9. In the case of a significant radiological release, the Medical Surge Support Team (MSST) activation within the MACC will be heavily relied upon to manage surge capacity and accurately and efficiently track patient movement and status.

II) **Concept of Operations**

A. General

1. To conduct effective radiological radiation response, appropriate jurisdictions will:

   a. Maintain information on radiological monitoring instruments by type, number, location, and owner. Clark County Fire Department, Boulder City Fire Department, Henderson Fire Department, Las Vegas Fire Rescue, Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department, Mesquite Fire Department, and North Las Vegas Fire Department own and maintain specialized radiological detection equipment.

   b. Establish procedures for initial emergency response to radiological accidents.

   c. Appoint personnel and provide training to local emergency responders.

   d. Establish procedures for decontamination and recovery operations.

2. The public may discover radiological accidents, businesses that use or transport such materials, or local responders summoned to an accident site.

   a. Local personnel are likely to be the first emergency responders on the scene of a radiological accident.

   b. The first local emergency responder at the scene will take charge, initiating the Incident Command System (ICS), and serve as the Incident Commander until relieved by a more senior or more qualified individual.

   c. Suitable initial public protective actions for a radiological incident may include evacuation or sheltering in place.

B. Readiness Levels

1. Level 0 – Normal Conditions

2. Level 1 – Increased Readiness

    a. Increased Readiness may be appropriate if there is a greater-than-normal threat of a radiological incident.

    b. Initiating conditions may include a radioactive source missing in our region, notification that a significant radioactive shipment will be transiting our county, or a substantial change in the Homeland Security Threat Level due to a radiological threat. Level 1 readiness actions may include:

        i. Monitoring the situation.

        ii. Informing first responders of the situation.

        iii. Ensuring that hazardous materials response teams know the situation and can respond if necessary.

3. Level 2 – High Readiness

    a. High Readiness may be appropriate if there is an increased risk of a radiological incident.

    b. Initiating conditions may include.

        i. A significant radiological shipment is transiting through our area.

        ii. A radioactive source missing in our jurisdiction, or,

        iii. Notifying a significant change in the Homeland Security Threat Level due to a specific radiological threat.

    c. Level 2 readiness actions may include:

        i. Monitoring the situation.

        ii. Alert personnel for possible emergency duty and deploy personnel and equipment to investigate incidents.

        iii. Checking equipment and increasing short-term readiness, if possible.

        iv. Issuing public warnings and providing public information, if necessary.

4. Level 3 – Maximum Readiness

    a. Maximum readiness is appropriate when there is a significant possibility of a radiological release.

    b. Initiating conditions might include,

        i. A lost radioactive source is in the local area.

        ii. Radiological alarms are activated at a screening point.

iii. An incident at a facility licensed to use radiological materials.

iv. A significant change in the Homeland Security Threat Level is noted due to a specific radiological threat addressing this jurisdiction or facilities possessing radioactive materials.

c. Level 3 readiness actions may include:

i. Investigate the situation and partially or fully activate the MACC/EOC to monitor it.

ii. First responders are placed in alert status; off-duty personnel are put on standby.

iii. Advising appropriate state and federal agencies.

iv. Prepare to issue public warnings if necessary.

C. Activities by Phase of Emergency Management

1. Preparedness (Prevention/Protection)

a. Ensure responders have data on local facilities licensed to use, store, or transport radiological materials.

b. Ensure radiation detection instruments are available and operational.

c. Educate the public about radiological hazards and protective actions.

2. Mitigation

a. Maintain an effective public warning system.

b. Establish and maintain a hazardous cargo route.

3. Response

a. Activate the hazardous materials response system.

b. Respond following the organization's standard operating procedures.

c. Provide information and instructions to the public.

4. Recovery

a. Ensure radiation source material is removed and access to contaminated areas is controlled until cleaned up. Cleanup will generally be performed by a contractor supervised by state or federal agencies and paid for by the responsible party if one can be located.

b. Work with state and federal agencies to assess damage, if any.

c. Work with the Radiation Control Program (RCP) to continue area radiation monitoring, if required.

d. Work with the RCP to determine the cause of the incident and determine liability.

e. Keep the public informed about the status of the incident.

III) **Organization and Assignment of Responsibilities**

A. Organization

1. Once a radiological accident occurs, responsibility for managing and directing the response is assigned to the Incident Commander. The responsibility for coordinating external support is assigned to the MACC or EOC staff.

2. Effective response to a radiological incident requires a coordinated response by local departments, agencies, and officials, together with representatives of the facility or company responsible for the incident, augmented, in certain circumstances, by state and federal agencies with responsibilities for radiological incidents. The All-Hazards Regional Multi-Agency Operations Response (ARMOR) team will assist in this coordination. The facility, state and federal agencies or industry may provide technical assistance for a radiological incident.

Radiological incidents will require the immediate establishment of Unified Command, which may initially include local fire and law enforcement but may expand or transition to include or substitute, as appropriate, state or federal agencies.

B. Assignment of Responsibilities

1. The Incident Commander will:

a. Make an initial assessment of the situation, including an estimate of the likelihood of a release of radiological materials.

b. Identifies the required response resources, such as HMRT, law enforcement, etc., and directs the on-scene response to contain or prevent the spread of contamination at the incident site. The initial response should be accomplished following established hazardous materials response criteria.

c. Manage emergency response resources and operations at the incident site to control the incident.

d. Determine and implement protective actions for emergency responders and the public near the incident site.

e. Advise personnel responding to the incident of potential hazards and determining requirements for personal protective equipment.

f. Provide information on the incident to local officials through dispatch.

g. Coordinate with the EOC to agree upon the following:

i. A division of responsibilities for warning the public.

ii. Making required notifications.

iii. Implementing protective actions for the public in areas beyond the incident site.

iv. Obtaining additional resources and technical assistance if it appears that a radiological release has or may affect areas beyond the incident site.

v. Provide situation updates to the EOC.

2. The MACC/EOC will:

    a. Make required emergency notifications to state and federal agencies. Radiological releases should be reported to:

        i. The Nevada Radiation Control Program 24-hour duty officer 877-438-7231.

        ii. The Department of Public Safety, Division of Emergency Management duty officer 775-687-0498.

        iii. The State Environmental Hotline at 888-331-6337.

        iv. The National Response Center at 800-424-8802.

        v. If the incident involves a deliberate release of radiological materials, call the FBI office in Las Vegas at 702-385-1281.

    b. Coordinate with the RCP for technical advice and assistance regarding radiological issues.

    c. Prepare and transmit situation reports to the State Emergency Operations Center.

    d. Coordinate resource requests through the Nevada Division of Emergency Management, including federal resources such as the National Guard (92nd Civil Support Team), Department of Energy, Federal Radiological Monitoring and Assessment Center (FRMAC) and Radiological Assistance Program (RAP) Team, and the Department of Homeland Security.

    e. Coordinate public information and warning through the Joint Information Center (JIC).

    f. Provide situational awareness to elected officials, management, key partners, and stakeholders.

    g. Provide support to Unified Command using ICS principles and procedures.

    h. Coordinate volunteers, shelters, and other logistical resources with Southern Nevada Volunteer Organizations Active in Disaster.

3. Fire Services will:

    a. Initial radiological monitoring is needed to assess the situation and determine protective actions.

    b. Provide personnel and equipment to contain or control radiological incidents. If necessary, they will request a fire department Hazmat Team. State or federal agencies may provide follow-on radiological monitoring assistance.

    c. Perform joint entry with the ARMOR team, monitor, and control until criminal intent is disproved.

    d. Carry out initial decontamination where needed. State or federal agencies may coordinate large-scale decontamination if necessary.

    e. Assist in evacuation, if necessary.

4. The Hazardous Materials Coordinator will:

a. Ensure enough radiological detection instruments are in place and operational.

b. Ensure selected emergency responders are provided training in radiological monitoring.

c. Schedule and conduct an annual review of this annex and coordinate updates of the annex, if needed.

5. Law Enforcement will:

a. Restrict access to incident sites and contaminated areas to protect public health and safety.

b. Organize and conduct evacuations and provide traffic control as needed, if necessary.

c. Assist in warning the public, as necessary.

d. If the release of radiation appears deliberate, control the scene, apprehend suspects, and contact ARMOR, who will investigate and make all required notifications to include the Department of Public Safety (DPS), the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), the Nevada Division of Emergency Management (DEM), etc. If the incident appears to be terrorism-related, ARMOR will notify the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department (LVMPD) Counter Terrorism Section and the FBI.

6. Emergency Medical System will:

a. Provide medical care and transportation for casualties.

b. Alert hospitals of the potential for contaminated victims.

7. Hospitals will:

a. Provide medical care for casualties as needed.

b. Be prepared to decontaminate contaminated patients.

c. Coordinate medical surge and patient tracking through the Medical Surge Support Team (MSST).

8. Other Departments and Agencies:

a. In the event of a radiological accident involving nuclear weapons, special nuclear material, or classified components, the federal agency that owns the material may declare a National Defense Area (NDA) or National Security Area (NSA) around the site and take exclusive control within that area. NDAs and NSAs are established to safeguard classified information or restricted data, equipment, or material.

b. The Department of Energy (DOE) is responsible for accidents involving DOE Low-Level Waste and Transuranic waste shipments. At the same time, public safety and incident management jurisdiction on public highways remains with the local or state agency.

c. The FBI has lead responsibility for criminal investigations of terrorist acts or terrorist threats involving weapons of mass destruction, including improvised nuclear devices and radiological dispersion devices; the Nevada Department of Public Safety is the lead state agency. The Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department is the lead local agency.

IV) Direction, Control, and Coordination

A. Guidance

1. The County Manager provides general guidance for emergency operations.

B. Operational Direction

1. During radiological incidents, the Incident Commander will manage radiological response operations at the site of the incident.

2. The Incident Commander and the EOC shall agree upon a division of responsibilities for specific tasks. Typically, the EOC will conduct support operations, including activating additional resources and requesting external resources, making required notifications and reports, coordinating large-scale protective actions and area traffic control, disseminating emergency public information, and other tasks to sustain emergency operations.

C. Communications

1. Telephone, radio, teletype, e-mail, or facsimile will transmit reports of radiological incidents, obtain technical assistance, exchange information, and provide direction and control.

2. The Emergency Management Agency provides specific guidance for the operation of the Local Warning Point and warning systems for their jurisdiction.

3. The RCP has staff in Carson City and Las Vegas and will provide advice by telephone to the EOC or directly to the Incident Commander until RCP personnel arrive on the scene.

4. The RCP will serve as a liaison to the EOC and may formulate requests for the Governor to receive additional radiological monitoring and assessment assistance from the federal government or other states, if necessary.

V) Information Collection and Dissemination

A. A radiological emergency requires vast amounts of field data collection and validation. This field data is used for three primary purposes:

1. Responder health and safety.

2. Public protective action decisions.

3. Environmental clean-up.

B. The data types, interpretations, and recommendations for these three broad areas are unique and must be distinct. Radiological data can often be misinterpreted or misused, resulting in unnecessary public concern and delayed or misdirected response actions. Therefore, the designated radiological technical specialists should validate all radiological data and protective action recommendations before release.

C. All public messaging and risk communication will be coordinated through an established local Joint Information Center.

D. Protective action recommendations for responders shall be coordinated with the Safety Officers and are considered sensitive information.

VI) Communications

A. Communication during the response to a radiological incident should follow the standard protocol

of the affected jurisdiction. The RCP does not have radio communication capability and will rely on the local jurisdiction or the DEM for appropriate equipment to integrate into the response.

B. Many issues surrounding radiological incidents are classified or sensitive and should not be broadcast on open channels.

C. Landline or cell phone communication should be utilized when possible, and encrypted radios are recommended.

D. Using the correct terminology and unit designations is essential when relaying field data information and providing protective action guidelines.

E. If a radiological release involves the DOE or DOE material, they will have an information security officer who will determine if the information is classified.

VII) Administration, Finance, and Logistics

A. Agreements and Contracts

1. Requests will be made for assistance through mutual aid agreements, state or federal agencies, and industry following existing mutual-aid agreements and contracts if our local resources are inadequate.

B. Reporting

1. Situation Reports

a. If there has been an actual release of radioactive materials requiring activation of the Multi-Agency Coordination Center (MACC) or a jurisdictional Emergency Operations Center (EOC), the appropriate jurisdiction should prepare and disseminate a periodic situation report to state and federal agencies until the situation is resolved.

b. It may also be desirable to disseminate this report to nearby jurisdictions, cities, or counties providing mutual aid resources.

C. Records

1. Exposure records and medical follow-up must occur for responders entering contaminated areas.

2. Activity

a. The Incident Command Post and the EOC shall maintain accurate activity logs to record key response activities.

3. Response and Recovery Expenses

a. It is possible to recover some expenses incurred in responding to a release of radiological materials from the responsible party, insurers, or the federal government.

b. Each department or agency shall maintain detailed records of labor costs, equipment usage, and supplies expended to respond to or recover from an actual radiological release.

4. Maintenance of Radiological Equipment

a. All radiological monitoring devices will be maintained following federal, state, and local

policies and procedures and appropriate federal or state grant guidance if funded through established programs.

D. Post-Incident Review

1. An after-action review shall be conducted in the aftermath of any incident that resulted in an actual release or prevented release of radiological materials.

E. Training

1. Federal law requires that individuals responding to hazardous materials, including radiological incidents, be adequately trained and equipped for their tasks.

2. Training is available through federal, state, and local sources.

VIII) Appendix Development and Maintenance

A. Development

1. The Clark County Fire Department Office of Emergency Management & Homeland Security coordinated the development of this appendix with input from the Local Emergency Planning Committee and other state, local, and federal partners.

B. Maintenance

1. The Clark County Fire Department Office of Emergency Management & Homeland Security, in coordination with the Local Emergency Planning Committee, is responsible for maintaining this appendix as part of the annual update of the Clark County Hazardous Materials Response Plan.

IX) Authorities and References

A. Legal Authority

1. OSHA Regulation 29 CFR 1910.120, Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response; http://www.osha.gov/pls/oshaweb/owadisp.show_document?p_table=standards&p_id=9765

B. References

1. Developing and Maintaining Emergency Plans, Comprehensive Preparedness Guide 101, Version 2, FEMA, November 2010. http://www.fema.gov/pdf/about/divisions/npd/CPG_101_V2.pdf

2. FEMA, Guidance for Developing State, Tribal, and Local Radiological Emergency Response Planning and Preparedness for Transportation Accidents, FEMA-REP-5

3. National Response Framework; http://www.fema.gov/pdf/emergency/nrf/nrf-core.pdf

4. State of Nevada, Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan

5. State of Nevada Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan; http://ndep.nv.gov/bca/file/hazmat_master.pdf

6. State of Nevada Radiological Emergency Response Plan; http://health.nv.gov/PDFs/Radiology/2007RERPLANDraft.pdf

7. U.S. Department of Transportation and Transport, Emergency Response Guidebook.
8. Clark County Nevada Basic Emergency Operations Plan
9. Clark County Multi-Agency Hazard Mitigation Plan
10. State of Nevada Preventive Radiological and Nuclear Detection Program