CLARK COUNTY
LOCAL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

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

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

January 2022

Clark County Local Emergency

January 2022

LETTER OF PROMULGATION

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

This document provides guidance for hazardous materials emergency response and represents a consensus by the LEPC upon which to base future planning and training. It also reflects recommendations and suggestions made by local government officials, industry representatives, emergency managers, environmental organizations, and members of the public 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 of implementing the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know aspects of SARA.

Sincerely,

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

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BASIC PLAN

HOW TO USE THIS PLAN

General Public and Private Industry

In accordance with 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 can be found in Telephone Number section, page 1.

To report emergency spills go to the Telephone Number section, page 1 and call the number listed for your area. The Hazardous Materials Emergency Assistance Telephone Directory numbers are listed by city. If you are not sure of which number to call, dial 9-1-1.

For non-emergency spills with reportable quantities, go to the Telephone Number section, page 1 and use the Hazardous Materials Emergency Assistance Telephone Directory section entitled "Reportable Quantities Notifications."

Always remember to call (800) 227-2600 before you dig a hole in the ground. This simple step can prevent accidents involving underground storage and transportation gas lines 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 (1987).

Criterion 1: Identification of Facilities	Appendix A
Criterion 2: Response Methods	Response, Pages 1 - 28
Criterion 3: Emergency Mgmt. Coordinator	Telephone Directory, Page 3 and Response Page 2 and 3
Criterion 4: Notification Procedures	Response, Page 2 - 4
Criterion 5: Determining Release Events	Response, Page 1 - 2
Criterion 6: Emergency Equipment	Response, Pages 7, 24, and 25
Criterion 7: Evacuation Plans	Evacuation, Pages 1 - 8
Criterion 8: Training Programs	Response, Page 26 and 27
Criterion 9: Exercise Programs	Response, Page 27

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

Clark County LEPC
Attention: Plan
P.O. Box 551713
Las Vegas, NV 89155-1713

PLANNING STANDARDS

PURPOSE

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

PLAN RESPONSIBILITY

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

OBJECTIVES OF THE PLAN

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

SCOPE

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

Hazardous Materials

The materials may include, but are not limited to, explosives, flammables, combustibles, compressed gases, cryogenics, poisons and toxins, reactive and oxidizing agents, radioactive materials, corrosives, carcinogenics, 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 and/or storage sites, waste disposal procedures, and illegal usage and disposal.

GUIDING PRINCIPLE

The primary responsibility for the control of 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 loss of control of a hazardous material by the responsible party, the local government must take action and seek assistance as necessary 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 Plan (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 explosive, combustible, and inflammable material

NRS 414 (all) Authorizes local emergency management programs

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. Responding to a spill of or an accident or motor vehicle crash involving hazardous material;
2. Coordinating the efforts of state, local and federal agencies responding to a spill of or an accident or motor vehicle crash involving hazardous material.
3. Managing the cleaning and decontamination of an area for the disposal of hazardous material or the site of a spill of or an accident or motor vehicle crash involving hazardous material; or
4. Removing or contracting for the removal of hazardous material which presents an imminent danger to human health, public safety or the environment

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

Nevada Open Roads Policy

The Open Road Policy states that whenever a roadway or travel lane is closed or partially blocked by a traffic crash, the Nevada Department of Public Safety, Department of Transportation, and other public safety agencies and responders will re-open the roadway as soon as possible.

The State of Nevada Open Roads Policy was endorsed by Governor Brian Sandoval and signed by the Nevada Department of Transportation and the Nevada Department of Public Safety in 2017 and renewed by Governor Sisolak in 2021.

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.

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 Operation Plan
UNLV Emergency Operations Plan
- UNLV Radiological Incident Response Plan

Mandated Agency Responsibilities

See the RESPONSE section of the plan.

Letter of Agreements

Numerous agreements exist in the form of Mutual Aid Agreement, Automatic Aid Agreement, Interlocal Agreement, and Memoranda of Agreement and/or 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 the cities of Boulder City, Henderson, Las Vegas, North Las Vegas, Mesquite and UNLVs Emergency Operations Plan shall refer to the Clark County LEPC Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan for hazardous materials incident response.

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

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

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 (EHS's) stored on site in amounts that exceed Threshold Planning Quantities (TPQ's) 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 close proximity to transportation routes and/or facilities that have hazardous chemicals.

These facilities and processes will be identified through:

1. Clark County Fire Prevention
2. Municipal Building Safety and Fire Prevention Offices within Clark County
3. Regional Hazardous Materials Coordinators/Special Operations Chiefs
4. Fire/EMS/CBRN(e) personnel
5. FBI WMD Coordinator
6. Nevada Division of Environmental Protection
7. Department of Homeland Security
   Protective Security Advisors from department of Homeland Security, Cyber and Infrastructure Security Agency
   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. Detailed information about specific hazards is available from the responsible agency.

A hazard analysis contains information about community conditions that can affect people and property adversely. These conditions exist because industrial and commercial activities produce hazards that potentially threaten people. Also, human activities can conflict with natural forces and can 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 nationally; losses from these hazards will increase over the next ten years.

As the population moves into vulnerable areas, the risk to people and property increases. 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 completely within the Lake Mead National Recreation Area and are under the administration of 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 is made up of unincorporated Clark County, City of Las Vegas, City of North Las Vegas, and City of Henderson. The City of Boulder City and the City of Mesquite are municipalities outside the urban valley. Clark County's towns range from the small Arizona border community of Laughlin, 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 2016 was nearly $60 billion. As of 2018, there are more than 169,000 hotel rooms in Clark County.
- According to 2016 population estimates, Clark County responds to the needs of 984,065 residents in the urban unincorporated area. The City of Las Vegas services 640,174 residents, City of Henderson 314,279 residents, City of North Las Vegas 244,793 residents, Boulder City 16,570 residents and Mesquite 20,325 residents.

Hazards Identification

This section of the Clark County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan (LEPC Haz/Mat Plan) provides an overview of the information provided by industry to identify the facilities and transportation routes where hazardous substances are present.

The County is subject to a variety of 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)
Water System Failures
Tunnel Response

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 evacuation sites, and the establishment of shelters. In the event of a nuclear explosion, steps to determine exposure rates by using radiological survey instruments would be put into place. For additional information please refer to the Clark County EOP "Overview of Clark County and Hazards Occurrence."

Hazardous Materials

In November of 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 that are used throughout our society. A copy of the EPA's "Chemicals in Your Community, A Guide to the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act," is on file at the Clark County Office of Emergency Management.

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

A list of Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS) identified by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as having immediate health effects and hazardous properties serve as the primary focus for the Clark County LEPC's emergency response planning effort.

There are three classification levels for hazardous materials incidents. They are designated as Level I, II, and III Hazardous Materials Incidents. Refer to the Response section of the plan for specific information on each classification level. Also refer to Appendix B, Radiation Response Plan

Transportation

Major Highways

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

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

Figure 1. Hazmat Facilities and Transportation Routes

Figure 2.1, 2.2 & 2.3. Proportional Truck HAZMAT Routing Distribution Clark County, 2005 & 2008 & 2019

Figure 2.1

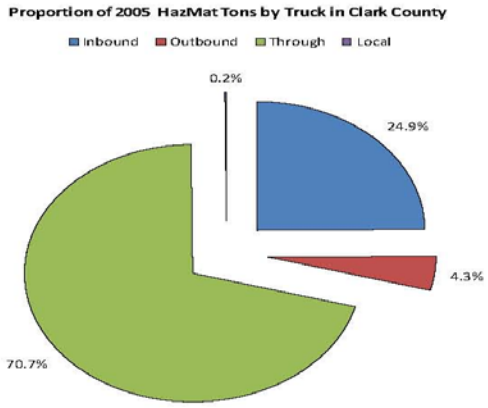


Figure 2.2

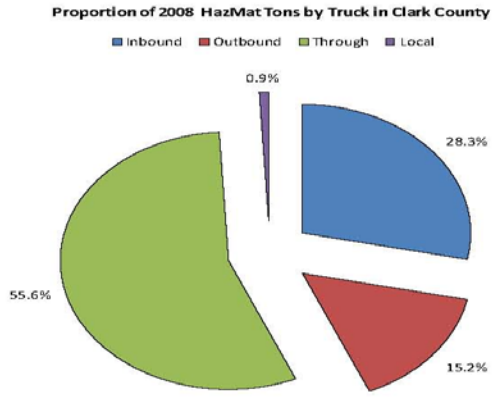


Figure 2.3

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%**

In 2019 NDOT Surveyors identified 195 trucks transporting hazmat at the 18 different survey locations. A total of 63 percent of the trucks were transporting 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 were observed, including hexanes and heptanes, representing 72 trucks, or 37 percent of the total. Figure 2.4 depicts the number of trucks transporting the top three hazmat identified at each location in the State.

Figure 2.4 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 which includes 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 exposure to radiation.

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 are used to transport materials that present low hazards because of their low concentrations of radioactive material. Examples are consumer goods, such as smoke detectors. 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 shape 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 activity levels of the materials.

Figure 3.1 & 3.2. Clark County HAZMAT Proportional Volume by STCC Class, Clark County, 2005 & 2008

Figure 3.1

2005 Clark County Hazardous Commodities by Class

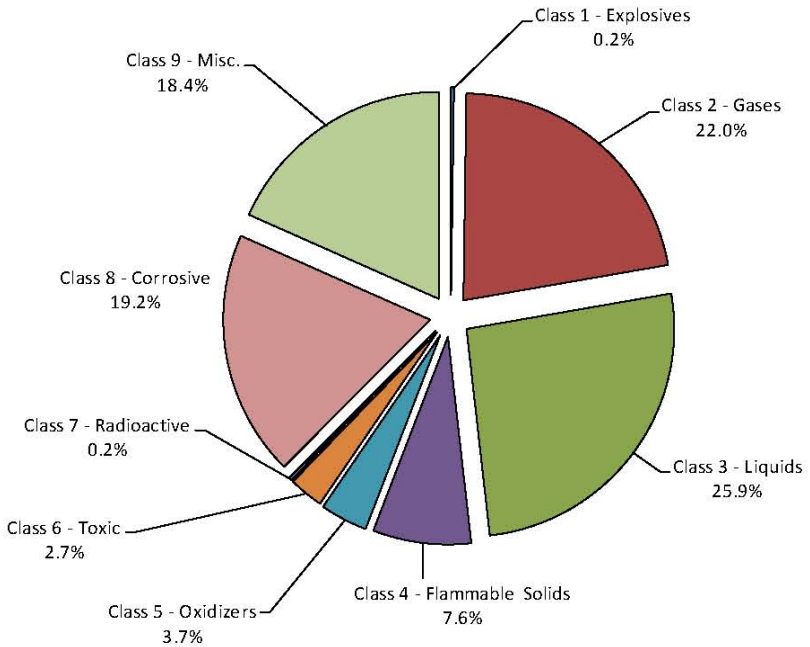
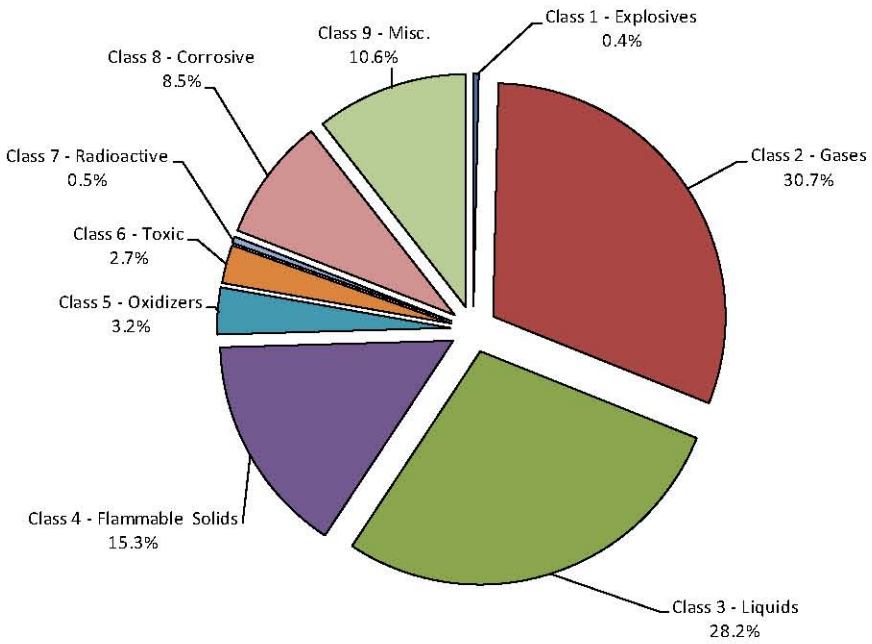


Figure 3.2

2008 Clark County Hazardous Commodities by Class



Transportation, use, and disposal of radioactive material creates problems because of the long life of most radioactive materials. 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.

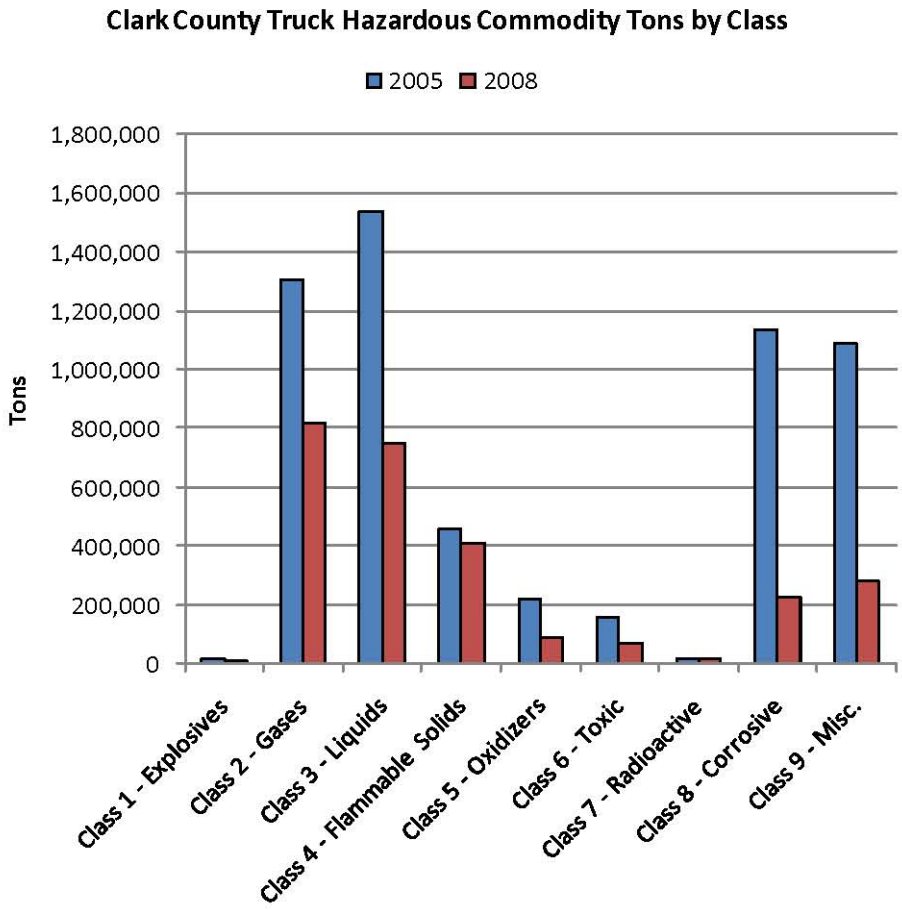
When someone is exposed to radioactive materials, the primary concern becomes the biological effects of ionizing radiation. Biological effects may include radiation sickness and death. Large "acute exposure" and long term "chronic exposure" may also result in cancer after a number of years have passed.

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

For all nuclear waste incidents that occur anywhere within the State, the Radiological Health Section of Nevada Division of Public and Behavioral Health (NDPBH) has the primary authority in accordance with Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS) 459. The Radiation Control Program has offices in Carson City and Las Vegas and can be reached 24 hours daily by calling 1-877-438-7231. Nevada Highway Patrol dispatch is utilized for initial notification after hours.

Figure 4.1. Truck HAZMAT Tons, Loads by HM Class – Clark County, 2005 & 2008

Figure 4.1



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

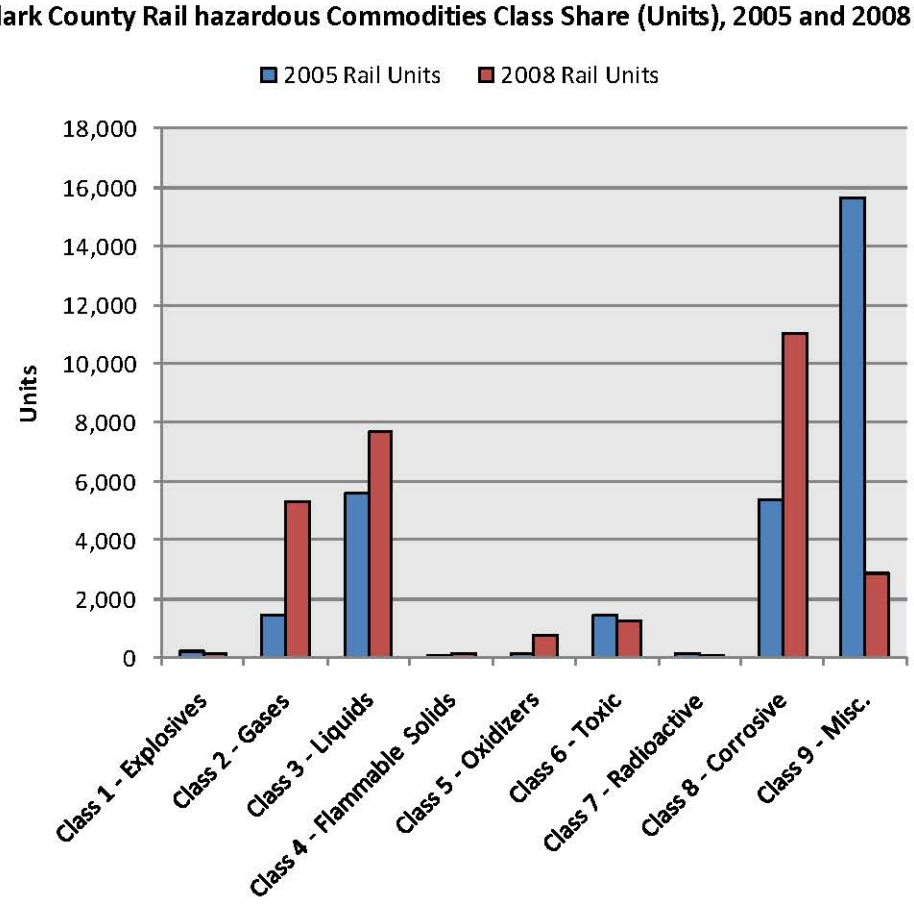
Railroad Transportation

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

Major commodities handled by the railroad include coal, chemicals, aggregates, lumber, and consumer goods. In southern Nevada, Union Pacific plays a key role in the construction boom in Las Vegas since the railroad is the primary conduit for building materials. The UP Railroad is an important link to markets for the industrial complex at nearby Henderson. The railroads' 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 Joshua Carrillo - Manager, Hazardous Materials at (201)-200-4328. The following information on railroad shipments was generated from a Hazardous Commodity Flow Survey in 2008.

Figure 5.1. Rail HAZMAT Commodities, Units by Class – Clark County, 2005 & 2008



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

Airports

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

According to the Airport Council International (ACI), McCarran is ranked eighth in the North America in terms of total passenger volume per year. In 2016, McCarran provided airport services to more than 47 million passengers.

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

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

Pipelines

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

To prevent construction damage to existing pipelines, the Nevada One Call law was adopted. Nevada Revised Statues (NRS) 455.80 - 455.180 requires Nevadans to call 1-800-227-2600 before they start digging, blasting, drilling, or any other kind of excavating. Compliance with the law prevents new construction caused pipeline accidents.

Major Industrial Site

The Black Mountain Industrial (BMI) site also known as Basic Management Inc. (BMI), was formerly known as Basic Magnesium Industrial complex. Located in 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 table titled, *Facilities Subject to Reporting Requirements* (Appendix A), has the requirement to establish emergency response procedures, including evacuation plans for dealing with accidental chemical releases. The facility plan sets up

the notification procedures for those facility personnel who will respond 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 at the facility. 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 that is, in most cases, the local Fire Department.
Facilities listed in Appendix A have provided the Clark County LEPC with a list of extremely hazardous substances, in amounts at or above the Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ), present at their facility. This information was obtained from the Nevada Combined Hazardous Materials Reporting System. Facilities submit information on an annual basis to this online database system.

Wellheads

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

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

A significant amount of low-level radioactive waste travels through Clark County during its journey to the Nevada National Security Site (NNSS). Potential dangers posed by radioactive waste are typically concentrated in the immediate vicinity of the disposal sites or along the transportation routes.

The NNSS is located 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 from the NNSS. Under the terms of the current Nevada Test Site RCRA permit, shipments vary from year to year and are in alignment with their environmental impact statement.

The DOE has pending two draft environmental impact statements, one for “Greater than Class C” waste as well as a Site Wide environmental impact statement (SWEIS) which is considering various alternatives for uses of the NNSS. The actions resulting from those environmental impact statements are likely to increase shipment frequency and/or volume over the next decade. According to the Greater than Class C EIS, there is a potential for 12,600 total truck shipments. In addition, the DOE plans approximately 403 (many overweight) shipments of U-233 to the NNSS over the next decade. Using the Expanded Alternative (worst case scenario) in the SWEIS, over the period covered in the SWEIS, Clark County can expect to experience 81,000 shipments, approximately

130 trucks per along U.S. 95, to transport 37 million cubic feet of low-level waste, 11 million cubic feet of mixed low-level waste, and 9,600 cubic feet of transuranic waste.

Transport of High-Level Radioactive Waste Through Clark County

In 2002, the United States Congress overrode the Governor of Nevada's veto of the selection of Yucca Mountain as the site for a high radioactive waste repository. If the site is ever licensed by the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, the Yucca Mountain site will be used to store 77,000 metric tons high level radioactive waste and spent nuclear fuel currently located at nuclear reactor sites across the county as well as defense nuclear waste. On June 3, 2008, the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) submitted a license application seeking authorization to build a geologic repository to the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. On February 1, 2010, the Obama Administration released the Federal Fiscal Year 2011 national budget, which included the elimination of all funding for continuation of the project. On March 3, 2010, the DOE filed a Motion to withdraw the license application. Since that time, the courts and Congress have directed a re-start of the program, and both 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, it is the U.S. Department of Energy's (DOE) intent was to transport most of the waste by railroad, although 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) 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 such time as 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.

Incident Command for Hazardous Materials Incidents

The use of the Incident Command System (ICS), in accordance with the National Incident Management System (NIMS), is the protocol for hazardous materials incident response. First on scene response units will establish incident command, regardless of discipline. A transfer of command should be conducted to the lead agency having jurisdiction once they arrive. While a transfer of command to a lead agency will be conducted, the possible use of 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 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 a specially trained Hazardous Material Response Teams (HMRTs) for the specific purpose of responding to chemical emergencies. These HMRTs, in association with any developing HMRT, can provide expertise and equipment especially developed to help control and abate a hazardous material incident.

The Captain of the 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 use of the Incident Command System (ICS), in accordance with the National Incident Management System (NIMS), is the protocol for hazardous device incident response. First on scene response units will establish incident command, regardless of discipline. A transfer of command should be conducted to the lead agency having jurisdiction once they arrive. While a transfer of command to a lead agency will be conducted, the possible use of 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 actions may be supported by designated, trained response teams. The downrange hazardous device operations and access is exclusively controlled by the LVFR Bomb Squad.

The City of Las Vegas Fire & Rescue (LVFR) maintains certified FBI – Hazardous Device School – Bomb Technicians and is the **only** FBI accredited Bomb Squad in Southern Nevada specially trained to investigate, render safe and/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 EOD Branch Director through the Incident Commander or operate 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 final authority 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.

AGENCY DUTIES

AGENCY DUTIES

ORGANIZATIONAL ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENTS

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

OFFICIALS OF FIXED FACILITIES AND/OR 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/or Resource Management Section.

2. The Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 (SARA Title III) imposes certain 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 (EHS's) over Threshold Planning Quantities (TPQ's) are required to maintain emergency operations plans and those plans are available at each facility.

NEIGHBORING COUNTIES OR MUNICIPALITIES

This plan and its updates are coordinated by the LEPC with neighboring counties to ensure that they are supportive.

INDIAN TRIBES

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

STATE GOVERNMENT

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

2. Nevada Division of Environmental Protection (NDEP): the NDEP regulates hazardous waste, provides advice on environmental matters, conducts sampling for

chemical tests, and makes final decisions on clean-up operations. Also, NDEP can assist in environmental crime investigations. In addition, NDEP has the Chemical Accident Prevention Program (CAPP) which regulates facilities that produce, use or store highly hazardous substances over certain quantities.

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

A. Radiological Health is responsible for incidents involving radioactive materials.
B. Emergency Medical Services can assist in the coordination of 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 – like Process Safety Management (PSM) as well as State regulations – like explosive storage, asbestos, and ammonium perchlorate.

5. Nevada Department of Transportation (NDOT): NDOT has highway maintenance yards throughout the state with heavy equipment and other resources. 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 Highway Patrol (NHP): NHP enforces highway transportation regulations in the state. NHP also controls the State Law Enforcement Communications Net that may be used for emergency communications.

7. State Emergency Response Commission (SERC): SERC is a source of state and federal funding specific to the maintenance of LEPC's and planning, training, equipping and exercising of local hazardous materials response teams and plans. Amongst administrative requirements for funding eligibility is the annual review and updating of local hazardous materials response plans.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

1. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA): The EPA is responsible for environmental matters at the Federal level. Support available to Nevada includes; sending technical teams and on-scene coordinators to the sites of releases or dumps, providing advice, and enforcing violations of environmental laws. EPA clean-up teams

– Regional Response Teams (RRT) and Environmental Response Teams (ERT) can be utilized to clean-up areas of immediate concern to life and the environment.

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

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

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

5. Department of Defense (DOD): The primary support available from DOD is in the area of explosive ordinance disposal (EOD).

6. National Nuclear Security Administration and Nevada Site Office (NNSA/NSO): The NNSA, Nevada Site Office (NNSA/NSO), by agreement with NDEM, provides radiological assistance to the State when requested. DOE/NV also provides radiological training to the NHP and selected law enforcement and fire depts. The Nevada Operations Office (NVOO) has limited chemical cleanup abilities as well.

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 weather, every day of the year. The NWS can provide forecasts for hazardous materials dispersion and well as for local weather conditions that can cause detriment for the incident itself or affect 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

The 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 Clark County Office of Emergency Management and Homeland Security. The Nevada Division of Emergency Management will coordinate requests to the Federal level and coordinate deployment of State resources.

AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES

FIRE AND RESCUE

Approach the scene in accordance with 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 in accordance with 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 or Wireless Information System for Emergency Responders (WISER) application to determine where to establish hot, warm, and cold zones.

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

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

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

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

Maintain control of incident until emergency phase is over.

Notify the responsible party (if known) for clean-up and removal of any waste. (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 in accordance with Department guidelines for hazardous materials incidents and in accordance with 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 in accordance with the National Incident Management System.

Assist law enforcement personnel in the transportation of persons away from any 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 in accordance with the National Incident Management System.

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

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

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

Notify water system users (Wastewater Plants, Public Works, Water District) when contamination is entering their waterways.

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 not.

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

Notify the Clark County Office of Emergency Management and Homeland Security if requesting County, State or Federal assistance.

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. In addition, they are responsible for declarations of emergencies, proclamations regarding emergencies, and for pursuing State and Federal Assistance in the event of a disaster.

PUBLIC WORKS

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

CLARK COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT

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

May open schools outside the affected area for use as evacuation centers, care centers, and other needs.

May provide buses and drivers for use by the Incident Commander in the evacuation of the general public.

AMERICAN RED CROSS

Provide assistance to 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 in implementing 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 STORMDRAIN 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 request of the Incident Commander.

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; and some propane systems, and small areas of Mountain Charleston's and Indian Springs water supply. Nearly all water in Clark County is regulated by the Southern Nevada Water Authority. The PUCN is also involved in monitoring 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, as well as acquiring and managing long-term water resources for Southern Nevada. Their mission is to provide world-class water service in a sustainable, adaptive, and responsible manner to our customers 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 own internal operating guidelines that support this plan. Those operating guidelines will be maintained at the individual entities.

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Hazardous Materials Emergency Assistance -
Telephone Directory

	Agency	General #	24 Hour #
EMERGENCY SPILL REPORTING FROM			
	Metropolitan Las Vegas Area		911
	Boulder City / Henderson / North Las Vegas		911
	Mesquite		911
	Laughlin		911
	TTY		911
	Nevada Highway Patrol		911
	Interstate/State Highways	(702) 486-4100	(775) 688-2830
	RURAL AREAS		
	Blue Diamond / Mt. 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) 397-9111
REPORTABLE QUANTITIES NOTIFICATIONS:			
	Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)		(702) 382-3000
	Billy Samuels, Chairman	(702) 455-5710	(702) 229-0407
	(Alert the LEPC through the Clark County Office of Emergency Management staff)		
	State Emergency Response Commission (SERC)		(775) 684-7511
	National Response Center and Terrorist Hotline		(800) 424-8802
	CHEMICAL RELEASE INTO SEWER/STORM DRAIN	(702) 668-8354	
NEVADA ADMIN. CODE 445 SPILL REPORTING FOR ANY QUANTITY			

	Nevada Division of Emergency Management	(775) 687-0300	(775) 687-0400
	Nevada Division of Environmental Protection	(775) 687-4670	(888) 331-6337
	Las Vegas Office	(702) 486-2850	(800) 992-0900
	AGRICULTURE Spill or a RADIATION Incident		
	Nevada Agriculture Division		(702) 668-4570
	Nevada Radiological Health		(877) 438-7231
SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITY			
	Southern Nevada Counter-Terrorism Center (SNCTC**)**		(702) 828-8386
RELATED AGENCIES			
	Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms, U.S.	(702) 347-5930	(702) 347-5930
	Bureau of Land Management, U.S.	(702) 515-5000	(702) 293-8998
	Fire Dispatch		(702) 631-2350
	Department of Energy, U.S.		(202) 586-8100
	NNSA/NSO (Nevada Site Office)		(702) 295-0295
	Department of Transportation, U.S.		
	Airline Concerns (FAA)		(310) 725-3300
	Pipeline Concerns	(202) 366-4595	
	Railway Concerns (Omaha, Nebraska)		(402) 366-4595
	Emergency Response (Omaha, NE)		(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. Emergency Response Team West	(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
	Toxic Substance and Disease Registry		(770) 488-7100
	National Response Center		(800) 424-8802
	Poison Control Center		(800) 222-1222
	Health District	(702) 759-1000	(702) 759-1000
	EMS	(702) 759-1050	(702) 759-1000
	Environmental Health	(702) 759-0588	(702) 759-1000
	Solid Waste & Compliance	(702) 759-0600	(702) 759-1300
	Epidemiology	(702) 759-1300	(702) 759-1000
	Nursing and Clinics	(702) 759-1301	(702) 759-1000
	Office of Public Health Preparedness	(702) 759-1211	759-1000
	Southern Nevada Public Health Laboratory	(702) 759-1020	(702) 759-1020

AMBULANCE / EMS PROVIDERS:			
	American Medical Response		(702) 384-3400
	MedicWest Ambulance	(702) 650-9900	(702) 792-9111
	Community Ambulance		(702) 222-9111
	Guardian Elite Medical Services (GEMS)	(702) 262-2262	(702) 436-7911
EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT COORDINATORS			
	Boulder City		
	Emergency Management Coordinator	(702) 293-9228	(702) 293-9224
	Clark County		
	Emergency Manager	(702) 455-5710	(702) 455-5710
	Henderson		
	Emergency Management Coordinator	(702) 267-2272	(702) 267-4913
	Las Vegas		
	Emergency Management Officer	(702) 383-2888	(702) 229-0407
	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) 633-1125	(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
	Nellis Command Post	(702) 652-2446	(702) 652-2446
	Nevada National Guard	(775) 887-7200	
	92nd Civil Support Team (CST)	(775) 887-7200	(775) 887-7200
	Coast Guard, U.S. Pacific Strike Team	(415) 883-3311	(415) 883-3311
RADIOLOGICAL ASSISTANCE			
	State Radiological Health		(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 Site		(702) 295-0925

	Office		
	United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Radiation and Indoor Environments National Laboratory		(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	
	Department of Transportation	(702) 385-6500	(702) 385-6594
	Highway Patrol	(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
	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 LV Channel	(702) 229-2222	
	Clark County TV	(702) 455-3546	
OSHA			
	Division of Industrial Relations	(702) 486-9020	
	Occupational Safety & Health Enforcement		
LAS VEGAS METROPOLITAN 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 CENTERS			
	City of Boulder City	(702) 293-9228	(702) 293-9224
	City of Henderson	(702) 267-2362	(702) 267-4913
	City of Las Vegas	(702) 229-0370	(702) 382-3000
	City of North Las Vegas	(702) 633-1019	(702) 382-3000
	Clark County	(702) 455-5710	(702) 382-3000
	Las Vegas Metropolitan Police		(702) 828-3111
HOSPITALS			
	Poison Control Center		(800) 222-1222
	Boulder City Hospital		(702) 293-4111
	Emergency Department	(702) 294-5751	
	Centennial Hills Hospital		(702) 835-9700
	Emergency Department	(702) 629-1211	
	Desert Springs Hospital		(702) 733-8800
	Emergency Department	(702) 369-7772	

Henderson Hospital		(702) 963-7000
Emergency Department	(702) 963-7100	
Mesa View Regional Hospital		(702) 346-8040
Emergency Department	(702) 345-4270	
Mike O'Callaghan Federal Hospital		(702) 653-2227
Emergency Department	(702) 653-2344	
Mountain View Hospital		(702) 962-5000
Emergency Department	(702) 962-7800	
North Vista Hospital		(702) 649-7711
Emergency Department	(702) 657-5512	
Southern Hills Hospital		(702) 916-5000
Emergency Department	(702) 916-7800	
Spring Valley Hospital		(702) 853-3000
Emergency Department	(702) 853-3611	
St. Rose de Lima Campus		(702) 616-5000
Emergency Department	(702) 616-4600	
St. Rose San martin Campus		(702) 616-5000
Emergency Department	(702) 492-8600	
St. Rose Siena Campus		(702) 616-5000
Emergency Department	(702) 616-5600	
Peds	(702) 616-6104	
Summerlin Hospital		(702) 233-7000
Emergency Department	(702) 233-7033	
Peds		(702) 233-7868
Sunrise Hospital		(702) 233-7868
Emergency Department	(702) 961-5000	
Trauma	(702) 961-7805	
Peds	(702) 731-7810	
University Medical Center (UMC)	(702) 383-2000	
Emergency Department	(702) 210-8396	
Trauma		(702) 383-3969
Peds	(702) 383-3734	
Burn	(702) 383-2268	
Valley Hospital		(702) 388-4000
Emergency Department	(702) 388-4506	
Veteran's Administration		(702) 791-9000
Medical Evaluation Emergency	(791) 9000 x 15133	

PIPELINE

Southwest Gas	(877) 860-6020	
Las Vegas Operations		(702) 365-1111
		(702) 651-2111
Kern River Gas Transmission Company	(800) 272-4817	
Las Vegas Operations		(702) 639-3601
Kinder Morgan Cal/Nev Pipe Line	(714) 560-4411	
Las Vegas Operations		(702) 644-3943

UNEV Pipeline	(877) 748-4464	
Las Vegas Operations		(915) 494-7729

RESOURCES FOR CLEANUP AND DISPOSAL

COMPANY	TELEPHONE	CAPABILITIES
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	Flammable and Combustible Liquids
	(702) 343-4073	
H_2O Environmental	(702) 396-4148	Hazardous Materials
	(866) 426-7745	Except: Radioactive
Logistical Solutions	(702) 596-2021	Hazardous Materials
		Except: Radioactive
Double Barrel	(702) 735-9761	Hazardous Materials
	(877) 324-9628	Except: Radioactive
Clean Harbors	(702) 258-0109	Hazardous Materials
	(800) 645-8265	Except: Radioactive
Patriot	(702) 566-6636	Hazardous Materials
	(800) 624-9136	Except: Radioactive
Stericycle	(702) 735-9761	Biohazard/Medical
	(877) 324-9628	Except: Radioactive

*Republic Services is not licensed to handle Category A infections substances. Category A infections substances are regulated by the U.S. Department of Transportation. Republic Services recommends that licensed companies such as Stericycle must be contracted separately according to established waste management procedures and protocols established by the Center For Disease Control.

SPECIAL 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	(702) 258-3915	(702) 258-7101
Southern Nevada Water Authority (SNWA)		
McCarran Control Center		(702) 261-5201
NV Taxicab Authority	(702) 486-6532	
NHP Las Vegas	(702) 486-4100	(775) 688-2830
Regional Transportation Commission	(702) 676-1500	(702) 676-1822
ATC/VanCom Inc.		(702) 636-0623
CAT Bus System	(702) 228-7433	
Clark County Water Reclamation District	(702) 434-6600	(702) 668-8354
Public Utility Commission of Nevada (PUCN)	(702) 486-7210	

RESPONSE

RESPONSE

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

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

On-scene command at a hazardous materials incident shall be the responsibility of the Lead Agency having jurisdiction. The Lead Agency may establish a unified incident command with other agencies and departments but will retain overall responsibility until the incident is brought to a conclusion.

The Lead Agency shall manage and coordinate a hazardous materials incident under NIMS. The Lead Agency shall be responsible for the identification of the incident resources and needs, the procurement and the coordination of these resources, so as to abate 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, 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 assistance of technical specialists.

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

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

RESPONSE FUNCTIONS

METHODS FOR DETERMINING RELEASES AND POPULATION AFFECTED

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

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

2. Mechanical Detection:
    a. Leak detection alarms
    b. Smoke alarms

c. Electronic measurement devices

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

4. Alarm reports and visual sightings will be coordinated and verified through 911 Communications and 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:

1. Fixed Facility
   a. Use of specific information from facility contingency plans.
   b. Use of information listed in Appendix A.
2. 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's analysis conducted by the local jurisdiction

INITIAL NOTIFICATION OF RESPONSE AGENCIES

Upon discovery of a hazardous materials (HAZMAT) leak, release, or spill, the spiller must follow 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 extremely hazardous substance
- 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
- facility contact person and number

Follow-up written notice must describe:

- update of original report
- response and containment actions taken
- health risks
- advice regarding medical attention

2018 International Fire Code (IFC)

Requires:

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

Specific information to report:

- name and title of person reporting
- location of the hazardous materials release
- identity and estimated 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 445

Requires:

Any party experiencing a release of any hazardous materials in any amount to 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) responsible for mitigating the hazards at the scene of hazardous materials incident. The IC shall be responsible for the identification of 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 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.

The officer-in-charge of any responding Hazardous Materials Response Team (HMRT) shall report to and function through Incident Command or Unified Command.

Unified Incident Command

Unified Incident 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 Incident Command shall include a minimum of the following designated agencies at all hazardous materials incidents:

a. Fire Department having jurisdiction
b. Law Enforcement agency having jurisdiction

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

Lead Agency

The LEAD AGENCY is responsible for overall management and coordination of a hazardous materials incident. The LEAD AGENCY shall be responsible for the IC and the possible establishment of a Unified Command, the procurement, and the coordination of incident resources, so as to abate 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 the unincorporated areas in Clark County.

Incorporated Cities

The respective city fire departments shall assume the role of LEAD AGENCY for hazardous material incidents within their jurisdiction.

State Roads and Highways and other Locations

The Nevada Highway Patrol is the lead agency for any hazardous materials incident on any state road or highway. Each agency will be responsible for their current jurisdictions.

The Nevada Highway Patrol will respond to all accidents/incidents (regardless of jurisdiction) when requested by an agency that has jurisdiction over a particular roadway. The request should clarify if they are 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 - Tribe
- Colorado River - Appropriate Federal Agency in accordance with the Colorado River Oil and Hazardous Substance Spill Contingency Plan.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENT CLASSIFICATION

There are three (3) hazardous materials incident classification levels.

Level I Incident (Known as a LEVEL I - H.M.I.)

- Spills, leaks, ruptures, and/or fires involving hazardous materials that can be contained, extinguished, and/or abated utilizing equipment, supplies, and resources immediately available to the local fire department. Excluding clean-up activities on Level-1 or Level-2 incidents.

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

- Reference Figure 1, Response – 9.

Level II Incident (Known as Level II - H.M.I.)

Any Fire Department Officer can upgrade a Level I HMI to a Level II HMI.

Hazardous materials incidents that:

- Can only be identified, tested, sampled, contained, extinguished, and/or 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 of time or are allowed to consume themselves.

- Reference Figure 2, Response – 10.

Level III Incident (Known as Level III - H.M.I.)

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

- Spills, leaks, and/or ruptures that can be contained and/or abated utilizing the highly specialized equipment and supplies available to environmental or industrial response personnel; excluding cleanup activities during levels 1 & 2 incidents.

Fires involving hazardous materials that:

- Are allowed to burn due to ineffectiveness or dangers of the use of extinguishing agents, or the unavailability of water.

- Pose a real threat of large container failure.

- Involve an explosion, detonation, BLEVE, or container failure.

Hazardous materials incidents that:

- Require evacuation of civilians extending across jurisdictional boundaries.

- Cause serious civilian injuries and/or deaths.

- Require additional Hazardous Materials Response Teams.

- Require decontamination of citizens.

- Involve multi-agency responses.

- Reference Figure 3, Response - 11

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

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

SCENE MANAGEMENT FOR RESPONSE PERSONNEL

Hazardous Materials Response Team

The City of Las Vegas – Las Vegas Fire & Rescue and the Henderson Fire Department will maintain specially trained Hazardous Material Response Teams for the specific purpose of responding to chemical emergencies. These HMRTs, in association with any developing HMRT, can provide expertise and equipment especially developed 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 the 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 in accordance with the Emergency Response Guidebook.

ERG definitions are provided below and can be referenced in the glossary of the ERG:

Control Zones- Designated areas at 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.

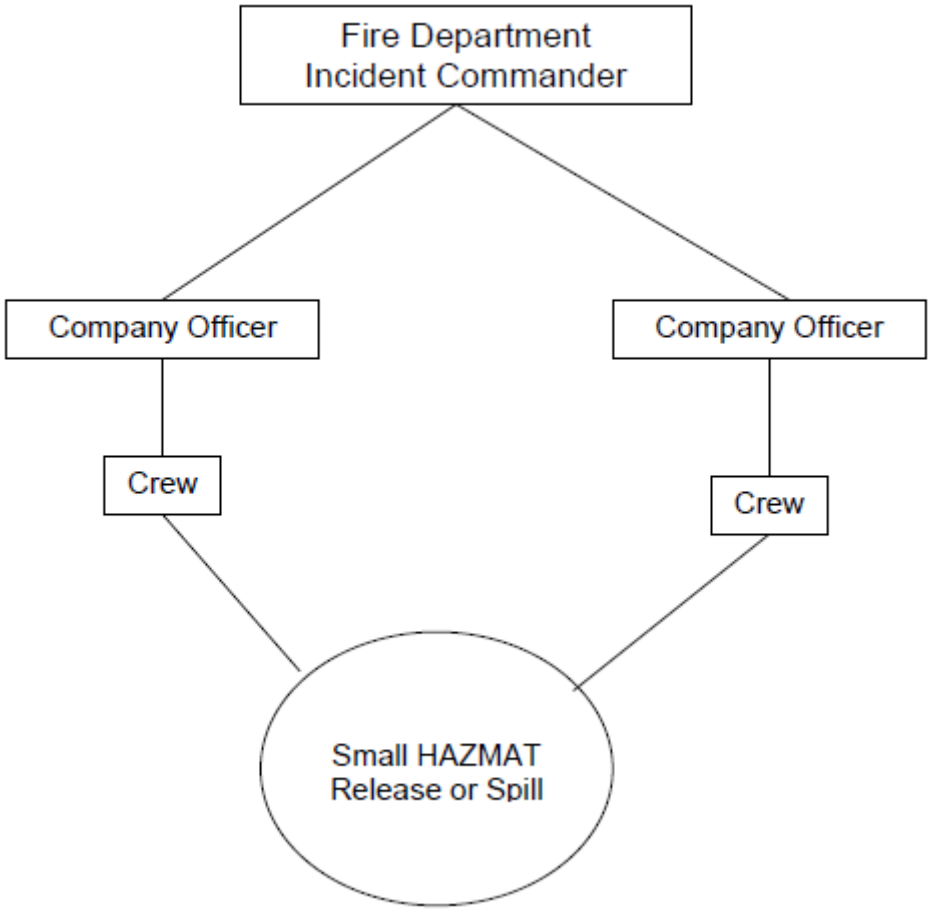
Cold Zone- Area where the command post and support functions that are necessary to control the incident are located. This is also referred to as the clean zone, green zone or support zone in other documents.

Warm Zone- Area between Hot and Cold zones 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. Also referred to as the contamination reduction corridor (CRC), contamination reduction zone (CRZ), yellow zone or limited access zone in other documents.

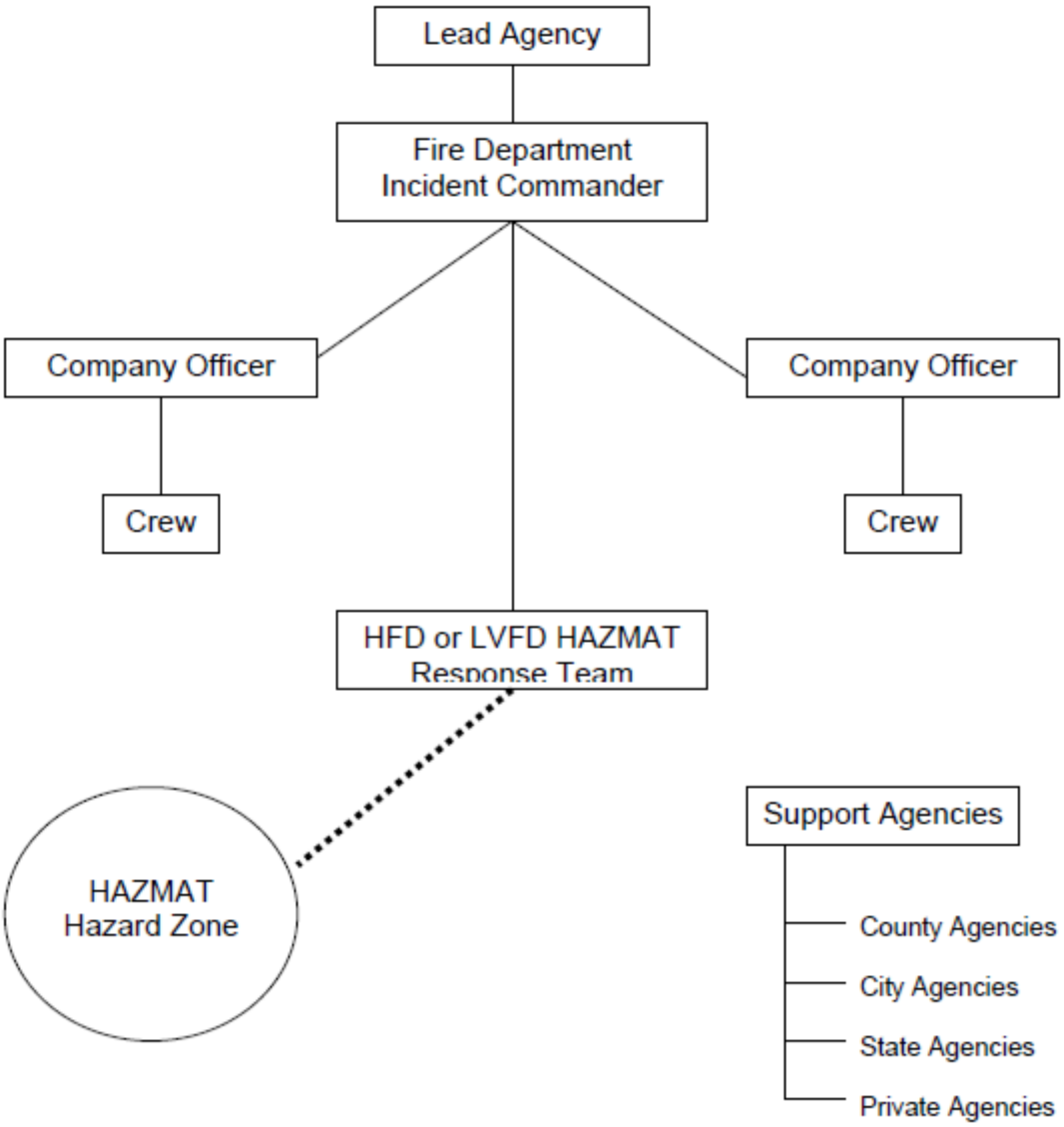
Hot Zone- Area immediately surrounding a hazardous materials/dangerous goods incident which extends far enough to prevent adverse effects from the released product to personnel outside the zone . This zone is also referred to as exclusion zone, red zone or restricted zone in other documents.

Figure 6. Example of a Level I Hazardous Materials Incident



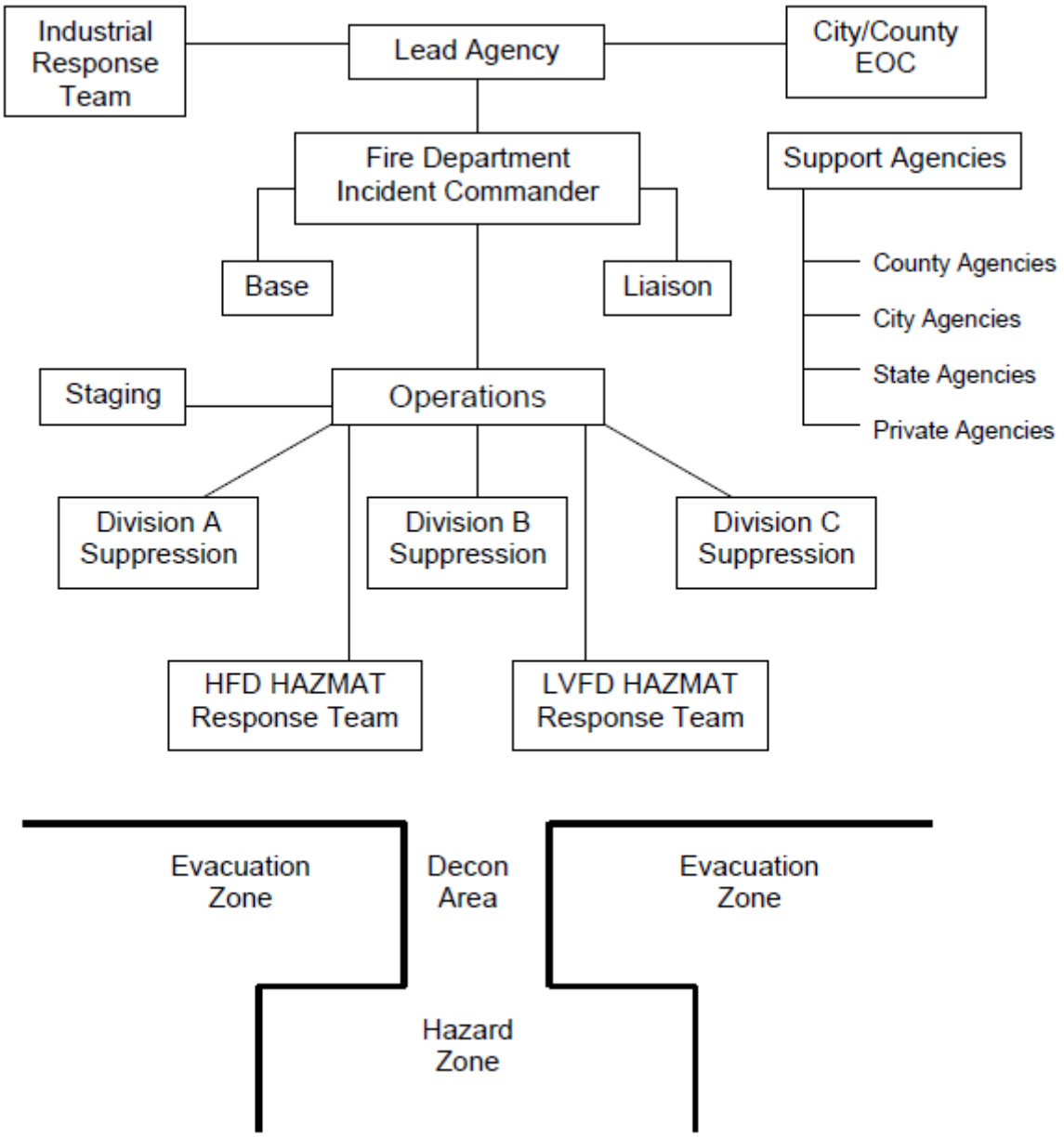
[1] Fire Department Incident Commander is the FD officer in-charge at the unified command post irrespective of who the Lead Agency is (these diagrams illustrate Fire/hazmat team ops).

Figure 7. Example of a Level II Hazardous Materials Incident



[1] Fire Department Incident Commander is the FD officer in-charge at the unified command post irrespective of who the Lead Agency is (these diagrams illustrate Fire/hazmat team ops).

Figure 8. Example of a Level III Hazardous Materials Incident



[1] Fire Department Incident Commander is the FD officer in-charge at the unified command post irrespective of who the Lead Agency is (these diagrams illustrate Fire/hazmat team ops).

Protection of Citizens

The protection of the general public is of primary concern in a hazardous materials incident. When an incident is expected to have an impact over a large area and affect perhaps 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 "Warning Systems." In general, there are two courses of action:

Evacuation

This is an extremely difficult process involving cooperation and pre-planning on the part of the responsible agencies. Evacuation is defined as the systematic removal of persons from a POTENTIALLY hazardous situation or environment and is usually performed by police agencies in cooperation with objectives set by the Incident Commander. Rescue is the removal of persons from a situation that has become hazardous and is usually performed by Fire Departments or other agencies which have Self Contained Breathing Apparatus at their disposal.

Shelter In-Place

This is an option that has proven extremely successful throughout the world. When the public is notified to shelter in place, they would close all doors and windows in their house, shut down all air handling appliances; if time allows and depending on the chemical problem, may place wet towel under doors, or duct tape crevices on windows and doors, and seek shelter in an interior room.

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

Both Evacuation and Shelter in Place require timely activation of public information resources and education about the methods and procedures involved prior to their 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 purpose of the Decontamination Procedures is to assure that any potential harmful or dangerous residue, on persons or equipment, are 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 - particularly to avoid carrying contaminants back to the normal work area or to other environments.

The specific measures required to decontaminate personnel or equipment will vary with the contaminating material involved and 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. Describes operational concepts, organization, and support systems required to implement decontamination procedures.

2. Identifies 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 the process of 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 is concerned with hazardous material incidents which require decontamination within the boundaries of Clark County.

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

4. The Hazardous Materials:
   The material itself may include explosives, flammables, combustibles, compressed gases, cryogenics, poisons and toxins, reactive and oxidizing agents, radioactive materials, corrosives, carcinogenics, or etiological agents or any combination thereof.

5. The Incident:
   This procedure is for any hazardous material incident associated with the contamination of personnel and/or equipment.

B. Authority:

STATUTE	*RESPONSIBILITIES AUTHORIZED*
CFR 1910.120	Standard for the protection of personnel who respond to emergencies involving hazardous chemicals.

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

IV. PROCEDURES

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

One method of preventing or reducing the migration of contaminants is to delineate zones on the site in which prescribed operations occur. Movement of personnel and equipment between zones and onto the site itself would be limited by access control points. By these means, three contiguous zones are recommended. See Figure 9 Response – 21.

A. Hot (HAZARD ZONE)

The Hazard Zone, the innermost of three areas, is the zone where contamination does or could occur. All people entering the Hazard Zone must wear prescribed levels of protection. An entry/exit check point 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 to verify that the procedures established to enter, and exit are followed.

B. Warm (DECONTAMINATION AREA/EVACUATION ZONE)

Between the Hazard Zone and the Support Zone is the Decontamination Area/Evacuation Zone which provides a transition between contaminated and clean zones. This Zone serves as a buffer to further reduce the probability of the clean zone becoming contaminated or being affected by other existing hazards.

It provides additional assurance that the physical transfer of contaminating substances on people, equipment, or in the air is limited through a combination of decontamination, distance between Hazard and Support Zones, air dilution, zone restrictions, and work functions.

C. Cold (SUPPORT ZONE)

The Support Zone, the outermost part of the site, is considered a non-contaminated or clean area. Support equipment, personnel, command post, etc. is in this zone. Since normal work clothes are appropriate within this zone, potentially contaminated personnel clothing, equipment, and samples are not permitted, but are left in the Decontamination Area until they are decontaminated.

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 on 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 exposing unprotected personnel. In removing contaminated clothing, personnel may contact contaminants on the clothing or inhale them. To prevent such occurrences, decontamination procedures must be implemented before anyone exits a Hazard Zone and must continue throughout site operations. See Figure 10, Response – 22.

Decontamination is the removal of contaminants from the victims and or the workers that were in the hazard 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 may enter the hot zone. A decon corridor runs through the warm zone connecting the hot zone and cold zone. Decon is usually 3-4 steps, beginning with a rinse and tool & equipment disposal, then moves to a wash with soap, water and scrub brushes and finally a strip down of PPE and any other contaminated clothing.
- **Emergency Decontamination** – Is the physical process of immediately ridding dangerous contaminants from individuals. It is needed for the following circumstances:
    1. Emergency protective clothing fails
    2. Responders accidentally become contaminated
    3. Victims need immediate decon & medical attention

  The goal is to remove the threatened contaminant as quickly as possible. There is no regard for the environment or property. The individual is stripped of their clothing 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 enter. See Figure 11, Response – 23.

The Entry/Exit point controls access into and out of the Hazard Zone and confines decontamination activities to a limited area.

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

A recommended corridor of 75 feet by 15 feet should be adequate for full decontamination. Whenever possible, it should be a straight path.

Boundaries should be conspicuously marked. Personnel exiting the Hazard Zone must go through the Decon Area, including decon workers.

Anyone in the DECON AREA should be wearing the level of protection designated for decontamination crew.

A minimum of 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 deposit of tools, equipment, protective clothing and other items. Monitoring personnel and equipment should be appropriately placed along the path. A person traveling along the path should experience a decreasing level of contamination along the way.

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

C. DECONTAMINATION AREA PRECAUTIONS

During the decontamination process, all personnel working in the Decontamination Area must be adequately 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 and/or spray nozzles.

D. CONTAMINATED PATIENTS

If prompt lifesaving first aid and medical treatment is required, Emergency Decontamination procedures should be done as quickly as possible but should not be omitted. Take the necessary precautions which limit contamination of rescue and medical personnel.

Patients in need of 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 area (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 applicable level i.e., Safety Data Sheets, etc. In the absence of such sources, advice should 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 Departments and all municipal/township fire departments and protection district 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 disrobe and decontamination and highlights potential issues or challenges.

- Established processes involved in mass patient disrobe and decontamination and the rationale that underpins 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 accrued from a six-year program of research sponsored by the Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA), the aim of which is to ensure that all patients exposed to potentially hazardous chemicals receive the most effective treatment possible at the earliest opportunity.

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

Caution: In a few cases, contaminants may react with water. Also, Dry Decontamination is 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, length of exposure
- Level of decontamination performed
- Any ill effects observed
- Where each individual went i.e.
  - returned to work
  - sent to rest area
  - removed to hospital
  - reassigned to other duties at the scene
  - etc.

Entries should be made on the individuals medical records of the incident date, material involved, and decontamination performed, where exposure is known or suspected.

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

G. EMERGENCY DECONTAMINATION CONSIDERATIONS

Decontamination should emphasize thoroughness, not speed.

Speed is only important where a victim is involved and even then decontamination should be as thorough as is practicable.

Circumstances may dictate that emergency decontamination becomes necessary, examples of such situations being where a protective suit become split or damaged, or when an individual has been injured. Emergency

decontamination may also be applicable when contaminated civilians or other emergency workers (police, ambulance, etc.) are involved.

Paragraphs 1 to 6 below, although arranged in a basic chronological order, do not necessarily have to be undertaken in the exact 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 the ambulance crew and hospital staff as well as the victim, every attempt must be made to perform at least this emergency procedure prior to transporting the victim to the hospital.

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

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

3. If the victim is wearing respiratory protection leaving 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 washing of the victim while the clothing removal is taking place.

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

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 quickly as possible. There is no regard for the environment or property. The individual is stripped of their clothing 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 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 quick as possible this action may not happen; as a result, make sure you think about where the water will be draining off too so the area can be isolated and cleaned up so that nobody get cross-contaminated.

H. DECONTAMINATION DURING MEDICAL EMERGENCIES

Part of overall planning for incident response is managing medical emergencies.

The plan should provide for:

Response team members 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 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 is required, Emergency Decontamination procedures should be done as quickly as possible but should not be omitted. Take the necessary precautions which limit contamination of rescue and medical personnel.

I. TRANSPORTATION

If it is necessary to transport contaminated patient(s) to medical facilities, the receiving hospital should be notified in advance of the nature of the contamination, or lack of information concerning the contaminants in order to make necessary preparations. 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 and respiratory protection) to treat these patient(s). The ambulance will be considered contaminated and will have to be decontaminated before being used to transport any non-contaminated persons. The ambulance should be prepared by draping exposed surfaces with visquene or polyethylene covers if available.

J. EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE

The Toxic Substance and Disease Registry is a division of the Center for Disease Control. To reach someone 24 hours call 770-488-7100. In an emergency, you can get a Toxicologist, Chemist, and Trauma Doctor to assist you in Emergency Care and Decontamination of the injured.

Figure 9. PRISM Summary Chart

Figure 10. Flowchart to determine “Dry” or “Wet” Emergency DECON

Figure 11. Overview of Primary Operational Response

Figure 12. Patient Categorization Flowchart

Figure 13. Standard Response Pathway

Figure 14. Non-Ambulatory Response Pathway

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Resource Management occurs as a function in the Incident Command System.

EMERGENCY AND SPECIAL EQUIPMENT

Las Vegas Fire & Rescue and the Henderson Fire Department maintain hazardous materials response teams (HMRTs) whose members are trained to the Hazardous Materials Technician Level. The teams are equipped with specialty equipment including sensing devices, entry suits, decontamination equipment, computer systems, and much more. All Fire Departments maintain Paramedic Rescue Units, Fire Engines, Trucks (Ladders), and a great deal of other equipment available to them in emergency situations.

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 CBRNE
Nellis Air Force Base - Hazardous Materials Team
Nevada National Security Site - Radiation Response Team
Army Reserve - Chemical Decontamination Unit
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 Hazardous Materials section
FBI - Special Investigators in Hazardous Materials Crimes
ARMOR (All hazard Regional Multi-Agency Operations and Response) Taskforce - 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 major response action due to a spill or discharge of hazardous materials. Therefore, it is of vital importance to ensure that a careful record is maintained of what happened and what was done in response.

It is the responsibility of the Lead Agency in a hazardous materials response to:

Assign responsibility for real-time and post-incident documentation of the accident/disaster and resulting response actions.

Coordinate the development of appropriate reporting forms and procedures.

Collect the records from various sources in a central and safe location.

Keeping detailed records can help in:

Attempting to recover response costs and damages from the responsible party.

Reviewing the effectiveness and efficiency of response actions.

Preparing for future incident responses.

Verifying facts, actions, injuries, equipment used, etc., for the purpose of legal proceedings, insurance claims, budget requests, and public inquiries.

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

PROCEDURES FOR TESTING AND UPDATING PLAN

TESTING

The Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) will ensure that at least one (1) annual Hazardous Materials simulation will take 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 Hazmat plan (page Basic – 1) to identify the nine specific elements/factors that were evaluated and to identify their location in this plan.

UPDATING

The Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) will form a subcommittee of members or designees to yearly review, change, and update this plan. This subcommittee will initially be made up of those persons responsible for the first edition; and as personnel change, the original members will assign a permanent replacement to attend meetings and participate in updating this plan.

TRAINING

SARA Title III mandates that all emergency personnel that may have to respond to a hazardous materials incident be trained to the level that they will be expected to perform. NFPA 472 and 1072 meet the minimum requirements set by OSHA 1910.120q. The LEPC has recognized NFPA 472 and 1072 and as an acceptable training standard and will recognize any training program that meets or exceeds those standards. The following are some levels of training that are recognized in NFPA 472.

Awareness- NFPA 472 Chapter 4	
Operations- NFPA 472 Chapter 5	
Operations Mission Specific Competencies- NFPA 472 Chapter 6	
(Nevada State Fire Marshall Ops Requirement)	Personal Protective Equipment
	Mass Decontamination
	Technical Decontamination
	Evidence Preservation
(Nevada State Fire Marshall Ops Requirement)	Product Control
	Detection Monitoring and Sampling
	Victim Rescue and Recovery
	Illicit Laboratory Incidents
	Diving in Contaminated Environment
	Evidence Collection
Technician- NFPA 472 Chapter 7	
Selected Specialties- NFPA 472	
Chapter 12	Tank Car Specialty
Chapter 13	Cargo Tank Specialty
Chapter 14	Intermodal Specialty
Chapter 18	Radioactive Material Specialty

OSHA recognizes the following levels of HazMat Education in CFR 1910.120q, First responder awareness level, First responder operations level, 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 particular function and maintain documentation of those training programs taught and the names of all personnel who have successfully completed the programs, and make those records available 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 472 and 1072 exceed the OSHA requirements. Personnel are required to complete training that is based on the duties and functions they will perform at hazardous materials incidents. Prior to 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 prior to being permitted to take part in actual emergency operations at an incident involving hazardous materials.

Hazardous Materials training is an on-going activity within all of the Clark County jurisdictions and includes such subject areas as the Awareness, Operations, and Technician levels of hazardous materials training, incident command, responder safety, decontamination, radiological monitoring, Emergency Medical Services (EMS Level 01 and Level 02) 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 the purpose of 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 CENTER	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 in the form of tabletop, functional, and full-scale exercises. Multi-jurisdictional full-scale exercises may also be performed on an annual basis. Final evaluations or critiques may be available from the responding agencies.

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

COMMUNITY RELATIONS

EXISTING PROGRAMS

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

The TIMET Corporation, which is located on the Black Mountain Industrial (BMI) complex, coordinates bi-monthly meetings of the CAER (Community Awareness and Emergency Response) group. The participants include employees from several of the major industrial facilities located in Henderson and Clark County, the Henderson Fire and Police Department, the Clark County Fire Department and Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department, St. Rose De Lima Hospital, and smaller facilities located on the BMI complex that could be affected by a chemical release. The members discuss recent accidents / incidents, upcoming construction projects / training / tours / exercises, and the weekly communication radio test of the CAER radio network. In addition, CAER is constantly trying to identify ways of communicating with the emergency responders and the general public – use of the Vesta Communication System at the City of Henderson Communication Center (communication alerts sent to specific individuals) when a Non-Routine (maintenance/non-emergency) incident occurs or when an EMERGENCY occurs and has the potential to have affect other facilities on the BMI complex and have an off-site impact, giving CAER radios to emergency responders, use of the reverse 911 system to alert the general public and surrounding businesses. Many years ago CAER put together an informational pamphlet on all the hazardous chemicals in use at the BMI complex. The information was given out during Earth Day, Henderson Industrial Days, and other community functions.

The Henderson Industrial Community Advisory Panel (HICAP) is group of individuals which meets bi-monthly and includes a facilitator, the plant managers from the four industrial facilities at BMI, Henderson area business owners, Henderson community representatives, Henderson Chamber of Commerce, and Henderson and Clark County Fire Departments. The members discuss what happening at the various facilities – scorecard (Safety, Environment, Process, Distribution, and Other Items of Interest), the CAER meeting report is given, upcoming Henderson community events are discussed and finally a guest speaker.

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

WARNING METHODS

WARNING METHODS

WARNING SYSTEMS AND PUBLIC NOTIFICATION

The purpose of this section is to describe how to alert people at risk during emergencies and to inform them about protective measures to be taken.

Authority

County Manager/City Manager, or designee of affected jurisdiction, makes the decision 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 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.

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

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 method(s) to disseminate warnings

Distribute warning by chosen method(s)

GENERAL WARNING METHODS

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

Emergency Alert System (EAS) - is the primary warning system in Clark County. The Mayor, County Commission Chair, County Manager, County Emergency Management Director, County Public Information Officer, or the County Special Projects Manager authorizes activation of the EAS. Procedures for EAS activation are found in the EAS Plan located with each authorized individual.

Emergency Notification System (ENS) – is a tool capable of launching notification calls to pre-programmed groups as well as improvised call groups such as residences and businesses in a defined evacuation or shelter-in-place zone. Call receivers will hear a recorded message providing specific instructions to evacuate or shelter-in-place and to monitor broadcast stations for additional updated information.

Wireless Emergency Alert (WEA) – the Clark County Emergency Manager is authorized by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) to send wireless alerts to the public within the boundaries of Clark County, NV. WEA's 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.

Southern Nevada Counter-Terrorism Center (SNCTC) – also known as the Fusion Center is an all-hazard 24/7 public-private collaboration that is supported by different agencies from federal, state, and local government all working together towards one goal – To Keep Residents and Tourist Safe. The SNCTC works closely with the private sector, including the facilities at the BMI complex, hotels and casinos, and the general public to collect reports about suspicious activities and to share information. (702) 828-8386

Intra-Building Systems - Hotel staff and the Las Vegas Convention and Visitors Authority disseminate warnings through the buildings' public address systems, personal contact, and in-house television. The McCarran Control Center issues warning messages throughout the terminal.

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

Media Reports- Broadcast and print media report on incidents and can disseminate warning information on request.

Door-to-door- sweeps through areas.

Web-Based Alert Systems – All local governments within Southern Nevada support https://sonevada.onthealert.com. The City of Las Vegas and the City of Henderson maintains systems, which provides emergency alert and warning for all hazards to members of the public community wide or in targeted areas.

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

Southern Nevada Emergency Preparedness App – Southern Nevada has developed a mobile app that helps its citizens properly prepare and stay informed during and after a disaster. Users will be able to create a family emergency plan and get a list of the go-kit supplies in just 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. http://readydl.com/southern-nevada

SPECIAL FACILITIES WARNING METHODS

Schools

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

Hospitals

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

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

Transportation Facilities

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

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

Nursing Homes, Major Industries, Institutions

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

SPECIAL GROUPS WARNING METHODS

Hearing-impaired Persons

Call the Southern Nevada Center for Independent Living at 702-889-4216 (Voice) and TDD 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 service 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 a SpeechGuard Language Devices this is a handheld language translation device originally developed in 2003 by the Department of Defense for use by American soldiers abroad. Las Vegas Municipal Court uses them to communicate with non-English speaking persons.

EVACUATION

EVACUATION

PURPOSE

The purpose of this section is to provide guidelines to conduct an evacuation of citizens in a geographic area during an emergency incident. The potential for evacuation should be considered during all emergency incidents. The key to an organized and manageable evacuation is to develop an Incident Management System early and initiate a plan and to continually update the plan.

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

2. Other areas that will need to be considered also include:
   - Assignment of a Police Liaison Officer.
   - Communications.
   - Information Officer.
   - Establishing a Transportation Branch/Group for evacuees.
   - Communicating evacuation plan and shelter sites to the Command organizations of all agencies involved.

AREA OF EVACUATION

The area of evacuation should be identified by the Incident Commander and documented by the Planning Section. The evacuation boundaries should follow streets and established roadways. A map should be utilized and distributed to all officers and agencies involved and provided to the Evacuation Branch. Maps need to be provided to the police department.

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

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

- The public can be protected adequately by staying indoors.

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

LEVELS OF EVACUATION

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

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

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

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

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

DURATION OF EVACUATION

The evacuation should be sustained as long as the risk continues in the evacuated area. Caution should be taken when deciding to allow residents to return to the homes to ensure that the situation is truly under control. Re-evacuating is difficult to complete because many residents will not want to leave a second time. It can also be extremely

hazardous. Evacuees must be updated with information as soon as possible and periodically throughout the incident.

SHELTER SITE

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

1. Site selection must occur at the time the evacuation is ordered or very soon afterward.

COMMAND STRUCTURE

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

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

Group/functions to be considered include:

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

COMMAND RESPONSIBILITIES

Command responsibilities include the following items:

1. Rapidly size up the situation to determine the need to evacuate.
2. Develop Evacuation Plan.
3. Request a police supervisor to the command post.
4. Determine evacuation perimeters.
5. Determine the number and location of shelter sites and communicate the locations to the Command organization.
6. Order evacuation.
7. Provide resources required.
8. Establish police liaison.
9. Develop a unified command post.
10. Order the alert of other appropriate agencies.
11. Expand the command organization to meet the incident/evacuation needs.
12. Establish an evacuation plan and communicate the plan to branches, groups, divisions, and liaison.

13. Monitor, support and revise the evacuation process as necessary.
14. Evacuate persons from the greatest danger first.
15. Assign specific areas to evacuate in order to avoid duplication or missed areas.
16. Provide the transportation necessary for evacuees.
17. Provide continuing command of the evacuation, demobilization and return of evacuees.

LAW ENFORCEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES

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

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

COMMUNICATIONS

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

PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER RESPONSIBILITIES

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

MEDIA SUPPORT

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

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

WHO SHOULD BE EVACUATED

All residents living/working in the area identified should be evacuated. In the event that a resident decides not to evacuate, they should be specifically informed of the risk and, if they still refuse, left to stay. The Evacuation Branch is to be notified and a note of the citizen's address made for further follow-up.

EVACUATION BRANCH RESPONSIBILITIES

On large-scale evacuations, a Branch-level position on a separate radio channel should be considered. Various sub-level groups and divisions will also need to be established and reported to the Evacuation Branch Director.

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

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

INFORMATION AND NOTIFICATION

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

ON-SITE NOTIFICATION TO EVACUATE

Door-to-door notification is time-consuming. In many cases, adequate resources and time are not available to do this type of face-to-face notification. Use of sirens, air horns, and PA systems will speed the alert process.

- When making door-to-door evacuations:
  1. Be in uniform.

- Face-to-face notification should include the following instructions:
  1. There is an emergency.
  2. You are in danger.
  3. Leave immediately.
  4. Go to shelter (location).
  5. Identify routes out of the area.
  6. Do you need transportation?
  7. Give the citizen the evacuation instruction sheet.
  8. Consider multi-lingual needs.

- Evacuees should be advised to take the following items:
  1. Wallet/Purse
  2. House and Car Keys
  3. Money
  4. Eyeglasses
  5. Medications
  6. Proper/Warm Clothing

- In other situations, where immediate and rapid evacuation makes door-to-door notification impossible, use the following notification method:
  1. Use three (3) five-second blasts of the siren while on the "YELP" setting.
  2. Follow with the standard evacuation instruction over PA system (see instructions above).
  3. Use maximum volume on PA system.
  4. Proceed slowly to maximize notification.
  5. Initiate notification at the beginning of each block and each 50 yards after that.

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

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

REFUSAL TO LEAVE

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

1. Be in uniform.
2. Wear SCBA and face piece (air hose may not need to be connected) when advising the citizen to leave.

3. Ask for next of kin and a phone number.
4. Write the next of kin information down.
5. Refusals should be noted and reported to the Evacuation Branch/Group by radio.

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

TRANSPORTATION BRANCH/GROUP RESPONSIBILITIES

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

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

EMERGENCY OPERATING CENTER (EOC) OPERATIONS

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

- Command should be prepared for this support and potential policy direction in regard to the incident and evacuation operations.

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

- Responsibilities of the Planning Section's EOC Liaison Officer are:
  1. Obtain a radio communication link with the EOC (through Combined Fire & EMS Communications Center on a separate channel).
  2. Obtain a cellular telephone or other communications link with the EOC.
  3. Obtain an immediate status report from Command and provide that report to the EOC fire officer.
  4. Provide an immediate report to the EOC on any changes in plans, strategy, problems encountered, etc.
  5. Provide progress reports every 30 minutes unless the EOC requires more frequent reports.

6. Act as the communications link from EOC to Command.
7. Provide Command with direction, policy information, etc., that is communicated from the EOC.

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

RETURN EVACUEES

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

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

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

ABBREVIATIONS

ABBREVIATIONS

The following is a list of some of the acronyms that are 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
CAS	Chemical Abstract Service
CBRNE	Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear, Explosive
CEPP	Chemical Emergency Preparedness Program (EPA)

CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, As Amended ("Superfund" Act)
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CGA	Compressed Gas Association
CHARM	Chemical Hazard Air Release Model
CHEMNET	A mutual aid network between chemical shippers and for-hire contractors that will provide advice and assistance at the scene of serious chemical distribution incidents
CHEMTREC	Chemical Transportation Emergency Center
CHLOREP	Chlorine Emergency Plan
CHRIS	Chemical Hazards Response Information System
CMA	Chemical Manufacturers Association
COFC	Container on Flat Car
CPC	Chemical Protective Clothing
CPSC	Consumer Product Safety Commission
CRC	Chemical Reduction Corridor (decontamination)
CVCF	Commercial Vessel Casualty File
CWA	Clean Water Act of 1990, As Amended
DEA	U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration
DECON	Decontamination
DEM	Division of Emergency Management
DEP	Division of Environmental Protection - Hazardous Waste
DFO	Disaster Field Office
DHHS	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
DOC	U.S. Department of Commerce
DOD	U.S. Department of Defense
DOI	U.S. Department of the Interior

DOT	U.S. Department of Transportation
DSR	Disaster Survey Report
EAS	Emergency Alert System
EEL	Emergency Exposure Limit
EENET	FEMA's Emergency Education Network
EHS	Extremely Hazardous Substance
EIS	Emergency Information Systems
EM	Emergency Measures
EMT	Emergency Medical Technician
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOD	Explosive Ordinance Disposal
EODA	Explosive and Other Dangerous Articles Act of 1921, As Amended
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
EPA"400"List	The November 1986 EPA published list of 402 substances subject to the reporting and emergency planning requirement of the Superfund Right-To-Know Act
EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 (Title III created from SARA)
ESD	Emergency Services Director
ESF	Emergency Support Functions
EWS	Early Warning System
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FARS	Fatal Accident Reporting System
FDA	U.S. Food & Drug Administration
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FFDCA	Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act

FHA	Federal Housing Administration
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
FIRM	Flood Insurance Rate Maps
FR	Federal Register
FRA	Federal Railroad Administration
FRERP	Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan
FWPCA	Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972, As Amended
GAR	Governor's Authorized Representative
GPM	Gallons Per Minute
HAvBED	Hospital Available Beds for Emergencies and Disasters
HAZMAT	Hazardous Materials
HAZOP	Hazard and Operability Study
HAZWOPER	OSHA Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response Standard
HICAP	Henderson Industrial Community Advisory Panel
HLNW	High-Level Nuclear Waste
HMC	Hazardous Materials Coordinator
HMGL	HazMat Group Leader
HMIG	Hazardous Materials Identification Guide
HMIS	Hazardous Materials Information Systems (DOT-OHMT)
HMTA	Hazardous Materials Transportation Act
HMTUSA	Hazardous Materials Transportation Uniform Safety Act
HZ	Hot Zone
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IATA	International Air Transport Association

IC	Incident Commander
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICBO	International Congress of Building Officials
ICC	Interstate Commerce Commission
ICRP	International Council on Radiation Protection
ICS	Incident Command System
ID	Identification
IDLH	Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health
IIHS	Insurance Institute for Highway Safety
IM	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	Personal protective equipment to be selected when the greatest level of skin, respiratory, and eye protection is required
LEVEL B	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	Personal protective equipment to be selected when the concentration(s) and type(s) of airborne substance(s) is known and the criteria for using air purifying respirators are met
LEVEL D	A work uniform affording minimal protection; used for nuisance

	contamination only
LFL/LEL	Lower Flammable (Explosive) Limit
LLNW	Nuclear Wastes
LNG	Liquefied Natural Gas
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
LSA	Low Specific Activity
LUST	Leaking Underground Storage Tank
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
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
NDF	Nevada Division of Forestry
NDOT	Nevada Department of Transportation
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association

NHP	Nevada Highway Patrol
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 Statutes
NRT	National Response Team
NTP	National Toxicology Program
NTSB	National Transportation Safety Board
NTTCI	National Tank Truck Carriers, Inc.
NVOO	DOE Nevada Operations Office
NWPA	Nuclear Waste Policy Act of 1982
NWR	NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards
NWS	National Weather Service
OHM-TADS	Oil and Hazardous Materials Technical Assistance Data System
OHMT	Office of Hazardous Materials Transportation, Research and Special Programs Administration (DOT)
OPD	Over Pack Drum or Recovery Drum
OPPSD	Organic Peroxide Producers Safety Division

OPS	Operations Chief
ORM	Other Regulated Materials
OSC	On-Scene Coordinator or Operations Support Center
OSHA	Occupational Health and Safety Act of 1970
OTA	U.S. Office of Technology Assessment
PA	Public Address
PATRAM	Packaging and Transportation of Radioactive Materials
PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit (OSHA)
PIO	Public Information Officer
PIRS	Pollution Incident Reporting System
PL	Public Law
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PPM	Parts Per Million
PRISM	Primary Response Incident Scene Management
PSIA	Pounds Per Square Inch, Absolute
PSIG	Pounds Per Square Inch, Gauge
PSTM	Pesticide Safety Team Network
RACES	Radio Amateur Civilian Emergency Services
RAT	Radiological Assistance Team (DOE)
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, As Amended
REMSA	Regional Emergency Medical Service Authority
RFCD	Regional Flood Control District
RHMRT	Regional Hazardous Materials Response Team
RMP	Risk Management Plan
RQ	Reportable Quantity

RRC	Regional Response Center
RRT	Regional Response Team or Radiological Response Team
RSPA	Research and Special Programs Administration (DOT-OHMT)
RTK	Right To Know
SADT	Self Accelerating Decomposition Temperature Test (published by OPPSD)
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Re-Authorization Act of 1986 (See EPCRA)
SBA	Small Business Administration
SCBA	Self Contained Breathing Apparatus
SCF	Standard Cubic Foot
SERC	State Emergency Response Commission
SFHA	Special Flood Hazards Area within Clark County
SHMED	State Hazardous Materials Enforcement Development Program (U.S. DOT)
SIC	Standard Industrial Codes
SNCTC	Southern Nevada Counter-Terrorism Center also known as the Fusion Center
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SQG	Small Quantity Generator
STC	Single Trip Container
STCC	Standard Transport Commodity Code (ICC)
STEL	Short Term Exposure Limit
TECP SUIT	Totally Encapsulated Chemical Protective Suit
TIER I/II	Title III reporting requirements of hazardous chemicals that must submit for each applicable OSHA category of health and physical hazard of chemicals at each location

TITLE III	Part of SARA known as Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986
TLV/TWA	Threshold Limit Value/Time Weighted Average
TOFC	Trailer on Flat Car (piggy back)
TPQ	Threshold Planning Quantity
TRADE	Training Resources and Data Exchange
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	Water Tight

DEFINITIONS

DEFINITIONS

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

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

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

CHEMTREC. Chemical Transportation Emergency Center: 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. This is also referred to as the clean zone or support zone in other documents.

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

Confinement. Those procedures 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. The procedures, techniques, and methods used in the mitigation of a hazardous materials incident, including containment, extinguishment, and confinement.

Control Zones. The designation of areas at a hazardous materials incident based upon safety and the degree of hazard. Many terms are used to 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 and/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, usually 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.

ESF10. Emergency Support Function (ESF) 10 within the Incident Command System framework pertains to oil and hazardous materials (chemical, biological, radiological, etc.) response; 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 healthy, safety, or the environment; capable of doing harm.

Hazard Division. That function of an overall Incident Command System that deals with the actual mitigation of a hazardous materials incident. It is directed by a division supervisor 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. 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 which, if released into the environment above a certain amount, must be reported and, depending on the threat to the environment, federal involvement in handling the incident can be authorized. 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 the chemicals which 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 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 chemicals is identified in Title III of SARA.

(e) *Hazardous Wastes.* EPA uses the term *hazardous wastes* for chemicals that are regulated under the Resource, Conservation and Recovery Act (40 CFR Part 261.33). Hazardous wastes in transportation are regulated by 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 work place. 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. Hazardous substances, as used by OSHA, cover every chemical regulated by both DOT and EPA.

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

1. Explosives - Compounds, mixtures, or devices designed to function with substantially instantaneous releases of gas and heat.
2. Compressed Gas - Materials or mixtures in a container under pressure.
3. Flammable Liquids - Liquids that give off ignitable vapors at temperatures of 200 degrees Fahrenheit or less.
4. Flammable Solids -Solid materials other than explosives that are liable to cause fires through friction, retained heat from manufacturing or processing, or that can be ignited readily.
5. Oxidizers - Materials that yield oxygen readily to stimulate combustion.
6. Poisons - Materials that can harm living organisms - specifically people, but also animals and plants -through inhalation (breathing), absorption through the skin, or by ingesting (eating).
7. Etiologic Agents - Germs or toxins that may cause disease in humans.
8. Irritants - Materials that cause discomfort, but usually not death.
9. Radioactive Materials - These are materials that spontaneously emit ionizing radiation.
10. Corrosives - Materials that cause destruction of human skin tissue.

11. Other Regulated Materials - (ORM) Materials which require appropriate packaging and handling under certain conditions.

Hazardous Materials Response Team. 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. Protective clothing designed to protect the wearer for short-term high temperature exposures. This type of clothing is usually of limited use in dealing with chemical commodities.

Hot Zone. Area immediately surrounding a hazardous materials incident, which extends far enough to prevent adverse effects from hazardous materials releases to personnel outside the zone. This zone is also referred to as the exclusion zone or restricted zone in other documents.

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. An organized system of roles, responsibilities, and standard operating procedures used to manage and direct emergency operations.

Incident Commander. The person responsible for all decisions relating to the management of the incident. The Incident Commander is in charge at the incident.

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 of which do not recognize equipment as listed unless it is also labeled. The "authority having jurisdiction" should utilize the system employed by the listing organization to identify a listed product.

Local Emergency Planning Committee. The local body responsible for carrying out the provisions of Title III.

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 that is applicable at all jurisdictional levels and across functional disciplines in an all-hazards context.

National Response Framework. The *National Response Framework (NRF)* is a guide to 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 the serious but purely local, to large-scale terrorist attacks or catastrophic natural disasters.

Objective. A goal that is achieved through the attainment of 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.

(a) *Non-bulk Packaging.* Any packaging having a capacity meeting one of the following criteria:

(1) Liquid - internal volume of 118.9 gallons (450 L) or less;
(2) Solid - capacity of 881.8 pounds (400 kg) or less; or
(3) Compressed gas - water capacity of 1000 pounds (453.6 kg) or less.

(b) *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. 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.

Adequate personal protective equipment should protect the respiratory system, skin, eyes, face, hands, feet, head, body, and hearing. Personal protective equipment includes both personal protective clothing and respiratory protection.

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

(a) structural fire fighting protective clothing;
(b) chemical protective clothing; and
(c) high temperature protective clothing.

Qualified. Having satisfactorily completed the requirements of the objectives.

RCRA. Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (1976). Established a framework for the proper management and disposal of all wastes. RCRA directed EPA to identify hazardous wastes, both 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, which are 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:

(a) positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus;
(b) positive pressure self-contained air respirators; and
(c) air purifying respirators.

Response. That portion of incident management in which personnel are involved in controlling a hazardous materials incident.

Safely. To perform the objective without injury to self or 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. That portion of incident management in which personnel are involved in 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 types of materials or knowledge.

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

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

BIOLOGICAL WARFARE AGENTS

Acetylcholinesterase. An enzyme that hydrolyzes the neurotransmitter acetylcholine. The action of this enzyme is inhibited by nerve agents.

Aerosol. Fine liquid or solid particles suspended in air, for example, fog or smoke.

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

Antisera. The liquid part of blood containing antibodies.

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

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

BDO - Battle Dress Over garment. Multi-piece suit used by the military for protection against chemical warfare agents.

Biochemical's. 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 deterioration of material. Biological agents may be used as liquid droplets, aerosols, or dry powders.

Bioregulators. Biochemical's 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. Substances that cause blistering of the skin. Exposure is 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 and include the choking, blister, nerve, and blood agents.

Causative Agent. The organism or toxin that is 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; it can be 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."

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 the disruption of 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.

CWA- Chemical Warfare Agents. 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.

IDLH. Concentrations immediately dangerous to life and health.

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.

N.B.C. - Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical. 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 inhalation of the vapor. 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 and is lighter than air and will disperse rapidly. It is considered to be a short-term hazard. However, in small unventilated areas, the agent will be more persistent.

Novichok agents. 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 to also 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 inhibition of 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.

PEL - Permissible Exposure Limit. 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 is able to be absorbed through the skin.

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

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

SABA. Supplied air breathing apparatus.

SCBA. Self-contained breathing apparatus.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Virus. An infectious microorganism that exists as a particle rather than as a complete cell. Particle sizes range from 200 to 400 nanometers (one-billionth of a meter). Viruses are not capable of reproducing outside of a host cell.

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

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

APPENDICES

Appendix A – Facilities Subject to Reporting Requirements

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

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

Facilities storing EHS above TPQ

This report was exported by the Online Hazmat Reporting System version 5.3 on 12/24/2019 at 05:25:04 PM

Company Name	Facility ID	Facility Name	Street Address 1	City
A T & T CORP	4497	A T & T - 01164	112 S 6TH St	LAS VEGAS
A T & T CORP	7571	AT&T Services, Inc. - NV3300	250 SPECTRUM	LAS VEGAS
A T & T CORP	57519	A T & T - NV5370	US HWY 95 NEAR CAL-NEVALI AIRPORT	NELSON
A T & T MOBILITY, LLC	56893	AT&T MOBILITY - ZK067R/010026	745 E TROPICANA Ave	LAS VEGAS
A T & T MOBILITY, LLC	57442	AT&T MOBILITY - TENAYA & ELKHORN	7101 N BUFFALO Drive	LAS VEGAS
Aggregate Industries SWR, Inc.	1886	Sloan Quarry (Quarry,Asphalt)	5300 Sloan Rd	LAS VEGAS
Aggregate Industries SWR, Inc.	54187	Brooks Maintenance Shop	124 W Brooks Ave	NORTH LAS VEGAS
Aggregate Industries SWR, Inc.	55863	Southern Nevada Paving Shop	413 E Gowan Road	NORTH LAS VEGAS
Aggregate Industries SWR, Inc.	55914	Gowan Asphalt	413 E Gowan Rd	NORTH LAS VEGAS
Aggregate Industries SWR, Inc.	55915	Bardon Summerlin Asphalt, Grvl, & Rec	1 Mile West of Summerlin Pkwy and CC215	LAS VEGAS
Aggregate Industries SWR, Inc.	57973	Shop and Equipment Yard	3101 E Craig Rd	N Las Vegas
AHERN RENTALS, INC.	57308	Ahern Rentals, Inc./138-LV1/064-TRU	3535 N Rancho Dr	Las Vegas
Albertsons, LLC	60121	Las Vegas Liquor DC 6502	6065 S Polaris Ave	Las Vegas
Amazon.com.nvdc Inc	60322	Amazon.com Services, Inc. (LAS2)	3837 Bay Lake Trl	North Las Vegas
Amazon.com.nvdc Inc	62021	Amazon.com Services, Inc. (LAS5)	4410 Nexus Way	North Las Vegas
American Bottling Company	61440	Las Vegas	4215 Corporate Center Dr	North Las Vegas
American Clay Stabilization, LLC	57445	American Clay yard	4725 Cartier Avenue	Las Vegas
American Procurement & Logistics Co.	59109	Las Vegas Liquor DC	6065 S Polaris Avenue	Las Vegas
AMERICAN TOWER CORP	56018	THE MIRAGE CASINO - 338838	3400 S LAS VEGAS Boulevard	LAS VEGAS
AMERICAN TOWER CORP	56961	MANDALAY BAY RESORT-CASINO - 344571	3950 S LAS VEGAS Blvd	LAS VEGAS
Americold Logistics LLC	60172	Americold Logistics LLC	830 E Horizon Dr	Henderson
AMS LV, LLC	59947	AMS LV, LLC	3251/3261 Builders Avenue	Las Vegas
ANDERSON DAIRY, INC.	530	ANDERSON DAIRY INC	801 Searles Ave	LAS VEGAS
AQUATIC CO.	1044	AQUATIC CO.	201 N MEADOW VALLEY Rd Bldg	MOAPA
Archway	60844	Archway	4855 Engineers Way Suite 102 Way	North Las Vegas
AUTOZONE INC	5633	AUTOZONE #2202	3690 E Cheyenne Ave	LAS VEGAS
AUTOZONE INC	5634	AUTOZONE #2204	4850 S Jones Blvd	LAS VEGAS
AUTOZONE INC	5635	AUTOZONE #2205	5810 W Charleston Ave	LAS VEGAS
AUTOZONE INC	5636	AUTOZONE #2206	5055 E Tropicana Ave	LAS VEGAS
AUTOZONE INC	5637	AUTOZONE #2207	4930 Vegas Dr	LAS VEGAS
AUTOZONE INC	5638	AUTOZONE #2208	2181 N Ellis Blvd	LAS VEGAS
AUTOZONE INC	5639	AUTOZONE #2210	1351 N Eastern Ave	LAS VEGAS
AUTOZONE INC	5640	AUTOZONE #2211	4410 N Jones Blvd	LAS VEGAS

AUTOZONE INC	5641 AUTOZONE #2212	3185 E Desert Inn Rd	LAS VEGAS
AUTOZONE INC	5642 AUTOZONE #2201	524 S Boulder Hgwy	HENDERSON
AUTOZONE INC	5643 AUTOZONE #5724	702 Canyon Rd	BOULDER CITY
AUTOZONE INC	5644 AUTOZONE #5725	3560 E Sunset Rd	HENDERSON
AUTOZONE INC	5645 AUTOZONE #5726	8010 S Eastern Ave	LAS VEGAS
AUTOZONE INC	5646 AUTOZONE #5728	2828 E Evans Ave	NORTH LAS VEGAS
AUTOZONE INC	5648 AUTOZONE #5731	3455 S Decatur Ave	LAS VEGAS
AUTOZONE INC	5649 AUTOZONE #5735	1201 E Charleston Ave	LAS VEGAS
AUTOZONE INC	5650 AUTOZONE #5737	3480 S Rainbow Blvd	LAS VEGAS
AUTOZONE INC	5651 AUTOZONE #5739	1200 Rainbow Blvd	LAS VEGAS
AUTOZONE INC	5652 AUTOZONE #5740	4885 E Chaleston Ave	LAS VEGAS
AUTOZONE INC	5653 AUTOZONE #5743	3007 N Rainbow Blvd	LAS VEGAS
AUTOZONE INC	5654 AUTOZONE #5744	1021 W Owens Ave	LAS VEGAS
AUTOZONE INC	5655 AUTOZONE #5746	4225 N Las Vegas Blvd	LAS VEGAS
AUTOZONE INC	5656 AUTOZONE #5748	1915 W Craig Rd Bldg 3	NORTH LAS VEGAS
AUTOZONE INC	5657 AUTOZONE #5917	9336 W Sahara Ave	LAS VEGAS
AUTOZONE INC	5658 AUTOZONE #2221	2445 E Tropicana Ave	LAS VEGAS
AUTOZONE INC	54300 AUTOZONE #2241	840 N Lamb Blvd	LAS VEGAS
AUTOZONE INC	54301 AUTOZONE #2242	9051 W Flamingo Rd	LAS VEGAS
AUTOZONE INC	54302 AUTOZONE #2243	3280 N Durango Dr	LAS VEGAS
AUTOZONE INC	54303 AUTOZONE #5730	550 E Sahara Ave	LAS VEGAS
AUTOZONE INC	57192 AUTOZONE #2230	121 N SANDHILL Blvd	MESQUITE
AUTOZONE INC	57195 AUTOZONE #2244	6770 Skypointe Dr	LAS VEGAS
AUTOZONE INC	57196 AUTOZONE #2250	1340 E Silvarado Rd	LAS VEGAS
AUTOZONE INC	57197 AUTOZONE 3734	395 W Centennial Pkwy	NORTH LAS VEGAS
AUTOZONE INC	57198 AUTOZONE #3736	3290 S Nellis Blvd	LAS VEGAS
AUTOZONE INC	57199 AUTOZONE #3737	4645 W Ann Rd Suite 100	NORTH LAS VEGAS
AUTOZONE INC	57200 AUTOZONE #3741	9345 W Russell Rd	LAS VEGAS
AUTOZONE INC	57202 AUTOZONE #3743	6530 Boulder Hgwy	LAS VEGAS
AUTOZONE INC	57203 AUTOZONE #3740	3926 E Lake Mead Blvd	Las Vegas
AUTOZONE INC	58178 AutoZone #3735	1935 N Hollywood Ave	Las Vegas
AUTOZONE INC	58179 AutoZone #3739	8120 Blue Diamond Rd	Las Vegas
AUTOZONE INC	59502 AutoZone #4088	2240 W Horizon Ridge Ave	HENDERSON
AUTOZONE INC	59759 AutoZone #4085	5720 E Charleston Ave	Las Vegas
AUTOZONE INC	60389 AUTOZONE #4177	7490 S Rainbow Blvd	Las Vegas
AUTOZONE INC	61456 AutoZone #6294	249 N Stepanie St	Henderson
AUTOZONE INC	61749 AutoZone #6169	4559 Blue Diamond Rd	Las Vegas
AUTOZONE INC	61750 AutoZone #6190	7595 Vegas Dr	Las Vegas

AUTOZONE INC	61751	AutoZone #4134	3783 S Maryland Blvd	Las Vegas
AZ PARTSMASTER	1522	AZ PARTSMASTER	3326 Ponderosa Way	LAS VEGAS
BALLY GAMING AND SYSTEMS	646	Bally Technologies	6601 S Bermuda Rd	LAS VEGAS
BALLY GAMING AND SYSTEMS	61405	Warehouse	350 Pilot Rd	Las Vegas
BALLY GAMING AND SYSTEMS	61408	West Campus	6650 El Camino Rd Bldg	Las Vegas
BALLY GAMING AND SYSTEMS	61409	Spencer	6650 Spencer St Suite 100	Las Vegas
BANK OF AMERICA c/o JONES LANG LASALLE	56696	BANK OF AMERICA-NV1507	1351 Town Center Dr	LAS VEGAS
Barclays Bank Delaware	60787	Barclaycard Henderson	2280 Corporate Crcl Suite 100	Henderson
Barclays Bank Delaware	61153	Green Valley	2290 Corporate Crcl Suite 100	Henderson
BASIC FOOD FLAVORS INC	850	BASIC FOOD FLAVORS INC	3900 E. Craig Rd	NORTH LAS VEGAS
Bed Bath & Beyond Inc.	59361	655 Las Vegas	5835 E Ann Rd	Las Vegas
Bed Bath & Beyond Inc.	60740	Harmon DC	5402 E El Campo Grande Ave Bldg Bldg "A"	Las Vegas
Berry Gobal, Inc.	55453	Berry Global, Inc.	800 E Horizon Dr	HENDERSON
BLACK MTN GOLF & COUNTRY CLUB	974	BLACK MTN GOLF & COUNTRY CLUB	500 GREENWAY Road	HENDERSON
BLAINE EQUIPMENT COMPANY INC	674	BLAINE EQUIPMENT COMPANY INC	3540 NORTH 5th STREET	NORTH LAS VEGAS
BLUE BEACON INTERNATIONAL	5750	Blue Beacon Truck Wash of Las Vegas (Blue Beacon U.S.A., L.P. II)	2932 Losee Rd	NORTH LAS VEGAS
Boyd Gaming Corporation	6626	SAMS TOWN HOTEL & GAMBLING HALL	5111 Boulder Hgwy	LAS VEGAS
Boyd Gaming Corporation	61725	Eastside Cannery	5255 W Boulder Hwy Hgwy	Las Vegas
BRADY INDUSTRIES INC	56619	BRADY INDUSTRIES INC	7055 LINDELL RD Rd	LAS VEGAS
Brady Industries of Nevada LLC	61849	Brady Industries of Nevada	7055 Lindell Rd	Las Vegas
Breakthru Beverage	61667	Breakthru Beverage	1849 W Cheyenne Ave	Las Vegas
BRENNTAG PACIFIC	844	BRENNTAG PACIFIC	3880 E Craig Rd	NORTH LAS VEGAS
BRIDGESTONE AMERICAS TIRE OPERATIONS	57946	GCR Tire Centers - Las Vegas - 831	2350 N Nellis Blvd	Las Vegas
Bunzl Distribution	57752	Bunzl Utah, LLC	4151 Industrial Center Dr Suite 801	North Las Vegas
CAESARS PALACE	726	CAESARS PALACE	3570 Las Vegas Blvd	LAS VEGAS
CAP WAREHOUSE	7893	CAP WAREHOUSE	3108 Losee Rd	NORTH LAS VEGAS
Capital One Services, Inc.	60006	Capital One - Las Vegas	1111 N. Town Center Dr	Las Vegas
CCSD FACILITIES	5267	COLD STORAGE FACILITY COMPLEX	6350 E TROPICAL Pkwy	NORTH LAS VEGAS
CDW Logistics, Inc.	57844	CDW-Western Distribution Center	3201 E Alexander Rd	North Las Vegas
CENTRAL TELEPHONE CO dba CENTURYLINK	5010	CenturyLink Las Vegas Main Central Office	125 S Las Vegas Blvd	LAS VEGAS
CENTRAL TELEPHONE CO dba CENTURYLINK	5012	CenturyLink Las Vegas North 2 Central Office	1600 E Lake Mead Blvd	NORTH LAS VEGAS
CENTRAL TELEPHONE CO dba CENTURYLINK	5013	CenturyLink Las Vegas East 2 Central Office	1033 N Nellis Blvd	LAS VEGAS
CENTRAL TELEPHONE CO dba CENTURYLINK	5014	CenturyLink Las Vegas East 1 Central Office	4640 E Tropicana Blvd	LAS VEGAS
CENTRAL TELEPHONE CO dba CENTURYLINK	5015	CENTRAL TELEPHONE CO (NV) dba CenturyLink	1175 Casino Drive	LAUGHLIN
CENTRAL TELEPHONE CO dba CENTURYLINK	5016	CenturyLink Las Vegas Summerlin Central Office	2749 Crown Ridge Dr	LAS VEGAS
CENTRAL TELEPHONE CO dba CENTURYLINK	5017	CenturyLink Las Vegas Sun City Central Office	2519 Thomas Ryan Dr	LAS VEGAS
CENTRAL TELEPHONE CO dba CENTURYLINK	5019	CenturyLink Henderson Central Office	104 Waters St	HENDERSON

CENTRAL TELEPHONE CO dba CENTURYLINK	5020	CenturyLink Las Vegas West West Central Office	401 S Buffalo Dr	LAS VEGAS
CENTRAL TELEPHONE CO dba CENTURYLINK	5021	CenturyLink Las Vegas West 6 Central Office	6200 W Spring Mountain Rd	LAS VEGAS
CENTRAL TELEPHONE CO dba CENTURYLINK	5022	CenturyLink Las Vegas South South Central Office	8040 S Las Vegas Blvd	LAS VEGAS
CENTRAL TELEPHONE CO dba CENTURYLINK	5023	CenturyLink Las Vegas West 8 Central Office	4918 W Evergreen Ave	LAS VEGAS
CENTRAL TELEPHONE CO dba CENTURYLINK	5024	CenturyLink Las Vegas East 7 Central Office	4187 E Sahara Ave	LAS VEGAS
CENTRAL TELEPHONE CO dba CENTURYLINK	5026	CenturyLink Las Vegas South 6 Central Office	4996 Swenson St	LAS VEGAS
CENTRAL TELEPHONE CO dba CENTURYLINK	5027	CenturyLink Las Vegas South 5 Central Office	835 E Desert Inn Rd	LAS VEGAS
CENTRAL TELEPHONE CO dba CENTURYLINK	5028	CenturyLink Las Vegas North 8 Central Office	2055 W Lake Mead Blvd	LAS VEGAS
CENTRAL TELEPHONE CO dba CENTURYLINK	5029	CenturyLink Las Vegas North 5 Central Office	6724 W Lone Mountain Rd	LAS VEGAS
CENTRAL TELEPHONE CO dba CENTURYLINK	5030	CenturyLink Las Vegas North 3 Central Office	4243 N Las Vegas Blvd	LAS VEGAS
CENTRAL TELEPHONE CO dba CENTURYLINK	5042	CenturyLink Laughlin Central Office	1175 CASINO Dr	LAUGHLIN
CENTRAL TELEPHONE CO dba CENTURYLINK	5052	CenturyLink Las Vegas Summerlin Park Hut	1111 Crestdale Rd	LAS VEGAS
CENTRAL TELEPHONE CO dba CENTURYLINK	57620	CenturyLink Las Vegas Mtn Edge Central Office	10050 S Cimarron Rd	Las Vegas
CITIBANK (SOUTH DAKOTA) NA/CITIGROUP	1446	CITIBANK (SOUTH DAKOTA) NA/CITIGROUP	8725 W Sahara Ave Bldg	LAS VEGAS
CITY OF HENDERSON	968	WRF	450 E Galleria Dr	HENDERSON
CITY OF HENDERSON	61945	City Hall	240 Water St	Henderson
CITY OF NORTH LAS VEGAS/UTILITIES DEPT	7444	LEAVITT WELL SITE	3860 Losee Road	NORTH LAS VEGAS
CITY OF NORTH LAS VEGAS/UTILITIES DEPT	7445	ROBINSON WELL SITE	4201 CARTIER Avenue	NORTH LAS VEGAS
CITY OF NORTH LAS VEGAS/UTILITIES DEPT	7446	FORT SUMTER	2829 FORT SUMTER Dr	NORTH LAS VEGAS
CITY OF NORTH LAS VEGAS/UTILITIES DEPT	7447	WEST CHEYENNE WELL SITE	3044 CALIFORNIA Avenue	NORTH LAS VEGAS
CITY OF NORTH LAS VEGAS/UTILITIES DEPT	7448	SILVER MESA WELL SITE	4301 ALEXANDER Rd	NORTH LAS VEGAS
CITY OF NORTH LAS VEGAS/UTILITIES DEPT	7449	SUN VALLEY WELL SITE	3532 VALLEY Drive	NORTH LAS VEGAS
CITY OF NORTH LAS VEGAS/UTILITIES DEPT	7450	ELSTNER ESTATES WELL SITE	5200 W GOWAN Rd	NORTH LAS VEGAS
CIVIC CENTER PROPERTIES LLC	55435	CIVIC CENTER PROPERTIES LLC	3840 N CIVIC CENTER Drive	NORTH LAS VEGAS
CLARK COUNTY DEPT OF AVIATION	7868	CLARK COUNTY DEPT OF AVIATION-Facility	5757 Wayne Newton Blvd	LAS VEGAS
Clark County Parks and Recreation	57392	Cambridge Recreation Center	3930 Camridge St	Las Vegas
Clearwater Paper Corp	57937	Clearwater Paper Corp	3901 N Donna St	North Las Vegas
COASTLINE EQUIPMENT	61534	COASTLINE EQUIPMENT	3540 N 5TH St Bldg	N. LAS VEGAS
COCA COLA BOTTLING CO OF LAS VEGAS	914	COCA COLA REFRESHMENTS OF LAS VEGAS	230 N MOJAVE Rd	LAS VEGAS
Conestoga Golf Club	59252	Conestoga Golf Club	1499 Falcon Ridge Pkwy Bldg	Mesquite
Copperstate Battery, Inc.	60695	Copperstate Battery (Las Vegas)	5420 Cameron St Suite 107	Las Vegas
Costco Wholesale Corporation	1194	Costco Warehouse #035	222 S Martin Luther King Boulevard	Las Vegas
Costco Wholesale Corporation	53486	Costco Warehouse #673	791 Marks St	Henderson
Costco Wholesale Corporation	53488	Costco Warehouse #685	801 S Pavilion Center Dr	Las Vegas
Costco Wholesale Corporation	55785	Costco Warehouse #737	6555 N Decatur Blvd	Las Vegas
Costco Wholesale Corporation	58068	Costco Business Center #563	222 S Martin Luther King Blvd	Las Vegas
Costco Wholesale Corporation	61841	Costco Warehouse #1320	3411 St. Rose Pkwy	Henderson
Cox Communications Las Vegas	59871	TEN STC	3850 N Tenaya Way Bldg	Las Vegas

Cox Communications Las Vegas	59901	ALI DC Plant	2770 W Ann Rd Bldg	North Las Vegas
Cox Communications Las Vegas	59908	VLY DC Plant	7315 E Vegas Valley Dr Bldg	Las Vegas
Cox Communications Las Vegas	59909	HEN DC Plant	180 Pacific Center Dr	Henderson
Cox Communications Las Vegas	59910	BLU DC Plant	9235 Montessouri St	Las Vegas
Cox Communications Las Vegas	59911	CEN DC Plant	2451 Ernest May Ln Bldg	Las Vegas
Cox Communications Las Vegas	61413	ERN DC Plant	2453 Ernest May Ln	Las Vegas
Cox Communications Las Vegas	61739	Anthem OTN-14	2575 Reunion Dr	Henderson
CROWN LIFT TRUCKS - LAS VEGAS	56154	Crown Lift Trucks - Las Vegas	141 N Gibson Rd	HENDERSON
CSK Auto, Inc. c/o Verisk 3E	57464	O'Reilly Auto Parts #3756	6665 E Lake Mead Boulevard	Las Vegas
Department of Energy Office of Legacy Management - Yucca Mountain Project Office	58936	DOE Office of Legacy Management - Yucca Mountain Project Office	1551 Hillshire Drive	Las Vegas
DESERT GOLD FOOD CO INC	512	DESERT GOLD FOOD CO INC	123 W Colorado Avenue	LAS VEGAS
Desert Star Energy Center	59518	Desert Star Energy Center	701 Eldorado Valley Dr	Boulder City
DESERT TOYOTA	1034	DESERT TOYOTA	6300 W West Sahara Ave	LAS VEGAS
DHL	61695	DHL Las Vegas	3950 Aito Ave	Las Vegas
DO IT BEST CORP	55828	DO IT BEST CORP	1450 W Pioneer Blvd	MESQUITE
DOA FLEET SERVICES	57062	DOA FLEET SERVICES	7060 La Cienega St	LAS VEGAS
DOI-USBR-Hoover Dam	58627	Department of Interior- BOR	SR 172 Highway Hgwy Warehouse	Boulder City
DOLLAR TREE STORES INC	6143	DOLLAR TREE #1594	1913 Decatur Boulevard	Las Vegas
DOLLAR TREE STORES INC	58450	Dollar Tree #3593	8125 W. Sahara, Ste 200 Street	Las Vegas
EL DORADO ENERGY LLC	6816	EL DORADO ENERGY LLC	701 Eldorado Valley Drive	BOULDER CITY
EMD Acquisition LLC	61817	EMD Acquisition LLC	560 W Lake Mead Pkwy	Henderson
EnerSys	58608	EnerSys	3878 Civic Center Dr Bldg B	North Las Vegas
EnerSys	61356	EnerSys	6160 N Hollywood Blvd Suite 101	Las Vegas
Express Scripts	60514	Express Scripts Las Vegas	6225 Annie Oakley Dr	Las Vegas
FARM FRESH FOODS	55007	FARM FRESH FOODS	3840 N civic center Dr Bldg #B	NORTH LAS VEGAS
FED EX GROUND	60539	FedEx Ground	470 E. Bruner Ave	Henderson
FEDERAL AVIATION ADMIN	61230	New LAS ATCT	5755 Kelley Ln	Las Vegas
FINDLAY HONDA	59372	FINDLAY VOLKSWAGEN NORTH	7500 AZURE Dr	LAS VEGAS
FIRESTONE COMPLETE AUTO CARE	59632	Firestone Complete Auto Care #344698/26EK	5790 Rickenbacker Rd Bldg 606	Nellis
FITZGERALDS CASINO & HOTEL	708	FITZGERALDS CASINO & HOTEL	301 FREMONT Street	LAS VEGAS
FLAMINGO LAS VEGAS	770	FLAMINGO LAS VEGAS	3555 las vegas blvd south Blvd	LAS VEGAS
Flexential	58840	Flexential	302 E Carson Ave Suite 100	Las Vegas
Flexential	59935	ViaWest, Inc.	304 E Carson Ave	Las Vegas
Flexential	59939	Flexential	3330 E Lone Mountain Rd	North Las Vegas
Flowers Baking Co of Henderson	60369	Flowers Baking Co of Henderson	501 Conestoga Way	Henderson
FreshPoint of Las Vegas	57835	FreshPoint of Las Vegas	5420 Valley View Blvd Boulevard	LAS VEGAS
FRITO-LAY INC	54993	Las Vegas DC	1209 Trade Dr	NORTH LAS VEGAS

G&K Services	57549 Las Vegas DPC 178	4670 N Vandenburg Dr Bldg	N. Las Vegas
G&K Services/Cintas #2	61698 Cintas #2	4670 N Vandenburg Dr Bldg	North Las Vegas
GE Engine Services	57820 GE Transportation Locomotive Combo Unit Rebuild	5406 E El Campo Grande Ave	North Las Vegas
Get Fresh Sales Inc.	58544 Get Fresh Sales Inc.	6745 S Escondido St	Las Vegas
Global Industrial	61435 Global Industrial	3700 W Bay Lake Trail St Bldg	North Las Vegas
GOOD HUMOR-BREYERS ICE CREAM	658 GOOD HUMOR-BREYERS ICE CREAM	1001 Olsen St	HENDERSON
GPC NAPA AUTO PARTS	59823 napa auto parts/052	3274 Civic Center Dr Bldg	North Las vegas
GURU RAMDAS INC.	61112 STATESIDE EXPRESS	905 N LAS VEGAS Blvd	LAS VEGAS
H&E EQUIPMENT SERVICES INC.	5679 North Vegas #4038	4129 LOSEE Rd	NORTH LAS VEGAS
HD SUPPLY CONSTRUCTION SUPPLY LLC	57771 HD Supply Construction Supply, Ltd. (NV025-6110)	3450 West Teco Avenue	Las Vegas
HELENA CHEMICAL COMPANY	688 HELENA CHEMICAL COMPANY	3650 W DEWEY Dr	LAS VEGAS
HOME DEPOT C/O ARCADIS U.S., INC.	57846 Home Depot Direct Your Other Warehouse #6754	166 Gallagher Crest Road	Henderson
HOUSEHOLD CREDIT SERVICES, INC	1158 HOUSEHOLD CREDIT SERVICES, INC	1111 Town Center Drive	LAS VEGAS
HUGHES NETWORK SYSTEMS LLC	56882 HUGHES NETWORK SYSTEMS LLC	1 N Aerojet Way Way Bldg	NORTH LAS VEGAS
INSITE WIRELESS LLC	57238 Wynn Resorts	3131 Las Vegas Blvd	LAS VEGAS
Interline Brands, Inc.	61688 Interline Brands, Inc. Location #4669	4031 Industrial Center Dr Bldg #701	North Las Vegas
Interstate Brands Corporation	58656 Interstate Brands	501 Conestaga Way	Henderson
KENS FOODS INC	56146 KENS FOODS INC	8925 Ken's Ct Bldg	LAS VEGAS
Kern River Gas Transmission Company	52470 Goodsprings Compressor Station	1455 Highway 161	JEAN
Kern River Gas Transmission Company	54011 Dry Lake Compressor Station	15425 Highway 91	LAS VEGAS
KMART	886 KMART # 3857	732 S RACETRACK Rd	HENDERSON
KMART	6814 KMART # 3719	4500 North Rancho Dr	LAS VEGAS
KMART	57463 KMART # 4369	2975 E SAHARA Ave Suite A	LAS VEGAS
LAB MEDICINE CONSULTANTS	1764 LAB MEDICINE CONSULTANTS	7455 W Washington Ave Suite 301	LAS VEGAS
Las Vegas Arena Owner	61466 TMobile Arena	3780 S Las Vegas blvd Blvd Bldg	Las Vegas
LAS VEGAS COGENERATION L P	888 LAS VEGAS COGENERATION L P	1701 East Alexander Road	NORTH LAS VEGAS
Las Vegas Country Club LLC	61777 Las Vegas Country Club LLC	3000 Joe W. Brown Dr	Las Vegas
LAS VEGAS FINISHING LLC	1528 LAS VEGAS FINISHING LLC	3251/3261 Builders Avenue	LAS VEGAS
LAS VEGAS POWER COMPANY LLC	52116 Apex Generating Station	15555 Apex Power Parkway Parkway	LAS VEGAS
LEVEL 3 COMMUNICATIONS INC	6302 LEVEL 3 COMMUNICATIONS INC	4275 E Sahara Avenue	NORTH LAS VEGAS
LEVEL 3 COMMUNICATIONS INC	7922 Level 3 Communications - Upper Muddy - UPMDNVAA	18885 N Las Vegas Blvd Bldg 2	Crystal
LEVEL 3 COMMUNICATIONS INC	7923 Level 3 Communications - Las Vegas - LSVONVIO	4485 E Sahara Ave	Las Vegas
LEVEL 3 COMMUNICATIONS INC	7925 Level 3 Communications - Las Vegas - LSVGNV15	4275 E Sahara Ave	Las Vegas
LEVEL 3 COMMUNICATIONS INC	55867 Level 3 Communications - Boulder City - BLCYNVGA	901 El Dorado Valley Rd	Boulder City
LEVEL 3 COMMUNICATIONS INC	57411 Level 3 Communications - North Las Vegas - NLVGNVBV	1 Aerojet Way	North Las Vegas
LEVEL 3 COMMUNICATIONS INC	57414 Level 3 Communications - Boulder City - BLCYNVFD	895 El Dorado Valley Dr	Boulder City
LEVEL 3 COMMUNICATIONS INC	60538 Level 3 Communications - Las Vegas - LSVKNV99	3944 Silvestri Ln	Las Vegas
LEVI STRAUSS & CO.	6037 Henderson/Sky Harbor	501 EXECUTIVE AIRPORT Dr	HENDERSON

LEVI STRAUSS & CO.	58685	HENDERSON DEPOT	7600 EASTGATE Rd	HENDERSON
Lhoist North America of Arizona, Inc	788	Lhoist North America-Chemical Lime Co.	8000 W Lake Mead Pkwy	HENDERSON
LONE MOUNTAIN NES RENTALS	57561	NES Rentals	2642 E Lone Mountain Road	North Las Vegas
LOS ANGELES DEPT WATER & POWER	4790	MARKETPLACE SWITCHING STATION	1001 EL DORADO VALLEY Drive	BOULDER CITY
Mars Wrigley Confectionary	6874	Bldg 1	1 Sunset Way	HENDERSON
MBI, INC	734	MBI, INC	1353 ARVILLE St	LAS VEGAS
MCI	7518	MCI -LAVGNV (NVLAVGNV)	4187 E SAHARA Ave	LAS VEGAS
MCI	7519	MCI - LSKVNV (NVLSKVNV)	4428 E SAHARA Ave Floor 1	LAS VEGAS
MEADOW GOLD DAIRIES	55047	MEADOW GOLD DAIRIES	6350 E Centennial Pkwy	NORTH LAS VEGAS
MEDCO HEALTH SOLUTIONS, INC	53965	MEDCO HEALTH SOLUTIONS, INC	6225 Annie Oakley Drive	LAS VEGAS
MGM RESORTS INTERNATIONAL	1010	MGM GRAND HOTEL, INC	3799 LAS VEGAS BLVD SOUTH Blvd	LAS VEGAS
MGM RESORTS INTERNATIONAL	58302	Mandalay Bay Resort and Casino	3950 S Las Vegas Blvd	Las Vegas
MGM RESORTS INTERNATIONAL	58308	The Mirage Hotel & Casino	3400 Las Vegas Blvd	Las Vegas
MGM RESORTS INTERNATIONAL	58309	Luxor Hotel & Casino	3900 S Las Vegas Blvd	Las Vegas
MGM RESORTS INTERNATIONAL	58325	Bellagio	3600 Las Vegas Blvd	Las Vegas
MGM RESORTS INTERNATIONAL	58326	Excalibur Hotel & Casino	3850 S Las Vegas Blvd	Las Vegas
MOEN INCORPORATED	6730	MOEN INCORPORATED	4335 N Arcata Way Bldg	NORTH LAS VEGAS
MOHAVE GENERATING STATION	774	MOHAVE GENERATING STATION	655 Bruce Woodbury Drive Drive	LAUGHLIN
Mondelez Global LLC	60360	Mondelez Global LLC	4550 Engineers Way	N.Las Vegas
Mortenson	62069	Mortenson - Las Vegas Stadium	5617 Dean Martin Dr	Las Vegas
NAVISTAR, INC.	57258	NAVISTAR LAS VEGAS PDC	3101 N Lamb Blvd Suite 100	LAS VEGAS
NELLIS AIR FORCE BASE	876	NELLIS AIR FORCE BASE	4430 Grissom Ave Suite 101	NELLIS AFB
NEV/COLORADO RIVER COMMISSION	7889	EASTSIDE SUBSTATION	1/4 M 243 SW LAKESHORE Rd	BOULDER CITY
NEV/COLORADO RIVER COMMISSION	7890	NEWPORT SUBSTATION	1235 RICHARD BUNKER Ave	HENDERSON
Nevada Army National Guard	55479	Floyd Edsall Complex	6400 Range Rd	Las Vegas
Nevada Army National Guard	56519	Anthony Cometa Complex	4500 W W. Silverado Ranch Blvd	Las Vegas
NEVADA BEVERAGE COMPANY	442	NEVADA BEVERAGE COMPANY	3940 W Tropicana Ave	LAS VEGAS
NEVADA BEVERAGE COMPANY	58596	Nevada Beverage Company	4250 E Cheyenne Ave	North Las Vegas
NEVADA COGENERATION ASSOC #1	632	GARNET VALLEY	11401 US HWY 93 AND I-15 Hgwy	LAS VEGAS
NEVADA COGENERATION ASSOC #2	654	BLACK MOUNTAIN	8000 E LAKE MEAD BLVD Blvd	LAS VEGAS
NEVADA SOLAR ONE	56683	NEVADA SOLAR ONE	602 E Eldorado Valley Dr. Dr	BOULDER CITY
Nevada Tire Holdings, LLC	61550	Superior Tire & Service- 106	10445 Spencer St Bldg 140	Hederson
New Cingular Wireless PCS LLC	60558	World Market Trade Center - USID100427 (USID100427)	495 S Grand Central Pkwy	Las Vegas
New Cingular Wireless PCS LLC	60560	Convention Center - USID10072 (USID10072)	3150 Paradise Rd	Las Vegas
New Cingular Wireless PCS LLC	61078	Bellagio - USID35991 (USID35991)	3600 LAS VEGAS Blvd	Las Vegas
Newport Meat of Nevada	57787	Desert Meats	5420 S Valley View St Bldg	Las Vegas
Nicholas and Company Food Service	60789	North Las Vegas Facility	5670 Nicco Way Bldg	North LAs Vegas
Nitrex, Inc.	58611	Nitrex, Inc.	201 E Mayflower Ave	North Las Vegas

Nitrex, Inc.	61797 Nitrex Building 2	2925 BROOKSPARK Dr	NORTH LAS VEGAS
NNSA/NEVADA FIELD OFFICE	5144 North Las Vegas Facility	2621 Losee Rd	NORTH LAS VEGAS
NNSA/NEVADA FIELD OFFICE	5145 Remote Sensing Laboratory	4600 North Hollywood Blvd	LAS VEGAS
Northern Star Co.	61373 Northern Star Co.	3840 N Civic Center Dr Suite B	North Las Vegas
NV ENERGY	7646 Clark Station	5640 Stephanie St	LAS VEGAS
NV ENERGY	7652 Sunrise Station	6300 Vegas Valley Drive	LAS VEGAS
NV ENERGY	53645 Silverhawk Station	15111 Apex Power Pkwy	N LAS VEGAS
NV ENERGY	56106 Chuck Lenzie Generating Station	13605 Chuck Lenzie Ct	LAS VEGAS
NV ENERGY	60519 Las Vegas Station	1701 E Alexander Rd	North Las Vegas
OCEAN SPRAY CRANBERRIES INC	852 OCEAN SPRAY CRANBERRIES INC	1301 American Pacific Dr	HENDERSON
OFFICE MAX	50307 PowerMax Distibution Center B1	2861 Marion Dr	LAS VEGAS
OFFICE MAX	57487 PowerMax Distribution Center B2	2821 Marion Dr	Las Vegas
OFFICE MAX	57489 PowerMax Distribution Center B3	4975 N Pecos Road	North Las Vegas
Olin Chlor Alkali Products	57533 Olin Chlor Alkali Products	350 Fourth St	Henderson
OWENS & MINOR DISTRIBUTION INC	57244 OWENS & MINOR DISTRIBUTION INC	2970 North Lamb Boulevard	LAS VEGAS
Paccar Parts	61146 Paccar Parts North Las Vegas Distrubution Center	4141 N Distribution Circle	North Las Vegas
PENSKE TRUCK LEASING CO LP	55921 PENSKE TRUCK LEASING CO LP	4723 W Hacienda St	LAS VEGAS
PEPSI COLA	6662 Bottling Group LLC	6500 W Sunset Rd	Las Vegas
PRIDE MOBILITY PRODUCTS	56162 PRIDE WEST	3200 E GOWAN # 101 Rd Suite	NORTH LAS VEGAS
PRIMEX PLASTICS CORPORATION	1092 PRIMEX PLASTICS CORPORATION	752 Turtleback Rd	MESQUITE
QWEST CORP., dba CENTURYLINK	6257 CenturyLink Las Vegas POP Site	4270 E Sahara Ave Bldg	LAS VEGAS
R&S Supply Inc	60668 Las Vegas	5655 S Procyon St	Las Vegas
REDDY ICE CORPORATION	6830 REDDY ICE-LAS VEGAS (104/119)	1201 Searles Ave	LAS VEGAS
REPUBLIC SERVICES OF SO NV	980 APEX REGIONAL LANDFILL	13550 E US HWY 93 Hgwy Bldg	LAS VEGAS
Reyes Coca-Cola Bottling	61680 Reyes Coca Cola Bottling of Las Vegas	230 N Mojave Rd	Las Vegas
RIO SUITE HOTEL & CASINO	6608 RIO SUITE HOTEL & CASINO	3700 W Flamingo Rd	LAS VEGAS
RIVIERA HOTEL & CASINO	51744 RIVIERA HOTEL & CASINO	2901 S LAS VEGAS Blvd Bldg HOTEL/CASI	LAS VEGAS
RoadSafe Traffic Systems	59940 North Las Vegas	908 Sharp Circle	North Las Vegas
ROCKY RESEARCH	6704 ROCKY RESEARCH	1598 Foothill Dr	BOULDER CITY
RSC Equipment Rental, Inc.	59293 RSC Equipment Rental, Inc.	3109 Losee Road	North Las Vegas
SAC Wireless	62065 SAC Wireless 4350 South Arville	4350 S Arville St Suite 140 - 150	Las Vegas
SAFETY-KLEEN SYSTEMS INC	51927 SAFETY-KLEEN SYSTEMS INC	4582 E Donovan Way Bldg	N LAS VEGAS
SAGUARO POWER COMPANY	826 SAGUARO POWER COMPANY	435 Fourth St	HENDERSON
Scientific Games	61816 Scientific Games	6590 S Bermuda Rd Suite J	Las Vegas
SCPPA Apex Generating Station	60521 Apex Generating Station	15555 Apex Power Pkwy	Las Vegas
Shetakis Civic Center	60418 Shetakis Civic Center	3840 N Civic Center Dr	North Las Vegas
Sierra Home Medical Products, Inc.	61358 Sierra Home Medical Products	6720 Placid Street St	Las Vegas
SO HILLS HOSPITAL/MED CTR	53581 SO HILLS HOSPITAL/MED CTR	9300 W Sunset Rd	LAS VEGAS

Sonic Automotive	57898	0144 - Cadillac of Las Vegas - East (Collision Center)	2711 East Sahara Avenue	Las Vegas
Southern California Edison-	1278	Eldorado Substation	801 Eldorado Valley Drive	Boulder City
Southern California Edison-	59399	Mohave Substation	655 Bruce Woodbury Dr	Laughlin
Southern Glazer's Wine and Spirits of Nevada	60691	Southern Glazer's Wine and Spirits of Nevada	8400 S Jones Blvd	Las Vegas
SOUTHERN NEVADA WATER SYSTEM	6270	Alfred Merritt Smith Water Treatment Facility (AMSWTF)	243 Lakeshore Rd Bldg	BOULDER CITY
Southwind DG	62029	Desert Gold Food Company	123 W Colorado Ave	Las Vegas
SPRINT/UNITED MANAGEMENT CO	56948	SPRINT LAS VEGAS NV PCS SWITCH	871 GRIER Dr Suite A	LAS VEGAS
Standard Textile Co. Inc.	59375	Nevada Distribution Center	4550 Engineers Way	North Las Vegas
Stratosphere Hotel, Casino & Tower	57294	Stratosphere Hotel, Casino & Tower	2000 South las Vegas Blvd	Las Vegas
SUN CITY SUMMERLIN COMM ASSOC	5078	SUN CITY SUMMERLIN COMM ASSOC	9103/05/07 Del Webb Blvd	LAS VEGAS
Sunbelt Rentals Inc	58794	Sunbelt Rentals PC #384	175 Pacific Center Dr	Henderson
Sunbelt Rentals Inc	61626	Sunbelt Rentals PC 791	2750 Losee Rd	North Las Vegas
SWITCH COMMUNICATIONS GROUP LLC	57253	NAP5	4489 E Sahara Ave	LAS VEGAS
SWITCH COMMUNICATIONS GROUP LLC	58660	NAP 7	7135 S Decatur Blvd	Las Vegas
SWITCH COMMUNICATIONS GROUP LLC	61601	LAS10	7370 S Jones Blvd	Las Vegas
SWITCH COMMUNICATIONS GROUP LLC	61602	LAS12	5325 W Capovilla Dr	Las Vegas
SWITCH COMMUNICATIONS GROUP LLC	61921	LAS 11	7380 Lindell Rd	Las Vegas
SYSCO FOOD SERVICES OF LAS VEGAS	52384	SYSCO FOOD SERVICES OF LAS VEGAS	6201 E Centennial Pkwy	LAS VEGAS
T-MOBILE USA INC	55029	T-MOBILE USA INC NORTH LAS VEGAS SWITCH	3040 Simmons St Suite 106	NORTH LAS VEGAS
TH Foods, Inc.	60897	TH Foods, Inc.	160 Gallagher Crest Rd	Henderson
THATCHER CO OF NEVADA	7856	THATCHER CO OF NEVADA	90 Business Center St	HENDERSON
THE LAS VEGAS HOTEL & CASINO, THE LVH	1192	The Las Vegas Hotel & Casino	3000 Paradise Road	LAS VEGAS
CALIFORNIA	4842	PEP BOYS 670	506 S Decatur Boulevard, Bldg	LAS VEGAS
CALIFORNIA	4843	PEP BOYS 683	2030 N LAS VEGAS Boulevard, Bldg	NORTH LAS VEGAS
CALIFORNIA	4844	PEP BOYS 685	3995 E CHARLESTON Boulevard, Bldg	LAS VEGAS
CALIFORNIA	4845	PEP BOYS 688	637 E SAHARA Avenue, Bldg	LAS VEGAS
CALIFORNIA	4846	PEP BOYS 702	4670 E TROPICANA Avenue, Bldg	LAS VEGAS
CALIFORNIA	4847	PEP BOYS 776	4155 S JONES Boulevard, Bldg	LAS VEGAS
CALIFORNIA	4848	PEP BOYS 868	4141 RANCHO Drive, Bldg	LAS VEGAS
CALIFORNIA	4849	PEP BOYS 494	3490 E SUNSET Road	LAS VEGAS
CALIFORNIA	4850	PEP BOYS 819	7399 W LAKE MEAD Boulevard, Bldg	LAS VEGAS
CALIFORNIA	4851	PEP BOYS 869	408 S BOULDER Highway, Bldg	HENDERSON
The TJX Companies, Inc.	59146	Marmaxx Distribution Center	4100 E Lone Mountain Rd	North Las Vegas
TITANIUM METALS CORPORATION	712	TITANIUM METALS CORPORATION	181 N WATER St	HENDERSON
TRONOX LLC	4786	TRONOX LLC	560 W LAKE MEAD Pkwy	HENDERSON
TROPICANA LAS VEGAS	58318	Tropicana Las Vegas.	3801 Las Vegas Blvd	Las Vegas
Turano Nevada Baking, LLC	62041	Turano Nevada Baking LLC	490 E Bruner Ave	Henderson
U S FOODSERVICE	810	US Foods Inc.	300 W Bonanza Rd	LAS VEGAS

Walmart, Inc.	51975	WALMART #1838	3041 N RAINBOW Blvd	LAS VEGAS
Walmart, Inc.	51977	WALMART #2593	2310 E SERENE Ave	LAS VEGAS
Walmart, Inc.	51980	WALMART #2837	4350 N NELLIS Blvd	LAS VEGAS
Walmart, Inc.	51981	WALMART #2838	540 MARKS St	HENDERSON
Walmart, Inc.	51982	WALMART #2884	8060 W TROPICAL Pkwy	LAS VEGAS
Walmart, Inc.	51983	WALMART #3473	4505 W CHARLESTON Blvd	LAS VEGAS
Walmart, Inc.	53519	WALMART #5070	5200 S FORT APACHE Rd	LAS VEGAS
Walmart, Inc.	55312	WALMART #5258	5850 W CRAIG Rd	LAS VEGAS
Walmart, Inc.	55313	WALMART #5259	6151 W LAKE MEAD Blvd	LAS VEGAS
Walmart, Inc.	55314	WALMART #5269	490 E SILVERADO RANCH Blvd	LAS VEGAS
Walmart, Inc.	55315	WALMART #5306	5545 SIMMONS St	NORTH LAS VEGAS
Walmart, Inc.	55591	WALMART #3354	1401 AMERICAN PACIFIC Dr	HENDERSON
Walmart, Inc.	55592	WALMART #3655	10440 W CHEYENNE Ave	LAS VEGAS
Walmart, Inc.	55594	WALMART #5423	6570 E LAKE MEAD Blvd	LAS VEGAS
Walmart, Inc.	55940	WALMART #3847	1120 W PIONEER Blvd	MESQUITE
Walmart, Inc.	56203	WALMART #3356	7445 S EASTERN Ave	LAS VEGAS
Walmart, Inc.	56204	WALMART #3788	6310 W CHARLESTON Blvd	LAS VEGAS
Walmart, Inc.	56233	WALMART #3351	6464 N DECATUR Blvd	LAS VEGAS
Walmart, Inc.	56313	WALMART #3355	1400 S LAMB Blvd	LAS VEGAS
Walmart, Inc.	56314	WALMART #3350	5198 BOULDER Hgwy	LAS VEGAS
Walmart, Inc.	56989	WALMART #4339	5940 LOSEE Rd	NORTH LAS VEGAS
Walmart, Inc.	56991	WALMART #3728	3950 W LAKE MEAD Blvd	NORTH LAS VEGAS
Walmart, Inc.	56992	WAL-MART #4356	7200 ARROYO CROSS Pkwy	LAS VEGAS
Walmart, Inc.	56993	WALMART #1560	6005 S EASTERN Ave	LAS VEGAS
Walmart, Inc.	56994	SAM'S CLUB #4974	2650 E Craig Rd	NORTH LAS VEGAS
Walmart, Inc.	56995	SAM'S CLUB #4983	7100 W ARROYO CROSSING Pkwy	LAS VEGAS
Walmart, Inc.	61105	DHL Supply Chain [2]	4711 Mitchell St	North Las Vegas
Walmart, Inc.	61640	Walmart Supercenter 2483	6973 Blue Diamond Rd	Las Vegas
Wells Enterprises, Inc.	62197	Wells Enterprises, Inc.	1001 Olsen St	Henderson
WESTERN EXTERMINATOR COMPANY	1136	WESTERN EXTERMINATOR COMPANY	2943 E Alexander Rd	N. LAS VEGAS
WILMAR INDUSTRIES INC	1180	WILMAR INDUSTRIES INC	4031 INDUSTRIAL CTR Ctn Suite 701	NORTH LAS VEGAS
Wynn Las Vegas LLC	60733	Wynn Las Vegas	3131 S Las Vegas Blvd	Las Vegas
Wynn Las Vegas LLC	60734	Encore at Wynn Las Vegas	3121 S Las Vegas Blvd	Las Vegas
XO COMMUNICATIONS OF NEVADA	6283	XO COMMUNICATIONS (NV-2)	3125 Palms Centre Dr	LAS VEGAS
XO COMMUNICATIONS OF NEVADA	6284	XO COMMUNICATIONS (NV-1) (NVHJXONV)	2240 Corporate Crcl	HENDERSON
XPO Logistics	61675	XPO Logistics	4140 Frehner Rd Bldg	North Las Vegas
YUCCA MOUNTAIN PROJECT	55555	Hillshire Office	1551 Hillshire Drive	LAS VEGAS
YUCCA MOUNTAIN PROJECT	55683	Center Drive Office	1251 N Town Center Drive	LAS VEGAS

YUCCA MOUNTAIN PROJECT	55942 YUCCA MOUNTAIN PROJECT	1180 N Town Center Drive, Bldg	LAS VEGAS
Zayo Colocation	60604 Zayo Colocation Las Vegas	7185 Pollack Dr Bldg	Las Vegas

Appendix B – Radiation Response Plan

Appendix A – Facilities Subject to Reporting Requirements

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

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

APPENDIX B
RADIATION RESPONSE PLAN

I. Purpose, Scope, Situations, and Assumptions

A. Purpose and Scope

1. The purpose of this Appendix is to define organizational concepts and procedures, establish the local organization, and to 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 determination and implementation of local measures to protect life, property, and the environment during the course of 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 a number of specific county, state, and federal laws and regulations that control the handling and use of such materials and to plans that establish unique state and federal procedures for handling incidents involving them.

ii. In addition, 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. The deliberate release of radioactive materials is a crime under a number of 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 has the responsibility for taking required emergency response actions. Response from this jurisdiction will be in compliance with the National Incident Management System (NIMS) operating principles and protocols, and will 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 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 is the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

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

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

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

2. Radiological Hazards

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

b. Hospitals and medical facilities use a wide range of radioactive sources in nuclear medicine, oncology, as well as in 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. These sources can be extremely hazardous, meaning life threatening, when removed from their containers, either intentionally or by accident.

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

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

C. Planning Assumptions

1. Clark County or other local governments in southern Nevada could experience radiological emergency situations which may threaten public health and safety, private or public property or the environment. These situations will necessitate the implementation of 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 for 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 carry out the initial emergency response independently until state or federal resources can respond.
    a. If our resources alone are inadequate to 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 lack appropriate hazardous materials training - OSHA 1910.120 and appropriate personal protective equipment should not be committed to radiological incidents.
7. The state can request supplemental emergency assistance from other states or from the federal government when local and state resources are insufficient to deal with the emergency
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 Area Command 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. Radiological accidents may be discovered by the public, by businesses that use or transport such materials, or by local responders who are summoned to an accident site.

a. Local personnel are likely to be 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 significant 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 are aware of 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 transiting through our area

ii. a radioactive source missing in our jurisdiction, or

iii. notification of 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. alerting personnel for possible emergency duty and deploying personnel and equipment to investigate incidents

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

iv. issuing public warning 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 being located in the local area

ii. activation of radiological alarms at a screening point

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

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

c. Level 3 readiness actions may include:

i. investigating the situation and partially or fully activating the MACC/EOC to monitor it

ii. placing first responders in alert status; placing off-duty personnel on standby

iii. advising appropriate state and federal agencies

iv. preparing to issue and issuing public warning if it becomes necessary

C. Activities by Phase of Emergency Management

1. Preparedness (Prevention / Protection)

a. Ensure responders have data available on local facilities that are 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 in accordance with organization standard operating procedures

c. Provide information and instructions to the public

4. Recovery

a. Ensure radiation source material is removed and ensure access to contaminated areas is controlled until they are cleaned up. Cleanup will normally 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, and 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. Technical assistance for a radiological incident may be provided by the facility, by state and federal agencies, or by industry.

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 and/or federal agencies.

B. Assignment of Responsibilities

1. The Incident Commander will:

a. make an initial assessment of the situation, to include an estimate of the likelihood of a release of radiological materials

b. identifies response resources required i.e. hazmat team, law enforcement, etc. and direct the on-scene response to contain or prevent spread of contamination at the incident site. The initial response should be accomplished in accordance with 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 in the vicinity of 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:

    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 1-877-438-7231

    ii. The Department of Public Safety, Division of Emergency Management duty officer 1-775-687-0400.

    iii. The State Environmental Hotline at 1-888-331-6337

    iv. The National Response Center at 1-800-424-8802

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

b. coordinate with the RCP to obtain 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, and key partners and stakeholders

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

h. In coordination with Southern Nevada Volunteer Organizations Active In Disaster, coordinate volunteers, shelters, and other logistical resources

3. Fire Services will:

   a. carry out initial radiological monitoring 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. Large-scale decontamination, if needed, may be coordinated by state or federal agencies

   e. assist in evacuation, if necessary

4. The Hazardous Materials Coordinator will:

   a. ensure a sufficient number of radiological detection instruments are in-place and operational

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

   c. schedule and conduct an annual review of this annex and coordinate update 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, contact ARMOR who will conduct an investigation and make all required notifications to include 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 Area Command
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 which owns that 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, but 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 incident site.
   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 be used to 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 provide a liaison to the EOC and may formulate requests for the Governor for additional radiological monitoring and assessment assistance from the federal government or from other states, if required.

V. Information Collection and Dissemination

A. A radiological emergency requires huge 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 types of data, interpretation and recommendations for these three broad areas are unique and must not be confused. It is very common for radiological data to be misinterpreted or misused resulting in unnecessary public concern and delayed or misdirected response actions. Therefore all radiological data and resulting protective action recommendations should be validated by the designated radiological technical specialists prior to 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 is 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 of the issues surrounding radiological incidents are classified or sensitive and therefore should not be broadcast on open channels.

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

D. It is extremely important that when relaying field data information and providing protective action guidelines, that the correct terminology and units be used.

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

VII. Administration, Finance, and Logistics

A. Agreements and Contracts

1. Requests will be made for assistance through mutual aid agreements, state and/or federal agencies, and industry in accordance with existing mutual-aid agreements and contracts if our local resources prove to be 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 be desirable to also disseminate this report to nearby jurisdictions and to those cities or counties that are providing mutual aid resources.

C. Records

1. Exposure records and medical follow-up must take place for responders who have entered 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 in accordance with 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, who respond to hazardous materials incidents, including radiological incidents, should be adequately trained and equipped for the tasks they will perform.
2. Training is available through a combination of 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 the input from the Local Emergency Planning Committee and other state, local and federal partners.

B. Maintenance

1. The Clark County Fire Department Office of Emergency Management & Homeland Security, in coordination with the Local Emergency Planning Committee, is responsible for maintaining this appendix as part of the annual update of the Clark County Hazardous Materials Response Plan.

IX. Authorities and References

A. Legal Authority

1. OSHA Regulation 29 CFR 1910.120, Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response; http://www.osha.gov/pls/oshaweb/owadisp.show_document?p_table=standards&p_id=9765

B. References

1. *Developing and Maintaining Emergency Plans*, *Comprehensive Preparedness Guide 101, Version 2,* FEMA, November, 2010. http://www.fema.gov/pdf/about/divisions/npd/CPG_101_V2.pdf
2. FEMA, Guidance for Developing State, Tribal, and Local Radiological Emergency Response Planning and Preparedness for Transportation Accidents, FEMA-REP-5
3. National Response Framework; http://www.fema.gov/pdf/emergency/nrf/nrf-core.pdf

4. State of Nevada, Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
5. State of Nevada Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Plan; http://ndep.nv.gov/bca/file/hazmat_master.pdf
6. State of Nevada Radiological Emergency Response Plan; http://health.nv.gov/PDFs/Radiology/2007RERPLANDraft.pdf
7. U.S. Department of Transportation and Transport, Emergency Response Guidebook.
8. Clark County Nevada Basic Emergency Operations Plan
9. Clark County Multi-Agency Hazard Mitigation Plan
10. State of Nevada Preventive Radiological and Nuclear Detection Program