

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS RESPONSE

I. PURPOSE

To identify actions required to minimize damage to human health, natural systems and property caused by the actual or potential spill or release of hazardous materials, including a radioactive material incident / accident.

II. SITUATION

- A. Substances, which if released in an uncontrolled manner (i.e. spill), can be harmful to people, animals, property, and / or the environment. A hazardous material is any substance or combination of substances, which because of quantity, concentration, physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics may pose substantial immediate or potential hazards to humans or the environment as defined in 29 CFR 1910.1200.
- B. Douglas County is vulnerable to various hazardous materials. Agricultural and industrial chemicals, explosive and combustible materials are transported and stored in the county.
 - 1. There are facilities within the county with the potential of a release beyond the boundaries of their respective facility.
 - a. Some facilities store extremely hazardous materials in quantities that exceed SARA Title III threshold levels. See Attachment 1 for the facility information.
 - b. Some facilities produce, use or store hazardous materials that are not required to be reported under Title III.
 - 2. Hazardous materials, including radiological materials, transported over Nebraska State highways; I-80 Interstate system, rail, river barges, pipelines, or aircraft could be involved in an incident causing an uncontrolled release or potential spill.
 - 3. There are vulnerable areas and populations.
 - a. Locations near facilities with hazardous materials may result in additional risk. See Attachment 1 for information on these locations.
 - b. Special populations, such as schools, hospitals, or nursing homes, are subject to additional risk due to their proximity to facilities with hazardous substances.

4. Some areas of Douglas County because of the sensitive environment, land use patterns or water supplies are particularly vulnerable (Attachment 1).
 5. Response to a HazMat incident may be affected by the weather or time of day.
- C. OSHA and EPA regulations define levels of training required for response to a hazardous materials incident. The employer must certify the level of training for each person who may respond to an incident. Responders will not perform any function they are not trained and equipped to execute.
1. There are two HAZMAT Response Teams in Douglas County, employed, trained and equipped by the Omaha Fire Department to respond to a hazardous material spills.
 2. In the event of a large release that overwhelms the response capacities at the local level, the local fire chief or emergency manager may request a Nebraska Hazardous Incident Team (NHIT) response by contacting their Nebraska State Patrol area office.
 3. The local fire chief/IC or emergency manager may request a State Emergency Response Team (SERT) if the local response becomes overwhelmed.
 4. There are State Emergency Response Teams (SERT), referred to as, MOU cities, located across the state. To request their assistance contact the closest MOU HazMat team. NEMA and the local emergency Manager must be notified if a SERT is called out.
 5. The Fire Departments have response vehicles equipped with some of the following special resources: self-contained breathing apparatus, bunker/turnout gear, binoculars, foam/agents, foam application equipment, sorbents, communications, radiological monitoring equipment, dry chemical extinguishers and are trained to handle some but not all hazardous materials incidents.
 6. Facilities that use and store hazardous materials may have response equipment. See the individual facility list, Attachment 1.
- D. There are many different ways an individual can be exposed to radioactive materials. In the county, highways and railroads are used for receiving and/or transporting these materials. Any peacetime radiological incident would probably be the result of a transportation accident.
- E. There may be licensed users of radioactive materials within the county. Typically, these entities include hospitals, universities, industrial facilities, and doctors who are licensed and regulated by the Nebraska Radioactive

Materials Program administered through the Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services' Office of Radiological Health.

III. ASSUMPTIONS and PLANNING FACTORS

- A. The fire department or law enforcement agency responding to an accident scene will usually be the first to discover the presence of hazardous materials that have been, are being or have the potential to be released. These personnel usually have had some training in handling this type of incident.
- B. It is imperative that the hazardous material involved in the incident be identified as early as possible for the safety not only of the general population but also for the first responders as well. Knowledge of the agent involved will determine the specific response required.
- C. In Douglas County, the most likely scenario involving a chemical release is a transportation accident. It is unlikely that a shipping container would rupture due to the impact; however, with each vehicle accident is the distinct possibility of fire or explosion. A fire could either melt a protective lead container or create a rupture allowing a release of the radioactive materials. In the early stages of a radioactive release or accident, local capabilities are usually limited because assistance from persons with special radiological knowledge and expertise may not be immediately available.
- D. In the event of a radiological incident / accident, response personnel will notify the Nebraska State Patrol in Lincoln (402) 471-4545. The first responder calling the State Patrol should gather as much of the information as possible from the Hazardous Materials Reporting Form (Attachment 2) prior to placing the call.

IV. RESPONSIBILITIES

- A. As Incident Command, the Fire Department is responsible for:
 - 1. Coordinating with the Facility Emergency Coordinator when responding to a hazardous substance release in the facility.
 - 2. The initial response and chemical containment, if possible.
 - 3. Coordinating and the establishing a command post at the scene.
 - 4. Assuring that first responders receive sufficient direction to be able to handle the situation properly.

5. Planning for possible in-place-shelter or evacuation of the buildings or areas involved.
 6. Coordinating with law enforcement in defining the hazard area.
 7. Requesting a Nebraska Hazards Incident Team (NHIT) through the Nebraska State Patrol, if necessary,
 8. Initiating notification of support agencies including hospitals that may receive potentially contaminated patients.
 9. Ensuring that a hazardous material training program is conducted for all department personnel.
- B. Law Enforcement Agencies are responsible for:
1. Providing security for the hazard area.
 2. Hazard area traffic and crowd control.
 3. Directing and controlling any evacuations.
 4. Providing hazmat training for their personnel.
- C. Douglas County Emergency Management Agency is responsible for the:
1. Notification of support agencies.
 2. Coordination with charitable and volunteer organizations that may provide assistance.
 3. Coordination with state and federal agencies that may have a disaster response role.
 4. Coordination in notifying the public of evacuation areas or other health and protective measures.
 5. Coordination of an appropriate training program which will provide the unique skills and capabilities required for radiological operations within the various departments of government. Emergency response agencies such as law enforcement, fire, and rescue services are considered primary responders to a radiological incident.
- D. Radiological Responders
1. Radiological Officer

- a. The Omaha Fire Department has qualified and trained personnel to support all radiological needs within Douglas County.
- b. The Omaha Fire Department works with the Douglas County Emergency Management Agency, the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency, and the Nebraska Health and Human Services System to develop and maintain a radiological program in the jurisdiction. The Omaha Fire Department is involved in recruiting and training Radiological Monitors, makes quarterly operational checks of assigned monitoring equipment and reviews response plans.

2. Radiological Monitor

- a. The Omaha Fire Department has qualified personnel that will work as Radiological Monitors (RM's) in Douglas County.
- b. Radiological Monitors are first responders with additional training in on-scene radiological monitoring. The RM also identifies radiological hazards, recommends protective actions, works with the local responders, continues monitoring and makes technical recommendations to the Incident Commander until all regulatory agencies declare the site safe.

3. Local government agencies may be responsible for decontamination of their equipment and vehicles.

E. Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)

1. The Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) is locally organized with representatives from first responders, industrial, environmental, media, concerned citizens and others appointed by the State Emergency Response Commission. The LEPC is governed by Nebraska State 81-15,217(a) through (e) and 81-15,22 and the membership and activities are approved and regulated by the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) which is administered by NEMA and the Dept of Environmental Quality.
2. The LEPC's responsibilities are specified in RSS 81-15,191 to 81-15,235. These responsibilities include:
 - a. Assisting in the compilation of Attachment 1 to identify and coordinate the local response to an incident involving hazardous materials.
 - b. Providing information to citizens of the district on the hazardous substances stored and used in their neighborhoods

- c. Provide help in identifying potential chemical hazards and risks to the community, public education, review and development of a community hazmat response plan (this Appendix) which reveals information pertaining to fixed facility plans after a hazmat event in the county.
- d. Much of this work is accomplished by:
 - 1) Completing an annual review and update of this Annex and Attachments.
 - 2) Evaluating the need for resources necessary to develop, implement and exercise this Appendix and make recommendations with respect to additional resources that may be required and the means for providing such additional resources.
 - 3) Designating a public location within the county as the depository for the Tier II forms.
 - 4) Providing this Appendix to the governing bodies having jurisdiction in the county for review prior to submitting the plan to the SERC.
 - 5) Respond to a request for information following Federal Public Law 44-499.
 - 6) Annually, release for public notice and announce that the local emergency plan (this LEOP, Annex F, specifically Appendix 1) have been submitted and are available for public review.
- e. Additional detailed information concerning the roles and responsibilities of the LEPC are available from the SERC Administrator at the NEMA. For more information on submitting Tier II reports to the Douglas County LEPC and Omaha Fire Department, visit the Douglas County Emergency Management Agency website:
<http://www.douglascounty-ne.gov/dcemacms/sending-tier-ii-reports>

F. State Agencies

- 1. The Nebraska Emergency Management Agency
 - a. Coordinates state agency response and provides assistance and support as determined by the situation.
 - b. Provides the SERC Administrative guidance for the LEPC.
- 2. The Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality (NDEQ)
 - a. Provides technical assistance to the LEPC in its planning activities.

- b. Provides technical assistance for determining areas likely to be affected by a release.
- c. Provides technical assistance relevant to the containment and cleanup of hazardous materials incidents. They are also responsible for warning downstream water users, where applicable.
- d. Approves remediation plans and notifies the responsible person when satisfactory cleanup is achieved.
- e. Gives prior approval to disposal protocols and actions.
- f. May require a report following remediation from the responsible person describing all aspects of the incident including cause of the release, monitoring requirements (long and short term), cleanup and disposal methods, and steps to prevent a similar occurrence. If the cleanup is to be long-term, the Department may require interim status reports.
- g. Is the main point of contact with the Regional Response Team (RRT), for requesting assistance, resources and coordination with Federal Agencies for response, cleanup and recovery actions.

3. The State Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS)

- a. The Department of Health and Human Services Regulation and Licensure (HHS-R&L), under the authority of R.R.S. 71-3513, has responsibility to issue regulations and require actions needed to meet any radiological emergency. Once notified of an accident / incident involving radioactive materials, HHS-R&L is responsible for health hazard assessment and controlling/ advising of all safety, containment, decontamination, and cleanup actions.
- b. DHHS may inform the public of the potential health effects of a HazMat incident.

4. The State Fire Marshal supports the local fire department's response in all working fires and hazardous materials incidents.

5. The Nebraska Department of Agriculture can provide additional technical assistance for a suspected or actual pesticide release.

G. Federal Government

1. U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (USNRC)

- a. Coordinates the overall federal technical response to a radiological emergency.
 - b. Provides technical advice to state or local agencies.
 - c. Assesses the nature and extent of the radiological emergency and the potential consequences to the health and safety of the public.
2. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
- a. Emergency planning and response branch provides technical assistance in hazardous material spills under the National Contingency Plan.
 - b. Establishes radiological protective action guides (PAGs) and recommends appropriate protective measures.
 - c. During emergency operations provides personnel, equipment, and laboratory support to assist DOE in monitoring activities.
 - d. Assumes the responsibility from the Department Of Energy for the intermediate and long-term monitoring function.
 - e. Can provide resources through the Regional Response Team (RRT). The RRT can be activated through the NDEQ.
 - f. Office of Water and Hazardous Materials provides assistance with pesticide incidents.
 - g. Section 123 of SARA authorizes EPA to reimburse local governments, who qualify, for expenses incurred in carrying out temporary emergency measures in response to hazardous substance threats. Reimbursement is available only to local governments. To be eligible for these funds, EPA must be notified within 24 hours of the incident by calling the National Response Center at 1-800-424-8802. An application package may be obtained by calling the Local Government Reimbursement Helpline, 1-800-431-9209
3. Department of Energy (DOE) during federal support operations will provide the personnel, an on-scene technical director, and equipment for radiological monitoring and assessment activities.
4. Department of Transportation (DOT) under Public Law 93-633, Section 109 (d) (2), is required to provide information and advice in transportation emergencies involving hazardous materials. The DOT will also investigate transportation accidents and inspect for violations under their authority.

5. National Response Center (NRC) receives and relays notices of releases to the appropriate On-Scene Commander (OSC) and disseminates OSC and Regional Response Team (RRT) reports to the National Response Team (NRT).

H. Industry / Generator

1. Facility Owner or Operator

- a. The owner and/or Generator is required to notify the State Department of Environmental Quality upon discovery of a release of certain hazardous materials.
- b. The owner or operator will designate a Facility Emergency Coordinator who will participate in the planning process and who will notify:
 1. The Community Emergency Coordinator (CEC) for the Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) and adhere to the guidance stated in "**Reporting Releases and Tier II Reports**" as stated at www.readyomaha.org,
 2. The State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) of any state likely to be affected by the release,
 3. The National Response Center (NRC), and
 4. Any other persons to whom the facility is to give notification.
- c. The Facility Emergency Coordinator will make available to the Community Emergency Coordinator any information needed for implementing this emergency plan including advice on response, evacuation and in-place shelter options.

2. Shipper

- a. Under the regulations of the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, the shipper of hazardous materials is responsible for complying with all applicable regulations in packaging, labeling, marking, and otherwise preparing any goods for transport by carrier. The shipper must certify on the shipping papers that applicable regulatory requirements have been met.
- b. DOT regulations also require the shipper to inform the carrier of any special precautions that must be taken in the transport of the goods.

- c. If called in case of an accident, the shipper is also required to provide whatever details about the shipment that is necessary and helpful. The shipper may wish to offer assistance in confining and cleaning up any accident involving his shipment.
 - d. The shipper will also provide a list of 24-hour telephone contacts of persons familiar with the technical details of the shipment.
3. Carrier:
- a. The carrier is responsible for handling, stowing, storing shipments, and placarding vehicles in accordance with DOT regulations and exercising due care in transporting the shipment to the consignee.
 - b. In the event of an accident, the carrier is responsible for initial actions to include notification of appropriate governments, the shipper, DOT, and possibly the Department of Energy (DOE) and adhere to the guidance stated in "**Reporting Releases and Tier II Reports**" as stated at www.readyomaha.org,
 - c. The carrier also has the basic responsibility for containing or confining any threat associated with the cargo in his possession, whether or not radioactive materials or other hazardous materials are involved.
 - d. During recovery, the carrier also has the basic responsibility to see that the cleanup/decontamination is completed.
4. Radiological Licensees: operating with the state generally fall into one or two categories.
- a. They either must comply with the Nebraska Radiation Control Act (RRS 71-3501 to 71-3519) or,
 - b. They must be covered by an appropriate reciprocal procedure.
 - c. In the event of a radiological incident, licensees will respond as required by DHHS regulations. Licensees may assume the responsibilities of the shipper when radioactive materials under their control must be transported by a carrier.

V. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

Most operations would be conducted as defined elsewhere throughout this Plan. This Appendix addresses unique aspects of hazardous materials incidents.

A. Notification

1. When a hazardous materials incident is identified, the first responders will notify local authorities and executives of the incident.
 - a. In the event of a fixed site incident, the facility will use the normal emergency notification system to notify the Fire Department who has the designated Community Emergency Coordinator (CEC). The Incident Commander shall decide to implement the plan.
 - b. In the event of a transportation spill, the notification will be satisfied by dialing 911 or the Operator, if 911 is not available.
2. The owners/shippers of the materials should be notified to request information on the properties of the hazardous materials involved.
3. The appropriate State Agencies should be advised of the situation using the Hazardous Material Incident Report Form, Attachment 3, to ensure that all necessary information is gathered and reported and request assistance if the situation is beyond local and / or mutual aid capabilities.
4. When radiological material is confirmed, the DHHS should be immediately notified via Nebraska State Patrol Communications.
5. The Douglas County Emergency Management Agency will alert volunteer and charitable organizations as needed since they may provide assistance to evacuees.
6. Nuclear Power Plant Incident/Accident
 - a. In the event of an accident at the Ft. Calhoun Nuclear Station that could affect the food chain or water supplies in Douglas County, the county will be notified by the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency. The objective of emergency operations is to minimize radiological exposure to the public through the food chain as coordinated by the USDA-FSA State Emergency Board.
 - b. Where municipal, agriculture, agri-business areas and other supplies are affected, considerable radiological engineering expertise could be required. Therefore, Ingestion Emergency Planning Zone (IEPZ) operations are extensively covered in the State Radiological Emergency Response Plan (RERP) and in appropriate federal plans. The county RERP is kept in the EOC and reviewed no less than once a year.

B. Initial Response

1. The Incident Commander, when notified of an actual or potential hazardous materials release, will identify the area to be isolated by a

controlled perimeter, the area of population likely to be affected by such release, and report this information to the dispatch center to relay to other responding agencies.

2. Determine the nature of the material from the facility personnel, placards, labels, or shipping papers from the shipper/owner.
3. Identify, evaluate, and assess the problem and its potential. Consider that some effects of the incident may not be noticeable for some time.
4. Contact CHEMTREC (1-800-424-9300) for information to determine the most effective handling of the incident.
5. A Nebraska Hazard Incident Team (NHIT) may be requested through the Nebraska State Patrol to aid the responding units. NSP will dispatch the closest members of the team to the scene to provide guidance and technical assistance to the Incident Commander.
6. A State Emergency Response Team (SERT) may be requested by the local fire chief/IC of emergency manager if the local response becomes overwhelmed.
7. NEMA and the Douglas County Emergency Management Agency must be notified if a SERT is called out.

C. Emergency Public Information

It is important to provide accurate information to the public.

1. The Public Information Officer will coordinate the dissemination of information concerning the incident with the jurisdiction's Chief Elected Official and the Douglas County Emergency Management Agency Director and the Incident Commander as defined in Annex D.
2. Because information will be needed quickly, radio and television are the best media to release data on health hazards, precautions for personal protection, and evacuation routes away from the hazard area. Radio and TV stations commonly used in Douglas County are listed in Annex D, Attachment 1.

D. Evacuation / In-place-shelter

1. The Incident Commander will make the decision to shelter in-place or to evacuate based on the recommendations of CHEMTREC, the DOT Emergency Response Guidebook, the product manufacturer, and / or state or federal agency advisors.

2. Policy and procedures for evacuation are defined in Annex E. In-place sheltering procedures are in Annex J. Procedures for movement of evacuees are in Annex H. Procedures for the reception and care of evacuees are in Annex I.

E. Objectives for Containment and Cleanup

1. Incident Command, the generator and NDEQ will determine the best methodology for what can be done, based on training and equipment available, to remove the threat, i.e., contain and / or treat, decontaminate, or remove, etc. By law it is the responsibility of the generator to contain or confine any threat associated with the cargo in their possession.
2. The party responsible for the chemical release should depending on the material involved, complete the cleanup and disposal as specified by publications and agencies. See above IV, 3, D.
3. The manufacturer is a source of advice and information for a chemical decontamination team.
4. The Regional Response Team (RRT), composed of representatives of Federal Agencies may be convened by the Federal On-Scene Coordinator to provide advice or recommendations during a response to a major hazardous materials incident.

F. Health and Safety

Federal law requires the presence of a Safety Officer on every hazardous materials site. The Safety Officer will:

1. Determine the types of respiratory protection or other personnel protective equipment required for workers.
2. Have victims treated if an accurate diagnosis can be obtained. Some effects may not be noticeable for some time. Information should be obtained to identify all persons at the scene even if no immediate medical problems appear.
3. Get emergency medical information and other pertinent information from CHEMTREC (800-424-9300).
4. Notify local supporting hospitals of the hazardous substance's identity and the number of persons affected.
5. Have standby medical personnel ready to provide service to those working on the material. Follow standard procedures for baseline

medical checkups for everybody who enters and leaves the 'hot zone' or has been exposed.

6. Identify precautions necessary to minimize exposure of emergency workers to radiation. Dosimeters are included in all monitoring sets issued to emergency response personnel. Once the presence of radioactive material is detected, the on-scene commander will ensure that personnel wear dosimeters and/or TLDs (if available). The Douglas County Radiological officer will ensure that sufficient dosimeters / TLDs are charged and available at the scene and records of exposure times and readings are initiated. Lifesaving rescue and emergency care will not be delayed in order to obtain precise measurements of radiation exposure levels or to distribute radiological equipment.
 - a. Radiation exposure to emergency workers will be kept as low as reasonably achievable. Guidelines recommend maximum accumulation of not more than 1 REM in general emergency situation or 25 REM to save a life.
 - b. Air breathing apparatus should be utilized if there is a gaseous or particulate release of radioactive material. If in doubt, the equipment should be used.

G. Security

The defined hazard area will be isolated and cordoned, permitting only lifesaving and response operations. Only those responders properly trained and equipped will be allowed entry.

H. Explosive Handling

Only trained specialists should attempt to remove or defuse an explosive device when found.

1. Police, key officials, and the State Patrol Office will be notified immediately. Other agencies that might be notified depending on the circumstances are the State Fire Marshal and the Nebraska Emergency Management Agency.
2. If it is a military device, the nearest military installation will be notified.
3. If terrorist activity is suspected, use the procedures outlined in Appendix 1 to Annex H.

VI. TRAINING AND EXERCISE

A. Training

1. In addition to the training required for normal operations, fire, law enforcement and medical personnel should be trained to respond to a hazardous material incident to the level determined by their employer in accordance with OSHA and EPA regulations. All training supported by the Homeland Security process or grants must be DHS Department of Homeland Security (DHS) approved.
2. Radiological Officers and all Radiological Monitors will receive initial radiological training. This training should specifically relate to their area of individual responsibility.

B. Exercise

An exercise involving response to a hazardous material incident should be conducted annually. The training program will be consistent with the Homeland Security Exercise Plan policies.

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FACILITIES and VULNERABLE AREAS
in
DOUGLAS COUNTY

Note to the reader:

The Nebraska Revised State Statute 81-15.244 states,

"The owner or operator of any facility which is required to prepare or have available a material safety data sheet for a hazardous chemical meeting threshold quantity requirements under regulations promulgated under Title III shall prepare and submit annually on or before March 1 beginning in 1998 a tier II inventory form on data for the preceding calendar year to:

- (a) The local emergency planning committee for the emergency planning district in which the facility is located;
- (b) The commission coordinator* for information; and
- (c) The fire department** with jurisdiction over the facility."

[Asterisks added for clarity:

*(Nebraska Dept. of Environmental Quality)

** (Community Emergency Coordinator)]

Generally, the LEPC provides the Douglas County Emergency Management Agency this data for planning and response purposes. At the request of the Douglas County Emergency Management Director and under the auspices of and with the approval of the Douglas County Local Emergency Planning Committee, (LEPC), the data normally reported here for use by citizens and first responders is retained by the LEPC. It is the responsibility of the LEPC to make this data available to citizens upon request, following the process and protocols as described within SARA Title III regulations.

The public and responders can also access information about chemicals stored in local facilities on-line at: <https://deq-iis.ne.gov/tier2/>

or on the NDEQ web site: www.deq.state.ne.us, go to the search box, lower left, enter: "SARA Title III", click "Online NDEQ Tier II System". Follow the step by step instructions and menu boxes.

FACILITIES and VULNERABLE AREAS
in
DOUGLAS COUNTY

A current list of all Tier II facilities and vulnerable areas is available for review at the Douglas County Clerk's Office.

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HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENT NOTIFICATION

INCIDENT OCCURS

I. Spill or release from a fixed facility

Responsibility of facility owner / operator to notify

1. Local response organizations by dialing 911 or appropriate number,
2. Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality (NDEQ)
Monday through Friday 0800 – 1700, call (402) 471-2186,
after-hours, weekends, and holidays, call the Nebraska State Patrol,
(402) 471-4545,
3. National Response Center (NRC) hot line (800) 424-8802,
4. The Community Emergency Coordinator (CEC) designated by the Local
Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC). The CEC is usually the District
Fire Chief or his/her designee.

II. Transportation accident

By law, dial 911 or the operator.

III. Responsibility of local response organization, Incident Commander (IC):

A. Incident at Fixed facility

1. Operate under the Incident Command System (ICS),
2. Confirm the appropriate notifications have been made by responsible party, if not make notifications to NDEQ, NRC, and CEC.

B. Transportation accident

1. Operate under the Incident Command System (ICS),
2. Incident Commander should see that above notifications are made to NDEQ, NRC, and CEC.

EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION ROSTER

<u>Groups</u>	<u>Phone</u>
<u>State Assistance</u>	
State Emergency Response Commission	402-471-3241
Nebraska Dept. of Environmental Quality	402-471-2186
Nebraska Emergency Management Agency	402-471-7421
After Hours	877-297-2368
State Fire Marshal	402-471-2027
Nebraska State Patrol	402-471-4545
Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services	402-471-2541
Nebraska Game and Parks	402-471-5547
Nebraska Dept of Roads (local District)	
Department of Aeronautics (downed aircraft, non-military)	402-471-2371
National Guard, contact NEMA	402-471-7421
<u>Other Emergency Assistance 24 HRS</u>	
Emergency Planning, Community Right-to-know Act (EPCRA) Hotline	800-424-9346
Chemtrec	800-424-9300
National Response Center/ Spill reporting	800-424-8802
http://www.nrc.uscg.mil/nrchp.html	
U.S. National Response Team (chemical guides, biologicals)	
http://www.nrt.org	
Poison Control Center (PCC) [for pesticides]	800-955-9119
National Poison Control Center (directs to the nearest PCC)	800-222-1222
Union Pacific Railroad	800-877-0511
U. P. Response Management Communications Center	888-877-7267
Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad	817-234-6164
Nebraska Kansas Colorado Railroad	800-331-3115
Nebraska Central Railroad Company	402-562-6155 day, 402-564-8329 night
Natural Gas Pipeline	800-733-2400
Enterprise Products Operating L. P. gas	800-546-3482
Jayhawk Pipeline, L.L.C.	888-542-9575
Kanab Pipeline Op Partnership, NuStar Energy L.P.	800-759-0033
Kinder Morgan Energy Partners	888-844-5658
Kinder Morgan Interstate Gas Transmission LLC	888-763-3690
Kinder Morgan, Trailblazer Pipeline	800-733-2490
Kinder Morgan Pipelines/ Platte Pipe Line Comp.	888-449-7539
National Co-op Refinery Assoc – NCRA	620-241-6611
SourceGas Distribution LLC	800-563-0012