

Attachment A

State of Nevada Radiological Emergency Response Plan

APPENDIX A
STATE OF NEVADA
RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN



NEVADA STATE HEALTH DIVISION

July 2002

STATE OF NEVADA
RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN
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STATE OF NEVADA
RADIOLOGICAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

I. PURPOSE

A radiological emergency can be any incident that results in loss of control or potential loss of control of a radiation source so that a hazard or potential hazard to the public health, safety, or property exists. The purpose of this plan is to provide a mechanism for effective response to peacetime radiological emergencies in the State of Nevada.

II. OBJECTIVES

- To identify agencies and individuals to be notified in the event of a radiological emergency in the State of Nevada.
- To provide guidance for Nevada radiological emergency response participants.
- To establish protocols for requesting, obtaining or providing radiological response assistance.

III. DISCUSSION

These plans are part of the Nevada State Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan. The plan provides the basis for radiological emergency response assistance to county and local response agencies in the state.

Nevada State Health Division radiological emergency response personnel are located in Carson City and Las Vegas. State resources of trained radiological emergency response personnel and equipment are limited and it is anticipated during some emergencies that the resources of the National Nuclear Security Administration, Nevada Operations (NNSA/NV) may be requested.

NNSA/NV is a support agency to the state plan and has made its radiological accident assistance capability available to the Nevada State Health Division upon request. NNSA/NV radiological emergency response personnel are concentrated in southern Nevada area.

Local emergency response authorities which have "first-on-scene" responsibilities such as law enforcement, fire departments, etc. are responsible to perform radiological emergency response actions unless they determine the scope of the incident exhausts local resources or exceeds the capabilities of the local responding agencies. Nevada State Health Division should be contacted for assistance if an incident exceeds local radiological response resources.

IV. RADIOLOGICAL RESPONSE RESOURCES IN NEVADA

Nevada State Health Division, Bureau of Health Protection Services

The Nevada State Health Division is designated by Nevada Revised Statute 459 as the state radiation control agency. Consequently, the Health Division is the state agency having primary responsibility to respond, in the state, to any radiological emergency, non-emergency or incident.

The Bureau of Health Protection Services, Radiological Health Section may be contacted to provide radiological assistance to federal, state, county or local agencies or the general public as required to respond to a radiological emergency, in Nevada. Staff may be contacted during the business day or after hours through Nevada Highway Patrol dispatch; see pages 4 or 5 for appropriate phone numbers.

Nevada Division of Emergency Management

The Nevada Division of Emergency Management (DEM) will serve as the statewide coordination resource at the state level during a radiological emergency. DEM will assist the Health Division in the event other state resources are necessary from other state agencies such as transport vehicles, helicopters, aircraft and other specialized support resources. DEM also assists coordination of county/local agency resources.

National Nuclear Security Administration, Nevada Operations

The National Nuclear Security Administration, Nevada Operations (NNSA/NV) may be contacted by the Nevada State Health Division to support Health Division response to an incident which has exceeded the capabilities of local responders and state resources. Local responders are encouraged to contact the Health Division or Nevada Division of Emergency Management for consideration of the need for federal resources. Requests from the local level directly to NNSA/NV may result in delayed response at a local incident.

Other State and Local Authorities

State and local agencies such as law enforcement, fire department, and other health and safety authorities are vital to evaluate and/or control some radiological emergency details due to their unique local agency authority. These agencies may request assistance from the Nevada State Health Division to respond to the incident if the scope of response exceeds the capabilities of the local agency.

V. INFORMATION NEEDED BY NEVADA STATE HEALTH DIVISION FROM CALLER CONCERNING INCIDENT INVOLVING RADIATION SOURCES

The following information will be extremely helpful to enable the Nevada State Health Division to determine radiological emergency actions that should be taken. After you have obtained as much of this information as possible at the time of the first contact by the caller, please contact the following as outlined on Page 5:

Nevada State Health Division (8:00a - 5:00p, M -F): (775) 687-5394, extension 272, 276 or 0

Nevada Highway Patrol (24 hr.): (775) 688-2830
Nevada Division of Emergency Management (24 hr): (775) 687-4240

1. Caller's Identification:
Name:
Location/Affiliation:
Telephone Number: ()
2. Location and description of the incident:
3. Why does the first responder think a radiation source or radiation hazard is involved?
4. Has the incident area been isolated? Barricaded? Roped-off? Otherwise restricted to prevent public entry?
5. Name of the person, trucking company, manufacturing plant, doctor's office, etc. associated with or cause of incident?
6. What kind of radiation source is involved? (radioactive material, X-ray, other) How do you know this?
7. Any indication of the quantity of radioactive material or size of radiation source involved? (amount, size of packages, quantity identified on paperwork, etc.)
8. What type of package(s) is the radioactive material/source contained in? (55-gallon drums, boxes, vials, casks, etc.) What is the condition of the packages?
9. Any measurements from radiation detection instruments? Who took the measurements? (name, agency and telephone number at responder location)

VI. EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION PROCEDURES

Information requested on page 4 of this plan should be obtained (or as much of it as possible) before contacting the following state agencies for radiological assistance.

Identify your call as a radiological emergency and give your name, location, and telephone number with the information from page 4 of this plan.

THE TELEPHONE NUMBERS LISTED BELOW SHOULD BE CALLED IN SEQUENCE UNTIL SOMEONE INDICATES THEY CAN PROVIDE ASSISTANCE.

NEVADA STATE HEALTH DIVISION - BUREAU OF HEALTH PROTECTION SERVICES

(775) 687-5394 Extension 272, 276 or 0 --- Business hours: 8:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

NEVADA HIGHWAY PATROL - CARSON CITY, NV

(775) 688-2830 **24-Hour Service Number** This is the primary notification telephone number for after business hours calls. When the dispatcher is contacted, no other call need be made unless additional information is obtained. The dispatcher will contact the Nevada State Health Division and Division of Emergency Management staff.

NEVADA DIVISION OF EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT - CARSON CITY, NV

(775) 6878-4240 **24-Hour Service Number** This is the primary notification telephone number for the Nevada Division of Emergency Management. The agency will contact the Nevada State Health Division and/or NNSA/NV to provide assistance to local response.

If no one is reached at the above telephone numbers, call:

(702) 295-3343 24-hour Service Number
National Nuclear Security Administration, Nevada Operations
Las Vegas, Nevada

VII. ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN BY OTHER STATE AND LOCAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE AGENCIES

The assistance to be given by trained local emergency first-response personnel such as law enforcement and fire department personnel in response to a radiological incident is determined by the scope and magnitude of the incident. It is not feasible to establish rigid procedures for response to all the incident variables but the following general guidelines will apply to most response requirements.

The emergency actions listed below should be taken by first-on-scene response personnel prior to the arrival of trained radiological emergency response personnel.

1. Rescue any injured victims and administer emergency first aid. Arrange for transport of seriously injured to the nearest medical facility. Inform ambulance and hospital personnel that

patient may be radioactively contaminated. Wrap patient in blanket or other light-weight covering to minimize spread of possible radioactive contamination.

2. Notify appropriate radiological emergency response agencies immediately in accordance with the emergency notification procedure on Page 5 of this document. Be prepared to provide the information requested on Page 4 of this document.
3. Keep the public away from the incident site if possible. Determine if other chemical or biological hazards exist and establish the appropriate exclusion zone and protective action distance as outlined in the North American Emergency Response Guidebook.

If it is determined that only radiation sources are involved, establish an exclusion zone of 150 ft. or more as determined by trained personnel using appropriate, calibrated, operational radiation instruments to determine a radiation field of 2 milliroentgens per hour (2 mR/hr). For an incident involving spent nuclear fuel or nuclear weapons, a radius of approximately 1,000 feet or more may be appropriate if a shipment has been opened or until qualified radiation measurements can be made. Prevent handling debris except to remove injured victims where absolutely necessary. Restrict public access until extent of radiation hazard, contamination, etc. is known.

4. Obtain names and addresses of personnel involved in the incident and other response individuals. Detain and isolate any personnel who may have been exposed to the radiation hazard if they are not significantly injured (requiring evacuation to medical facilities). These uninjured persons may provide important information concerning the incident and must be surveyed for contamination by radioactive material before release to return to work or home.
5. Extinguish fires from upwind and assume the fires involve toxic chemicals and/or radioactive materials until confirmed by radiological staff to be absent. Avoid fumes, smoke, or dust associated with the incident as you would with any fire involving unknown hazards. Segregate equipment and clothing used at the fire until monitored for radioactive contamination before departure from the incident scene.
6. If the incident involves a transportation route or vehicles are involved, detour traffic around the incident site. Minimize movement of vehicles involved in the incident when clearing the right-of-way. Prevent passage of personnel or vehicles through the incident area until it has been surveyed and released by radiological personnel for radioactive contamination.
7. Do not eat, drink, or smoke in the area of the incident. Do not consume food or water that may have been in contact with material from the incident area.
8. Conduct radiation contamination surveys only if qualified to make radiological evaluation of the incident site. Advise the on-scene commander of suspected radiation contamination or otherwise be prepared to advise trained radiological emergency response agencies upon their arrival at the scene.
9. If radioactive contamination is confirmed, advise participating on-scene authorities of the need for implementing decontamination procedures of personnel, equipment and other resources at the site in order to limit the source and extent of contamination.

If radioactive contamination of injured victims is suspected or not known,

advise ambulance drivers or anyone transporting injured victims and receiving hospital personnel that the accident victims should be treated as if contaminated until actual assessment or radiological or non-radiological (chemical) contamination can be made.

If radiological contamination is not known, treat the victim as if non-radiological agents are involved until complete assessment can be made.

In general, radiological contamination found during most incidents does not present an immediate life-threatening condition. Remember: Your personal effects, clothing, etc. can be recovered or replaced if they are subjected to radioactive contamination; your lack of life-saving actions can never save someone from death.

III. NEVADA HOSPITALS WITH LIMITED RADIOLOGICAL ASSISTANCE SUPPORT

The Nevada hospitals listed below have programs which may use radioactive materials including personnel and equipment that may be helpful to determine if injured accident victims are contaminated with radioactive materials.

These facilities can be contacted for radiological assistance during an incident if injured victims will be transported for treatment or if the Nevada State Health Division or other radiological assistance cannot be obtained to assist at the scene of the incident. Bear in mind these resources may only be practical if contaminated accident victims are transported to that facility. You should ask to speak to someone in the nuclear medicine department or radiology department if you decide to contact the facility for assistance at the hospital. It is suggested that contacting these facilities in the planning phase prior to actual need during an incident would provide the best information to your agency.

LAS VEGAS

University Medical Center
1800 W. Charleston Blvd.
(702) 383-2000

Sunrise Hospital/Medical Ctr.
3186 Maryland Parkway
(702) 731-8088

Nellis Air Force Base
Salt Lake Highway
(702) 652-1110

Valley Hospital Medical Center
620 Shadow Lane
(702) 388-4640

Desert Springs Hospital
2075 E. Flamingo Rd.
(702) 733-8800

RENO

Washoe Medical Center
77 Pringle Way
(775) xxx-xxxx

St. Mary's Regional Medical Ctr.
235 W. Sixth Street
(775) 789-3177

Veteran's Administration Hospital
1000 Locust
(775) 786-7200 x 1247 (emerg. room)
x 1288 (nuc. medicine)

HENDERSON

St. Rose Dominican Hospital
102 Lake Mead Drive
(702) 564-2622

NORTH LAS VEGAS

Lake Mead Hosp Med Center

CARSON CITY

Carson-Tahoe Hospital
775 Fleischman Way
(775) 882-1361
x 4352 (emerg. room)
x 4719 (nuc. medicine)

ELKO

Northeastern Nevada
Regional Hospital
1297 College Avenue
(775) xxx-xxxx

BOULDER CITY

Boulder City Hosp, Inc.
901 Adams Blvd.
(702) 293-4111

SPARKS

Northern NV Med. Ctr.
2375 E. Prater Way
(775) 331-7000
x 4040 (emerg. room)

Summerlin Medical Center
655 Town Center Dr.
(702) 388-4640

1409 East Lake Mead Blvd
(702) 649-7711

x 4900 (nuc. medicine)

Nevada Medical Center
3880 S. Jones Blvd.
(702) 362-3234

FALLON
Churchill Community Hospital
801 E Williams Ave
(775) 423-3151 x 2134 (emerg. room)
x 2154 (nuc. medicine)

Sunrise Mtn View Hosp Med Center
3100 Tenaya Way
(702) 731-8198

X. OTHER EMERGENCY PLANS

The following emergency plans and other documents are adopted by reference as part of the State of Nevada Radiological Emergency Response Plan:

1. State of Nevada Comprehensive Emergency Management Plan
2. Nevada State Health Division Emergency Response Plan
3. 2000 Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG 2000)

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