

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN 2009



HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Kane County Local Emergency Planning Committee
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AUTHORITY

This plan has been developed in accordance with the provisions of Public Law 99-499, the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986 and Title 29 Emergency Services, Disasters, and Civil Defense - Chapter I: Emergency Management Agency - Subchapter f: Chemical Safety. Part 620 – Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know, requiring the development of local emergency operations plans for dealing with hazardous materials emergencies.

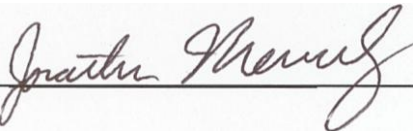
AUTHENTICATION

If any section, clause or provision of this plan shall be held invalid, the invalidity thereof shall not affect any other provisions of this plan.

All regulations and/or parts of regulations, ordinances conflicting with any of the provisions of this plan, shall hereby be repealed.

This Hazardous Material Emergency Response Plan shall be in full force and in effect the date of its approval.

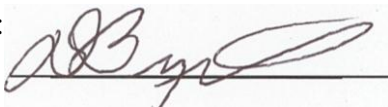
Approved this 19th day of May, 2009.

By: 

LEPC Chairman

B: 

LEPC Vice-Chairman

By: 

Community Emergency Coordinator

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GUIDE TO THE PLAN

The Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act of 1986 required that the Kane County Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) submit, by October 17, 1988, a plan that meets the requirements of section 303 (c) 1-9 of SARA Title III. The plan is to include each of the following:

1. Identification of facilities subject to the requirements of the subtitle that are within the emergency planning district, identification of routes likely to be used for the transportation of substances on the list of extremely hazardous substances referred to in section 302(a), and identification of additional facilities contributing to additional risks due to their proximity to facilities subject to the requirements of this subtitle, such as hospitals or natural gas facilities.
2. Methods and procedures to be followed by facility and vehicle owners/operators and local emergency and medical personnel to respond to any release of such substances.
3. Designation of a community emergency coordinator and facility emergency coordinators, who shall make determinations necessary to implement the plan.
4. Procedures providing reliable, effective, and timely notification by the facility emergency coordinators and the community emergency coordinator to persons designated in the emergency plan, and to the public, that a release has occurred.
5. Methods for determining the occurrence of a release and the area or population likely to be affected by such release.
6. A description of emergency equipment and facilities in the community and at each facility in the community subject to the requirements of this subtitle, and an identification of the persons responsible for such equipment and facilities.
7. Evacuation plans, including provisions for a precautionary evacuation and alternative traffic routes.
8. Training programs, including schedules for training of local emergency response and medical personnel.
9. Methods and schedules for exercising the emergency plan.

To meet these requirements the LEPC constructed this plan and developed hazardous materials applications of the County's Computer-Aided Management of Emergency Operations (CAMEO) and Geographic Information System (GIS) database. The Committee also drew on the County's Emergency Response Plan (ERP) to meet the requirements for notification by the Community Emergency Coordinator and a description of the emergency equipment and facilities in the county.

The following paragraphs explain how each component of the plan and the County's GIS and CAMEO systems, meet the various requirements of section 303 (c) 1-9.

Community Response section addresses emergency response by local emergency personnel. The annex also includes a checklist to assist in preparing for an evacuation.

Facility Response section addresses emergency response by facility owners and operators. The annex points out the facility's responsibility to appoint a facility emergency coordinator, determine that a release has occurred, and provide notification of such release.

Release Reporting section provides a general listing of the reporting requirements in the event of a release or spill. Responsible parties are directed to use this section only as a guide, due to the possibility that all regulations may not be covered.

Training section is a description of the hazardous materials training available in Illinois. The annex includes contacts for the different schools that provide training.

Exercises section provides a breakdown of the different types of exercises that may be used to test the plan as well as a schedule for when certain types of exercises are required to be held.

Contact Numbers section contains a listing of hazardous material related contact phone numbers. Reporting numbers in the event of a release/spill, general information numbers for local, state, and federal contacts, and also local and state emergency notification numbers.

Regulated Facility Listing contains a listing of the SARA Title III reporting facilities, their addresses, Facility Emergency Coordinator, and whether or not the facility has Extremely Hazardous Substances on site or not.

Kane County LEPC Membership Listing is a listing of the members of the Kane County LEPC.

LOCATION OF SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

1. The County's Computer-Aided Management of Emergency Operations (CAMEO) and GIS system will be used to meet other requirements of the Act. CAMEO includes a "plume modeling" program that utilizes "digitized" computer maps, weather information, and chemical and release characteristics to more accurately determine the evacuation zone.
2. Most supplemental information can be found in the County's comprehensive Emergency Response Plan. This plan is the County's basic guide for response to any major incident and covers all types of emergencies, including weather, national security and radiological, as well as hazardous materials. Items such as procedures for informing the public of an emergency, as well as evacuation and sheltering procedures, which are not covered in this plan, are maintained in the Emergency Response Plan. Also included in the comprehensive Emergency Response Plan are resource procedures and descriptions of the functions of specific agencies not already mentioned here.
3. According to the Illinois Chemical Safety Act, individual facilities are responsible for creating and updating yearly, a Chemical Safety Contingency Plan. This plan shall include information on the chemicals at the facility and preventive and response measures to be taken. The State of Illinois Emergency Management Agency administers this Act. The site-specific file for each regulated facility should include up to date information on the following items:
 - A. The types and amounts of chemicals on hand, which may present a risk (Tier forms).
 - B. A description of the types of risks presented by each chemical (MSDS and tier forms).
 - C. Transportation routes for hazardous substances.
 - D. Evacuation zones and routes in the event of a release.
 - E. Methods for determining a release.
 - F. The name and 24 hour phone number of the facility emergency coordinator and alternate.
 - G. Facility emergency response equipment.
 - H. Response procedures to be followed by the facility in the event of a release.
 - I. Methods for notifying all necessary agencies in the event of a release.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

COMPUTERIZATION AND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT

To maintain an up to date chemical listing, the County has maintained an active version of CAMEO. CAMEO is tailored towards just the chemical inventory and site specific side of emergency preparedness. It provides chemical properties and basic information for those responding to a release. It also has its own mapping program and plume-modeling program built into it.

Every effort should be made to train EOC operations staff on the use and operation of this program and to continue to keep this program up to date.

GLOSSARY

Affected Community - The outlying area that may be directly or indirectly affected by incident scene hazards such as toxic releases or explosions.

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry - This is a 24-hour hotline that provides medical information for hazardous materials exposure.

Chemtrec - An information hotline for use in a chemical emergency.

Chief Executive Officer (CEO) - In general, the Kane County Board Chairperson. In local situations, in the interest of practicality, the local Mayor or Village President is the Chief Executive Officer. This person is determined by the local ordinance, adopted by the local governing board.

Command Post - This is the location chosen to direct the incident by the Incident Commander. Usually this is a front line position near the incident marked by a rotating green light.

County Emergency Coordinator - Normally this person is the Director of the County's Emergency Management Office. It may also be the LEPC Chairman.

Emergency Alert System (EAS) - The radio and other broadcast systems used to notify the public of an emergency.

Emergency Operations Center (EOC) - For the County, it is located in the Public Safety complex. At the municipal level, it should be a position where the LEC can direct the incident.

Emergency Response Plan (ERP) - The ERP is the County's Multi-Hazard Emergency Response (Operations) Plan. The plan is maintained by the Kane County Office of Emergency Management and is distributed to all County-affiliated response agencies.

EMS - Emergency Medical Service

Evacuation - At a hazardous materials incident this means the removal of people from the affected area.

Facility - For purposes of this plan, a facility is defined as the location of the hazardous materials incident. This includes, but not limited to locations such as fixed facilities, trucks on the highways, pipelines, etc...

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) - The Federal agency responsible for coordinating large scale disaster response.

Hazardous Materials Incident - A hazardous materials incident is any sudden, unexpected spill, leak, fire, explosion, accident, or similar occurrence which involves the transportation, storage, handling, manufacturing, sale, use, disposal or processing of a hazardous material.

Transportation - Incidents involving transport vehicles (motor vehicles, rail cars, boats, or aircraft) that carry hazardous material as cargo. The cargo may be transported in bulk or packages/containers.

Fixed Site - Incidents involving hazardous materials at a site used for the storage, manufacturing, processing, or handling of hazardous materials. This also includes pipe lines.

Incident Commander - The highest ranking qualified official of the local Fire Department with jurisdiction over the situation. This person directs the operations at an incident.

Incident Scene - The specific area surrounding the incident that the Incident Commander has determined poses a threat to life and property. Also called the incident site or dangerous area.

Shelter-In-Place - People are required to remain in a building or structure, instead of evacuation, for protection from a life safety threat, i.e. vapor cloud or explosion.

Local Emergency Coordinator (LEC) - This individual serves as manager of the incident, coordinating the incident between the Incident Commander and political officials. In addition, he/she is responsible for securing outside aid and making proper notifications. In general, this person is the County OEM Coordinator. In local situations, in the interest of practicality, the local EMA coordinator should be the Local Emergency Coordinator.

Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) - The Kane County Local Emergency Planning Committee is responsible for writing and revising this plan, keeping hazardous material inventory information on the fixed sites throughout the County, and other responsibilities defined in SARA Title III.

Medical Branch Director - Designated by Incident Commander to coordinate the triage, treatment, and transportation of patients from the casualty site.

National Response Center - The national agency to which all reportable toxic chemical releases must be reported. They log this information and forward it to the USEPA.

Nuclear Regulatory Commission - A national agency that provides radioactive emergency assistance. NRC staff will contact the “local” RAP Team to assist at an incident. The “local” RAP Team is located at the Argonne National Lab. See: Radiological Assistance Program Team.

Outside Assistance - Refers to assistance from federal, state, or local agencies requested by a firm or community to handle a hazardous materials incident.

Public Information Officer (PIO) - In general, the Kane County Local Emergency Planning Committee coordinator. In local situations, in the interest of practicality, the Local Emergency Coordinator shall appoint the Public Information Officer. This officer is responsible for the dissemination of complete and accurate incident-related information.

Radiological Assistance Program Team (RAP) – A program of the Department of Energy to provide equipment and trained personnel for local/state response to a radiological emergency.

State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) - The state level agency that has authority over the LEPC and the responsibility of receiving all reportable release reports. In Illinois, the Illinois Emergency Management Agency (IEMA) is the SERC.

Title III - Short for SARA Title III. Title III is the enabling legislation for creation of the LEPC and for all of the regulations pertaining to reporting requirements.

U.S. Department of Energy - Provides radiological assistance through the RAP Team.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS TRANSPORTATION FLOW STUDY

ASSUMPTIONS/PLANNING FACTORS

In Kane County, it is common knowledge that hazardous materials are transported throughout the County on a daily basis. Even though we know that these hazardous materials are present, we need to look at what kinds and how much of these materials are being transported. This information will allow better planning in the event that there is a hazardous materials incident during transportation.

There are 281 SARA Title III reporting facilities currently on file in Kane County. Given the fact that there are facilities that have not reported since last year, and other facilities that have never reported but are known to use hazardous materials, this number does not reflect all of the possible facilities. It can be estimated that there are closer to 300 facilities that would fall under the SARA Title III regulations.

These facilities are required to report because they store and/or use more than 10,000 lbs. of a hazardous material at any time during the year. In addition these facilities may meet the requirements for any Extremely Hazardous Material of 500 lbs. or the Threshold Planning Quantity for that substance-which ever is lower. These materials are shipped into and out of the facilities either by road or rail.

Where do you begin to look at the materials being transported through Kane County? The first place would be to look at the facilities within the County that are known to manufacture, use and/or transport the substances. This will yield a representation of what hazardous materials are on site at a facility at any one time. This will also give us a beginning look at the substances being transported in the County.

Secondly, by reviewing vehicle traffic carrying hazardous materials through the County. The vehicles can be observed as they pass certain locations. The observer can record their placard numbers to get an actual idea as to what is being shipped. These numbers will not account for every type or the exact amounts of materials being shipped, but it will allow us to compare what is given to us from the facilities and what is actually being seen.

Third, railways also carry a variety of materials through the County on a daily basis. Not all the materials carried by rail would be considered hazardous, but this mode of transportation must also be considered. Not all railroad traffic stops at facilities in Kane County, therefore information needs to be gathered on the amounts and types of materials that are being transported through the County. These rail lines are spread throughout the County. The Canadian Pacific, formerly the Iowa, Chicago & Eastern Railroad, is found in the northern area, the Canadian National in the central to northern area, the Union Pacific in the central area, and finally the Burlington Northern Santa Fe line runs in the southern area of the county.

Finally, we need to look at the underground pipelines. There are five (5) pipelines currently found in or close to Kane County. The pipelines transport petroleum products through the County, but only two of these lines have a relay station in the County. They are completely buried underground and are properly marked in the areas that they pass. If one of these lines were to be hit during a construction project, or debris in the river were to damage a line, large amounts of product could be

lost. Information needs to be gathered as to the types of products, quantities moved, and the operating pressures of the lines.

SURVEY OF REPORTING FACILITIES

A survey of the 1997 reporting facilities in Kane County was conducted to determine the routes, types and quantities of hazardous materials that were shipped into and out of the facilities. Of the 240 surveys sent out, 105 were returned. From this survey, basic information was established to determine the main transportation routes.

There are two interstates that provide the primary motor routes into and out of the County. Interstate-90 (I-90) runs southeast to northwest through the northern quarter of the County and Interstate-88 (I-88) runs east to west bisecting the southern part of the County. The Tollways carry a large percentage of commercial traffic, but truck traffic was also heavy on portions of IL 47 and IL 64. ¹ These run through major urban areas increasing the possibility of injury or death as a result of a motor vehicle accident and/or release.

Tables 1 through 11 reflect the results of data obtained from a survey of the 1997 SARA Title III reporting facilities in Kane County.

<i>Hazard Class</i>	<i>Material Type</i>	<i>Type of Shipping Container</i>
2	Chlorine Gas	1 Ton & 150 lb. Cylinders
2	Anhydrous Ammonia	High Pressure Cylinders
2	Compressed Gas	High Pressure Cylinders
3	Flammable Liquids	Semi Tanker Truck
3	Flammable Liquids	55 Gallon Drums
5	Oxidizers	55 Gallon Drums
6	Poison	55 Gallon Drums
7	Radioactive Material	Class "A" Packaging
8	Corrosives	Semi Tanker Truck
8	Corrosives	55 Gallon Poly Drums

Interstate I-88

Table 1

I-88 passes near or through the communities of Kaneville, Elburn, Sugar Grove, North Aurora, and Aurora and serves as a primary feeder to the secondary roadways throughout the County. For a breakdown of municipal population data please see Table A-1.

¹ Kane County 2030 Transportation Plan , October 2004, p 6.6

<i>Hazard Class</i>	<i>Material Type</i>	<i>Type of Shipping Container</i>
2	Cryogenic Gas	High Pressure Semi Trailer
2	Chlorine Gas	1 Ton & 150 lb. Cylinders
3	Flammable Liquids	Semi Tanker Truck
3	Flammable Liquids	55 Gallon Drums
5	Oxidizers	55 Gallon Drums
6	Poison	150 lb. Cylinders
8	Corrosives	Semi Tanker Truck
9	Hazardous Waste	Semi Tanker Truck
9	Hazardous Waste	55 Gallon Drums
9	Reactive Materials	Semi Tanker Truck

Interstate I-90

Table 2

I-90 passes through the communities of Elgin, Gilberts, Huntley and Hampshire. This highway is a main feeder to the secondary routes in the northern part of Kane County.

State and Federal Highways

Three U.S. highways and 11 state highways serve the county. State and Federal highways provide major routes of transportation through Kane County. Three of these routes, Rte. 25, Rte. 31, and Rte. 47 run from the north end to the south end of the County. The following is a list of the common hazardous materials that are found on most roadways in Kane County.

<i>Hazard Class</i>	<i>Material Type</i>	<i>Type of Shipping Container</i>
2	Compressed Gas	High Pressure Cylinders
2	Chlorine Gas	1 Ton & 150 lb. Cylinders
3	Flammable Liquids	Semi Tanker Truck

State Route Common Materials

Table 3

Rte. 25 is on the east side of the Fox River and passes through the Villages of Algonquin, Carpentersville, East Dundee, South Elgin, North Aurora, and Montgomery as well as the Cities of Elgin, St. Charles, Geneva, Batavia, and Aurora. Cryogenic gas in high pressure cylinders and semi tanker trucks, oxidizers in 55-gallon drums, poisons in 55-gallon drums, corrosives in 55-gallon drums and semi tanker trucks, and reactive materials in semi tanker trucks are found in addition to the common materials found traveling on Route 25.

Rte. 31 is on the west side of the Fox River passing through the same communities as Rte. 25 but with the addition of the Village of West Dundee and removing the Village of East Dundee. This roadway, in addition to the common hazardous materials that are seen on most highways, sees anhydrous ammonia in high-pressure cylinders, flammable liquids in 55-gallon drums, and hazardous waste being transported in semi tanker trucks.

Rte. 47 runs through the center area of the County passing through the Villages of Huntley, Hampshire, Pingree Grove, Lily Lake, Elburn, Sugar Grove and Montgomery. Compressed gas in cylinders and semi tanker trucks and other regulated materials in tank wagons are found along with the common hazardous materials found on most highways.

These three routes provide most of the access from the south end of the County to the north end. Hazardous materials are allowed on these routes in designated areas. On any given day, everything from local deliveries to “over the road” shipments travel on these roads.

Route 20, Route 30, Route 72, Route 64, Route 38, and Route 56 are State and Federal roads that cross the County from east to west. These roadways all carry flammable liquids in semi tanker trucks along with what is carried only on one or two of the roads.

Route 20 is located in the northern part of the County. It passes through the City of Elgin as a limited access, high-speed highway. It also passes through the Village of Pingree Grove and the Village of Hampshire as a winding two-lane highway. Route 20 has seen compressed gas in semi tanker trucks, flammable liquids in 55-gallon drums, and other regulated materials in 55-gallon drums and semi tanker trucks.

Route 30 is located in the southern part of the County. It passes through the City of Aurora, the Village of Montgomery, the Village of Sugar Grove and the Village of Big Rock. In addition to the common materials, corrosives in tank trucks are the only other reported material that is transported on this roadway.

Route 72 crosses the County in the northern end. It passes through the towns of East Dundee, West Dundee, Sleepy Hollow, Gilberts, and Hampshire. It is also a main artery from the east side of the Fox River to the west side in the northern part of the County. This road saw 27,600 vehicles in an average day in 1994. Common hazardous materials, anhydrous ammonia in high-pressure trailer trucks, flammable gas in high-pressure trailer trucks, and cement in semi tanker trucks can be found being transported on Route 72.

Route 64 is located in the central area of the County and it passes through the communities of St. Charles, Campton Hills, Lily Lake, and Virgil. Chlorine gas in 1 ton & 150 lb. cylinders, compressed gas in semi tanker trucks and bulk trucks, poison in high pressure cylinders, corrosives in semi tanker trucks and 55-gallon drums, and the common hazardous materials are reported to be transported on this roadway.

Route 38 runs to the south of and almost parallel with Route 64 and passes through the communities of Geneva, Elburn, and Maple Park. The common hazardous materials, anhydrous ammonia in high-pressure cylinders, and other regulated materials transported in tank wagons are transported on Route 38.

Rte. 56 is in the center-south area of the County and passes through the Villages of North Aurora and Sugar Grove. Shipments of chlorine gas in 150 lb. cylinders and the common hazardous materials are reported to be transported along this highway.

Two major County roads are Randall Road and Kirk Road. They are located on either side of the Fox River and run north to south. Together these roadways supplement the State highways north and south movement of hazardous materials throughout the County.

Kirk Road begins in the center and runs through the south area of the County on the east side of the Fox River, through the Villages of Wayne and North Aurora and the Cities of St. Charles, Geneva, Batavia, and Aurora.

In 2005, the Average Daily Traffic (ADT) counts for Kirk Road were 36,275 vehicles² every day and that number is expected to increase in the upcoming years.

<i>Hazard Class</i>	<i>Material Type</i>	<i>Type of Shipping Container</i>
2	Chlorine	1 ton & 150 lb. Cylinders
2	Anhydrous Ammonia	High Pressure Cylinders
2	Cryogenic Gas	High Pressure Cylinders
2	Compressed Gas	High Pressure Cylinders
2	Compressed Gas	High Pressure Trailer Truck
3	Flammable Liquids	55 Gallon Drums
3	Flammable Liquids	Semi Truck Tanker
7	Radioactive Material	Class "A" Packaging
8	Corrosives	55 Gallon Drums
8	Corrosives	Semi Tanker Truck
9	Other Regulated Materials	Semi Tanker
9	Other Regulated Materials	55 Gallon Drums

Kirk Road

Table 4

West of the Fox River is Randall Road. It passes through the west edge of the towns that line the Fox River such as the Villages of Algonquin, Carpentersville, Sleepy Hollow, South Elgin, North Aurora, and the Cities of Elgin, St. Charles, Geneva, Batavia, and Aurora. Studies show that Randall Road has seen on average of 48,050 vehicles each day in 2005³

<i>Hazard Class</i>	<i>Material Type</i>	<i>Type of Shipping Container</i>
2	Flammable Gas Hydrogen	High Pressure Trailer Truck
2	Cryogenic Oxygen	High Pressure Trailer Truck
2	Cryogenic Nitrogen	High Pressure Trailer Truck
3	Flammable Liquids	Semi Tanker

Randall Road

Table 5

² Kane County Division of Transportation Traffic counts Years 2003-2006, Summary for Kirk Road

³ Kane County Division of Transportation Traffic counts Years 2003-2006, Summary for Randall Road

TRAFFIC OBSERVATION

Intersections were chosen at random throughout the County and surveyed to record the number of placarded vehicles. Each intersection was observed for two hours and all vehicles that had the potential of carrying hazardous materials were recorded. It will help show the amounts and frequency of the hazardous materials being transported within the County.

475 total vehicles counted

<i>Number of Vehicles</i>	<i>Material Type</i>	<i>Hazard Class</i>
2	Explosive	1.3c
1	Flammable Gas	2
2	Compressed Gas – Nitrogen	2
2	Flammable Liquid	3
6	Flammable Liquid/Gasoline	3
3	Flammable Liquid/Resin-Hot	3
1	Combustible Liquid Diesel Fuel	3
1	Oxidizer	5
1	Poison – Mercuric Chloride	6
2	Corrosive	8
2	Corrosive – Hydrochloric Acid	8
2	Other Regulated Material Hot Liquid	9
1	Other Regulated Material Environmentally Hazardous Substance	9
1	Other Regulated Material - Hot	9
1	Other Regulated Material Waste Oil Hauler	9

Observed vehicles I-90 & Route 20

Table 6

Given this data, we can draw conclusions to give a clearer idea of the amount of hazardous materials at this location. If this area was watched for an entire day, it is projected that there would be about 324 placarded vehicles found. In a year’s time, that number could be about 118,260 placarded vehicles.

Total vehicles counted-157

<i>Number of Vehicles</i>	<i>Material Type</i>	<i>Hazard Class</i>
1	Flammable Gas Liquefied Petroleum Gas	2
1	Non Flammable Gas	2
1	Non Flammable Gas Carbon Dioxide	2
1	Flammable Liquid/Gasoline	3
1	Combustible Liquid	3

Observed Vehicles on Route 20 at Route 47

Table 7

Drawing conclusions based on this data will give us a better idea of the amounts of hazardous materials that could be found on this roadway. During an average 24-hour period, in theory, there could be about 60 placarded vehicles in that same area on Rte. 20 and during typical year, there could be about 21,900 placarded vehicles.

Total Vehicles Counted-221

<i>Number of Vehicles</i>	<i>Material Type</i>	<i>Hazard Class</i>
1	Compressed Gas Carbon Dioxide	2
1	Non Flammable Gas	2
2	Flammable Liquid/Gasoline	3
2	Flammable Liquid	3
1	Combustible Liquid	3
1	Corrosive	8

Observed Vehicles on Route 47 at Route 20

Table 8

On Rte 47 during that same two-hour period as we recorded Rte 20, there were 8 placarded vehicles observed passing our survey point. In a typical day, we may see about 96 placarded vehicles and 35,040 placarded vehicles during an average year.

Total vehicles counted-55

<i>Number of Vehicles</i>	<i>Material Type</i>	<i>Hazard Class</i>
2	Flammable Liquid	3
2	Flammable Liquid/Gasoline	3
2	Corrosive	8

Observed Vehicles on Kirk Road at Fabyan Pkwy.

Table 9

Six placarded vehicles were seen in two hours on Kirk Rd. at Fabyan Pkwy. We can estimate that there would be about 72 placarded vehicles a day and 26,280 placarded vehicles in a year.

Total vehicles counted-31

<i>Number of Vehicles</i>	<i>Material Type</i>	<i>Hazard Class</i>
1	Flammable Liquid	3
1	Flammable Liquid/Gasoline	3
2	Corrosive	8

Observed Vehicles on Fabyan Pkwy. at Kirk Road

Table 10

During a two-hour period, four vehicles were noted carrying hazardous materials. In a full day we could expect to see about forty-eight vehicles carrying some sort of hazardous materials. We could expect to see about 17,520 vehicles carrying hazardous materials per year.

A survey was also conducted of the County to find the areas in which large numbers of vehicles transporting hazardous materials could be found. The area that was identified is in the far northern area of the Village of Hampshire. At the intersection of Rte. 20 and I-90, three truck stops attract large numbers of vehicles. A daytime survey of the vehicles at these stops noted the following.

Average of 101 vehicles capable of transporting hazardous materials parked in the lots.

<i>Number of Vehicles</i>	<i>Material Type</i>	<i>Hazard Class</i>
1	Flammable Liquid/Gasoline	3
1	Oxidizer	5
2	Corrosive	8

Placarded vehicles in lots

Table 11

Most of the major roads within the County have hazardous materials traveling them on a daily basis. Any road can have a delivery of anhydrous ammonia for farms; propane for heating and cooking in rural homes, or chlorine for the village/city well. The trucks that deliver these materials must leave the major highways to be able to make their deliveries. This makes it possible to have an incident involving hazardous materials on every road in Kane County.

RAILROADS

There are four rail lines that transport hazardous substances through the County. All of the railroads in Kane County are common carriers. This means that at any given time, a train could be carrying any type of material in any form. Everything from car parts to fuel, to food products are transported by common carriers. “According to the Association of American Railroads, approximately six percent of all rail traffic involves the movement of hazardous materials.”⁴

The following lists the different railroads in Kane County, where they are, and what they carry. This information is a summary of all rail cars that each railroad transported in a given year by U.S. D.O.T. hazard class.

4 Illinois Commerce Commission 2008 Annual Report on Accidents / Incidents Involving Hazardous Materials on Railroads in Illinois – April 2009

Increasing the urban risk factor, the Union Pacific Railroad runs east to west bisecting the County, through the centers of the Villages of Maple Park, Elburn, and the City of Geneva. A rail accident on this line could present a large hazard to the population of any of these communities. The following is a summary by hazard class of the transported hazardous materials found on this line in 1997.

<i>Number of Cars</i>	<i>Material Type</i>	<i>Hazard Class</i>
484	Explosives	1
339	Compressed Gasses	2
471	Refrigerated Gasses	2
611	Liquefied Petroleum Gas	2
4084	Flammable Liquids	3
80	Flammable Solids	4
760	Dangerous when Wet	4
710	Oxidizers	5
277	Toxics/Poisons	6
752	Radioactive Substances	7
4014	Corrosives	8
51,103	Other Regulated Materials	9
1117	Hazardous Waste	9

Union Pacific Railroad 1997 Data

Table 13

Running through the Village of Burlington and through the south end of the Village of South Elgin is the Canadian National Railway. Among other substances transported by this railroad, this line transports large quantities of Extremely Hazardous Substances such as anhydrous ammonia, formaldehyde, and sulfuric acid. In 2004, the following list of hazardous materials by hazard class was shipped by the Canadian National.

<i>Number of cars</i>	<i>Material Type</i>	<i>Hazard Class</i>
1001	Anhydrous Ammonia	2
1771	Carbon Dioxide	2
3331	Alcohols	3
711	Hydrochloric acid	8
283	Sulfuric acid	9

Canadian National Railway 2004 Data

Table 14

The Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad passes through southern Kane County. This line runs through the City of Aurora, and the Villages of Sugar Grove, Montgomery and Big Rock. The following is a list of their 2004 hazardous materials transportation shipments by hazard class.

Aurora to Montgomery

<i>Number of Car Loads</i>	<i>Material Type</i>	<i>Hazard Class</i>
11	Explosives	1
4524	Compressed Gasses	2
7266	Flammable Liquids	3
1185	Combustible Liquids	3
34	Flammable Solids	4
512	Oxidizers	5
304	Poisons	6
2104	Corrosives	8
3479	Other Regulated Materials	9
1201	Hazardous Waste	9

Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad 2004 Data

Table 15

Aurora to Rochelle

<i>Number of Car Loads</i>	<i>Material Type</i>	<i>Hazard Class</i>
983	Compressed Gasses	2
2270	Flammable Liquids	3
1513	Combustible Liquids	3
815	Flammable Solids	4
19	Oxidizers	5
248	Poisons	6
249	Corrosives	8
1512	Other Regulated Material	9
5	Hazardous Waste	9

Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad 2004 Data

Table 16

Aurora to West Chicago (DuPage County)

<i>Number of Car Loads</i>	<i>Material Type</i>	<i>Hazard Class</i>
8	Corrosives	8

Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad 2004 Data

Table 17

PIPELINES

Pipelines are a major carrier of refined and unrefined petroleum products. A release from one of the lines that pass under the Fox River could be due to debris in the river. The petroleum in these lines would pose a major threat to the ecological systems downstream and along the riverbanks.

Excluding the common natural gas lines, there are four major lines that are in or may affect Kane County. Pipelines are a safe and efficient way of transporting large quantities of crude oil and refined products. Most of the larger lines are computer controlled with valves that can be closed by the control center.

One of Enbridge Energy's routes is not actually in Kane County. It does however, cross under the Fox River in the area of Fox River Grove which is upstream from Kane County and runs south along the east border of the County from the north county line to near the Northwest Tollway(I-90).

This pipeline carries crude oil from Canada to Indiana in a thirty-four inch pipe at the rate of approximately 30,000 barrels per hour (approximately 1,260,000 gallons per hour). The pipeline has valves on each side of the river that can be closed in the event of a break in the line. Emergency responders are not permitted to operate them. Only Enbridge employees are permitted to close these valves. Once the valves have been closed, approximately 300,000 gallons of crude oil remain in the damaged section of the pipeline. Unless the leak is stopped, the crude oil then will flow downstream, possibly reaching Kane County.

Enbridge's newest line is located in the western third of Kane County. This pipeline passes through the townships of Hampshire, Burlington, Virgil, Kaneville, and Big Rock carrying crude oil through a 24 inch pipe. A secured pumping station is located on Plank Road approximately two miles east of the Village of Burlington. This line moves approximately 170,000 barrels (7,140,000 gallons) per day of crude oil. Given that the pipeline was constructed in 1998, modern technology enables Enbridge to monitor the line for the slightest of problems thus allowing the line to be shut down with a minimum of product loss.

Magellan's pipeline extends from Chicago to Prophetstown, Illinois. This pipeline is twelve inches in diameter and carries refined petroleum products such as fuel oil, propane, and butane. The line operates at approximately 400 psi and pumps from 1000 to 1800 barrels (42,000-75,600 gallons) per hour. It crosses the Fox River in the area of Red Gate Road on the west side and Army Trail Road on the east. The line runs across the County through the center townships as it slowly curves toward the south. It leaves the County between Maple Park's southern village boundary and Illinois Route 38. The pipeline has three shut off valves located in Kane County. There is one valve on each side of the river and one just west of Meredith Road near Maple Park. These valves are not intended to be operated by emergency responders, only by Magellan employees.

West Shore pipeline crosses the Fox River north of Interstate 90, approximately one-tenth of a mile north of the Elgin City limit. This pipeline poses the greatest risk to public safety because the City of Elgin water intake is less than two miles away. The pipeline is twelve inches in diameter, carries gasoline, fuel oil, and occasionally aviation fuel. This line has flow rates varying from 2500 to 5000 barrels (105,000-210,000 gallons) per hour depending on the demand at any given time. On either side of the river, there is a manual valve that can be closed by a pipeline employee during an emergency situation. If pipeline emergency response employees have to be called in from home, it could take approximately two hours for them to arrive to shut down the valves.

ANR Pipeline is a natural gas pipeline. This line runs from the south County line to the north County line, west of Rte 47 through Big Rock, Virgil, east of Burlington, and Hampshire. This is a high-pressure line that carries non-odorized natural gas at approximately 975 psi. Any release from this line cannot be detected by smell. A gas meter must be used to determine the presence of the gas.

Vehicles, trains, and pipelines in Kane County transport hazardous materials. We have been able to identify the routes that vehicles use to transport these materials and the communities that may be affected if there is an accidental release. Secondly, railroads have been identified and the types and amounts of hazardous materials have been looked at. Lastly, the major pipelines in the County have been listed by their size, the types of products transported, approximate amount of product that they move, and the locations of the lines.

As this study has shown, hazardous materials are present in every area of Kane County. Each community has certain hazards that may affect them more than others based on the location and type of incident. In the future, as the amount and frequency of shipments increase, these materials will become more and more prevalent. The people of Kane County will be exposed to ever increasing associated risks. Additional studies will need to be conducted in the future to review, revise and increase our knowledge of the potentially hazardous materials within our County. This information will aid the public safety organizations within the County in their continuing preparation for an incident. Knowledge of a hazardous material prior to an incident will increase the safety of all those involved.

Table A-1

City or Village	Population (as of 2005) *
Algonquin (Village of) *	29,022
Aurora Township	137,233
Aurora (City of)*	168,181
Batavia Township	34,938
Batavia (City of)	27,172
Big Rock (Township)	2,702
Big Rock (Village of) *	705
Blackberry Township	7,898
Burlington Township	321
Burlington (Village of)	487
Campton Township	15,970
Carpentersville (Village of)*	37,204
Dundee Township	65,303
East Dundee (Village of)*	3,138
Elburn (Village of)	4,236
Elgin Township	97,823
Elgin (City of)*	98,645
Geneva Township	27,705
Geneva (City of)	23,424
Gilberts (Village of)	4,869
Hampshire Township	6,613
Hampshire (Village of)	4,077
Huntley (Village of) *	17,674
Kaneville Township	1,747
Lily Lake (Village of)	915
Maple Park (Village of)*	1,132
Montgomery (Village of)*	11,959
North Aurora (Village of)	14,394
Pingree Grove (Village of)	138
Plato Township	4,786
Rutland Township	10,090
Sleepy Hollow (Village of)	3,695
South Elgin (Village of)	20,758
St. Charles Township	48,729
St. Charles (City of)*	32,332
Sugar Grove Township	15,578
Sugar Grove (Village of)	8,416
Virgil Township	2,677
Virgil (Village of)	306
Wayne (Village of)*	2,355
West Dundee (Village of)	7,875

* Population figures include only Kane County portions of these municipalities
2005 Census bureau estimates

KANE COUNTY RESPONSE CAPABILITIES SURVEY

Hazardous materials have become common place in industry and individual lives. Regulations and safety practices in place make these materials relatively safe to handle and use. However, when something does go wrong, and these materials escape from their storage containers, they have the potential of doing great harm to the surroundings. Being able to respond to a release, to protect lives, property, and the environment are all components of handling a release of hazardous materials.

Facilities that work with hazardous materials on a regular basis take steps to reduce the risk of an accidental release. These steps may be required under regulations enforced by OSHA, EPA, and local fire codes. Some examples of the laws and regulations that attempt to reduce the risks are Section 112 (r) of the Clean Air Act and OSHA's Process Safety Management regulations. These are two of the many regulations that have been created to ensure safe handling of hazardous materials.

In 1999, the Kane County Local Emergency Planning Committee conducted a survey to determine the capabilities that exist in the County to respond to an accidental release of hazardous materials. The survey was broken down into two areas. The first area of the survey was to determine if the facilities that report under SARA Title III and the Illinois Chemical Safety Act have planned to respond in the event of a release and also if they have trained their employees to do so. The second area of the survey was to determine local government's ability to respond with hazardous material equipment that can handle a release at the facilities in their area, and also the training levels of the responders.

Facility Response

Facilities that reported under SARA Title III for 1998 and facilities on record at Illinois Emergency Management Agency under the Illinois Chemical Safety Act were sent a simple one page survey. The survey requested information such as the different laws that affected the facility, the types of chemicals by hazard class that the facility used, the types of plans that the facility was required to have in place, and also the number of trained HAZWOPER and incident command personnel at the facility. We also asked if the facility had an outside company either under contract or with prearranged credit to assist them in the event of a spill.

Facility Planning

One of the more basic steps that should be taken prior to a hazardous materials incident is the development of an emergency plan. During the planning process items are identified such as who will be responsible for notifying employees to evacuate, who will do the clean up, who is in charge and can speak for the company, and when to call for outside help. These are just a few of the many different areas a response plan may contain. Some plans are very basic and may not even be written down, just passed onto employees verbally. Other emergency plans will fill multiple binders and take dedicated people to write, review, and update the plan.

The most important part of planning for an emergency is to consider the possible scenarios and outcomes. Making arrangements prior to any incident will relieve that burden from the responsible

person during the incident. Things such as outside clean up companies, clean up procedures, and emergency notifications that are required by law must be identified in advance.

Since planning for a hazardous materials incident is one of the most basic activities, determining if facilities have emergency plans in place was one of the areas of the survey. There were 200 facilities required to report under SARA Title III. 96 of these facilities responded to our survey. Table 1 provides a break down of the different emergency plans that the reporting facilities have in place.

Area of Interest	Number of Facilities
Spill Prevention and Counter Measure	48
Hazardous Waste Contingency Plan	34
Emergency Response Plan	71

Table 1

Facility Emergency Response

A hazardous materials incident asks one major question. What next? For facilities that have planned, this is an easy question. Identification has been made as to who is going to respond to mitigate the hazard. Facilities have three choices in responding to a hazardous materials incident.

The first choice is to have employees that have been properly trained to deal with the chemicals involved, make the area safe and remove the hazard. Employees on the job using equipment that has been set aside for this specific use can accomplish this. Some facilities have gone so far as to establish emergency response teams that pull employees from through out the company. Others have a few employees that can handle “typical” spills/releases during the normal day-to-day operations of the facility.

The second option a facility has in dealing with a hazardous materials incident is by calling a private contractor to either assist the facility or to completely manage the cleanup of the spill/leak. If a facility has identified this option as their choice for dealing with a spill/leak, arrangements with an outside company should have been made during the planning process. If not, arrangements such as cost, credit, and response priority can be made at the time of the spill but usually will take longer and can, in many cases, be more expensive.

The last choice a facility has is to rely on their local fire department. For facilities that have not planned ahead or are unable to make prior arrangements with a cleanup company, the fire department is their last option. Some fire departments do have the capabilities to manage a hazardous materials incident. Since each department is different, the capabilities can vary greatly. It is possible that facilities may be relying on the fire department to provide them with hazardous materials response and the fire department may not be able to provide such a service.

Facilities were asked in the survey to provide information on items such as private contractors that they have arrangements with, and the number of employees trained in hazardous materials response and to what level they are trained. This information provides an idea as to how the facilities have taken the next step beyond the planning stage. Table 2 shows the number of facilities of the 96 that have outside contractors and also the number that have personnel trained onsite.

Facilities Response	Number of Facilities
Trained Employees (HAZWOPER)	16
Trained Employees (Incident Command)	13
Outside Contractors	31
Relying on Fire Department	18

Table 2

Local Government Response

In the event of a hazardous materials incident, local government such as police, fire, EMS, emergency management, and public works may become involved. In order for this to happen, the responders must address three major areas: planning, training, and response equipment.

Every police, fire and emergency management agency was surveyed in 1999 to determine their level of capability to respond to a hazardous materials incident. The departments were asked to respond to questions about the number of people trained, what level of training, and if they have had annual refreshers. Response equipment was also surveyed and broken down into major categories such as sampling, monitoring, protective equipment, plume modeling, decontamination, removal, clean up, and other. The last question asked was if the department had arrangements with an outside clean-up contractor in the event that the situation was beyond the scope of the department.

Local Government Planning

In 1988 the Kane County Local Emergency Planning Committee published the first Kane County Hazardous Materials Response Plan. This plan met the requirements of SARA Title III and was adopted by the County as its response plan in the County’s Emergency Operations Plan. Since the first plan was published, four major rewrites have been completed making the plan easier to use and updated with current information.

In 2007 the most current version of the plan was completed and distributed to every police, fire and emergency management agency, city mayors, village presidents, township supervisors, and the regulated facilities. This plan provides a base for local authorities to establish their guidelines for response to a hazardous materials incident. It provides common ground so that everyone who uses this plan will be able to work together without confusion. The plan is reviewed annually and updates are made available to all plan holders. Every two years or as needed, the plan is republished and distributed to all of the same agencies.

Training

As new standards are adopted in the fire service, training requirements tend to increase. One area where this is seen is hazardous materials basic awareness training. Basic awareness has only recently been required of fire fighters to attain the basic fire fighter certification. Before that, only an overview of hazardous materials was required. To move up to an advanced fire fighter certification, a fire fighter must now be certified at the hazardous materials operations level. The Illinois Department of Labor considers the Hazardous Materials Operations level of training to be the basic level of training for fire department members.

Due to the fact that each fire department has different training requirements and standards, the training levels of fire fighters vary from department to department. Of the 25 fire departments in the County, 15 responded to the 1999 survey. Every department reported that at least one person was trained to the basic awareness level and 13 out of 15 reported that they had at least one person trained to the operations level. A breakdown of the training survey is listed in Table 3.

Level of Training	Number of departments reporting training at each level
Awareness	15
Operations	13
Technician	7
Specialist	3
Incident Command	7

Table 3

During their police academy training, new police officers are given the full basic awareness course. From that point on, it is the responsibility of each department to maintain those skills through yearly refresher training. The hire date of the employee and whether the employee is full or part time will determine if the officer has had the basic awareness training. Of the 21 police departments surveyed in 1999, only five responded with the information requested. Table 4 provides a breakdown of those survey results.

Level of Training	Number of departments reporting training at each level
Awareness	2
Operations	1
Technician	0
Specialist	0
Incident Command	1

Table 4

The last area of training to be looked at is laws and regulations. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has set forth regulations in 29 CFR 1910.120 (mirrored by the USEPA in 40 CFR 311) that govern hazardous materials operations. In the State of Illinois, OSHA does not regulate local government directly. The Illinois Department of Labor, with some exceptions, mirrors the OSHA regulations.

1910.120

(q)(6)(i)

First responder awareness level. First responders at the awareness level are individuals who are likely to witness or discover a hazardous substance release and who have been trained to initiate an emergency response sequence by notifying the proper authorities of the release. They would take no further action beyond notifying the authorities of the release. First responders at the awareness level shall have sufficient training or have had sufficient experience to objectively demonstrate competency in the following areas:

(q)(6)(i)(A)

An understanding of what hazardous substances are, and the risks associated with them in an incident.

(q)(6)(i)(B)

An understanding of the potential outcomes associated with an emergency created when hazardous substances are present.

(q)(6)(i)(C)

The ability to recognize the presence of hazardous substances in an emergency.

(q)(6)(i)(D)

The ability to identify the hazardous substances, if possible.

(q)(6)(i)(E)

An understanding of the role of the first responder awareness individual in the employer's emergency response plan including site security and control and the U.S. Department of Transportation's Emergency Response Guidebook.

(q)(6)(i)(F)

The ability to realize the need for additional resources, and to make appropriate notifications to the communication center.

(q)(8)

Refresher training.

(q)(8)(i)

Those employees who are trained in accordance with paragraph (q)(6) of this section shall receive annual refresher training of sufficient content and duration to maintain their competencies, or shall demonstrate competency in those areas at least yearly.

(q)(8)(ii)

A statement shall be made of the training or competency, and if a statement of competency is made, the employer shall keep a record of the methodology used to demonstrate competency.

Response Equipment

Once the responders are trained to respond to a hazardous materials incident, they must be equipped. Personal protective equipment, kits for obtaining samples, atmospheric monitors, plume modeling, decontamination equipment, and removal and cleanup supplies are the major areas of equipment that responders must have access to in order to properly and effectively handle a hazardous materials incident. Equipment inventories will vary from department to department due to the availability of trained personnel, arrangements made with surrounding departments, or the perceived need or lack there of for this type of equipment.

Given the fact that the fire service has been identified as the lead response agency to a hazardous materials incident, it is expected that the fire service will be better equipped and trained to respond. Table 5 provides a breakdown as to how many departments have equipment in the different categories.

Equipment Categories	Number of Fire Departments with Equipment
Sampling	3
Monitoring	9
Protective Equipment	5
Modeling	2
Decontamination	3
Removal	2
Cleanup	5
Other	4

Table 5

Some departments listed materials such as soda ash, foam, hazardous materials reference library, and piping for weir diking set up in the “Other” category. Most fire departments carry foam and granular absorbent material (Oil Dri) as normal equipment but did not list these materials on the survey. Since 1998, the Kane County Bomb Squad has operated a remote controlled robot, capable of providing video coverage of the scene, two-way communication between the operator and a loud speaker/microphone on the robot, and the ability to grasp and retrieve items. The robot has the capability of traversing rough terrain and going up and down stairs. The Kane County Sheriff's Bomb Squad trains regularly with the Haz-Mat teams in the County.

Currently in Kane County only one fire department can operate on their own as a hazardous materials response team. The Aurora Fire Department's hazardous materials team is well known throughout the County and has been requested to respond to incidents throughout the County.

Along with Aurora's Hazardous Materials Team, other fire departments have equipment and trained personnel and pool their resources to make a full response team. At least five different fire departments can handle small incidents with help from their neighboring departments to support them. Many of these departments have prearranged agreements with other fire departments to support them in the event of a release or spill.

For the remaining fire departments in the County, most have basic supplies and training but do not have the resources to handle larger incidents. These fire departments rely on mutual aid through the MABAS system in the event of a spill or release. In 2002, MABAS Division 2 (northern Kane County) established a Division-wide Hazardous Materials Response Team. In 2005, MABAS Division 13 (southern Kane County) expanded the Aurora Fire Department Haz-Mat team into a Division-wide Hazardous Materials Response Team. Efforts to improve the capabilities of these teams will continue into the future.

Hazardous materials are just that, hazardous. Even with all of the safety measures that are in place to ensure that the materials are handled in a safe way to prevent problems from occurring, things can still go wrong. When things go wrong, emergency responders are called in to mitigate the incident. Being prepared in advance for this type of emergency is one of the most important pieces of the response matrix.

Everyone, from the company producing the chemicals to the drivers that transport the chemicals from site to site, and public safety responders need to look at how they are prepared to handle an emergency. All employees should be trained to at least the hazardous materials awareness level and most should be trained to the operations level. Employers should have an emergency response plan in place that all of the employees have been trained on. This can be as simple as using the plan published by the Local Emergency Planning Committee, or a plan can be created specifically for the facility or jurisdiction. By following these basic steps, facilities and public safety responders can be well prepared to handle any hazardous materials emergency.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS
INCIDENT CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

Classification

Pre-Level Incident
MINOR

Initiating Condition

Hazardous materials incident has occurred (the spill, leak, and/or rupture, can be contained, extinguished, and/or abated); however, no outside assistance is required or needed.

Transportation

1. Incidents involving a transport vehicle without hazardous materials leak.
2. Product transfer is not necessary before transport vehicle can be moved.
3. Transport vehicle has not overturned.
4. Traffic is not required to be rerouted.

Fixed Site

1. Hazardous material incident has occurred; however, no outside assistance is required and no evacuation outside the incident scene has occurred.
2. The product has not left the affected site by any means (i.e.: storm sewers, drainage ditches, etc...)

Level 1 Incident

ALERT

Hazardous material incident has occurred and outside assistance is required. The spill, leak, rupture and/or fire can be contained, extinguished, and/or abated utilizing equipment, supplies and resources immediately available to the fire department having jurisdiction.

Transportation - One requirement must be met to classify:

1. Transport vehicle with hazardous materials cargo has overturned.
2. Vehicle cannot be moved until off-loaded or product transferred.
3. Traffic is, or must be rerouted.

Fixed Site – One requirement must be met to classify:

1. Hazardous material incident has occurred and outside assistance is required.
2. The released product has left the facility. The product has “gone off site”.
3. Evacuation/In-place sheltering outside the incident scene has occurred or the potential exists.

Level 2 Incident

SITE AREA EMERGENCY

Hazardous material incident which can only be identified, tested, sampled, contained, extinguished and/or abated by a specialized Haz-mat team; a hazardous material incident which requires the use of chemical protective gear and specialized equipment.

Transportation

Hazardous material incident has occurred and site evacuation or in-place sheltering has occurred or potential exists.

Fixed Site

Hazardous material incident has occurred and entire facility has been evacuated or in-place sheltering has occurred or potential exists.

Level 3 Incident
COMMUNITY EMERGENCY

Transportation and Fixed Site

1. Hazardous material incident has become one of multi-agency involvement of large proportions or more than one hazardous materials response team is needed.
2. Hazardous material incident has occurred and affected community is evacuated or in-place sheltering has occurred or potential exists.
3. A spill, leak and/or rupture has occurred which can be contained and/or abated utilizing the highly specialized equipment and supplies available to environmental or industrial response personnel.
4. Fires involving hazardous materials that are allowed to burn due to ineffectiveness or dangers from the use of extinguishing agents, or the unavailability of water.
5. Either a threat or actual large container failure or explosive detonation has/can occur.

RECOVERY/RE-ENTRY

The incident has occurred and immediate life safety or environmental RE-ENTRY protection measures have been taken. Long-term measures must now be taken to return the environment and/or situation to normal.

CRITIQUE

Following the completion of the initial response phase (life safety), the emergency responders should conduct a critique. Either the facility or the “host” department should hold the critique so that all responders have an opportunity to attend. The critique will allow everyone involved with the incident to discuss the outcome and any problems that were encountered during the response. The outcome of the critique will allow review of emergency response procedures by the facility and emergency responders. This will also allow for updates to be made to the Hazardous Materials Response Plan.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS **COMMUNITY RELEASE RESPONSE**

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

The purpose of this annex is to define the roles of various agencies responsible for responding to and coordinating response and recovery efforts in the event of a hazardous materials incident.

SITUATIONS AND ASSUMPTIONS

Situation

Kane County has a diversified industrial/agricultural mix that poses a variety of facility and transportation release problems. Interstate, U.S. and State highways, river systems, railroads, pipelines, and other hazards add to the need for specialized training and planning on a continuous basis by local government and regulated facilities.

Assumptions

First response to any hazardous materials incident will be by facility personnel or the vehicle operator. If additional assistance is required to cope with an incident, the local fire department shall be notified. Additional specialized equipment may be obtained through County, State, and Federal agencies.

DIRECTION AND CONTROL

As previously indicated, the Incident Commander for hazardous materials incidents shall be the highest ranking qualified responder from the local fire department with jurisdiction over the affected facility or location of the incident. Where incidents cross into other jurisdictions or affect other incidents, use of Unified Command as required by the NIMS document shall be utilized.

Authors of this plan feel it is vital for the success of a hazardous materials incident to be a well coordinated response following the guidelines in the NIMS document. If this plan goes against the principles outlined in the NIMS document, procedures and guidelines from NIMS should be followed. This will help to ensure that all emergency responders are following the basic Incident Command structure to ensure a safe and efficient response.

The Incident Commander shall be located at a Forward Command Post near the incident scene. Each department with response, support, or coordination responsibilities will have a representative at the command post. Additionally, in the event that protective actions are implemented, the County's Emergency Operating Center (EOC) will be activated, and staffed as appropriate, to coordinate inter-community operations as well as emergency public information.

A Municipal Emergency Operating Center may also be activated to coordinate municipal emergency operations. Upon the activation of a municipal EOC, communications will be established between the municipal EOC and the County EOC.

CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

The Kane County Board has established a line of succession of command during a disaster period.

According to the Kane County ERP:

“In the event the County Board Chairman is unavailable, the powers of the office shall be exercised and duties shall be discharged by his/her designated emergency interim successors in the order specified. The emergency interim successor shall exercise the powers and discharge the duties of the office to which designated until such time as a vacancy which may exist shall be filled in accordance with the constitution or statutes; or until the officer, or his/her deputy or a preceding emergency interim successor, again becomes available to exercise the powers and discharge the duties of his/her office. Based on the authority of the Illinois Emergency Interim Executive Succession Act (5 ILCS 275/3) and Kane County ordinance 97-132, passed 6-10-97, the line of succession for the executive branch for Kane County will be:

1. County Board Chairman
2. County Board Vice Chairman
3. The member of the Executive Committee with the highest number of years of county board service who is also of the same political party as the Chairman.
4. The member of the Public Safety committee with the most number of years of county board service who is also of the same political party as the Chairman.

This order of succession is adopted by local ordinance and could be different for each local jurisdiction. Each community should develop and adopt a line of succession if one has not already been established.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

By Illinois law, local government is ultimately responsible for the protection of life and property. The Principal Executive Officer (County Board Chairperson) is also responsible for insuring that disaster response and recovery operations are effective.

While not directly responsible to the County, the municipal fire departments and fire protection districts have been identified as the "lead agency" for responding to an incident. As such, the highest ranking qualified responder from the local fire department with jurisdiction over the incident shall become the "Incident Commander" responsible for directing operations at the scene of the incident to the level of the department's training. (This qualified responder shall meet current standards of authority having jurisdiction, i.e.: IDOT, OSHA, EPA, and IDOL). The Incident Commander shall follow the concept of the Incident Management System, NIMS, and Unified Command. This will provide the Incident Commander the means for effectively controlling the many different response agencies that will be involved with the hazardous materials incident.

Depending on the severity of the incident, several agencies may also respond to the incident and provide a variety of primary services (i.e.: law enforcement, EMS, EMA) or support services (i.e.: shelter and welfare, public health and mortuary). The provision of these services shall be according to responsibilities assigned by the Kane County Emergency Response Plan and the Emergency Operations Plans of the municipalities located throughout the County. Additionally, various State and Federal agencies, private agencies, and/or organizations may become involved in response and

recovery operations. These organizations shall be coordinated by Kane County Office of Emergency Management or local EMA.

Kane County LEPC – The LEPC is responsible for updating the County’s Hazardous Materials Response Plan annually. It is also responsible for working with local governments and industry to maintain a state of readiness to respond to and recover from a release. One way the LEPC works to maintain a state of readiness with industry is to work with them to prevent a release and to help the individual businesses develop and implement contingency plans.

Local Fire Department – The local fire department is the initial emergency response to a hazardous materials incident. The fire department will operate at the scene only to the extent of their training level. See the training annex for the definitions of the different training levels.

Local Fire Inspector – The local fire inspector’s responsibility is determined by the Authority Having Jurisdiction. In general, the local Fire Inspector will ensure that nationally recognized codes are followed by the businesses to prevent accidents from occurring. This person will also work with the LEPC to recognize new businesses required to report under the SARA Title III law. Preplans can be drawn up from the information that the inspector gathers for emergency responders.

Local Police Department – The local police department will ensure the safety of the general public. Closing roads and keeping the public away from the scene can do this. If an evacuation is needed, the Police Department will be needed to assist the Fire Department in this action. The Police Department personnel do not normally carry protective equipment for Haz-Mat scenes, so use of Police Department personnel will be limited to safe areas only.

Emergency Management – Kane County Office of Emergency Management is the planner for Kane County. They are responsible for updating the County’s Emergency Response Plan each year. This plan is an “all hazard” plan covering sheltering, additional resources, and evacuations. Also, Emergency Management is the coordinating agency between multiple agencies from local, state, and federal levels. If available, OEM can assist with traffic control, scene security, evacuation and can supply “DECON 1”, the County’s Mass Decontamination Trailer. Local EMAs are also available to the incident commander for assistance with traffic control, evacuations, and additional resources. The Local EMA also maintains the Emergency Operation Plan for their village/city. Each Agency has their own operating procedures, which means that the Incident Commander must be familiar with these agencies prior to an emergency.

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency – IEPA is a good source for technical information. IEPA will send a representative to the scene if requested through the SERC/State’s 800 phone number. IEPA also conducts air and water testing.

Kane County Health Department – The Kane County Health Department will work with the IEPA in monitoring, analyzing, and enforcing environmental regulations.

Initial Response Phase

Following the occurrence of a hazardous material incident, initial assessment of the situation will be accomplished by the site/vehicle owner/operator. Following this assessment, the owner/operator will classify the incident in accordance with the "Hazardous Incident Classification System". The owner/operator will be responsible for notifying the Fire Department with jurisdiction over the facility, the Local Emergency Coordinator and the State Emergency Response Commission. In the event that the owner/operator cannot be immediately identified, the Incident Commander shall be responsible for the notification of the Local Emergency Coordinator and the SERC.

The Incident Commander will be responsible for initiating a secondary assessment to determine the resources necessary to manage the situation. Based on this secondary assessment, the Incident Commander may reclassify the incident to a higher or lower level. (See the Basic Plan.)

At An Incident

The Incident Commander shall be the designated response agency officer responsible for command and control of the hazardous material incident. The Incident Commander shall also appoint a "Safety Officer" who will be responsible for the overall maintenance of site safety. The Safety Officer will be specifically responsible for identifying and evaluating hazards and providing direction to the Incident Commander with respect to the safety of operations for the emergency. The Safety Officer should attend specialized training in hazardous materials with regards to safety. Departments should follow any written procedures or Field Operations Guides (FOGs) that are provided by the responding hazardous materials teams. These FOGs may include worksheets for incident command, site safety plan aids, and other available technical reference guides.

Based on the incident assessment, protective actions may be recommended. These protective actions are broken into two categories: "Shelter-in-Place" and "Evacuation".

Shelter-in-Place provides direction to area residents to go indoors and close off outside ventilation systems. Residents would remain indoors until it is determined that it is safe to go outdoors.

Evacuation requires the physical movement of an affected population from a danger area to an area that provides safety. This option will require the commitment of considerable resources as well as time. Implementation of an evacuation protective action will require the declaration of a local state of emergency by the County Board Chairperson, local Mayor or Village President, or both, or their designated alternate (the Principal Executive Officer). If time allows, the Principal Executive Officer will issue a declaration prior to starting the evacuation, however, if time does not permit, the Incident Commander will initiate the evacuation to ensure the preservation of life safety. The Principal Executive Officer, or his alternate, will immediately be notified and the declaration issued.

In the event of an evacuation the Incident Commander shall notify the County Emergency Coordinator or Local Emergency Coordinator immediately.

Secondary Response Phase

Following the initial response phase in which life safety is the primary concern, a secondary response phase will commence. During this phase, primary considerations will center on detecting the presence of a material that is harmful to the environment; analyzing its intensity and effect, recommending appropriate continued protective actions; and supervising the containment, cleanup, and disposal of the material.

To accomplish these tasks, the Kane County Health Department, assisted by the Illinois EPA and appropriate Federal agencies, will be responsible for the inspection and monitoring of water supplies and food providers. Kane County and the jurisdiction's municipal Public Works Department, assisted by IEPA and appropriate Federal agencies, will be responsible for monitoring and controlling the materials entering the sewer systems, waste water treatment facilities, and waterways.

Both IEPA and U.S. EPA have the responsibility for assisting local health officials in monitoring, analyzing, and enforcing environmental regulations.

Following the life safety phase of the incident, the Incident Commander shall transfer control over the incident to another department/agency with specific expertise in hazardous materials clean up (i.e.: USEPA, IEPA, clean-up contractor, facility owner/operator, etc.).

After the incident has been brought under control, the determination to recommend suspension of protective actions shall be made by the Incident Commander in cooperation with appropriate government and private agencies. The final decision to suspend protective actions, however, shall be made by the Principal Executive Officer of the affected area.

The ultimate responsibility of the clean-up process rests with the "spiller". The spiller will ensure that the site has been cleaned of any hazardous materials and the site has been returned to its original condition. Many of the cities and villages, Kane County, and the State of Illinois all have some kind of "Spiller Pays" ordinance on file. Various local, county, state, and federal agencies will work together to ensure that the clean up is complete in a reasonable amount of time.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT PRE-EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CHECKLIST

- _____ 1. Review the hazards presented by hazardous materials releases at fixed sites, particularly those within the emergency responders' jurisdiction.
- _____ 2. Maintain an up-to-date inventory of release response equipment.
- _____ 3. Provide training to personnel in the use of the release response plan and release response equipment.
- _____ 4. Exercise communications with regulated facilities within your jurisdiction and the local emergency coordinator.
- _____ 5. Instruct all personnel on safety precautions that will apply when responding to a potential hazardous materials incident.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMERGENCY ACTION CHECKLIST

MINOR INCIDENT

- _____ 1. No emergency response notification of off-site authorities is required.

ALERT

- _____ 1. The jurisdiction's Fire Department will obtain an assessment of the situation from the Facility Emergency Coordinator including incident classification and actual or projected exposures.
- _____ 2. The local Fire and Police Department, and other appropriate departments and/or agencies, will respond to the scene and establish a Command Post. Upon activation, the Incident Commander should be located at the Command Post.
- _____ 3. The Incident Commander or Safety Officer will establish a "hot", "warm", and "cold" zone, and coordinate the establishment of access control with local law enforcement authorities.
- _____ 4. The Incident Commander will insure that the Local Emergency Coordinator (local EMA or County OEM coordinator) has been contacted and made aware of the situation. The Local Emergency Coordinator will have the responsibility for implementing the hazardous materials response plan, if necessary.
- _____ 5. If the incident involves radioactive material, the Incident Commander should contact the Illinois Emergency Management Agency, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, the U.S. Department of Energy, the SERC, or Argonne Lab for radioactive emergency assistance.
- _____ 6. The Local Emergency Coordinator will insure that the jurisdiction's Principal Executive Officer has been briefed on the situation and is prepared to declare a local state of emergency, if necessary. Municipalities are encouraged to have their internal notification procedures predetermined.
- _____ 7. The Incident Commander will appoint a Safety Officer to oversee on-site operations safety considerations.
- _____ 8. The Command Post will obtain meteorological data and plot potentially affected areas.
- _____ 9. The Local Emergency Coordinator will insure that the facility has notified the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) and the National Response Center (NRC), if appropriate. If notification has not been made he/she will do so on behalf of the facility.
- _____ 10. The Incident Commander, in cooperation with the Local Emergency Coordinator

will identify special facilities located in the projected risk area (i.e.: schools, nursing homes, jails, industry, etc.) and alert them of the situation.

- _____ 11. If there is a possibility that the EAS will be needed to alert the general public, the Incident Commander will notify the County EOC. The EOC personnel will consult the EAS plan for the correct use and operation of the system
- _____ 12. The Incident Commander will request status updates from the facility owner/operator at least every thirty minutes. These reports will be forwarded to the Local Emergency Coordinator as soon as they are received.
- _____ 13. Prepare to move to a higher level of classification.

SITE AREA EMERGENCY

Perform all actions listed under "ALERT", if not done previously.

- _____ 1. The Local Emergency Coordinator will notify the Principal Executive Officer to declare a "Local State of Emergency".
- _____ 2. The jurisdiction's law enforcement agency will review methods of warning the population in the immediate area of the incident and make assignments.
- _____ 3. The Public Information Officer will provide periodic media updates to keep local residents aware of the situation status.
- _____ 4. The jurisdiction's law enforcement agency will place emergency personnel and organizations that will be needed in an evacuation on stand-by.
- _____ 5. The Local Emergency Coordinator will continuously monitor and assess the incident jointly with the owner/operator and appropriate Local, State, and Federal officials, with special regard for protective actions that may be necessary.
- _____ 6. If evacuation is considered likely, the jurisdiction's law enforcement agency and Local Emergency Coordinator will determine and plot the following:
 - A. Number of people in the risk area
 - B. Evacuation routes
 - C. Reception centers and/or shelters
 - D. Access control points
- _____ 7. The Public Information Officer will notify area residents, via the media, to prepare for possible protective actions such as evacuation or shelter-in-place.
- _____ 8. The Local Emergency Coordinator will keep accurate records of all actions taken and money spent.

COMMUNITY EMERGENCY

Perform all actions listed under "SITE AREA EMERGENCY", if not already accomplished.

- _____ 1. The Principal Executive Officer will declare a "Local State of Emergency".
- _____ 2. The Local Emergency Coordinator will activate County and appropriate local EOC(s).
- _____ 3. The Local Emergency Coordinator will insure that communication links are established between the site, Command Post, Local and County EOC's.
- _____ 4. The local EOC will obtain meteorological data from the local weather service office and relay information to the Command Post.
- _____ 5. The Kane County EOC will activate the Emergency Alert System, and see that the appropriate message is read.
- _____ 6. The Local Emergency Coordinator will institute procedures to warn residents within the potentially affected area.
- _____ 7. The Local Emergency Coordinator and Public Information Officer will coordinate the release of official information between the Incident Commander, Local Principal Executive Officer, and other agencies that are involved in the emergency.
- _____ 8. The jurisdiction's law enforcement agency will establish and staff traffic/access control points to insure a security perimeter around the affected site.
- _____ 9. The Local Emergency Coordinator in cooperation with the Incident Commander will issue the recommendation for implementation of protective actions.
- _____ 10. If evacuation is implemented, the:
 - A. Kane County Office of Emergency Management will open or assist in the opening of appropriate reception centers and/or shelters per the County or local EOP.
 - B. Local law enforcement agency will insure traffic flow is monitored along the evacuation routes.
 - C. Local Emergency Coordinator will coordinate the requests for special transportation for residents unable to provide their own transportation.
 - D. Local Emergency Coordinator will coordinate the evacuation of special facilities (i.e.: schools, nursing homes, etc.) and special needs individuals.
 - E. Local law enforcement agency will establish perimeter control around the

evacuated area and provide security to prevent looting.

F. Local Emergency Coordinator will insure that the Command Post, EOC(s), and Media Center receive regular information updates regarding:

1. evacuation routes,
2. location of Reception Centers and/or Shelters which are opened,
3. access control points and alternate traffic routes,
4. rumor control telephone numbers,
5. geographical boundaries of the affected area, and
6. number of people evacuated, injured, and deceased.

_____ 11. The jurisdiction's law enforcement agency will insure the closure of railroads passing through the affected area.

_____ 12. The jurisdiction's Fire Department - Medical Branch Director will notify area hospitals of the situation.

_____ 13. The jurisdiction's Fire Department - Medical Branch Director will insure that any hospital and/or medical center that may receive injured victims of the incident has medical treatment information available.

_____ 14. If the number and severity of injured persons meet the criteria established in the Kane County Mass Casualty Plan, the Incident Commander shall follow the guidelines for implementation of that plan.

_____ 15. The Incident Commander will insure that local utility companies have been notified regarding the potential shut-off of utility services to affected structures.

RECOVERY/RE-ENTRY

- _____ 1. The Incident Commander will insure the continued evaluation of response and recovery measures.
- _____ 2. The Local Emergency Coordinator will coordinate the gathering of data necessary to prepare a damage assessment for submittal to the State of Illinois and Federal Government.
- _____ 3. The County Health Department, in cooperation with local, County, State and Federal agencies will inspect water and sanitation systems as well as soil, animals, etc., to determine that the area is safe for re-entry.
- _____ 4. The health authorities in cooperation with local and County Public Information Officers will develop media releases to inform area residents of safety and recovery measures, and instructions on how to decontaminate their homes, if appropriate.
- _____ 5. The Incident Commander in cooperation with County, State, and Federal authorities will determine when protective actions are no longer necessary. Following this determination, the Principal Executive Officer will be briefed. Once authorized, re-entry will be in accordance with procedures developed by the jurisdiction's law enforcement agency.
- _____ 6. Principal Executive Officer of the jurisdiction will officially announce the termination of protective actions.
- _____ 7. The County Emergency Coordinator in cooperation with the Red Cross will begin closing Reception Centers and/or Shelters.
- _____ 8. Local law enforcement agency(s) will provide traffic control, as necessary, to assist residents in re-entry to an evacuated area.
- _____ 9. Local public works/highway agencies will remove barricades from intersections as access is granted.
- _____ 10. The Local Emergency Coordinator will assist County, State and Federal damage assistance efforts.
- _____ 11. The Incident Commander will oversee the transfer of the cleanup responsibilities to the appropriate agencies.
- _____ 12. Once the incident scene is determined to be safe, the Incident Commander can turn over control of the scene to another agency.

- _____13. Within a reasonable amount of time following the completion of the incident, the local response agency will collect information on the release. Also, responders will be contacted to gather their information on the release. A critique will be held where the effectiveness of the plan will be the main topic of discussion. Any other part of the incident can be discussed since it is intended to improve the general operations at a hazardous material incident.

- _____14. If there are changes needed to the plan, based on the critique, the recommendations will be made in writing to the Kane County LEPC for consideration. If the plan is updated, changes will be sent out with an update page to all plan holders.

Reminder! A critique is held, not to degrade responders, but to discuss the good and the bad because we can learn from everything we do. Whether it tells us the plan works or needs to be fixed, we have learned something.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS FACILITY RELEASE RESPONSE

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

The purpose of this annex is to identify facility responsibilities in the event of a release and provide a system of coordinating facility, fire, search and rescue service, evacuation and damage assessment functions. This system will include procedures for release notification, methods for determining release occurrence, procedures for damage assessment, evacuation plans and response procedures.

SITUATIONS AND ASSUMPTIONS

Situation

Kane County has a diversified industrial/agricultural mix that poses a variety of facility release problems. Interstate, U.S. and State highways, river systems, railroads, pipelines, and other hazards add to the need for specialized training and planning on a continuous basis by local government and regulated facilities.

Assumptions

Facility personnel will accomplish first response to any hazardous materials incident at a facility. If additional assistance is required to cope with an incident, the local fire department shall be notified. Additional specialized equipment may be obtained through County, State, and Federal agencies.

CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

The facility owner or operator is responsible for ensuring that the proper response procedures are activated. The local fire department shall be notified when appropriate.

The facility will handle small releases in their usual manner. Major emergencies or disaster situations requiring additional assistance will be handled by proper notification to the facility's local fire department through the facility's standard notification procedures.

ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The responsibility for providing release response rests with the facility. The facility owner and/or operator are responsible for reporting and notifying the appropriate local authorities and the Local Emergency Coordinator (LEC) where appropriate. The local authorities will assist the facility in controlling the situation. A Command Post may be established with a facility emergency coordinator or designee to assist the local agency in controlling the incident. All fire and search and rescue personnel will report to and serve under the direction of the Incident Commander or his alternate in charge at the scene until relieved by a higher governmental authority.

DIRECTION AND CONTROL

To aid the facility in dealing with an emergency, a plan should be developed to preplan any problems that could occur during normal operations. Facilities required to have and maintain a plan under the Illinois Chemical Safety Act should review and train on this plan, making sure that it will work in an emergency.

Some of the items that should be addressed in this plan are: evacuating the facility, facility security measures, emergency response clean up contractors, lines of authority, hazards associated with the chemicals, and who is to respond to the incident. Planning aids are available from the Kane County Office of Emergency Management. Plans can be very basic or complex in nature depending on the needs and hazards of the facility. The plan should be made available to emergency responders and to every employee at the site.

One or more persons at each facility should be identified as the Facility Emergency Coordinator(s). There must be at least one coordinator on the facility premises or on-call (available to respond to the emergency within a short time) at all times. This person has the responsibility for coordinating all emergency response procedures. The designated Facility Emergency Coordinator and alternates must be listed in the contingency plan in the order in which they will assume responsibility as alternates.

A release of hazardous materials, even if contained on site, can be an expensive event even for the largest of companies. Any business that deals in, sells, or handles hazardous materials must prepare in advance for the possibility of an incident and the excessive costs that accompany it. Businesses may want to look into prearranged agreements with cleanup companies to provide 24-hour response services in the event of a release or spill. Most times when this agreement is prearranged it can save a substantial amount of money in the event of a release or spill. Most 24-hour response cleanup companies will require credit to be established even before they will decide if they can respond to the incident. Having this pre-arranged saves time during an incident especially during the nighttime hours.

FACILITY PRE-EMERGENCY OPERATIONS CHECKLIST

- _____ 1. Review the facility hazard area to determine possible leak, spill and/or release situations.
- _____ 2. Maintain an up-to-date release response plan.
- _____ 3. Take measures to secure and protect facilities from theft, sabotage, vandalism, and any other cause that could potentially result in an escape of hazardous materials used or stored at the facility. Consult with local law enforcement, emergency planners, and/or the US EPA's document "Chemical Accident Prevention: Site Security".
- _____ 4. Maintain an up-to-date inventory of release response equipment including familiarization and testing.
- _____ 5. Train personnel in the use of the release response plan and the use of the release response equipment.
- _____ 6. Provide employee familiarization with extremely hazardous materials and release characteristics.
- _____ 7. Exercise internal communications with employees and external communications with the local emergency response personnel and the LEC (Local Emergency Coordinator).
- _____ 8. Recommend that at least one copy of the contingency and/or emergency facility plan be located off the site.
- _____ 9. Conduct drills to exercise the release response plan.
- _____ 10. Provide training to the facility's emergency response agencies such as a facility walk through, hazardous materials familiarization, and include them in the facility training sessions on their release response plan.

FACILITY RESPONSE OPERATIONS CHECKLIST

MINOR

- _____ 1. No emergency response notification of local or state officials is required, unless required by SARA Title III or local law.
- _____ 2. Mobilize personnel resources, as necessary.
- _____ 3. Assess the situation and respond as appropriate.
- _____ 4. Protect personnel at the incident scene.

Level 1 Incident

ALERT

- _____ 1. If outside assistance is required, the Facility Emergency Coordinator shall make certain that the local emergency response personnel are notified via 911 or other appropriate emergency telephone numbers.
- _____ 2. Release notification is required under Section 304 of Title III, immediately upon the release of:
 - A. A 302(a) substance, which requires CERCLA notice^{*}, in excess of the reportable quantity.
 - B. A 302(a) substance, which does not require CERCLA notice^{*}, in excess of the reportable quantity.
 - C. A non-302(a) substance, which requires CERCLA notice^{*}, in excess of the reportable quantity.

* The LEPC advises that it is the responsibility of the facility to maintain current lists of 302(a) and CERCLA substances.
- _____ 3. The Facility Emergency Coordinator or designee shall give notice, required under Section 304 of Title III, immediately after a release to the following:
 - A. County Emergency Coordinator
 - B. State Emergency Response Commission (SERC)
 - C. National Response Center

Additionally, the LEPC recommends that notification be made whenever there is an imminent or actual emergency situation. This notice should be given within the first hour of the incident at the longest. A shorter amount of time such as 15-30 minutes is recommended.

_____4. Each of the following (to the extent known at the time of the notice and so long as no delay in responding to the emergency results) shall be reported.

- A. The chemical name or identity of any substance involved in the release.
- B. An indication of whether the substance is on the list referred to in section 302(a).
- C. An estimate of the quantity that was released into the environment.
- D. The time and duration of the release.
- E. The medium or media into which the release occurred.
- F. Any known or anticipated acute or chronic health risks associated with the emergency and, where appropriate, advice regarding medical attention necessary for exposed individuals.
- G. Proper precautions to take as a result of the release, including evacuation (unless such information is readily available in the emergency response plan).
- H. The name and telephone number of the person or persons to be contacted for further information.

_____5. Facility Emergency Coordinator Responsibilities:

- A. Assess and respond to contain release/spill if possible.
- B. Request outside assistance if necessary.
- C. Take action to handle product as necessary.
- D. Recommend to the LEC what protection is appropriate for those persons outside the incident scene (in-place sheltering or evacuation).

Level 2 Incident

SITE AREA EMERGENCY

- _____ 1. The Facility Emergency Coordinator shall make certain that the local emergency response personnel are notified via 911 or other appropriate emergency telephone numbers.
- _____ 2. Perform all activities under ALERT if not done previously.
- _____ 3. The Facility Emergency Coordinator or designee should report to the field command post to assist local emergency response personnel. The Facility Emergency Coordinator or designee shall have the chemical name or identity of the substance involved in the release and as much information regarding the release as possible.

Level 3 Incident

COMMUNITY EMERGENCY

- _____ 1. Perform all actions listed under MINOR, ALERT and SITE AREA EMERGENCIES.
- _____ 2. Recommend in-place sheltering or evacuation for the affected community.
- _____ 3. Make facility staff available for consultation with local, county, state and federal authorities.

FACILITY RECOVERY OPERATIONS CHECKLIST

The incident has occurred and immediate life safety or environmental protection measures have been taken. Long-term measures must now be taken to return the environment and/or situation to normal.

1. The facility owner or operator shall:
 - A. Assist local, state, county and federal officials in evaluating recovery actions when re-entry can be conducted safely.
 - B. Begin on site clean up.
 - C. Dispose of contaminated material.
 - D. Develop a long term monitoring capability.
 - E. Hold a critique in house to discuss the problems/causes with the release. Discuss the good and bad points of the facility response to the problem. Determine actions that can be taken to ensure that a release does not happen again. Evaluate the company's contingency plan. Did it work? What needs to be changed?

2. As soon as practical after a release which requires notice, the facility owner or operator shall provide a written follow-up notice setting forth and updating the following information:
 - A. Chemical names or identity of any substance involved in the release.
 - B. An indication of whether the substance is on the list, referred to in Section 302(a).
 - C. An estimate of the quantity that was released into the environment.
 - D. The time and duration of the release.
 - E. The medium or media into which the release occurred.
 - F. Any known or anticipated acute or chronic health risks associated with the emergency and, where appropriate, advice regarding medical attention necessary for exposed individuals.
 - G. Proper precautions to take as a result of the release, including evacuation (unless such information is readily available to the Community Emergency Coordinator pursuant to the emergency plan).
 - H. The name and telephone number of the person or persons to be contacted for additional information regarding the release.

3. Additional written information shall also be provided with respect to:
 - A. Actions taken to respond to and contain the release.
 - B. Any known or anticipated acute or chronic health risks associated with the release.
 - C. Where appropriate, advice regarding medical attention necessary for exposed individuals.

REPORTING HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INCIDENTS

Illinois has experienced a large number of spills, fires, and explosions involving hazardous materials. In an effort to coordinate the response among various State agencies, a law was passed (PA 79-1442) to require that a single State agency, Illinois Emergency Management Agency, be notified by telephone to report hazardous materials incidents along with notification of local emergency agencies.

The system is designed to protect the health, safety, and welfare of the people of Illinois by requiring that **IMMEDIATE** notification be given to a single State agency so that the State response can be accomplished more rapidly with greater efficiency.

Pursuant to sections 7 through 7.02 of PA 79-1442, telephone reports of hazardous materials incidents shall be made to the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) of the Illinois Emergency Management Agency.

It is the responsibility of any person who owns, leases, operates or controls any facilities or equipment for the use, storage, transportation or manufacture of hazardous materials or his agent or employee to report a hazardous materials incident at the earliest practicable time. The above listed responsible parties shall also be responsible for knowing when an emergency notification needs to be made due to the fact that this listing may not be complete.

The Contact Numbers section contains the telephone numbers for the National Response Center, State Emergency Response Commission, and the Local Emergency Planning Committee.

Transportation Accidents

Transportation accidents involving hazardous materials, including radioactive substances, must be reported immediately by the carrier when, as a direct result of the materials:

1. A person is killed.
 2. A person receives injuries requiring hospitalization.
 3. Estimated carrier or other property damage exceeds \$50,000.
 4. Fire, breakage, spillage or suspected radioactive contamination occurs involving radioactive material.
 5. Fire, breakage, spillage or suspected contamination occurs involving etiologic agents.
 6. A situation exists, in the judgment of the person, employee or agent, which should be reported even though it does not meet the specific criteria.
- Further details can be found in 49 CFR 171.15.

Oil Spills

Section 311(b)(5) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, Section 306(a) of the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act Amendments of 1978, and Section 16(b) of the Deepwater Ports Act of 1974, require that the responsible party notify the National Response Center as soon as knowledgeable of an oil spill from a vessel or facility operating:

1. In or along U.S. navigable waters;
2. On the Outer Continental Shelf;
3. In a deepwater port; or
4. From a vessel transporting oil from the outer Continental Shelf.

IEPA does request that any petrochemical spill of 5 gallons or more be reported to them.

Chemical Releases

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act requires that all releases of hazardous substances (including radionuclides) exceeding reportable quantities, be reported by the responsible party to the National Response Center. Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations Part 302 promulgates reportable quantities and reporting criteria. SARA Title III requires that all extremely hazardous chemicals that exceed reportable quantities be reported to the National Response Center as well as to the SERC and the LEPC. Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 355, promulgates reportable quantities and reporting criteria.

Liquid Pipeline Releases

The responsible party must call the National Response Center when a pipeline system failure releases a hazardous liquid or carbon dioxide, which causes any of the following:

1. An explosion or fire;
2. An escape to the atmosphere of more than five barrels a day of highly volatile liquid or carbon dioxide;
3. A death or injury;
4. Property damage exceeding \$50,000;
5. Pollution of any body of water; or
6. An incident deemed significant by the operator.

Further details can be found in 49 CFR 195.52.

Gas Pipeline Releases

Releases of any toxic, corrosive or flammable gas, liquefied natural gas (LNG) or gas from an LNG facility must be reported to the National Response Center by the responsible party when:

1. A death or injury involving patient hospitalization occurs;
2. More than \$50,000 damage occurs (including cost of lost gas)
3. The release results in the emergency shutdown of an LNG facility; or
4. An incident is deemed significant by the operator.

Further details can be found in 49 CFR 191.5.

Other Releases

The emergency coordinator at the facility must report discharges from a hazardous waste treatment or storage facility. Abandoned dump or waste sites should be reported by anyone having knowledge of such a site.

INFORMATION NEEDED TO MAKE A REPORT

Callers other than the responsible party are asked to make reports with whatever information is available.

Caller information:

- Caller's name, address and phone number
- The name, address, and phone number of the responsible party, if known.
- Anonymous calls are accepted.
- What happened:
- What material was released?
- How much was released?

Where it happened:

- City, County, State
- Location, nearest street corner or landmark
- When did it happen?
- When did you discover it?

Why it happened:

- How did it happen?
- What caused the discharge?

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS TRAINING

Public Act 83-1368 called for the Illinois Hazardous Materials Advisory Board to recommend standardized training courses for firefighters, police officers, and other hazardous materials emergency response personnel. In addition, 29 CFR part 1910 requires training for any public employee who, in the course of their duty, may be exposed to or involved with a hazardous materials incident. OSHA and the Board have developed the following specific standards for training. These courses are offered at the Illinois Fire Safety Institute in Champaign. In addition, efforts will be made to sponsor training for affected individuals and agencies on the local level.

TRAINING LEVELS

First Responder Awareness Level

First responders at the awareness level are individuals who are likely to witness or discover a hazardous substance release and who have been trained to initiate an emergency response sequence by notifying the proper authorities of the release. They would take no further action beyond notifying the authorities. First responders at the awareness level shall have sufficient experience to demonstrate competency in the following areas:

1. Understanding of what a hazardous materials is, and the risks associated with them in an incident.
2. An understanding of the potential outcomes associated with an emergency created when hazardous materials are present.
3. The ability to identify the hazardous materials, if possible.
4. An understanding of the role of the first responder awareness individual in the employer's emergency response plan including site security and control and the U.S. D.O.T.'s Emergency Response Guidebook.
5. The ability to realize the need for additional resources, and to make appropriate notifications to the communications center.

This level is the MINIMUM standard for police, fire, emergency medical service, emergency management, public works, etc. Information on hosting a full or refresher awareness class can be obtained by calling the Kane County Office of Emergency Management, Illinois Fire Service Institute, or North East Multi-Regional Training Center.

First Responder Operations Level

First responders at the operations level are individuals who respond to releases or potential releases of hazardous substances as part of the initial response to the site for protecting the nearby persons, property, or the environment. They are trained to respond in a defensive fashion without actually trying to stop the release. These individuals should have a minimum of eight hours of training in the appropriate areas:

1. Knowledge of the basic hazard and risk assessment techniques.
2. Know how to select and use proper personal protective equipment provided to the first responder operational level.
3. An understanding of the basic hazardous materials terms.
4. Know how to carry out basic control and/or confinement operations within the capabilities, resources and personal protective equipment available within their unit.
5. Know how to implement basic decontamination procedures.
6. Have an understanding of the relevant standard operating procedures and termination information.

Hazardous Materials Technician

Hazardous materials technicians are individuals who respond to releases or potential releases for the purpose of stopping the release. They assume a more aggressive role than a first responder at the operations level, in that they will approach the point of release to plug, patch or otherwise stop the release of a hazardous material. Haz-Mat Technicians should be able to:

1. Know how to implement and carry out the employer's emergency response plan.
2. Know the classification, identification and verification of known or unknown materials using field survey instruments and equipment.
3. Can function within an assigned role in the incident management system.
4. Know how to select and use proper specialized chemical personal protective equipment provided to the Haz-Mat Technician.
5. Understand hazard and risk assessment techniques.
6. Can perform advanced control, containment and/or confinement operations within the capabilities of the resources and personal protective equipment available with the unit.
7. Understand, implement, and carry out decontamination procedures.

8. Understand basic chemical and toxicological terminology and behavior.

Hazardous Materials Specialist

Hazardous materials specialists are individuals who respond with and provide technical support to hazardous materials technicians, however, their duties require a more directed or specific knowledge of the various substances they may be called upon to contain. The hazardous materials specialist would also act as a liaison with federal, state, local and other government authorities in regards to site activities. Hazardous Materials Specialists shall have received at least 24 hours of training equal to the Technician Level and have competency in the following areas:

1. Know how to implement and carry out the local emergency response plan.
2. Understand classification, identification and verification of known and unknown materials by using advanced survey instruments and equipment.
3. Knowledge of the emergency response plan.
4. Be able to select and use proper specialized chemical personal protective equipment provided to the Hazardous Materials Specialist.
5. Understand in-depth hazard and risk techniques.
6. Can perform specialized control, containment and/or confinement operations within the capabilities of the resources and personal protective equipment available.
7. Can determine and implement decontamination procedures.
8. Have ability to develop a site safety and control plan.
9. Understand chemical, radiological and toxicological terminology and behavior.

On Scene Incident Commander

Incident commanders, who will assume control of the incident scene beyond the first responder awareness level, shall receive at least 24 hours of training equal to the first responder operations level and in addition have competency in the following areas:

1. Know and be able to implement and carry out the employer's incident command system.
2. Know how to implement and carry out the employer's emergency response plan.
3. Know and understand the hazards and risks associated with employees working in chemical protective clothing.
4. Know how to implement the local emergency response plan.
5. Knowledge of the state emergency response plan and of the federal response team.
6. Know and understand the importance of decontamination procedures.

Trainers

Trainers who teach the above courses shall have satisfactorily completed a training course for teaching the subjects they are expected to teach, such as courses offered at the U.S. Fire Academy, or they shall have the training and/or academic credentials and instructional experience to demonstrate competent instructional skills and a good command of the subject matter of the courses they teach.

Refresher Training

Those employees who are trained in accordance with these requirements shall receive annual refresher training of sufficient content and duration to maintain their competencies or shall demonstrate competency in those areas at least yearly.

Other Training

Courses, which fulfill these requirements and other related classes, are available at the Illinois Fire Service Institute. Course scheduling is varied to accommodate both volunteer and full-time responders. Individuals or agencies interested in receiving course schedules or more information should contact:

Illinois Fire Institute
University of Illinois
Fire Service Institute Building
#11 Gerty Drive
Champaign, IL 61820

In addition, a limited number of similar classes are available at Elgin Community College and at the College of DuPage. Schedules or more information are available through those agencies. See the Telephone Annex for phone numbers.

EMERGENCY EXERCISES

1. An annual exercise of the LEPC Plan is required by the Illinois Administrative Code (IAC) as follows:
TITLE 29: EMERGENCY SERVICES, DISASTERS, AND CIVIL DEFENSE
CHAPTER I: EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY
SUBCHAPTER f: CHEMICAL SAFETY
PART 620 EMERGENCY PLANNING AND COMMUNITY RIGHT-TO-KNOW
SUBPART A: EMERGENCY PLANNING AND NOTIFICATION
Section 620.80 Preparation of Local Emergency Plan
d) **The emergency plan shall be exercised at least annually.** (highlighting added)

(Source: Amended at 22 Ill. Reg. 1294, effective January 1, 1998)

2. All fire departments in Kane County receive and use copies of the LEPC Plan.
3. The Plan is exercised by each of the two fire department Mutual Aid Box Alarm System Divisions (Divisions 2 & 13) that cover portions of Kane County conducting annual hazardous material full scale exercises.

CONTACT NUMBERS

Primary Emergency Numbers

Local Police and Fire Department.....	911
Kane County Emergency Coordinator	(630) 232-5985
Kane County Emergency Operations Center (EOC).....	(630) 208-8911
Illinois State Emergency Response Commission (SERC)	(800) 782-7860
National Response Center	(800) 424-8802
(Required for CERCLA releases)	
CHEMTREC (Provides information for release response).....	(800) 424-9300

Additional Emergency Numbers

ANR Pipeline	(888) 427-2875	
Center for Disease Control.....	(800) 232-4636	
(Doctor's hotline - medical information for hazardous materials exposure)(404) 639-2888		
Enbridge Energy	(800) 858-5253	
Federal Emergency Management Agency (24 hrs.)	(202) 646-2400	
Illinois Environmental Protection Agency	(217) 872-3637	
(Emergency response unit)		
Illinois State Police.....	(800)-782-7860	
Magellan Pipeline	(800) 720-2417	
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	(301) 951-0050	
(24 hrs. - Radioactive emergency assistance)		
U. S. Department of Energy	(202) 586-8100	
(Radiological assistance)		
West Shore Pipeline (Emergency)	(888) 625-7310	
(Control Center)		(800) 248-4140

Information Numbers

College of DuPage.....	(630) 858-2800
Elgin Community College.....	(847) 697-1000
EPCRA/SARA Information Hotline	(800) 535-0202
IEMA Region 3 Coordinator.....	(815) 357-8963
Kane County LEPC Information Coordinator.....	(630) 208-2050
SERC Information Line.....	(217) 782-4694
University of Illinois.....	(217) 333-3800
Waubonsee Community College.....	(630) 466-4811

Emergency Response Contractor List

This list includes contractors obtained from various directories and does not purport to be an endorsement of their qualifications or capabilities. We suggest that interested parties do their own evaluation of suitability before making a selection.

<p>Axis Response Group 5801 North Kirby Avenue Chicago, IL 60645 www.axisresponsegroup.com</p>	<p>Office: 773-427-6811 Fax: 773-427-6277 Emergency: 773-427-6811</p>
<p>Best Environmental, Inc 1227 Channahon Rd. Channahon, IL 60436 www.bestenvinc.com</p>	<p>Office: 815-725-1554 Fax: 815-467-6878 Emergency: 815-725-1554</p>
<p>Clean Harbors Environmental Services, Inc. 11861 South Cottage Grove Chicago, IL 60628 www.cleanharbors.com</p>	<p>Office: 773-646-6202/ 800-645-8265 Fax: 773-646-6381 Emergency: 773-646-5111 Alt Office: 773-468-1186 Alt Fax: 773-468-1826</p>
<p>Environmental Contractors of Illinois, Inc. 5290 Nimtz Rd. Loves Park, IL 61111 www.eci-il.com</p>	<p>Office: 815-654-4726 Fax: 815-636-4304 Emergency: 815-654-4726</p>
<p>Environmental Protection Industries 16650 S. Canal South Holland, IL 60473 www.environmental-epi.com</p>	<p>Office: 708-225-1115 Fax: 708-225-1117 Emergency: 800-526-1788</p>
<p>ERS, Inc - Illinois 2270 Cornell Ave. Montgomery, IL 60538 www.ersinc.net</p>	<p>Office: 630-896-4090 Fax: 630-896-4099 Emergency: 630-896-4090 / 260-489-7062</p>
<p>Haz Chem Environmental Corp. 1115 W. National Ave. Addison, IL 60101 www.hazchem.com</p>	<p>Office: 630-458-1910 Fax: 630-458-1918 Emergency: 630-458-1910</p>

Hulcher Services, Inc. 1535 Gostlin St. Hammond, IN 46327 www.hulcher.com	Office: Fax: Emergency:	219-853-0870 219-853-0873 800-637-5471 800-659-8032
Hulcher Services, Inc. 6900 South Central Chicago, IL 60638 www.hulcher.com	Office: Fax: Emergency:	708-496-1270 708-496-1278 800-659-8032
Metro Environmental Contractors, Inc 1111 W. Dundee Rd. Wheeling, IL 60090-3936 www.metrotank.com	Office: Fax: Emergency:	847-465-4000 847-465-1864 847-465- 4000
North Branch Environmental 7 N 458 Garden Ave. Roselle, IL 60172 www.northbranchenvironmental.com	Office: Fax: Emergency:	630-529-0240 630-529-0837 800-281-0240
Philip Services Corp. 801 E. 120 th St. Chicago, IL 60628 www.pscnow.com	Office: Emergency:	313-824-5836 877-772-6693 877-577-2669
S.E.T. Environmental, Inc 450 Sumac Rd. Wheeling, IL 60090 www.setenv.com	Office: Fax: Emergency:	847-537-9221 847-537-9265 847-437-7455
Trans Environmental Ltd. 8184 Starwood Dr. Loves Park, IL 61111 www.transenvironmental.com	Office: Fax: Emergency	815- 885-4840 815- 885-4841 888-266-1564
Veolia ES Industrial 106 Ford Drive New Lenox, IL 60451 www.veolia-is.com contact Jeff Rodgers	Office: Fax:	815-836-8813 815-836-8879

Kane County Facilities

Aurora

<i>Facility Name</i>	<i>Local Address</i>	<i>EHS on site</i>
Airgas North Central	1100 Jericho	X
Aurora Bearing Company	970 S. Lake St.	X
Aurora Specialty Textile Group	911 N. Lake St.	
Aurora, City of Water Treatment Plant	1111 Aurora Ave.	X
Berry Plastics	921 W. Industrial Dr.	
Dur-O-Wal Inc.	625 Crane St.	X
Exide Technologies / GNB Industrial Power	3950 Sussex Ave.	X
Fiberbasin, Inc.	1500 Dearborn Ave	
Filtration Group Inc.	971 Industrial Dr.	X
First Student, Inc. #1213	641 N. Ohio St.	X
HA International LLC - Aurora Facility	1019 Jericho Rd.	X
Henry Pratt Company	401 S. Highland Ave.	X
Home Depot #1957	1250 N. Orchard Rd.	X
ILLCO, Inc.	535 S. River St.	
J/B Industries Inc.	601 N. Farnsworth	
Metal Arts Finishing, Inc.	1001 W. Lake St.	X
Metcut Inc.	631 W. Plum St.	
National Metalwares LP	900 N. Russell Ave.	X
NICOR - Aurora	424 S. River St.	
Nitrex, Inc.	1900 Plain Ave.	X
Oasis Industries Inc.	1600 Mountain St.	
Richards-Wilcox	600 S. Lake	X
SBC Ameritech - Aurora - E. New York	1020 E. New York St.	X
SBC Ameritech - Aurora - Orchard Rd.	5 S 462 Orchard Rd.	X
SBC Ameritech - Aurora - Stolp	82 S. Stolp Ave.	X
Sealmaster Bearings - Emerson Ind. Automation	1901 Bilter Rd.	X
Speedway #8307	359 W. Galena Blvd.	
T-Mobile USA, Inc.	1455 Sequoia Dr., Unit #B	X
Toyota Motor Sales, USA, Inc.	1640 Bowman Dr.	X
Verizon Wireless - Aurora East	1950 Bilter Rd.	X
Verizon Wireless - Batavia	2700 County Line Farm Rd.	X
Weldstar	1750 Mitchell Rd.	
Weyerhaeuser Company	4160 Campus Dr.	

Batavia

Facility Name	Local Address	EHS on site
ALDI Inc.	1200 N. Kirk Rd.	X
Batavia Concrete Yard	1271 S. River St.	
Dean's Ice Cream Midwest Dist.	1253 Kingsland Dr.	X
Dot Printed Products	1500 Paramount Pkwy.	X
Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory	Kirk Rd. & Pine St. / PO Box 500 - MS 119	X
Hentzen Coatings, Inc.	1500 Lathem St.	X
Millard Refrigerated Services	1251 Kingsland Dr.	X
Pamarco Global Graphics	125 Flinn St.	X
Power Packing	1200 N. Raddant Rd.	X
PPG Industries, Inc. - Batavia DC	117 N. Raddant Rd.	X
PPG Industries, Inc. - Batavia Plant	1020 Olympic Dr.	X
Producers Chemical Company	1355 S. River St.	X
Sam's Club #6227	501 N. Randall Rd.	X
SBC Ameritech - Batavia - Kirk Rd.	Kirk Rd. & Pine St.	X
Verizon Wireless - DT Batavia	200 N. Raddant Rd.	X
Waste Management - Settler's Hill R&DF	1031 E. Fabyan Pkwy.	
Waste Management West - Batavia Hauling	780 N. Kirk Rd.	

Carpentersville

Facility Name	Local Address	EHS on site
Arens Controls	855 Commerce Pkwy.	
Hexion Specialty Chemicals	400 E. Cottage Ave.	X
Home Depot #1948	251 Spring Hill Rd.	X
Verizon Wireless - Algonquin	2120 Rt. 25 (Elgin Rd)	X

East Dundee

Facility Name	Local Address	EHS on site
Orange Crush L.L.C.	507 Rock Rd.	
Prairie Materials - Yard 1019	560 Rock Rd.	
Prairie Materials - Yard 92	1151 Penny Rd.	
Rocky Road Power, LLC	1221 Power Drive	X
SBC Ameritech - East Dundee - Water	60 Water St.	X
Verizon Wireless - East Dundee	306 E. 3rd Ave.	X

Elburn

<i>Facility Name</i>	<i>Local Address</i>	<i>EHS on site</i>
Builders Asphalt, LLC	45 W 295 Main St.	
Prairie Materials - Yard 1136	1S190 Rt 47	
Prairie Materials - Yard 91	1S398 Lorang Rd.	
SBC Ameritech - Elburn - Nebraska St.	205 W. Nebraska St.	X
Waste Management - Elburn Transfer Station	1 N 138 Linlar Dr.	

Elgin

<i>Facility Name</i>	<i>Local Address</i>	<i>EHS on site</i>
American NTN Bearing	1500 Holmes Rd.	X
Colony Display Systems - Elgin Facility	2500 Galvin Dr.	
Com Ed - Elgin District HQ	350 Second St.	
Comcast of Illinois/West Virginia LLC	1617 Weld Rd.	X
Con-Way Freight Central Express - XEJ	450 S. Second St.	X
CTDI (Communication Test Design Inc)	2200 Galvin Dr.	X
Dentsply-Rinn Corporation	1212 Abbott Drive	
Elgiloy Specialty Metals	1565 Fleetwood Dr.	
Elgin Industries, Inc.	1100 Jansen Farm Dr.	
Elgin Water Dept. - Airlite	74 N. Airlite	X
Elgin Water Dept. - River Rd.	375 W. River Rd.	X
Fox River Water Reclamation Dist.	State St. & Dana Dr.	X
Fox River Water Reclamation Dist.	Raymond St. & Purify Dr.	X
Fox River Water Reclamation Dist.	Frazier Ave & Clifford St	X
Home Depot #1934	955 N. Randall Rd.	X
Ibiden Circuits Of America	875 Tollgate Rd.	X
Image Circuit Inc.	937 Davis Rd.	X
Industrial Metals Recycling Corp. (IMET)	955 Brandt Dr.	
ITW Paslode	2404 Galvin Dr.	X
ITW Shakeproof	1201 St. Charles St.	X
J. B. Sanfilippo	1703 N. Randall Rd.	X
Jiffy Lube #2557 (Heartland Automotive)	445 S. McLean Blvd.	
Master Molded Products Corp.	1000 Davis Rd.	
Meijer #183 Gas Station	801 S. Randall Rd	
Multifilm Packaging Corp.	1040 N. McLean Blvd.	
NICOR - Elgin	1800 Big Timber Rd.	
Northfield Block Co.	13N085 Coombs Rd.	
Parker Hannifin - EPS Div.	2565 Northwest Pkwy.	

Elgin (Cont.)

Facility Name	Local Address	EHS on site
Plastic Decorators, Inc.	1330 Holmes Road	
Printpack Inc.	1400 Abbott Dr.	X
Provena Saint Joseph Hospital	77 N. Airlite St.	
SBC Ameritech - Elgin - Chicago St.	255 E Chicago St.	X
Shaw Industries (Plant 33)	2410 Galvin Dr.	X
SKF Sealing Solutions	900 N. State St.	X
Speedway #7756	1156 Dundee Ave.	
Suburban Plastics Company	340 Renner Dr.	
TIN Inc. dba Elgin Corrugated Box Co.	1300 Bowes Rd.	X
TIN Inc. dba Elgin Corrugated Box Inc.	824 Raymond	
Universal Chemicals & Coatings	1975 Fox Ln.	X
Verizon Wireless - Corron & Silver Glen	40W054 McDonald Rd.	X
Verizon Wireless - Elgin	36W411 Hawthorne St.	X
Verizon Wireless - Elgin MSC	1700 Britannia Drive	X
Verizon Wireless - Plato	42W373 Plato Rd.	X
Waste Management West -Elgin Hauling	7 N 904 Rt. 25	
Winergy Drive Systems	950 Tollgate Rd.	

Geneva

Facility Name	Local Address	EHS on site
Bar Technologies, LLC	500 Fluid Power Dr.	X
Burgess-Norton Mfg. Co. #2	500 Western Ave.	X
Burgess-Norton Mfg. Co. Plant #1	737 Peyton St.	X
FONA International	1900 Averill Rd.	
Home Depot #1921	2111 S. Randall Rd.	X
Industrial Hard Chrome, LTD	501 Fluid Power Dr.	X
Millard Refrigerated Services	2088 Geneva Dr.	X
Olon Industries, Inc	411 Union St.	
Peacock Engineering	1800 Averill Rd.	X
Power Packaging	2089 Pillsbury Dr.	X
SBC Ameritech - Geneva - James St.	110 James St.	X
Verizon Wireless - Geneva	1900 South St.	X

Gilberts

Facility Name	Local Address	EHS on site
Engineered Ceramics	24 West End Dr. (Rt 72)	
Gilberts, Village of - Water Treatment Plant	281 Raymond Dr.	X

Hampshire

<i>Facility Name</i>	<i>Local Address</i>	<i>EHS on site</i>
ANR Pipeline Co. (Hampshire Meter Station)	45 W 271 Allen Rd.	
Custom Pak Illinois Inc.	361 Keyes Ave.	
Electro-Max, Inc.	105 N. Rowell Rd., Unit D	X
Elgiloy Specialty Metals	One Hawk Rd.	
Inergy Partners dba Petersen Propane	199 Mill St.	
NICOR - Hampshire	45 W 271 Allen Rd.	
SBC Ameritech - Hampshire - State St.	293 S. State St.	X
Travel Centers of America (Elgin)	19 N 430 Rt. 20	
Verizon Wireless - Hampshire	17N801 Harmony Rd.	X
W. R. Meadows Inc.	300 Industrial Drive	

Hoffman Estates

<i>Facility Name</i>	<i>Local Address</i>	<i>EHS on site</i>
Verizon Wireless - Plote	1100 Brandt Dr.	X

Huntley

<i>Facility Name</i>	<i>Local Address</i>	<i>EHS on site</i>
Meyer Material Co. - Yard #45 (Huntley Yard)	19 N 543 Square Barn Rd.	

LaFox

<i>Facility Name</i>	<i>Local Address</i>	<i>EHS on site</i>
Richardson Electronics, LTD.	40 W 267 Keslinger Rd.	X

Maple Park

<i>Facility Name</i>	<i>Local Address</i>	<i>EHS on site</i>
Elburn Cooperative Co. (Maple Pk)	2N374 Meredith Rd.	X
Midwest Groundcovers	48 W 801 Rt. 64	
Midwst Trading Inc.	48 W 805 Rt. 64	
Verizon Wireless - 64 & Peplow	48W359 Rt. 64	X

Montgomery

<i>Facility Name</i>	<i>Local Address</i>	<i>EHS on site</i>
Aurora Bearing Co.	2001 Greenfield Ave.	X
Aurora Metals Division, LLC	1995 Greenfield Rd.	X
Chicago Flameproof & Wood Specialty Corp.	1200 South Lake St.	
Com Ed - Aurora District HQ	2001 Aucutt Rd.	
Com Ed - TSS106 - Montgomery Substation	Rt. 31 South of Baseline Rd	X
Dial Corporation	2000 Aucutt Rd.	X
FedEx Freight East - Aurora	1998 Albright Rd.	
Lyon Workspace Products, LLC	420 N. Main St.	X

Montgomery, Village of - Public Works-Water Dept.	891 Knell Rd.	X
Montgomery, Village of - Well 14	3041 Fairfield Way	X
Montgomery, Village of - Well 8	435 Waubansia	X
Rochester Midland Corporation	2200 Rochester Dr.	X
Valley Concrete Yard 1132	1150 Lake St.	
Weyerhaeuser	1001 Knell St.	

Mooseheart

<i>Facility Name</i>	<i>Local Address</i>	<i>EHS on site</i>
Mooseheart Child City and School, Inc.	3 S 300 Batavia Ave.	X

North Aurora

<i>Facility Name</i>	<i>Local Address</i>	<i>EHS on site</i>
Castrol Industrial North America Inc.	149-162 S. Grant St.	
DACO Inc.	609 Airport Rd.	
Dart Container Corporation of Illinois	310 S. Evergreen Dr.	X
LESCO, Inc. #50	261 Airport Rd.	
Oberweis Dairy	951 Ice Cream Dr.	X
Pentair, Inc. - Aurora Pump	800 Airport Rd.	
Speedway #5393	15 N. Randall Rd.	

Plato Center

<i>Facility Name</i>	<i>Local Address</i>	<i>EHS on site</i>
SBC Ameritech - Plato Center	11 N 006 Rippberger	X

South Elgin

<i>Facility Name</i>	<i>Local Address</i>	<i>EHS on site</i>
Cingular Wireless - Wayne West (21369)	33 W 760 Gilberts St.	X
Com Ed - TDC577 - South Elgin Substation	8 N 032 Umdenstock Rd.	X
Custom Aluminum Products Inc.	414 W. Division St.	X
Head, Inc.	201 N. Center St.	
Meyer Material Co. - Yard #57	1250 S. Rt. 31	
Waste Management - Woodland R&DF	7 N 500 Rt 25	

St. Charles

<i>Facility Name</i>	<i>Local Address</i>	<i>EHS on site</i>
Armour Eckrich - Bldg #3	3625 Illinois Ave.	X
Armour Eckrich - Bldg 1 & 2	410 Kirk Rd.	X
Bluegrass Labels LLC	1501 Indiana Ave.	
Coca Cola Bottling Co.	205 Industrial Drive	X
Ferson Creek Utilities	42 W 371 Hidden Springs	X
Glenwood School	41 W 400 Silver Glen Rd.	X

Holm Industries Inc.-Jarrow Div.	315 N. 9th St.	
Meijer #182 Gas Station	865 S. Randall Rd.	
Midwest Groundcovers	4 N 976 Rte 25	
Midwest Groundcovers	6 N 800 Rt. 25	
Omron Automotive Electronics	3709 Ohio Ave.	X
Parent Petroleum	37 W 370 Rt. 38	
RR Donnelley	1750 Wallace Ave.	X
RR Donnelley	3626 Stern Ave	X
Ryder Transportation Services #0938A	550 Industrial Dr.	
SBC Ameritech - St. Charles - Main St.	2300 W. Main St.	X
SBC Ameritech - St. Charles - Production Dr.	2020 Production Dr.	X
Sun Chemical	2445 Production Dr.	
System Sensor	3825 Ohio Ave.	X
Thieme Corporation	3605 Swenson Ave	
United Laboratories Inc.	320 37th Ave.	X
Verizon Wireless - Wayne	4N933 Grandmas Ln.	X
Wasco Sanitary District (W.W.T.P.)	40 W 200 Campton Hills Rd.	X
Work Area Protection Corporation	2500 Production Dr.	

Sugar Grove

Facility Name	Local Address	EHS on site
Com Ed - TDC569 - Sugar Grove Substation	Bliss Rd. North of Route 30	X
SBC Ameritech - Sugar Grove	64 Main St.	X
Verizon Wireless - 56 & Galena	Rt 56 & Galena Blvd.	X

Wasco

Facility Name	Local Address	EHS on site
Inergy Partners dba Country Gas Co.	40 W 370 Rte 64 (PO Box 269)	

West Chicago

Facility Name	Local Address	EHS on site
TruGreen Landcare - West Chicago 6266	33W480 Fabyan Pkwy - Suite 101	

West Dundee

Facility Name	Local Address	EHS on site
Jiffy Lube #990 (Heartland Automotive)	726 S. Main St.	
Speedway #7616	115 N. 8th St.	
Verizon Wireless - West Dundee	18N792 Sleepy Hollow Rd.	X

2009 Kane County LEPC Members

Terrence	Allen	Elgin Police Dept.	Elgin	Police/Law Enforcement
Lisa	Anderson	IEMA - Region 3	Seneca	IEMA
Robert	Balsamo	South Elgin ESDA	South Elgin	Emergency Management
Victoria	Barry	DSM Desotech	Elgin	Transportation / Reg.
Frank	Beierlotzer	DeKalb Co. LEPC - Chairman		
Don	Bryant	Kane Co. OEM	Geneva	Emergency Management
Dave	Carey	W. R. Meadows	Hampshire	Regulated Facility
Randy	Deicke	Batavia Fire Department - Chief	Batavia	Fire Department
Deborah	Dortmund	Kane Co. OEM	Geneva	Secretary & treasurer
Brad	Entler	Elgin Police Department	Elgin	Law Enforcement
Irvanne	Ester	Delnor Community Hospital	Geneva	Hospital
John	Fahy	County Board / Elgin Fire Dept.		Local Elected Official
Gene	Haschak	Daily Herald	Elgin	Media
Chris	Hoff	Kane Co. Health Dept.	Aurora	Health
Bill	James	Fermi Lab	Batavia	Local Environmental
Ed	Jancanskas	Batavia Fire Department	Batavia	Fire Department
David	Kurnat	Airgas North Central	Aurora	Transportation
Amy	Leonard	Delnor Community Hospital	Geneva	Hospital
Tim	Lyons	Batavia Fire Dept.	Batavia	Fire Department
Sean	Madison	Kane County OEM	Geneva	EMA/ Local Environmental
Willie	Mayes	Kane Co. Sheriff's Office	St. Charles	Law Enforcement
Donna	McCoy	Printpack	Elgin	EH& S Coord. / Reg. Facility
Jon	Mensching	Carpentersville Fire Dept.	Carpentersville	First Aid/ EMT
Joshua	Moore	USDOL - OSHA	North Aurora	OSHA
Dan	Nelson	Aurora EMA	Aurora	Elected Official - attending
Michele	Niermann	ASA- KC State's Attorney's Office	Geneva	Elected Official
Nancy	Quick	OSHA North Aurora	North Aurora	OSHA & Fed. Gov.
James	Quirin	Provena Mercy Medical Center	Aurora	Hospital
Jill	Ryan	DSM Desotech	Elgin	Regulated Facility
Vince	Rychtanek	Elgin Fire Dept.	Elgin	Fire Department
Tom	Schlueter	Kane County Health Dept.	Aurora	Media
Rep. Tim	Schmitz	State Representative	Geneva	State Rep. / Elected Official
Andrew	Silagy	Aurora Fire Department	Aurora	Fire Department
David	Sweigert	Producers Chemical	Batavia	Regulated Facility
Jack	Taxis	Rush-Copley Medical Center	Aurora	Hospital
Mark	Thompson	Omron Automotive Electronics Inc.	St. Charles	Regulated Facility
Bob	Usab	Hexion Speciality Chemicals	Carpentersville	Regulated Facility
Scott	Vance	Provena Mercy Medical Center	Aurora	Hospital
Mark	Williams	ARC / America's Water Resource	St. Charles	Community Groups
Martin N.	Wolding	Aurora Fire Department	Aurora	Fire Department