

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN 2018



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and/or parts of regulations, ordinances conflicting with any of the provisions of this plan, shall hereby be repealed.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 February, 2019

LEPC Chairman:



LEPC Vice Chairman:

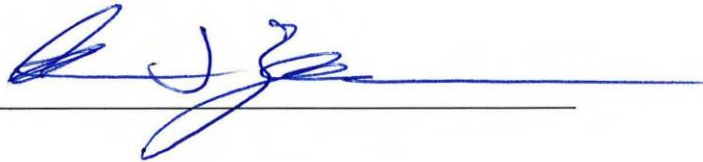


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GUIDE TO THE PLAN

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 section of the plan and the County's GIS and CAMEO systems, meet the various requirements of section 303 (c) 1-9.

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

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

Reporting Hazardous Materials Incidents 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.

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

Emergency 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 Operations 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 Operations Plan. Also included in the comprehensive Emergency Operations 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 (SDS (formerly 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 as well as a chemical database

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.

"CERCLA" means the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (42 USC 9601 et seq.).

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.

Department of Homeland Security (DHS) – Their mission is to ensure a homeland that is safe, secure, and resilient against terrorism and other hazards. The Department was formed in the wake of the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, as part of a determined national effort to safeguard the United States against terrorism. The Department became the third-largest federal department, bringing together 22 different federal agencies, each with a role in this effort.

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 means (A) any building, structure, installation, equipment, pipe or pipeline (including any pipe into a sewer or publicly owned treatment works), well, pit, pond, lagoon, impoundment, ditch, storage container, motor vehicle, rolling stock, or aircraft, or (B) any site or area where a hazardous substance has been deposited, stored, disposed of, or placed, or otherwise come to be located; but does not include

any consumer product in consumer use or any water-borne vessel.

In addition; 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) – FEMA is an agency under DHS, responsible for coordinating large scale disaster response. FEMA supports citizens and first responders to ensure that as a nation we work together to build, sustain, and improve our capability to prepare for, protect against, respond to, recover from, and mitigate all hazards.

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. The LEPC committee is appointed by the SERC, in accordance with section 301(c) of SARA.

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. NRC's highest priority is to provide expert consultation, support, and assistance to State and local public safety officials responding to the event. They log this information and forward it to the USEPA.

National Incident Management System (NIMS) - NIMS provides a consistent nationwide template to enable all government, private-sector, and nongovernmental organizations to work together during domestic incidents.

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.

"Release" means any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping or disposing into the environment (including the abandonment or discharge of barrels, containers and other closed receptacles). For the purposes of this Plan, "release" includes the loss of containment of a reportable hazardous material or extremely hazardous substance that is not wholly contained within a building or structure inside plant or facility boundaries.

SARA – The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act amended CERCLA (the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act on October 17, 1986.

State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) - The state level agency that has authority over the LEPC and the responsibility of receiving all reportable release reports. The SERC, through implementation of emergency planning and community right-to-know laws and through establishment and support of its Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs), assists in chemical emergency planning, provides public access to chemical data, raises public awareness of chemical risks and encourages public participation in local chemical safety issues. In Illinois, the Illinois Emergency Management Agency (IEMA) is the SERC as appointed by the Governor in accordance with section 301 of SARA to carry out all State responsibilities required by that Act.

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.

In 1999, the EPA excluded gasoline held at most retail gas station from EPCRA 311/312 reporting. Petroleum bulk plants and terminals are still required to report. With that said, there are 284 SARA Title III reporting facilities currently on file in Kane County. Given the fact that there are facilities that may 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 Substance of 500 lbs. or the Threshold Planning Quantity for that substance- whichever is lower. These materials are shipped into and out of the facilities either by road or rail. Of the 300 reporting facilities, there are 276 with EHS and of those there are 153 that maintain quantities in amounts greater than the TPQ.

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 and Canadian National Railroad is found in the northern area, the Canadian National is also in the central to northern area, the Union Pacific in the northern and 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 and natural gas 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 2010 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 272 surveys sent out, 41 have been received. 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 5 reflect the results of data obtained from a survey of the 2010 SARA Title III reporting facilities in Kane County.

<i>Hazard Class</i>	<i>Material Type</i>	<i>Type of Shipping Container</i>
2	Compressed Gas	High Pressure Cylinders & Tankers
3	Flammable Liquids	Semi Tanker Truck
3	Flammable Liquids	55 Gallon Drums
8	Corrosives	Semi-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.

<i>Hazard Class</i>	<i>Material Type</i>	<i>Type of Shipping Container</i>
3	Flammable Liquids	Semi Tanker Truck
3	Flammable Liquids	55 Gallon Drums
5	Oxidizers	55 Gallon Drums
6	Poison	Drums
8	Corrosives	Semi Tanker Truck & Drums
9	Reactive Materials	Drums

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.

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

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 & Tankers
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 will 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, Pingree Grove, 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 147,800 vehicles in an average day in 2009². 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, St. Charles, Campton Hills, 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 City of Aurora, and 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 2008, the Average Daily Traffic (ADT) counts for Kirk Road were 268,700 vehicles³ per 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>
3	Flammable Liquids	55 Gallon Drums
3	Flammable Liquids	Semi-Truck Tanker
8	Corrosives	Semi-Truck

Kirk Road

Table 4

² Illinois Department of Transportation - Statistical Maps of Illinois 2009 Average Daily Total Traffic
³ Kane County Division of Transportation 2008 Annual Daily Traffic Counts, Summary for Kirk Road

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 894,100 vehicles each day in 2008⁴

<i>Hazard Class</i>	<i>Material Type</i>	<i>Type of Shipping Container</i>
3	Flammable Liquids	Semi Tankers & Drums

Randall Road

Table 5

TRAFFIC OBSERVATION

In order to update this section, in early 2011 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.

960 total vehicles counted

<i>Number of Vehicles</i>	<i>Material Type</i>	<i>Hazard Class</i>
3	Flammable Gas	2
26	Flammable Liquid/Gasoline	3
3	Oxidizer	5
4	Corrosive	8
0	Corrosive – Hydrochloric Acid	8

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 432 placarded vehicles found. In a year’s time, that number could be about 157,680 placarded vehicles.

Total vehicles counted-212

<i>Number of Vehicles</i>	<i>Material Type</i>	<i>Hazard Class</i>
1	Flammable Gas	2
2	Non Flammable Gas	2
2	Flammable Liquid/Gasoline	3
2	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 84 placarded vehicles in that same area on Rte. 20 and during typical year, there could be about 30,660 placarded vehicles.

4 Kane County Division of Transportation 2008 Annual Daily Traffic Counts, Summary for Randall Road

Total Vehicles Counted-280

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

Observed Vehicles on Route 47 at Route 20

Table 8

On Rt. 47 during that same two-hour period as we recorded Rt. 20, there were 6 placarded vehicles observed passing our survey point. In a typical day, we may see about 72 placarded vehicles and 26,280 placarded vehicles during an average year.

Total vehicles counted-180

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

Observed Vehicles at Kirk Road and Fabyan Pkwy.

Table 9

Seven placarded vehicles were seen in two hours on Kirk Rd. at Fabyan Pkwy. We can estimate that there would be about 84 placarded vehicles a day and 30,660 placarded vehicles in a year.

Total vehicles counted-110

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

Observed Vehicles on Fabyan Pkwy. at Kirk Road

Table 10

During a two-hour period, six vehicles were noted carrying hazardous materials. In a full day we could expect to see about seventy-two carrying some sort of hazardous materials. We could expect to see about 26,280 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 88 vehicles capable of transporting hazardous materials parked in the lots.

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

Placarded vehicles in lots at truck stops

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 seven percent of all rail traffic involves the movement of hazardous materials.”⁵

As of May 7, 2014 an Emergency US DOT Order Requiring Crude Oil Rail Shipment Notifications to State Emergency Response Commissions (SERCs). The notification must provide information regarding the estimated volumes and frequencies of train traffic implicated. Specifically, the notification must: (a) provide a reasonable estimate of the number of trains implicated by this Order that are expected to travel, per week, through each county within the state; (b) identify and describe the petroleum crude oil expected to be transported in accordance with 49 CFR part 172, subpart C; (c) provide all applicable emergency response information required by 49 CFR part 172, subpart G; and, (d) identify the routes over which the material will be transported. This notification also must identify at least one point of contact at the railroad (including name, title, phone number and address) responsible for serving as the point of contact for SERCs and relevant emergency responders related to the railroad’s transportation of Bakken crude oil.

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.

Entering the County on the east side at South Elgin and continuing west through the communities of Elgin, Pingree Grove and Hampshire is the Canadian Pacific Rail line. The 2015 Traffic Density Study for Hazardous Materials for the Canadian Pacific Railway is summarized below.

<u>Class</u>	<u>Materials Type</u>
2.1	Flammable gasses
2.2	Compresses gasses
3	Flammable & Combustible liquids
4.1	Flammable solids
5.1	Oxidizers
6.1	Toxic Materials
8	Corrosive materials
9	Miscellaneous dangerous goods / Environmentally Hazardous substances/Other regulated substances

Canadian Pacific Railway Data 2015

Table 12

⁵ Illinois Commerce Commission 2012 Annual Report on Accidents / Incidents Involving Hazardous Materials on Railroads in Illinois – April 3, 2013

The Union Pacific Railroad runs west to east 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 transported on this line in 2014: ⁶

<i>Number of Cars</i>	<i>Material Type</i>	<i>Hazard Class</i>
19	Explosives	1
586	Compressed Gasses	2
110	Refrigerated Gasses	2
2250	Liquefied Petroleum Gas	2
20,745	Flammable Liquids	3
2	Flammable Solids	4
107	Dangerous when Wet	4
56	Oxidizers	5
108	Toxics/Poisons	6
1644	Radioactive Substances	7
5759	Corrosives	8
3633	Other Regulated Materials	9
3041	Hazardous Waste	9

Union Pacific Railroad 2014 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. Table 14 reports the material types and hazard classes that the Canadian National Railroad shipped through the area in 2015. In 2015 Canadian National handled approximately 28,800 carload of various material though Kane County⁷. The materials include but are not limited to those listed.

An accident involving this rail line could cause traffic flow obstructions and hazards to the citizens of the communities.

<i>Number of car loads</i>	<i>Material Type</i>	<i>Hazard Class</i>
949	Anhydrous Ammonia, Carbon Dioxide, Ethylene Oxide	2
25969	Alcohol, Ethanol, Gasoline mixtures, Hydrocarbons, etc.	3
17	Toluene Di-isocyanate	6.1
1644	Corrosive Liquids; Sodium Hydroxide soln., Potassium Hydroxide, Phosphoric acid, Sulfuric Acid, Hydrochloric acid	8
214	Other regulated substances, elevated temperature liquids, and environmentally hazardous substances, dangerous goods	9
1	Combustible liquids	CL
6	Dangerous Goods	

Canadian National Railway 2015 Data

Table 14

⁶ Table compiled from data provided for the 2014 year by the Union Pacific Railroad Hazardous Materials Commodity Flow Study.

⁷ Canadian National Dangerous goods report: January 2015 through December 2015.

The Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad (BNSF) enters Kane County from the east and passes through southern Kane County. This line runs through the City of Aurora, the Villages of Sugar Grove and Big Rock. Or passes through the City of Aurora on its way to Montgomery. BNSF has an additional line that runs through the county from the City of Aurora through North Aurora along the Fox River into Batavia and out towards West Chicago.

The following is an accounting of their hazardous materials transportation shipments by hazard class and car load.⁸

Eola to Aurora

<i>Hazard Class</i>	<i>Material Type</i>	<i>Total Loads</i>
1	Explosives	427
2	Gasses: Flammable & Non-Flammable	7579
3	Flammable Liquids	32582
CL	Combustible Liquids	348
4	Flammable Solids	777
5	Oxidizers & Organic Peroxide	1077
6	Toxic Substances	197
7	Radioactive Materials	25
8	Corrosive Substances	7993
9	Miscellaneous Hazardous Materials	5962
ML	Hazardous Materials – Other Molten Liquids	6575

Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad 2014-2015 Data

Table 15

Aurora to Montgomery

<i>Hazard Class</i>	<i>Material Type</i>	<i>Total Loads</i>
1	Explosive	58
2	Gases; Flammable, non-flammable	4913
3	Flammable Liquids	9310
CL	Combustible Liquids	229
4	Flammable solids	157
5	Oxidizers & Organic Peroxide	635
6	Toxic Substances	48
7	Radioactive Material	3
8	Corrosives	5908
9	Other Regulated Material	2525
ML	Hazardous Materials – Other Molten Liquids	609

Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad Data

Table 16

⁸ Data compiled from Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railway Hazardous Materials Traffic Flow Summary Report for the time period of July 2014 thru June 2015.

Aurora to Rochelle

<i>Hazard Class</i>	<i>Material Type</i>	<i>Total Loads</i>
1	Explosive	372
2	Compressed Gasses	2690
3	Flammable Liquids	23302
CL	Combustible Liquids	123
4	Flammable Solids	623
5	Oxidizers	444
6	Poisons	150
7	Radioactive Material	22
8	Corrosives	2089
9	Other Regulated Material	3690
ML	Hazardous Materials – Other / Molten Liquids	5993

Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad Data

Table 17

Aurora to West Chicago

<i>Hazard Class</i>	<i>Material Type</i>	<i>Total Loads</i>
9	Hazardous Substances	8

Burlington Northern Santa Fe Railroad Data

Table 18

PIPELINES

Pipelines stretch more than 2.6 million miles across the US. The majority of these pipelines are for gas distribution (81 percent). Another 324,832 miles of pipeline are used for gas transmission and gathering, which is 12 percent of the total. The remaining miles are used for hazardous liquids, 182,166 miles, or seven percent. Pipeline system components also require operators. For the entire system this amounts to about 2,700, almost half of which operate the gas distribution lines. Another 39 percent handle gas transmission and gathering, while 13 percent manage hazardous liquids. (Pipeline Safety Awareness, 2012)⁹

Pipelines are a major carrier of refined and unrefined petroleum products as well as natural gas. 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. There are five 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.

⁹ US Department of Transportation, Pipeline & Hazardous Materials Safety Awareness, Pipeline Safety Awareness, Facts & Stats. Data as of 9/2012.

ENBRIDGE ENERGY

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 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.

The Enbridge line within the County 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. 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 PIPELINE

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. This line runs across the County through the center townships as it slowly curves toward the south. The pipeline has three shut off valves located in Kane County. These valves are not intended to be operated by emergency responders, only by Magellan employees.

WEST SHORE

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 non-HV refined petroleum products to markets in northern Illinois and Wisconsin. 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

ANR Pipeline is a natural gas pipeline. This line runs from the south County line to the north County line, west of Rt. 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.

NORTHERN ILLINOIS GAS

Northern Illinois Gas Co. has pipelines that are transmission lines through the County for natural gas. As with the ANR lines, this is non-odorized natural gas. Two lines run East/west through the county, and another runs from the north to the south just west of Randall road through Elgin to Mooseheart. The odorant is added at the 'city gate' prior to its distribution. Once the natural gas passes the city gate it can

go to the local distribution centers throughout the County.

Vehicles, trains, and pipelines in Kane County transport hazardous materials. We have been able to identify the routes that vehicles travel 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 reviewed. Lastly, the major pipelines in the County have been identified and the types of products transported, approximate amount of product that they move, and the locations of the lines recognized.

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. 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.

POPULATION

Kane County has seen a 27.5% increase in population growth over the past 10 years. The U.S. Census Bureau’s 2010 population numbers for Kane County now reach 515,269 people. The population growth is expected to continue in the future. ¹⁰ The population breakdown can be seen in table – 19.

Table 19

Township	Population (as of 2010)
Aurora Township	146,149
Batavia Township	35,221
Big Rock Township	1,859
Blackberry Township	15,090
Burlington Township	1,921
Campton Township	17,174
Dundee Township	64,167
Elgin Township	100,922
Geneva Township	26,552
Hampshire Township	7,569
Kaneville Township	1,264
Plato Township	6,166
Rutland Township	18,806
St. Charles Township	50,854
Sugar Grove Township	19,618
Virgil Township	1,937

10 US Census Bureau 2010 Population data

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 2011, 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 2010 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 cleanup, 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 272 facilities required to report under SARA Title III. As of June 30, 2011; 41 of these facilities responded to our survey. Table 20 provides a breakdown of the different emergency plans that the reporting facilities have in place.

Area of Interest	Number of Facilities
Spill Prevention and Counter Measure	21
Hazardous Waste Contingency Plan	14
Emergency Response Plan	31

Table 20

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 throughout 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.

In the survey, 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 21 shows the number of facilities (from those that have responded to our survey) that have outside contractors and also the number that have personnel trained onsite.

Facilities Response	Number of Facilities
Trained Employees (HAZWOPER)	7
Trained Employees (Incident Command)	11
Outside Contractors	25
Relying on Fire Department	8

Table 21

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 and fire department within the County was surveyed in 2011 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, several major rewrites have been completed making the plan easier to use and updated with current information.

In 2014 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 is required of fire fighters to attain the basic fire fighter certification. To move up to an advanced fire fighter certification, a fire fighter must 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 29 fire departments in the County, 15 responded to the 2011 survey, that is approximately 50%. Every department reported that at least one person was trained to the basic awareness level and 15 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 22.

Level of Training	Number of departments reporting training at each level
Awareness	15
Operations	15
Technician	13
Specialist	4
Incident Command	13

Table 22

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 24 police departments surveyed in 2011, only five (or 20%) responded with the information requested. Table 23 provides a breakdown of those survey results.

Level of Training	Number of departments reporting training at each level
Awareness	5
Operations	2
Technician	0
Specialist	0
Incident Command	1

Table 23

Laws and Regulations

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. The following is taken directly from the Code of Federal Regulations, 29 CFR 1910.120.

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

thereof 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 24 provides a breakdown as to how many departments have equipment in the different categories. Again, 15 of the 29 departments responded to the survey.

Equipment Categories	Number of Fire Departments with Equipment
Sampling	4
Monitoring	13
Protective Equipment	8
Modeling	4
Decontamination	9
Removal	1
Cleanup	2
Other	0

Table 24

Some departments may list 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 may train upon request with the Haz-Mat teams in the County.

For the 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. South Elgin is the central location for the Division 2 supplies.

In 2005, MABAS Division 13 (southern Kane County) expanded on the Aurora Fire Department Haz-Mat team, turning it 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.

SECTION 1
COMMUNITY RELEASE RESPONSE

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

The purpose of this section 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 System structure to ensure a safe and efficient response.

The Incident Commander shall be located at the Incident 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 Emergency Operations Plan;

“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 275/7) and Kane County Code section 2-32, Emergency Interim Successor to the Chairman:

- 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 a hazardous materials 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 Operations 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 section 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 Operations 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, and evacuation. 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.

Methods for determining the occurrence of a release

Each EHS facility shall have safety systems in place to detect a release of a hazardous material and maintain these systems in proper working order. Each facility shall train employees on the systems use and operation. And provide training on appropriate actions should a release be detected.

Pipeline operators shall have safety systems in place to detect a release of a hazardous material and maintain these systems in proper working order. Each facility shall train employees on the systems use and operation. And provide training on appropriate actions should a release be detected.

During a transportation accident a witness, bystander, or involved party will notify the authorities by calling 911 to report an accident. The individual reporting the accident may or may not know if a release of hazardous material has occurred. It will be up to the initial arriving police or fire personnel to determine if hazardous materials are involved in the accident.

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. (Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (42 U.S.C. Chapter 103))

Following the life safety phase of the incident, the Incident Commander shall transfer control of 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 cleanup is complete in a reasonable amount of time.

The Kane County adopted Ordinance is as follows:

Sec. 8-30. General State Of Liability for Payment of Expenses.

The recipients, benefactors, administrators, personal representatives, executors, successors, heirs or assigns thereof ("persons"), who are determined by either the Director or Hazardous Materials Coordinator of the Kane County Emergency Management Agency to be recipients of emergency assistance or emergency services as a result of an incident involving known or potentially hazardous materials shall reimburse the County for any extraordinary expenses or supplies and equipment expended as a result of services or assistance provided. In addition, the parties set forth above shall reimburse any third parties for services rendered or supplies and equipment expended as a result of their involvement in the incident. Said reimbursement to the County and all appropriate parties shall also include the cost of all related medical monitoring or medical treatment of any representatives who, as a part of their association with the incident, may have come in contact with known or potentially hazardous materials. (Ord. 97-63, § 1, 3-11-1997)

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.

SECTION 2
FACILITY RELEASE RESPONSE

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

The purpose of this section 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 cleanup.
 - 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.

SECTION 3

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 whenever any of the following occurs during the course of transportation in commerce (including loading, unloading, and temporary storage): as a direct result of the materials:

1. A person is killed.
2. A person receives injuries requiring hospitalization.
3. The general public is evacuated for one hour or more;
4. Estimated carrier or other property damage exceeds \$50,000.
5. Fire, breakage, spillage or suspected radioactive contamination occurs involving radioactive material. (see also 49 CFR 176.48)
6. Fire, breakage, spillage or suspected contamination occurs involving infectious substances other than a regulated medical waste.
7. 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.

Note to §171.15: Under 40 CFR 302.6, EPA requires persons in charge of facilities (including transport vehicles, vessels, and aircraft) to report any release of a hazardous substance in a quantity equal to or greater than its reportable quantity, as soon as that person has knowledge of the release,

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 Port Act of 1974 [33 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.], 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; adjoining shorelines
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 requiring hospitalization;
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. Anonymous calls are accepted

Caller information:

- Caller's name, address and phone number
- The name, address, and phone number of the responsible party, if known.
- 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?

SECTION 4
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 Emergency Management Agency, the 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 framework.
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, IFSI, or by IEMA; 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.)

SECTION 5
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.

(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 exercises.

SECTION 6
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	(800)-782-7860
(Emergency response unit)	
Illinois State Police.....	(800)-782-7860
Magellan Pipeline	(800) 720-2417
Natural Gas Pipeline Company of America (KMI)	(303) 984-3220
Northern Illinois Gas Company.....	(630) 388-3382
Nuclear Regulatory Commission.....	(301) 816-5100
(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
 or (610) 904-4154

Information Numbers

College of DuPage(630) 858-2800
 Fire Program - Health & Sciences Center.....(630) 942-8331

Elgin Community College.....(847) 697-1000

EPCRA/SARA Information Hotline(800) 424-9346

IEMA Region 3 Coordinator(815) 433-7161

Kane County LEPC Information Coordinator(630) 208-2050

SERC Information Line(217) 782-4694

University of Illinois - IFSI.....(217) 333-3800

Waubonsee Community College.....(630) 466-7900

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.

Clean Harbors Industrial and Specialty Services 106 Ford Drive New Lenox, IL 60451 www.cleanharbors.com/location/new-lenox-industrial-services	Office: Fax: Emergency:	815-885-4840 815-836-8879 815-302-0783
Clean Harbors Environmental Services, Inc. 645 E. 138 th St Dolton, IL 60419 www.cleanharbors.com	Office: Fax: Emergency:	708-225-8110 708-746-4034 800-645-8265
ERS, Inc. - Illinois 2272 Cornell Ave. Montgomery, IL 60538 www.ersinc.net Coming from Fort Wayne In. (3+ hours away)	Office: Fax: Emergency:	630-896-4090 630-896-4099 260-489-7062
Haz Chem Environmental Corp. 1115 W. National Ave. Addison, IL 60101 www.hazchem.com	Office: Fax: Emergency:	630-458-1910 630-458-1918 630-458-1910
Hulcher Services, Inc. 6900 South Central Chicago, IL 60638 www.hulcher.com	Office: Fax: Emergency:	708-496-1270 708-496-1278 800-659-8032 800-637-5471
Metro Environmental Contractors, Inc. 1111 W. Dundee Rd. Wheeling, IL 60090-3936 www.metrotank.com Petroleum's Only – no chemical clean up	Office: Fax: Emergency:	847-465-4000 847-465-1864 847-465- 4000
North Branch Environmental 50 North Garden Ave. Roselle, IL 60172 www.northbranchenvironmental.com	Office: Fax:	630-529-0240 800-281-0240 630-529-0837
Philip Services Corp. 123 King St. Elk Grove Village IL 60007	Office: Emergency:	847-640-6652 847-640-6653

www.pscnow.com		
S.E.T. Environmental, Inc. 450 Sumac Rd. Wheeling, IL 60090 www.setenv.com	Office: Fax: Emergency:	847-537-9221 847-537-9265 877-437-7455
HEPACO 8184 Starwood Dr. Loves Park, IL 61111 www.hepaco.com	Office: Fax: Emergency	815- 885-4840 815- 885-4841 888-266-1564 800-888-7689

SECTION 7
KANE COUNTY REGULATED FACILITIES LISTING

City

Aurora

<i>Facility Name</i>	<i>EHS on site</i>
Airgas USA, LLC	
AT&T - IL Bell - SBC Amer. - Aurora - Orchard Rd	X
AT&T - IL Bell - SBC Amer. - Aurora – Stolp	X
AT&T - IL Bell / SBC - Aurora - E. New York	X
Aurora (Ozinga Ready-Mix)	
Aurora Specialty Textiles Group, Inc.	
Butterfield Color	
Com Ed - TSS56 North Aurora	X
Exel	X
Fiberbasin, Inc.	
Glanbia Performance Nutrition	X
Henry Pratt Company	X
Home Depot #1957	X
Hubbell Lighting Warehouse -	X
International Paper	
Jiffy Lube #239 (Heartland Automotive Service)	
Metal Arts Finishing, Inc.	X
Meyer Material Co.-Aurora Yard #7	
National Metalwares LP	X
NICOR GAS - Aurora Beverly Ct	
Nitrex, Inc.	X
Pepsi Cola general Bottlers IL. LLC	X
PPG Industries, Inc. - Aurora DC	X
Presence Mercy Medical Center	X
RR Donnelley	X
RWI Manufacturing, Inc.	X
Stock Yard	X
Toyota Motor Sales, USA, Inc.	X
Unilock	X
Verizon Wireless - Rt 1	
Verizon Wireless –Batavia	X

Aurora (Cont.)

<i>Facility Name</i>	<i>EHS on site</i>
Victaulic - Great Lakes Distribution Center	X
Weldstar	X
WestRock Converting Company	X

City

Batavia

<i>Facility Name</i>	<i>EHS on site</i>
AT&T - IL Bell - SBC Amer - Batavia - Kirk Rd.	X
Bemis Company, Inc./ Curwood Inc.	X
Dodge Batavia Distribution Center	X
Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory	X
First Student, Inc. # Div 20181 Batavia	
Flinn Scientific Inc.	X
Flint Group	X
Hentzen Coatings, Inc.	X
InCon Processing LLC	
Millard Refrigerated Services (Lineage Logistics)	X
Pamarco Global Graphics	X
PPG Industries, Inc. - Batavia Plant	X
Sam's Club #6227	X
Sonoco Protective Solutions/Tegran Alloyd Brands,	X
Techmer PM - Batavia	
VCNA Prairie, Inc. - Yard 1135	
Verizon Wireless - DT Batavia	X
VWR International, Inc. LLC	X
Waste Management - Settler's Hill R&DF	
Waste Management West - Batavia Hauling	

City

Big Rock

<i>Facility Name</i>	<i>EHS on site</i>
AT&T - IL Bell - SBC Amer - Big Rock	X
Verizon Wireless - Big Rock	X

City

Carpentersville

Facility Name	EHS on site
A. Schulman	X
Home Depot #1948	X
Polynt Composites USA, Inc.	X
Trim-Rite, Inc	X
Verizon Wireless - Carpentersville	

City

East Dundee

Facility Name	EHS on site
AT &T-ILBell-SBCAmer-East Dundee	X
Enbridge Energy/Dundee Station	
Orange Crush L.L.C.	
Rocky Road Power, LLC	X
VCNA Prairie, Inc. - Yard 6092	
VCNA Prairie,Inc. Yard 1019	

Local City

Elburn

Facility Name	EHS on site
AT&T - IL Bell - SBC Amer- Elburn - Nebraska St.	X
Builders Asphalt, LLC	
Elburn Cooperative Co. (Elburn)	
VCNA Prairie, Inc. Yard 1136	
VCNA Prairie, Inc.- Yard 6091	
Waste Management - Elburn Transfer Station	

Local City

Elgin

Facility Name	EHS on site
Advocate Sherman Health Center St. campus	
Advocate- Sherman Hospital	
American NTN Bearing Mfg Corp.	X
AT&T - IL Bell - SBC Amer - Elgin – Chicago St.	X
Com Ed - Elgin District HQ	
Com Ed - TSS185 - Tollway substation	X
DSM Desotech Inc.	X

Elgin (Cont.)

<i>Facility Name</i>	<i>EHS on site</i>
ELG/Greenwood Motorlines DBA R&L Carriers	
Elgiloy Specialty Metals	X
Elgin MSC (T-Mobile USA Wireless)	X
First Priority Inc.	
Fox River Water Reclamation Dist. – North Plant	
Fox River Water Reclamation Dist. - South Plant	
Fox River Water Reclamation Dist. - West Plant	X
Home Depot #1934	X
Image Circuit Inc.	X
Industrial Metals Recycling Corp. (IMET)	
International Paper Company	X
ITW Commercial Construction North America (Elgin)	X
ITW Paslode (Elgin)	X
ITW Shakeproof	X
J. B. Sanfilippo	X
Jiffy Lube #2557 (Heartland Automotive)	
Master Molded Products Corp.	X
Meijer #183 Gas Station	
Multifilm Packaging Corp.	X
NICOR GAS- Elgin	
Parker Hannifin - EPS Div.	X
Price Circuits, LLC.	X
Printpack Inc.	X
Sam's Club #4942	X
Scotts Lawn Service # 916	
South Elgin (Elmhurst Chicago Stone Company)	
Speedway #7756	
State St Plant - PetroLiance LLC	
Universal Chemicals & Coatings, Inc.	
Verizon Wireless - Elgin Call Center	X
Verizon Wireless - Elgin MSC	X
Winergy Drive Systems	X
XPO Logistics Freight, Inc. – XEJ	X

City

Fermi Lab

Facility Name	EHS on site
Com Ed - ESSW407 - Fermi Lab Substation	X

City

Geneva

Facility Name	EHS on site
AT&T-ILBell-SBCAmer-Geneva	
Burgess-Norton Mfg. Co. #2	X
Burgess-Norton Mfg. Co. Plant #1	X
CLC Lubricants Company	
FONA International, Inc.	X
Home Depot #1921	X
Industrial Hard Chrome, LTD	X
Johnson Controls, Battery Group Inc.	X
Millard Refrigerated Services	X
Olon Industries, Inc	X
Peacock Engineering Company	X

City

Gilberts

Facility Name	EHS on site
Com Ed - TDC572 – Gilberts	X
Engineered Ceramics	
HD Supply Construction Supply, Ltd (WC606)	
Verizon Wireless - 72 & Randall Road	X

City

Hampshire

Facility Name	EHS on site
ANR Pipeline Co. (Hampshire Meter Station)	
AT&T - IL Bell - SBC Amer - Hampshire - State St.	X
Custom Pak Illinois Inc.	
Electro-Max, Inc.	X
Elgiloy Specialty Metals	
Hampshire (Ozinga Ready Mix Concrete, Inc.)	

Hampshire (Cont.)

<i>Facility Name</i>	<i>EHS on site</i>
Malcolm Meats	X
NICOR GAS - Hampshire-Station 95/SID 002726	
Suburban Propane	
Verizon Wireless – Hampshire	X
W. R. Meadows Inc.	

City

Huntley

<i>Facility Name</i>	<i>EHS on site</i>
Com Ed - TDC510 - West Rutland	X
Vescor - A Division of LDI Industries	X
Weber-Stephen Products LLC	X

City

Kaneville

<i>Facility Name</i>	<i>EHS on site</i>
AT&T-ILBell-Amer-Kaneville	X
Kaneville(Elmhurst Chicago Stone Company)	

City

LaFox

<i>Facility Name</i>	<i>EHS on site</i>
Richardson Electronics, LTD.	X

City

Maple Park

<i>Facility Name</i>	<i>EHS on site</i>
Elburn Cooperative Co. (Maple Pk)	X

City

Montgomery

<i>Facility Name</i>	<i>EHS on site</i>
Aurora Bearing Company	X
Aurora Metals Division, LLC	X
Chicago Flameproof & Wood Specialty Corp.	X
Com Ed - Aurora District HQ	
International Paper	
Montgomery - (Ozinga Ready Mix Concrete, Inc.)	

Montgomery (Cont.)

<i>Facility Name</i>	<i>EHS on site</i>
Montgomery, Village of - Public Works-Water Dept.	X
Montgomery, Village of - Well 14	X
Montgomery, Village of - Well 8	X
Rochester Midland Corporation	X
VVF Illinois Service, LLC	X

City

North Aurora

<i>Facility Name</i>	<i>EHS on site</i>
Aurora Packing Company, Inc.	X
Dart Container Corporation	X
North Aurora Water Dept. - TP04	
North Aurora Water Dept. - TP06	
North Aurora Water Dept. (Well #3)	X
Oberweis Dairy	
Oberweis Dairy	
Speedway #5393	
Speedway 6917	
Thorntons Inc. #139	
United Rentals (North America) Inc.	

City

Oswego

<i>Facility Name</i>	<i>EHS on site</i>
Com Ed - TDC592 – Oswego	X

City

Plato Center

<i>Facility Name</i>	<i>EHS on site</i>
AT&T - IL Bell - SBC Amer - Plato Center	X

City

South Elgin

Facility Name	EHS on site
Com Ed - TDC577 - South Elgin Substation	X
Custom Aluminum Products Inc.	X
Head Manufacturing Inc.	X
Hoffer Plastics Corp.	X
Home Depot #6923	X
Meyer Material Co. - Yard #57	
South Elgin (Ozinga Ready-Mix)	
Thorntons Inc. #117	
Verizon Wireless - Randall & McDonald	
Woodland R&DF Waste Management	

City

St Charles

Facility Name	EHS on site
Armour Eckrich -St.Charles Bldg 1 & 2	X
AT&T - IL Bell -AT&T III - St. Charles - Main St.	X
AT&T - IL Bell SBC Amer- St. Chas - Production Dr.	X
Chicago Mold Engineering Co., Inc	
Costco Wholesale # 1040	X
Fox River Water Reclamation Dist. - Skyline Water	X
Great Lakes Coca-Cola - St. Charles	X
Lowe's of St. Charles # 1738	
Meijer #182 Gas Station	
Omron Automotive Electronics, Inc.	X
Parent Petroleum	
RRD Donnelley	X
RR Donnelley Kirk Road Plant	X
Sun Chemical	X
System Sensor	X
United Laboratories Inc.	X
Verizon Wireless - Q-Center	X
Verizon Wireless – Wayne	
Work Area Protection Corporation	

City

Sugar Grove

Facility Name	EHS on site
AT&T-ILBell-Amer-Sugar Grove-Bliss Rd	X
Com Ed - TDC569 - Sugar Grove Substation	X
Producers Chemical Company	X
Scot Industries, Inc.	
Sunbelt Rentals PC 774	X

City

Wasco

Facility Name	EHS on site
Suburban Propane	

City

Wayne

Facility Name	EHS on site
Com Ed - TSS144 - Wayne	

City

West Dundee

Facility Name	EHS on site
Jiffy Lube #990 (Heartland Automotive)	
Speedway #7616	
Thornton's Inc. #128	

2018 Kane County LEPC Members

Yvette	Alexander-Maxie	Red Cross		Community Groups
Robert	Balsamo	South Elgin ESDA	South Elgin	Emergency Management
Steve	Baron	Advocate-Sherman Hospital	Elgin	Hospital
Susan	Bolanos	DSM Functional Materials	Elgin	Transportation
Scott	Buziecki	North Aurora Police	North Aurora	Law Enforcement
Mark	Cain	Lineage Logistics	Batavia	Regulated Facility
Dave	Carey	W. R. Meadows	Hampshire	Regulated Facility
Randy	Deicke	Batavia Fire Department - Chief	Batavia	Fire Department
Deborah	Dortmund	Kane Co. OEM	Geneva	EMA / Secretary& treasurer
David	Esterquest	FERMI National Lab	Batavia	Federal
Bill	Glisson	Kane County Forest Preserve	Geneva	Law Enforcement
Anna	Ishmael	Aurora Fire Department	Aurora	Fire Department
Candra	Jefferson	OSHA- Compliance Specialist	North Aurora	OSHA
Joe	Jones	City of Aurora EMA	Aurora	EMA
John	Krahulik	Aldi Foods	Batavia	Regulated Facility
Derek	Lampkin	BNSF Railway	Minneapolis	Transportation
Sean	Madison	Kane County OEM / US CG AUX	Geneva	EMA/ Local Environmental
John	Mayer	Elgin Community College	Elgin	School
Donna	McCoy	Printpack	Elgin	EH&S Coord / Reg. Facility
Jon	Mensching	Carpentersville Fire Dept.	Carpentersville	First Aid/ EMT
Patricia	Mierisch	Huntley CERT	Huntley	Community Group
Sebastian	Mroczkowski	Producers Chemical	Sugar Grove	Regulated Facility
James	Quirin	Provena Mercy Medical Center	Aurora	Hospital
Mike	Reid	Village of Hampshire – Trustee	Hampshire	Elected Official
Vince	Rychtanek	Elgin Fire Dept.	Elgin	Fire Department
Tom	Schlueter	Kane County Health Dept.	Aurora	Media
Andrew	Silagyi	Aurora Fire Department	Aurora	Fire Department
Paul	Stevens	Armour - Eckrich	St. Charles	Regulated Facility
David	Sweigert	Producers Chemical	Sugar Grove	Regulated Facility
Matthew	Thompson	Union Pacific Railroad	Rochelle	Transportation
Mark	Thompson	Omron Automotive Electronics Inc.	St. Charles	Regulated Facility
Bob	Usab	Polynt Composites	Carpentersville	Regulated Facility
Scott	Vance	Presence Mercy Medical Center	Aurora	Hospital
Bill	Villacres	DS Containers	Batavia	Transportation
Peter	Vucinic	Lineage Logistics – Midwest	Geneva	Regulated Facility
Andy	Zawada	City of Elgin - Fire Department	Elgin	Fire Department