# 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
MOUNT CHARLESTON FIRE & RESCUE
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.

**January 2027**

# Clark County Local Emergency Planning Committee

December 2026

## 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). It 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 to base future planning and training on. 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,



Brian O'Neal, Chair, Clark County
Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)

# Table of Contents


LETTER OF PROMULGATION ..... 1
BASIC PLAN ..... 6
How To Use This Plan ..... 7
To Report Emergency Spills ..... 7
For Non-Emergency Spills ..... 7
Mandatory Planning Criteria ..... 7
Planning Standards ..... 8
Purpose ..... 8
Plan Responsibility ..... 8
Objectives of the plan ..... 8
Scope ..... 9
Guiding Principle ..... 9
Authorities ..... 9
Federal ..... 9
State of Nevada - Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS) ..... 9
Nevada Open Roads Policy ..... 11
Local ..... 11
Mutual Aid ..... 12
Other References ..... 12
Mandated Agency Responsibilities ..... 12
Letter of Agreements ..... 12
Relationship to other plans ..... 12
Assumptions ..... 12
Planning Factors ..... 13
Hazard Analysis ..... 13
Clark County Physical Description ..... 14
Inventory of Existing Conditions ..... 14
County Demographics ..... 14
Hazards Identification ..... 15
Natural Hazards: ..... 15
Technological Hazards: ..... 15
Hazardous Materials ..... 15
Transportation ..... 16
Major Highways ..... 16
Railroad Transportation ..... 21
Airports ..... 22
Pipelines ..... 23
Major Industrial Site ..... 23
Other Fixed Facilities ..... 23
REGIONAL WORKING GROUP KEY PARTICIPANTS ..... 26
AGENCY DUTIES ..... 32
Agency Duties ..... 33
ORGANIZATIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES ..... 33
County and municipal governments ..... 33
Officials of fixed facilities and transportation companies ..... 33
Neighboring counties or municipalities ..... 33
Native American Tribes ..... 33
State Government ..... 33
Federal Government ..... 34
Predetermined arrangements ..... 35
Outside resources ..... 35
Agency Responsibilities ..... 36
Fire and Rescue ..... 36

Law Enforcement ..... 36
Regional Transportation Commission ..... 36
Southern Nevada Health District and Environmental Health ..... 36
Community Emergency Management Coordinator (involved jurisdiction) ..... 37
County and City Governments ..... 37
Public Works ..... 37
Clark County School District ..... 37
American Red Cross ..... 37
Clark County Social Service Department ..... 38
Coroner's Office ..... 38
Water Reclamation Departments ..... 38
Flood Control District/Municipal Storm Drain System ..... 38
Water District and Municipal Water Systems ..... 38
Power Companies ..... 38
Natural Gas Companies ..... 38
Telephone/Communications Companies ..... 38
Private Companies ..... 38
Public Utility Commission of Nevada (PUCN) ..... 38
Southern Nevada Water Authority ..... 39
All Agencies ..... 39
Internal Guidelines ..... 39
Hazardous Materials Emergency Assistance Telephone Directory ..... 41
RESPONSE ..... 47
Response ..... 48
Concept of Operations ..... 48
Response Functions ..... 48
Methods for determining releases and population affected ..... 48
Initial notification of response agencies ..... 49
Incident command and lead agency ..... 50
Incident Commander ..... 50
Unified Command ..... 50
Lead Agency ..... 50
Hazardous materials incident classification ..... 51
Level I Incident (Known as a LEVEL I - HMI) ..... 51
Level II Incident (Known as Level II - HMI) ..... 51
Level III Incident (Known as Level III - HMI) ..... 52
Scene management for response personnel ..... 52
Hazardous Materials Response Team (HMRT) ..... 52
Control Zones ..... 53
Protection of Citizens ..... 57
Evacuation ..... 57
Shelter-In-Place ..... 57
Decontamination Procedures ..... 57
Resource Management ..... 71
Emergency and Special Equipment ..... 71
Follow-up ..... 71
Documentation and investigation follow-up ..... 72
Procedures for testing and updating the plan ..... 72
Testing ..... 72
Updating ..... 72
Training ..... 72
Training assumptions ..... 73
Training programs ..... 73
Exercises ..... 74
Community relations ..... 74
WARNING METHODS ..... 75

Warning Methods ..... 76
Warning systems and public notification ..... 76
Authority ..... 76
Responsibility ..... 76
Support Agencies ..... 76
Immediate Tasks ..... 76
General warning methods ..... 77
Special Facilities Warning Methods ..... 78
Schools ..... 78
Hospitals ..... 78
Transportation Facilities ..... 78
Nursing Homes, Major Industries, Institutions ..... 78
Special Groups Warning Methods ..... 78
Hearing-Impaired Persons ..... 78
Non-English-Speaking Groups ..... 79
District Court Interpreter ..... 79
Municipal Court Interpreter ..... 79
EVACUATION ..... 80
Evacuation and Shelter-in-Place ..... 81
Purpose ..... 81
Incident Organization and Responsibilities ..... 83
**CLARK COUNTY MACC AND MUNICIPAL EOC COORDINATION** ..... 87
MACC Manager ..... 87
Policy Group and Legal Support ..... 88
MACC Command Staff ..... 88
MACC General Staff ..... 88
Field-to-MACC or EOC Coordination ..... 88
**REENTRY AND RETURN** ..... 89
Reentry Criteria and Planning Considerations ..... 89
**DOCUMENTATION AND DEMOBILIZATION** ..... 89
**RELATED PLANS AND PROCEDURES** ..... 90
ABBREVIATIONS ..... 91
Abbreviations ..... 92
DEFINITIONS ..... 99
Definitions ..... 100
APPENDICES ..... 110
Appendix A – Facilities Subject to Reporting Requirements ..... 111
Appendix B – Radiation Response Plan ..... 124

# Table of Figures

Figure 1 Hazmat Facilities and Transportation Routes ..... 17
Figure 2 Proportional Truck HAZMAT Routing Distribution Clark County, 2005 & 2008 ..... 18
Figure 3 Hazmat Trucks Identified at 18 Survey Locations ..... 18
Figure 4 Clark County HAZMAT Proportional Volume by STCC Class, Clark County, 2005 ..... 19
Figure 5 Clark County HAZMAT Proportional Volume by STCC Class, Clark County, 2008 ..... 20
Figure 6 Truck HAZMAT Tons, Loads by HM Class – Clark County, 2005 & 2008 ..... 21
Figure 7 Rail HAZMAT Commodities, Units by Class – Clark County, 2005 & 2008 ..... 22
Figure 8 Example of a Level I Hazardous Materials Incident ..... 54
Figure 9 Example of a Level II Hazardous Materials Incident ..... 55
Figure 10 Example of a Level III Hazardous Materials Incident ..... 56
Figure 11 Hazard control zones are vital to scene management. ..... 59
Figure 12 PRISM Summary Chart ..... 65
Figure 13 Flowchart to determine “Dry” or “Wet” Emergency DECON ..... 66
Figure 14 Overview of Primary Operational Response ..... 67
Figure 15 Patient Categorization Flowchart ..... 68
Figure 16 Standard Response Pathway ..... 69
Figure 17 Non-Ambulatory Response Pathway ..... 70

# 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 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** | **Page(s)** |
|---|---|
| 1 – Facilities / transportation / additional risk | 13–25; Appendix A 111–123 |
| 2 – Response methods and procedures | 23; 33–39; 48–71 |
| 3 – Emergency coordinators | 23; 42; 49 |
| 4 – Notification procedures | 41–42; 49–50; 76–79; 86 |
| 5 – Release occurrence / affected population | 48–49 |
| 6 – Emergency equipment and facilities | 33–39; 52–53; 71 |
| 7 – Evacuation plans | 57; 81–90 |
| 8 – Training programs | 72–74 |
| 9 – Exercises | 72; 74 |

*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: HazMat ERP
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 under 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 industry information 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 explosions 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, including 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.

Nevada Open Roads Policy

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.

Local

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 Operations 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 UNLV's 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/CBRNE 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. Human activities can also 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. They 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 2025 was $80.9 billion. As of 2025, Clark County has more than 150,300 hotel rooms, making Las Vegas one of the cities with the highest hotel room inventory in the world.
    - Additional economic details from Las Vegas Convention and Visitors Authority's (LVCVA) 2025 data:
        - Direct visitor spending reached $50.8 billion
        - Visitors spent about $1,318 per person, per visit
        - Total visitors: 38,545,700
- According to 2020 population estimates from the NV State Demographer, NV Department of Taxation, Clark County serves 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 Office of Emergency Management website in PDF format at https://www.clarkcountynv.gov/government/departments/fire/office-of-emergency-management.

A list of Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS) identified by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as having immediate health effects and hazardous properties serves 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

Clark County is served by a strategic network of major highways that facilitates regional mobility, interstate commerce, and emergency response coordination. Key corridors include:

- Interstate 15 (I-15): This primary north-south interstate connects the Las Vegas Valley with Barstow and San Bernardino, California, to the southwest, and St. George and Salt Lake City, Utah, to the northeast. It is a critical commercial and tourism artery, particularly for the Las Vegas Strip corridor.
- U.S. Highway 95 (U.S. 95): Runs northwest to southeast through Clark County, providing access to Indian Springs, Creech Air Force Base, and the Nevada National Security Site (NNSS) to the northwest. To the south, it connects the Valley to Searchlight and Laughlin, Nevada.
- U.S. Highway 93 (U.S. 93): This route extends north toward Ely and Caliente, and southeast toward Boulder City and the Hoover Dam. It shares a concurrence with other highways through the Las Vegas Valley. It provides access to key infrastructure, including the Hoover Dam Bypass.
- Interstate 11 (I-11): As of November 2023, the corridor formerly designated as I-515/US 95/U.S. 93 between the Henderson Interchange and Kyle Canyon Road has been officially redesignated as I-11 by the Federal Highway Administration. This includes a significant segment that bypasses Boulder City along the southern perimeter and connects directly to the Mike O'Callaghan–Pat Tillman Memorial Bridge and onward to Kingman, Arizona.
- Interstate 215 (I-215) – The Beltway: I-215 forms a partial beltway around the Las Vegas Valley and consists of three major segments—southern, western, and northern. This limited-access freeway supports intra-valley travel and provides critical links between I-15, McCarran International Airport (Harry Reid International), the resort corridor, and multiple residential and commercial districts.
- Spaghetti Bowl Interchange (I-15/US 95): Located just northwest of downtown Las Vegas, this major system interchange connects I-15 and U.S. 95 and serves as a central junction for high-volume commuter and freight traffic.

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.

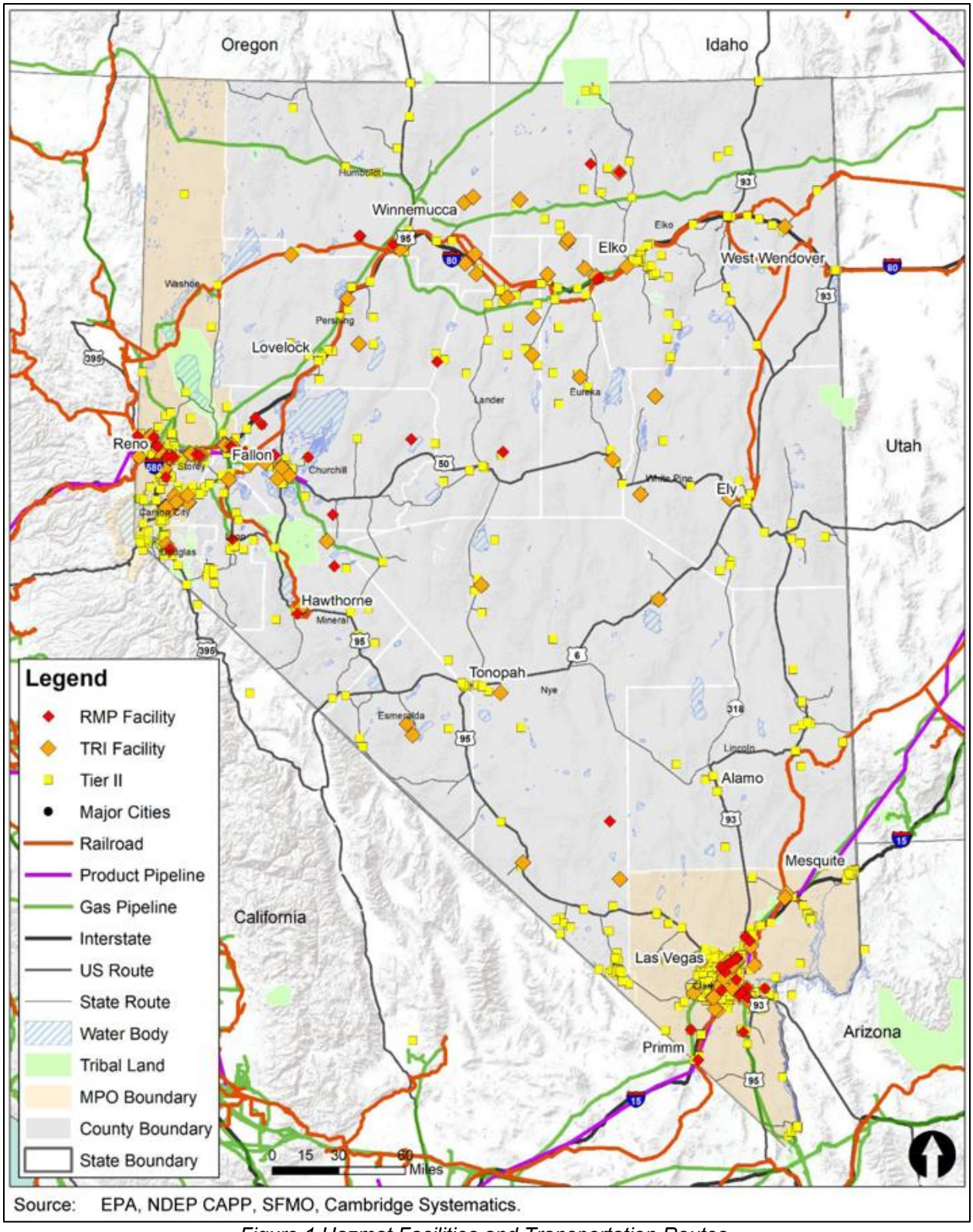
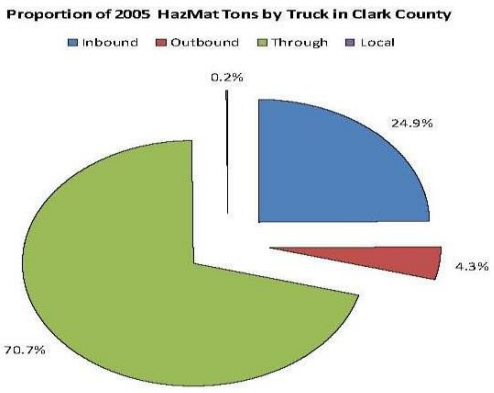
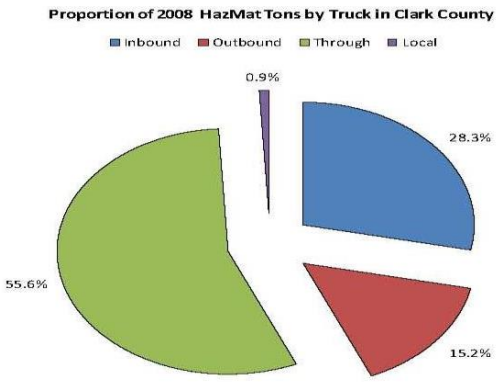



*Figure 1 Hazmat Facilities and Transportation Routes*




| 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 included 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.

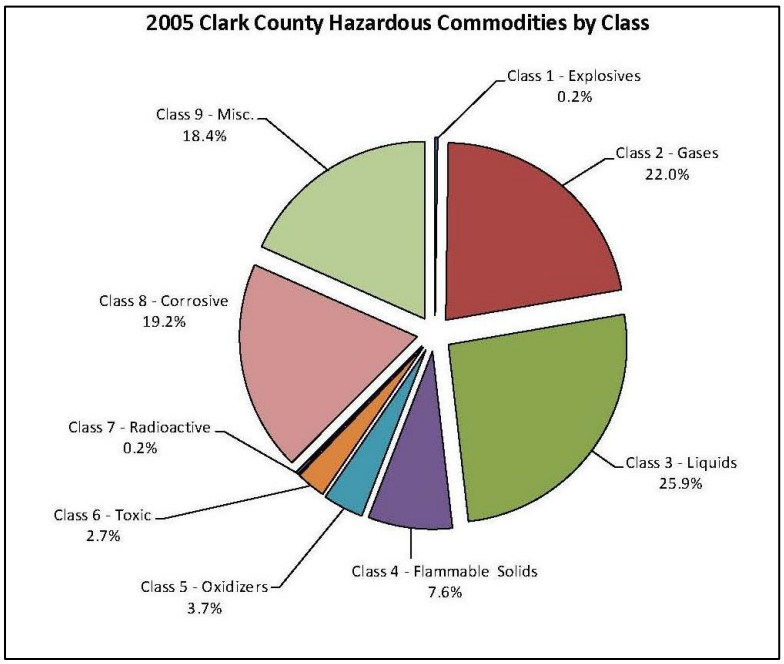



*Figure 4 Clark County HAZMAT Proportional Volume by STCC Class, Clark County, 2005*

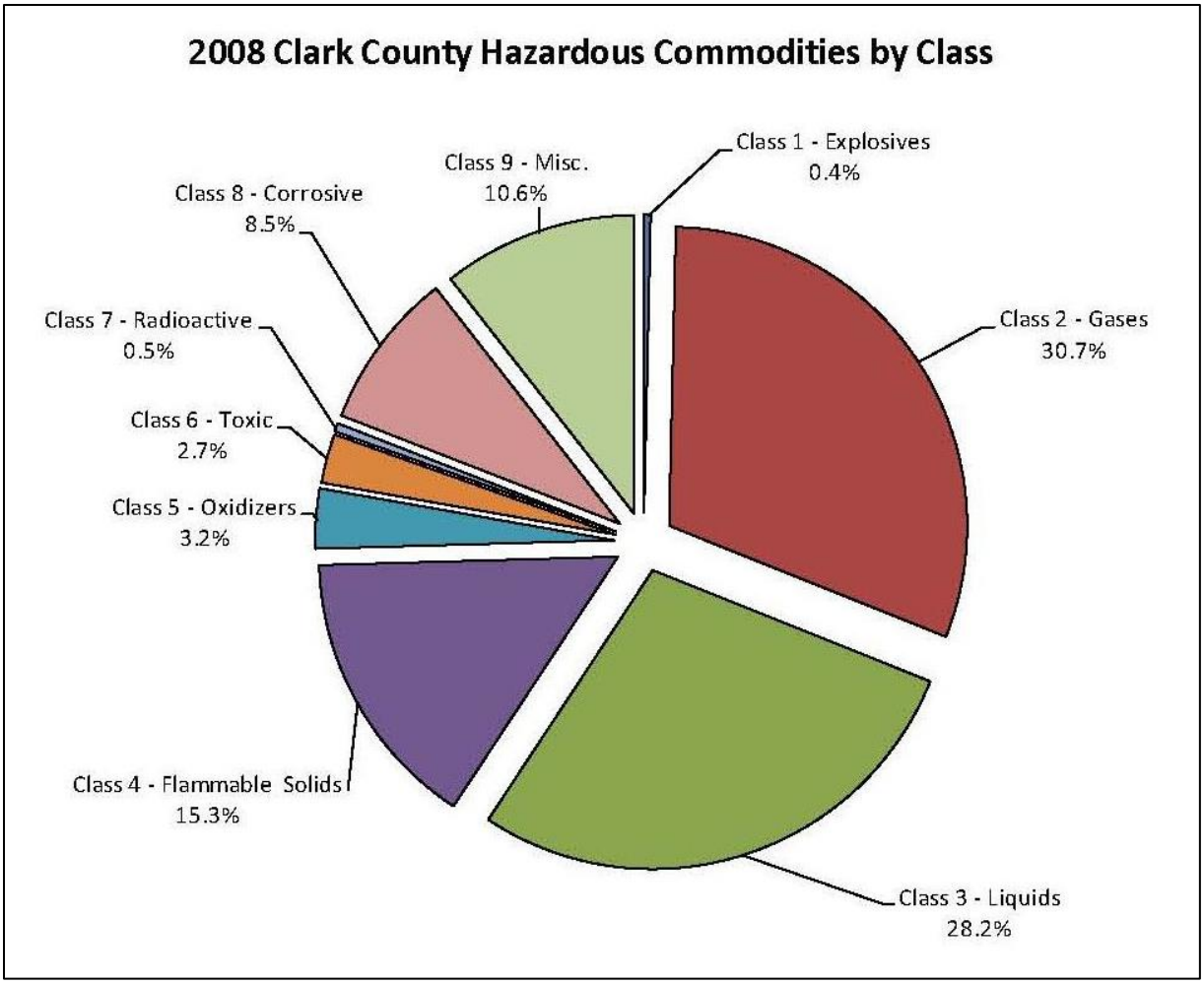



*Figure 5 Clark County HAZMAT Proportional Volume by STCC Class, Clark County, 2008*

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 office in Las Vegas can be reached 24 hours a day by calling 702-668-4100 option #5. Nevada State Police dispatch is utilized for initial notification after hours.**

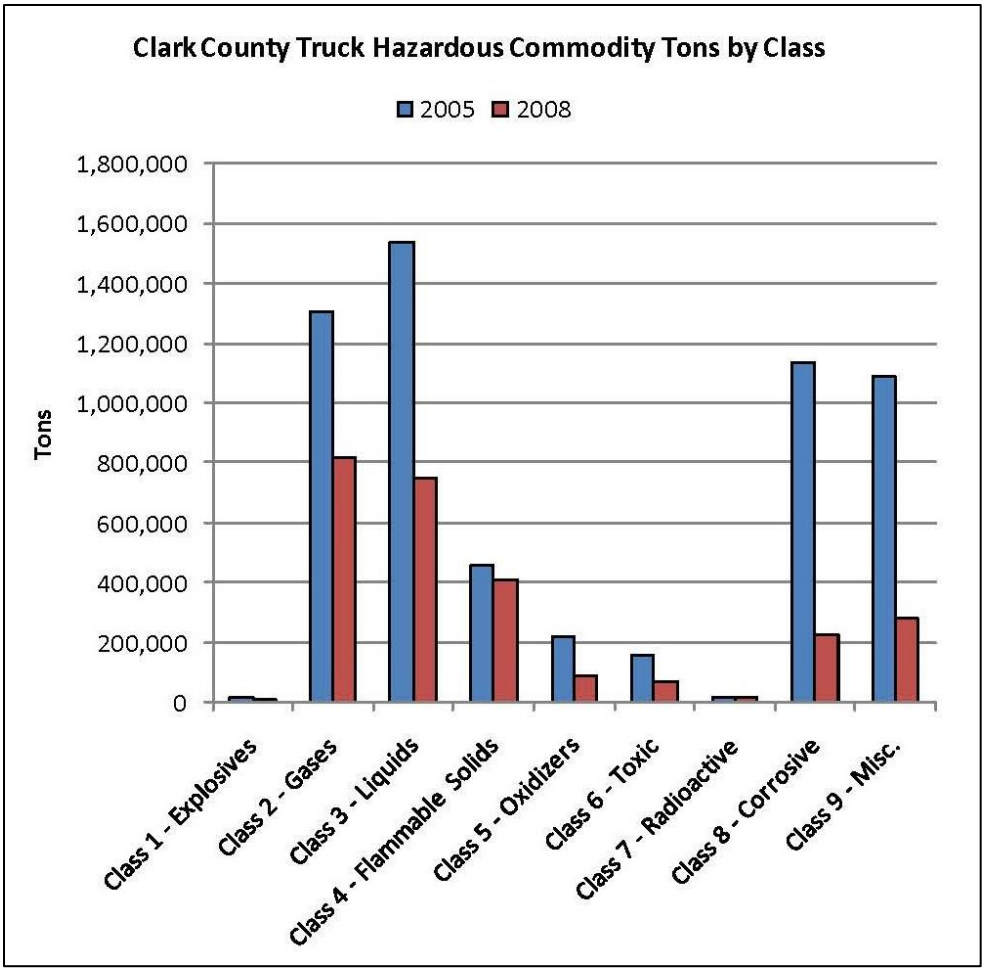



*Figure 6 Truck HAZMAT Tons, Loads by HM Class – Clark County, 2005 & 2008*

Historical commodity-flow research commissioned by Clark County examined hazardous materials transported by truck to, from, through, and within the County. The research established baseline transportation information and was undertaken partly to evaluate the potential additional impacts of future high-level radioactive-waste and spent-nuclear-fuel shipments associated with the proposed Yucca Mountain repository; it did not document actual Yucca Mountain shipments. The original Clark County report is no longer available at the former web address. Current general hazardous-material transportation information is available in the Nevada Department of Transportation's 2019 Nevada Hazardous Commodity Flow Study. However, radioactive materials were outside the scope of that study.

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 Union Pacific'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.

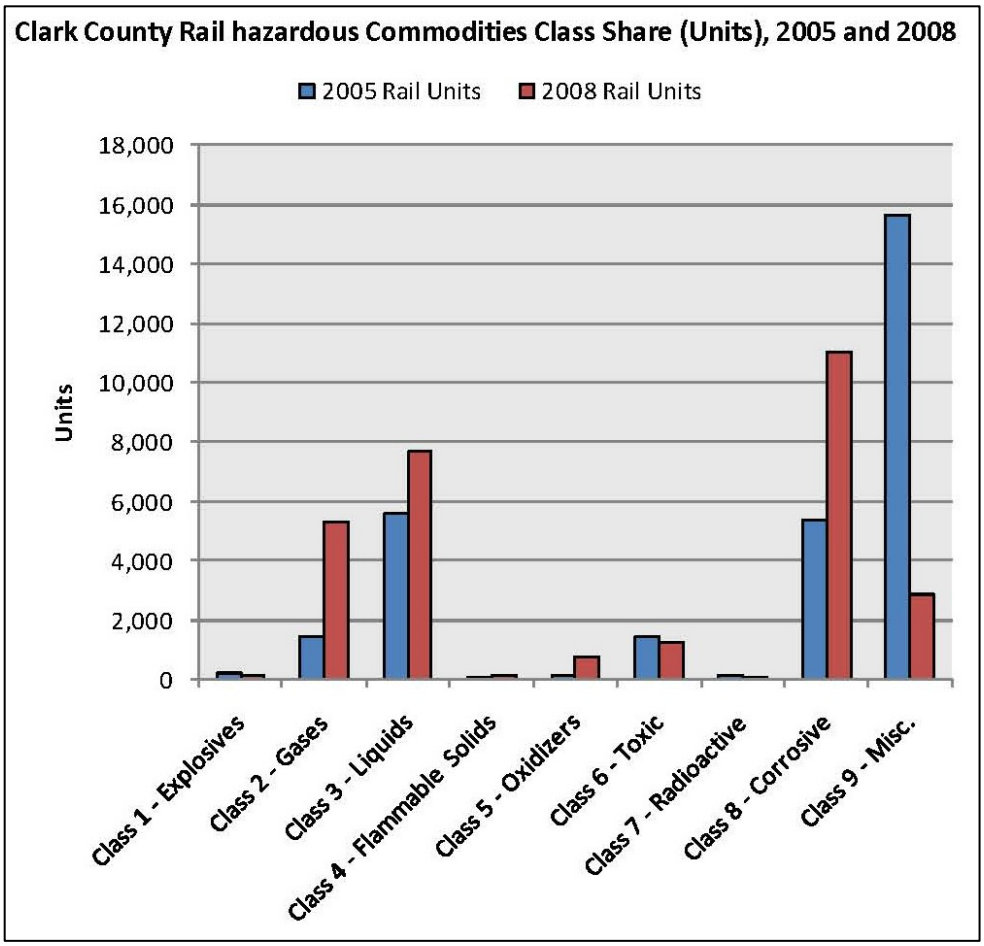



*Figure 7 Rail HAZMAT Commodities, Units by Class – Clark County, 2005 & 2008*

Clark County has three railway lines. The **Boulder Junction - Henderson, NV** line segment runs from the Southern Line of Union Pacific Railroad to Henderson and Boulder City. The **Las Vegas, NV - Daggett, CA** line segment is part of the southern line of the Union Pacific Railroad. It connects Las Vegas and Daggett, CA. The **Las Vegas, NV - Moapa, NV** line segment is 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 ninth in North America in total passenger volume per year. In 2025, Harry Reid served more than 55 million passengers.

In addition to DOA properties, Clark County has five other general aviation airports. 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 and combat training and other strategic military support. 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. In Clark County, Kern River operates two (2) parallel 36-inch high-pressure natural gas transmission lines and two (2) compressor stations. Kern River supplies natural gas to Southwest Gas, NV Energy, Las Vegas Power Company, and several industrial lateral lines. 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. HF Sinclair Midstream owns and operates the UNEV (Utah-Nevada) Pipeline. UNEV is a 12" transmission pipeline that transports gasoline and diesel from its point of origin in Woods Cross, Utah, to its point of termination at its North Las Vegas fuel terminal in the Mountain View Industrial Park. The UNEV fuel terminal stores large quantities of gasoline, diesel, ethanol, and butane. 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 also supplies aviation fuel to surrounding general aviation airports in Clark County.

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

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) must establish emergency response procedures, including evacuation plans for dealing with accidental chemical releases. The facility plan establishes the notification procedures for 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 annually.

**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 community preparedness.

**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 Emergency Management
- 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. 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, and 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), which is the closest HMRT for hazardous materials incidents in this quadrant. This region has a significant presence in industrial operations. It 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-hazard 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 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Apex Generating Station | 15555 Apex Power Parkway, Las Vegas, NV 89165 | Brandon Peeples<br>branderpeeples@ethosenergy.com<br>702-632-8610 | AIR |
| Calnev Pipeline LLC Las Vegas Terminal | 5049 North Sloan Ln, Las Vegas, NV 89115 | Troy Otramba<br>troy_otramba@kindermorgan.com<br>702-644-3943 203 | AIR |
| Sysco Food Services of Las Vegas | 6201 E. Centennial Parkway, Las Vegas, NV 89115 | Cory Hodges<br>cory.hodges@sysco.com<br>702-632-3761 | AIR |
| North Las Vegas Facility | 5670 Nicco Way, North Las Vegas, NV 89115 | Andrew Wilkinson<br>andrew.wilkinson@nicholasandco.com<br>702-854-6859 | AIR |
| Cold Storage Facility Complex | 6350 E. Tropical Parkway, North Las Vegas, NV 89115 | Mario Saenz<br>saenzm@nv.ccsd.net<br>702-799-8123 5300 | AIR |
| Meadow Gold Dairies | 6350 E. Centennial Parkway, North Las Vegas, NV 89115 | Bryan Katterhagen<br>bryanertterhagen@meadowgolddairy.com<br>815-670-8964 | AIR |
| Metlspan | 4700 Engineers Way Suite 103, North Las Vegas, NV 89081 | Hunter Whorton<br>Hunter.Whorton@nucor.com<br>479-806-6060 | AIR |
| Nikkiso Cryo Inc. | 4661 Eaker St., North Las Vegas, NV 89081 | Russel Duren<br>RusseerDuren@Nikkisoceig.com<br>702-266-3111 197 | AIR |
| North Las Vegas Liquid Hydrogen Plant | 8450 N Terryl B Adams St. North Las Vegas | Aris Damianopoulos<br>aris.erianopoulos@airliquide.com<br>725-271-1512 | AIR |
| Shetakis Civic Center | 3840 North Civic Center Drive, North Las Vegas, NV 89030 | Michael Winburn<br>mwinber@shetakis.com<br>702-940-3750 | AIR |
| Silverhawk Station | 15111 Apex Power Parkway, Las Vegas, NV 89165 | Mark Borino<br>mark.borino@nvenergy.com<br>702-402-8311 | AIR |
| Smith's North Las Vegas DC | 8951 N Terryl B Adams St North Las Vegas NV, 89165 | Ignacio Campos<br>ignacio.campos@kroger.com<br>909-913-2404 | AIR |
| HF Sinclair Midstream<br>(UNEV North Las Vegas Terminal) | 13420 Grand Valley Pkwy, North Las Vegas, NV 89165 | Jeremy Banfield<br>eremy.banfield@hfsinclair.com<br>702-867-7003 | AIR |

| FACILITY NAME | ADDRESS | POINT OF CONTACT | GROUP |
|---|---|---|---|
| Goodsprings Energy Recovery Station | 14771 State Highway 161, Jean, NV 89019 | Gregory Reitz<br>gregory.reitz@nvenergy.com<br>702-402-8706 | BEIR |
| Walter M. Higgins III Generating Station | 1275 E. Primm Boulevard, Primm, NV 89019 | Gregory Reitz<br>gregory.reitz@nvenergy.com<br>702-402-8706 | BEIR |
| Desert Star Energy Center | 701 Eldorado Valley Drive, Boulder City, NV 89005 | Arturo Ramirez<br>ARamier2@sdge.com<br>702-568-8220 | CAER |
| Alfred Merritt Smith Water Treatment Facility | 243 Lakeshore Road, Boulder City, NV 89005-1201 | Daniel Chan<br>daniel.chan@lvvwd.com<br>702-856-5050 | CAER |
| Ocean Spray Cranberries, Inc. | 1301 American Pacific Dr., Henderson, NV 89074 | SchauDon Herd<br>sherdereanspray.com<br>702-566-7100 7113 | CAER |
| Olin Chlor Alkali Products | 350 Fourth Street, Henderson, NV 89015 | GJDoucet@olin.com<br>702-564-0356<br>702-250-8792 | CAER |
| Thatcher Company of Nevada | 90 Business Center St., Henderson, NV 89014-6617 | Roan Williams<br>Roan.Williams@tchem.com<br>702-564-7622 2501 | CAER |
| Titanium Metals Corporation | 181 N. Water St., Henderson, NV 89015 | Ken Ferriabough<br>Ken.Feriabough@timet.com<br>725-328-1076 | CAER |
| Americold Logistics LLC | 830 E. Horizon Dr., Henderson, NV 89015 | Rachel Rogers<br>rachel.rogers@americold.com<br>702-566-5810 53008 | CAER |
| EMD Acquisition LLC | 560 W. Lake Mead Pkwy, Henderson, NV 89015-7427 | Laurie Jegaden<br>laurie.jegaden@bormansm.com<br>702-651-2225 | CAER |
| Saguaro Power Company | 435 Fourth Street, Henderson, NV 89015 | Paul Stallings<br>pstallings@camsops.com<br>702-558-1131 | CAER |
| Wells Enterprises Inc. | 1001 Olsen Street, Henderson, NV 89011-3006 | Jerry Burwell<br>jlburerl@bluebunny.com<br>712-546-4000 7710 | CAER |
| Anderson Dairy, Inc. | 801 Searles Avenue, Las Vegas, NV 89101 | Bryce Lamoreaux<br>blamoerux@andersondairy.com<br>702-642-7507 255 | NIR |
| Desert Gold Food Company | 123 W. Colorado Ave., Las Vegas, NV 89102 | Michael Orr<br>morr@dgflv.com<br>702-382-8988 228 | NIR |

| FACILITY NAME | ADDRESS | POINT OF CONTACT | GROUP |
|---|---|---|---|
| Reddy Ice - Las Vegas (104/119) | 1201 Searles Avenue, Las Vegas, NV 89101-1199 | Brian Pearson<br>bpearer@reddyice.com<br>702-400-4792 | NIR |
| US Foods Inc. | 1685 W. Cheyenne Avenue, North Las Vegas, NV 89032-7764 | Reymundo Garcia<br>Reymundo.Garcia@usfoods.com<br>702-806-1455 702-636-3663 | NIR |

**Wellheads and Source-Water Protection**

A primary concern for water wells and purveyors is the potential for hazardous material spills that may infiltrate groundwater and impact drinking water sources. Information on groundwater and wellhead protection is maintained by the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection (NDEP) Source Water Protection Program and by local water purveyors such as the Southern Nevada Water Authority (SNWA) and Las Vegas Valley Water District (LVVWD). These agencies maintain current Source Water Protection Plans and groundwater vulnerability assessments.

**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 ensure 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 10 years: 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 country, as well as defense nuclear waste. On June 3, 2008, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) submitted a license application to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission seeking authorization to build a geologic repository. On February 1, 2010, the Obama Administration released the Federal Fiscal Year 2011 national budget, which included eliminating all funding to continue 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 restart 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/CBRNE response capabilities or to request regional or national response capabilities.

**Incident Command for incidents involving Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, or Explosive (CBRNE) 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/CBRNE 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/CRBNE 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 Office of Emergency Management/Homeland Security (NVOEM): NVOEM 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 NVOEM through the local Office of Emergency Management. In addition, NVOEM is the point of contact for requesting the Nevada 92$^{nd}$ 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 cleanup 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), including the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the United States Coast Guard (USCG): FEMA supports state and local all-hazards preparedness, including hazardous materials capabilities, through emergency management training, exercises, technical assistance, the National Incident Management System, and eligible preparedness grant programs. When federal assistance is requested and authorized, FEMA may coordinate interagency support consistent with the National Response Framework and, for presidentially declared disasters or emergencies, the Stafford Act. The USCG National Strike Force may provide rapidly deployable technical experts, specialized equipment, and incident-management capabilities during significant oil discharges, hazardous materials releases, weapons-of-mass-destruction incidents, and other complex emergencies. Nevada is within the Pacific Strike Team's area of responsibility.

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.

Page Intentionally Left Blank

## 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 | 702-668-4100 option #5 | (702-668-4100 option #5 |
| | **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 |
| | Brian O'Neal, 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) 668-3900 | (888) 331-6337 |
| | **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) 828-7777 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **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) 759-1000 |
| | 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) 336-8363 |
| **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) 589-9641 | (702) 754-1218 |
| | 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) 416-3236 | (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 | | (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) 633-1125 | (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 |
| | Centennial Hills Hospital | | (702) 835-9700 |
| | Emergency Department | (702) 629-1211 | |
| | Henderson Hospital | (702) 963-7000 | |
| | Emergency Department | (702) 963-7100 | |
| | West Henderson Hospital | (725) 235-2000 | |
| | 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) 207-8222210-8396 | |
| | Trauma | (702) 383-3969383-3969 | |
| | 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<br>(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 | |
| | HF Sinclair Midstream (UNEV Pipeline) | (877) 748-4464 | |
| | Las Vegas Operations | | (702) 867-7003 |
| | **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<br>(702) 343-4073 | Flammable and Combustible Liquids |
| | H2O Environmental | (702) 396-4148<br>(866) 426-7745 | Hazardous Materials Except: Radioactive |
| | Logistical Solutions | (702) 596-2021 | Hazardous Materials Except: Radioactive |
| | Double Barrel | (702) 735-9761<br>(877) 324-9628 | Hazardous Materials Except: Radioactive |
| | Clean Harbors | (702) 258-0109<br>(800) 645-8265 | Hazardous Materials Except: Radioactive |
| | Patriot | (702) 566-6636<br>(800) 624-9136 | Hazardous Materials Except: Radioactive |
| | Stericycle | (702) 735-9761<br>(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 |
| | NV Energy | | (702) 402-6496 |
| | Regional Transportation Commission | (702) 676-1500 | (702) 676-1592 |
| | Clark County Water Reclamation District | (702) 668-8354 | (702) 668-8030 |
| | 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**

<u>Methods for determining releases and population affected</u>

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

**2024 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.

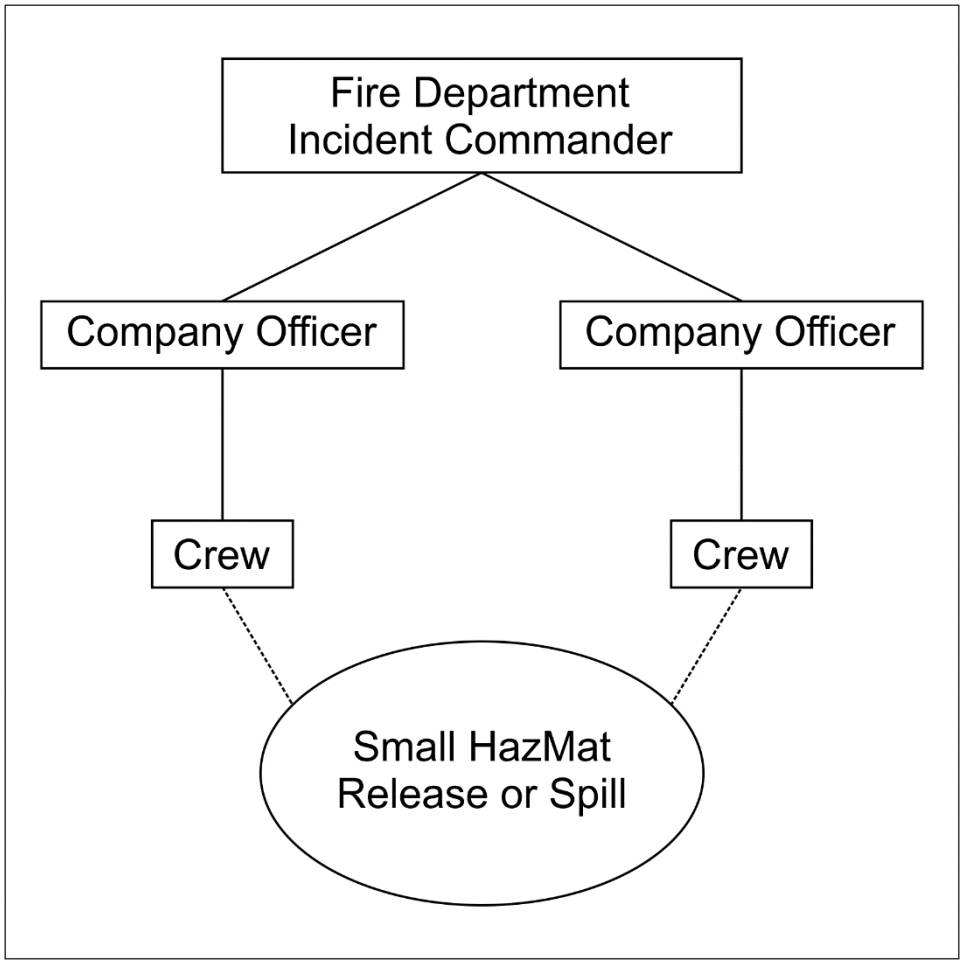



*Figure 8 Example of a Level I Hazardous Materials Incident*

[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).

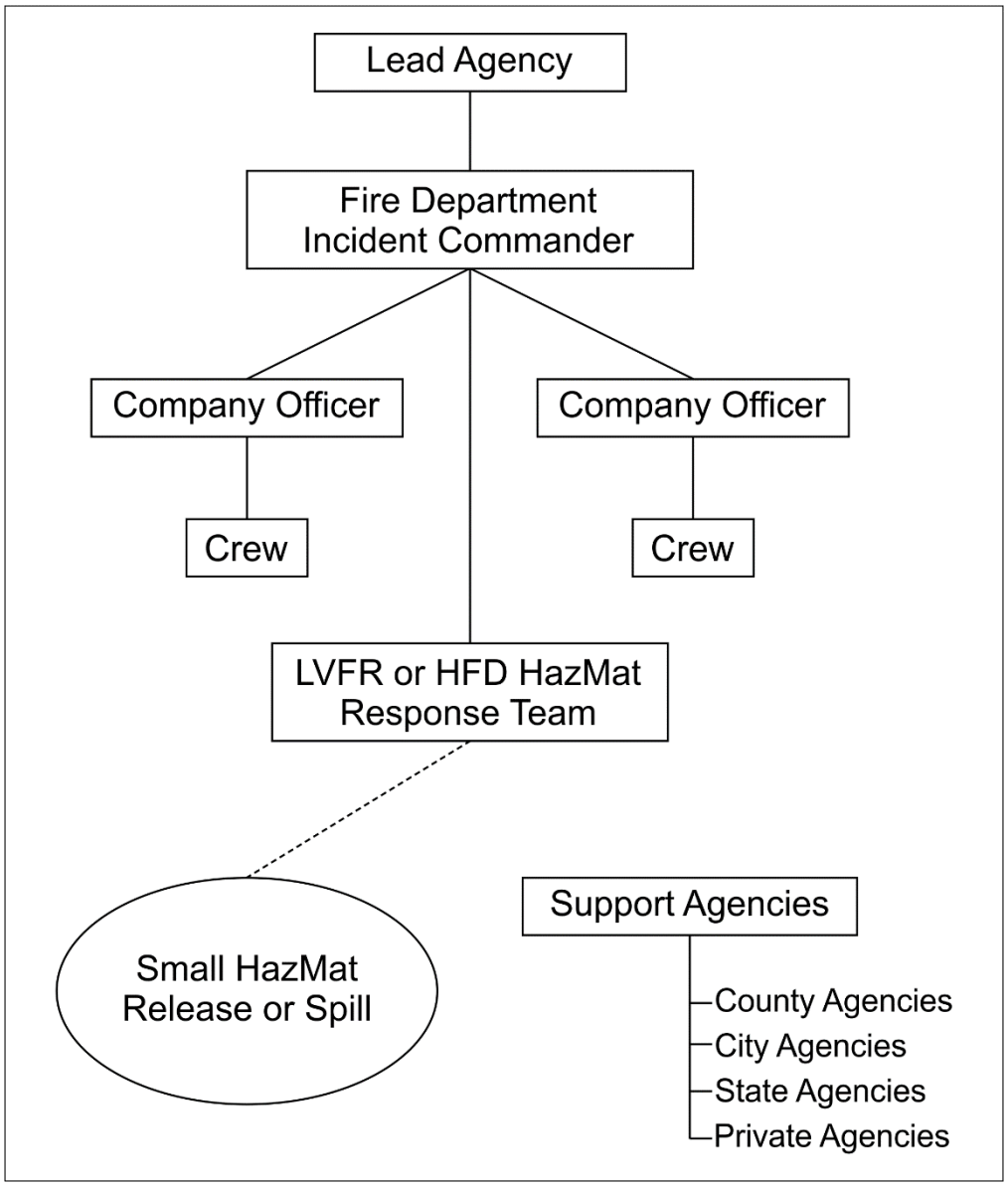



*Figure 9 Example of a Level II Hazardous Materials Incident*

---

**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).

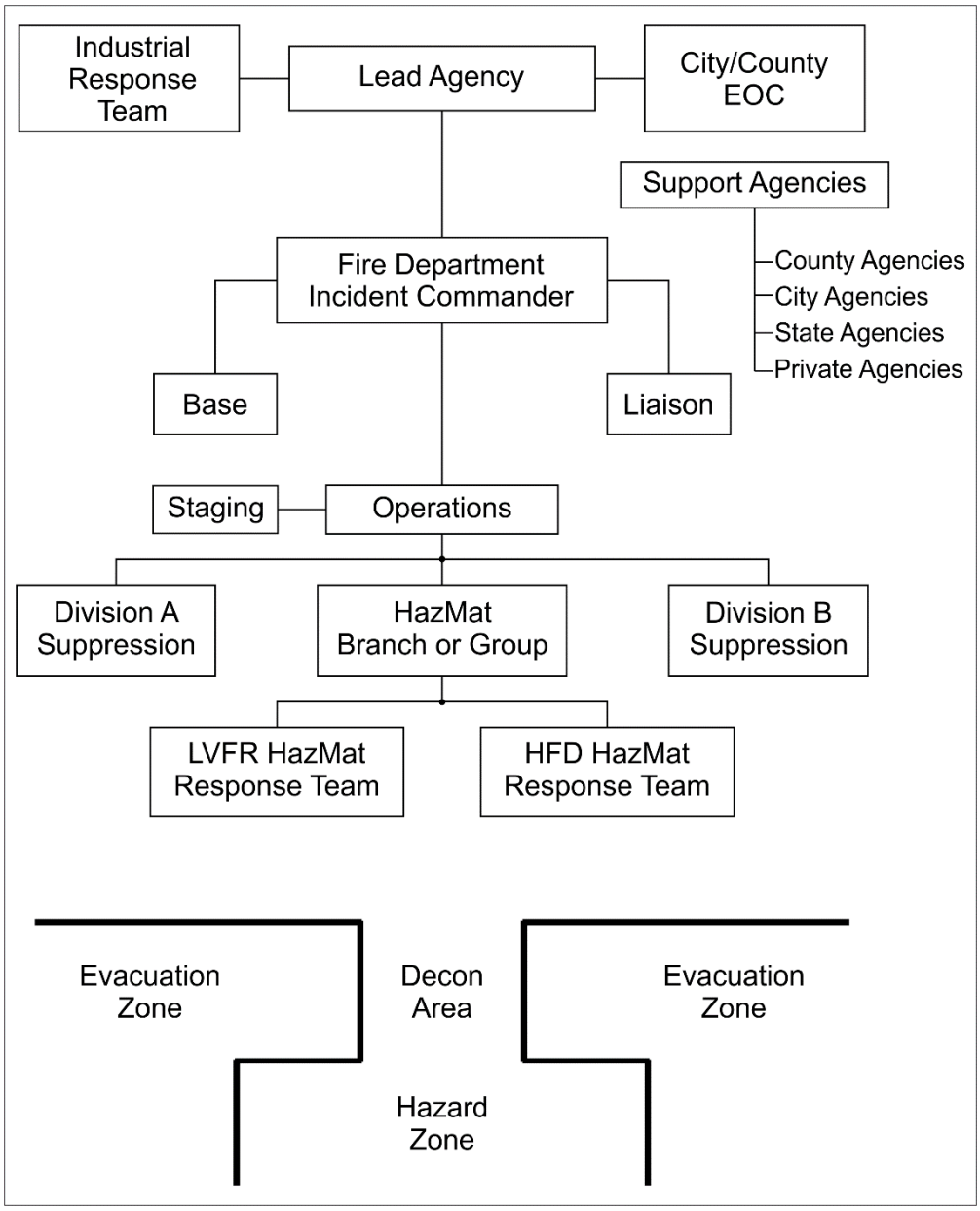



*Figure 10 Example of a Level III Hazardous Materials Incident*

[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.

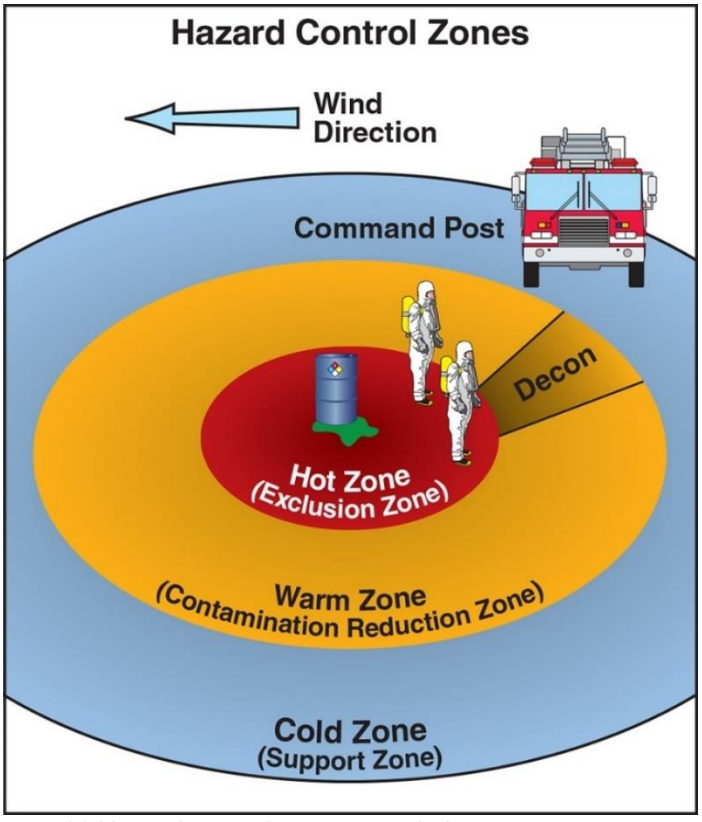



*Figure 11 Hazard control zones are vital to scene management.*
*(Used with permission from Hazardous Materials Technician, Third Edition, First Printing, December 2022, International Fire Service Training Association)*

## 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.

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

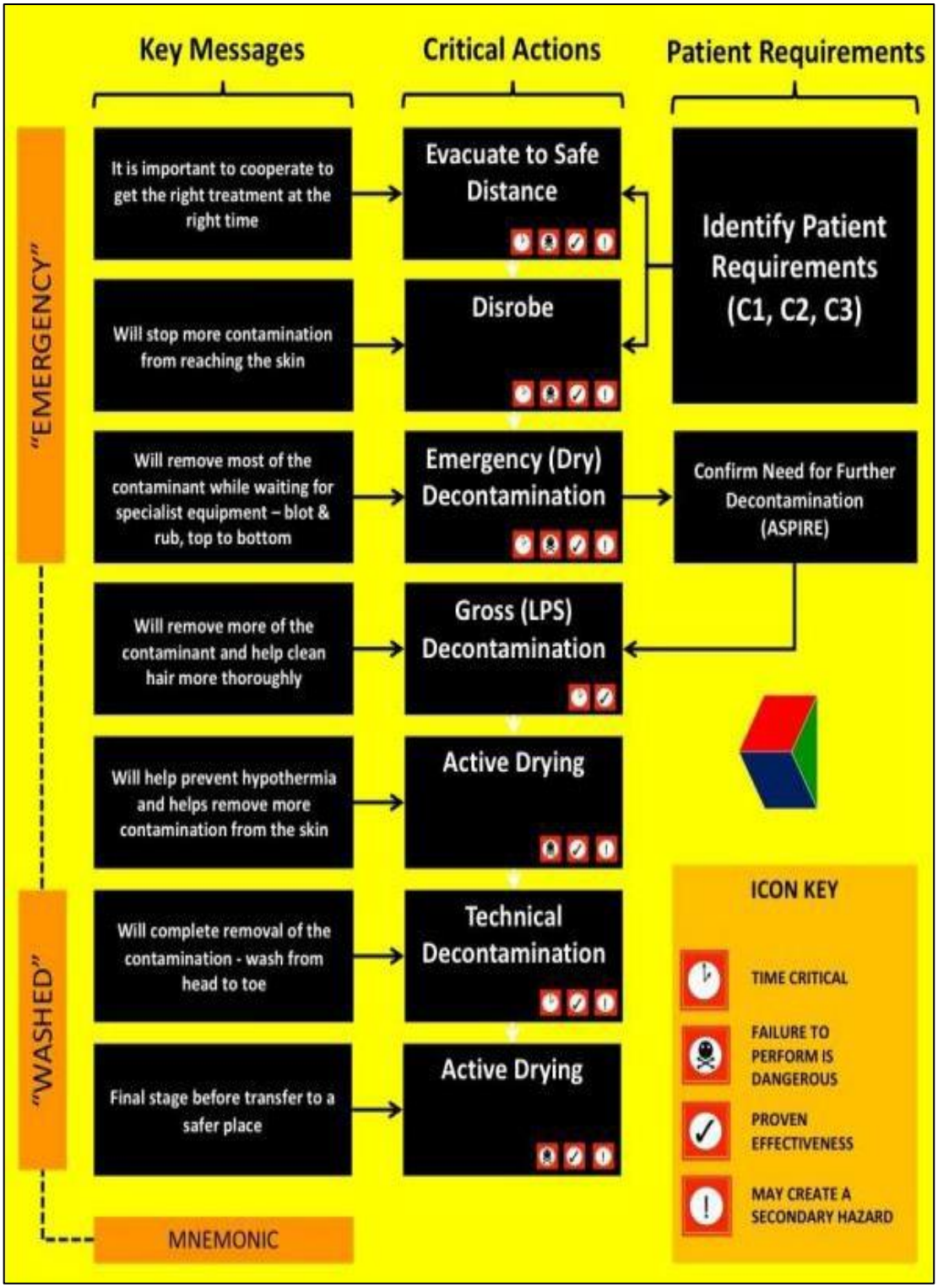



*Figure 12 PRISM Summary Chart*

*(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.)*

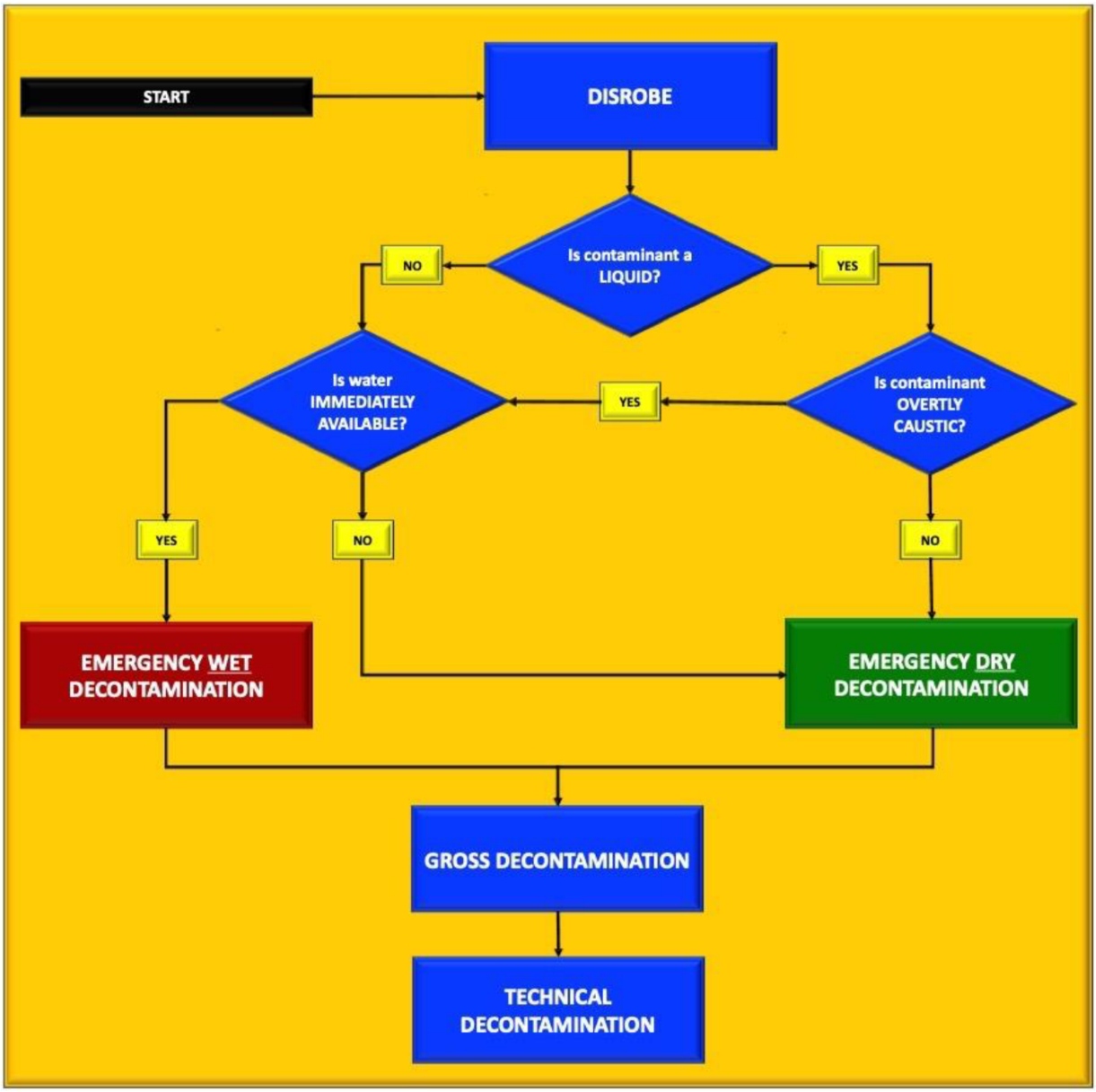



*Figure 13 Flowchart to determine "Dry" or "Wet" Emergency DECON*
*(Source Primary Response Incident Scene Management (PRISM): Guidance for the Operational Response to Chemical Incidents, Volume 1: Strategic Guidance for Mass Casualty, Disrobe and Decontamination, Second Edition.)*

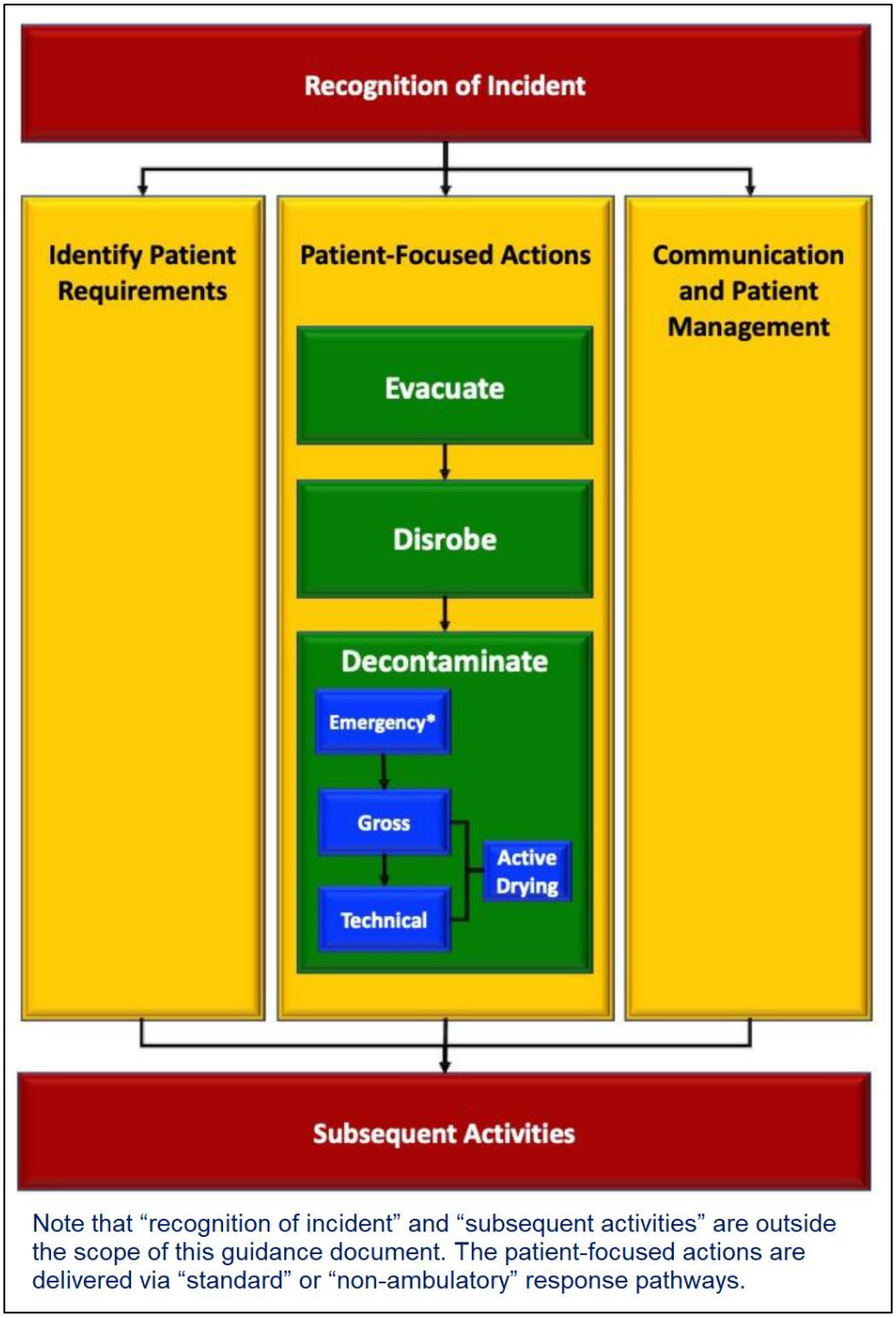
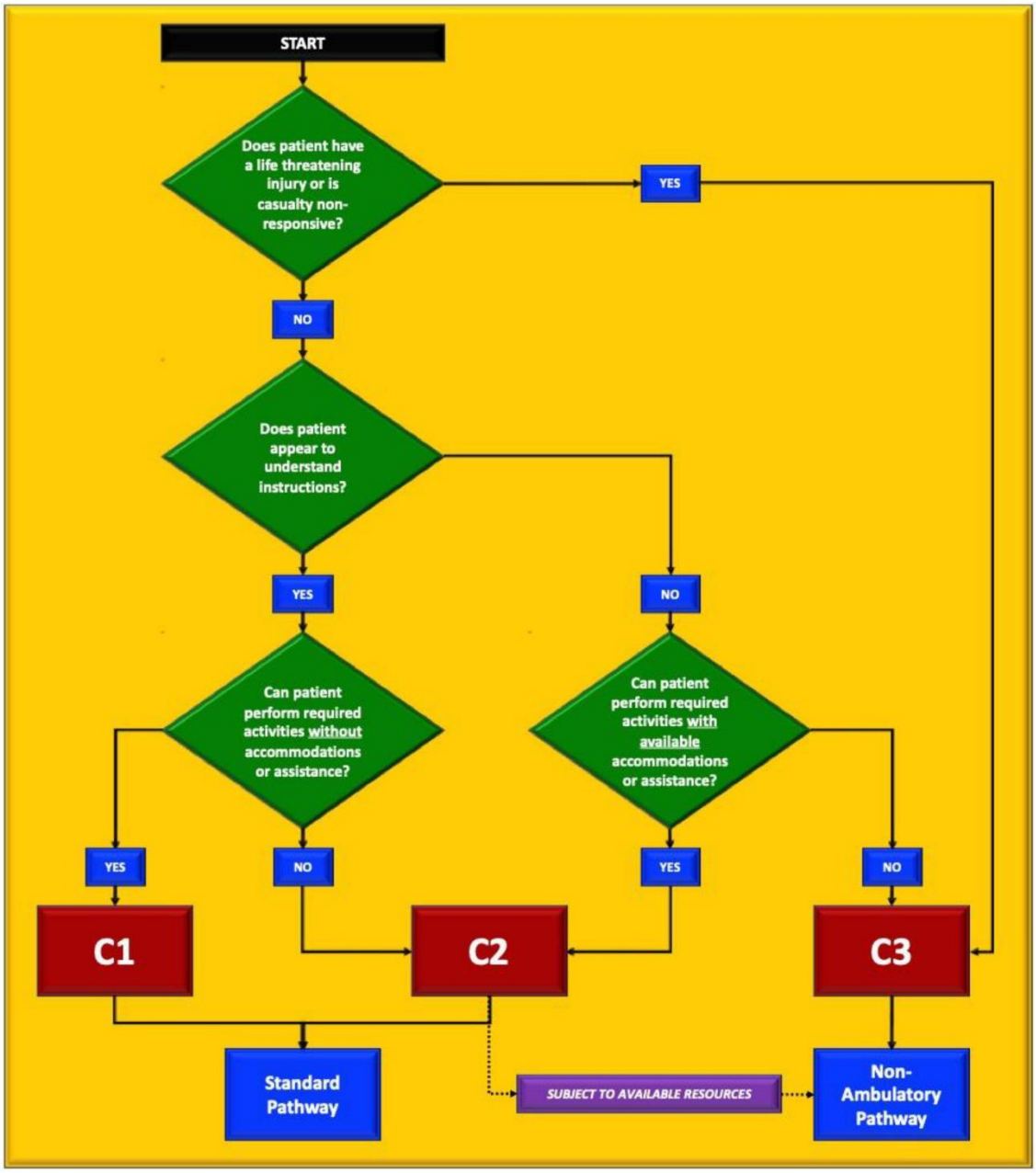



*Figure 14 Overview of Primary Operational Response*

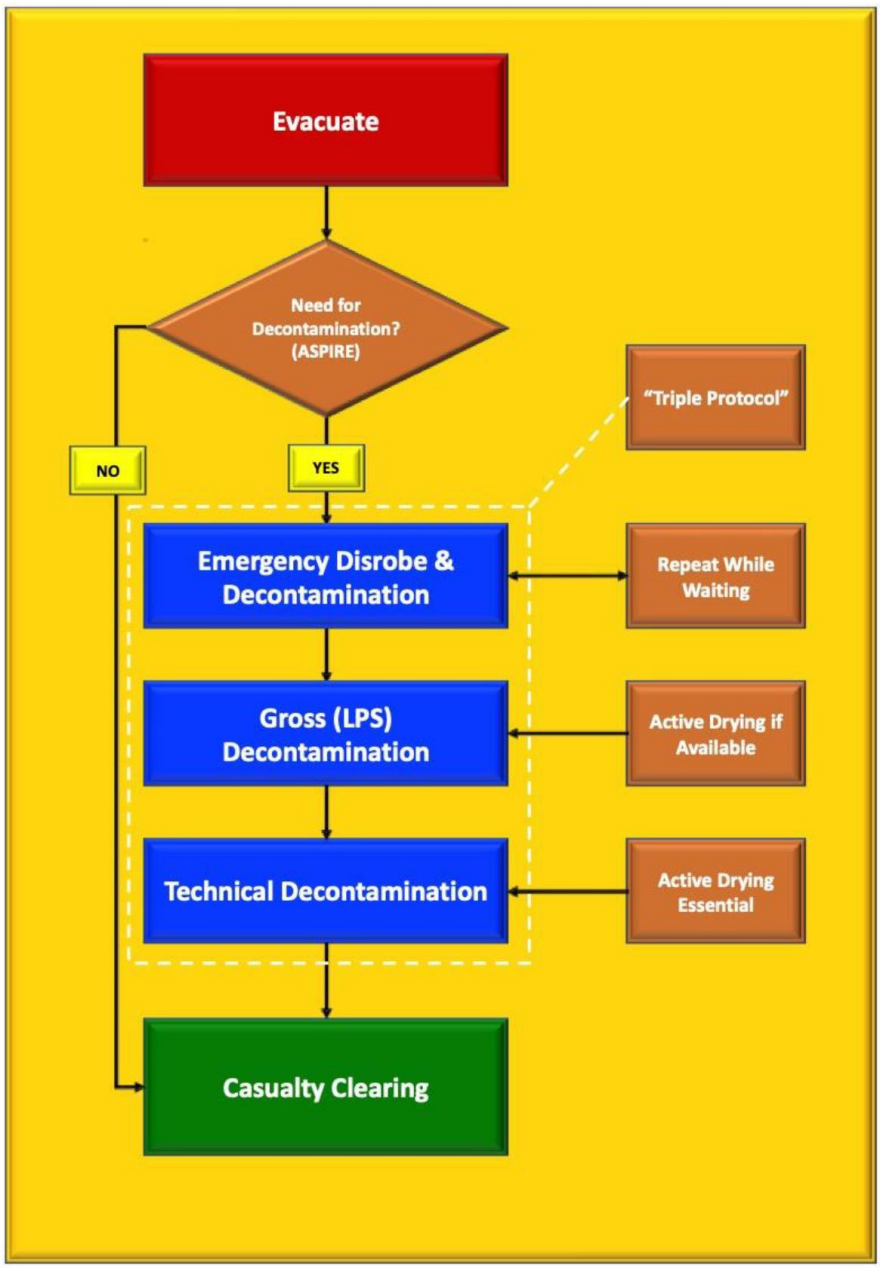
*(Source Primary Response Incident Scene Management (PRISM): Guidance for the Operational Response to Chemical Incidents, Volume 1: Strategic Guidance for Mass Casualty, Disrobe and Decontamination, Second Edition.)*




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.)*




Summary of the Standard Response Pathway for C1 Patients and C2 Patients (unless sufficient resources are available to provide a Non-ambulatory Response Pathway for C2 patients who require a greater level of assistance).

*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.)*

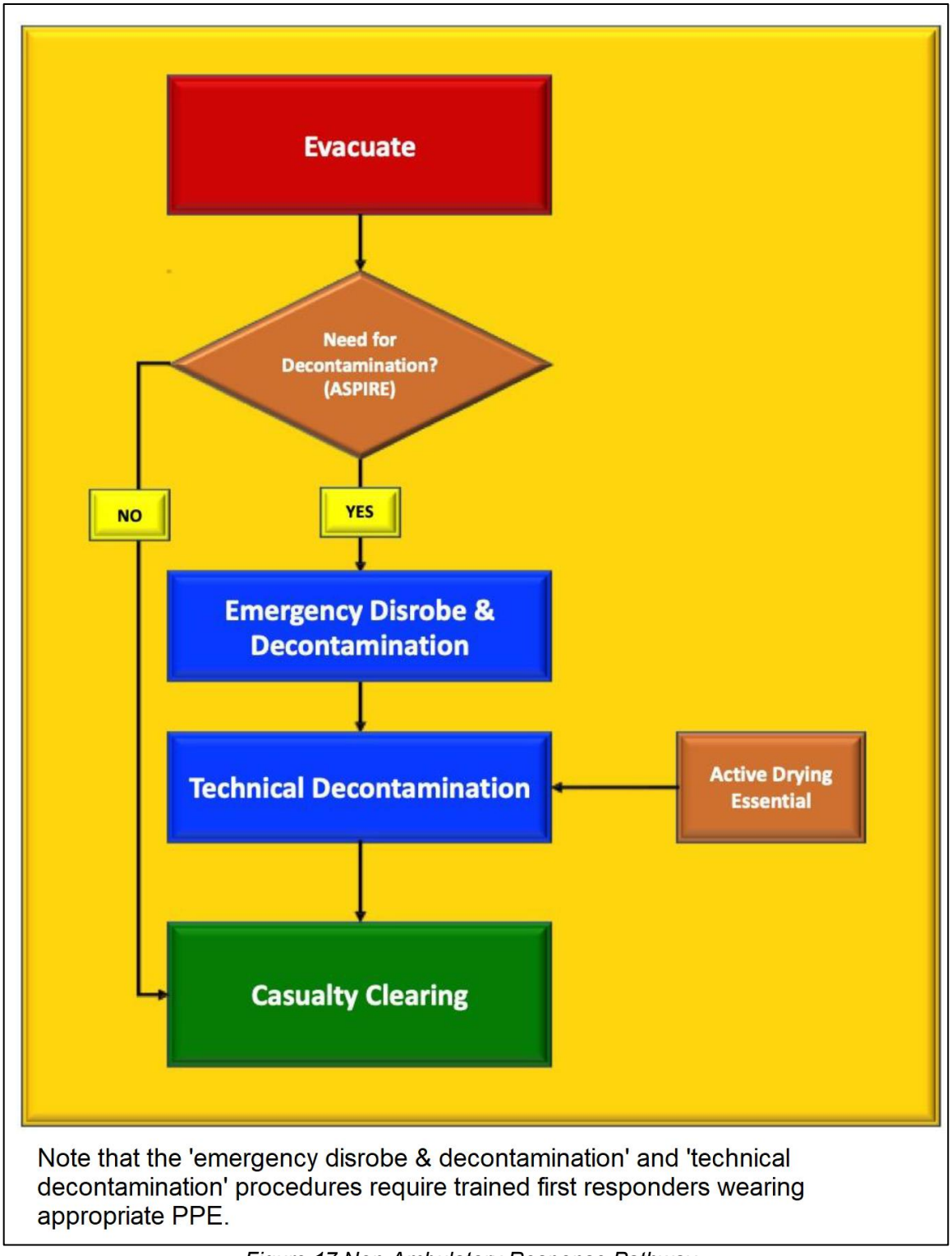



*Figure 17 Non-Ambulatory Response Pathway*

*(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 is a function within 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, and computer systems. 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 records from various sources in a central, secure 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 incident documentation, drawing diagrams or sketches of containers, vehicles, structures, streets, and containment techniques is a good idea. Take photographs and videotapes and keep them 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 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**

The Clark County Local Emergency Planning Committee supports community right-to-know, public education, and emergency preparedness outreach through its Public Information Subcommittee, participating jurisdictions, member agencies, and private-sector partners. Public education materials may address hazardous-materials awareness, chemical emergency preparedness, shelter-in-place and evacuation procedures, emergency notifications, and other protective actions. Printed and electronic materials should be periodically reviewed to ensure that the information remains current, accessible, and consistent with applicable emergency plans and public-warning procedures.

The Southern Nevada Community Awareness Emergency Response Association (CAER) is an active public-private partnership involving industrial facilities, fire and law-enforcement agencies, emergency management, healthcare organizations, communications personnel, and other stakeholders in the southeast Las Vegas Valley, including the Black Mountain Industrial Complex. CAER generally meets periodically to exchange information concerning facility operations and incidents; coordinate emergency communications and radio testing; support facility tours and pre-incident planning; and plan training, tabletop exercises, functional exercises, and full-scale exercises. CAER also supports community outreach activities, including hazardous-materials awareness and shelter-in-place education for schools, businesses, and populations located near industrial facilities. CAER activities are coordinated with the City of Henderson and other participating organizations and reported to the Clark County LEPC.

Community preparedness information and emergency public information may also be distributed through jurisdictional websites, social media, emergency notification systems, and government or public-media outlets. These outlets include Clark County Television on Cox Channel 4 and online streaming platforms; City of Las Vegas TV, branded as CLVTV, on Cox Channel 2 and associated digital platforms; and Vegas PBS on over-the-air Channel 10.1, Cox Channel 1010, and online streaming platforms. These communications resources supplement, but do not replace, official emergency-warning systems such as the Emergency Alert System, Wireless Emergency Alerts, and jurisdictional mass-notification systems. Clark County Television expressly provides for cablecasting public notices during emergencies, while CLVTV and Vegas PBS maintain public-information and emergency-communication capabilities.

# 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, message dissemination speed, and the area covered.

Clark County's primary warning system is the Emergency Alert System (EAS). The County Emergency Management Director and each designated municipal Emergency Management Director authorize EAS activation. Activation procedures are in the EAS Plan located with each authorized agency.

The **Emergency Notification System (ENS)** can launch 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 with instructions to evacuate or shelter in place and to monitor broadcast stations for additional updates.

**Emergency Alert System (EAS):** The Emergency Alert System is a primary method for distributing emergency information to the public through participating broadcast, cable, and other communications systems. Authorized emergency-management officials may initiate EAS messages under the Nevada State EAS Plan and applicable local procedures. EAS Participants receive and relay alerts in accordance with FCC requirements and their station operating procedures.

**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 supported by agencies from federal, state, and local governments working toward one goal: keeping 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 of suspicious activity and 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 the Regroup emergency notification platform. In addition, the City of Las Vegas, the City of Henderson, North Las Vegas, and Clark County utilize a combination of Everbridge and Regroup systems to issue public alerts and warnings. Each jurisdiction designates one system as its primary platform, with the second serving as a redundant backup and a means to push notifications for neighboring jurisdictions when needed.

Together, these systems provide community-wide and geographically targeted emergency notifications for all hazards.

**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 on 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 by telephone (see Telephone Directory), through the 800 MHz radio All Call System, and/or via 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 accessible via the internet, used to track bed availability and hospital capacity/status (surge), and to monitor hospital, Coroner, Mortuary, and healthcare facility storage of decedents. HAvBED is a “closed system” that requires 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 Regional Transportation Commission of Southern Nevada Public Information Operator, call 702-676-1500. For the Safety and Security 24-hour Hotline, call 702-676-1592.

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 and Shelter-in-Place

## Purpose

This section establishes a scalable framework for evacuation, shelter-in-place, temporary relocation, and reentry during hazardous materials emergencies. Protective actions will be managed under the Incident Command System (ICS), coordinated through Unified Command when multiple agencies or jurisdictions share authority, and supported by the Clark County Multi-Agency Coordination Center (MACC) or an incorporated city Emergency Operations Center (EOC), as applicable.

The objectives are to protect life, prevent or reduce exposure, move people only when movement is safer than remaining in place, provide accessible transportation and mass-care support, maintain coordinated public information, and return people only after responsible authorities have evaluated the affected area and declared it suitable for reentry.

## Operating Principles

The Incident Commander or Unified Command retains authority for on-scene strategy, incident objectives, hazard-zone control, and tactical operations.
The County MACC and municipal EOCs support incident operations through coordination, resource prioritization, situational awareness, policy support, public information, mass care, and intergovernmental coordination. They do not direct field tactics.

Evacuation, shelter-in-place, and reentry decisions must be based on current incident conditions. They must be reassessed as the release, weather, monitoring data, and population impacts change.

Protective actions may be implemented in phases or in combination. One area may evacuate while another area shelters in place.

All actions must account for residents, employees, visitors, persons with disabilities, others with access and functional needs, people without transportation, institutional populations, service animals, household pets, and people who may require medical support.

Contaminated or potentially contaminated persons will be screened and, when necessary, decontaminated before entering general transportation systems, reception centers, or shelters.

## Protective-Action Decision

The Incident Commander or Unified Command may initiate and direct immediate evacuation or shelter-in-place instructions as protective actions necessary to protect life. These field protective-action instructions are urgent but are not legally compulsory. Under Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS) 414.070, only the Governor may compel evacuation during a declared state of emergency or disaster. Law enforcement will enforce a Governor-issued mandatory evacuation order. The Hazardous Materials Group, Safety Officer, Planning Section, law enforcement, emergency management, public health, facility representatives, and other technical specialists should support the protective-action decision as appropriate.

<u>Decision Factors</u>

The following factors should be evaluated and documented to the extent time permits:

- Identity, quantity, physical state, toxicity, flammability, reactivity, persistence, and other relevant properties of the hazardous material.
- Release status, release rate, anticipated duration, source control, secondary containers, and potential for escalation.
- Observed and predicted plume or contamination movement, including wind, weather, terrain,

drainage, building wakes, tunnels, and other channeling effects.
- Monitoring, sampling, modeling, exposure guidelines, and uncertainty in available data.
- Time required to warn and move the threatened population compared with the time available before exposure.
- Whether evacuation routes, transportation assets, reception centers, and shelters are outside the current and projected hazard area.
- Population density, traffic conditions, special events, schools, hospitals, care facilities, detention facilities, hotels, high-rise occupancies, and other complex populations.
- Protective capability of buildings, including the ability to close openings and control heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning systems.
- Need for medical monitoring, contamination screening, emergency decontamination, technical decontamination, or responder protection.
- Consequences of movement, including traffic congestion, outdoor exposure, panic, family separation, and interruption of critical medical care.

Shelter-in-Place

Shelter-in-place may be the safer initial action when a toxic plume is moving rapidly, the release is expected to be short-lived, evacuation cannot be completed before exposure, routes are threatened, or suitable buildings provide meaningful protection. Instructions may include:

- Go indoors immediately and bring children, service animals, and household pets.
- Close exterior doors and windows and shut down HVAC, exhaust fans, and other systems that draw outside air when directed.
- Move to an interior room or other identified protective location and avoid basements when the product behavior or facility conditions make a basement unsafe.
- Close all doors and windows and turn off systems that bring outside air inside. If emergency officials advise additional sealing, temporarily cover obvious openings such as gaps around doors or windows, pet doors, and mail slots.
- Call 9-1-1 only if you need immediate police, fire, or medical assistance. For incident updates, evacuation information, shelter locations, or other general information, use official public information sources.
- Monitor official information sources and remain sheltered until authorities provide updated instructions or an all-clear.

Evacuation Scope

There are three levels of evacuation. Each requires a different resource commitment. These levels provide general planning guidelines to help the Incident Commander evaluate evacuation needs and scale the incident organization appropriately.

**1. Site Evacuation —** Site evacuation involves a small number of people. 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 evacuees may be able to return to their businesses or homes once conditions permit.

**2. Intermediate Level Evacuation —** Intermediate level evacuation involves more significant numbers of people 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 managing evacuees becomes more difficult. Off-site collection sites or shelter areas must be identified and managed. Some evacuees will leave the area on their own or be sent home by employers. Site perimeters will expand, and perimeter security will require additional resources. Close coordination with law enforcement 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 people could be evacuated. The evacuation process may need to begin rapidly. Evacuees may be out of their homes and businesses for many hours, if not days. Evacuation completion time frames will be extended. Evacuation shelters may need to be located, opened, and managed. Documentation and tracking of evacuees become more critical and more complex. Very close coordination with law enforcement and other agencies will be required. Site and evacuation perimeters will extend and require significantly more resources to maintain. Security of the evacuated area will also require consideration. The Clark County Multi-Agency Coordination Center (MACC) and/or the appropriate municipal Emergency Operations Center (EOC) may be activated, as appropriate, to support evacuation and incident operations.

These levels and their associated population, duration, and resource descriptions are planning guidelines, not rigid thresholds. The Incident Commander should determine the appropriate evacuation level and implement organizational elements based on the incident's hazards, circumstances, complexity, resource requirements, and needs.

**Area Definition, Mapping, and Control**

- Define evacuation and shelter-in-place boundaries using streets, roadways, parcels, facilities, landmarks, geographic features, or geospatial polygons that responders and the public can clearly understand.
- Do not confuse public protective-action areas with hazardous-materials hot, warm, and cold zones. HazMat control zones are established primarily for responder safety, exposure and contamination control, and operational control. At the same time, public protective-action areas identify locations where evacuation, shelter-in-place, or other protective actions are recommended. These areas serve different purposes and may not have the same boundaries.
- The Planning Section, typically through the Situation Unit and available GIS resources, should maintain a common operating picture that includes, as appropriate, incident maps depicting the release location, HazMat control zones, public protective-action areas, notification status, traffic-control points, evacuation routes, transportation pickup points, reception centers, shelters, and restricted areas.
- Monitor and revise boundaries as conditions change based on available technical information, monitoring, modeling, weather conditions, incident developments, and operational needs. Promptly communicate significant changes to field supervisors, dispatch centers, the Clark County MACC or appropriate municipal EOC, transportation and shelter partners, and the public information function operating within the Joint Information System.

**Incident Organization and Responsibilities**

<u>Incident Commander or Unified Command</u>

- Establish command early and expand to Unified Command when multiple agencies or jurisdictions have jurisdictional authority or functional responsibility.
- Establish incident objectives and approve the evacuation or shelter-in-place strategy.
- Establish or approve the threatened area, operational priorities, protective-action boundaries, evacuation routes, restricted routes, and initial shelter or reception needs based on available incident information and technical recommendations.
- Establish an Evacuation Group or, when incident size, complexity, or span of control warrants, an Evacuation Branch within the Operations Section.
- Coordinate hazard assessment, public warning, law enforcement, transportation, mass care, emergency medical services, public health, utilities, public works, facility representatives, and other participating organizations as appropriate.
- Request support or activation of the Clark County Multi-Agency Coordination Center (MACC), through established County emergency-management procedures, or the appropriate municipal Emergency Operations Center (EOC) when incident needs exceed routine field coordination.

- Establish appropriate reporting requirements and an information-sharing cadence with the supporting MACC or municipal EOC.
- Ensure that reentry criteria and a coordinated reentry plan are developed before evacuation, shelter-in-place, or access restrictions are modified or lifted.

Planning Section

- Coordinate the development, documentation, and maintenance of the evacuation and shelter-in-place plan, incorporating incident objectives and strategy established by the Incident Commander or Unified Command, tactical input from Operations, and available technical information.
- Collect, evaluate, and display hazard, weather, plume, population, transportation, shelter, resource, and other relevant incident information.
- Prepare and update maps, situation reports, status summaries, projections, and contingency options.
- Track completion of geographic assignments, unresolved notifications, refusals reported by field personnel, transportation needs, shelter status, and resource shortfalls based on information reported through the incident organization.
- Maintain incident documentation and support development of reentry and demobilization plans.
- Coordinate information exchange with the Clark County MACC or municipal EOC through established information-management processes and designated points of contact.

Operations Section, incldung the Evacuation Branch/Group

Operations executes the approved protective-action strategy and directs tactical activities. Depending on incident size and complexity, evacuation operations may be organized as an Evacuation Group or as an Evacuation Branch with subordinate geographic Divisions or Groups and functional Groups such as Notification, Transportation, Traffic Control, Access Control, and Reception or Shelter Coordination. The Operations Section may also establish one or more Staging Areas as needed.

- Assign specific geographic areas and clear objectives to prevent missed areas or duplication of effort.
- Prioritize populations at greatest and most immediate risk while considering the additional time and resources required to evacuate complex facilities and transportation-dependent populations.
- Confirm appropriate evacuation routes and destinations before directing movement based on available hazard information and changing incident conditions.
- Coordinate with the Hazardous Materials Group and Safety Officer, as appropriate, before committing personnel into areas where hazardous-materials exposure may occur.
- Report completion of assignments, unresolved needs, refusals, access problems, and changing conditions through the Operations Section.
- Reassign resources as geographic or functional assignments are completed and maintain accountability throughout the operation.

Law Enforcement

- Provide an appropriately authorized law-enforcement representative to the Incident Command Post and, when assigned, leadership or support within the Evacuation Branch or Group.
- Conduct route management, perimeter and access control, and security of evacuated areas.
- When the Governor has issued an order compelling evacuation, law enforcement will lead field enforcement of the order and any necessary physical removal, consistent with the Governor’s order, applicable law, and agency policy.
- Firefighters and other non-law-enforcement personnel will not use force to compel evacuation.
- Support public notification and door-to-door evacuation operations when conditions and responder protection allow.
- Document and report refusals, occupied addresses, persons requesting assistance, and locations requiring follow-up.

- Coordinate investigations, road closures, access control, credentialing, and controlled reentry when required.

Fire, Hazardous Materials, and Emergency Medical Services

Fire, HazMat, and EMS resources will perform the following functions as applicable to their respective capabilities and assignments:

- Identify hazardous materials and characterize the release, potential exposure pathways, hazard zones, and anticipated incident behavior.
- Conduct or coordinate monitoring, sampling, plume assessment, protective-action recommendations, responder PPE guidance, and decontamination requirements as appropriate.
- Establish emergency decontamination and technical decontamination when required.
- Coordinate treatment and transport of exposed, contaminated, injured, or medically fragile persons.
- Provide monitoring results, hazard assessments, and technical recommendations to support decisions concerning modification of protective-action boundaries and reentry. Additional input may be required from public health, environmental, or regulatory agencies, utilities, facility representatives, or other appropriate technical authorities.

Public Health, Mass Care, and Human Services

Multiple agencies and organizations may perform public health, mass care, and human-services functions based on their authorities, capabilities, and assigned Emergency Support Functions.

- Coordinate public-health guidance, medical support, behavioral-health services, medication continuity, and support for healthcare and congregate-care facilities as appropriate.
- Establish reception centers and shelters outside the current and projected hazard area and away from routes or locations that may be affected by contamination.
- Provide accessible services, language access, reunification support, sanitation, food, basic medical support, accommodations for persons with disabilities and their service animals, and coordination for household pets.
- Coordinate with the American Red Cross, Voluntary Organizations Active in Disaster (VOAD) partners, social-service agencies, animal-control partners, and other governmental and nongovernmental organizations as appropriate.
- Establish appropriate screening, contamination-control, and decontamination procedures so that potentially contaminated persons, clothing, animals, equipment, or vehicles are appropriately managed before entering clean shelter areas.

Transportation

- Estimate transportation demand and request buses, paratransit, ambulances, accessible vehicles, school transportation, or other approved resources based on actual incident needs.
- Establish safe pickup points, staging areas, routes, destinations, dispatch procedures, accountability, communications, and contingency routes.
- Provide transportation for persons with mobility limitations or medical equipment, caregivers when necessary, persons with disabilities together with their service animals to the extent practicable, persons with household pets consistent with applicable evacuation and animal plans, and others without independent transportation.
- Do not commit general transportation assets into known or projected hazardous atmospheres or hazardous-materials hot or warm zones without appropriate hazard assessment, coordination, responder protection, and operational authorization. Do not introduce potentially contaminated evacuees into general transportation assets without appropriate protective measures, screening, or contamination-control procedures.

Public Information Officer

- Coordinate public warning and emergency information through the Joint Information System and establish or participate in a Joint Information Center when needed.
- Ensure messages are accurate, consistent, timely, geographically specific, accessible, and coordinated with Incident Command, the Clark County MACC or municipal EOC, dispatch centers, and participating jurisdictions.
- Monitor traditional media and social media, identify and correct misinformation, and provide regular updates appropriate to the incident, including confirmation when protective-action instructions remain in effect.
- Coordinate media access and briefings consistent with incident safety, operational, and access-control requirements. Conduct routine media activities from designated safe areas outside hazardous-materials hot and warm zones and other areas where media presence would create an unacceptable safety or operational risk. Access to otherwise restricted areas may be authorized consistent with applicable law, incident conditions, and agency policy.

**Public Warning and Notification**

Use multiple, redundant warning methods appropriate to the urgency, affected population, and communications environment. Consistent with the Warning Methods section of this plan, methods may include official websites and social media; news media; public-address systems; mobile warning units; Nevada Department of Transportation (NDOT) dynamic message signs when available and coordinated; facility notification systems; sirens where an approved meaning and procedure exist; and door-to-door notification when it can be performed safely.

No single warning method should be expected to reach the entire affected population. Messages should be repeated through multiple available channels and provided in clear, accessible formats and prevalent languages whenever practicable.

Minimum Message Content

- Identification of the agency or jurisdiction issuing the warning.
- A clear description of the emergency or hazard, expected impacts when known, and whether people in the affected area should evacuate, shelter in place, or avoid the area.
- The affected geographic area using recognizable boundaries.
- The urgency and effective time of the protective-action instruction.
- Safe routes, routes or areas to avoid, transportation pickup information, and shelter or reception locations when available and verified.
- Specific protective actions, such as closing windows, shutting down systems that bring outside air indoors, moving indoors, or reporting for contamination screening.
- Instructions for people who need transportation or other assistance.
- Instructions concerning service animals and household pets.
- Where to obtain verified updates and, when known, when the next update is expected.

Door-to-Door and Mobile Notification

Door-to-door and mobile notification may be used when operationally necessary and responder risk is acceptable. Personnel must receive a specific geographic assignment, an approved message, a safe route, a communications plan, and a reporting procedure.

Use prescriptive siren patterns or public-address procedures only when the responsible agency has formally adopted and trained on them. This plan does not establish a universal siren pattern.

**Refusal to Evacuate**

Some people may refuse to leave. The objective is to communicate the seriousness and urgency of the situation, encourage voluntary compliance, and evacuate as many people as possible for the greatest benefit. Responders should clearly explain that an emergency exists, why evacuation is recommended, where the person should go, and the potential consequences of remaining.

- Wear an agency uniform and clearly identify the responding agency.
- If a person continues to refuse, ask for the name and telephone number of a next of kin or emergency contact and document the information when circumstances permit.
- Document the address or location, time, number of occupants, known access or functional needs, requested assistance, and other information needed for follow-up.
- Report the refusal to the Evacuation Branch or Group through the established chain of command.
- Do not remain in an unsafe area or make repeated attempts that create unreasonable risk or materially delay evacuation of other persons who are at greater or more immediate risk.

For purposes of community protective-action evacuations addressed by this plan, evacuation directions issued by fire, law enforcement, or other responders are urgent protective-action instructions. NRS 414.070 authorizes the Governor, during an applicable state of emergency or declaration of disaster, to compel evacuation of all or part of the population from a threatened or affected area.

When the Governor has issued an order compelling evacuation, under this plan, law enforcement will lead field enforcement of the order and any authorized physical removal, consistent with the Governor's order, applicable law, and agency policy. Firefighters and other non-law-enforcement personnel will not use force to compel evacuation.

**Clark County MACC and Municipal EOC Coordination**

Clark County refers to its County coordination facility as the Multi-Agency Coordination Center (MACC), including when an incident affects only unincorporated Clark County. Incorporated cities may activate their respective Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs) in accordance with their emergency plans. The Clark County MACC and one or more municipal EOCs may operate concurrently and coordinate resource support, situational awareness, public information, mass care, regional impacts, and other incident-support requirements through established multi-agency coordination processes.

Activation of the MACC or a municipal EOC does not transfer command or tactical control from the on-scene Incident Commander or Unified Command. Field command retains authority to manage and tactically direct incident operations. The MACC or EOC provides incident support, coordinates resources and information, helps resolve interagency and interjurisdictional issues, and supports policy or resource decisions that cannot be resolved at the field level.

<u>MACC Manager</u>

- Establish the MACC organization and staffing level necessary to support the incident.
- Establish MACC support priorities consistent with field incident needs, priorities, and emergency policy established by the County Policy Group.
- Coordinate and prioritize County resources and support mutual-aid, contractual, State, and federal resource requests through established procedures.
- Approve and support implementation of the MACC Incident Support Plan and other applicable MACC action-planning products.
- Maintain coordination with municipal EOCs, the State Emergency Operations Center, agency executives, elected officials, and regional partners as appropriate.
- Approve the release of coordinated public information through the MACC Public Information Officer in accordance with established information-clearance procedures.
- Ensure that the MACC supports incident operations without assuming tactical command of field activities.

Policy Group and Legal Support

- Establish emergency policy and priorities and address matters requiring executive or policy-level decisions, including declarations, emergency orders, continuity of government, emergency authorities, and competing jurisdictional or resource priorities.
- Provide strategic and policy guidance without assuming tactical command of field operations.
- Coordinate with legal counsel, as appropriate, regarding emergency authorities, evacuation and access restrictions, enforcement, emergency procurement, liability, and other legal or policy issues associated with the incident.

MACC Command Staff

The MACC Command Staff will be activated as needed to support the incident.

- **Public Information Officer:** Coordinate the County public-information function through the Joint Information System; support public warning, media operations, rumor control, accessible messaging, and consistency among County, municipal, State, incident, and partner public-information personnel. Participate in or coordinate with a Joint Information Center when established.
- **Liaison Officer:** Coordinate with municipal EOCs, governmental agencies, public health and healthcare organizations, schools, utilities, transportation providers, the American Red Cross, volunteer organizations, private-sector partners, and other assisting or cooperating organizations as appropriate.
- **Safety Officer:** Monitor safety issues associated with MACC personnel and MACC operations and coordinate significant support-related safety concerns with field Incident Command and the on-scene Safety Officer as appropriate. The MACC Safety Officer does not replace the authority or responsibilities of the on-scene Safety Officer or field personnel responsible for hazard-zone safety.
- **Security Officer, when assigned:** Control access to the MACC and provide for security of the MACC facility, personnel, and authorized visitors.

MACC General Staff

- **Operations Section:** Coordinate County-level incident support across activated functions such as fire and EMS, hazardous materials, law enforcement and public safety, transportation, public health and medical, mass care and human services, public works, utilities, animal services, and other participating functions. MACC Operations coordinates support and resources and does not supersede field Incident Command or direct field tactics.
- **Planning Section:** Maintain situational awareness and the common operating picture; collect, evaluate, and distribute incident information; maintain resource status; prepare situation reports, projections, and planning products; develop and maintain the Incident Support Plan; facilitate planning meetings; and document significant decisions and unresolved needs.
- **Logistics Section:** Coordinate and provide resources and support required for MACC and incident-support operations, including transportation resources, communications, facilities, supplies, food, water, fuel, generators, sanitation, personnel, and other logistical requirements. Logistics will coordinate with Planning to anticipate future resource and support needs.
- **Finance/Administration Section:** Monitor incident-related costs; support emergency procurement and contracting; maintain time, accounting, procurement, and financial records; document compensation and claims issues; and support reimbursement and cost-recovery activities as applicable.

Field-to-MACC or EOC Coordination

- Incident Command and the supporting MACC or municipal EOC will establish primary and backup communication methods and designate appropriate points of contact for information and resource coordination.
- Field Incident Command will provide approved situation updates, current incident objectives, protective-action boundaries, resource needs, significant decisions, unresolved issues, and anticipated future requirements as appropriate.
- The MACC or municipal EOC will provide Incident Command with relevant resource status, policy decisions, public-information coordination, shelter and transportation status, regional impacts, and other incident-support information.
- Reporting intervals will be based on incident tempo, operational periods, and information needs.

**Reentry and Return**

Reentry and return are coordinated decisions and may occur in phases. The Incident Commander or Unified Command, supported as appropriate by hazardous-materials specialists, public health, utilities, public works, structural specialists, law enforcement, facility representatives, and other appropriate technical authorities, will determine whether the hazard is controlled and whether technical and operational conditions support reentry or return.

For a locally directed, nonmandatory evacuation, Incident Command and the responsible jurisdiction will coordinate the technical and operational basis for reentry, the decision regarding public return, and associated public notification consistent with applicable authority. If a Governor-issued order compelling evacuation remains in effect, public return will not occur except as authorized by the order or following its amendment or rescission in accordance with applicable State authority.

The Clark County MACC or municipal EOC supports reentry and return by coordinating policy, resources, transportation, public information, shelter transition, and interjurisdictional consequences. MACC or EOC staff do not independently determine that an affected area is technically safe or unilaterally direct public return without coordination with Incident Command and the responsible jurisdictional authority.

Reentry Criteria and Planning Considerations

- The release has stopped or is controlled, and no credible escalation threatens the proposed reentry area.
- Monitoring, sampling, modeling, and other technical evaluations, as applicable to the incident, support the proposed reentry boundaries and conditions.
- Residual contamination, cleanup operations, damaged containers, hazardous waste, and contaminated property are controlled, isolated, restricted, or otherwise managed so they do not present an unacceptable risk to returning occupants. Remaining hazards, restrictions, and precautions are clearly communicated.
- Fire, explosion, structural, electrical, utility, transportation, security, environmental, and public-health hazards have been assessed as appropriate.
- Critical infrastructure and essential services are available, or known limitations and associated precautions are understood and communicated.
- Reentry routes, traffic-control points, access restrictions, credentialing when required, phased access, transportation, and security are established as appropriate.
- Public instructions address applicable health precautions, odors, visible residues, food and water concerns, pets and livestock, cleanup restrictions, areas that remain restricted, and where to obtain assistance or additional information.
- A contingency exists to stop, modify, or reverse reentry if monitoring results or incident conditions deteriorate.

**Documentation and Demobilization**

- Document protective-action decisions, technical bases, maps, orders, notifications, resource requests, reported refusals, transportation and shelter actions, exposure or contamination issues, reentry criteria, and the time protective-action or access restrictions are modified or lifted.
- Maintain applicable records of personnel assignments, resource use, costs, contracts, mutual aid, equipment use, damage, compensation, and claims.
- Demobilize geographic and functional elements in a controlled manner while maintaining resources necessary for security, monitoring, cleanup, public information, shelter transition, and reentry.
- Conduct an after-action review in accordance with jurisdictional procedures and incorporate identified corrective actions into applicable plans, procedures, training, and exercises.

**Related Plans and Procedures**

- Clark County Emergency Operations Plan and applicable Emergency Support Function and protective-action procedures.
- Applicable municipal Emergency Operations Plans and agency standard operating procedures.
- Hazardous-materials response, public warning, transportation, mass care, public health, law enforcement, decontamination, access-control, and reentry procedures.
- Nevada Revised Statutes Chapter 414, including applicable provisions governing emergency authorities, evacuation, emergency-management operations, service animals and pets, and enforcement of Governor-issued emergency orders.
- Current FEMA/NIMS and other applicable federal guidance addressing evacuation, shelter-in-place, emergency operations center coordination, public information, critical transportation, access and functional needs, reentry and access control, and animal considerations.

# 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 Abstracts 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 Ordnance 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 |
| HLNW | High-Level Nuclear Waste |
| HMC | Hazardous Materials Coordinator |
| HMGL | HazMat Group Leader |
| HMIG | Hazardous Materials Identification Guide |
| HMIS | Hazardous Materials Information System (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) are 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 | Overpack 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 Reauthorization 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 Hazard 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 as defined in 49 CFR §173.2, are:

- Class 1 – Explosives
  - Divisions 1.1–1.6 (mass explosion, projection hazard, fire hazard, minor blast hazard, insensitive explosives, extremely insensitive detonating substances)
- Class 2 – Gases
  - Division 2.1: Flammable gas
  - Division 2.2: Non-flammable, non-toxic compressed gas
  - Division 2.3: Poisonous (toxic) gas
- Class 3 – Flammable and Combustible Liquids
- Class 4 – Flammable Solids
  - Division 4.1: Flammable solid
  - Division 4.2: Spontaneously combustible material
  - Division 4.3: Dangerous when wet material
- Class 5 – Oxidizing Substances and Organic Peroxides
  - Division 5.1: Oxidizer
  - Division 5.2: Organic peroxide
- Class 6 – Toxic (Poisonous) and Infectious Substances
  - Division 6.1: Poisonous materials
  - Division 6.2: Infectious substances
- Class 7 – Radioactive Material
- Class 8 – Corrosive Material
- Class 9 – Miscellaneous Hazardous Material

**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 contained in Appendix A was obtained from the Nevada Combined Hazardous Materials Reporting System on August 19, 2026. Facilities with extremely hazardous substances above threshold planning quantitiy submit updated data to this secure, online system on an annual basis.

Current hazardous chemical information for any referenced facility may be accessed through the Nevada Combined Hazardous Materials Reporting System. Access to this system is restricted to authorized users only.

| Facility Name | Facility Address |
|---|---|
| 325MK 8ME, LLC | 2 Moapa Paiute Solar Rd Rd , Moapa, NV 89025 |
| 5445 E North Belt Rd | 5445 E North Belt Rd , North Las Vegas, NV 89115 |
| 5550 E El Campo Grande | 5550 E El Campo Grande Ave , Las Vegas, NV 89115 |
| Advanced Technology Recycling | 4120 W Windmill Ln Bldg 105, LAS VEGAS, NV 89139 |
| Airgas | 12020 Bermuda Rd , Henderson, NV 89044 |
| Alfred Merritt Smith Water Treatment Facility (AMSWTF) | 243 Lakeshore Rd Bldg , BOULDER CITY, NV 89005 |
| America First Center | 222 S Water St , Henderson, NV 89015 |
| Americold Logistics LLC | 830 E Horizon Dr , Henderson, NV 89015 |
| ANDERSON DAIRY INC | 801 Searles Ave , LAS VEGAS, NV 89101 |
| Apex Generating Station | 15555 Apex Power Pkwy , Las Vegas, NV 89165 |
| APEX REGIONAL LANDFILL | 13550 E US HWY 93 Hgwy Bldg , LAS VEGAS, NV 89165 |
| Arden Substation | 9903 Edmond St , Las Vegas, NV 89103 |
| Arvato Las Vegas | 6200 N Range Rd , Las Vegas, NV 89115 |
| AT&T Enterprises: Expanded National Mgmt Corp - 01164 | 112 S 6TH St , LAS VEGAS, NV 89101-5706 |
| AT&T Enterprises: Expanded National Mgmt Corp - NV5370 | US HWY 95 N at MM 32.4 , NELSON, NV 89046 |
| AT&T Services, Inc. - NV3300 | 250 SPECTRUM , LAS VEGAS, NV 89101-4862 |
| ATD - Las Vegas - 1320 | 3101 N N. Lamb Blvd Suite 110, Las Vegas, NV 89115-3405 |
| AUTOZONE #2201 | 524 S Boulder Hgwy , HENDERSON, NV 89015 |
| AUTOZONE #2202 | 3690 E Cheyenne Ave , LAS VEGAS, NV 89115 |
| AUTOZONE #2204 | 4850 S Jones Blvd , LAS VEGAS, NV 89103 |
| AUTOZONE #2205 | 5810 W Charleston Ave , LAS VEGAS, NV 89102 |
| AUTOZONE #2206 | 5055 E Tropicana Ave , LAS VEGAS, NV 89121 |
| AUTOZONE #2207 | 4930 Vegas Dr , LAS VEGAS, NV 89108 |
| AUTOZONE #2208 | 2181 N Ellis Blvd , LAS VEGAS, NV 89115 |
| AUTOZONE #2210 | 1351 N Eastern Ave , LAS VEGAS, NV 89101 |
| AUTOZONE #2211 | 4410 N Jones Blvd , LAS VEGAS, NV 89130 |
| AUTOZONE #2212 | 3185 E Desert Inn Rd , LAS VEGAS, NV 89121 |
| AUTOZONE #2221 | 2445 E Tropicana Ave , LAS VEGAS, NV 89120 |
| AUTOZONE #2230 | 121 N SANDHILL Blvd , MESQUITE, NV 89027 |
| AUTOZONE #2241 | 840 N Lamb Blvd , LAS VEGAS, NV 89110 |
| AUTOZONE #2242 | 9051 W Flamingo Rd , LAS VEGAS, NV 89147 |
| AUTOZONE #2243 | 3280 N Durango Dr , LAS VEGAS, NV 89129 |
| AUTOZONE #2244 | 6770 Skypointe Dr , LAS VEGAS, NV 89131 |
| AUTOZONE #2250 | 1340 E Silvarado Rd , LAS VEGAS, NV 89183 |

| | |
|---|---|
| AutoZone #3622 | 1421 S Boulder Hgwy , Henderson, NV 89015-0000 |
| AutoZone #3685 | 10 N Eastern Ave , Las Vegas, NV 89101-0000 |
| AutoZone #3735 | 1935 N Hollywood Ave , Las Vegas, NV 89115 |
| AUTOZONE #3736 | 3290 S Nellis Blvd , LAS VEGAS, NV 89121 |
| AUTOZONE #3737 | 4645 W Ann Rd Suite 100, NORTH LAS VEGAS, NV 89031 |
| AutoZone #3739 | 8120 Blue Diamond Rd , Las Vegas, NV 89178 |
| AUTOZONE #3740 | 3926 E Lake Mead Blvd , Las Vegas, NV 89115 |
| AUTOZONE #3741 | 9345 W Russell Rd , LAS VEGAS, NV 89148 |
| AUTOZONE #3743 | 6530 Boulder Hgwy , LAS VEGAS, NV 89105 |
| AutoZone #4085 | 5720 E Charleston Ave , Las Vegas, NV 89142 |
| AutoZone #4088 | 2240 W Horizon Ridge Ave , HENDERSON, NV 89052 |
| AutoZone #4134 | 3783 S Maryland Blvd , Las Vegas, NV 89119 |
| AUTOZONE #4177 | 7490 S Rainbow Blvd , Las Vegas, NV 89139 |
| AutoZone #4396 | 1245  E Craig Rd , North Las Vegas, NV 89030-0000 |
| AutoZone #4434 | 9885  W Deer Spring Way , Las Vegas, NV 89149-0000 |
| AutoZone #5691 | 2030 Las Vegas Blvd , North Las Vegas, NV 89030-0000 |
| AUTOZONE #5724 | 702 Canyon Rd , BOULDER CITY, NV 89005 |
| AUTOZONE #5725 | 3560 E Sunset Rd , HENDERSON, NV 89120 |
| AUTOZONE #5726 | 8010 S Eastern Ave , LAS VEGAS, NV 89123 |
| AUTOZONE #5728 | 2828 E Evans Ave , NORTH LAS VEGAS, NV 89030 |
| AUTOZONE #5730 | 550 E Sahara Ave , LAS VEGAS, NV 89104 |
| AUTOZONE #5731 | 3455 S Decatur Ave , LAS VEGAS, NV 89102 |
| AUTOZONE #5735 | 1201 E Charleston Ave , LAS VEGAS, NV 89104 |
| AUTOZONE #5737 | 3480 S Rainbow Blvd , LAS VEGAS, NV 89146 |
| AUTOZONE #5739 | 1200 Rainbow Blvd , LAS VEGAS, NV 89128 |
| AUTOZONE #5740 | 4885 E Chaleston Ave , LAS VEGAS, NV 89128 |
| AUTOZONE #5743 | 3007 N Rainbow Blvd , LAS VEGAS, NV 89108 |
| AUTOZONE #5744 | 1021 W Owens Ave , LAS VEGAS, NV 89106 |
| AUTOZONE #5746 | 4225 N Las Vegas Blvd , LAS VEGAS, NV 89115 |
| AUTOZONE #5748 | 1915 W Craig Rd Bldg 3, NORTH LAS VEGAS, NV 89030 |
| AutoZone #5779 | 6295 N Lamb Blvd , North Las Vegas, NV 89086-0000 |
| AutoZone #5801 | 9520 W Skye Canyon Park Dr , LAS VEGAS, NV 89166 |
| AUTOZONE #5917 | 9336 W Sahara Ave , LAS VEGAS, NV 89117 |
| AutoZone #5931 | 7900 N Decatur Blvd , North Las Vegas, NV 89084-0000 |
| AutoZone #5931 | 7900 N Decatur Blvd , North Las Vegas, NV 89084-0000 |

| | |
|---|---|
| AutoZone #6169 | 4559 Blue Diamond Rd , Las Vegas, NV 89139-0000 |
| AutoZone #6190 | 7595 Vegas Dr , Las Vegas, NV 89128 |
| AutoZone #6294 | 249 N Stepanie St , Henderson, NV 89074 |
| AutoZone #6824 | 3030 E Sahara Ave , LAS VEGAS, NV 89104-0000 |
| AutoZone #6871 | 1010  E Lake Mead Pkwy , Henderson, NV 89017-0000 |
| AUTOZONE 3734 | 395 W Centennial Pkwy , NORTH LAS VEGAS, NV 89031 |
| AZ PARTSMASTER | 3326 Ponderosa Way , LAS VEGAS, NV 89118 |
| B&R Auto Wrecking | 1701 Athol Ave , Henderson, NV 89011 |
| B&R Auto Wrecking | 4540 Smiley Rd , Las Vegas, NV 89115 |
| BakeMark West - North Las Vegas | 2570 Kiel Way , North Las Vegas, NV 89030 |
| Bally Technologies | 6601 S Bermuda Rd , LAS VEGAS, NV 89119 |
| BASIC FOOD FLAVORS INC | 3900 E. Craig Rd , NORTH LAS VEGAS, NV 89030 |
| Bellagio Resort | 3600 S Las Vegas Blvd , Las Vegas, NV 89109 |
| Berry Global (Amcor) | 800 E Horizon Dr , HENDERSON, NV 89015 |
| BLACK MOUNTAIN | 8000 E LAKE MEAD BLVD Blvd , LAS VEGAS, NV 89124 |
| Bldg 1 | 1 Sunset Way , HENDERSON, NV 89014 |
| Blue Beacon Truck Wash of Las Vegas (Blue Beacon U.S.A., L.P. II) | 2932 Losee Rd , NORTH LAS VEGAS, NV 89030 |
| Bottling Group LLC | 6500 W Sunset Rd , Las Vegas, NV 89118 |
| Brady Industries of Nevada | 7055 Lindell Rd , Las Vegas, NV 89118 |
| Breakthru Beverage Nevada | 1849 W Cheyenne Ave , Las Vegas, NV 89032 |
| BRENNTAG PACIFIC | 3880 E Craig Rd , NORTH LAS VEGAS, NV 89030 |
| Brooks Maintenance Shop | 124 W Brooks Ave , NORTH LAS VEGAS, NV 89030 |
| Bunzl Distribution Inc. (dba Bunzl/R3 Las Vegas | 4151 Industrial Center Dr Suite 801, North Las Vegas, NV 89030 |
| C8900 Bridgeviewpower | 111  Corporate Park Dr Bldg , Henderson , NV 89074-8726 |
| CAESARS PALACE | 3570 Las Vegas Blvd , LAS VEGAS, NV 89109 |
| CDW-Western Distribution Center | 3201 E Alexander Rd , North Las Vegas, NV 89030 |
| Centennial Hills Hospital Medical Center | 6900 N Durango Dr , Las Vegas, NV 89149 |
| CenturyLink Las Vegas Mtn Edge Central Office | 10050 S Cimarron Rd , Las Vegas, NV 89117 |
| CenturyLink Las Vegas Summerlin Central Office | 2749 Crown Ridge Dr , LAS VEGAS, NV 89134 |
| CenturyLink Las Vegas Sun City Central Office | 2519 Thomas Ryan Dr , LAS VEGAS, NV 89152 |
| CenturyLink Laughlin Central Office | 1175 CASINO Dr , LAUGHLIN, NV 89029 |
| Chapman Chrysler Jeep Henderson | 930 Auto Show Dr , Henderson, NV 89014 |
| CHAPMANS LAS VEGAS DODGE | 3470 BOULDER Hgwy , LAS VEGAS, NV 89121 |
| ChemStation Nevada | 4430 Mitchell St , North Las Vegas, NV 89081 |
| Cintas #2 | 4670  N Vandenburg Dr Bldg , North Las Vegas, NV 89080 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Circus Circus Hotel/Casino | 2880 S Las Vegas Blvd , Las Vegas, NV 89109 |
| City National Arena | 1550 S Pavilion Center Dr , Las Vegas , NV 89135 |
| Clark Station | 5640 Stephanie St , LAS VEGAS, NV 89122 |
| Clark Substation | 5640 S Stephanie St , Las Vegas, NV 89122 |
| COASTLINE EQUIPMENT | 3540 N 5TH St Bldg , N. LAS VEGAS, NV 89032 |
| Continental Battery Systems- C8910 | 4500 Arville St , Las Vegas, NV 89103-5302 |
| Copper Mountain 3 | 15301 S Highway South Hgwy , Boulder City, NV 89005 |
| Copperstate Battery (Las Vegas) | 5420 Cameron St Suite 107, Las Vegas, NV 89118 |
| Core-Mark Las Vegas | 855 Wigwam Pkwy , Henderson, NV 89014 |
| Cosmopolitan | 3708 3708 Blvd Las Vegas , Las Vegas, NV 89109 |
| Costco Business Center #563 | 222 S Martin Luther King Blvd , Las Vegas, NV 89106 |
| Costco Logistics MDO #4044 | 4320 N Lamb Blvd Suite 500, Las Vegas, NV 89115 |
| Costco Warehouse #1320 | 3411 St. Rose Pkwy , Henderson, NV 89052 |
| Costco Warehouse #1709 | 6880 S Buffalo Dr , Las Vegas, NV 89113 |
| Costco Warehouse #673 | 791 Marks St , Henderson, NV 89014 |
| Costco Warehouse #685 | 801 S Pavilion Center Dr , Las Vegas, NV 89144 |
| Costco Warehouse #737 | 6555 N Decatur Blvd , Las Vegas, NV 89131 |
| Cox Communications - Aliante CF | 2770 W Ann Rd Bldg , North Las Vegas, NV 89031 |
| Cox Communications - Blue Diamond CF | 9235 Montessouri St , Las Vegas, NV 89178 |
| Cox Communications - Central CF | 2451 Ernest May Ln Bldg , Las Vegas, NV 89106 |
| Cox Communications - Ernest May CF | 2453 Ernest May Ln , Las Vegas, NV 89106 |
| Cox Communications - Henderson CF | 180 Pacific Center Dr , Henderson, NV 89074 |
| Cox Communications - Las Vegas HQ | 1700 Vegas Dr , Las Vegas, NV 89106 |
| Cox Communications - Oso Blanca CF | 8697 Oso Blanca Rd , Las Vegas, NV 89166 |
| Cox Communications - Tenaya CF | 3850 N Tenaya Way Bldg , Las Vegas, NV 89129 |
| Cox Communications - Valley CF | 7315 E Vegas Valley Dr Bldg , Las Vegas, NV 89142 |
| Crown Beverage Packaging- Mesquite | 1775 W Pioneer Blvd , Mesquite, NV 89027 |
| Crown Lift Trucks - Henderson | 610 W Lake Mead Pkwy , Henderson, NV 89015 |
| Crown Lift Trucks - Las Vegas | 141 N Gibson Rd , HENDERSON, NV 89014 |
| Crystal Substation | 18885 N Las Vegas Blvd , Las Vegas, NV 89124 |
| CSSNA - Las Vegas | 2807 E Alexander Rd , North Las Vegas, NV 89030 |
| CVS/Specialty Pharmacy #48641 | 7251 S Eastern Ave , Las Vegas, NV 89119 |
| DELTA AIR LINES, INC.-LAS | 5757 Wayne Newton Blvd , LAS VEGAS, NV 89119 |
| Desert Gold Food Company | 123 W Colorado Ave , Las Vegas, NV 89102 |
| Desert Meats | 5420 S Valley View St Bldg , Las Vegas, NV 89118 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Desert View | , Las Vegas, NV 89124 |
| DHL Las Vegas | 3950 Alto Ave , Las Vegas, NV 89115 |
| DHL RB Las Vegas | 4800 E E Tropical Pkwy Bldg Warehouse, Las Vegas, NV 89115 |
| DHL Supply Chain | 6350 Howdy Wells Ave Suite 100, Las Vegas , NV 89115 |
| DHLSUPPLYCHAIN | 3280 E La Madre Way , Las Vegas, NV 89081 |
| DO IT BEST CORP | 1450 W Pioneer Blvd , MESQUITE, NV 89027 |
| Duravent DC | 2300 W Carey Ave , North Las Vegas, NV 89032 |
| EASTSIDE SUBSTATION | 1/4 M 243 SW LAKESHORE Rd , BOULDER CITY, NV 89005 |
| Eldorado Substation | 801 Eldorado Valley Dr , Searchlight, NV 89006 |
| ELSTNER ESTATES WELL SITE | 5200 W GOWAN Rd , NORTH LAS VEGAS, NV 89030 |
| EMD Acquisition LLC | 560 W Lake Mead Pkwy , Henderson, NV 89015 |
| Encore at Wynn Las Vegas | 3121 S Las Vegas Blvd , Las Vegas, NV 89109 |
| EnerSys | 6160 N Hollywood Blvd Suite 101, Las Vegas, NV 89115 |
| Excalibur Hotel & Casino | 3850 Las Vegas Boulevard South Blvd , Las Vegas, NV 89109 |
| Expeditors LAS | 6275 S Sandhill Rd Suite 100, Las Vegas , NV 89120 |
| Factory 1 | 5345 E E North Belt Rd Bldg 5435 E Cen, North Las Vegas, NV 89115 |
| Fanatics | 4490 Nexus Way Suite 100, Las Vegas, NV 89115 |
| Farm Fresh Foods | 3840 N Civic Center Dr. Dr Suite B, North Las Vegas, NV 89030 |
| Federal Express - ZLAS | 470 E. Bruner Ave , Henderson, NV 89044 |
| Ferguson - 0659 | 501 Parkson Rd , HENDERSON, NV 89011 |
| FERGUSON ENTERPRISES #2819 | 500 N Gibson Rd , Henderson, NV 89074 |
| Flexential | 3330 E Lone Mountain Rd , North Las Vegas, NV 89081 |
| Flexential | 302 E Carson Ave Suite 100, Las Vegas, NV 89101 |
| Flowers Baking Co of Henderson | 501 Conestoga Way , Henderson, NV 89015 |
| Floyd Edsall Complex | 6400 Range Rd , Las Vegas, NV 89115 |
| FORT SUMTER | 2829 FORT SUMTER Dr , NORTH LAS VEGAS, NV 89030 |
| Fortune Brands - Moen | 6050 E North Belt Rd Bldg , Las Vegas, NV 89165 |
| Fresenius Kabi, LLC North Las Vegas Distribution Center | 5245 N Sloan Ln Suite 100A, North Las Vegas, NV 89115 |
| GARNET VALLEY | 11401 US HWY 93 AND I-15 Hgwy , LAS VEGAS, NV 89124 |
| Get Fresh Sales Inc. | 6745 S Escondido St , Las Vegas, NV 89119 |
| Global Industrial | 3700 W Bay Lake Trail St Bldg , North Las Vegas, NV 89030 |
| Greco and Sons | 8795 S Lindell Rd , Las Vegas, NV 89139 |
| GXO | 4140 Frehner Rd Bldg , North Las Vegas, NV 89030 |
| Hard Rock Hotel Remodel | 3400 S Las Vegas Blvd , Las Vegas, NV 89109 |
| Harmon DC | 5402 E El Campo Grande Ave Bldg Bldg A" |

| | |
|---|---|
| Harry Allen Substation | 14601 N Las Vegas Blvd , LAS VEGAS, NV 89124 |
| HD Supply Facilities Maintenance, LTD. (NV027-2641) | 4825 E Cheyenne Ave Bldg A, Las Vegas, NV 89115-3445 |
| HD Supply Location #3292 | 4031 Industrial Center Dr Bldg 701, North Las Vegas, NV 89030 |
| HELENA CHEMICAL COMPANY | 3650 W DEWEY Dr , LAS VEGAS, NV 89118 |
| HEN Warehouse | 12020 Bermuda Rd Suite 100, Henderson, NV 89052 |
| Henderson Data Center - HEN | 520 W Warm Springs Rd , Henderson, NV 89011 |
| Henderson Distribution Center | 501 Raiders Way Dr , HENDERSON, NV 89052 |
| Henderson H38 | 1045 American Pacific Dr Room 120 Bldg5, Henderson, NV 89074 |
| HENDERSON SWITCHYARD | N/A 1 mile east of US 93 on Lake Mead Dr. Dr , Henderson, NV 89015 |
| Hilco Vision | 3908 N. 5th St , North Las Vegas, NV 89032 |
| HUGHES NETWORK SYSTEMS LLC | 1 N Aerojet Way Way Bldg , NORTH LAS VEGAS, NV 89030 |
| IngenioRx Specialty | 1451 Center Crossing Rd Bldg , Las Vegas, NV 89144 |
| INTERNATIONAL MOTORS LAS VEGAS PDC | 3101 N Lamb Blvd Suite 100, LAS VEGAS, NV 89115-3479 |
| Johnstone Supply - VDC | 4875 E Cheyenne Ave Bldg B, Las Vegas, NV 89115-3529 |
| KENS FOODS INC | 8925 Ken's Ct Bldg , LAS VEGAS, NV 89139 |
| La Plaza Complex | 4220 S Maryland Pkwy Bldg , Las Vegas, NV 89119 |
| LAB MEDICINE CONSULTANTS | 7455 W Washington Ave Suite 301, LAS VEGAS, NV 89128 |
| LAS 11 | 7380 Lindell Rd , Las Vegas, NV 89139 |
| Las Vegas | 5655 S Procyon St , Las Vegas, NV 89118 |
| Las Vegas | 4610 Donovan Way , North Las Vegas, NV 89081 |
| Las Vegas (NV021) | 845 Pilot Rd , Las Vegas, NV 89119 |
| Las Vegas Auction Site | 10500 Clark Petersen Blvd , Las Vegas, NV 89165-8400 |
| Las Vegas Bottling Group Certified Center | 1205 East Alexander Rd , North Las Vegas, NV 89030 |
| LAS VEGAS COGENERATION L P | 1701 East Alexander Road, NORTH LAS VEGAS, NV 89030 |
| Las Vegas Country Club LLC | 3000 Joe W. Brown Dr , Las Vegas, NV 89109 |
| Las Vegas DC | 1209 Trade Dr , NORTH LAS VEGAS, NV 89030 |
| Las Vegas Distribution Center | 5245 N Sloan Ln Suite 130, Las Vegas, NV 89115 |
| Las Vegas FC | 5070 E El Campo Grande Ave , North Las Vegas, NV 89115 |
| Las Vegas Liquor DC 8274 | 6065 S Polaris Ave , Las Vegas, NV 89118 |
| Las Vegas PDC | 1001 E Sunset Rd Bldg , Las Vegas, NV 89199 |
| Las Vegas Polymer Center | 5491 Accurate Dr , Las Vegas, NV 89156 |
| Las Vegas Station | 1701 E Alexander Rd , North Las Vegas, NV 89030-3203 |
| Las Vegas Warehouse | 5902 E Tropical Pkwy Suite 130, Las Vegas, NV 89115 |
| LAS01 | 5675 E Ann Rd Suite 100, N Las Vegas, NV 89115 |
| LAS1 - Databank | 7185 Pollock Dr Bldg , Las Vegas, NV 89119 |

| | |
|---|---|
| LAS10 | 7370 S Jones Blvd , Las Vegas, NV 89139 |
| LAS12 | 5325 W Capovilla Dr , Las Vegas, NV 89118 |
| LAS1-Amazon | 12300 Bermuda Rd , HENDERSON, NV 89044 |
| LAS7-Amazon | 6001 East Tropical Pkwy , LAS VEGAS, NV 89115 |
| LAS8-Amazon | 5801 Nicco Way , LAS VEGAS, NV 89115 |
| Letica Corporation (Berry/Amcor) | 6400 E Azure Ave , North Las Vegas, NV 89115 |
| Level 3 Communications - Boulder City - BLCYNVFD | 895 El Dorado Valley Dr , Boulder City, NV 89005 |
| Level 3 Communications - Jean - JEANNVAE | I-15 & HWY 181 near Goodsprings Rd (see lat/long) , Jean, NV 89019 |
| Level 3 Communications - Las Vegas - LSVKNV99 | 3944 Silvestri Ln , Las Vegas, NV 89120 |
| Level 3 Communications - Las Vegas - LSVONVIO | 4485 E Sahara Ave , Las Vegas, NV 89104 |
| Level 3 Communications - North Las Vegas - NLVGNVBV | 1 Aerojet Way , North Las Vegas, NV 89030-3319 |
| Level 3 Communications - Upper Muddy - UPMDNVAA | 18885 N Las Vegas Blvd Bldg 2, Crystal, NV 89048 |
| Light & Wonder | 6150 E Pecos Rd , Las Vegas, NV 89119 |
| LKQ NEVADA | 3370 E Lone Mountain Rd , LAS VEGAS, NV 89081 |
| Luxor Hotel and Casino | 3900 S Las Vegas Blvd , Las Vegas, NV 89119 |
| Mandalay Bay Hotel Casino | 3950 S Las Vegas Blvd , Las Vegas, NV 89119 |
| MARKETPLACE SWITCHING STATION | 1001 EL DORADO VALLEY Dr , BOULDER CITY, NV 89005 |
| Marmaxx Distribution Center | 4100 E Lone Mountain Rd , North Las Vegas, NV 89031 |
| Martin Brower | 498 E Bruner Ave Bldg , Henderson, NV 89044 |
| MC CULLOUGH SWITCHING STATION | 875 EL DORADO VALLEY Dr , BOULDER CITY, NV 89005 |
| MCI - HJXONV( NVHJXONV) | 2240 Corporate Crcl , HENDERSON, NV 89074-7748 |
| MCI - LSKVNV (NVLSKVNV) | 4428 E SAHARA Ave Floor 1, LAS VEGAS, NV 89104 |
| MCI -LAVGNV (NVLAVGNV) | 4187 E SAHARA Ave , LAS VEGAS, NV 89104 |
| MEADOW GOLD DAIRIES | 6350 E Centennial Pkwy , NORTH LAS VEGAS, NV 89115 |
| MGM Grand | 3799 S Las Vegas Blvd Bldg , Las Vegas, NV 89109 |
| Mirage | 3400 S Las Vegas Blvd Bldg , Las Vegas, NV 89109 |
| Mission Foods Warehouse | 7055 Lindell Rd Suite 150, Las Vegas, NV 89118 |
| Moapa Southern Paiute Solar, LLC | 1 Moapa Paiute Solar Road Rd , Moapa, NV 89025 |
| MOEN INCORPORATED | 4335 N Arcata Way Bldg , NORTH LAS VEGAS, NV 89030 |
| Mohave Substation | 655 Bruce Woodbury Dr , Laughlin, NV 89029 |
| Mom's Meals | 2815 W. Capovilla Ave Bldg 100, Las Vegas, NV 89119 |
| Mondelez Global LLC - Las Vegas | 6565 Nascar St Suite 100, Las vegas, NV 89115 |
| NAP 7 | 7135 S Decatur Blvd , Las Vegas, NV 89118 |
| NAP8 | 5225 W Capovilla Ave Bldg , Las Vegas, NV 89118 |
| NELLIS AIR FORCE BASE | 4430 Grissom Ave Suite 101, NELLIS AFB, NV 89191 |

| | |
|---|---|
| NEVADA BEVERAGE COMPANY | 3940 W Tropicana Ave , LAS VEGAS, NV 89103 |
| Nevada Beverage Company | 4250 E Cheyenne Ave , North Las Vegas, NV 89030 |
| NEVADA SOLAR ONE | 602 E Eldorado Valley Dr. Dr , BOULDER CITY, NV 89005 |
| New Cingular Wireless PCS LLC - USID10072 | 3150 Paradise Rd , Las Vegas, NV 89109 |
| New Cingular Wireless PCS, LLC - USID100427 | 495 S Grand Central Pkwy , Las Vegas, NV 89106 |
| New Cingular Wireless PCS, LLC - USID35991 (USID35991) | 3600 LAS VEGAS Blvd , Las Vegas, NV 89109 |
| New Cingular Wireless PCS, LLC - ZX067R/01026 | 745 E TROPICANA Ave , LAS VEGAS, NV 89119 |
| New LAS ATCT | 5755 Kelley Ln , Las Vegas, NV 89119 |
| NEWPORT SUBSTATION | 1235 RICHARD BUNKER Ave , HENDERSON, NV 89015 |
| North Las Vegas 2 | 8650 Logistics Dr , Las Vegas, NV 89165 |
| North Las Vegas Facility | 2621 Losee Rd , NORTH LAS VEGAS, NV 89030 |
| North Las Vegas Facility | 5670 Nicco Way Bldg , North LAs Vegas, NV 89115 |
| North Las Vegas Liquid Hydrogen Plant | 8450 N N Terryl B Adams St Way Bldg , North Las Vegas, NV 89165 |
| NV001_TAYLOR HALL_ARC | 2901 E Sahara Ave , Las Vegas, NV 89104 |
| NV008_GEORGE W. DUNAWAY (SLOAN)_USARC | 13825 Hinson St , Sloan, NV 89054 |
| NV049 HD Supply Las Vegas North | 4031 Industrial Center Dr , North Las Vegas, NV 89030-0058 |
| OCEAN SPRAY CRANBERRIES INC | 1301 American Pacific Dr , HENDERSON, NV 89074 |
| Olin Chlor Alkali Products | 350 Fourth St , Henderson, NV 89015 |
| Paccar Parts North Las Vegas Distrubution Center | 4141 N Distribution Circle , North Las Vegas, NV 89030 |
| PENSKE LOGISTICS LLC | 6325 N BEESLEY Dr , NORTH LAS VEGAS, NV 89115 |
| PFS - Meadows | 4004 W Cheyenne Ave Suite E, Las Vegas, NV 89032 |
| Plant 131B | 5450 N Sloan Ln Ln , Las Vegas, NV 89115 |
| Playa 1 (Switch 2) - 2642 | 15971 N Las Vegas Blvd. Blvd , North Las Vegas, NV 89040 |
| Playa 2 (Switch 1) - 2641 | 15971 N Las Vegas Blvd. Blvd , North Las Vegas, NV 89040 |
| Poly-West, Inc. | 251 Conestoga Way , Henderson, NV 89002 |
| PowerMax Distibution Center B1 | 2861 Marion Dr , LAS VEGAS, NV 89115 |
| PowerMax Distribution Center B2 | 2821 Marion Dr , Las Vegas, NV 89115 |
| PRIDE WEST | 3200 E GOWAN # 101 Rd Suite , NORTH LAS VEGAS, NV 89030 |
| PRIMEX PLASTICS CORPORATION | 752 Turtleback Rd , MESQUITE, NV 89027 |
| Primm Substation | ~ 2 miles E/O Primm Blvd , Primm, NV 89019 |
| R.W. Garcia Co. Inc. | 4780 N Lamb Blvd , Las Vegas, NV 89115 |
| Raymond Handling Solutions, Inc | 2555 E Washburn Rd , Las Vegas, NV 89081 |
| RDA Las Vegas | 2620 S Highland Dr , Las Vegas, NV 89109 |
| REDDY ICE-LAS VEGAS (104/119) | 1201 Searles Ave , LAS VEGAS, NV 89101 |
| Reid Gardner Station | 501 Wally Kay Way , MOAPA, NV 89025 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Remote Sensing Laboratory | 4600 North Hollywood Blvd , LAS VEGAS, NV 89191 |
| Reyes Coca Cola Bottling Las Vegas | 230 N Mojave Rd , Las Vegas, NV 89101 |
| RoadSafe Las Vegas | 7885 Westwind Rd , Las Vegas, NV 89139 |
| ROBINSON WELL SITE | 4201 Perimeter Rd , NORTH LAS VEGAS, NV 89032 |
| Safelite SAFE257 | 4601 E Cheyenne Ave , Las Vegas, NV 89115 |
| SAFETY-KLEEN SYSTEMS INC | 4582 E Donovan Way Bldg , N LAS VEGAS, NV 89031-2726 |
| SAGUARO POWER COMPANY | 435 Fourth St , HENDERSON, NV 89015 |
| SAM'S CLUB #4974 | 2650 E Craig Rd , NORTH LAS VEGAS, NV 89030 |
| SAM'S CLUB #4983 | 7100 W ARROYO CROSSING Pkwy , LAS VEGAS, NV 89113 |
| SAM'S CLUB #6257 | 8080 W Tropical Pkwy , LAS VEGAS, NV 89149 |
| SAM'S CLUB #6261 | 1910 E Serene Ave , LAS VEGAS, NV 89123 |
| SAM'S CLUB #6382 | 7175 SPRING MOUNTAIN Rd , LAS VEGAS, NV 89117 |
| SAM'S CLUB #8177 | 5101 S Pecos Rd , LAS VEGAS, NV 89120 |
| SCWS-Mountain NV Las Vegas | 3828 Civic Center Drive Dr Suite 100, North Las Vegas, NV 89030 |
| Sephora | 6260 E. Ann Rd , North Las Vegas, NV 89115 |
| Shaw Industries | 7015 Corporate Plaza Dr St Suite 130, Las Vegas, NV 89118 |
| Shetakis Civic Center | 3840 N Civic Center Dr , North Las Vegas, NV 89030 |
| Sierra Home Medical Products | 6720 Placid Street St , Las Vegas, NV 89119 |
| Sigma Supply of North America - Las Vegas NV Facility | 2821 N Marion Dr Suite 101, Las Vegas, NV 89115 |
| SILVER MESA WELL SITE | 4301 ALEXANDER Rd , NORTH LAS VEGAS, NV 89030 |
| Silverhawk Station | 15111 Apex Power Pkwy , N LAS VEGAS, NV 89165-0000 |
| SO HILLS HOSPITAL/MED CTR | 9300 W Sunset Rd , LAS VEGAS, NV 89148 |
| Sofidel America | 3901 N Donna St Bldg 3901 North, North Las Vegas, NV 89030 |
| Sofidel America | 3515 N Las Vegas Blvd , Las Vegas, NV 89115 |
| Southern Glazer's Wine and Spirits of Nevada | 8400 S Jones Blvd , Las Vegas, NV 89139-6803 |
| Southwest Liquid Asphalt and Emulsions, LLC | 3752 N Bruce St , North Las Vegas, NV 89030 |
| STATESIDE EXPRESS | 905 N LAS VEGAS Blvd , LAS VEGAS, NV 89101 |
| SUN VALLEY WELL SITE | 3532 VALLEY Dr , NORTH LAS VEGAS, NV 89030 |
| Sunbelt Rentals PC #384 | 175 Pacific Center Dr , Henderson, NV 89074 |
| Sunbelt Rentals PC 791 | 2750 Losee Rd , North Las Vegas, NV 89030 |
| Sunpoint | 2255 W Cheyenne Ave E, North Las Vegas, NV 89032 |
| SYSCO FOOD SERVICES OF LAS VEGAS | 6201 E Centennial Pkwy , LAS VEGAS, NV 89115 |
| TH Foods, Inc. | 160 Gallagher Crest Rd , Henderson, NV 89074 |
| THATCHER CO OF NEVADA | 90 Business Center St , HENDERSON, NV 89014 |
| The Home Depot Store #3306 | 2200 E Serene Ave , Las Vegas, NV 89123 |

| | |
|---|---|
| The Home Depot Store #3307 | 1275 W Craig Rd , North Las Vegas, NV 89032 |
| The Signature at MGM Grand | 145 E Harmon Ave Bldg , Las Vegas, NV 89109 |
| The Strat Hotel Casino Skypod | 2000 S Las Vegas Blvd , Las Vegas, NV 89104 |
| Tire's Warehouse North Las Vegas | 78 W Craig Rd Bldg #3, North Las Vegas, NV 89032 |
| TITANIUM METALS CORPORATION | 181 N WATER St , HENDERSON, NV 89015 |
| TMobile Arena | 3780 S Las Vegas blvd Blvd Bldg , Las Vegas, NV 89158 |
| T-MOBILE USA INC NORTH LAS VEGAS SWITCH | 3040 Simmons St Suite 106, NORTH LAS VEGAS, NV 89032 |
| Trane Technologies | 5430 Donovan Way Suite 100, North Las Vegas, NV 89081-2718 |
| Treatment Plant 32 | Mesquite Heights Rd , Mesquite, NV 89027 |
| Tropicana Las Vegas. | 3801 Las Vegas Blvd , Las Vegas, NV 89109 |
| Trout Canyon | 6855 Tecopa Springs Rd , Enterprise, NV 89124 |
| Turano Nevada Baking, LLC | 490 E Bruner Ave , Henderson, NV 89044 |
| UNIFIRST CORPORATION | 568 Parkson Road Rd , HENDERSON, NV 89011 |
| United Airlines | 5757 Wayne Newton Way , Las Vegas, NV 89111 |
| United Rentals Branch 80k | 777 W Sunset Rd , Henderson, NV 89011 |
| United Rentals Branch DC2 | 1885 W Bonanza Rd , LAS VEGAS, NV 89106 |
| United Rentals Branch DQ7 | 1726 W Bonanza Rd Bldg , Las Vegas, NV 89130 |
| UPS - LAS VEGAS SOUTH | 335 E ARBY Ave , LAS VEGAS, NV 89119 |
| US Foods Inc. | 1685 W Cheyenne Ave Bldg , NORTH LAS VEGAS, NV 89032-7764 |
| US Foods Inc. | 300 W Bonanza Rd , LAS VEGAS, NV 89106 |
| Vegas Fulfillment Center | 5603 E El Campo Grande Ave , Las Vegas, NV 89115 |
| VENETIAN RESORT HOTEL/CASINO | 3355 Las Vegas Blvd , LAS VEGAS, NV 89109 |
| Veritiv Landsberg Las Vegas | 6625 Arroyo Springs St Bldg #140, Las Vegas, NV 89113-99 |
| Verizon Wireless - LSV_NORTH JEAN (ID:624558354) | Los Vegas Blvd 3.75 miles North of Jean , Jean, NV 89026 |
| Verizon Wireless - LSV_NORTH_PRIMM (ID:624619482) | SW14 S9 T26S R59E MDM , Primm, NV 89019 |
| Verizon Wireless - LSV_RAIDERS_STADIUM (ID:617037338) | 3333 Al Davis Way , Las Vegas, NV 89118 |
| VERIZON WIRELESS - MSC (ROCK QUARRY MTSO) & CELL SITE (ID:55452) | 475 ROCK QUARRY Way , NORTH LAS VEGAS, NV 89032 |
| Verizon Wireless - MSC Belmont (ID:623558354) | 2650 Belmont St , North Las Vegas, NV 89030 |
| Verizon Wireless Foremaster (Owens/Bruce) (ID:55365) | 902 Searles Ave (800 Foremaster Ln) , LAS VEGAS, NV 89101 |
| Verizon Wireless LSV_Motor Speedway-A (ID:27115317) | 7646 N Las Vegas Blvd , Las Vegas, NV 89115 |
| Verizon Wireless LSV_Tenaya (ID:54699) | 7331 W Cheyenne Ave , LAS VEGAS, NV 89128 |
| VERIZON WIRELESS/Gaylord (ID:52895) | 163 Albert Ave , LAS VEGAS, NV 89109 |
| VGT1-Amazon | 5802 E Tropical Pkwy , LAS VEGAS, NV 89115 |
| WALMART #1559 | 201 N NELLIS Blvd , LAS VEGAS, NV 89110 |
| WALMART #1560 | 6005 S EASTERN Ave , LAS VEGAS, NV 89119 |

| | |
|---|---|
| WALMART #1584 | 3615 S RAINBOW Blvd , LAS VEGAS, NV 89103 |
| WALMART #1838 | 3041 N RAINBOW Blvd , LAS VEGAS, NV 89108 |
| WALMART #2050 | 300 E LAKE MEAD Pkwy , HENDERSON, NV 89015 |
| WALMART #2592 | 1807 W CRAIG Rd , NORTH LAS VEGAS, NV 89032 |
| WALMART #2593 | 2310 E SERENE Ave , LAS VEGAS, NV 89123 |
| WALMART #2838 | 540 MARKS St , HENDERSON, NV 89014 |
| WALMART #2884 | 8060 W TROPICAL Pkwy , LAS VEGAS, NV 89149 |
| WALMART #3350 | 5198 BOULDER Hgwy , LAS VEGAS, NV 89122 |
| WALMART #3351 | 6464 N DECATUR Blvd , LAS VEGAS, NV 89131 |
| WALMART #3354 | 1401 AMERICAN PACIFIC Dr , HENDERSON, NV 89074 |
| WALMART #3355 | 1400 S LAMB Blvd , LAS VEGAS, NV 89104 |
| WALMART #3356 | 7445 S EASTERN Ave , LAS VEGAS, NV 89123 |
| WALMART #3473 | 4505 W CHARLESTON Blvd , LAS VEGAS, NV 89102 |
| WALMART #3655 | 10440 W CHEYENNE Ave , LAS VEGAS, NV 89129 |
| WALMART #3728 | 3950 W LAKE MEAD Blvd , NORTH LAS VEGAS, NV 89032 |
| WALMART #3788 | 6310 W CHARLESTON Blvd , LAS VEGAS, NV 89146 |
| WALMART #3847 | 1120 W PIONEER Blvd , MESQUITE, NV 89027 |
| WALMART #4339 | 5940 LOSEE Rd , NORTH LAS VEGAS, NV 89081 |
| WAL-MART #4356 | 7200 ARROYO CROSSING Pkwy , LAS VEGAS, NV 89113 |
| Walmart #4557 | 3075 E Tropicana Ave , LAS VEGAS, NV 89121 |
| WALMART #5070 | 5200 S FORT APACHE Rd , LAS VEGAS, NV 89148 |
| WALMART #5258 | 5850 W CRAIG Rd , LAS VEGAS, NV 89130 |
| WALMART #5259 | 6151 W LAKE MEAD Blvd , LAS VEGAS, NV 89108 |
| WALMART #5269 | 490 E SILVERADO RANCH Blvd , LAS VEGAS, NV 89183 |
| WALMART #5306 | 5545 SIMMONS St , NORTH LAS VEGAS, NV 89031 |
| WALMART #5423 | 6570 E LAKE MEAD Blvd , LAS VEGAS, NV 89156 |
| Walmart RC 9195 [DHL] | 4800 E Cheyenne Ave , Las Vegas, NV 89115 |
| Walmart Supercenter 2483 | 6973 Blue Diamond Rd , Las Vegas, NV 89178 |
| Warehouse | 350  Pilot Rd , Las Vegas, NV 89119 |
| WAXIES ENTERPRISES, INC | 277 N Pilot Rd , LAS VEGAS, NV 89119 |
| Wells Enterprises, Inc. | 1001 Olsen St , Henderson, NV 89011 |
| WEST CHEYENNE WELL SITE | 3901 W CALIFORNIA Ave , NORTH LAS VEGAS, NV 89031 |
| WRF | 450 E Galleria Dr , HENDERSON, NV 89011 |
| Wynn Las Vegas | 3131 S Las Vegas Blvd , Las Vegas, NV 89109 |
| Wynn Resorts | 3131 Las Vegas Blvd , LAS VEGAS, NV 89109 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Yellow Pine Solar LLC | 6901 Tepoca Springs  Rd , Enterprise, NV 89124 |

# 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 NDEP Environmental Spill 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 with 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; https://ndep.nv.gov/environmental-cleanup/environmental-assistance-program/hazardous-materials-response-plan

6. State of Nevada Radiological Emergency Response Plan; https://ndep.nv.gov/environmental-

cleanup/environmental-assistance-program/hazardous-materials-response-plan

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