

Reason for CAPP

Industrial facilities can be found all across Nevada. The people who work there are our friends and family. After deadly chemical accidents at three facilities, Nevada lawmakers created the Chemical Accident Prevention Program (CAPP) in 1988 to protect employees, the environment, and the public. Regulations have evolved over the years, with a permitting program added in 1998 and administered through the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection (NDEP). Since 2001, CAPP has required construction and operation permits for facilities across the state that use highly hazardous substances.



▲ HENDERSON, NV — 1988

A massive explosion at the PEPCON chemical plant rocked the city of Henderson with the force of a thousand tons of TNT. Two people were killed, and 372 others injured. The blast caused millions in damages, and is one of the most devastating industrial disasters in U.S. history.

Have questions? We're here to help



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ndep.nv.gov/air/chemical-accident-prevention

CHEMICAL ACCIDENT PREVENTION PROGRAM

PERMITS TO PREVENT CHEMICAL ACCIDENTS

CHEMICAL ACCIDENT PREVENTION PROGRAM

Permits to prevent chemical accidents

BUREAU OF AIR POLLUTION CONTROL



NEVADA DIVISION OF
**ENVIRONMENTAL
PROTECTION**

Does your facility fall under CAPP?

A facility needs CAPP permits if it meets at least one of the following criteria:

- ✓ Uses at least one chemical from a list of toxic, flammable, or explosive substances that exceeds certain thresholds (Nevada Administrative Code 459.9533)
- ✓ Two or more releases of highly hazardous substances within a 12 month period

If CAPP applies to a facility, NDEP staff will work with facility operators to make sure detailed operating plans, emergency procedures, and hazard analyses are in place to protect employees, the community, and natural resources.

Basics of CAPP

The Chemical Accident Prevention Program (CAPP) inspects and evaluates compliance with safety and prevention programs at industrial facilities (both large and small) that use highly hazardous substances or explosives. Through permits and annual inspections, CAPP regulates the provisions of the prevention programs for facilities to safely handle **explosives, toxics like chlorine and ammonia, and flammables like butane and methane.**

Examples of CAPP facilities

- Geothermal power plants
- Water treatment facilities
- Explosives manufacturing operations
- Chemical production factories
- Chemical storage and transfer stations
- Ammonia refrigeration facilities

Obtaining your CAPP permits

CAPP facilities must have two permits prior to startup. To obtain these permits, facility operators will need to design accident prevention and preparedness programs that meet CAPP's **14 prevention elements.**

PERMIT TO CONSTRUCT

Timing: *Obtain before constructing a facility*

Facility operators will submit an application that covers design and construction plans, specifications, and drawings, analyzes potential hazards in the facility's process, creates an emergency response plan, and coordinates HAZMAT response with emergency responders.

PERMIT TO OPERATE

Timing: *Obtain before operating a facility*

After facility operators develop all of the required safety programs, CAPP will review them. A permit will be issued if the facility complies with all the accident prevention elements.



GET STARTED ONLINE

Ready to begin? Visit our website for more details and to review the CAPP permit processing guide. We encourage you to reach out to NDEP early in the process.

ndep.nv.gov/air/chemical-accident-prevention



DON'T FORGET:

If a facility falls under CAPP, facility operators must secure two permits from NDEP before beginning construction or operation.

