

# *Sangamon Valley LEPC*

## COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IN MENARD COUNTY MAY 17, 2018

### **Statement of Purpose**

The purpose of this Comprehensive Emergency Response Plan is to ensure the fulfillment of all the planning requirements under the federal Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA), as well as the Illinois Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (Illinois EPCRA). This document explains how the Sangamon Valley LEPC meets this statutory planning obligation for extremely hazardous substances (EHS) stored in Menard County. Previously, the LEPC prepared site specific plans for facilities that report to it with Tier 2 Reports, as required by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). Sangamon Valley LEPC has further acted to prepare site specific plans for facilities that store Bulk Fuel at a terminal and Propane, as reported to it with Tier 2 Reports.

### **Situations**

Menard County has over 12,700 residents in an area that encompasses 316 square miles. The county is served by 8 fire departments. The Springfield Fire Department Hazardous Materials Team provides mutual aid to Athens-Fancy Prairie, Petersburg, Petersburg Community and Pleasant Plains Fire Departments through MABAS Division 48. By these mutual aid agreements, all portions of Menard County have access to MABAS Division 48 resources.

### **Assumptions**

Land use in Menard County is both urban and agricultural. Hazardous materials are stored and transported in all portions of Menard County. Facilities storing hazardous materials in quantities sufficient to require reporting with Tier 2 Reports under USEPA guidelines will make these filings each year with the Illinois Emergency Management Agency (IEMA), the LEPC and their fire departments. Six of the 8 fire departments serving Menard County have facilities reporting the storage of EHS within their jurisdictions.

### **Organization and Responsibilities**

In accordance with Section 5(e) of the IEMA Act, the Sangamon Valley LEPC shall serve as an advisory committee for the development of emergency operations plan provisions for hazardous chemical emergencies and the assessment of emergency response capabilities related to hazardous chemical emergencies. Sangamon Valley LEPC has a 2-county planning district and has appointed each county's Emergency Manager to be the Community Emergency Coordinator for that county, using the designation Co-Community Emergency Coordinators. It is the responsibility of the Emergency Manager to initially prepare this emergency response plan for the county which he serves as Community Emergency Coordinator and lead its annual review.

The LEPC has voted to accept the initial Comprehensive Emergency Response Plan. Menard County's Emergency Manager is responsible for its maintenance, review and updating. Members of the LEPC may offer amendments to this plan after its annual review.

## Concept of Operations

The Incident Commander is responsible for the overall management of an incident, including determining incident objectives and strategies and establishing the immediate priorities. Response procedures for a hazardous materials incident, under the direction and control of fire personnel as the Incident Commander, are but one of the provisions identified in EPCRA and Illinois EPCRA for emergency response planning requirements.

Under this title, Concept of Operations, the nine elements that must be included in an emergency response plan are provided for Menard County in a succession of chapters, each numbered to correspond with their enumeration in EPCRA and Illinois EPCRA. Reference is also made to the completed site specific plans that the Sangamon Valley LEPC has prepared. Completed plans have been distributed to the chemical storage facility, the Community Emergency Coordinator, the fire department with jurisdiction for the site and the Springfield Fire Department Hazardous Materials Team. As federal grant funds can no longer be used for systematic updates of these completed plans, it is important that each party holding a copy compare it with the site's most recent annual Tier 2 Report for changes of emergency contacts and of types or quantities of chemicals stored.

Presentation of the required elements is set forth in the following Index.

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## Chapter 1: Facilities and Routes

The Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) is required to identify facilities that use or store Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS) and other hazardous materials. The USEPA maintains a Consolidated List of Chemicals Subject to the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act, also known as the Consolidated List of Lists on its website: <http://www.epa.gov/epcra/epcracerclacaa-ss112r-consolidated-list-lists-march-2015-version>.

The LEPC is also required to identify routes that are likely to be used in the transport of EHS. In addition, the LEPC also must identify those facilities that contribute to or are subject to additional risk, due to proximity to facilities that store EHS.

### **Facilities that Store EHS and other Hazardous Materials**

The LEPC has identified facilities storing EHS and other hazardous materials from reviewing Tier 2 Reports filed for the 2-county planning district. Presently, Tier 2 Reports are filed for 12 facilities in Menard County. The most recent list of facilities storing EHS is included as Parts A, B and C of Appendix 1 to this emergency response plan.

### **Routes for Transportation of EHS and other Hazardous Materials**

The LEPC is required to identify routes likely to be used in the transport of EHS and other hazardous materials. Menard County is largely a rural county with a wide range of roadways for motor vehicles. There are 2 railroad lines and a major pipeline traversing the county.

The following types of transportation have been identified by the LEPC:

- Roads
- Railroads
- Pipelines

## ROADS

### ***Interstate and Other Highways:***

Menard County is centrally located in Illinois, approximately 200 miles south of Chicago and 100 miles north of St. Louis. Highway transportation is a major method of moving EHS and hazardous materials. Menard County is crossed by 3 state highways and 15 county highways. Menard County does not restrict vehicular traffic aside from the State of Illinois' size and weight restrictions. Highways also serve as the primary transportation routes to be used for General Evacuations as described in Chapter 7 of this emergency response plan.

Many shipments of hazardous materials and EHS are in highway transit through the county. Quantities can range from small parcels to full tank trailers. It is possible that any EHS could be shipped through Menard County. Typical highway accidents can include ruptured fuel tanks, low overhead clearance accidents, roll-overs and collisions.

Major accidents may include highway closures and traffic control. This can cause a major disruption in traffic flow and have a short-term economic impact. In addition, an accidental release of a large quantity of hazardous materials during an accident could result in the need of protective action for the vicinity.

Emergency response will be under the direction of one of 8 fire departments serving the county, as named in Appendix 2. Mutual aid may be sought from other fire departments. Springfield Fire Department has a Hazardous Materials Team which is available to assist through MABAS Division 48. The law enforcement component of highway closures and traffic control will be handled by the Illinois State Police, Menard County Sheriff's Office and, possibly, municipal or other police departments. The public works component will be handled by the Illinois Department of Transportation, Menard County Highway Department and, possibly, municipal public works departments.

### ***Lesser Roadways:***

Many hazardous materials and EHS shipments originate, traverse or terminate in Menard County. Industry is usually served by truck traffic traversing highways, but the origination or termination could be on lesser roadways. Quantities can range from small parcels to full tank trailers. Tier 2 Reports give a good indication of larger quantities of hazardous materials and EHS on lesser roadways. In lesser quantities, as small as parcels, almost any EHS could be shipped to a facility. Typical accidents on lesser roadways include fuel tank leaks; drum punctures, low-speed collisions and loading or unloading accidents.

The impacts of accidents occurring on lesser roadways are no different than on highways. Emergency response is also the same, with the addition of township road districts for potential public works aspects.

## RAILROADS

Menard County is traversed by 2 railroads carrying freight and other products: Illinois and Midland Railroad, Inc. (21.4 miles) and Union Pacific Railroad Company (15.3 miles).

Many shipments of hazardous materials and EHS are in railroad transit through the county. Quantities can range from small shipments in a container or trailer on flatcar to 20,000 gallon tank cars. It is possible that any EHS could be shipped by rail through Menard County. Typical railroad accidents can include leaks, ruptures, spark-ignited track fires, collisions at crossings and car derailment.

Major accidents may include highway closures and traffic control. This can cause a major disruption in traffic flow and have a short-term economic impact. In addition, an accidental release of a large quantity of hazardous materials during an accident could result in the need of protective action for the vicinity or even evacuation.

Emergency response will be under the direction of one of 8 fire departments serving the county. Mutual aid may be sought from other fire departments. Springfield Fire Department has a Hazardous Materials Team which is available to assist through MABAS Division 48. The law enforcement component of roadway closures and traffic control will be handled by the Illinois State Police, Menard County Sheriff's Office and, possibly, municipal or other police departments. The public works component will be handled by the Illinois Department of Transportation, Menard County Highway Department, township road districts and municipal public works departments.

## PIPELINES

Menard County is traversed by one pipeline company carrying petroleum products: Magellan Midstream Partners, L.P.

Pipelines generally do not contain EHS, but they do contain hazardous materials and are included here as potential facilities that could contribute to additional risk, if proximate to facilities storing EHS and hazardous materials. The LEPC and Menard County Dispatch maintain a list of Pipeline emergency contacts. There is a pumping station for Magellan Midstream Partners serving Growmark's Menard Terminal near Greenview, on IL Route 29.

The Commodity Flow Study of Hazardous Materials (CFS) that Sangamon Valley LEPC has conducted indicates that Growmark's Menard Terminal is the most prolific originating point for hazardous material shipments in the LEPC's 2-county planning district. The CFS has been able to count the number of petroleum truckloads that egress this fuel terminal and determine whether they move north toward Mason City, west toward Petersburg, or south toward Athens. A truck-counting location near the Sangamon-Menard county-line can further identify whether the southbound loads continue south toward Springfield or go east toward the I-55 interchange at Williamsville.

## **Additional Facilities**

The LEPC is required to identify other facilities that contribute to additional risk, as well as identify other facilities that are subjected to additional risk, due to proximity with facilities that store hazardous materials and EHS. Additional facilities are broken down into categories that have the potential to contribute to additional risk and those that are potentially subject to additional risk.

### **FACILITIES THAT CONTRIBUTE TO ADDITIONAL RISK**

Menard County has 9 facilities storing EHS in quantities above thresholds mandating that Tier 2 Reports must be submitted annually. There are 2 facilities storing Propane and one which is a fuel terminal storing Bulk Fuel. See Appendix 1 for a current list. Site specific plans have been written for these facilities.

Site specific plans have been written for the facilities described above because the LEPC deems these to be the ones that may contribute to additional risk. Using ALOHA modeling from the CAMEO suite of programs for emergency planning, if a plume will result for releases from any of these facilities, it has been mapped. Whenever a mapped plume reaches another facility storing EHS, Bulk Fuel at a terminal or Propane; the source of the plume is listed as a facility that contributes to additional risk in the site specific plan for the facility that it reaches.

### **FACILITIES THAT ARE SUBJECT TO ADDITIONAL RISK**

The LEPC has determined that the following facilities may be subjected to additional risk due to their proximity to a facility storing EHS, Bulk Fuel at a terminal or Propane and to transportation routes.

#### ***Child Care Centers:***

Pleasant Run Learning Center  
405 E. Apple Lane  
Athens, IL 62613  
Phone: 636-7950

New Salem Children's Center  
14277 State Highway 97  
Petersburg, IL 62675  
Phone: 632-7587

Community Action Partnership of Central Illinois  
1118 N. Fourth Street  
Petersburg, IL 62675  
Phone: 632-3137

***Nursing Homes and Assisted Living Facilities:***

Sunny Acres Nursing Home  
 19130 Sunny Acres Road  
 Petersburg, IL 62675  
 Phone: 632-2334

Countryside Estates  
 19080 Sunny Acres Road  
 Petersburg, IL 62675  
 Phone: 632-5090

***Public Schools:***

Athens Junior High School  
 1 Warrior Way  
 Athens, IL 62613  
 Phone: 636-8380

Athens Senior High School  
 1 Warrior Way  
 Athens, IL 62613  
 Phone: 636-8314

Greenview Elementary School  
 147 Palmer Ave.  
 PO Box 320  
 Greenview, IL 62642  
 Phone: 968-2295  
 Grades: K–6

Greenview Jr/Sr High School  
 147 Palmer Ave.  
 PO Box 320  
 Greenview, IL 62642  
 Phone: 968-2295  
 Grades: 7–12

Petersburg Elementary School  
 514 W. Monroe Street  
 Petersburg, IL 62675  
 Phone: 632-7731  
 Grades: PreK–2

PORTA Central  
 1500 Owen Ave.  
 Petersburg, IL 62675  
 Phone: 632-7781  
 Grades: 3–6

PORTA Junior High School  
 PO Box 202  
 Petersburg, IL 62675  
 Phone: 632-3219  
 Grades: 7–8

PORTA High School  
 PO Box 202  
 Petersburg, IL 62675  
 Phone: 632-3216  
 Grades: 9–12

Salt Creek Academy  
 30819 Fancy Prairie Ave.  
 Athens, IL 62613  
 Phone: 566-3841  
 Regional Safe Schools Program

***Private Schools:***

None at this time

## Chapter 2: Response Procedures

Appendix 3 depicts hazardous materials response procedures by an Incident Flow Chart.

Use of the E 9-1-1 System for notification to Menard County Dispatch (MCD) initiates response procedures. This notification is separate from Facility Notification Procedures, but will occur in the same, immediate timeframe if the facility or transporter determines the occurrence of its own release. If determination is by a neighboring facility or citizen's report, 9-1-1 notification may occur before Facility Notification Procedures commence.

Following 9-1-1 notification, MCD will dispatch fire/rescue, law enforcement, Menard County EMS and local Basic Life Support (BLS) Teams. Fire will provide the Incident Commander for a hazardous materials incident. The initial arriving fire units will make a scene evaluation and determine whether there is a Level I, Level II or Level III hazardous materials incident.

- Level I: Release of hazardous materials that can be controlled by a minimum of personnel and no immediate evacuation is necessary.
- Level II: Release of hazardous materials that, because of the potential hazard, poses a threat to life and property.
- Level III: Release of hazardous materials that, because of the volume or status, causes extreme danger to life and property that may become uncontrollable.

A hazardous materials incident may escalate or de-escalate as conditions change. Some Level II and all Level III incidents will require additional assistance from the Springfield Fire Department Hazardous Materials Team and additional ambulances. Notification to Springfield's emergency medical facilities, St. John's Hospital and Memorial Medical Center, to activate their local emergency plans, may also be necessary. All of these can be contacted by the MCD.

The Incident Commander will establish the command post and a perimeter for the incident. If the perimeter necessitates evacuation, law enforcement officers and/or surplus fire and rescue personnel will be assigned to this task. The Incident Commander will designate a Public Information Officer (PIO) for media and other briefings and to disseminate information that needs to be shared.

The Incident Commander may need further assistance from utility companies, public works, private contractors, county agencies, state agencies or federal agencies. All of these can be contacted by the MCD.

## Chapter 3: Emergency Coordinators

### **Facility Emergency Coordinators**

Every Tier 2 facility is required by USEPA to designate at least two emergency contacts. In addition, the LEPC may ask facilities to designate a Facility Emergency Coordinator. This person would be responsible for coordinating planning activities between the facility and emergency responders and planners.

Emergency contact information for every emergency contact is contained on the Tier 2 Reports maintained by the LEPC. All facilities storing EHS, the fuel terminal storing Bulk Fuel and the facilities storing Propane have each designated a Facility Emergency Coordinator and alternate, with phone numbers and 24-hour phone numbers for both listed in their site specific plans. Contact information for Facility Emergency Coordinators and alternates is checked annually against the latest Tier 2 Reports.

### **Community Emergency Coordinator**

An LEPC is required to appoint a Community Emergency Coordinator. Sangamon Valley LEPC has a 2-county planning district and has appointed a separate Community Emergency Coordinator for each of its counties, using the designation Co-Community Emergency Coordinators. The Community Emergency Coordinator for Menard County is the Director of the Menard County Emergency Management Agency. The emergency contact methods for the Community Emergency Coordinator are by phone:

- 306-4472
- 632-2273 (24 hours)

## Chapter 4: Release Notification Procedures

### **Facility Notification Procedures**

Emergency release notification requirements are summarized as follows. In the event of an accidental chemical release the owner/operator of a facility or the transporter is required to properly notify federal, state and local agencies. Notification is required when the chemical released exceeds the reportable quantity of an EHS or a Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) hazardous substance. Additional follow-up notification shall be made as conditions and information change.

Failure to follow these notification requirements may cause the LEPC to refer the matter to Illinois Emergency Management Agency (IEMA) for enforcement. IEMA provides a listing of these requirements on its Emergency Release Notification Fact Sheet, which is inserted into every site specific plan prepared for the LEPC and appears in Appendix 4. As shown, it gives emphasis to the notification procedures for Sangamon Valley LEPC.

### **Community Notification Procedures**

The Incident Commander is responsible for communicating notification of a release of EHS or other hazardous materials and will designate a Public Information Officer (PIO) for this purpose. The circumstances requiring public notification will depend on incident-specific factors and may vary depending on public safety issues. If a release of EHS or other hazardous materials forces the closure of any establishment that serves food to the public (i.e., restaurants, grocery stores, schools, churches, etc.), the Director of the Sangamon County Department of Public Health must be notified to facilitate a required inspection before such serving of prepared food can commence again.

## Chapter 5: Determining the Occurrence of a Release

A release may occur from an overt circumstance, such as an explosion or transportation accident. A release may also happen in a situation where its occurrence is not immediately recognized, such as a containment failure or during commission of a crime.

A release at a fixed facility or during transportation may be determined by various means, such as:

- Electronic Equipment
- Visual Sighting
- Human Senses
- Neighboring Facilities
- Citizen's Report

A release may not affect any area beyond the property boundaries of the site where it occurs or it could result in a plume with an affected area downwind from the site. The LEPC has used ALOHA modeling from the CAMEO suite to determine when there would be plumes for every facility where a site specific plan has been written. When a plume will be produced, the distance of a vulnerability zone is estimated. The area away from the facility that is most likely to be affected by a release is identified with multiple maps to consider the variability of wind direction. In 2016, Springfield Fire Department initiated a MARPLOT mapping project across the LEPC's 2-county planning district to expand opportunities for plume modeling, introducing a ready capability to do this for chemical releases that occur during transportation.

When an EHS will not produce a plume that can be modeled, a Chemical Safety Information sheet has been completed as a resource for determining the occurrence of a release. Site specific plans recommend an isolation area for every hazardous material at the facility based on the Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG). The ERG is a basic resource for all first responders faced with chemical releases that occur during transportation.

The release of a liquid chemical or the use of water by first responders to mitigate a chemical release, may result in spreading contamination to roadway ditches and through waterways. The MARPLOT mapping project is underlain with layers of Geographic Information System (GIS) maps provided by both counties' GIS departments. Having this mapping of waterways will allow the Incident Commander to consider the larger consequences of response tactics quickly after the occurrence of a release has been determined. Use of the MARPLOT platform for this mapping project was chosen to make it more accessible to all fire departments that the SFD Hazardous Materials Team might be called upon to work with.

## Chapter 6: Emergency Response Resources

### **Facility Emergency Response Resources**

All facilities storing EHS, the fuel terminal storing Bulk Fuel and the facilities storing Propane have provided Sangamon Valley LEPC with their facility release detection/emergency response resources and procedures. This information is documented in an appendix to the facility's respective site specific plan.

### **Community Emergency Response Resources**

Sangamon Valley LEPC maintains listings of community emergency response resources for emergency response agencies and organizations within Menard County. The site specific plans for facilities storing EHS, Bulk Fuel at a terminal or Propane include an itemized listing of emergency response resources for the fire department with jurisdiction (see Appendices 1 and 2), Springfield Fire Department Hazardous Materials Team, MABAS Division 48 and Menard County Rescue Squad. The site specific plans also identify a list of private contractors who can provide the resources necessary for scene stabilization and hazardous materials clean-up. The means for the Incident Commander to access these resource providers are listed in the site specific plans or they can be contacted by the MCD.

Healthcare procedures at St. John's Hospital and Memorial Medical Center for hazardous materials accidents are maintained by the LEPC along with the complete emergency operations plan for each and their full listing of emergency response resources. Procedures at St. John's Hospital are summarized by a flow chart in Appendix 4.

## Chapter 7: Evacuation Procedures

Evacuation is an action to remove a vulnerable population from an area which is very likely to pose a significant human health or safety risk. Certain hazardous materials release conditions always call for evacuation: 1) there is high potential for explosion and 2) the release is large with a long-term duration anticipated. For other situations, evacuation should be considered when there is adequate time to warn and evacuate the population and the community has the resources and capability to effectively carry out the evacuation.

Municipalities in the county and Menard County EMA have evacuation procedures in their emergency operations plans. These plans identify two types of evacuation that may be utilized: “General Evacuation” and “Limited Evacuation”.

General Evacuation – would involve the relocation of large portions of the public from a dangerous or potentially dangerous area to one that provides safety from the impending situation.

Limited Evacuation – would involve the relocation of one or a few families from the impending situation.

The Incident Commander will determine the level of a hazardous materials release and the perimeter for the incident. These determinations will establish whether a General Evacuation, Limited Evacuation or no evacuation at all is called for.

If evacuation is recommended, law enforcement officers and/or surplus fire/rescue personnel will support the Incident Commander to provide the necessary means to assist with moving mobility-impaired persons and disseminate information to all within the area to be evacuated. However, the primary means by which evacuation information will be shared is through the PIO to the local media. Law enforcement will provide traffic control to assist in evacuation. Upon request from the Incident Commander, public works will be responsible for barricades and directional signs identifying alternative transportation routes when primary routes (highways) are not useable.

At times when a limited evacuation might be called for, a simpler solution will be to shelter-in-place. Sheltering-in-place involves keeping or moving the potentially affected population indoors and minimizing the infiltration of the hazardous chemical into the structure by shutting off ventilation, closing doors and windows, sealing seams and thresholds, etc.

Sheltering-in-place may be the preferred protective action when: 1) the release is occurring very fast; 2) a migrating toxic vapor cloud could quickly overrun an exposed population; 3) the hazardous chemical released has a very low health hazard; or 4) evacuation would be very difficult. It should always be considered for individuals at schools, hospitals and other special facilities. The initial decision for in-place sheltering should be based on: 1) if there is not sufficient time to notify and evacuate the vulnerable population and 2) preliminary information confirms in-place sheltering will provide adequate protection.

## Chapter 8: Training Classes

A variety of annual training for emergency responders and medical personnel is available at federal, state and county levels. Training classes and conference training opportunities can be found using these internet resources which are to be checked at least once per year.

### **Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)**

FEMA's Emergency Management Institute (EMI) and National Fire Academy (NFA), co-located in Emmitsburg, Maryland, offer many courses, as listed below:

- EMI Independent Study Program: <http://training.fema.gov/is>
- EMI Resident (On-Campus) Courses: <http://training.fema.gov/EMICourses>
- NFA Training Resources: <http://www.usfa.fema.gov/training/nfa>

### **Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)**

OSHA is the federal agency responsible for worker safety. Information on OSHA training courses, materials and resources can be found on the internet at:

<http://www.osha.gov/dte/index.html>

### **American Red Cross (ARC)**

ARC is one of the nation's largest disaster service agencies. Menard County is served by the ARC's South Central Illinois Chapter, which is located at 1045 Outer Park Drive, Springfield IL 62704 (Phone: 787-7602). Training information from this American Red Cross chapter can be found on the internet at: <http://www.il-redcross.org>

### **Illinois Emergency Management Agency (IEMA)**

IEMA is the best source for training opportunities available to emergency responders and medical personnel in Illinois. Information on IEMA training and the annual IEMA Training Summit can be found on the internet at: <http://www.illinois.gov/iema/training>

### **Illinois Fire Service Institute (IFSI)**

IFSI annually offers more than 300 classes in more than ten program areas. Information on IFSI training can be found on the internet at: <http://www.fsi.illinois.edu/content/courses>

### **Midwest Emergency Preparedness and Response Conference**

Each year, during spring, the Winnebago County LEPC offers pertinent training through its annual Midwest Emergency Preparedness and Response Conference at Rockford, IL. Information on this training opportunity is available at: <http://www.winn-lepc.org>

## Chapter 9: Emergency Plan Exercise

The Sangamon Valley LEPC is responsible for exercising this plan on an annual basis. The LEPC meets at least 5 times each fiscal year; during the months of September, November, January, March and May. The LEPC Chair sets the agenda for each of these meetings with input from others on the committee.

The meeting designated specifically for receipt of public comments on the LEPC's emergency planning occurs during September. At any one of the remaining meetings in the fiscal year, the Chair may choose to conduct an exercise of this plan.

An exercise pursued within an LEPC meeting will be conducted as a discussion-based table top exercise. It will be facilitated by the Chair and require participation by all members in attendance. The scenario for such exercise will be based on the facts of a recent real-world hazardous materials incident within the planning district or the storyline of a recent table top, functional or full scale exercise conducted by a facility or response group within the planning district.

The purpose of the annual exercise is to check the adequacy of this plan. If a facility or response group within the planning district conducts a table top, functional or full scale exercise of a hazardous materials incident that is attended by at least 3 LEPC members, they may check the adequacy of this plan during that exercise. If the group reports its findings at the next LEPC meeting, the committee may choose to use this activity for the annual exercising of the plan.

Each year, a comprehensive table top exercise is conducted at the Midwest Emergency Preparedness and Response Conference hosted by the Winnebago County LEPC. While at the conference, members of the LEPC have the opportunity to check the adequacy of this plan and compare it with other plans across the state of Illinois. If the LEPC has not conducted its own exercise prior to the May meeting and Sangamon Valley LEPC participates in the conference exercise, the Chair may accept a detailed oral report at the May meeting on the findings of adequacy by the conference participants for the annual exercising of the plan.

## APPENDIX 1

## FACILITIES STORING EHS, BULK FUEL AT A TERMINAL AND PROPANE

**A. EHS – General**

## Mailing Address

(1) Athens Water/Sewage Treatment	13904 Harris Road	Athens
(2) Greenview Water Treatment Plant	256 West Jackson	Greenview

**B. EHS – Ag Chemicals**

## Mailing Address

(2) Brandt Consolidated, Inc.	225 East Madison	Greenview
(4) Brandt Consolidated, Inc.	24079 State Hwy. 97	Oakford
(3) Croft Fertilizer Service, Inc.	31590 Croft Avenue	Athens
(2) Prairieland FS, Inc.	24580 Jellystone Ave.	Greenview
(6) Prairieland FS, Inc.	15995 Dierks Avenue	Petersburg

**C. EHS – Telecommunications**

## Mailing Address

(1) AT&T Illinois	106 East Washington	Athens
(5) AT&T Illinois	215 S. Sixth Street	Petersburg

**D. Bulk Fuel at a Terminal**

## Mailing Address

(2) Growmark, Inc.	18349 State Hwy. 29	Greenview
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**E. Propane**

## Mailing Address

(6) Illini Propane	18322 State Hwy. 97	Petersburg
(5) Prairieland FS, Inc.	1215 North Clary	Petersburg

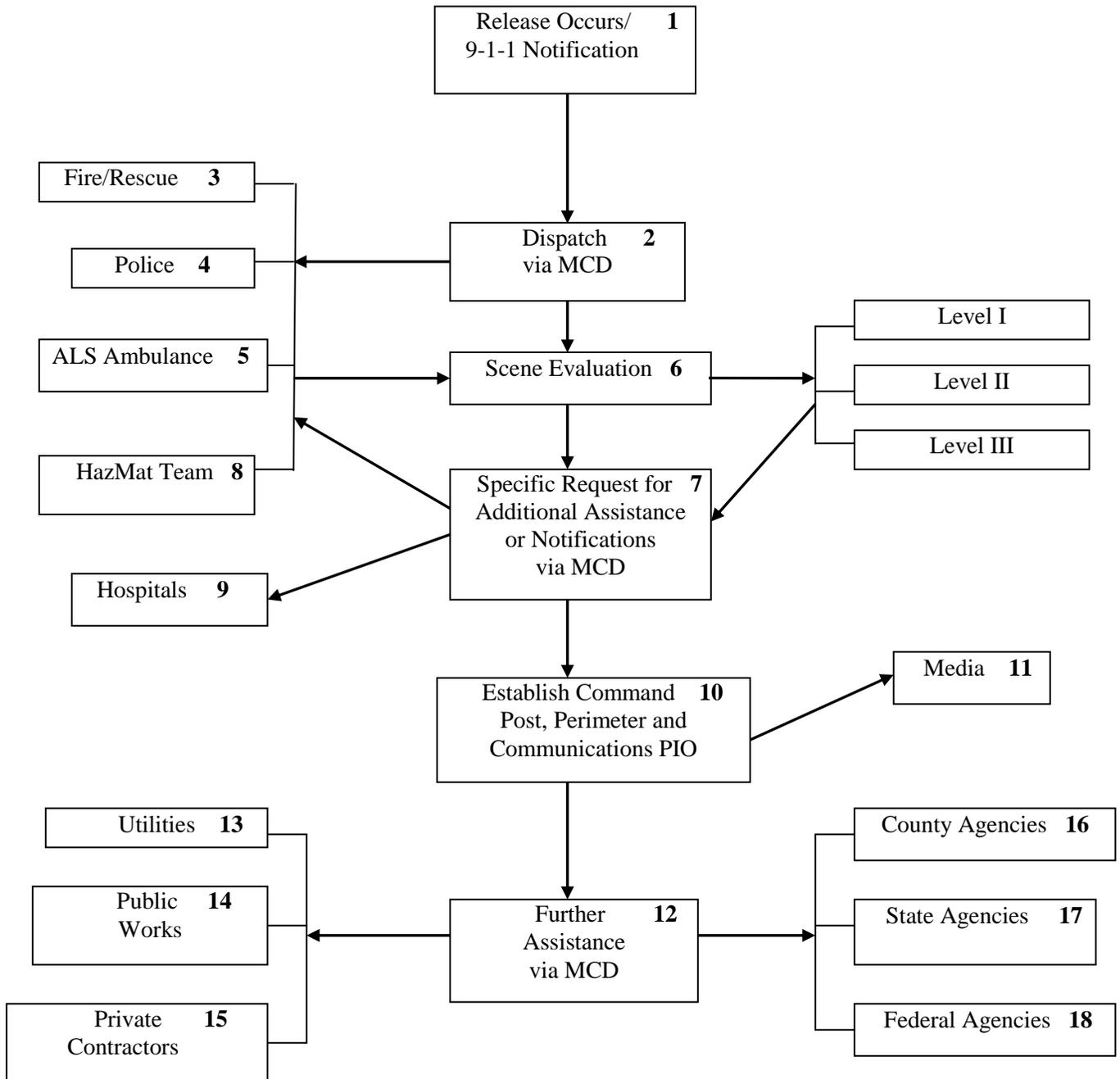
NOTE – Number in first column, indicates the fire department with jurisdiction. See Appendix 2.

## APPENDIX 2

## FIRE DEPARTMENTS SERVING MENARD COUNTY

(1) Athens-Fancy Prairie Fire Department	400 E. Hargrave St., Athens IL 62613	636-8221
(2) Greenview Community Fire Protection District	164 N. Engle, Greenview IL 62642	968-5353
(3) Middletown Fire Protection District	400 N. Monroe St., Middletown IL 62666	445-2639
(4) Oakford Fire Department	E Center St., Oakford IL 62673	632-2273
(5) Petersburg Fire Department	302 E. Taylor St., Petersburg IL 62675	632-2349
(6) Petersburg Community Fire Protection District	18480 State Hwy. 97, Petersburg IL 62675	632-7911
(7) Pleasant Plains Fire Protection District	611 Buckeye St., Pleasant Plains IL 62677	626-1131
(8) Tallula Fire Department	303 N. Elm St., Tallula IL 62688	634-4312

APPENDIX 3  
INCIDENT FLOW CHART



NOTE – For definition of Levels I, II & III as used in this Incident Flow Chart, see Page 8.

## APPENDIX 4

## EMERGENCY RELEASE NOTIFICATION FACT SHEET



## ILLINOIS EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY

**Bruce Rauner**  
Governor

**William P. Robertson**  
Acting Director

## Emergency Release Notification Fact Sheet

- A. Immediate telephone notification shall be given by the owner or operator of a facility when a release equal to or exceeding the reportable quantity of an extremely hazardous substance<sup>1</sup> or a CERCLA hazardous substance<sup>2</sup> occurs at the facility.

In such incidents, notifications are to be made to the following:

1. Illinois Emergency Management Agency (IEMA)/State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) at 1-800-782-7860 (within state) or (217) 782-7860 (when calling from out-of-state);
2. Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) that is likely to be affected by the release. The LEPC telephone number(s) may be obtained from the IEMA Website at <http://www.illinois.gov/iema/Preparedness/SERC/Pages/default.aspx>;
3. National Response Center (NRC) at 1-800-424-8802 (if the substance is a CERCLA hazardous substance).

Please Note: *Transportation-related incidents only require 9-1-1 notification.*

- B. Immediate telephone notification is also required if an incident or accident involving a hazardous material<sup>3</sup> occurs which results in:

- 1) a member of the general public is killed;
- 2) a member of the general public receives injuries requiring hospitalization;
- 3) an authorized official of an emergency agency recommends an evacuation of an area by the general public;
- 4) a motor vehicle has overturned on a public highway;
- 5) Fire, breakage, release or suspected contamination occurs involving an etiologic agent;
- 6) Any release of petroleum (or oil) that produces a sheen on nearby surface water<sup>4</sup> and/or threatens navigable waters;
- 7) Any spill or overflow of petroleum that results in a release to the environment that exceeds 25 gallons (25-gallon reporting threshold for USTs only).<sup>4</sup> ASTs are not subject to the 25-gallon spill reporting threshold in 41 IAC 176.340 but are subject to 29 IAC 430.

In such incidents, notification shall be made as noted in Paragraph A, above, except no notification is required to the NRC, except items 6 and 7 (oil that impacts water and overfills emanating from underground storage tanks).

At a minimum, notification shall include:

- 1) the chemical name or identity of any substance involved in the release;
- 2) an indication of whether the substance is an extremely hazardous substance;
- 3) an estimate of the quantity in pounds of any such substance that was released;
- 4) the time and duration of the release;
- 5) the specific location of the release;
- 6) the medium or media (air, land, water) into which the release occurred;
- 7) any known or anticipated acute or chronic health risks associated with the emergency and, where appropriate, advice regarding medical attention necessary for exposed individuals;
- 8) proper precautions to take as a result of the release, including evacuations;
- 9) the name and telephone number of the person or persons to be contacted for further information.

[Notification to Sangamon Valley LEPC](#)

Phone: 217-747-5150 (leave message)

U.S. Mail: P.O. Box 2105

Springfield IL 62705-2105

WRITTEN FOLLOW-UP NOTICE IS REQUIRED WITH RESPECT TO INCIDENTS AS DESCRIBED IN PARAGRAPH A, ABOVE. As soon as practicable after such release (within 30 days), the owner or operator shall provide a written follow-up emergency notice (or notices, as more information becomes available) to the SERC and the LEPC, updating the information provided in the immediate notification and including additional information with respect to:

- 1) Actions taken to respond to and contain the release;
- 2) Any known or anticipated acute or chronic health risks associated with the release;
- 3) Where appropriate, advice regarding medical attention necessary for exposed individuals.

<sup>1</sup> See 40 CFR 355 for a listing of extremely hazardous substances (EHS)

<sup>2</sup> See 40 CFR 302.4 for a listing of Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) hazardous substances

<sup>3</sup> See 49 CFR 172.101 for a list of hazardous materials

<sup>4</sup> See 41 IAC 176.340 Reporting and Cleanup of Spills and Overfills (USTs)

*(These rules are compiled in 29 IAC 430 and 29 IAC 620)*

*Last updated 3/2018*