

# Nogales, Arizona



## **“Bi-National Prevention and Emergency Response Plan Between Nogales, Arizona & Nogales, Sonora”**

*(Spanish Version Included)*

**BINATIONAL PREVENTION AND EMERGENCY  
RESPONSE PLAN  
BETWEEN  
NOGALES, ARIZONA AND NOGALES, SONORA**

**Revised July 2005**

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#### **LIST OF REFERENCES**

- Reference 1** City of Nogales, Arizona Emergency Manual
- Reference 2** Community Profiles for Nogales, Arizona and Santa Cruz County, Arizona (1998-99)
- Reference 3** State of Arizona Emergency Response and Recovery Plan (1998)
- Reference 4** Santa Cruz County, Arizona, Local Emergency Planning Committee, Hazardous Materials Response and Recovery Plan
- Reference 5** Mutual Aid Agreement between City of Nogales, Arizona and other agencies (1984)
- Reference 6** Report on Fresh Produce Industry in Nogales, Arizona
- Reference 7** Continuity of Operations Plan, Port of Nogales, Arizona (1999)
- Reference 8** City of Nogales, Sonora List of Schools
- Reference 9** Mexico's National Program of Civil Protection (1995-2000)
- Reference 10** Contingency Plan for Spills of Dangerous Products, Civil Protection, Nogales, Sonora, (1993)

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**BINATIONAL PREVENTION AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN  
FOR THE REGIONAL MUNICIPALITY OF  
NOGALES, ARIZONA, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
AND NOGALES, SONORA, MEXICO**

**FORWARD**

**The U.S. and Mexico signed a Joint Contingency Plan (JCP) that established a foundation for cooperative efforts regarding preparedness, mitigation, response and prevention of hazardous substance releases in the border area. The JCP serves as an umbrella plan which set forth a broad framework for planning efforts for 14 pairs of adjacent cities on each side of the U.S.-Mexico border. The federal governments of the United States of America and Mexico have recognized the advantages for each city to share resources and manpower in times of national disasters. So too, the municipalities of Nogales, Arizona, and Nogales, Sonora recognize their need to cooperate with each other in times of local disasters and to take measures to reduce risks and mitigate incidents.**

**In the event of a disaster of serious proportions that may require a great deal of coordination and cooperation, a plan between the two cities to prevent and respond to disasters will better ensure a full and effective utilization of resources and manpower essential to protect the public health, safety, and environment within the border area.**

**This Binational Prevention and Emergency Response Plan identifies vulnerable areas and potential sources of risk and recommends some key risk reduction measures. The plan also contains a complete contact directory of names and organizations that are important to prevention, preparedness, response to and mitigation of incidents involving hazardous substances, fires, natural disasters, and events involving weapons of mass destruction.**

**When a disaster has been declared, this Binational Prevention and Emergency Response Plan will not supersede any local, state, or federal authorities or plans in effect. This plan will complement existing local, state, regional, and federal plans.**

**All regional and local municipal elected and appointed officials with emergency responsibilities should be fully knowledgeable of the content of this document and be prepared to fulfill their responsibilities when requested and when capable.**



## **BINATIONAL PREVENTION AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN**

### **UNDERSTANDING ON COOPERATION BETWEEN THE CITIES OF NOGALES, ARIZONA, AND NOGALES, SONORA, FOR PREPAREDNESS FOR AND RESPONSE TO ENVIRONMENTAL AND DISASTER EMERGENCIES CAUSED BY RELEASES, SPILLS, FIRES, EVENTS OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION OR EXPLOSIONS OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES IN THE INLAND BORDER AREA**

**The cities of Nogales, Arizona, and Nogales, Sonora, have agreed to provide mutual cooperation to effectively reduce the risk of and respond to threats to the public health, safety and welfare of the communities due to accidental releases of hazardous materials into the environment, and any and all disasters and event involving weapons of mass destruction. This understanding is to reinforce the cooperation between the cities to be able to prevent and respond more efficiently to these events.**

**The following statement of principles is intended to serve as a guide to emergency response authorities in both cities.**

1. The agencies of both municipalities charged with emergency responsibilities will seek to ensure that in areas of common concern, plans of the two municipalities for the emergency use of manpower, material resources, supplies, systems, and services shall, where feasible and practicable, be compatible and involve mutual training. To this end, a Binational Emergency Planning Committee (BEPC) will be established and meet regularly. The BEPC will address planning and preparedness activities and conduct an annual binational exercise to evaluate and improve the coordination of this Sister City plan.
2. The city providing the assistance will supervise their necessary personnel and assigned equipment. The group receiving aid will have authorized persons to provide general directions related to the work. The potentially responsible party (PRP) for the spill receiving the assistance will be responsible for providing the responders with the necessary materials, food, shelter, temporary housing, gasoline and lubricants for the equipment and any other such items needed to respond adequately.
3. It is mutually agreed that this understanding does not relieve any of the mentioned parties of the obligation for providing protection against fires or other emergencies, according to their respective jurisdictions, and to use reasonable diligence in maintaining all equipment in adequate condition according to industry standards. The only representatives designated to activate the Bi-National plan and/or to make the decision to render aid to the Sister City are the Fire Chief in Nogales, Arizona, the Fire Chief of Nogales, Sonora, and/or the Director of Civil Protection in Nogales. Each Sister City may decide not to render aid, depending on each incident, if its resources are not capable of meeting obligations in its own jurisdiction.
4. The municipalities involved in this understanding will not be required to pay compensation to the other for services rendered.

5. Each party agrees to hold each other harmless from acts which may arise resulting in any act or omission of any party's personnel during such time that said personnel are serving in the jurisdiction of any party for assistance pursuant to the terms of this understanding.
6. This understanding shall not be construed as an agreement for the benefit of any third party, taking effect at the time of execution and will continue until rescinded.
7. Every two years the parties will examine the present understanding in light of its application in order to decide if it must be modified. Nevertheless, the parties may examine this matter and propose changes to the other parties by personal service or certified mail. Changes will be considered effective starting on the date of the amendment's signing by all parties.
8. Any party to this understanding may withdraw at any time giving thirty days prior written notice to all the parties. On the thirty-first day after the notice, such withdrawal will become effective.
9. Any party may change its service address by five days written notice to each of the other parties. On the sixth day after the notice, such change of address is effective.
10. Notice of withdrawal and change of address shall be served by personal service or by the respective party's Postal Service certified mail addressed to:

Office of the Mayor  
City of Nogales  
777 North Grand Avenue  
Nogales, Arizona 85621

Presidencia Municipal  
Ave. Obregón 339 y Dr. Guerra  
Nogales, Sonora, México

In witness, whereof, this understanding has been executed on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_\_

//original signed by//  
Albert M. Kramer  
Mayor  
City of Nogales, Arizona

//original signed by//  
C. Lorenzo de la Fuente Manriquez  
Presidente Municipal  
Nogales, Sonora, Mexico

Witnessed by:

//original signed by//  
Jaime M. Fontes  
City Manager  
City of Nogales, Arizona

//original signed by//  
Wilebaldo Alatraste Candiani  
Director General Civil Protection  
State of Sonora

//original signed by//  
P. Lawrence Klose  
City Attorney  
City of Nogales, Arizona

//original signed by//  
Demetrio Ifantopulos Aguilar  
Secretario del H. Ayuntamiento  
De Nogales, Sonora

**BINATIONAL PREVENTION AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN  
STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES CONCERNING  
UNITED STATES - MEXICO COOPERATION  
ON EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANNING**

**The following Statement of Principles is intended to serve as a guide to emergency response authorities in both cities.**

1. Nothing in this understanding shall derogate or diminish the application of Mexican law in Mexico or United States law in the United States. However, the authorities of either country may request the assistance of the other country in seeking appropriate alleviation if the normal application of law in either country might lead to delay or difficulty in the rapid execution of necessary emergency response measures.
2. The agencies of both governments charged with emergency response responsibilities will seek to ensure that in areas of common concern, plans of the two governments for the emergency use of manpower, material resources, supplies, systems and services shall, where feasible and practicable, be compatible and involve mutual training. The decision to render aid to the Sister City rests ultimately with the Fire Chief of Nogales, Arizona, Fire Chief of Nogales, Sonora and/or the Director of Civil Protection of Nogales, Sonora. Each Sister City may decide not to render aid, depending on each incident, if their resources are not capable of meeting obligations in their own jurisdiction.
3. Each government will use its best efforts to facilitate the movement of evacuees, refugees, emergency response personnel, equipment or other resources into its territory or across its territory from one area of the country to another when such movement is desired to facilitate emergency response operations in either country. To this end:
  - a. To the maximum extent permitted by law and regulation, the Government of the United States and the Government of Mexico, during a period of an emergency, will use their best efforts to reduce to a minimum any delays which might otherwise be caused by border crossing requirements. Both governments will also use their best efforts to ensure that emergency response equipment, facilities, and supplies may be used effectively and to mutual advantage in joint efforts, tests, preparations and exercises.
  - b. The emergency response agencies of both governments will consult together to identify and remove any serious potential impediments to cross border assistance, emergency operations and the cross border flow of commodities for emergency response. Unresolved problems will be reported to the Joint Response Team for appropriate action.
4. For the purpose of emergency relief, health and welfare services, each government will use its best efforts to ensure that those citizens or residents of the other country on its territory are treated in a manner no less favorable than its own citizens.

5. The Binational Committee has the responsibility to facilitate an inventory list of all equipment to be utilized for the emergency to United States and Mexico customs at the time of entry into either country.
6. The general administration of Mexican customs, which is under the direct jurisdiction of the Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público will implement policies and procedures that will facilitate the legal entry of equipment and personnel responding to the emergency, as it is stipulated in the Plan Conjunto de Contingencias México-U.S. (U.S. Mexico Joint Contingency Plan).
7. Each government will use its discretionary powers as far as possible to avoid a levy of any national tax on the services, equipment and supplies of the other country when the latter are engaged in emergency response activities on the territory of the other, and will use their best efforts to encourage state, provincial, and local authorities to do likewise.
8. When transportation, communication and related facilities and equipment which are subject to the control of one government are made available for emergency use to the other government, the charges to that government shall not exceed those paid by similar agencies of the government making these resources available. To this end, mutually acceptable arrangements shall be worked out as necessary by the two governments.
9. In its emergency planning, each government will include provisions for adequate security and care for the personnel, equipment, and resources of the other country entering its territory by mutual agreement in pursuance of authorized emergency response activities. Such provisions will also ensure access to supplies necessary for their return.
10. Transportation and other equipment originating in one country at the onset of an emergency may be temporarily employed under mutually agreed terms by the appropriate authority of the country in which the equipment is located.
11. Perishable or other readily consumable supplies located in one country at the time of an emergency but owned by parties in the other country may be disposed of under mutually agreed terms by the appropriate emergency response authorities of the two countries.
12. Each government will call to the attention of its state, provincial, local or other authorities in areas adjacent to the international border the desirability of achieving compatibility in emergency response planning between the United States and Mexico. For the purpose of achieving the most effective emergency response planning cooperation possible between the United States and Mexico, each government will, in a manner consistent with national plans and policies, also encourage and facilitate cooperative emergency arrangements between adjacent jurisdictions on matters falling within the competence of such jurisdictions.

## 24-HOUR EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION CONTACTS

Any substantial threat to the public health, safety, or the environment due to an event of weapons of mass destruction, a natural disaster or an accidental spill or release of an oil or hazardous material into the air, surface water, or groundwater, or onto the ground, should be reported to:

### ***NOGALES ARIZONA***

City of Nogales Fire Department  
(520) 287-6548  
Fire Chief  
Battalion Chief

### ***NOGALES SONORA***

Civil Protection  
Director 31-13065  
Departamento de Bomberos Gustavo L. Manriquez  
31-20004/31-20836  
Fire Chief

### ***UNITED STATES OF AMERICA***

#### **First Response**

911 (from U.S.)  
001-520-687-8881 (from Mexico)

#### **National Response Center**

1-800-424-8802 (from U.S.)  
001-202-267-2675 (from Mexico)

#### **U.S. EPA Region IX Spill Phone**

1-214-665-2222 (from U.S.)  
001-214-665-2222 (from Mexico)

#### **State of Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ): Releases from fixed facilities**

1-602-390-7894 (from U.S.)  
001-602-390-7894 (from Mexico)

#### **State of Arizona Department of Public Safety (DPS): Releases during transportation**

1-602-223-2212 (from U.S.)  
001-602-223-2212 (from Mexico)

### ***UNITED MEXICAN STATES***

#### **First Response**

066 (from Mexico)  
011-52-631-48457 (from U.S.)  
011-52-631-20836 (from U.S.)

#### **National Communications Center (CENACOM), Civil Protection Agency (Federal)**

01-800-004-1300 (from Mexico)  
01-5-550-4885 (from Mexico)  
011-525-550-4885 (from U.S.)

#### **State Communications Center Civil Protection Agency, Sonora**

01-62-17-54-30 (from Mexico)  
01-62-17-38-16 (from Mexico)  
01-62-17-54-10 (from Mexico)  
011-52-62-17-54-30 (from U.S.)  
011-52-62-17-54-10 (from U.S.)  
011-52-62-17-38-16 (from U.S.)

## NOTIFICATION FORM

When any party is notified of an actual or threat of a spill, release, fire or explosion of a hazardous substance or an event of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) conforming to this plan, the following information should be provided:

a. Reporting party (name of functionary or responder, telephone number, and address)/ <b>Informante (nombre del funcionario, o del que responde, número de teléfono y dirección):</b>	b. Suspected responsible party (name, telephone number, and address)/ <b>Probable entidad responsable (nombre, número de teléfono y dirección):</b>
c. Description of incident (how the release, spill, fire, WMD, or explosion occurred)/ <b>Descripción del incidente (cómo ocurrió la fuga, el derrame, el fuego, evento con armas de destrucción masiva, o la explosión):</b>	
d. Date and time of incident/ <b>Fecha y hora del incidente:</b>	
e. Vehicle identification number/ <b>Número de identificación del vehículo:</b>	
f. Location/ <b>Lugar:</b>	
g. Type of container and capacity/ <b>Tipo de contenedor y capacidad:</b>	
h. Specific identifiers (e.g., cross road, railroad milepost)/ <b>Identificadores específicos (p.ej., intersección, kilómetro de la vía del ferrocarril):</b>	
i. Hazardous substances involved/ <b>Sustancias peligrosas involucradas:</b>	j. Quantity/ <b>Cantidad:</b>
k. Spill or release to air, soil, or water: Where is it going? How much to water?/ <b>Derrame o escape al aire, suelo o agua: ¿Hacia dónde va? ¿Qué cantidad va al agua?</b>	
l. Corrective actions taken/ <b>Acciones de corrección tomadas:</b>	
m. Roads closed/ <b>Caminos cerrados:</b>	
n. Number of deaths, injuries, or evacuations/ <b>Número de muertos, heridos o evacuaciones:</b>	
o. Other notifications made/ <b>Otras notificaciones hechas:</b>	

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

In January 1988, the United States of America and the United Mexican States signed the Joint United States of America - United Mexican States Contingency Plan for Accidental Releases of Hazardous Substances along the Border. The Joint Contingency Plan (JCP) provides a framework for cooperation between Mexico and the United States in response to an accidental chemical release incident that may pose a significant threat to both countries, or that affects one country to such an extent that assistance is necessary. As a part of the preparedness and response component of the Joint Contingency Plan, a Sister Cities program was established, which pairs 28 cities along opposite sides of the U.S./Mexico border from California through Texas. This program calls for the preparation of Sister City Hazardous Materials Incident Contingency Plans for each of the 14 pairs of cities. Figure 1 shows the U.S./Mexico Sister Cities.

This document is the joint contingency plan for the Nogales, Arizona, and Nogales, Sonora area. It represents a summary of the hazardous materials, natural disasters, and events involving weapons of mass destruction notification and response protocols in place for Nogales, Arizona, and Nogales, Sonora, and other jurisdictions, as promulgated by local plans. This plan specifically addresses the requirement under the Joint Contingency Plan to prepare Sister Cities plans. It is not intended to replace or supplant any other plans in effect in the region, but is designed to aid in a binational response to a hazardous materials incident, natural disasters, and WMD events that may affect the border.

This plan at no time usurps existing federal, state, county, regional, or municipal plans within the jurisdictional boundary addressed by this plan.

If the region affected declares an emergency under this plan to be in effect, the municipality affected will, subject to its own disaster plan, inform state and federal officials, as identified in their respective plans. This plan is activated for the short term only and it will provide specifics for the coordination of resources and equipment.

The initial and prime responsibility for providing immediate assistance rests with the city, county or regional government affected. It is at this level that services such as fire, police, health, and social services, public works, and public utilities are located. An emergency under this plan may be declared when (1) a city, county or region so requests the head of government; (2) the emergency, due to geography, may dictate evacuation into a neighboring region; (3) the municipality, county or region affected may request mutual aid support, supplying manpower, resources, social services, fire, public works, emergency health services, and other specialized expertise as deemed necessary by the affected municipality; or (4) the emergency may affect a neighboring municipality, county, or region.

The plan promotes timely and effective coordination and response between private sectors (industry, other potentially responsible parties and citizens) and public sectors (local, state, and federal governments). The primary objective of the plan is to develop communication capabilities and encourage coordination of independent response resources acting within local jurisdictions. The plan aids understanding of regional capabilities and resources and provides a background for



planning coordination with state and local officials. Appendices H and I present Abbreviations and Acronyms, and Definitions, respectively.

Secondary objectives include the development of notification systems between response organizations in the different cities, and developing international mutual aid agreements. The secondary objectives are being addressed through ongoing cooperative efforts between local planners in Nogales, Arizona, and Nogales, Sonora, the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA Region IX), Mexican Civil Protection (Protección Civil), and PROFEPA (Federal Attorney General for Environmental Protection), Sonora.

A directory of essential planning and response contacts is located in Appendix A.

## **1.1 Nogales, Arizona - Nogales, Sonora Plan Area**

This plan covers the U.S./Mexico Sister City pair of Nogales, Arizona, and Nogales, Sonora (Figure 2). The Nogales, Arizona/Nogales, Sonora Sister Cities are also known as “Ambos Nogales.” The proximity of these two communities on the international border fosters constant exchange of American and Mexican culture.

Nogales, Arizona is located in southwestern Arizona, Santa Cruz County, between latitudes 31\_19’N and 31\_23’N and longitudes -110\_53’W and -110\_58’W. Nogales, Sonora is located just south of Nogales, Arizona between the latitudes 31\_14’N and 31\_19’N. By highway, the Sister Cities are about 65 miles southeast of Tucson, Arizona, and 240 miles north of Hermosillo, Mexico.

### **1.1.1 Physical Environment**

Ambos Nogales are in a mountainous setting at an altitude of 3,800 feet (1200 meters) above sea level. The climate is tropical with arid winters. During the summer, the humidity increases. The average annual high and low temperatures are 100°F and 30°F, respectively. The average summer temperature is 100°F while the average winter temperature is 48°F.

Summer thunderstorms are the major source of precipitation. Yearly rainfall from 1986 to 2003 ranged from 17.98 inches to 4.65 inches. The most rain in a given year occurred in 1990 and the most dry in 1999. Free-flowing surface water is rare. Table 1 below shows the average monthly high and low temperatures and average monthly precipitation for the City of Nogales, Arizona and for Nogales, Sonora for 2003 (Reference 2, Community Profile of Nogales, Arizona).

The Santa Cruz River is the major river in the plan area. It originates in the mountains 80 miles southeast of Tucson, and flows south 15 miles before crossing into Mexico. After making a 40-mile loop to the west, it returns to the U.S. through Nogales, Arizona, then heads north to Tucson and to converge with the Gila River.

The Nogales Wash is an intermittent stream that flows north from Nogales, Sonora through the center of Nogales, Arizona and empties into the Santa Cruz River.

**Table 1  
Weather for Nogales, Arizona/ Nogales, Sonora**

Month	Average Temperature Daily Maximum (°F/°C)	Average Temperature Daily Minimum (°F/°C)	Average Total Precipitation (inches/millimeters)
January	63.2 / 17.3	27.4 / -2.6	0.95 / 24.13
February	66.1 / 19.8	28.9 / -1.7	0.68 / 17.2
March	69.8 / 21	32.9 / 0.5	0.76 / 19.3
April	77.8 / 25.4	38.5 / 3.6	0.31 / 7.9
May	85.6 / 29.8	44.4 / 6.9	0.12 / 3.0
June	96 / 35	53.9 / 12.2	0.36 / 9.1
July	94 / 34	63.8 / 17.7	4.33 / 110
August	92 / 33	61.6 / 16.4	3.83 / 97.3
September	89.4 / 31.9	54.9 / 12.7	1.53 / 38.9
October	82.1 / 27.8	43.4 / 6.3	0.80 / 20.3
November	72.1 / 22.3	32.6 / 0.3	0.50 / 12.7
December	64.9 / 18.3	27.9 / -2.3	1.32 / 33.5
Year	79.0 / 26.1	42.5 / 5.8	15.49 / 393.4

### 1.1.2 Population

The cumulative population of the plan area is about 363,491 people with 325,491 residing in Nogales, Sonora, and 38,000 residing in Nogales, Arizona. An additional estimated 16,000 people reside in nearby rural-urban areas, outside city limits. Nogales, Sonora has 116 areas and a total population of 325,491 (196.79 residents per square kilometer), of which 164,372 are men and 161,119 women. Of the total population of Nogales, Sonora, 98.1 % live in urban areas. The population of Nogales, Sonora has a natural growth rate of 6.9%. The total metropolitan area population is approximately 325,491, and is increasing.

### 1.1.3 Economy

International commerce is an important part of Ambos Nogales. Nogales, Arizona is a major port of entry for winter fruit and vegetables from Sonora and Sinaloa (Reference 6). During the growing season, about 100 produce firms import up to 1,200 truckloads of produce daily with an estimated wholesale value of \$20 million to \$25 million. The retail value per year is estimated at \$5.3 billion. In addition, 40% of Nogales, Arizona sales tax comes from nearly 50,000 Mexican shoppers crossing the border every day. Section 2.3 below has more details on the ports of entry. As a border

town, Nogales, Sonora is included in the International Boundaries and Water Agreement (Convenio Internacional de Límites y Aguas). This program prevents the drilling of new water wells, which limits agricultural activities. Nogales, Sonora has only 21 wells for agriculture. Exporting cattle has become the most profitable industry, although profitability is limited by low calving. Nogales, Sonora has a great variety of establishments offering merchandise and services, including among others: mini-markets, grocery stores, hardware stores, furniture stores, curio shops, auto parts, restaurants, mechanic shops, automobile distributors.

The area is home to one of the largest cooperative manufacturing (maquiladora) clusters along the U.S.-Mexico border. Approximately 90 maquiladoras are located in Nogales, Sonora. Appendix C is a list of the members of the largest maquiladora association in Nogales, Sonora. In 1992, there were about 43 maquiladoras. Most of the maquiladoras are assembly plants that bring in raw materials, add value to a product, and are taxed on the value added. Almost a third of these (31%) are involved in the electronics industry with nearly 15.5% in the medical industry. Section 2.1 below discusses business facilities in more detail.

#### **1.1.4 Infrastructure**

Ambos Nogales have a binational agreement for wastewater treatment. The International Wastewater Treatment facility is located on the Arizona side at South Rio Rico Industrial Park. The municipal wastes of Nogales, Arizona are transported to Santa Cruz County Landfill, which is 15 miles north of the city, off Interstate I-19 at the Calabasas Interchange. Roads, railroads, water, and wastewater are discussed further in sections 2.2, 2.4 and 2.5 below.

#### **1.1.5 Cultural Significance**

Strong commercial, cultural, and religious ties exist between these Sister Cities. Nogales, Sonora was incorporated as a Municipality in July 1884. Previously, in 1880, the Sonora Railroad Company (Compañía de Ferrocarril de Sonora) obtained authorization to establish a terminal station in a location within the Magdalena district international border area. Later, a border area customs office was authorized for the exact location of the train terminal station. Nogales, Sonora became a Villa in July 1889 and a City in 1920. Nogales, Arizona was established in 1880 and is site of the first rail connection between the U.S. and Mexico. It is the county seat in Santa Cruz County. Nogales, Sonora has served as a trading route and cultural exchange area for various cultures including the Anasazi, Hohokam and in the 1500's, the Pimas. In 1853, survey teams established the international boundaries that exist today. Business between the cities over the years has grown and is contributing to their collective growth and strengthened connections.

### **1.2 Authority**

This plan was developed in accordance with the following federal statutes and agreements for both countries.

#### **1.2.1 Statutes**

"Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980," 42 U.S.C §§9601 *et seq.*

"Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) of 1986" (Title III of "Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986)," 42 U.S.C. §§11001 *et seq.*

### **1.2.2 Regulations**

40 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 300, "National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan" (1999).

29 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1910.120, "Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response" (1999).

### **1.2.3 Binational Agreements**

Agreement between the United States of America and the United States of Mexico on a Cooperation, for the Protection and Improvement of the Environment in the Border Area ("La Paz" Agreement, August 14, 1983). The La Paz agreement is the foundation for the development of the Joint Contingency Plan.

Annex II to the La Paz Agreement (July 18, 1985).

## **1.3 Other Applicable Contingency Plans**

Sections of the agreements and plans described below were adapted for use in various components of this plan.

### **1.3.1 Binational Contingency Plans**

The United States-Mexico Joint Contingency Plan (JCP) for Preparedness for and Response to Environmental Emergencies Caused by Releases, Spills, Fires or Explosions of Hazardous Substances, in the Inland Border Area (June 4, 1999).

Joint United States of America-United Mexican States Contingency Plan for Accidental Releases of Hazardous Substance along the Border (1988).

The Joint Response Team (JRT) is an entity authorized by Annex II of the La Paz Agreement to undertake emergency actions to respond to accidental oil and hazardous materials spills along the 100-kilometer wide area on either side of the U.S.-Mexico border, and to coordinate international hazardous materials substance preparedness and response activities in this area. The JRT developed the JCP to respond to spills requiring international coordination between the United States and Mexico.

### **1.3.2 United States Contingency Plans**

### **1.3.2.1 Local and Regional Plans**

The City of Nogales, Arizona has an Emergency Response Plan that was developed in 1994 (Reference 1). The plan covers several types of emergencies and was written in conjunction with the state and county Emergency Plans. Nogales, Arizona also has mutual aid agreements with several fire districts including Nogales Suburban, Rio Rico, Tubac, and Patagonia-Sonoita (Reference 5). Santa Cruz County's resources are made available to the City of Nogales in times of need. The City of Nogales follows the established protocol through resolutions and declarations to obtain state and federal assistance.

The County of Santa Cruz Local Emergency Planning Committee also has a Hazardous Materials Response and Recovery Plan (Reference 4).

In the event of a release, U.S. Customs at the Port of Nogales would respond in accordance with the "Continuity of Operations Plan" for the Port of Nogales, Arizona, dated January 1, 1999 (Reference 7).

### **1.3.2.2 State of Arizona Plans**

The State of Arizona Emergency Response and Recovery Plan (February 1998) addresses the consequences of any emergency or disaster where there is a need for state response and recovery assistance (Reference 3). The plan describes the methods that the state will use to assist local jurisdictions, mobilize resources and conduct cost recovery activities.

The State of Arizona Hazardous Materials Response and Recovery Plan (1989) provides emergency management for a state response to a hazardous materials incident. It was developed by the Arizona Division of Emergency Management and the Arizona Emergency Response Commission and gives an overview of the roles and responsibilities of various state agencies.

### **1.3.2.3 Federal Plans**

National Contingency Plan (1990) - The National Response Team (NRT) developed the National Contingency Plan (NCP) for responding to releases or spills involving oil or hazardous material throughout the United States.

U.S.EPA Region IX - Mainland Regional Contingency Plan (1988) - The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) Region IX Regional Response Team (RRT) developed a Contingency Plan which outlines procedures in the event of a release or spill occurring in their region. U.S. EPA Region IX Mainland Plan includes the States of Arizona, California, and Nevada.

Federal Response Plan - FEMA is the lead agency for this coordinated plan that includes 27 federal departments and agencies. The purpose of the plan is to facilitate the delivery of all types of federal response assistance to states to help them deal with the consequences of significant disasters. In this plan, U.S. EPA has the lead responsibility for Emergency Support Function #10, regarding hazardous materials.

Federal Radiological Emergency Response Plan - This plan describes how 17 federal agencies, including U.S. EPA, have agreed to coordinate their actions when responding to a peacetime radiological emergency. The plan covers any peacetime radiological emergency that has actual, potential, or perceived radiological consequences within the U.S., its territories, possessions, or territorial waters that could require a response by several Federal agencies.

National Drinking Water Plan - This plan is cited in the JCP.

### **1.3.3 Mexico Contingency Plans**

#### **1.3.3.1 Local and Regional Plans**

The Nogales, Sonora “Contingency Plan for Spills of Dangerous Products” was developed in 1993 as mandated by Federal and State Civil Protection (Reference 10). This same plan was updated by the local unit of Civil Protection of Nogales, Sonora.

The Contingency Plan for Washes and Floods was implemented in 2004 under the coordination of the local unit of Civil Protection.

The Contingency Plan for Forest Fires was implemented in 2004 under the coordination of the local unit of Civil Protection.

The Winter Season Outreach Plan was implemented in 2004 under the coordination of the local unit of Civil Protection.

The Risk Catalog for the Municipality of Nogales, Sonora, was put together by the Civil Protection local unit in 2003-2004.

#### **1.3.3.2 State of Sonora Plans**

State of Sonora, Mexico Catalogue of Hazards (2004). The State of Sonora and the State Unit of Civil Protection compiled this document.

State of Sonora Civil Protection Plan (2004). This plan describes the response protocol followed by Civil Protection in case of a natural disaster. It specifies general policies for civilian protection and implementation to achieve emergency preparedness. Specific guidelines are established for incidents involving hurricanes, fires, droughts, and extreme cold weather.

#### **1.3.3.3 Federal Plans**

Technical Guide for Developing Municipal Contingency Plans (Civil Protection, 1993). The General Directorate of Civil Protection of the Mexican Secretariat of the Interior published this guidebook, which provides guidelines for implementing local emergency plans in Mexico in response to natural or man-made disasters. These plans are based on the identification and evaluation of local hazards, availability of human and material resources, and preparation and

capabilities of the local community. Hazards are classified as geological, hydrological, meteorological, chemical, sanitary, or socio-organizational.

Cartographic Guide for Local Risk Containment (Civil Protection, 1998). The General Directorate of Civil Protection of the Mexican Secretariat of the Interior published this guidebook which provides, to those responsible for local civilian protection, technical support for the mapping of risks, taking into consideration all natural and man-made causes.

National Contingency Plan (Civil Protection) - This plan was developed by the General Directorate of Civil Protection of the Mexican Secretariat of the Interior. This is the primary response plan in the event of a disaster.

National System for Civil Protection Plan (1986). The Mexican Federal Government (Secretaría de Gobernación) developed the National System for Civil Protection for responding to all disasters including releases or spills involving oil or hazardous materials throughout Mexico. The National Program of Civil Protection, which activates the National System for Civil Protection, is in effect for the 1995-2000 period. (Reference 9).

National Program for Medical Attention during Disasters (Department of Health).

Operations Manual for CONASUPO and Affiliates during Disasters. CONASUPO is a network of supermarkets that sell food and personal items to the public. This plan governs their contribution of food and supplies in the event of a disaster.

Plan DN III-E Civilian Population Assistance (1963). This plan, implemented by the Mexican National Department of Defense, outlines the role of the Mexican Army and Air Force in case of a catastrophic incident.

Manual of Emergency Attention for Hydroecological Emergencies Related to Continental National Waters. Civil Protection, in coordination with the International Boundaries and Water Commission (Comisión Internacional de Límites y Aguas) between U.S. and Mexico, will activate this plan in case of floods, hurricanes or any other type of severe storm, as well as contamination of waters.

## **2.0 HAZARDS ANALYSIS AND RISK REDUCTION**

Critical to emergency response and preparedness is an analysis of the hazards posed in the plan area and measures to reduce the risks from these hazards. This section identifies hazards and analyzes vulnerable human and environmental resources and associated risks. This section also addresses the jurisdictions' recommendations and commitment to reduce the risks from these hazards.

### **2.1 Fixed Facilities Using or Handling Hazardous Materials**

An initial assessment (profile) of fixed facility hazards is presented here. The profile is useful as a general overview of facilities and for the determination of additional data collection needs.

#### **2.1.1 Nogales, Arizona**

##### **Tier II Facilities**

Under EPCRA, facilities that have hazardous chemicals present on-site (above specified thresholds) must report those chemicals to state and local agencies, including the Nogales, Arizona Fire Department. They file a report known as a Tier II chemical inventory report. The report is due by March 1 of every year for all chemicals present on site during the previous calendar year.

Appendix B is a list of all facilities that have filed Tier II reports in Santa Cruz County, Arizona, including the facility name and address, the identity and quantity of the chemicals, and facility contact information. The major chemicals of interest stored in Nogales, Arizona are propane, chlorine gas, and ammonia. Amerigas operates a 30,000 gallon liquid propane gas facility on Mariposa Road on the west side of the city. The city uses chlorine gas for drinking water treatment at several locations. Nogales Ice Company and Sierra Refrigerating Company use 1,800 pounds and 2,200 pounds of ammonia for refrigeration, respectively. It is likely that other produce warehouses use ammonia for refrigeration, but have not filed Tier II reports.

Steris uses ethylene glycol (74,000 pounds), ethylene oxide (3,200 pounds), nitrogen-cryogenic liquid (19,000 pounds), sodium hydroxide (1,300 pounds), and sulfuric acid (3,500 pounds). United Musical Instruments is a musical instrument manufacturing plant that uses hundreds of pounds of chromium and cyanide in a plating process.

Additional hazardous substances stored at various facilities include fuels and oils.

##### **Other Facilities**

There are about 2,600 businesses and five industrial parks in Nogales, Arizona. In general, when a new manufacturing plant opens in Nogales, Sonora, jobs in the distribution industry are created in Nogales, Arizona. Numerous produce warehouses are located in the city. Some use methyl bromide



to ripen fruit, and ammonia for refrigeration. In addition to Amerigas, California Propane store propane near the border. So much growth has occurred along Mariposa Road that large businesses have difficulty obtaining adequate telephone lines from U.S. West.

### **2.1.2 Nogales, Sonora**

#### **Maquiladoras**

Ambos Nogales is home to one of the largest clusters of cooperative manufacturing plants, known as maquiladoras, along the U.S.-Mexico border. Approximately 90 maquiladoras are situated in this region, most of which are identified in Appendix C. Figure 2 shows the industrial areas where the maquiladoras are located. These companies manufacture a variety of items, primarily computer equipment, power supply equipment, medical products, paper products, and home construction items. Nearly all of the maquiladoras are U.S.-based. The majority of the maquiladoras are in five industrial parks located between 4 and 7 miles (3 to 6 kilometers) south of the International Boundary (Figure 2). The newest industrial park is located where the new cargo access toll road connects with the Nogales-Hermosillo Highway. The transport and storage of hazardous materials and wastes associated with the maquiladoras is considered to be the highest risk under this plan.

The maquiladoras generally have their own fire brigade and medical staff to handle emergencies. They are inspected by the federal government. They prepare contingency plans, but have not yet provided them to local authorities. Civil Protection, Nogales, Sonora, is currently in the process of collecting these plans. Currently, Civil Protection has contingency plans for 10 gasoline stations and 2 recycling facilities.

#### **Other facilities**

Aside from the maquiladoras, the primary locations for hazardous materials are plating shops, 20 gasoline stations, 4 LP storage facilities, 3 LP stations and storage facilities, 2 ice plants, 1 bottling company, 1 underground natural gas pipe line. Also a PEMEX distribution and storage plant, FERROMEX railroad handling hazardous materials, commercial trucking with similar and other cargo, and 1 airport

## **2.2 Transportation Systems**

Representative chemical transportation data are critical to the identification and analysis of a potential hazardous materials emergency. This section provides an overview of hazardous materials traffic in the plan area, and identifies additional data that should be collected and analyzed to create a comprehensive transportation hazards identification. Figure 3 highlights the major roads, hazardous intersections, railroads in the two cities. Figure 2 shows these features on a general map.

### **2.2.1 Nogales, Arizona**

### **2.2.1.1 Roads**

The transportation corridors of Ambos Nogales are of strategic importance to both countries. Three major highways cross through Nogales, Arizona (Figures 2, 3). Interstate Highway 19 transverses the county from north to south. Its major intersection is at the Mariposa Road interchange. Also, State Highway 82 extends from the northeast corner of the county to the center of its southern border and intersects Grand Avenue (U.S. Route 89) in Nogales, Arizona. U.S. Route 89 runs from the eastern port of entry north along the east side of the city until it merges with I-19 just north of the city limits. Traffic from the western port of entry proceeds north then east along Mariposa Road (State Highway 189) to interchanges at I-19 and 89. Hazardous intersections are indicated on Figures 2 and 3, and are primarily intersections where trucks turn from one route onto another.

The State of Arizona has adopted, as state law, the Federal Motor Carrier Safety Standards as recorded in 49 CFR Part 397.9 for routing hazardous materials. The law states that vehicles transporting hazardous materials must use preferred routes that avoid tunnels, bridges, and areas of dense population.

The last comprehensive traffic study performed for Nogales, Arizona is too old to be of use. In 1999, a more limited traffic study was completed for the purpose of locating a safety inspection facility. This study focused on traffic at the ports of entry and around the site where the inspection facility will be located.

### **2.2.1.2 Railroads**

A major rail line runs through the center of Nogales, Arizona. The rail system is operated by Union Pacific.

Along with other railroads and some (but not all) trucking companies, Union Pacific participates in Operation Respond. This computer program is linked to a master database by telephone. Keyed to numbers on the rail car, the program identifies the type of chemical in each car, the risks of each chemical, the precautions that should be taken, and other safety information. Using the North American Emergency Response Handbook, it provides emergency response information for the chemical.

If chemical information is needed, the Nogales, Arizona Fire Department typically calls a telephone number operated 24 hours per day to obtain the shipping papers.

### **2.2.1.3 Other Means of Transport**

Nogales, Arizona has a small international airport with a 7,200 foot runway. The Crucero Bus Service, and shuttles travel to Phoenix and Tucson.

Smoke plumes from Nogales, Sonora sometimes drift to Nogales, Arizona. The smoke comes from landfill and trash burning, as well as the burning of insulation off copper wire to recover the copper. Sometimes the smoke is trapped in an inversion layer over the two cities. The smoke generally occurs on weekends and after 7 p.m. at night. The U.S. Public Health Service has been working with Public Works (Obras Públicas) to address this matter.

One natural gas pipeline runs through Nogales, Arizona. Natural gas is distributed by Unisource.

The tunneled Nogales Wash extending about one mile (1.7 kilometers) in the U.S. and three miles (4 kilometers) in Sonora poses a potential risk of contaminant transport.

## **2.2.2 Nogales, Sonora**

### **2.2.2.1 Roads**

There are two main roads through Nogales, Sonora (Figures 2, 3). Trucks use a private toll road west of the city to the port of entry. Private automobiles use the Nogales-Hermosillo Highway, which runs through the center of the city. The maquiladoras are concentrated around the major roads.

### **2.2.2.2 Railroads**

Two major rail lines join in the heavily populated section of Nogales, Sonora (Figures 2, 3). The rail system is operated by Ferrocarriles Mexicanos (Ferromex). Like Union Pacific, Ferromex maintains information in a computer on the chemicals transported by rail. The railroad runs along one of the main roads, the Nogales-Hermosillo Highway. As discussed above, Civil Protection has access to information on chemicals shipped by rail through a computer system known as Operation Respond.

East of Nogales, Sonora, the rail line runs parallel to the Santa Cruz River for 4-5 miles. This rail line is one of the main routes for the transport of about 25 tank cars of sulfuric acid every three days from two large copper mines in Mexico into the U.S. for use at precious metals mines. The mines are located 80 kilometers and 120 kilometers south of Nogales, Sonora.

### **2.2.2.3 Other Means of Transport**

Nogales, Sonora has an international airport. The runway is 1800 meters long, 30 meters wide, and at an elevation of 1280 meters above sea level.

## **2.3 Ports of Entry**

Mexico provides 75% of all vegetables consumed by Americans during the winter months of October through March. Nogales, Arizona is the largest port of entry for winter fruits and vegetables in the U.S. and Canada. Heavy trucks are common on Mariposa Road, I-19, and Route 89. Thirteen trucking services are located in Nogales, Arizona. Up to 3,500 trucks per day pass northbound through a single highway port of entry. Two-thirds of all commercial traffic entering Arizona from Mexico passes through Nogales.

U.S. Customs expedites the inspection of hazardous materials to enable them to leave the area quickly. In the event of a release from a truck, Customs would isolate the truck away from others. There are two ports of entry about 1 ½ miles apart. Figure 2 shows the two ports. All trucks must use the western port (Mariposa). This port is open during normal business hours during the day. Cars may use the western port or the eastern (Nogales) port. This port is open 24 hours per day. If the western port were closed, all trucks would have to remain there until the port reopened. Cars would be diverted to the eastern port. If the eastern port were closed, all traffic (cars) would be diverted to the western port. Customs inspection of trucks occurs in an area near the border.

In fiscal year 1998, over 4.7 million pedestrians, 3.5 million private vehicles, 256,000 commercial trucks, and 32,000 rail cars arrived in Nogales, Arizona from Mexico.

Up to three rail crossings occur per day (morning, noon and evening) at the downtown port of entry (about 300 rail cars per day). In the U.S., the customs inspection of rail cars normally occurs in a rail yard with 4-5 tracks about half a mile north of the border. For 100% inspection of a train, U.S. Customs uses a rail yard in Rio Rico, about 8 miles north of the border. After inspection, the train proceeds to Tucson. In Mexico, the customs inspection of rail cars occurs outside of Nogales, Sonora.

## **2.4 Sensitive Populations and Vulnerable Areas**

As a part of a hazard analysis, the identification of sensitive populations and vulnerable areas is necessary, especially drinking water supplies. This information is presented here. Figure 3 highlights the water wells, rivers and water ways, major roads, and railroads in the two cities. Figure 4 highlights schools and hospitals. Figure 2 shows these features on a general map.

### **2.4.1 Nogales, Arizona**

#### **2.4.1.1 Sensitive Populations**

There are five public elementary schools, two middle schools, one public high school, two private elementary schools, and one private high school in Nogales, Arizona. School enrollment is more than 6,000 students. Health care facilities in Nogales, Arizona include the Carondelet Holy Cross Hospital, the Mariposa Community Health Center, and two outpatient treatment centers. The

hospital has 80 beds. Medical practitioners include approximately 34 physicians, six dentists, three chiropractors, two podiatrists and five opticians. The schools and hospital are shown on Figures 2 and 4. Numerous mobile home parks are located in Nogales, Arizona. Mobile home residents may be more vulnerable to environmental releases than those who live in fixed dwellings.

#### **2.4.1.2 Population Distribution**

Most of the industrial facilities are located in the western part of the city along Mariposa Road and I-19. Most of the residential areas are located elsewhere, although some residential areas and schools are in the western part of the city, as shown on Figures 2 and 4.

Transportation risks are the primary concern. Residential populations, businesses and schools are located along the major roads and railway, as shown on Figures 2 and 4.

#### **2.4.1.3 Sensitive Natural Resource Areas**

The Nogales, Arizona Water Department obtains water from water wells in the Santa Cruz River. The wells are located away from populated areas and major roads and railways. However, a release on the rail line in Mexico, where it runs near the river, could potentially affect the water wells of Nogales, Arizona within a few hours. The wells are equipped with a digital telemetry system that enables the Water Department to shut them down by computer within minutes.

Nogales, Arizona supplies water to a few hotels and restaurants located in Nogales, Sonora through two water mains that cross the border. The water mains are equipped with backflow prevention. The water mains are shown on Figure 2.

In areas not served by the Nogales, Arizona Water Department, residents and businesses obtain their water from private water companies, such as the Valle Verde Water Company. Valle Verde supplies water to areas near Grand Avenue and I-19. Their water wells are generally shallow and near the railway and the two main roads, I-19 and State Route 82. The proximity of the wells to the roads and railroads appears on Figures 2 and 3. A release on or near the road in these areas could contaminate these water wells.

The Patagonia-Sonoita Creek Preserve is located 19 miles east of Nogales, Arizona on State Highway 82 near the Santa Cruz River. This wildlife preserve is owned and managed by the Arizona Chapter of the Nature Conservancy. It was purchased in 1966 with the help of the Tucson Audubon Society. It was the first project for the Nature Conservancy in Arizona, and now protects 750 acres. In 1970, the preserve was recognized as a National Natural Landmark. The Nature Conservancy describes the preserve as “some of the richest of the remaining riparian (streamside) habitat in the region.” The preserve includes a perennial, spring-fed stream; a cottonwood-willow riparian forest; wetlands; rare and sensitive plant species; and over 260 bird species. The preserve

is used by mammals, reptiles and amphibians. A release into the Santa Cruz River in Mexico could affect the preserve.

## **2.4.2 Nogales, Sonora**

### **2.4.2.1 Sensitive Populations**

Nogales, Sonora offers schooling from pre-school to higher education. Basic education coverage is high and sufficient, but does not provide alternatives desired by the community, which causes students to move to other places in the country to continue their studies. The infrastructure for basic education includes 40 kindergartens, 57 elementary or grade schools, 13 secondary or middle schools, 2 secondary or middle interactive-schools, 5 centers for multiple special educations. More sensitive populations are in the subdivisions and settlements located around the washes and natural streams in the area. Schools in Nogales, Sonora are listed in Reference 8 and shown on Figures 2 and 4.

Public sector health providers serve children in first and second grade. ISSSTESON has two hospitals. IMSS, ISSSTE, and private clinics provide hospital services also. Although health services are close to 100 percent coverage, the quality is not yet up to the desired standards. There is a need to promote more investment for the improvement and expansion of medical facilities and acquisition of modern medical equipment. Medical facilities are shown on Figures 2 and 4.

### **2.4.2.2 Population Distribution**

Some residential areas are located near the maquiladora facilities, as shown on Figures 2 and 4. As in Nogales, Arizona, transportation risks are the primary concern. Residential populations, businesses, schools, and medical facilities are located along the major roads and railway, as shown on Figures 2 and 4.

### **2.4.2.3 Sensitive Natural Resource Areas**

Some of the water wells for Nogales, Sonora are located near the railway and Nogales-Hermosillo Highway. A release on the road or railway could affect those wells.

## **2.5 Drinking Water Supplies and Wastewater Treatment**

The Santa Cruz Basin aquifer is the primary source of water for Ambos Nogales. The aquifer is fed by the Santa Cruz River that originates in Arizona and travels south into Sonora, then west and north back into Arizona. For Nogales, Arizona, the water supply comes from well fields located in the Santa Cruz River east of the city and from wells located in Potrero Canyon west of the city. The Santa Cruz aquifer is narrow and shallow. It can come close to running dry if the region does not receive enough rain. The aquifer in Potrero Canyon is deeper and more substantial. It has not gone dry yet. In the past, Nogales, Arizona obtained drinking water from city wells in the downtown area. The contaminant TCE has been found in those wells, which are now closed and capped.

The Nogales, Arizona drinking water supply is stored in hilltop reservoirs on the west and east sides of the city. The city currently uses chlorine gas for water treatment, but is in transition to calcium hypochlorite tablets.

In Nogales, Sonora, most of the city's water is drawn from shallow well fields to the east and southeast of the city and is augmented by a number of small wells in the city. Another important source of water is from wells located 21 kilometers south of the city, on the basin of Río Magdalena, brought to the city by an elevated, aboveground pipe. Because it is not underground, the pipe is subject to possible breakage.

The Nogales Wash is a tributary to the Santa Cruz River. Several drinking water wells for both cities are located near the wash and the river. The Nogales Wash serves as a major drainage system for both cities.

The Nogales International Wastewater Treatment Facility in the South Rio Rico Industrial Park treats wastewater from both cities. The sewer wastewater line that crosses from Nogales, Sonora into Nogales, Arizona is a 24-inch line that increases to 42 inches. The wastewater treatment facility discharges into the Santa Cruz River.

## **2.6 Risk Reduction Opportunities and Recommendations**

Reducing risk to prevent a hazardous materials incident, natural disasters and WMD events is a proactive approach to emergency planning. The Binational Emergency Planning Committee (BEPC) will look at a variety of mechanisms to reduce hazardous materials risks in the plan area. These include:

- Planning
- Identification and assessment of public and private resources
- Public and industry education and outreach
- Procurement and integration of equipment
- Building and fire codes

- Pollution prevention
- Traffic controls
- Hazard identification and risk analysis
- Training
- Exercises and drills
- Emergency response preparedness
- Compliance assurance/assistance

The overall resources of the two cities are very different. The city budget for Nogales, Arizona is about \$36 million. The city budget for Nogales, Sonora is \$6 million, even though the population is more than 10 times greater.

In 2005, Nogales, Sonora, through the local unit of Civil Protection plans to allocate 20% coming from the collections made due to citations issued, to create a fund for the local emergency prevention and response.

The Nogales, Arizona Fire Department has forty (40) certified hazardous materials technicians. The Fire Department believes that it needs a twenty (20) person hazardous materials team.

The Binational Emergency Planning Committee, in the next two years, will seek support from other government agencies of both countries for the active participation in exercises and training of all those involved in this plan, to constantly improve the services rendered.

The Binational Emergency Planning Committee must hold a meeting at least monthly to look for improved ways of reducing binational risks.

The Nogales, Sonora Civil Protection staff are government employees. The Nogales, Sonora Fire Department staff is paid and volunteer. Most of the firefighters have other full-time jobs that they must leave when they need to respond to an emergency, they currently have sixteen (16) certified hazardous materials technicians. Nogales, Arizona has offered Incident Command System training to Nogales, Sonora firefighters, and is planning on providing WMD training. This training will include: Scene preservation, chemical ID, risk analysis, evidence collection, mass casualty decon, NIMS, radiation detection, secondary devices, detection of chemical and biological agents. At the conclusion of the training, participants will have a full understanding on how to deal not only with hazardous materials incidents, but WMD incidents as well.

Nogales, Arizona hopes to be able to provide training and certification to 12-18 firefighters from Nogales, Sonora at the weapons of mass destruction technician level.



### **3.0 EMERGENCY RESPONSE OPERATIONS**

The adverse consequences of a WMD, natural disaster or chemical accident on the health, safety and welfare of the communities in Ambos Nogales may be reduced through timely and effective emergency response. This plan provides an integrated and coordinated joint binational response effort to supplement the local emergency response plans following the release of hazardous materials in the geographical area covered under this plan. Where portions of this section designate certain individuals to perform actions, this shall also include their designated representatives if appropriate.

The Fire Departments of the two cities have long been assisting each other. The Nogales, Arizona Fire Department has sent advisors to assist the Nogales, Sonora Fire Department. Then, in 1999, the Nogales, Arizona Fire Department, for the first time, responded with a fire truck, hazardous materials unit and firefighters to assist the Nogales, Sonora Fire Department with a liquid butane release from a tank car. The tank car contained 1,000 kilograms of liquid butane. The smell of mercaptan from the release was strong. There was concern that the release may have entered the underground channel that flows from Nogales, Sonora to Nogales, Arizona. The Nogales, Arizona equipment and personnel crossed the border smoothly and quickly in both directions, and the release was stopped and cleaned up.

#### **3.1 Notification**

Any release or substantial threat of a release of a hazardous material, fire, natural disaster, or WMD event affecting or likely to affect another party shall be reported to that party without delay. The emergency notification list is on page 9.

#### **3.2 Private Response Mechanisms**

Owners or operators of fixed facilities and transportation facilities, including truck and rail lines and pipelines, must comply with all local, state, and federal hazardous material planning and reporting requirements.

#### **3.3 Local Response**

##### **3.3.1 City of Nogales, Arizona Mutual Aid Request**

In Nogales, Arizona, the City of Nogales, Arizona Fire Department Fire Chief will assume the lead role as Incident Commander (IC). If the incident is beyond the control and/or capabilities of the Nogales, Arizona Fire Department, or the incident might impact the border with Mexico, the Incident Commander will request activation of the Emergency Operations Center (EOC). This request will initiate a binational notification response for mutual aid from Nogales, Sonora using a predetermined code to be shared only by the Ambos Nogales Fire Chiefs and the Director of Civil Protection.

Upon receipt of this request, the Nogales, Sonora Civil Protection and Fire Chiefs may implement the mutual aid request by providing necessary action, information and/or assistance resources if possible. The City of Nogales, Sonora may respond with the appropriate resources to aid in the request. These resources will be determined by a Joint Command established between the Nogales, Arizona and Nogales, Sonora Fire Chiefs and Civil Protection. The responding resources will report to the Incident Commander and work under the Incident Commander's direction. The Incident Commander is also responsible for ensuring that response personnel from Nogales, Sonora are adequately utilized in an effective and safe manner by coordinating with the senior on scene response official from each responding agency.

If the incident is beyond the capabilities of both cities, the Fire Chief may contact the State of Arizona to request assistance and/or initiate federal and/or Joint Response Team response.

### **3.3.2 City of Nogales, Sonora Mutual Aid Request**

In Nogales, Sonora, the Director of Civil Protection and/or the Nogales, Sonora Fire Chief will assume the lead role as Incident Commander (IC). If the Incident Commander feels that the incident will exhaust the resources available, or that the incident might impact the border, a request for binational response will be initiated to the Nogales, Arizona Fire Chief using the predetermined code. As with the Nogales, Arizona response, the binational response will involve requesting mutual aid from Nogales, Arizona. Both cities will notify their chains of command.

Upon receipt of this request, the Nogales, Arizona Fire Chief will make a determination of appropriate actions and whether or not he is capable of responding without endangering his own responsibilities. The City of Nogales, Arizona may respond with the appropriate resources to aid in the request. These resources will be determined by a Joint Command established between the Nogales, Arizona Fire Chief, the Nogales, Sonora Fire Chief, and the Director of Civil Protection working under the following structure: Civil Protection will be administrative command. The Nogales, Arizona Fire Chief or the Nogales, Sonora Fire Chief (or their designated representatives) will be operations command. The responding resources will report to the Incident Commander and work under the Incident Commander's direction.

Nogales, Arizona will also activate an Emergency Operations Center on the Nogales, Arizona side of the border. The Emergency Operations Center will evaluate the ongoing situation and assist the Incident Commander with resources and technical information. The Emergency Operations Center will also be responsible for ensuring that response personnel from Nogales, Arizona are adequately utilized in an effective and safe manner, by coordinating with the senior on scene response official from each responding agency.

If the incident is beyond the capabilities of both cities, the Director of Civil Protection, Sonora, may file a petition with Civil Protection, State of Sonora representative, to initiate a federal and/or Joint Response Team response.

### **3.3.3 Local Response Duties**

Local agencies are responsible for emergency planning and preparedness within their jurisdictions. The agencies are expected to assume lead roles during the emergency phase of the incident. Local agencies will conduct response activities within the scope of their department training and capabilities. Local agencies will provide emergency response services when possible including, but not limited to:

- Notification
- Initial hazard identification
- Initial sampling to identify and determine concentrations of materials, if possible
- Communications
- Rescue and emergency medical service
- Fire fighting
- Security (site perimeter, traffic, and crowd control)
- On scene liaison with other agencies and organizations
- Providing public information
- Evacuation and shelter

Local government assignments in Nogales, Arizona, are generally shared among various agencies. Detailed roles and responsibilities of these agencies can be found in the Nogales, Arizona and Santa Cruz County plans. Procedures for cross border emergency medical services are provided in Appendix D.

When responding to requests for mutual aid, local response agencies from both sides of the border will adhere to their department's standard operating procedures. At no time should personnel from either city be requested to perform duties outside their training and capabilities. Incident Commanders in both cities will become familiar with the capabilities of the agencies available for response and use the personnel from the agencies in an appropriate manner. If concerns arise, the Fire Chief and Civil Protection Joint Command will be notified and an appropriate decision will be made at that level.

The City of Nogales, Arizona, Fire Department has Standard Operating Procedures for Hazardous Materials, as does the Nogales, Sonora Fire Department and Civil Protection, that detail response to contamination, flammable liquids and natural gas incidents and safe practices for atmospheric monitoring instruments. (Appendix E).

## **3.4 State Response**

The State of Arizona can provide assistance for hazardous materials incidents to Nogales, Arizona and Nogales, Sonora, if the combined PRP and local capabilities or resources prove to be insufficient, incapable or inadequate. The Arizona Department of Environmental Quality will appoint a State On Scene Coordinator (SOSC) who will assist the Incident Commander by providing and overseeing needed state resources.

Civil Protection for Nogales, Sonora, notifies Civil Protection, State of Sonora, when an incident occurs. If necessary, Civil Protection, State of Sonora, will respond with appropriate resources, and appoint a State On Scene Coordinator who will assist the Incident Commander by delivering and supervising state resources.

### **3.5 Federal Response**

The U.S. EPA Regional Response Team and national level contingency planning through the National Response Team (NRT) perform regional level contingency planning. The Regional Response Team (RRT) is co-chaired by the U.S. EPA and the U.S. Coast Guard and consists of representatives from selected state and federal agencies. It plans, prepares and responds to hazardous materials incidents, providing advice and recommendations to the Federal On Scene Coordinator.

In Mexico, Civil Protection has jurisdiction of hazardous materials incident planning. The National System of Civil Protection has established, in each federal and municipal entity, civil defense organizations to handle emergencies occurring in each jurisdiction. Civil Protection has prepared the "ANEXO III - Plan de Respuesta a Emergencia Con Materiales Peligrosos" (Annex III - Hazardous Materials Response Plan), and the Plan Nacional de Contingencias General (National General Contingency Plan). These plans are designed to be used by all entities in Mexico to aid in developing contingency plans for hazardous materials incidents in general.

The Joint Response Team performs U.S.-Mexico border area contingency planning and training activities. The U.S. EPA co-chairs the Joint Response Team for the U.S. and PROFEPA co-chairs for Mexico.

The U.S. federal government can provide assistance for hazardous materials incidents if combined local and state capabilities or resources prove insufficient, incapable or inadequate. Once the National Response Center (NRC) has been notified of a release, they alert the Federal On Scene Coordinator (FOSC), who may activate the Regional Response Team (RRT) or the National Response Team (NRT), depending on the severity of the incident. For incidents occurring in the Nogales, Arizona area, the Federal On Scene Coordinator will be from the U.S. EPA Region IX, headquartered in San Francisco, California.

Normally, the U.S. EPA contributes to the response by working with the local, state, tribal and federal agencies and citizens to assure that the information needed to maximize the effectiveness of

the response effort is easily accessible. If there is a spill where the potentially responsible party is not identified or does not contain, clean up the material, or adequately respond to the authorities, then federal responsibilities will prevail as outlined in the National Contingency Plan. These responsibilities include assisting state and local responders in the response or, in some circumstances, taking over the response. U.S. EPA also provides planning and preparedness assistance to prevent and mitigate environmental harm.

The Mexico federal government can provide assistance through the National Civil Protection System for any hazardous materials incidents to Nogales, Sonora, if the combined potentially responsible parties and local capabilities or resources prove to be insufficient or inadequate. Civil Protection will appoint an On Scene Coordinator (OSC) who will assist the Incident Commander by providing, coordinating and overseeing needed federal resources.

Federal agreements between the U.S. and Mexico require that each country notify the other of hazardous materials incidents if there is a release or substantial threat of release which may impact both sides of the border. The notification should occur between local authorities and between state authorities on both sides of the border to assure the information is properly elevated to the federal levels as required.

### **3.6 Joint Response Team Responsibilities**

When the U.S. and Mexico have agreed to initiate a joint response to an incident, the function and responsibilities of the Joint Response Team include:

- Advise the Federal On Scene Coordinator about measures needed to respond to the incident and what resources are available to carry out those measures;
- Evaluate and make recommendations concerning the measures taken by the Federal On Scene Coordinator;
- Provide continuing advice to the Federal On Scene Coordinator;
- Coordinate and use as appropriate the resources that agencies or persons of the U.S. or Mexico or a third party can contribute;
- Assist the Federal On Scene Coordinator in preparing information releases for the public; and
- Participate in the termination of response.

## **4.0 INCIDENT RESPONSE OPERATIONS AND RESOURCES**

This plan employs the phases of operational response to an incident as outlined in the Joint Contingency Plan.

### **4.1 Discovery and Notification**

Upon the discovery of a hazardous materials release, WMD event, fire, or a natural disaster, or threatened release within the city of Nogales, Arizona, a notification is made to the appropriate emergency organization. The initial notification will involve calling 911 to notify the Nogales, Arizona Fire Department. The agency receiving the initial contact will follow the Nogales, Arizona Fire Department's Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for the notification of all other appropriate agencies. The potentially responsible party is also required to notify appropriate federal and state agencies by contacting the National Response Center and other state and local agencies depending on the substance released. In order to assure that other federal, state and local agencies have received the information, the National Response Center relays notifications that it receives to them.

For Nogales, Sonora, the potentially responsible party is required to follow the normal reporting procedures for the City of Nogales, Sonora which includes calling 066, Civil Protection and the Fire Department.

Binational agreements between the Governments of the United States and Mexico require that the countries notify each other in the event of a release or substantial threat of a release of a hazardous substance, pollutant, WMD event, fire, natural disaster, or contaminant affecting, or likely to affect the other country (Joint Contingency Plan Sections 105.3, 301).

### **4.2 Preliminary Assessment and Initiation of Action**

The first official on the scene will assume the role of Incident Commander. This duty will be relinquished to the appropriate official upon that person's arrival at the incident. All agencies report to the established Incident Commander for all response and recovery operations. Each agency will provide its own special equipment and reference data, and will function within its field of expertise. If an incident exceeds the resources of the local or county agencies, command may be transferred to the more appropriate responding agency. This function may also be transferred to the Federal On-Scene Coordinator, if a federal or JRT response is activated.

### **4.2.1 Preliminary Assessment**

Upon confirmation that an incident may impact the other side of the border or may involve the release of hazardous materials, WMD event, fire, or a natural disaster, the Fire Department of Nogales, Arizona, the Fire Department of Nogales, Sonora or the Director of Civil Protection of Nogales, Sonora will assume the role of Incident Commander. The first official on the scene assumes the role of Incident Commander until the designated senior official arrives to coordinate the response.

### **4.2.2 Initiation of Action**

Upon arrival on scene, the pre-designated Incident Commander will implement the following actions:

- Relieve the first official on site;
- Establish an Incident Command Post (ICP) and implement the Incident Command System (ICS); and
- If the incident threatens the border or the cities of Nogales, Sonora or Nogales, Arizona, the Incident Commander will insure the appropriate notifications are made to the Joint Response Team, and if mutual aid will be required, insure that the proper notifications are made to implement a binational response.

### **4.3 Containment**

The Incident Commander will implement appropriate measures to contain, restrict, reduce or eliminate the release or threat of release of hazardous materials, WMD event, fire, or a natural disaster at the incident, as well as downstream or downwind from the site. This includes defensive action to prevent, minimize, or mitigate an incident to protect public health and the environment.

### **4.4 Documentation and Cost Recovery**

All actions taken during hazardous materials incidents will be carefully documented so that sufficient and accurate information is available to support the response and recovery operations, and to recover costs, if applicable. Documentation should be self-descriptive to prove the source and circumstances of the incident, identity of the potentially responsible parties, and impact or potential impact to public health and the environment. Documentation may be written, graphic, audiovisual, or in other form and will include the location of the incident, time, date and duration of the spill, source and cause of the incident, name and contact information of the potentially responsible parties, description of the released material, resources affected or threatened, status of response and cleanup

efforts, and accurate accounting of public costs incurred. A notification form is provided for this purpose on page 10.

Examples of other forms of documentation of hazardous materials incidents include:

- Daily or personal logs in bound notebooks, to record all relevant response activities for evidentiary purposes;
- Photographic documentation at the source of the release, pathway of discharge, and affected biota;
- Samples of released material and material from the suspected source collected according to established chain of custody procedures; and/or
- A statement of witnesses identifying the source of a release.

#### **4.5 Evacuation or Shelter-In-Place**

It is the responsibility of the Incident Commander to assess the hazardous materials release, WMD event, fire or natural disaster. If there is a threat to the public, immediate action needs to be taken for their protection. Actions which protect the public include first aid, search and rescue, designation of an exclusion zone, shelter-in-place, fire suppression and evacuation.

If evacuation is necessary, the Incident Commander will determine the area that will require evacuation. The Incident Commander is also responsible for estimating the number of people in the evacuation area and number of people needing transportation assistance. The Incident Commander will follow all the appropriate Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) outlined in the local plans.

The Incident Commander will coordinate with law enforcement and the military to identify major evacuation routes and establish traffic control points. Law enforcement and/or the military will establish evacuation assembly points, monitor traffic flow on evacuation routes and establish security patrols and access control procedures. In a toxic environment, agencies with more appropriate protective clothing and equipment may be called upon to perform these tasks.

If the incident is of sufficient magnitude that the potential for a cross border evacuation exists, the Incident Commander will work closely with the appropriate border agencies such as Customs and Border Protection authorities.

#### **4.6 Post-Incident Management**

The Incident Commander, or a designated replacement, is required to remain on scene until the immediate danger to public health and the environment has been abated. Primary responsibility for



the actual cleanup and restoration costs will remain with the potentially responsible parties. In the event that the potentially responsible parties are unknown, cleanup is the responsibility of the parcel manager, the lessee, the land owner, the affected jurisdiction, the county agency, the state agency, or the federal agency having jurisdiction.

Cleanup and disposal of the spill should be accomplished as soon as possible. Prompt action is important to minimize damage to the environment. The first step is to establish the cleanup priorities at the site. Once the priorities are set, determination of appropriate cleanup methods is necessary. The cleanup actions must be constantly monitored to ensure the cleanup priorities are being properly addressed.

Evaluation of the cleanup to determine its effectiveness is necessary. The evaluation process should assess impacts on the habitat and organisms, effectiveness of removal, public concerns, aesthetics, and costs. The Incident Commander must develop criteria to determine when the cleanup is complete, using applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements. The Incident Commander will ensure proper transportation and disposal of hazardous substances in compliance with local, state and Federal laws.

#### **4.7 Response and Cleanup Funding Availability**

The Incident Commander will attempt to identify and have the party accountable for the release assume responsibility for containment, removal, and disposal. In Mexico, this will be responsibility of the PROFEPA authorities.

If it is determined that the potentially responsible parties are not acting promptly, taking or proposing to take appropriate actions, or if the potentially responsible parties are unknown, state and federal funds may be made available to ensure proper cleanup.

The State On Scene Coordinator or the Federal On Scene Coordinator may make funds available. Depending on the circumstances, money may be made available from one or more of the following funds.

##### **4.7.1 State Funds**

The State of Arizona and the State Water Quality Assurance Revolving Fund (WQARF) maintain funds that can be used for the response to hazardous materials incidents. These funds are available on a case-by-case basis, generally for incidents where a responsible party has not been identified or when there is an immediate threat to life and health.

The Arizona Department of Environmental Quality (ADEQ) administers a fund to reimburse local government or political subdivisions for hazardous materials responses.

#### **4.7.2 Federal Funds**

The U.S. EPA administers the Hazardous Substance Response Trust Fund (Section 2.1.1, “Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act”) and the Local Government Reimbursement Program.

In Mexico, if the responsible party for the release is not located, a funding program is provided by PROFEPA to remedy abandoned areas containing hazardous wastes, or from the National Disaster Fund (Fondo Nacional de Desastres – FONDEN).

#### **4.8 Communications**

Communications will be established pursuant to the local municipal Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). In the event of a binational response, communications must be effectively established as soon as possible.

Due to the numerous radio frequencies used by the various response agencies in the Sister Cities area, the Incident Commander must define a primary response channel or rely on cellular communications. Communications between the Nogales, Sonora command and the Nogales, Arizona command must be established and maintained throughout a binational response. This will ensure a secure and reliable flow of information between the two commands.

#### **4.9 Health and Safety**

The Incident Commander will be responsible for appointing a Site Safety Officer (SSO) for the incident. The Incident Commander and Site Safety Officer will be responsible for developing and implementing a Site Safety Plan to ensure the health and safety of all response personnel. For response across the border, the Incident Commander and senior official of each response agency will ensure that the appropriate state and federal worker health and safety laws of their country are observed while in the neighboring country.

#### **4.10 Response Resources**

Figures 5 and 6 are emergency response organizational charts for Nogales, Arizona, and Nogales, Sonora, respectively. Appendixes F and G are lists of the emergency response resources for each city.

## **5.0 TRAINING AND EXERCISES**

This plan, written pursuant to the U.S.-Mexico Joint Contingency Plan, is an administrative summary of the relevant hazardous materials emergency response plans which have jurisdiction within the planning area. Each of the operational plans referenced requires training and exercising to ensure that responders are always in a state of readiness. The concepts and resources for binational training and exercising are important to emphasize as binational relationships and activities develop.

Preparing a written plan with well-defined operational roles, policies and resource acquisition procedures is an essential step. The written plan should contain training requirements and procedures for responders. Exercising the plan provides training, allows response personnel to become thoroughly familiar with response procedures, resources and systems, and enables planners to identify areas of the plan that need improvement.

### **5.1 Training**

Individual organizations are responsible for their own training. Internal binational training, private contractors, and state or regional training resources are some of the binational options available to local agencies. Organizations must ensure that personnel are adequately trained for response operations they may perform. This training must comply with all applicable local, state, and federal worker health and safety regulations.

### **5.2 Exercises**

Local, regional and binational hazardous materials contingency plan exercises are encouraged, as they are the best means of keeping the plans current and active. Nogales, Arizona and Nogales, Sonora routinely conduct joint exercises that allow for cross training of personnel. This ensures that deficiencies in response activities are identified. To keep this plan current, the plan will be exercised annually. Appendix J is a Revision Diary for future plan changes.

**FIGURES**

**ILUSTRACIONES**

**FIGURE/ILUSTRACION 1**

**U.S./MEXICO SISTER CITIES**

**MAPA DE LAS CIUDADES HERMANAS ESTADOS UNIDOS/MEXICO**

**FIGURE/ILUSTRACION 2**

**AMBOS NOGALES - OVERALL MAP**

**MAPA DE LA REGION DE AMBOS NOGALES**

**FIGURE/ILUSTRACION 3**

**AMBOS NOGALES - TRANSPORTATION ROUTES**

**MAPA DE LAS RUTAS DE TRANSPORTE DE AMBOS NOGALES**

**FIGURE/ILUSTRACION 4**

**AMBOS NOGALES - SCHOOLS**

**MAPA DE LAS ESCUELAS DE AMBOS NOGALES**



**FIGURE/ILUSTRACION 5**

**CITY OF NOGALES, ARIZONA  
DISASTER PREPAREDNESS ORGANIZATION CHART**

**ORGANIGRAMA DEL ESTADO DE ALERTA DE DESASTRES  
DE LA CIUDAD DE NOGALES, ARIZONA**

**FIGURE/ILUSTRACION 6**

**CITY OF NOGALES, SONORA  
EMERGENCY RESPONSE ORGANIZATION CHART  
ORGANIGRAMA DE RESPUESTA DE EMERGENCIAS  
DE LA CIUDAD DE NOGALES, SONORA**

**APPENDICES**

**APENDICES**

**APPENDIX/APENDICE A**

**HAZARDOUS MATERIAL PLANNING  
AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE CONTACTS DIRECTORY**

**DIRECTORIO DE CONTACTOS DE PLANEACION  
Y RESPUESTA DE EMERGENCIAS**

**APPENDIX/APENDICE B**

**CHEMICAL FACILITIES FOR NOGALES, ARIZONA**

**INSTALACIONES QUIMICAS DE NOGALES, ARIZONA**

**APPENDIX/APENDICE C**

**MAQUILADORAS IN NOGALES, SONORA**

**MAQUILADORAS DE NOGALES, SONORA**

**APPENDIX/APENDICE D**

**CROSS BORDER EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES**

**SERVICIOS MEDICOS DE EMERGENCIA ENTRE FRONTERAS**

## APPENDIX D

### CROSS BORDER EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES

#### A. RESPONSE SEQUENCE:

1. Report is made.
2. Confirm the incident.
3. Activate the Response Plan; request that neighboring municipality be placed on standby alert.
4. Place hospital on standby.
5. Request status of available resources.
6. Assume Emergency Medical Services command and report to Unified Command Post.
7. Decontamination Sector established.
8. Staging Sector established.
9. Triage Sector established.
10. Establish hospital communications.
11. Obtain initial hospital capability/bed inventory from hospitals.
12. Upgrade neighboring municipality from standby to operational mode if mutual aid will be necessary, and advise the municipality of resource needs.
13. Establish Treatment Sector.
14. Develop listing of receiving hospitals and identify access routes.
15. Begin transportation of patients from Transportation Sector by priority to appropriate hospital. (Patients being transported across the border will be double tagged per guidelines.)
16. Provide appropriate pre-hospital care prior to transport if treatment sector has been established.
17. Continue to monitor hospital candidates.
18. Advise Medical Examiners and mortuaries if necessary.

#### B. GUIDELINES FOR AMBULANCES

When requested to provide assistance to Emergency Medical Services across the border for major incident/disaster situations, all ambulance crews will follow these guidelines:

1. Report to meeting area as directed by dispatch (usually a border crossing).
2. Police will meet and escort vehicles to site
3. Maintain communications with dispatch on assigned channel.
4. On arrival at site, report to staging area as directed or site commander.
5. Advise EMS command whether crew is Advanced Life Support (ALS) or Mobile Intensive Care Unit (MICU).
6. Provide appropriate pre-hospital care prior to transport if treatment sector has been established as directed by Emergency Medical Services command.
7. Transportation of patients from transportation sector by priority to appropriate hospital as directed. Patients being transported cross border will be double tagged as per guidelines.
8. Return to site after delivering patients to appropriate hospital.
9. Clear and return to home base when directed by dispatch.

## APPENDICE D



## SERVICIOS MEDICOS DE EMERGENCIA ENTRE FRONTERAS

### A. SECUENCIA DE RESPUESTA

1. Se hace el reporte.
2. Se confirma el incidente.
3. Actíve el Plan de Respuesta, solicite que el municipio vecino sea puesto en alerta.
4. Alertar a los hospitales.
5. Solicitar información actualizada de los recursos disponibles.
6. Asumir el mando de los Servicios Médicos de Emergencia y reportarse al Sitio de Unificación de Mando.
7. Se establece el Sector de Descontaminación.
8. Se establece el Sector de Separación.
9. Se establece el Sector *Triage*.
10. Establecer comunicaciones entre hospitales.
11. Obtener la capacidad inicial del hospital/ inventario de camas de los hospitales.
12. Cambiar el estado de alerta del municipio vecino a la modalidad de operaciones, en caso de que vaya a ser necesaria la ayuda mutua, y alertar al municipio sobre los recursos necesarios.
13. Establecer el Sector de Tratamiento.
14. Preparar una lista de hospitales que puedan recibir a los pacientes e identifique las rutas de acceso.
15. Iniciar el traslado de pacientes en forma prioritaria desde el Sector de Transporte hacia el hospital indicado (los pacientes que sean trasladados al otro lado de la frontera deberán ser identificados de acuerdo con los reglamentos).
16. Proporcione la atención adecuada tal y como sea requerida antes de transportar al paciente si ya se ha establecido el sector de tratamiento.
17. Continúe supervisando la capacidad de los hospitales.
18. Informe a los Médicos Forenses y a las funerarias de ser necesario.

### B. GUIA PARA AMBULANCIAS

Cuando se solicite la ayuda de Servicios Médicos de Emergencia, y que esta ayuda deba ser proporcionada al otro lado de la frontera en situaciones de desastres, incidentes mayores, etc., todas las tripulaciones y equipos de ambulancias seguirán estos lineamientos:

1. Reportarse en el punto de reunión indicado por los despachadores (usualmente el cruce fronterizo).
2. La policía recibirá y escoltará los vehículos al sitio.
3. Mantener comunicación con la oficina de despachadores en la frecuencia asignada.
4. Al llegar al lugar del incidente, reportarse al área de diligencias siguiendo las instrucciones del comandante del incidente.
5. Informe al mando de *EMS* de la especialidad de la tripulación de la ambulancia ya sea *Advanced Life Support (ALS)* (Sostenimiento Permanente de Vida) o *Mobile Intensive Care Unit (MICU)* (Unidad Móvil de Ciudadano Intensivo).
6. Proporcione el cuidado pre-hospitalización apropiado antes del traslado, si el sector tratamiento ha sido establecido de acuerdo con el mando de Servicios Médicos de Emergencia.
7. El transporte o traslado de pacientes del sector transporte debe de ser de acuerdo a prioridades y a los hospitales apropiados de acuerdo con instrucciones recibidas. Los pacientes que deban de ser trasladados al otro lado de la frontera deberán ser identificados debidamente de acuerdo con los reglamentos.
8. Regrese al sitio o lugar del incidente después de entregados los pacientes en los hospitales indicados.
9. Termine actividades y regrese a la base cuando se lo indique el departamento de despachadores.

**APPENDIX/APENDICE E**

**CITY OF NOGALES, ARIZONA  
STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES  
FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS (1994)**

**PROCEDIMIENTOS NORMALES  
DE OPERACION DE MATERIALES PELIGROSOS  
DE LA CIUDAD DE NOGALES, ARIZONA (1994)**

**APPENDIX/APENDICE F**

**CITY OF NOGALES, ARIZONA  
EMERGENCY RESPONSE RESOURCES**

**RECURSOS DE RESPUESTA DE EMERGENCIAS  
DE LA CIUDAD DE NOGALES, ARIZONA**

**APPENDIX/APENDICE G**

**CITY OF NOGALES, SONORA  
EMERGENCY RESPONSE RESOURCES**

**RECURSOS DE RESPUESTA DE EMERGENCIAS  
DE LA CIUDAD DE NOGALES, SONORA**

**APPENDIX/APENDICE H**

**ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS**

**ABREVIATURAS, SIGLAS Y ACRONIMOS**

## APPENDIX/APENDICE H

### ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS ABREVIATURAS, SIGLAS Y ACRONIMOS

ENGLISH/INGLES		SPANISH/ESPAÑOL	
ADEQ	Arizona Department of Environmental Quality	ADEQ	Departamento de Calidad Ambiental de Arizona
ALS	Advanced Life Support	SPV	Sostenimiento Permanente de Vida
ARS	Arizona Revised Statutes	ARS	Estatutos Revisados de Arizona
BEPC	Binational Emergency Planning Committee	CBPE	Comité Binacional de Planeación de Emergencias
CENACOM	National Communications Center (Mexico)	CENACOM	Centro Nacional de Comunicaciones (México)
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (U.S.)	CERCLA	Ley General de Respuesta, Compensación y Responsabilidad (E.U.)
CHEMTREK	Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (U.S.)	CHEMTREK	Centro de Transporte Emergente de Químicos
CHRIS/HACS	Chemical Hazards Response Information System / Hazardous Assessment Computer System (U.S.)	CHRIS/HACS	Sistema de Información de Respuestas de Químicos Peligrosos / Sistema Computacional Evaluativo de Riesgos
CIS	Chemical Information Systems (U.S. EPA and National Institutes of Health)	CIS	Sistemas de Información de Químicos (U.S. EPA e Institutos Nacionales de Salud)
COSC	City On Scene Coordinator	CMEE	Coordinador Municipal en Escena
CVSS	Commercial Vehicle Safety Specialist (U.S.)	CVSS	Especialista en Seguridad de Vehículos Comerciales (E.U.)
CWA	Clean Water Act (U.S.)	CWA	Ley de Agua Sana (E.U.)
DOE	U.S. Department of Energy	DOE	Departamento de Energía (E.U.)
DPS	Arizona Department of Public Safety	DPS	Departamento de Seguridad Pública de Arizona
EHS	Extremely hazardous substance	EHS	Sustancia extremadamente peligrosa
EOC	Emergency Operations Center	COE	Centro de Operaciones de Emergencia
EMS	Emergency Medical Services	SME	Sevicios Médicos de Emergencia
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency (U.S.)	EPA	Agencia de Protección Ambiental (E.U.)
EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (U.S.)	EPCRA	Acta de Planeación de Emergencias y Derecho de Conocimiento de la Comunidad (E.U.)
ERT	Environmental Response Team	ERT	Equipo de Respuesta Ambiental

ENGLISH/INGLES		SPANISH/ESPAÑOL	
FOSC	Federal On Scene Coordinator	CFEE	Coordinador Federal en Escena
HAZMAT	Hazardous Materials	MP	Materiales Peligrosos
IC	Incident Commander	CI	Comandante del Incidente
ICP	Incident Command Post	PMI	Puesto de Mando del Incidente
ICS	Incident Command System	SMI	Sistema de Mando del Incidente
CBP	Customs and Border Protection (U.S.)	CBP	Aduana y Protección de la Frontera (E.U.)
JCP	Joint Contingency Plan	PCC	Plan Conjunto de Contingencias
JRT	Joint Response Team	ERC	Equipo de Respuesta Conjunta
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee	LEPC	Comité Local de Planeación de Emergencias
MICU	Mobile Intensive Care Unit	UMCI	Unidad Móvil de Cuidado Intensivo
NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Contingency Plan (U.S.)	NCP	Plan Nacional de Contingencias por Contaminación de Petróleo y Sustancias Peligrosas
NRC	National Response Center (U.S.)	NRC	Centro Nacional de Respuestas (E.U.)
NRT	National Response Team (U.S.)	NRT	Equipo Nacional de Respuesta (E.U.)
OHM-TADS	EPA Office of Hazardous Materials Technical Assistance Data System (U.S.)	OHM-TADS	Oficina de Materiales Peligrosos de la EPA, Sistema de Datos de Apoyo Técnico (E.U.)
OPA	Oil Pollution Act (U.S.)	OPA	Decreto de Contaminación de Aceites (E.U.)
OSC	On Scene Coordinator	CEE	Coordinador en Escena
PROFEPA	Federal Attorney General for Environmental Protection (Mexico)	PROFEPA	Procuraduría Federal de Protección al Ambiente (México)
PRP	Potentially Responsible Party	PRP	Parte Posiblemente Responsable
PSTN	Pesticide Safety Team Network	PSTN	Red Equipo de Seguridad contra Pesticidas
REDI	Arizona Rural Economic Development Initiative	REDI	Iniciativa de Desarrollo Económico Rural de Arizona
RRT	Regional Response Team (U.S.)	RRT	Equipo de Respuesta Regional (E.U.)
SARA Title III	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act Title III (the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) (U.S.)	SARA Título III	Ley de Planeación de Emergencias y del Derecho-de-Estar-Informados de la Comunidad de 1986 de la Ley de Enmiendas y Reautorización del Superfondo (E.U.)
SEMARNAP	Secretariat of Environment, Natural Resources, and Fisheries (Mexico)	SEMARNAP	Secretaría de Medio Ambiente, Recursos Naturales y Pesca (México)

<b>ENGLISH/INGLES</b>		<b>SPANISH/ESPAÑOL</b>	
SERC	State Emergency Response Commission (U.S.)	SERC	Comisión Estatal de Respuesta a Emergencias (E.U.)
SOP	Standard Operating Protocols	SOP	Protocolos Normales de Operación
SOSC	State On Scene Coordinator	CEEE	Coordinador Estatal en Escena
SSO	Site Safety Officer	OSS	Oficial de Seguridad en el Sitio
USCG	U.S. Coast Guard (U.S.)	USCG	Guardia Costera de los E.U. (E.U.)
WQARF	State of Arizona Water Quality Assurance Revolving Fund	WQARF	Fondo Revolvente de la Oficina Estatal para Asegurar la Calidad del Agua del Estado de Arizona



ESPAÑOL/SPANISH		INGLES/ENGLISH	
ADEQ	Departamento de Calidad Ambiental de Arizona	ADEQ	Arizona Department of Environmental Quality
ALS	Sostenimiento Permanente de Vida	ALS	Advanced Life Support
ARS	Estatuos Revisados de Arizona	ARS	Arizona Revised Statues
CBPE	Comité Binacional de Planeación de Emergencias	BEPC	Binational Emergency Planning Committee
OSC	Coordinador en Escena	OSC	On Scene Coordinator
CEEE	Coordinador Estatal en Escena	SOSC	State On Scene Coordinator
CENACOM	Centro Nacional de Comunicaciones (México)	CENACOM	National Communications Center (Mexico)
CERCLA	Ley General de Respuesta, Compensación y Responsabilidad (E.U.)	CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (U.S.)
CFEE	Coordinador Federal en Escena	FOSC	Federal On Scene Coordinator
CHEMTREK	Centro de Transporte Emergente de Químicos	CHEMTREK	Chemical Transportation Emergency Center (U.S.)
CHRIS/HACS	Sistema de Información de Respuestas de Químicos Peligrosos / Sistema Computacional Evaluative de Riesgos	CHRIS/HACS	Chemical Hazards Response Information System / Hazardous Assessment Computer System (U.S.)
CI	Comandante del Incidente	IC	Incident Commander
CIS	Sistemas de Información de Químicos (U.S. EPA y Institutos Nacionales de Salud)	CIS	Chemical Information Systems (U.S. EPA and National Institutes of Health)
CMEE	Coordinador Municipal en Escena	COSC	City On Scene Coordinator
COE	Centro de Operaciones de Emergencia	EOC	Emergency Operations Center
CVSS	Especialista en Seguridad de Vehículos Comerciales (E.U.)	CVSS	Commercial Vehicle Safety Specialist (U.S.)
CWA	Ley de Agua Sana (E.U.)	CWA	Clean Water Act (U.S.)
DOE	Departamento de Energía (E.U.)	DOE	U.S. Department of Energy
DPS	Departamento de Seguridad Pública de Arizona	DPS	Arizona Department of Public Safety
EHS	Sustancia extremadamente peligrosa	EHS	Extremely hazardous substance
EPA	Agencia de Protección Ambiental (E.U.)	EPA	Environmental Protection Agency (U.S.)
EPCRA	Acta de Planeación de Emergencias y Derecho de Conocimiento de la Comunidad (E.U.)	EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (U.S.)
ERC	Equipo de Respuesta Conjunta	JRT	Joint Response Team
ERT	Equipo de Respuesta Ambiental	ERT	Environmental Response Team

ESPAÑOL/SPANISH		INGLES/ENGLISH	
CBP	Aduana y Protección de la Frontera (E.U.)	CBP	Customs and Border Protection (U.S.)
LEPC	Comité Local de Planeación de Emergencias	LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
MP	Materiales Peligrosos	HAZMAT	Hazardous Materials
NCP	Plan Nacional de Contingencias por Contaminación de Petróleo y Sustancias Peligrosas	NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Contingency Plan (U.S.)
NRC	Centro Nacional de Respuestas (E.U.)	NRC	National Response Center (U.S.)
NRT	Equipo Nacional de Respuesta (E.U.)	NRT	National Response Team (U.S.)
OHM-TADS	Oficina de Materiales Peligrosos de la EPA, Sistema de Datos de Apoyo Técnico (E.U.)	OHM-TADS	EPA Office of Hazardous Materials Technical Assistance Data System (U.S.)
OPA	Decreto de Contaminación de Aceites (E.U.)	OPA	Oil Pollution Act (U.S.)
OSS	Oficial de Seguridad en el Sitio	SSO	Site Safety Officer
PCC	Plan Conjunto de Contingencias	JCP	Joint Contingency Plan
PMI	Puesto de Mando del Incidente	ICP	Incident Command Post
PROFEPA	Procuraduría Federal de Protección al Ambiente (México)	PROFEPA	Federal Attorney General for Environmental Protection (Mexico)
PRP	Parte Posiblemente Responsable	PRP	Potentially Responsible Party
PSTN	Red Equipo de Seguridad contra Pesticidas	PSTN	Pesticide Safety Team Network
REDI	Iniciativa de Desarrollo Económico Rural de Arizona	REDI	Arizona Rural Economic Development Initiative
RRT	Equipo de Respuesta Regional (E.U.)	RRT	Regional Response Team (U.S.)
SARA Title III	Ley de Planeación de Emergencias y del Derecho-de-Estar-Informados de la Comunidad de 1986 de la Ley de Enmiendas y Reautorización del Superfondo (E.U.)	SARA Título III	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act Title III (the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) (U.S.)
SEMARNAP	Secretaría de Medio Ambiente, Recursos Naturales y Pesca (México)	SEMARNAP	Secretariat of Environment, Natural Resources, and Fisheries (Mexico)
SERC	Comisión Estatal de Respuesta a Emergencias (E.U.)	SERC	State Emergency Response Commission (U.S.)
SME	Sevicios Médicos de Emergencia	EMS	Emergency Medical Services
SMI	Sistema de Mando del Incidente	ICS	Incident Command System
SOP	Protocolos Normales de Operación	SOP	Standard Operating Protocols
UMCI	Unidad Móvil de Cuidado Intensivo	MICU	Mobile Intensive Care Unit

<b>ESPAÑOL/SPANISH</b>		<b>INGLES/ENGLISH</b>	
USCG	Guardia Costera de los E.U. (E.U.)	USCG	U.S. Coast Guard (U.S.)
WQARF	Fondo Revolvente de la Oficina Estatal para Asegurar la Calidad del Agua del Estado de Arizona	WQARF	State of Arizona Water Quality Assurance Revolving Fund

## **APPENDIX/APENDICE I**

### **DEFINITIONS**

### **DEFINICIONES**

## APPENDIX I

### DEFINITIONS

**Binational** - Involving two countries.

**Cleanup** - For the purposes of this plan, cleanup refers to the removal and/or treatment of oil, hazardous substances, and/or the waste or contaminated materials generated by the incident. Cleanup includes restoration of the site and its natural resources.

**Decontamination** - The removal of hazardous substances from personnel and their equipment necessary to prevent adverse health effects and secondary contamination.

**Discharge** - Any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying or dumping.

**Drinking Water Supply** - Any water source created or treated for use by a public water system or for human consumption.

**Environment** - The atmosphere, land surface or subsurface strata, and surface and ground waters, including the natural resources contained therein, such as fish, wildlife, forests, farm and pasture lands, rivers, streams, aquifers, and all other components of the ecosystem.

**Ground Water** - Water in a saturated zone or stratum beneath the land surface.

**Hazardous Material** - Any non-radioactive solid, liquid, or gaseous substance which, when uncontrolled, may be harmful to humans, animals, or the environment, including, but not limited to, substances otherwise defined as hazardous wastes, dangerous wastes, extremely hazardous wastes, oil or pollutants.

**Hazardous Substances** - Elements and compounds which, if discharged, present or may present an imminent and substantial danger to the public health, welfare, or environment.

**Incident** - Any event that results in a discharge of oil or hazardous materials. Action by emergency service personnel may be required to prevent or minimize loss of life or damage to property and/or natural resources.

**Inland Border Area** - Means the area on both sides of the inland international boundary as defined in Annex II of the La Paz Agreement, i.e., the area situated 100 kilometers on either side of the inland international boundary.

**Joint Response** - The assistance of one party to the other party in relation to a polluting incident, including: (1) one party entering the territory of the other party and providing assistance, at the request of the other party or with the other party's prior consent; (2) coordination of federal response efforts, activities, and resources of both parties in response to a polluting incident; (3) the exchange of information between the two parties concerning response to a polluting incident.

**Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC)** - A group of local representatives appointed by the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) to prepare local oil and hazardous materials

spill response plans under EPCRA.

**Natural Resources** - Land, fish, wildlife, plants, air, water, groundwater, drinking water supplies, and other such resources.

**On Scene Coordinator (OSC)** - The government official at an incident scene responsible for coordinating response activities.

**Pollutant or Contaminant** - Includes but is not limited to any element, substance, compound, or mixture, including disease-causing agents, which after release into the environment and upon exposure, ingestion, inhalation, or assimilation into any organism, either directly from the environment or indirectly by ingestion through food chains, will or may reasonably be anticipated to cause death, disease, behavioral abnormalities, cancer, genetic mutation or physiological malfunctions, or physical or reproductive deformations in such organisms or their offspring.

**Polluting Incident** - A release or threat of release of any hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant on either side of the inland international boundary of a magnitude that causes or threatens to cause imminent and substantial adverse effects on the public health, welfare, or the environment.

**Potentially Responsible Party** - The entity that owns the hazardous substance and/or that has caused its release into the environment.

**Regional Response Team (RRT)** - The federal response organization (consisting of representatives from selected federal and state agencies) which acts as a regional body responsible for planning and preparedness before an oil spill occurs and for providing advice to the OSC in the event of a major or substantial spill.

**Release** - Any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping, or disposing of hazardous substances, pollutants or contaminants into the environment including the abandonment or discarding of barrels, containers and other closed receptacles containing any hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant. It excludes (a) any release which results in exposure to persons solely within a work place, (b) emissions from the engine exhaust of a motor vehicle, rolling stock, aircraft, vessel, or pipeline pumping station engine, and (c) the normal application of fertilizer. For the purpose of this plan, release also means substantial threat of release.

**Response Action** - The removal of hazardous substances, or pollutants released, spilled, or burned from the environment; actions to abate a threat of release, actions to monitor, assess, and evaluate the threat (or actual release) of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant, the disposal of removed material, or other actions intended to prevent or mitigate damage to human health, welfare or the environment.

**State Emergency Response Commission (SERC)** - A group of officials appointed by the state governor to implement the provisions of EPCRA. The SERC approves the State Oil and Hazardous Substances Discharge Prevention and Contingency Plan and Local Emergency Response Plans.

**Unified Command** - An incident command mechanism that can be used in managing complex responses. A unified command, as part of an Incident Command System, brings together the

incident commanders from each organization involved in a response to allow key decision-makers to develop consensus, coordination, and cooperation.

## APENDICE I

### DEFINICIONES

**Binacional** - Participación de dos países.

**Limpieza** - Para fines de este documento, la limpieza se refiere al desalojo y/o tratamiento de aceites, sustancias peligrosas y/o desechos o materiales contaminados generados por el incidente. La limpieza incluye la restauración del sitio y sus recursos naturales.

**Descontaminación** - La remoción de sustancias peligrosas del personal y de su equipo necesario a fin de prevenir efectos adversos a la salud y una contaminación secundaria.

**Descarga** - Cualquier derrame, fuga, emisión, bombeo, goteo, vaciado, o desecho de alguna sustancia.

**Abastecimiento de Agua Potable** - Cualquier fuente de agua procesada o sin procesar que se usa o podría ser usada por un sistema público abastecedor de agua o que se usa como fuente de agua potable por una o varias personas.

**Medio Ambiente** - La atmósfera, la superficie del suelo y el subsuelo, las aguas superficiales y del subsuelo, incluyendo todos aquellos recursos naturales en ellos, como los peces, la fauna silvestre, los bosques, tierras de pastura y cultivo, ríos, corrientes de agua, mantos acuíferos, y todos los demás componentes y elementos del ecosistema.

**Aguas del Subsuelo** - Agua en una zona saturada o en el estrato bajo la superficie de la tierra.

**Material Peligroso** - Cualquier material no-radioactivo, sea sólido, líquido o gaseoso, el cual, cuando no es controlado, puede resultar dañino para los humanos, los animales o el medio ambiente; incluyendo, pero no limitado a: sustancias definidas como desechos o desperdicios peligrosos, residuos dañinos, desechos extremadamente peligrosos, aceites o contaminantes.

**Sustancias Peligrosas** - Elementos o compuestos que al ser derramados o soltados, representen o puedan representar un peligro inminente y considerable en contra de la salud pública, el bienestar social, o el medio ambiente.

**Incidente** - Cualquier situación que resulte de un derrame de aceites o materiales peligrosos, que requiera la intervención de personal de servicios de emergencia para prevenir o minimizar la pérdida de vidas o daños y destrozos a la propiedad o a los recursos naturales.

**Franja Territorial Fronteriza** - Se refiere a la zona en ambos lados de la frontera del límite internacional definido en el Anexo II del Acuerdo de La Paz, es decir, el área de 100 kilómetros tierra adentro en ambos lados de la línea internacional.

**Respuesta Conjunta** - La ayuda brindada de una parte a la otra en relación a incidentes con contaminantes, incluyendo: (1) que una parte se interne en el territorio de la otra parte y proporcione auxilio, en respuesta a la solicitud de la otra parte o con el previo consentimiento de la otra parte; (2) la coordinación de esfuerzos, actividades, y recursos de respuesta federales de ambas partes en respuesta de un incidente con contaminante; (3) el intercambio de información entre las dos partes



respecto al incidente con contaminante.

**Comité Local de Planeación de Emergencias (LEPC)** - Grupo de representantes locales nombrados por la Comisión Estatal de Respuesta de Emergencias (SERC) para la preparación de planes de respuesta a derrames de aceites y materiales peligrosos considerados por EPCRA.

**Recursos Naturales** - Tierra, peces, fauna, flora, aire, agua, aguas del subsuelo, abastos de agua potable, y otros recursos de esa naturaleza.

**Coordinador en Escena (OSC)** - El representante gubernamental presente en el sitio del incidente responsable de coordinar las actividades de respuesta.

**Contaminador o Contaminante** - Incluye pero no queda limitado a cualquier elemento, sustancia, compuesto, o mezcla, incluyendo aquellos agentes transmisores de enfermedades, los cuales, después de haber sido soltados o liberados al medio ambiente y una vez que han sido expuestos, han sido ingeridos, han sido inhalados, o han sido asimilados por cualquier organismo, ya sea en forma directa por el medio ambiente o indirectamente por ingestión o a través de las cadenas alimenticias, podría causar o anticipar que causaría la muerte, enfermedad, anomalías de conducta, cáncer, mutación genética, disfunciones fisiológicas, deformaciones físicas o reproductivas en dichos organismos y su descendencia o prole.

**Incidente con Contaminante** - Un derrame o amenaza de derrame de sustancias, contaminantes, o contaminadores peligrosos en cualquier lado de la franja fronteriza internacional que sea de tal magnitud que cause o amenace causar efectos adversos inminentes y considerables a la salud pública, el bienestar social o el medio ambiente.

**Parte Posiblemente Responsable** - La entidad dueña de la sustancia peligrosa derramada, o que haya causado el derrame al medio ambiente.

**Equipo de Respuesta Regional (RRT)** - La organización federal de respuesta (formada por representantes de dependencias federales y estatales seleccionadas) que actúa como el organismo regional responsable de la planeación y preparación antes de que un derrame de aceite ocurra y de proporcionar asesoría al OSC en caso de un derrame considerable o de magnitud.

**Descarga** - Cualquier derrame, fuga, bombeo, vertiente, emisión, vaciado, descarga, inyección, escape, lixiviación, desecho, o disposición de sustancias peligrosas, contaminadores o contaminantes al medio ambiente, incluyendo el abandono y despojo de barriles, contenedores, y otros depósitos cerrados con sustancias peligrosas, contaminadores o contaminantes. Excluyendo (a) cualquier derrame que ocurra dentro de un área controlada de trabajo que traiga como resultado que solo las personas en esa área resultaron expuestas; (b) las emisiones del motor de vehículos, equipos rodantes, aeronaves, naves, o del motor de una estación de bombeo a oleoductos, y (c) la aplicación normal de fertilizantes. También significa una amenaza real de descarga.

**Acción de Respuesta** - La remoción de sustancias, o contaminantes derramados, o quemados en el medio ambiente; acciones para sofocar una descarga; acciones de control, consideración y evaluación de la amenaza (o descarga real) de una sustancia, contaminante o contaminador peligroso, y la disposición del material removido, y otras acciones intencionadas para prevenir o mitigar el daño y perjuicio a la salud pública, al bienestar social y al medio ambiente.

**Comisión Estatal de Respuesta de Emergencias (SERC)** - Grupo de funcionarios nombrados por el Gobernador del Estado para implementar lo previsto por *EPCRA*. El *SERC* aprueba el Plan Estatal de Prevención y Contingencias de Derrames de Sustancias Peligrosas y Aceites y el Plan Local de Respuesta de Emergencia.

**Comando Unificado** - Mecanismo de comando de incidentes que puede servir en el control y manejo de respuestas complejas. Un comando unificado, como parte del Sistema de Comando de Incidentes, une a los comandantes de incidentes de cada organización participante en una respuesta y les permite llegar a un consenso, coordinación y cooperación en la toma de decisiones críticas.

**APPENDIX/APENDICE J**

**REVISION DIARY**

**DIARIO DE REVISION**

**APPENDIX/APENDICE J**

<b>REVISION DIARY/DIARIO DE REVISIONES</b>	
<b>DESCRIPTION/DESCRIPCION</b>	<b>DATE/FECHA</b>
1. Original Signing of the Sister City Plan <b>1. Firma Original del Plan de las Ciudades Hermanas</b>	March 17, 2000 <b>17 de marzo, 2000</b>
2. Signing of First Revised Sister City Plan <b>2. Firma de la Primera Enmienda del Plan de las Ciudades Hermanas</b>	July 2005 <b>Julio 2005</b>

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