



# EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDE

EMERGENCY AND  
CONTACT INFORMATION

UNLV

UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA, LAS VEGAS

<https://www.unlv.edu/rms>

# Quick Reference Numbers



In the event of fire, medical emergency or danger to life, health or the environment

## CALL 911

<b>702-895-3669</b>	University Police Services (Emergency)
<b>702-895-3668</b>	University Police Services (Non-Emergency)
<b>702-229-3111</b>	Las Vegas Metro Police (Non-Emergency)
<b>702-895-4226</b>	Risk Management & Safety
<b>702-895-4357</b>	Facilities Management Help Desk
<b>702-895-3370</b>	Student Wellness Center
<b>702-895-0602</b>	UNLV CARE (Campus Advocacy Resource Empowerment)
<b>702-895-2308</b>	Office of Student Conduct
<b>702-895-0866</b>	Disability Resource Center
<b>702-895-5766</b>	Emergency Manager
<b>702-895-3627</b>	Counseling & Psychological Services
<b>877-234-5151</b>	Employee Assistance

**You can access many of these services right from  
your phone using the RebelSAFE app!**

# Fire/Smoke/Explosion



## Fire/Smoke/Explosion

- › Know where the emergency exits and fire alarm pull stations are in your building.
- › Know at least two ways out of your building.
- › Know where the stairs are located.
- › If you hear a fire alarm, evacuate! Do not assume it is a drill or a false alarm.
- › Check your evacuation route for smoke. If unsafe use your alternate route.

## Reporting a fire

- › Call 911 and notify University Police at 702-895-3669. Give the location of the fire (building/room).
- › Sound the fire alarm immediately by activating the pull station.
- › If alarm fails to activate, warn nearby occupants by knocking on doors.
- › Immediately evacuate the building. Take the stairs, not the elevator.
- › Go to your predetermined evacuation location.
- › Begin to account for evacuated occupants and report any missing people to emergency officials.
- › DO NOT re-enter the building until emergency officials declare it safe to do so.

## Clothing Fire

- › If your clothing is on fire, drop to the floor. If another's clothing is on fire, assist them to the ground as quickly as you can. Do not run, or allow the victim to run.
- › Roll yourself or the victim on the ground to extinguish flames. If a blanket is available, use it to smother the flames.
- › Remove smoldering clothing or hot material. Use care to avoid removing attached skin.
- › Cool the victim with water or ice packs. Take the victim to an emergency shower, if close by.
- › Seek medical and fire/rescue assistance; from a campus phone call 911.

## Using a Fire Extinguisher

Follow these easy instructions:

**P**

Pull the pin. Some extinguishers require releasing a lock latch, pressing a puncture lever, or taking another first step.

**A**

Aim low. Point the extinguisher nozzle (or its horn or hose) at the base of the flames.

**S**

Squeeze the trigger or handle while holding the extinguisher upright. This releases the extinguishing agent.

**S**

Sweep the extinguisher from side to side while keep the extinguisher aimed at the base of the fire. Sweep back and forth covering the area of the fire with the extinguishing agent until the fire is out. Watch the fire area. If the fire breaks out again, repeat the process.

# Building Evacuations



A building evacuation may be required in an emergency, whether it is fire, earthquake, flood, or other urgent situation requires all occupants to immediately leave the building.

- › Know where the emergency exits and fire alarm pull stations are in your building.
- › Include this information in your new employee orientation.
- › Develop a plan to account for everyone in your department, unit, college, or school at the emergency assembly location.
- › If you need assistance evacuating – whether you have a temporary or permanent need – please review the guidelines at the end of this section.

## During the emergency

- › Stay Calm. Give clear instructions to others to help ensure a prompt evacuation.
- › If primary evacuation route is obstructed, use your alternate route.
- › Close doors behind you as you exit.
- › DO NOT use elevators to evacuate, use the stairs.
- › Keep low to the floor if smoke is present.
- › Report to your emergency assembly location.
- › Immediately report any missing people to emergency officials.

Take the following precautions before leaving the building, *only* if it is safe to do so. These activities must not significantly delay your departure. Exercise good judgment!

- › Faculty members ensure immediate evacuation of classes under their purview.
- › Shut off gas lines and heat-producing equipment (such as Bunsen burners, stoves etc.).
- › Return hazardous materials to proper storage units if time permits.
- › Close doors and windows, if possible. Close doors behind you as you leave.

## Emergency Preparedness and Evacuation for individuals with Disabilities

### What to Do Before and During an Emergency:

- › Complete a Personal Emergency Evacuation Plan (with DRC Support)
  - ◇ Individuals with disabilities are advised to create a personal emergency evacuation plan. The Disability Resource Center can provide an Emergency Evacuation Planning checklist to those students who request it. The Office of Accessibility Services will work with the student to create a Personal Emergency Evacuation Plan.
  - ◇ The Personal Emergency Evacuation Plan will then be shared with emergency services and placed at the Residence Hall front desk in the emergency response binder and located in the fire panel, to be referred to in case of an actual emergency. The template includes the following information:
    - » Demographic & contact information
    - » Physical address
    - » Notification methods
    - » Checklist of needs, way-finding, type of assistance needs
    - » Information on the individuals' service animals
    - » Assistant information
- › **Familiarize yourself with the buildings you frequent.** Practice using each of the possible evacuation routes. Check for obstacles, if possible. Remember: smoke, debris, flooding, loss of electricity, or other impediments may be present.
- › **Download the RebelSAFE App** on your phone for fast, easy access to University Police Dispatch.
- › **If you are unable to evacuate the building, seek a location that provides refuge.**
  - ◇ Inform another evacuee of your location.
  - ◇ Call University Police Dispatch on the RebelSAFE app or at (702) 895-3669 for emergency evacuation assistance.

# Building Evacuations



## **Possible refuge areas:**

- ◇ Enclosed stairwells that do not impede evacuation progress
- ◇ An adjoining building behind fire doors
- ◇ An office with a closed door, located a safe distance from the hazard
- ◇ Exit balconies or corridors
- Report to your designated assembly area for a head count.
- Notify emergency responders immediately about the location and condition of any people remaining in the building.
- Do not reenter the building until authorized to do so by an appropriate authority such as police, fire department, etc.

## **Individuals who are blind or have low vision**

- Communicate the nature of emergency. Describe the emergency and location if relevant.
- Offer assistance. Offer your arm to assist with guiding the individual.
- Communicate verbally. Provide details about where you are going and any obstacles the person may encounter along the route
- Orient and inquire. Once at a safe location, orient the individual to the location and inquire if further assistance is needed before leaving the location.

## **Individuals who are deaf or hard of hearing**

- Alert individual. Turn the lights on/off or wave your arms to gain the person's attention.
- Use gestures or written notes. Indicate directions with gestures or write a note with evacuation instructions.

## **Individuals with ASD, Learning Disabilities, or Intellectual Disabilities**

- Communicate the nature of emergency. Describe the emergency and location if relevant.
- Offer assistance and support individuals in finding the closest, safe exit.
- Orient and inquire. Once at a safe location, orient the individual to the location and inquire if further assistance is needed before leaving the location.

## **Individual with mobility limitations—Non-wheelchair user**

- Discuss needs and preferences--ask if assistance is needed. Inquire if the person is able to evacuate using the stairs without help or with minor assistance
- Ensure a clear path of travel. If debris is present, it may be necessary to clear a path to the exit route.
- No imminent danger. If there is no imminent danger, the person may choose to remain in the building or to be directed to an Area of Refuge (stairwell) until emergency personnel arrive.
- Imminent danger. If danger is imminent, use a sturdy chair, with or without wheels, to move the person, or help carry the person to safety using a carry technique, or, if available, use an evacuation chair.
- Mobility aids or devices. Return any mobility aids or devices to the person as soon as possible.
- Notify emergency personnel. Notify emergency personnel immediately about any individuals remaining in the building and their locations.

# Building Evacuations



## Individuals with mobility limitations— Wheelchair user

- › Discuss needs and preferences. Non-ambulatory persons' needs and preferences vary widely and therefore require you to ask them how they would like to be assisted.
- › Wheelchair-user on the ground floor. Individuals who use wheelchairs may choose to evacuate themselves from the ground floor with minimal assistance.
- › Ensure a clear path of travel. If debris is present, it may be necessary to clear a path to the exit.
- › No imminent danger. If there is no imminent danger, the person may choose to remain in the building or to be directed to an Area of Refuge (stairwell) until emergency personnel arrive. Fire Department personnel, who are trained in emergency rescue, can then enter the building and assist the person in exiting the building, either down the stairs or using the emergency elevator recall.
- › Imminent danger. If danger is imminent and the individual does not wish to be removed from his or her wheelchair, direct the person to the nearest Area of Refuge (stairwell) and notify emergency personnel immediately. While staying in place, the wheelchair user should keep in direct contact with University Police through the RebelSAFE App or by dialing (702) 895-3669 from a (cell) phone and reporting directly pertinent information including the location.
- › Carrying wheelchair users. Most wheelchairs are too heavy to carry down stairs. If the person wishes to be carried down the stairs without the wheelchair, consult with him or her on the best carry options, e.g., two-person cradle carry, office chair evacuation, or, if available, an evacuation chair.
- › Mobility aids or devices. Return any mobility aids or devices to the person as soon as possible
- › Notify emergency personnel. Notify emergency personnel immediately about any individuals remaining in the building and their locations.

# Medical Assistance/ First Aid



You may encounter a medical emergency on campus. In the event of a serious illness or injury, immediately call 911. Tell the dispatcher that you have a medical emergency and provide them with the following information:

- › Your name and telephone number
- › Nature of the illness or injury
- › Location of the emergency on campus (building, floor, and room number)
- › Number of people involved: Is victim(s) conscious, breathing, bleeding?
- › Remain on the line till the dispatcher has asked you all the questions and follow their instructions.

## Guidelines for Assistance

- › Do not move a victim unless absolutely necessary.
- › Do not jeopardize your safety or the safety of the patient. Wait for professional help if you are not trained to assist.
- › If you are trained in first-aid or CPR, assist the patient up to the level you are trained.
- › Report all accidents or injuries to Risk Management & Safety at 702-895-5404.

It is best practice to have someone, if available to meet the ambulance personnel and take them to the person that is ill or injured.

Please remember...Students with minor illnesses or injuries are eligible for minor care at the Student Wellness Center, where a healthcare professional can treat you.

## Choking (cannot speak or has a weak cough):

- › Call 911 from a landline or 702-895-3669 from your cellphone
- › Start Heimlich Maneuver
- › Continue until airway is clear
- › Begin CPR if person becomes unresponsive

## Fractures and sprains:

- › Call 911 from landline or 702-895-3669 from your cellphone
- › Keep victim still
- › Treat for shock
- › Keep injury stabilized
- › Stop any life threatening bleeding

## Fainting, Unconsciousness and shock:

- › Call 911 from landline or 702-895-3669 from your cellphone
- › Lie victim in recovery position (Left Side) if unconscious
- › Keep victim comfortable and warm with a blanket
- › Ask or look for a medical ID bracelet, necklace or card
- › Start CPR if victim becomes unresponsive
- › Never Give an Unconscious Victim Food or Liquids

## Severe bleeding and wounds:

- › Call 911 from landline or 702-895-3669 from your cellphone
- › Apply direct pressure on wound using clean cloth or hand
- › Apply tourniquet if available (2-inches above wound on arms and legs only)
- › If tourniquet isn't available pack wound with sterile cloth or dressing (legs and arms only)
- › Add more cloth or dressing if blood soaks through, **DO NOT** remove old cloth or dressing
- › Keep pressure on wound until help arrives
- › DO NOT remove tourniquet once applied

# Medical Assistance/ First Aid



## Poisoning or overdose:

- › Call 911 for immediate transport to hospital.
- › Save label or container for identification

If you are aware of a known antidote or if vomiting should be induced then you may do so. If you are unsure, **DO NOT** do either of these and wait for Emergency Medical personnel.

## Heart Attack:

- › Call 911 from landline or 702-895-3669 from your cellphone
- › If victim is unresponsive start CPR and have someone retrieve an Automatic External Defibrillator (AED) if available.
- › Ask or look for medical bracelet, necklace or ID card
- › **Never Give an Unconscious Victim Food or Liquid**
- › Continue CPR until help arrives

The immediate and effective use of CPR, couple with the use of an AED, improves the chances of survival from a sudden cardiac arrest. Some buildings on campus have an Automated External Defibrillator (AED) available in the event that a patient exhibits no signs of breathing or pulse. An AED is designed to analyze a patient's condition before delivering a shock, and will only shock a patient in cardiac arrest. By following the audible commands, an untrained person can safely use an AED.

The location of the nearest AED can be found here: <https://rms.unlv.edu/fire-and-life/AED>. If you wish to be trained in CPR or the proper use of an AED, Risk Management and Safety provides on-campus classes. Check <http://rms.unlv.edu/occupational/training/AvailableCourses/> for more information or to get signed-up for a class.



# Power Outage/Utility Failures



## Power Outage:

- › Report a minor localized power outage during regular business hours (8 a.m. until 5 p.m.), from a campus phone, call Facilities Management at 702-895-HELP (4357)
- › Many buildings have emergency lighting which illuminate the stairwell and other essential building components for 90 minutes.
- › Use this time period to secure areas and evacuate the building if needed.
- › Follow any instructions given by emergency responders or utility workers.
- › Laboratory personnel should secure experiments and unplug electrical equipment as appropriate prior to leaving the laboratory. Chemicals should be stored in their original locations and all containers should be closed and sealed.
- › If a power outage is expected to last a considerable length of time, the University will send an emergency notification out to the campus community.

## If you and/or others are trapped in an elevator and unable to exit:

- › If you are inside the elevator, use the emergency phone in the elevator
- › If you are outside of the elevator, tell passengers to remain calm and that you are getting help by calling 911.
- › Notify University Police Services at 702-895-3669.
- › If it is safe to remain in the building, stay near to passengers until assistance arrives.

## Suspected Gas Leak:

Call 911 if you suspect a gas leak. Natural gas is odorless and colorless; gas companies add a distinctive odorant (similar to a “skunk” or “rotten egg” odor) to produce a smell that will alert users to a possible problem.

## If you know that a gas cylinder, equipment or piping is leaking:

- › Immediately notify building occupants to evacuate the area using the preplanned evacuation route. This may also be accomplished by pulling the building alarm, if available.
- › Notify University Police Services 702-895-3669. Provide Building name, Floor/Room number.
- › **DO NOT** switch lights or electrical equipment on or off in the area near the leak; electrical arcing could trigger an explosion.
- › Building occupants are not to return to the building until the all clear is given by the Fire Department or emergency responders.

## Water-related emergency:

Water-related emergencies **DO NOT** always mean “flooding”. They may include lack of available drinking water, lack of available toilet facilities, in addition to standing water (e.g., ponding) and/or leaks that could cause equipment and building damage, and create hazardous conditions (slips/falls, etc.)

- › If such an event occurs during regular business hours between 8 a.m. until 5 p.m., please immediately contact Facilities Management 702-895-HELP (4357).
- › If a water event occurs after hours or when classes are not in session, call University Police Services 702-895-3669.
- › If you are responding to a water emergency but have not determined the water source, remember that the water may be contaminated and take appropriate precautions.

# Power Outage/Utility Failures



## **If you encounter standing water:**

If there is standing water on the floor, there is a risk of electrical shock. Do not enter the area until you are sure the electricity has been turned off.

- › Coordinating with local utilities to restore and repair damaged infrastructure and accompanying systems.
- › Coordinating with local utilities to reduce the risk of physical or cyber-attack on lifeline utility systems.
- › Coordinating temporary emergency power generation capabilities to support critical facilities until permanent restoration is accomplished.

# Flash Flooding/ Severe Weather



## Flash Flooding/Severe Weather

Flash flood is a serious threat to the lives of drivers and (or) people in the floods' path. If you are in your vehicle driving and you come across a flooded road, it is important to remember to NOT enter flooded streets. **DO NOT** drive through a flooded area on campus. The depth of the water is not always obvious. Fast moving water, even only a few inches deep can quickly sweep you off your feet or float your car away.

- › If in the event of a major rain storm that may cause isolated flooding, it is safer for you to stay where you are and wait for the storm to end rather than attempting to drive anywhere.
- › Never drive through a flooded road or around barricades.
- › If your vehicle stalls in water, leave the vehicle immediately and move to higher ground.
- › Do not walk through or play in floodwater. Floodwater may contain toxic matter.
- › Stay out of flood channels and detention basins, which can rise as quickly as one foot a minute.

Pay attention to the weather. If you are out hiking, seek higher ground immediately, as you may be in an area that can experience a flash flood.



# Active Shooter



Although on campus shooting incidents are rare, it is critical that faculty, staff and students are prepared to ensure their own protection until help can arrive. All employees can help to prevent and prepare for potential active shooter situations.

UNLV requires that all employees complete the FEMA Online Training Course: IS-907 – Active Shooter: What you can do.

## How to Respond When an Active Assailant is in Your Vicinity

Quickly determine the most reasonable way to protect your own life! Remember that customers and clients are likely to follow the lead of employees and managers during an active shooter situation.

### **RUN**

If there is an accessible escape path, attempt to evacuate the premises. Be sure to:

- › Have an escape route and plan in mind
- › Evacuate regardless of whether others agree to follow
- › Leave your belongings behind
- › Help others escape, if possible
- › Prevent individuals from entering an area where the active shooter may be
- › Keep your hands visible
- › Follow the instructions of any police officers
- › Do not attempt to move wounded people
- › Call 911 when you are safe

### **HIDE**

If evacuation is not possible, find a place to hide where the active shooter is less likely to find you. Your hiding place should:

- › Be out of the active shooter's view
- › Provide protection if shots are fired in your direction (i.e., an office with a closed and locked door)
- › Not trap you or restrict your options for movement

## Prevent an active shooter from entering your hiding place by:

- › Locking or barricading the door
- › Silence your cell phone and/or pager
- › Turn off any source of noise (i.e., radios, televisions)
- › Hide behind large items (i.e., cabinets, desks)
- › Remain quiet

## If evacuation and hiding out are not possible:

- › Remain calm
- › Dial 911, if possible, to alert police to the active shooter's location
- › If you cannot speak, leave the line open and allow the dispatcher to listed

### **FIGHT**

- › As a last resort, and only when your life is in imminent danger, attempt to disrupt and/or incapacitate the active shooter by:
  - › Acting as aggressively as possible against him/her
  - › Throwing items and improvising weapons
  - › Yelling
  - › Committing to your actions

## How to Respond When Law Enforcement Arrives

Law enforcement's purpose is to stop the active shooter as soon as possible. Officers will proceed directly to the area in which the last shots were heard.

- › Officers usually arrive in teams of four (4)
- › Officers may wear regular patrol uniforms or external bulletproof vests, Kevlar helmets, and other tactical equipment
- › Officers may be armed with rifles, shotguns, handguns
- › Officers may use pepper spray or tear gas to control the situation
- › Officers may shout commands, and may push individuals to the ground for their safety

# Active Shooter



## How to Respond When Law Enforcement Arrives (*continued*)

- › Remain calm, and follow officers' instructions
- › Put down any items in your hands (i.e., bags, jackets)
- › Immediately raise hands and spread fingers
- › Keep hands visible at all times
- › Avoid making quick movements toward officers such as holding on to them for safety
- › Avoid pointing, screaming and/or yelling
- › Do not stop to ask officers for help or direction when evacuating, just proceed in the direction from which officers are entering the premises
- › Information to provide to law enforcement or 911 operator:
  - › Location of the active shooter
  - › Number of shooters, if more than one
  - › Physical description of shooter/s
  - › Number and type of weapons held by the shooter/s
  - › Number of potential victims at the location

The first officers to arrive to the scene **will not** stop to help injured persons. Expect rescue teams comprised of additional officers and emergency medical personnel to follow the initial officers. These rescue teams will treat and remove any injured persons. They may also call upon able-bodied individuals to assist in removing the wounded from the premises.

Once you have reached a safe location or an assembly point, you will likely be held in that area by law enforcement until the situation is under control, and all witnesses have been identified and questioned. **DO NOT** leave until law enforcement authorities have instructed you to do so.

# Burglary/Robbery/ Vandalism



During a robbery attempt, the overriding concern is **SAFETY**. Our responsibility under these circumstances is the physical well-being of students, faculty, staff and visitors who may be present.

## If a robbery attempt occurs, please remember to:

- › Take no action that might provoke a violent response
- › Do not attempt to delay or stall the robbery
- › Remain calm
- › Do what is asked of you, but only what is asked of you, nothing extra
- › Comply with the demands promptly, being careful not to move or gesture in a way that could be misunderstood as a defensive action or the triggering of an alarm.
- › Do not volunteer information or open drawers you have not been ordered to open
- › Make a mental note of facial features, stature, scars, marks, peculiarities and the color of clothing that can be later used for identification.
- › Look out windows to try and get directions of travel, description of cars and any other details.

## Once it is safe to do so:

- › Contact 911. Give the dispatcher the information that you have.
- › Write down details as soon as possible, noting what was said, weapons used, descriptions of individual(s), what you handed out, and direction of travel.
- › Secure the area to protect any evidence.
- › If a note was given to you, lay it aside with as little handling as possible, so that it can later be reviewed for analysis.
- › If a weapon was fired, the ejected shell casings may prove to be valuable. Do not touch or move these items.

## Vandalism

All acts of vandalism and/or damage to the facility or its furnishings (furniture, pictures, equipment, etc.) should immediately be reported to UNLV Staff. If there is immediate danger, seek safe shelter.

It is important that signs (evidence) of forcible entry, cut or broken locks, or stripped wiring be preserved for investigative purposes. University Police will investigate the incident.

# Acts of Violence



Never jeopardize your own safety. It is important that you are able to effectively handle any type emergency situation. For this reason, you should never put yourself in the middle of a physical altercation.

## In the event a physical altercation occurs:

- **DO NOT** attempt to break up the issue/event!
- Contact 911 and notify University Police Services immediately
- Inform them of the situation. Be ready to provide:
  - ◇ Your Name
  - ◇ Emergency Location
    - » Building: Student Union
    - » Floor Number: First, Second, Third
    - » Room Number or Location within the building
  - ◇ Type of Emergency
  - ◇ Any additional information requested by the Operator
- Call additional staff members in the building for assistance (if needed) with crowd control.
- Try to contain the situation by not allowing a crowd to gather around the altercation.
- Take note of everything you observe:
  - ◇ Persons involved
  - ◇ Actions by the parties involved
  - ◇ Statements made

## Keep in Mind...

- A threat or act of violence can be verbal, made in gesture, or it can be unwanted physical contact such as pushing, grabbing or any other form of personal contact.
- Threats can be in the form of verbal communication, gestures or simply implied. In any event, University Police Services will be responsible for responding to, evaluating, resolving the situation, and documenting all details of the threat. Do not take any threat lightly or ignore such situations.
- Violence in the workplace is almost always preceded by obvious signs or threats before the actual violence takes place. Report any activity that you believe qualifies as a threat.
- If you have taken out a Restraint Order by a court of law, University Police Services may provide additional security measures, such as personal escorts and monitoring of your office or meeting areas.

# Civil Disturbance



Civil disturbance means acts of violence and disorder prejudicial to the public law and order. It includes Civil disturbance means acts such as riots, acts of violence, insurrections, unlawful obstructions or assemblages, or other disorders prejudicial to public law and order.

University Police Services is charged with protecting the life, safety, and health of the campus community and will seek to quell any such disturbances that threaten the campus. Initial actions may include:

- › Establish and enforce a perimeter around the affected area to confine the disturbance.
- › Perform crowd and traffic control. Divert traffic away from affected areas.
- › Establish and manage evacuation routes for uninvolved civilians.
- › Provide security at various locations throughout the community to prevent intruders and looting.
- › Perform special tactical operations, including search & rescue, as needed.
- › Provide police protection for Fire/EMS units, strike teams, and/or task forces.
- › Conduct reconnaissance activities and report results to the EOC for inclusion in the IAP process.
- › Work closely with other Law Enforcement officials to resolve the incident

All students, staff, faculty, and visitors must comply with the direction given by University Police or other Law Enforcement officers.



# Terrorism Incident



The University's primary response to a terrorist event involves Consequence Management (COM), which includes measures to mitigate the damage, loss, hardship, and suffering caused by a terrorist event.

COM is implemented through the University Police Services Office of Emergency Management, followed by assistance from the Nevada Division of Emergency Management (NDEM), the U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA).

Although such an event is rare, it cannot be ruled out and therefore must be considered. Responsibilities related to law enforcement during a terrorist event include:

- › Protecting life and property and preserving order.
- › Providing law enforcement and criminal investigation.
- › Providing traffic control, crowd control, and site security.
- › Isolating damaged areas.
- › Providing damage reconnaissance and reporting.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) is the primary federal agency in response to terrorist threats or actions. The FBI can be expected to take charge of the emergency and provide direction to the Policy Group regarding continued operation of the University.

Any decisions to close the campus will be communicated in accordance with this plan.

# Earthquake



Unlike other emergencies, the procedures to deal with an earthquake are much less specific. Since earthquake magnitude cannot be predetermined, everyone must initiate emergency precautions within a few seconds after the initial tremor is felt, assuming the worst possible case.

The **best earthquake instruction** is to take precautions before the earthquake (e.g. secure or remove objects above you that could fall during an earthquake).

## During an earthquake:

- › *Stay in the building.* DO NOT evacuate.
- › Remain calm. If indoors, drop to the floor under a sturdy desk or table, cover your head and face with your arms. DROP, COVER and HOLD ON.
- › Stay away from overhead fixtures, windows, filing cabinets, bookcases and heavy equipment.
- › Assist any disabled persons out of the area and find a safe place for them.
- › *If you are outside,* stay outside. Move to an open area away from buildings, trees, power lines and roadways.

## After an earthquake

- › *Be prepared for aftershocks.* Aftershocks are usually less intense than the main quake, but can cause further structural damage and injury.
- › Protect ourselves at all times.
- › Do not use elevators.
- › *If outdoors,* move quickly away from buildings, utility poles, overhead wires, parking garages and other structures. CAUTION: Avoid downed power or utility lines as they may be energized. Do not attempt to enter buildings until you are told you can by emergency personnel or UNLV officials.
- › *If in an automobile,* stop in the safest place available, preferably an open area away from power lines and trees. Stop as quickly as safety permits and stay in the vehicle for the shelter it provides.

Evaluate the situation and call 911 for emergency assistance, if necessary.

**DO NOT** use flares, torches, cigarettes, candles, matches, and (or) any open flames, since gas leaks could be present. If a fire is caused or present by the earthquake, evacuate the building carefully. **DO NOT** operate electrical switches or appliances.

If the structural integrity appears to be deteriorating rapidly, evacuate the building. **DO NOT use the elevators.** Always use the stairs.

Should you become trapped in a building, stay calm! If a window is available, place an article of clothing (i.e. shirt or coat) outside the window as a marker for rescue crews. If there is no window, tap on the wall at regular intervals to alert emergency crews of your location.

If you or someone is injured, call 911 for help if possible and give or seek first-aid treatment if able.

## If an evacuation is ordered:

Seek out any persons needing assistance in the area. Exit via the stairway. Do not use elevators. Beware of falling debris and electrical wires as you exit. Go to an open area away from buildings, trees, power lines and roadways and wait for further instructions from emergency personnel.

# Bloodborne Pathogen Exposure



All exposure incidents should be reported to their supervisor who in-turn, would report the incident to the Risk Management and Safety Claims Administration Coordinator. The Claims Administration Coordinator provides information on locations that provide post-exposure evaluation and treatment.

Wounds and skin sites that have been in contact with blood and body fluids should be washed with soap and water; mucous membranes should be flushed with water.

## **Exposure involving mouth or eyes:**

- › Flush with water for at least 15 minutes.

## **Exposure involving a cut, abrasion, or puncture of the skin:**

- › Wash the area with copious amounts of soap and water for 15 minutes.

# Chemical Spills



If it is a small spill, it is your responsibility to clean it up, but if you **DO NOT** know the identity of the spilled substance, have not been trained in the proper handling of chemical procedures, or are uncomfortable cleaning up the spill, immediately evacuate the area and notify Risk Management and Safety at (702) 895-4226 and University Police Services at (702) 895-3669 if after business hours.

## Small Spills

If you know the identity of the spilled substance and have been properly trained in the handling of the substance, proceed with clean up procedures. Remember to report the spill to Risk Management and Safety's Chemical Safety Officer at (702) 895-4226.

## Large Spills

For all major spills, evacuate the area immediately and notify Risk Management and Safety at (702) 895-4226 or University Police Services at (702) 895-3669 if after business hours (8am - 5pm).

# Biological Spills



- › Immediately evacuate the laboratory if the spill is not contained in a Bio Safety Cabinet, allow aerosols to settle.
- › Remove contaminated clothing.
- › If qualified re-enter the room and, wearing the necessary PPE, cover the spill with paper towels.
- › Heavily soak towels and spill with the appropriate disinfectant. Allow a 20 minute minimum contact time.
- › Clean up spill and dispose of in bio-hazard bag.
- › Call RMS's Chemical Safety Officer at (702) 894-4226 to report all spills or if you need of assistance cleaning it up.

# Radiological Incident



Radioactive Material (RAM) and Radiation Producing Devices (RPD's) are used and operated on UNLV's campus. All areas that contain RAM or RPD's are clearly marked and posted to prevent unauthorized entry.

**If an immediate radiological hazard exists notify the Radiation Safety Officer at (702) 895-4226; After Hours call University Police Services Dispatch at (702) 895-3669.**

If an immediate fire hazard exists or medical emergency assistance is required, CALL 911. While waiting on Emergency Response Personnel notify the Radiation Safety Officer at (702) 895-4226; or after hours University Police Services Dispatch at 702-895-3669.

**Remember “SWIMS” to protect yourself and others from exposure:**

**STOP** the spill if it is a small/moderate amount; eliminate or mitigate the release of radioactivity if possible.

**WARN** others—yell or call out; **DO NOT** track materials out of the laboratory.

**ISOLATE** the area, and warn others to stay away from the spill. Close the room and lock or otherwise secure the area to prevent entry. If radioactive dusts and mists are present or suspected, leave the area, post the room with a sign to warn anyone trying to enter that a spill of radioactive material has occurred.

**MINIMIZE** your exposure: If spill is on clothing, remove clothing, flush contaminated skin with lukewarm water and survey. If appropriate, survey all persons not involved in the spill and vacate the area. To prevent the spread of contamination, limit the movement of all personnel who may be contaminated.

**SURVEY** the area of the spill for possible contamination, **ENSURE THE SPILL IS UNDER CONTROL** Survey all personnel who could possibly have been contaminated. Decontaminate personnel by removing contaminated clothing and flushing contaminated skin with lukewarm water and then washing with a mild soap.

**Call the Radiation Safety Officer at (702) 895-4226 for further assistance.**

# Cybersecurity Incidents



Programmers continue to find new ways to infect your computer, making knowing what to look for and ensuring your computer is protected against attack extremely important.

## Best Practices

- › Keep all software up to date
- › Think before you click. Malicious emails or links often come from people you don't know, but can also come from people you do.
- › Only download software from legitimate sources
- › Don't click on links in pop up banners
- › Check permissions to see what information an app may collect about you

## Be Precautious

Viruses are designed to go unnoticed and spread quickly. Knowing what to look for, and being precautions about what you click on, will help protect you from getting a virus.

## You can get viruses from:

- › Clicking links on banner ads and pop-up messages, in emails, on social media, chat apps, text messages, etc.
- › Downloading files through peer-to-peer (P2P) file-sharing applications or websites
- › Opening email attachments
- › Attaching personal storage devices (like USB sticks or cell phones) to an infected computer, especially public computers
- › Apps for your mobile devices

## What to look for:

Often, there are signs that an email or website shouldn't be trusted. Look for:

- › Short messages that give little context as to why someone is contacting you or what they are sending to you (e.g., "Check out these new pics!")
- › Unusual URLs and domain names (e.g., "unlv.university.com" instead of "unlv.edu.")
- › Unexpected attachments, or attachments with unusual file types, especially attachments that end in .exe, .vbs, or .lnk on a computer running Microsoft Windows
- › Strange notifications that don't look like the normal messages you see from the app or program
- › Apps that require excessive access to your device. For example, a flashlight application should not need access to your camera and text messages

**When in doubt, never click or open something you think is unusual.** If you aren't sure if something is a real message, contact the person by some other method, since some malware will automatically respond with legitimate-sounding replies.

## If you think your computer may be infected:

For UNLV-barcode computers:

- › Disconnect the computer from the Internet by disabling Wi-Fi or disconnecting the network cable
- › Contact the IT Help Desk

# Suspicious Packages



Suspicious mail incidents across the United States, generally involve bio hazardous material(s) or explosive device(s). If you receive mail or discover object(s) that appear suspicious due to the presence of a powder, liquid coming out of the package or other substance, the following actions are recommended:

- **From a campus phone, immediately call 911.** University Police will evaluate the threat level and determine if other emergency personnel need to be contacted.
- Deny to everyone with the exception of emergency responders, access to the suspicious parcel/object. If possible place a trash can over the package. Once emergency responders access the scene, they will take custody of the questionable item(s).
- Turn off any fans, window air conditioners and/or small area heaters.
- Isolate the room area; evacuate the adjoining areas.
- The individual who opened the suspicious item and anyone else who has come into contact with it should remain isolated in an area adjacent to the original location, until emergency responders arrive. Further instructions will be forthcoming from the emergency team.
- The individuals who have had contact with the parcel should wash their hands and face with soap and water.
- Create a list of people who were in the room where the package was received.

## Suspicious Parcel Recognition Checklist:

Use the following to evaluate parcels that seem unusual:

Handwritten or poorly typed address
No return address
Visual distraction on the package
Excessive weight/rigid, lopsided, uneven envelopes
Protruding wires or tinfoil
Oily stains/discolorations on the package
Incorrect titles
Misspelling of common words
Excessive postage
Restrictive markings such as "Confidential" or "personal"
Excessive tape or strings
Unexpected international, special delivery and/or air mail

**SUSPICIOUS MAIL ALERT**  
If you receive a suspicious letter or package:

- 1 Handle with care. Don't shake or bump.
- 2 Isolate it immediately.
- 3 Don't open, smell, touch or taste.
- 4 Treat it as suspect. Call FPS.

**If a threat is identified...**  
ISOLATE - DO NOT HANDLE



# Bomb Threat



All bomb threats must be treated as a serious matter. To ensure the safety of the faculty, staff, students, and the general public, bomb threats must be considered real until proven otherwise. In most cases, bomb threats are meant to disrupt normal activities. The procedures described below should be implemented regardless of whether the bomb threat appears real or not.

## **In the event of a bomb threat, immediately 911.**

University Police will carefully evaluate all threats and provide the campus with specific information and instructions on how to respond.

- › University personnel receiving telephoned bomb threats should ask the caller for the exact location where the bomb has been placed where it is going to be planted.
- › Attempt to get as much information as possible about the caller, for example, male or female, accent, etc.
- › Listen for background noise which may indicate the location of the caller.
- › Complete the checklist below as soon as possible after receiving a bomb threat call. Writing down the details as soon as you have received the call, or during the call if you have the checklist available it will assist emergency personnel to respond to the threat.
- › University Police will use direct contact information in their investigation and determination of the threat level.
- › **Utilize the checklist on the next page** to detail the information that you gather from your conversation or other interaction with the person making the threat.

# BOMB THREAT CALL PROCEDURES

Most bomb threats are received by phone. Bomb threats are serious until proven otherwise. Act quickly, but remain calm and obtain information with the checklist on the reverse of this card.

## If a bomb threat is received by phone:

1. Remain calm. Keep the caller on the line for as long as possible. DO NOT HANG UP, even if the caller does.
2. Listen carefully. Be polite and show interest.
3. Try to keep the caller talking to learn more information.
4. If possible, write a note to a colleague to call the authorities or, as soon as the caller hangs up, immediately notify them yourself.
5. If your phone has a display, copy the number and/or letters on the window display.
6. Complete the Bomb Threat Checklist (reverse side) immediately. Write down as much detail as you can remember. Try to get exact words.
7. Immediately upon termination of the call, do not hang up, but from a different phone, contact FPS immediately with information and await instructions.

## If a bomb threat is received by handwritten note:

- Call (702) 895-3669
- Handle note as minimally as possible.

## If a bomb threat is received by email:

- Call (702) 895-3669
- Do not delete the message.

## Signs of a suspicious package:

- No return address
- Excessive postage
- Stains
- Strange odor
- Strange sounds
- Unexpected delivery
- Poorly handwritten
- Misspelled words
- Incorrect titles
- Foreign postage
- Restrictive notes

## DO NOT:

- Use two-way radios or cellular phone; radio signals have the potential to detonate a bomb.
- Evacuate the building until police arrive and evaluate the threat.
- Activate the fire alarm.
- Touch or move a suspicious package.

## WHO TO CONTACT

- University Police Services (702) 895-3669
- 911
- Follow your evacuation procedures, if directed.

# BOMB THREAT CHECKLIST

Date:  Time:

Time Caller Hung Up:  Phone Number Where Call Received:

## Ask Caller:

- Where is the bomb located? (Building, Floor, Room, etc.) \_\_\_\_\_
- When will it go off? \_\_\_\_\_
- What does it look like? \_\_\_\_\_
- What kind of bomb is it? \_\_\_\_\_
- What will make it explode? \_\_\_\_\_
- Did you place the bomb? Yes No \_\_\_\_\_
- Why? \_\_\_\_\_
- What is your name? \_\_\_\_\_

## Exact Words of Threat:

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## Information About Caller:

- Where is the caller located? (Background and level of noise) \_\_\_\_\_
- Estimated age: \_\_\_\_\_
- Is voice familiar? If so, who does it sound like? \_\_\_\_\_
- Other points: \_\_\_\_\_

### Caller's Voice

- Accent
- Angry
- Calm
- Clearing throat
- Coughing
- Cracking voice
- Crying
- Deep
- Deep breathing
- Disguised
- Distinct
- Excited
- Female
- Laughter
- Lisp
- Loud
- Male
- Nasal
- Normal
- Ragged
- Rapid
- Raspy
- Slow
- Slurred
- Soft
- Stutter

### Background Sounds:

- Animal Noises
- House Noises
- Kitchen Noises
- Street Noises
- Booth
- PA system
- Conversation
- Music
- Motor
- Clear
- Static
- Office machinery
- Factory machinery
- Local
- Long distance

### Threat Language:

- Incoherent
- Message read
- Taped
- Irrational
- Profane
- Well-spoken

### Other Information:

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_





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