

**Peoria County Oil Annex**  
**To**  
***Peoria County Hazardous Materials Plan***

**PUBLIC ACCESS VERSION**

**Peoria County Local Emergency Planning Committee**  
**May 2002**

## SPECIAL NOTICE

This is a special public access version of the Peoria County Oil Annex To *Peoria County Hazardous Materials Plan*, and is thus suitable for broad dissemination. Due to security concerns, this version of the document does not include Appendices A, B, C, G, J, or K, nor does it include the map of Peoria County on page 3. The omitted sections are listed in the Table of Contents. The public access version is also maintained at [www.umrba.org/hazspills/peoriaplan.pdf](http://www.umrba.org/hazspills/peoriaplan.pdf). Questions may be directed to the Upper Mississippi River Basin Association at 651-224-2880 or [bnaramore@umrba.org](mailto:bnaramore@umrba.org).

**PEORIA COUNTY OIL ANNEX**

**Corrections to the Annex**

The Annex text and appendices reflect currently available information for Peoria County, Illinois. Because some of this information will undoubtedly change over time, the plan will be periodically updated to reflect these changes. If you notice errors or can provide additional information, please take the opportunity to inform us. We will incorporate corrected and new information into the next update version. Thank you for your assistance.

Correction

Additional Information

Plan Section or Appendix \_\_\_\_\_

Page # (s) \_\_\_\_\_

Correction / Information \_\_\_\_\_

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*Please add additional pages, if necessary.*

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone # \_\_\_\_\_ Date Information Provided \_\_\_\_\_

*Please return to:*  
Project Coordinator  
Upper Mississippi River Basin Association  
415 Hamm Building  
408 St. Peter Street  
St. Paul, MN 55102

651-224-2880 (phone)  
651-223-5815 (fax)

**PEORIA COUNTY EMERGENCY RESOURCES AND NOTIFICATION<sup>1</sup> LISTS**

**To Report Spills Call the Required Notifications:**

**National Response Center**  
**1-800-424-8802**  
**and**  
**Illinois Emergency Management Agency (SERC)**  
**1-800-782-7860 (in-state)**  
**1-217-782-7860 (out-state)**  
**and**  
**Peoria County Local Emergency Planning Committee**  
**1-309-691-3111**

**Federal Agencies:**

<b>Time/Date</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>Number</b>
_____	National Response Center	1-800-424-8802 (24-hour)
_____	U.S. EPA Region 5	1-312-353-2318 (24-hour)
_____	USCG Eighth District	1-504-589-6225 (24-hour)
_____	USCG, Marine Safety Division, East Peoria	1-309-694-7779
_____	U.S. Department of the Interior	1-216-522-3984 (24-hour) (To page: 1-612-660-9062)
_____	U.S. Department of Agriculture	1-414-297-3600
_____	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration*	1-206-526-6317 (24-hour)
_____	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	1-800-800-5923 to page 1-612-660-9062 (24-hour)
_____	U.S. Marshal Service	1-309-671-7053

**\*Contact National Weather Service for latest weather conditions: 1-800-611-4570 or Central Illinois NWSFO at 1-217-732-3089.**

<sup>1</sup> Notification as outlined here should be made by anyone who first discovers an oil or chemical spill, not merely by the responsible party (RP). However, a number of federal, state, and local laws require spillers to notify authorities when they have a spill. Potential spillers should understand these requirements before they spill to determine if “reportable quantities” or chemical lists apply to spills they might have.

**State Agencies:**

<b>Time/Date</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>Number</b>
_____	Illinois Emergency Management Agency (24-hour numbers)	1-800-782-7860 (in-state) 1-217-782-7860 (out of state)
_____	Illinois Environmental Protection Agency- Environmental Emergencies	1-217-782-3637 (24-hour)
_____	Illinois State Police, District 8	1-309-676-2116
_____	Illinois Office State Fire Marshal	1-217-785-5878
_____	Illinois Department of Natural Resources: Region 1	1-815-625-2968
_____	Illinois Department of Transportation: Region 5	1-309-671-3333
_____	Illinois Army National Guard	1-309-697-7900
_____	Illinois Air National Guard	1-309-633-3220 (24-hour)

**Local Agencies:**

**Area Emergency Services & Disaster Agencies (ESDAs)**

<b>Time/Date</b>	<b>Agency</b>	<b>Number</b>
_____	Peoria County ESDA	1-309-691-3111
_____	City of Peoria ESDA	1-309-686-3521
_____	Fulton County ESDA	1-309-647-7701
_____	Knox County ESDA	1-309-345-3755
_____	Marshall County ESDA	1-309-246-2295
_____	Stark County ESDA	1-309-594-2384
_____	Tazewell County ESDA	1-309-477-2272
_____	Woodford County ESDA	1-309-923-6611

Please refer to the *Peoria County Hazardous Materials Plan* created by the Peoria LEPC for other local agencies in the area.

## Oil Spill Removal Organizations for Peoria County<sup>2</sup>:

Time/Date	OSRO	Phone
_____	Acme Products Company	1-918-836-7184
_____	Bay West St. Paul, MN	1-651-291-0456
_____	CC EnvironKlean, Inc. Kansas City, KS	1-913-342-3372
_____	CET Environmental Pasadena, TX	1-713-473-6200
_____	Clean Harbors Environmental Braintree, MA	1-617-849-1800
_____	Donjon Marine	1-908-686-1199
_____	Ferguson Harbour Incorporated	1-615-822-3295
_____	HAZ-MAT Response, Inc. Olathe, KS	1-800-229-5252
_____	Heritage Environmental Services, LLC	1-314-388-0076
_____	Industrial Cleanup, Inc. (ICI)	1-800-436-0883
_____	Industrial Marine Services Norfolk, VA	1-757-543-5718
_____	International Technologies	1-713-462-0693
_____	Kiesel Company	1-314-351-5500
_____	Lewis Environmental Group	1-800-258-5585
_____	Marine Pollution Control Corporation Detroit, MI	1-313-849-2333
_____	Marine Spill Response Corporation	1-800-259-6772

<sup>2</sup> The Oil Spill Removal Organizations (OSROs) list is maintained by the USCG on a continual basis. For the most current listing of available OSROs in Peoria County, and their response capabilities, refer to the following web address: <http://www.uscg.mil/hq/g-m/nmc/response/index.htm#OSRO>.

**Oil Spill Removal Organizations for Peoria County, continued**

<b>Time/Date</b>	<b>OSRO</b>	<b>Phone</b>
_____	National Response Corporation	1-516-369-8644
_____	Oil Mop, LLC Belle Chasse, LA	1-504-394-6110
_____	Petro Clean, Inc.	1-412-279-9556
_____	Triad Industries, Inc.	1-618-251-4116

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## **I. INTEGRATION WITH OTHER RESPONSE PLANS**

### **A. Private Sector Response Plans**

Private sector response plans, including those for pipelines, vessels, and facilities, are structured and written as self-contained documents that serve as a complete reference tool for pipeline, vessel, and facility operators during a spill response. These plans must be consistent with local, state, and federal government contingency plans, including the Peoria Oil Annex. They must identify response personnel and equipment to be used to mitigate a worst-case discharge. Environmental, economic, and cultural sensitivity data, response resources, and other information required as part of private sector response plans must be consistent with this area plan for Peoria County.

### **B. Local Response Plans**

This oil annex is an official part of the local *Peoria County Hazardous Materials Plan* (PCHMP) developed by Peoria Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPC) under the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) and the district Emergency Management Division (EMD) plans. For a listing of LEPCs in the counties bordering Peoria County, see the PCHMP, which can be obtained through the Peoria LEPC (309-691-3111).

### **C. State Response Plans**

The *Illinois Emergency Management Plan* (IEMP) is the comprehensive, all-hazard plan that coordinates the emergency management activities of mitigation, preparedness, response, and recovery within the State of Illinois. The IEMP is a policy document developed and maintained by the Illinois Emergency Management Agency. The IEMP coordinates the activities, personnel, and resources of state agencies in mitigating against, preparing for, responding to, and recovering from a variety of natural and technological disasters and emergencies to which the state is vulnerable.

### **D. Federal Response Plans**

#### **1. *U.S. EPA Region 5 Oil and Hazardous Substances Integrated Contingency Plan and Area Contingency Plan***

The U.S. EPA Region 5 Regional Response Team (RRT) developed the Regional Contingency Plan/Area Contingency Plan (RCP-ACP) to coordinate timely, effective response by various state and federal agencies and other organizations to discharges of oil or releases of hazardous substances. The RCP-ACP includes information on useful facilities and resources within U.S. EPA Region 5, from government, commercial, academic, and other sources. The RCP-ACP coordinates with state emergency response plans, the Sub-Area Contingency Plan (Sub-ACP), and EPCRA local emergency response plans. The complete text RCP-ACP can be downloaded from the Internet at:

<http://www.great-lakes.net/partners/epa/acp-rcp/acp-rcp1.html>

## **2. *National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan***

*The National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan* (NCP) (40 CFR Part 300) provides the organizational structure and procedures to prepare for and respond to discharges of oil and releases of hazardous substances, including specific responsibilities among government agencies, descriptions of resources available for response, a summary of state and local emergency planning requirements, and the procedures for undertaking removal actions under the Clean Water Act (CWA). A complete outline of oil spill response and planning procedures can be found in Appendix E of the NCP. An overview of the NCP can be found on the Internet at:

<http://www.epa.gov/oerrpage/oilspill/ncpover.htm>.

## **3. *Federal Response Plan***

The *Federal Response Plan* was developed under the Disaster Relief Act of 1974, as amended by the Stafford Disaster Relief Act of 1988. The *Federal Response Plan* established a foundation for coordinating federal assistance to supplement local and state response effort to save lives, protect public health and safety, and protect property in the event of a natural disaster, such as a catastrophic earthquake, or Presidentially-declared major disasters.

The plan has 12 annexes, or Emergency Support Functions (ESFs), which describe a single functional area of response activity. The Hazardous Materials Annex, ESF #10, addresses releases of oil and hazardous substances that occur as a result of a natural disaster or catastrophic event and incorporates preparedness and response actions carried out under the NCP. U.S. EPA serves as the Chair of ESF #10 and is responsible for overseeing all preparedness and response actions associated with ESF #10 activities. All National Response Team (NRT) and RRT departments and agencies serve as support. The text of the Federal Response Plan can be found on the Internet at:

<http://www.fema.gov/fema/fed1.htm>.

## **II. GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE**

### **A. Peoria County Description**

Peoria County has approximately 52 miles of shoreline on the Illinois River. Along the river, are many sensitive areas and human and wildlife populations that warrant protection from oil spills. For more details on Peoria County, refer to the *PCHMP*, Section III, pg. 2.

### III. RESPONSE OPERATIONS

#### A. Organization Roles

##### 1. Responsible Party

The Responsible Party (RP) is required under the CWA to immediately report any discharge of oil that will produce a sheen on navigable water, adjoining shorelines, or the contiguous zone, or a release of a hazardous substance exceeding a reportable quantity, as per 40 CFR §302.4, to the National Response Center (NRC). In addition, the spiller is required to report releases to the State Emergency Response Commission, which is the Illinois Emergency Management Agency (IEMA) in Illinois and the community emergency coordinator of the Local Emergency Planning Committee.

OPA 90 §1002 makes RPs responsible for removal costs and damages. The RP is expected to cooperate with all public safety agencies during the emergency response phase of an incident. The RP conducts whatever response actions are necessary and for which its personnel are trained and equipped. This can include such activities as turning off valves, plugging or containing leaking containers, and evacuating employees. It may include fire fighting by industrial fire brigades. All of these activities are typically done under the direction of an Incident Commander (IC) from a local public safety agency.

The IC may direct response activities by the RP at a discharge of oil or release of hazardous substances, as necessary. The On Scene Coordinator (OSC) will pursue options available to use government funds to hire a clean-up contractor, if it becomes evident that an adequate response is beyond the capability of the RP, if the RP indicates an unwillingness to accept responsibility, or if the RP's identity is unknown. If the spill is beyond the resources of the responsible party's contractor and the local contractors, the Federal On Scene Coordinator (FOSC) may "federalize" the response. A Unified Command System (UCS) incorporating the command structure of the RP, local responders, and state and federal responders may be established to address simultaneous public safety and environmental concerns. The RP has primary responsibility for the cleanup of a discharge or release. The response shall be conducted in accordance with the NCP and the RP's applicable response plan.

- |                                |                       |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 2. <u>Local Authorities</u>    | refer to PCHMP, pg.10 |
| 3. <u>Regional Authorities</u> | refer to PCHMP, pg.10 |
| 4. <u>State Authorities</u>    | refer to PCHMP, pg.11 |
| 5. <u>Federal Authorities</u>  | refer to PCHMP, pg.13 |

#### B. Incident Command

- |                                   |                      |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. <u>Command Structure</u>       | refer to PCHMP, pg.4 |
| 2. <u>Unified Command Systems</u> | refer to PCHMP, pg.5 |
| 3. <u>Oversight Command</u>       | refer to PCHMP, pg.7 |
| 4. <u>Federal Preemption</u>      | refer to PCHMP, pg.8 |

C. **Health and Safety** refer to PCHMP, pg. 14

D. **Containment and Removal Techniques**

1. **Reconnaissance** refer to PCHMP, pg. 15

2. **Containment and Removal**

There are a number of responses to spilled oil other than the normal physical recovery methods of containment, pumping, sorbing, and digging. These techniques include use of various chemicals to emulsify, solidify, gel, or herd oil on water; chemicals to promote biodegradation of oil; and setting fire to spilled oil to quickly reduce the volume of oil. Section 311(j)(4)(C)(v) of the Clean Water Act, as amended by the Oil Pollution Act, requires that the Area Committee “describe the procedures to be followed for obtaining an expedited decision regarding the use of dispersants.”

a. **Shoreline Matrices**

Shoreline Cleanup Guideline Matrices have been developed for the Upper Midwest by the Region 5 RRT (Appendix V, in the EPA Region 5 RCP-ACP). These guidelines address the use of specific physical and chemical countermeasures on various shoreline habitats for four oil types. The shoreline types are listed in relative order of sensitivity. Habitat sensitivity is a function of a range of factors, including degree of exposure to natural removal processes, biological productivity and ability to recover following oil exposure, human use of the habitat, and ease of oil removal.

The classifications developed for these matrices indicate the relative environmental impact expected as a result of implementing the response techniques on a specific shoreline. The relative effectiveness of the technique was also incorporated into the matrices, especially where use of the technique would result in a prolonged application and thus greater ecological impacts, or leave higher oil residues in the habitat.

b. **Federal Approval Procedures**

i. **Chemical Agents**

The use of surface collecting agents, biological additives, burning agents, or miscellaneous oil spill control agents must be approved by the appropriate state and/or federal agencies before application. The OSC must choose the best method from the available response tools in any incident. However, the physical recovery and removal of oil is the preferred clean-up technique.

The OSC may request approval from the Region 5 RRT to use chemicals on behalf of the spiller. U.S. EPA has compiled a list of dispersants and other chemicals that the OSC or the spiller may consider for use during a spill emergency called the NCP Product

Schedule. The existence of the Product Schedule does not authorize or pre-approve use of the listed products and products not listed may not be authorized by the OSC. "Sinking agents" will not be used in U.S. EPA Region 5.

The OSC may authorize the use of any agent without requesting permission if it is immediately necessary to prevent or substantially reduce hazard to human life. In this event, the OSC will inform the RRT and the RRT representative of the affected state as soon as practicable. In situations where an immediate human hazard is not present, the OSC must notify and receive the concurrence of the RRT Co-Chairs (U.S. EPA and USCG) and the RRT representative of the affected state:

**U.S. EPA:** 312-353-2318 (24-hour)

**USCG:** 800-321-4400 (24-hour)

**Illinois RRT representative:** 217-785-0830

In consultation with  
**DOI RRT member:** 800-759-8352, Mailbox – 1168849 (24-hour)

The OSC will supply the RRT Co-Chairs and the Illinois RRT representative with information called for in the Chemical Use Checklist located in Appendix VII of the EPA Region 5 RCP-ACP. The Checklist calls for information concerning the circumstances of the spill, trajectories, environmental resources at risk, and available decision-makers with the information necessary to make an educated decision on the use of chemical agents.

## ii. **In-Situ Burning**

Under certain specific conditions, in-situ burning may offer a logistically simple, rapid, inexpensive, and relatively safe means for reducing the shoreline impacts of an oil spill. Because a large portion of the oil is converted to gaseous combustion products, the need for collection, storage, transport, and disposal of recovered material can be substantially reduced. In certain circumstances, such as oil spilled in ice conditions, burning may be the only viable response technique. In-situ burning may have significant short-term impacts but may actually produce the lowest long-term impact because it removes the oil quickly. In-situ burning should augment, not replace, other oil spill response techniques such as mechanical removal or chemical countermeasures.

The Region 5 RRT strongly recommends that in-situ oil burning be considered as a means to avert potential oil spill impacts to beaches, wetlands, and Great Lakes and inland resources.

The Region 5 RRT in-situ burning policy authorizes its use as a response countermeasure to an oil spill when the OSC believes it appropriate and after key members of the RRT have been consulted and concur. In some circumstances, this policy is overridden by state law and, in the case of utilizing the addition of burning agents, by the NCP (40 CFR 300.910). The use of in-situ burning as a response tool will always be within state waters and inland areas and consequently is subject to state law and policy.

In-situ burning, as a response alternative, will occur only under the direct oversight of an OSC. The OSC needs to obtain the following concurrence, as applicable:

- Local Official(s)
- U.S. EPA and USCG Co-Chairs
- Illinois Representatives
- DOI
- DOC/NOAA
- Native American Community Official(s)

For greater detailed information on in-situ burning policy, refer to Appendix 8 of the Region 5 RCP-ACP.

**c. Illinois Approval Procedures**

**i. Chemical Agents**

Illinois follows the Federal Approval Procedures for usage of chemical agents. Please refer to the Federal Approval Procedures section on page 6 of this annex.

**ii. In-Situ Burning**

Illinois follows Federal Approval Procedures for in-situ burning. Please refer to the Federal Approval Procedures section for in-situ burning on page 7 of this annex.

**3. Disposal Procedures** refer to PCHMP, pg. 16

**4. Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund and Local Reimbursement**

Local, State, Tribal, or Federal agencies may get funding for removal costs through, and with the prior approval of, the FOSC, or by submitting a claim. Funding obtained through EPA FOSCs will be in accordance with EPA's "Guidance For Use Of The Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund," (OSWER Dir. 9360.8-11) February 1997, and EPA's "Guidance For Use Of Coast Guard Basic Ordering Agreements For Emergency Oil Spill Response Support," February 10, 1997.

**a. Federal Access to the OSLTF**

Federal agencies may access the OSLTF by contacting the Eighth Coast Guard District Office in New Orleans, Louisiana at (504) 589-6225 (24-hour number). The District Office will issue an eight-digit case number and authorize a spending ceiling. After receiving a number and ceiling from the District, the federal agency providing an FOSC must contact its contracting officer within 48 hours to issue a delivery order for services under the applicable Basic Ordering Agreements (BOAs).

**b. State Access to the OSLTF**

In accordance with regulations promulgated under Section 1012(d)(1) of OPA, the President, upon request of a State's Governor, or the individual designated by the Governor, may obligate the OSLTF for payment in an amount not to exceed \$250,000 for removal costs consistent with the NCP that are required for the immediate removal of a discharge, or the mitigation or prevention of a substantial threat of a discharge, of oil. Request for access to the OSLTF must be made by telephone or other rapid means to the FOSC. There are three payment regimes under which the states may obtain Federal funding for oil spill incident removal actions.

**i. Direct State Access**

State access to the Fund provides an avenue for States to receive Federal funds for immediate removal costs resulting from their response to actual or threatened discharges of oil. In making a request to access the OSLTF in Region 5, the individual making the request must:

- Indicate that the request is a state access request under 33 CFR Part 133.
- Provide the name, title, department and state.
- Describe the incident in sufficient detail to allow a determination of jurisdiction, including at a minimum: the date of the incident, type of product discharged, estimated quantity of discharge, the navigable water involved, and the proposed removal actions for which the funds are being requested under Part 133.
- Indicate the amount of funds requested.

Further information is available through USCG Technical Operating Procedures (TOPs) for State Access Under Section 1012(d)(1) of OPA.

**ii. Acting as FOSC Contractor**

State agencies may perform removal actions under the direct supervision of an FOSC. In such situations, the FOSC issues a Pollution Removal Funding Authorization (PRFA) to the State to establish a contractual relationship and obligate the Fund. Under this method of funding, the FOSC is actively directing the State's response actions. State involvement in use of the OSLTF through a PRFA can be accomplished as follows.



- The appropriate state agency notifies EPA of the spill immediately.
- An FOSC travels to the site and discusses with the State On Scene Coordinator (SOSC) what actions need to be taken.
- Based on discussions between the SOSC and the FOSC, a brief work plan is written. A PRFA is prepared by the authorizing federal agency and signed by the FOSC to fund the state actions. The purpose of the work plan and the PRFA is to help establish what future claims submitted by the state are appropriate.
- During the course of the cleanup or at the conclusion, the response costs are submitted to the FOSC for approval. The FOSC will forward the costs to the USCG with a cover letter, recommending payment.

### **iii. Claims**

Section 1012 (d)(1) of OPA 90 authorizes use of the Fund for “the payment of claims in accordance with Section 1013 for uncompensated removal costs determined by the President to be consistent with the NCP or uncompensated damages.” States may submit claims for uncompensated removal costs, which may include those salaries, equipment, and administrative costs directly related to a specific incident. A state may submit claims for removal costs directly to the Fund, even if the responsible party is unknown. To submit a claim against the OSLTF, the State must:

- Notify the appropriate Federal agency that a claim will be submitted.
- Submit a detailed description of the incident, including at a minimum: what type of material was released or potentially released; what navigable water was impacted or potentially impacted; what response actions were taken to prevent, minimize, or mitigate the release; and whether those actions were consistent with the NCP.
- Include a detailed summary of the amount spent by the State during its response actions and provide backup documentation. The removal costs incurred by the State must have been incurred as a result of the response actions taken to prevent, minimize or mitigate the effects of the incident.
- Submit the package to the appropriate FOSC for approval. If approved, the FOSC will forward the claim to the USCG National Pollution Funds Center (NPFC) with a cover letter, recommending payment.

### **c. Local Reimbursement**

Section 123 of CERCLA and Section 1002 (b)(2)(F) of OPA authorize EPA to reimburse local governments for some, and in rare cases possibly all, of the expenses incurred in carrying out emergency measures in response to hazardous substance threats or releases. These measures or operations are those deemed necessary to prevent or mitigate injury to human health or the environment.

The intent of this provision is to reduce any significant financial burden that may have been incurred by a local or tribal unit of government that takes the above measures in response to hazardous substance threats. Traditional local responsibilities, such as routine fire fighting, are not eligible for reimbursement. States are not eligible for this program and may not request reimbursement on their own behalf or on the behalf of a political subdivision within a given state (40 CFR Parts 310.20 and 310.30).

The following criteria must be met before a local government's request for reimbursement is considered:

- Response actions were consistent with CERCLA, NCP, and EPCRA.
- The request contains assurances that the response does not supplant local funds normally provided for such activities.
- The applicant must have first attempted to recover from all known Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs) and any other possible sources of reimbursement (state funds, insurance companies, etc.). Sixty days must be allowed for the responsible party to respond by making payment, expressing intent to pay, or demonstrating willingness to negotiate payment.

CERCLA limits the amount of reimbursement to \$25,000 per single response. If several local agencies or departments are involved in a response, they must determine among themselves which agency will submit the request for reimbursement. Any request must be received by EPA within one year of the date the response was completed.

Allowable costs may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Disposal materials and supplies acquired and used specifically for the related response.
- Employee compensation for response work provided in applicant's operating budget.
- Rental or leasing of equipment.
- Replacement costs of equipment contaminated to the extent that it is beyond reuse or repair.
- Decontamination of equipment.
- Special technical services needed for the response, such as those provided by experts or specialists.
- Other special services, such as utilities.
- Laboratory analysis costs related to the response.

- Costs associated with supplies, services, and equipment procured for a specific evaluation.

A review panel will evaluate each request and will rank the requests on the basis of financial burden. Financial burden is based on the ratio of eligible response costs to the locality's per capita income adjusted for population. If a request is not reimbursed during the review period for which it is submitted, the EPA's reimbursement official has the discretion to hold the request open for a 1-year reconsideration.

An application package can be obtained by contacting the Local Governments Reimbursement Help line: **1-800-431-9209**. The application package contains detailed, line-by-line instructions for completing the application. The Peoria LEPC has a pamphlet, U.S. Coast Guard National Pollution Funds Center Claimants Information Guide, for responders explaining the application process in depth. Contact the LEPC: **1-309-691-3111**. The pamphlet is also available in Portable Document Format (PDF) on the Internet at: <http://www.uscg.mil/hq/npfc/claimant.pdf>

#### **E. Fish and Wildlife and Sensitive Environments**

- |   |                        |
|---|------------------------|
| <b>1. <u>Federal Natural Resource Trustee Responsibility</u></b>  | refer to PCHMP, pg. 16 |
| <b>2. <u>Notification of Natural Resource Trustees</u></b>        | refer to PCHMP, pg. 16 |
| <b>3. <u>Illinois Natural Resource Trustee Responsibility</u></b> | refer to PCHMP, pg. 17 |
| <b>4. <u>Natural Resource Damage Assessment</u></b>               | refer to PCHMP, pg. 17 |
| <b>5. <u>Sensitive Area Map Atlas</u></b>                         | refer to PCHMP, pg. 18 |

#### **IV. WORST CASE DISCHARGE**

##### **A. Worst Case Discharge Definition**

A worst case discharge, as defined by Section 311(a)(24) of the CWA, means a discharge in adverse weather conditions of a vessel's entire cargo, the largest foreseeable discharge in adverse weather conditions from an offshore facility, or a discharge equaling the capacity of an onshore facility's largest tank.

##### **B. Worst Case Discharge Scenarios**

Peoria County contains a number of potential spill sources that could release large quantities of oil and has a number of extremely sensitive areas that could be affected by such a release. Rather than present a single worst case scenario, a series of worst case scenarios was compiled for which responders within the area must be prepared.

**Scenario 1:** A major release reaches the Illinois River near the city of Peoria, threatening local businesses, parks, sensitive species habitat, and homes along the shoreline. Such a release could occur:

- If an oil facility experienced a catastrophic failure from one of its oil storage tanks or had some other major release.

- If a train derailment/accident occurred causing a release within Peoria City that drained directly into surface waters or traveled through drainage infrastructure to reach the Illinois River.
- If an oil tanker truck accident occurred on a Highway 24 or 150 or Interstate 474 or 74 near waterways or drainage structures, with movement of contaminants into the Illinois River

**Scenario 2:** A significant quantity of oil is released to another waterbody in Peoria County. The product travels to a habitat supporting a large concentration of wildlife, including threatened and endangered species, and threatens public lands and resources. Examples of areas known for such concentration of wildlife and or resources are included in the Peoria County Map and the Illinois River Inland Sensitivity Atlas. Authorized individuals may download the Inland Sensitivity Atlas can be downloaded from the Internet at:

[http://www.umesc.usgs.gov/epa\\_atlas/overview.html](http://www.umesc.usgs.gov/epa_atlas/overview.html)

**Scenario 3:** Two barges collide in the middle of the Illinois River and spill oil from a damaged cargo tank. 3, 500 barrels, equivalent to 147,000 gallons, of #2 diesel oil is spilled into the Illinois River. The other cargo oil tanks appear intact. The leaking oil barge is next to two chemical barges, one contains ethanol and the other contains ammonium nitrate (fertilizer).

### C. Critical Issues

Critical issues that need to be addressed in a worst case discharge event include the following:

- Command and Control: An Incident Command System (ICS) or Unified Command System (UCS) must be quickly initiated to coordinate the response activities of anticipated participants from local, state, and federal agencies and private groups.
- Communications: Communications must be centrally managed to handle the multiple communication devices available to response personnel, including: multi-band radios, conventional telephones, cellular telephones, facsimiles, and pagers. In addition, the LEPC should also keep in mind that response groups may be able to utilize satellite hook-ups for computer downloads of real-time information, including links to trajectory models, satellite imagery, and other response-specific data.
- Waterway Access: Access points, though limited, are identified in the Illinois River Inland Sensitivity Atlas and include marinas and boat ramps.
- Protection Priorities: Sensitive resources meriting protection are highlighted in the Illinois River Inland Sensitivity Atlas. It is important to note that the list of mapped resources is not exhaustive. Response priorities and strategies will vary from one incident to another and it is also important to note that mapped resource features are not ranked in priority.

- Public Health: It may be necessary to shut down public and private surface water intakes downstream of the spill. Notification at the local level should be rapidly implemented. Alternate sources of potable water may need to be developed concurrent with response operations.
- Removal, Recovery, and Disposal Strategy: Open water recovery is a preferred recovery method as it avoids protracted clean-up operations of shorelines. Temporary storage of recovered product in open water often necessitates downtime for periodic off-loading. The LEPC may wish to pursue identification of on-water storage options, including barges or idle tankers, to increase capacity and minimize downtime. For disposal in the inland zone, Illinois EPA will provide information on treatment and disposal facilities and appropriate strategies.

## V. EXERCISES

The National Preparedness for Response Exercise Program (PREP) was developed to establish an exercise program that meets OPA's requirements for response training. The PREP incorporates the exercise requirements of USCG, U.S. EPA, U.S. DOT's Office of Pipeline Safety's Research and Special Program Administration (RSPA), and Mineral Management Service (MMS).

The PREP guidelines are not regulations. However, the four federal agencies have agreed that participation in PREP will satisfy all exercise requirements imposed by OPA. Although participation in PREP is voluntary, those choosing not to participate in PREP are required to comply with the exercise requirements in the regulations imposed by each of the four regulatory agencies.

The PREP is structured around a system of internal and external exercises. The internal exercises are conducted wholly within a plan holder's organization, testing the various components of a response plan to ensure the plan is adequate for the organization to respond to an oil or hazardous material spill. External exercises are designed to assess how well individual plan holders work within the broader context of area-wide or sub-area-wide response.

### 1. Internal Exercises

Internal exercises include Qualified Individual Notification Drills, Emergency Procedures Drills for Vessels and Barges, Spill Management Team Tabletop, and Unannounced Exercises.

The internal exercises are self-certified and self-evaluated by the plan holder organization. Each plan holder is on a triennial cycle for exercises, which began on January 1, 1994. Within this triennial cycle, each plan holder must exercise the various components of their entire response plan. The PREP document contains a list of 15 core components. These are not all-inclusive; a plan may have more or less components, but these are generally what should be in the plan. The completion of the required internal exercises over the three year period will satisfy the regulatory requirements for exercising the entire plan once every three years.

## 2. External Exercises

The external exercises, or Area Exercises, test the interaction of the plan holder with the entire response community in a specific Area or Sub-area. For the purpose of the PREP, an Area is defined as that specific geographic area for which a separate and distinct ACP has been developed. The Area Exercises test the governmental-industry interface for pollution response. The PREP goal is to conduct 20 Area Exercises per year throughout the country, with the federal government leading six exercises and industry leading the 14 other exercises. The Area Exercises are realistic exercises, including equipment deployment. A design team consisting of federal, state, and local government, and industry representatives develops the exercises. The Area Exercises are scheduled by National Strike Force Coordination Center (NSFCC), which receives input from the Area Committee. This input is designed to ensure all federal, state, local, and private concerns are taken into consideration when scheduling the exercises.

The local facilities in Peoria County along the Illinois River have formed an oil spill cooperative. The members in the cooperative train together and purchase boom for responding along the river.

Additional information on the PREP program is available on the Internet at:  
<http://www.uscg.mil/hq/g-m/nmc/response/index.htm#PREP>

## VI. Acronyms and Definitions

### A. Acronyms (for additional acronyms, refer to PCHMP, pp. 42-44)

ACP	Area Contingency Plan
BOAs	Basic Ordering Agreements
DOI	Department of the Interior
DOC	Department of Commerce
DOT	Department of Transportation
EMD	Emergency Management Division
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPA Region 5	Environmental Protection Agency Region 5
EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community Right To Know Act (SARA Title III)
ESFs	Emergency Support Functions
FOSC	Federal On Scene Coordinator
GIS	Geographic Information System
IC	Incident Commander
IEMP	Illinois Emergency Management Plan
MMS	Minerals Management Service
MSD	Marine Safety Detachment
MSO	Marine Safety Office
NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
NPFC	National Pollution Funds Center
NRC	National Response Center
NSFCC	National Strike Force Coordination Center
NWSFO	National Weather Service Forecast Office
OPA	Oil Pollution Act
OPA 90	Oil Pollution Act of 1990
OSC	On-Scene Coordinator
OSLTF	Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund
OSROs	Oil Spill Removal Organizations
PCHMP	Peoria County Hazardous Materials Plan
PREP	National Preparedness for Response Exercise Program
PRFA	Pollution Removal Funding Authorization
PRPs	Potentially Responsible Parties
RCP/ACP	Regional Contingency Plan/Area Contingency Plan
RP	Responsible Party
RRT	Regional Response Team
RSPA	Research and Special Program Administration
SOSC	State On-Scene Coordinator
Sub-ACP	Sub-Area Contingency Plan
TOPs	Technical Operating Procedures
UCS	Unified Command System
USCG	United States Coast Guard
WCD	Worst-Case Discharge

## B. DEFINITIONS

**Area Contingency Plan (ACP)**, as provided for by CWA sections 311(a)(19) and (j)(4): the plan prepared by an Area Committee that is developed to be implemented in conjunction with the NCP and RCP, in part to address removal of a worst-case discharge and to mitigate or prevent a substantial threat of such a discharge from a vessel, offshore facility, or onshore facility operating in or near an area designated by the President.

**CERCLA:** the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986.

**Chemical Agents:** those elements, compounds, or mixtures that coagulate, concentrate, disperse, dissolve, emulsify, foam, neutralize, oxidize, precipitate, entrap, fix, solidify, or otherwise facilitate the mitigation of harmful effects or the removal of the pollutant from the water. Chemical agents include biological additives, dispersants, sinking agents, miscellaneous oil spill control agents, and burning agents, but do not include sorbents.

**Claim:** for purposes of a release under CERCLA, means a demand in writing for a sum certain; for purposes of a discharge under CWA, it means a request, made in writing for a sum certain, for compensation for damages or removal costs resulting from an incident.

**Discharge**, as defined by section 311(a)(2) of the CWA: includes, but is not limited to, any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, or dumping of oil, but excludes discharges in compliance with a permit under section 402 of the CWA, discharges resulting from circumstances identified and reviewed and made a part of the public record with respect to a permit issued or modified under section 402 of the CWA, and subject to a condition in such permit, or continuous or anticipated intermittent discharges from a point source, identified in a permit or permit application under section 402 of the CWA, that are caused by events occurring within the scope of relevant operating or treatment systems. For purposes of the NCP, discharge also means substantial threat of discharge.

**Dispersants:** those chemical agents that emulsify, disperse, or solubilize the oil into the water column or promote the surface spreading of oil slicks to facilitate dispersal of the oil into the water column.

**Facility**, as defined by section 101(9) of CERCLA: 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, landfill, storage container, motor vehicle, rolling stock, or aircraft, or 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 vessel. As defined by section 1001 of the OPA, it means any structure, group of structures, equipment, or device (other than a vessel) which is used for one or more of the following purposes: Exploring for, drilling for, producing, storing, handling, transferring, processing, or transporting oil. This term includes any motor vehicle, rolling stock, or pipeline used for one or more of these purposes.



**Ground Water**, as defined by section 101(12) of CERCLA: water in a saturated zone or stratum beneath the surface of land or water.

**Hazardous Substance**, under the Illinois *Uniform Hazardous Substances Act*, 111½ ¶ 252: any substance or mixture of substances which is toxic, corrosive, an irritant, strong sensitizer, flammable, combustible or which generates pressure through decomposition, heat or other means and which may cause substantial personal injury or illness during or as a proximate result of any customary or reasonably anticipated handling or use including reasonably foreseeable ingestion by children and also means any radioactive substance if, with respect to such substance as used in a particular class of article or as packaged, the director determines by regulation that the substance is sufficiently hazardous to require labeling in accordance with this act in order to protect the public health.

**Hazardous Substance**, as defined by section 101(14) of CERCLA: Any substance designated pursuant to section 311(b)(2)(A) of the CWA; any element, compound, mixture, solution, or substance designated pursuant to section 102 of CERCLA; any hazardous waste having the characteristics identified under or listed pursuant to section 3001 of the Solid Waste Disposal Act (but not including any waste the regulation of which under the Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 U.S.C. 6901 et seq.) has been suspended by Act of Congress); any toxic pollutant listed under section 307(a) of the CWA; any hazardous air pollutant listed under section 112 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7521 et seq.); and any imminently hazardous chemical substance or mixture with respect to which the EPA Administrator has take action pursuant to section 7 of the Toxic Substances Control Act (15 U.S.C. 2601 et seq.). The term does not include petroleum, including crude oil or any fraction thereof which is not otherwise specifically listed or designated as a hazardous substance in the first sentence of this paragraph, and the term does not include natural gas, natural gas liquids, liquefied natural gas, or synthetic gas usable for fuel (or mixtures of natural gas and such synthetic gas).

**Inland Waters**, for the purposes of classifying the size of discharges: those waters of the United States in the inland zone, waters of the Great Lakes, and specified ports and harbors on inland rivers.

**National Strike Force (NSF)**: a special team established by the USCG, including the three USCG Strike Teams, the Public Information Assist Team (PIAT), and the National Strike Force Coordination Center. The NSF is available to assist OSCs/RPMs in their preparedness and response duties.

**National Strike Force Coordination Center (NSFCC)**, authorized as the National Response Unit by CWA sections 311 (a)(23) and (j)(2): the entity established by the Secretary of the department, in which the USCG is operating at Elizabeth City, North Carolina, with responsibilities that include administration of the USCG Strike Teams, maintenance of response equipment inventories and logistic networks, and conducting a national exercise program.

**Navigable Waters**, as defined by 40 CFR 110.1: the waters of the United States, including the territorial seas. The term includes:

- (1) All waters that are currently used, were used in the past, or may be susceptible to use in interstate or foreign commerce, including all waters that are subject to the ebb and flow of the tide;
- (2) Interstate waters, including interstate wetlands;
- (3) All other waters such as intrastate lakes, rivers, streams (including intermittent streams), mudflats, sandflats, and wetlands, the use, degradation, or destruction of which would affect or could affect interstate or foreign commerce including any such waters;
  - (i) That are or could be used by interstate or foreign travelers for recreational or other purposes;
  - (ii) From which fish or shellfish are or could be taken and sold in interstate or foreign commerce;
  - (iii) That are used or could be used for industrial purposes by industries in interstate commerce;
- (4) All impoundments of waters otherwise defined as navigable waters under this section;
- (5) Tributaries of waters identified in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this definition, including adjacent wetlands; and
- (6) Wetlands adjacent to waters identified in paragraphs (a) through (e) of this definition: Provided, that waste treatment systems (other than cooling ponds meeting the criteria of this paragraph) are not waters of the United States.
- (7) Waters of the United States do not include prior converted cropland. Notwithstanding the determination of an area's status as prior converted cropland by any other federal agency, for the purposes of the Clean Water Act, the final authority regarding Clean Water Act jurisdiction remains with EPA.

**Oil**, as defined by section 311(a)(1) of the CWA: oil of any kind or in any form, including, but not limited to, petroleum, fuel oil, sludge, oil refuse, and oil mixed with wastes other than dredged spoil. Oil, as defined by section 1001 of the OPA means oil of any kind or in any form, including, but not limited to, petroleum, fuel oil, sludge, oil refuse, and oil mixed with wastes other than dredged spoil, but does not include petroleum, including crude oil or any fraction thereof, which is specifically listed or designated as a hazardous substance under subparagraphs (A) through (F) of section 101(14) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (42 U.S.C. 9601) and which is subject to the provisions of that Act.

**Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (OSLTF):** the fund established under section 9509 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 9509).

**On-Scene Coordinator (OSC):** Federal, state or local government official who coordinates and directs responses and removal actions. The federal official is predesignated by the EPA or the USCG under subpart D of the NCP.

**Pollutant or Contaminant**, as defined by section 101(33) of CERCLA, shall include, but not be limited to, any element, substance, compound, or mixture, including disease-causing agents, which after release into the environment and upon exposure, ingestion, inhalation, or assimilation into any organism, either directly from the environment or indirectly by ingestion through food chain, will or may reasonably be anticipated to cause death, disease, behavioral abnormalities, cancer,

genetic mutation, physiological malfunctions (including malfunctions in reproduction) or physical deformations, in such organisms or their offspring. The term does not include petroleum, including crude oil or any fraction thereof which is not otherwise specifically listed or designated as a hazardous substance under section 101(14)(A) through (F) of CERCLA, nor does it include natural gas, liquefied natural gas, or synthetic gas of pipeline quality (or mixtures of natural gas and such synthetic gas). For purposes of the NCP, the term pollutant or contaminant means any pollutant or contaminant that may present an imminent and substantial danger to public health or welfare of the United States.

**Release**, under the Illinois *Chemical Safety Act* 111½ ¶ 953: any sudden spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, escaping, emptying, discharging, injecting, leaching, dumping or disposing into the environment beyond the boundaries of a facility, but excludes (a) any release which results in exposure to persons solely within a workplace, with respect to a claim which such persons may assert against their employers; (b) emissions from the engine exhaust of a motor vehicle, rolling stock, aircraft, vessel, or pipeline pumping station engine; © release of source, byproduct, or special nuclear material from a nuclear incident, as those terms are defined in the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, if such release is subject to requirements with respect to financial protection established by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission under section 170 of such act; and (d) the normal application of fertilizer.

**Remove or Removal**, under the *Illinois Environmental Protection Act*, 111½ ¶ 1003.35: the cleanup or removal of released hazardous substances from the environment, such as may be necessary taken in the event of the threat of release of hazardous substances into the environment, such actions as may be necessary to monitor, assess, and evaluate the release or threat of release of hazardous substances, the disposal of removed material, or the taking of such other actions as may be necessary to prevent, minimize, or mitigate damage to the public health or welfare or the environment, which may otherwise result from a release or threat of release. The term includes, in addition, without being limited to, security fencing or other measure to limit access, provision of alternative water supplies, temporary evacuation and housing of threatened individuals, and any emergency assistance which may be provided under the Illinois Emergency Services and Disaster Agency Act of 1975, as amended, or any other law.

**Remove or Removal**, as defined by section 311(a)(8) of the CWA, refers to containment and removal of oil or hazardous substances from the water and shorelines or the taking of such other actions as may be necessary to minimize or mitigate damage to the public health or welfare of the United States (including, but not limited to, fish, shellfish, wildlife, public and private property, and shorelines and beaches) or to the environment. For the purpose of the NCP, the term also includes monitoring of action to remove a discharge. As defined by section 101(23) of CERCLA, remove or removal means the cleanup or removal of released hazardous substances from the environment; such actions as may be necessary taken in the event of the threat of release of hazardous substances in the environment; such actions as may be necessary to monitor, assess, and evaluate the release or threat of release of hazardous substances; the disposal of removed material; or the taking of such other actions as may be necessary to prevent, minimize, or mitigate damage to the public health or welfare of the United States or to the environment, which may

otherwise result from a release or threat of release. The term includes, in addition, without being limited to, security fencing or other measures to limit access, provision of alternative water supplies, temporary evacuation and housing of threatened individuals not otherwise provided for, action taken under section 104(b) of CERCLA, post-removal site control, where appropriate, and any emergency assistance which may be provided under the Disaster Relief Act of 1974. For the purpose of the NCP, the term also includes enforcement activities related thereto.

**Removal Costs**, as defined by section 1001 of the OPA: the costs of removal that are incurred after a discharge of oil has occurred, or in any case in which there is a substantial threat of a discharge of oil, the costs to prevent, minimize, or mitigate oil pollution from such an incident.

**Respond or Response**, as defined by section 101(25) of CERCLA: remove, removal, remedy, or remedial action, including enforcement activities related thereto.

**Responsible Party (RP)**, as defined by section 1001 of the OPA:

- (1) Vessels-In the case of a vessel, any person owning, operating, or demise chartering the vessel.
- (2) Onshore Facilities-In the case of an onshore facility (other than a pipeline), any person owning or operating the facility, except a federal agency, state, municipality, commission, or political subdivision of a state, or any interstate body, that as the owner transfers possession and right to use the property to another person by lease, assignment, or permit.
- (3) Offshore Facilities-In the case of an offshore facility (other than a pipeline or a deepwater port licensed under the Deepwater Port Act of 1974 (33 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.)), the lessee or permittee of the area in which the facility is located or the holder of a right of use and easement granted under applicable state law or the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act (43 U.S.C. 1301-1356) for the area in which the facility is located (if the holder is a different person than the lessee or permittee), except a federal agency, state, municipality, commission, or political subdivision of a state, or any interstate body, that as owner transfers possession and right to use the property to another person by lease, assignment, or permit.
- (4) Deepwater Ports-In the case of a deepwater port licensed under the Deepwater Port Act of 1974 (33 U.S.C. 1501-1524), the licensee.
- (5) Pipelines-In the case of a pipeline, any person owning or operating the pipeline.
- (6) Abandonment-In the case of an abandoned vessel, onshore facility, deepwater port, pipeline, or offshore facility, the person who would have been responsible parties immediately prior to the abandonment of the vessel or facility.

**SARA**: the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986. In addition to certain free-standing provisions of law, it includes amendments to CERCLA, the Solid Waste Disposal Act, and the Internal Revenue Code. Among the free-standing provisions of law is Title III of SARA, also known as the "Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986" and Title IV of SARA, also known as the "Radon Gas and Indoor Air Quality Research Act of 1986." Title V of SARA amending the Internal Revenue Code is also known as the "Superfund Revenue Act of 1986."

## Appendix D Environmentally Sensitive Areas

### Peoria County

Site Name	Category	Agency Name	Contact #	Emergency #	Waterbody, River Mile(s)
Banner Marsh	State Fish and Wildlife Area	IL DNR, Division of Land Management	309-647-9184	<b>217-782-7860</b>	Illinois River, 138-144 RDB
Detweiller Woods	Nature Preserve	IL Nature Preserves Commission	309-686-3360	<b>217-782-7860</b>	Illinois River tributary, near IL River 170-171 RDB
Forest Park	Nature Preserve	IL Nature Preserves Commission	309-688-6413	<b>217-782-7860</b>	Illinois River tributaries, near IL River 168-169 RDB
Forest Park South	Nature Preserve	IL Nature Preserves Commission	217-785-8686 (INPC)	<b>217-782-7860</b>	Illinois River tributaries, near IL River 168 RDB
Jubilee College	State Park	IL DNR, Division of Land Management	309-446-3758	<b>217-782-7860</b>	Jubilee Creek, N/A
Jubilee College Forest	Nature Preserve	IL Nature Preserves Commission	309-347-5119 (IDNR Biologist); 309-446-3758 (Park)	<b>217-782-7860</b>	Jubilee Creek, N/A
Kickapoo Creek	State Designated Resource Stream	IL DNR, Watershed Mgmt. Section	217-785-5907 (ILDNR); 618-993-7200 (IEPA)	<b>217-782-7860</b>	Kickapoo Creek, N/A
Nixon Run	State Designated Resource Stream	IL DNR, Watershed Mgmt. Section	217-785-5907 (ILDNR); 618-993-7200 (IEPA)	<b>217-782-7860</b>	Nixon Run, N/A
Robinson Park Hill Prairies	Nature Preserve	IL Nature Preserves Commission	309-686-3360	<b>217-782-7860</b>	Moon Hollow, near IL River 172-173 RDB
Rock Island Trail	State Park	IL DNR, Division of Land Management	309-695-2228	<b>217-782-7860</b>	Spoon River, N/A
Rock Island Trail Prairie	Nature Preserve	IL Nature Preserves Commission	309-347-5119	<b>217-782-7860</b>	Unnamed creek
Root Cemetery Savanna	Nature Preserve	IL Nature Preserves Commission	217-785-8686 (INPC)	<b>217-782-7860</b>	Near Senachwine Creek, N/A

**Peoria County, continued**

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Agency Name</b>	<b>Contact #</b>	<b>Emergency #</b>	<b>Waterbody, River Mile(s)</b>
Senachwine Creek	State Designated Resource Stream	IL DNR, Watershed Mgmt. Section	217-785-5907 (ILDNR); 618-993-7200 (IEPA)	<b>217-782-7860</b>	Senachwine Creek, N/A
Spring Branch	State Conservation Area	IL DNR, Division of Land Management	309-246-8351	<b>217-782-7860</b>	Illinois River, 182-184 RDB
Spring Branch Heron Colony	State Fish and Wildlife Area	IL DNR, Division of Land Management	309-246-8351; 309-347-5119	<b>217-782-7860</b>	Illinois River, 183 RDB
Walnut Creek	State Designated Resource Stream	IL DNR, Watershed Mgmt. Section	217-785-5907 (ILDNR); 618-993-7200 (IEPA)	<b>217-782-7860</b>	Walnut Creek, N/A

**Marshall County**

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Agency Name</b>	<b>Contact #</b>	<b>Emergency #</b>	<b>Waterbody, River Mile(s)</b>
Marshall County	State Fish and Wildlife Area	IL DNR, Division of Land Management	309-246-8351	<b>217-782-7860</b>	Illinois River, 182-185 LDB

**Tazewell County**

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Agency Name</b>	<b>Contact #</b>	<b>Emergency #</b>	<b>Waterbody, River Mile(s)</b>
Cooper Park North	IL Natural Areas Inventory Site	IL DNR, Division of Natural Heritage	217-785-8774; 309-347-5119	<b>217-782-7860</b>	Illinois River, 164-165 LDB
Crevecoeur	Nature Presrve	IL Nature Preserves Commission	309-699-6714	<b>217-782-7860</b>	Illinois River tributary, near IL River 158 LDB
Pekin Lake	State Fish and Wildlife Area	IL DNR, Division of Land Management	309-968-7135	<b>217-782-7860</b>	Illinois River, 153-157 LDB
Powerton Lake	State Fish and Wildlife Area	IL DNR, Division of Land Management	309-968-7135	<b>217-782-7860</b>	Illinois River, 148-150 LDB
Worley Lake Heron Colony	IL Natural Areas Inventory Site	IL DNR, Division of Natural Heritage	217-785-8774; 309-347-5119	<b>217-782-7860</b>	Illinois River, 154-156 LDB

**Woodford County**

<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Agency Name</b>	<b>Contact #</b>	<b>Emergency #</b>	<b>Waterbody, River Mile(s)</b>
Blalock Creek Site	IL Natural Areas Inventory Site	IL DNR, Division of Natural Heritage	217-785-8774; 309-347-5119	<b>217-782-7860</b>	Illinois River, 175 LDB
Illinois River Fish and Wildlife Area	State Fish and Wildlife Area	IL DNR, Division of Land Management	217-782-6752	<b>217-782-7860</b>	Illinois River, 167-173 LDB
Partridge Creek Marsh	IL Natural Areas Inventory Site	IL DNR, Division of Natural Heritage	217-785-8774; 309-347-5119	<b>217-782-7860</b>	Illinois River, 176 LDB
Spring Bay Fen	Nature Preserve	IL Nature Preserves Commission	309-347-5119; 309-246-8351	<b>217-782-7860</b>	Illinois River, 170 LDB
Woodford County	State Conservation Area	IL DNR, Division of Land Management	309-822-8861	<b>217-782-7860</b>	Illinois River, 176-180 LDB

## Appendix E Marinas/Access Points

### Babb Slough/Illinois River

Facility Name	Location	River Mile	Contact #	Emergency #
Babb Slough Access (Ramp)	Marshall County Conservation Area (Marshall County)	183.4 LDB	309-296-8351	None provided
Marshall County Fish and Wildlife Area Access (Ramp)	Marshall State Fish and Wildlife Area (Marshall County)	182.5 LDB	None provided	None provided

### Illinois River

Facility Name	Location	River Mile	Contact #	Emergency #
Chillicothe Landing (Ramp)	The foot of Park and Elm Streets, Chillicothe (Peoria County)	180.5 RDB	309-274-2129	309-274-2129
Corps of Engineers Maintenance Access (Ramp)	Near Peoria Lock and Dam, Pekin (Tazewell County)	157.5 LDB	309-788-6361 ext.6446	None provided
Creve Couer Boat Ramp (Ramp)	South of Wesley Slough, Creve Coeur (Tazewell County)	159.2 LDB	None provided	None provided
Detweiler Municipal Marina (Marina)	2 Caroline St Peoria, IL 61603 (Peoria County)	163.7 RDB	309-673-6523	309-691-5708
Eastport Marina (Marina)	701 Mariner Way East Peoria, IL 61661 (Tazewell County)	163.5 LDB	309-694-3034	309-264-5926, 309-694-1211
Galena Marina (Marina)	8412 N Galena Rd Peoria, IL 61614 (Peoria County)	170.9 RDB	309-682-6684	309-691-5708
Hamm's Holiday Harbor (Marina)	RR 1 Rome, IL 61523 (Peoria County)	178.6 RDB	309-274-5401	309-696-2178
Illinois Valley Yacht and Canoe Club Access (Marina)	5102 N Galena Rd Peoria, IL 61614 (Peoria County)	167.8 RDB	309-682-5419	None provided



**Illinois River, continued**

<b>Facility Name</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>River Mile</b>	<b>Contact #</b>	<b>Emergency #</b>
Kingston Mines Access Area (Ramp)	Washington St, Village of Kingston Mines (Peoria County)	145.5 RDB	None provided	None provided
Mendenhall Access (Ramp)	5912 S Adams St Bartonville, IL 61607 (Peoria County)	155.6 RDB	309-633-2053	None provided
Miller Park Access (Ramp)	Foot of Court Ave, Pekin (Tazewell County)	152.8 LDB	309-543-2562	None provided
National Marine Sales North Marina (Marina)	7012 N Galena Rd Peoria Heights, IL 61614 (Peoria County)	168.9 RDB	309-688-5513	None provided
National Marine Sales South Marina (Marina)	5406 N Galena Rd Peoria Heights, IL 61614 (Peoria County)	168.1 RDB	309-688-5513	None provided
Pekin Peoria Boat Access (Ramp)	Cargill Rd, Hollis Township (Peoria County)	153.1 RDB	None provided	None provided
Pekin Boat Club Access (Marina)	Foot of Ann Eliza St Pekin, IL 61554 (Tazewell County)	153.0 LDB	309-346-9133	None provided
Peoria Boat Club Access (Marina)	100 Spring St Peoria, IL 61603 (Peoria County)	163.7 RDB	309-676-9485	309-829-9548
Rainbow Cove Marina (Marina)	101 Sunset Dr East Peoria, IL 61611 (Tazewell County)	167.8 LDB	309-698-0216	None provided
Sodowski Boat Basin (Marina)	4914 N Galena Rd Peoria, IL 61614 (Peoria County)	167.5 RDB	309-688-2526	None provided
Spindler Marina (Marina)	3701 N Main St East Peoria, IL 61611 (Tazewell County)	165.3 LDB	309-699-3549	309-698-4700

**Illinois River, continued**

<b>Facility Name</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>River Mile</b>	<b>Contact #</b>	<b>Emergency #</b>
USCGC Sangamon (Marina)	Foot of W Washington St, East Peoria, IL 61611 (Tazewell County)	162.4 LDB	309-671-7291	310-524-7511
Wharf Harbor Marina (Marina)	99 Alexander St Peoria, IL 61603 (Peoria County)	165.3 RDB	309-688-4141	309-789-0206
Whitecap Drifters Boat Club Access (Marina)	6802 N Sankoty Dr Peoria, 61614 (Peoria County)	168.7 RDB	309-691-5600	None provided
Woodford State Fish and Wildlife Area (Marina)	RR 1, 2009 Rte 26 Lowpoint, IL 61545 (Woodford County)	178.8 LDB	None provided	None provided

**Powerton Lake**

<b>Facility Name</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>River Mile</b>	<b>Contact #</b>	<b>Emergency #</b>
Powerton Fish and Wildlife Area Boat Ramp (Ramp)	Powerton Lake Fish and Wildlife Area, Cincinnati Township (Tazewell County)	N/A	None provided	None provided

## Appendix F Highway Bridges and Locks

### A. Bridges

Illinois Department of Transportation  
District 4 Peoria, 309-671-4463

Illinois State Bridge Office  
217-782-2937 (Comm. Center 24 hours)

Bridge Name	Highway/Street	Location	Feature(s) Crossed
None	IL 29	0.5 mi S of Mossville	Boyd's Hollow
None	IL 5	0.75 mi N Pottstown	Big Hollow Creek
None	I-474	S1/2 Sec 26 Kickapoo	BN RR – Kickapoo Creek
None	IL 116	Harmon Highway	BN C&NWRR & Kickapoo Creek
None	Airport Rd	SW Edge Peoria Cl	C&NWRR & Kickapoo Creek
None	IL 116	4.1 mi E of IL 76	Clark's Creek Tributary
None	IL 29	2 mi S N Chillicothe	Coon Creek
None	Old US 24 Front Rd	0.1 E of Glasford	Dry Run Creek
None	IL 29	0.5 mi N Mossville	Dickinson Run Creek
None	US 24 & IL 9	Glasford Jct W US 24	Dry Run Creek
None	IL 8, Farmington Rd	W Peoria near B. Park	Dry Run Creek
None	University Ave	University Ave Interchange	Dry Run Creek – I74
None	IL 91	1 mi N of US 150	Fargo Run
None	US 150	2 mi S of Laura	French Creek
None	IL 6	0.7 mi N of US 150	Hoerr's Pond
Bob Michel Bridge	FAU 6713	0.5mi S Murray Baker	Illinois River
Cedar Street Bridge	IL 8-29 - 116	Cedar St at Peoria	Illinois River
John T. McNaughton	IL 9	IL River at Pekin	Illinois River
McClugage Bridge	US 24, US 150	In Peoria	Illinois River

<b>Bridge Name</b>	<b>Highway/Street</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Feature(s) Crossed</b>
McCluggage	US 24, US 150	NE End of Peoria	Illinois River
Murray Baker	I-74	I-74 over IL River	Illinois River
Shade-Lohmann	I-474	SW of Creve Coeur	Illinois River
None	US 150	6 mi E of Brimfield	Kickapoo Creek
None	IL 90	5 mi E of Pronceville	Kickapoo Creek
None	IL 8	0.5 mi E of Oakhill	Kickapoo Creek
None	IL 8	0.5 mi W of Edwards	Kickapoo Creek
None	I-74	3 mi W of Kickapoo	Kickapoo Creek
None	I-474	0.5 mi N of US 24	Kickapoo Creek
None	I-474	0.25 mi N of US 24	Kickapoo Creek
None	US 24	0.5 mi E of McKinley	Kickapoo Creek
None	IL 91	1.5 mi S of Dunlap	Kickapoo Creek
None	IL 8	3.5 mi NW Pottstown	Kickapoo Creek Tributary
None	IL 8	1.0 mi NW Pottstown	Kickapoo Creek Tributary
None	IL 8	In Pottstown	Kickapoo Creek Tributary
None	IL 8	W Edge of Edwards	Kickapoo Creek Tributary
None	IL 8	1.0 mi E of Edwards	Kickapoo Creek Tributary
None	IL 8	1.5 mi SE of Edwards	Kickapoo Creek Tributary
None	IL 78	2.1 mi N of IL 116	Kickapoo Creek Tributary
None	IL 116	SE CL Bellevue	Kickapoo Creek Tributary
None	US 24 & IL 9	Wheeler Rd & US 24	LaMarsh Creek
None	US 24 & IL 9	1.0 mi W of Mapleton	Little Marsh Creek
None	Old US 24 Front Rd	1.0 mi W of Mapleton	Little Marsh Creek
None	IL 8	4.75 mi W of Edwards	Nixon Run Creek
None	US 24 & IL 9	2 mi W Glasford Jct	Peyton Creek
None	IL 29	1 mi S of Mossville	Poppet Hollow Creek
None	IL 90 & IL 91	0.25 mi E Princeville	Prince Creek
None	IL 91	1 mi N Princeville	Prince Run Creek
None	IL 90	W edge of Princeville	Prince Run

<b>Bridge Name</b>	<b>Highway/Street</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Feature(s) Crossed</b>
None	IL 29	N edge Chillicothe	Senechwine Creek
None	IL 76	3 mi N of Laura	Spoon River
None	IL 8	1.75 mi W of Edwards	Wausau Run
None	IL 8	0.5 mi E of IL 78	Walnut Creek

**B. Locks**

<b>Lock Name</b>	<b>Waterbody, River Mile</b>	<b>Contact #</b>	<b>Emergency #</b>
Peoria Lock	Illinois River, 157.7	309-699-6111	309-699-6111

## Appendix H Airports

<b>Airport</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Contact #</b>	<b>Emergency #</b>
Greater Peoria Airport	6100 W Everett McKinley Dirkson Pkwy Peoria, IL 61601	309-697-8272	<b>309-397-5262</b>
North Point Mt. Hawley Airport	1320 W Bird Blvd Peoria, IL 61615	309-693-1908	<b>309-692-8714</b>
Pekin Municipal Airport	13906 Airport Ln Pekin, IL 61554	309-348-3693	<b>309-696-8414</b>

## Appendix I Laboratories

### State Accredited Labs Conducting Chemical/Biological Analyses in Potable Water

Laboratory	Telephone	Tests Conducted
ARRO Laboratory, Inc. 425 Caton Farm Rd, PO Box 686 Crest Hill, IL 60434-0686	(815) 727-5436	Elemental analyses, pH, conductivity, TDS, Flouride, Nitrates, (HPC), [Tot(MF)], [Fec(MTF)], (MMO-MUG)
AWWSC, Inc.-Belleville 1115 S Illinois St Belleville, IL 62220	(618) 235-3600	Elemental analyses, pH conductivity, pesticides, all VOCs, trihalomethanes, PCBs
City of Chicago-Water Dept. 1000 E Ohio St Chicago, IL 60611	(312) 744-3724	Regulated VOCs, pesticides, elemental analyses, pH, conductivity, TDS, asbestos, (HPC), [Tot(MF)], [Tot(MTF)], [Fec(MF)]
City of Decatur-Water Dept. 1155 S Martin Luther King Decatur, IL 62521	(217) 424-2831	Nitrates, (HPC), [Tot(MF)], [Fec(MF)]
City of Evanston-Water Dept. 555 Lincoln St Evanston, IL 60201	(847) 866-2942	pH, fluoride, (HPC), [Tot(MF)]
Culligan Analytical Laboratory One Culligan Parkway Northbrook, IL 60062-6209	(847) 205-6000	Elemental analyses, pH, alkalinity, TOC
EMT, Inc. 8100 N. Austin Ave Morton Grove, IL 60053-3203	(847) 967-6666	Elemental analyses, regulated VOCs, pesticides
First Environmental Laboratories 1600 Shore Rd, Suite D Naperville, IL 60563	(708) 778-1200	Elemental analyses, pH, TDS, conductance, orthophosphate, TTHMs
Gabriel Laboratories, LTD 1421 N Elston Ave Chicago, IL 60622	(312) 486-2123	Elemental analyses, pH, TDS, conductance, orthophosphate, all VOCs, TTHMs

**Laboratories, continued**

<b>Laboratory</b>	<b>Telephone</b>	<b>Tests Conducted</b>
Great Lakes Analytical 1380 Busch Parkway Buffalo Grove, IL 60089	(708) 808-7766	Lead
IDPH-Chicago 2121 W Taylor Ave Chicago, IL 60612	(312) 793-4766	Elemental analyses, nitrates, chloroform, (HPC), [Tot(MF)], [Tot(MTF)], [Fec(MF)], (MMO-MUG)
IDPH-Springfield 825 N Rutledge, PO Box 19435 Springfield, IL 62794-9435	(217) 782-6562	VOCs, nitrates, nitrites, pH, sulfates, fluoride, (HPC), [Tot(MF)], [Tot(MTF)], [Fec(MF)], (MMO-MUG)
Illinois American Water Co. 800 N. Front St E. St. Louis, IL 62201	(618) 874-8145	Lead; copper; iron; TTHMs; dibromoacetic acid; mono-bromoacetic acid; mono-, di-, and trichloroacetic acid, (HPC), [Tot(MF)]
Lake County Health Dept. 3010 Grand Ave Waukegan, IL 60085	(847) 360-6737	Fluoride, nitrates, nitrites, alkalinity, pH, TDS, orthophosphate, (HPC), [Tot(MF)], [Fec(MF)], (MMO-MUG)
Lake County Public Works Lab 15170 W Pekara Dr Deerfield, IL 60015	(847) 537-3575	Fluoride, chloride, nitrates, nitrites, alkalinity, pH, sulfates, TDS, cyanide, (HPC), [Tot(MF)], [Tot(MTF)], [Fec(MF)]
Madison County Environmental Laboratory 157 N Main St, Suite 254 Edwardsville, IL 62026-1962	(618) 692-6200	Elemental analyses, sodium, nitrate, alkalinity, pH, TDS, TTHMs, (HPC), [Tot(MF)], [Tot(MTF)], [Fec(MF)]
McHenry Analytical Water Lab, Inc. 4314-A Crystal Rd McHenry, IL 60050	(815) 344-4044	Elemental analyses, pH, alkalinity, TDS, Chloride, Fluoride, Nitrate, Nitrite, Sulfate, (HPC), [Tot(MF)], [Tot(MTF)], [Fec(MF)]
McHenry County Health Dept. 2200 N Seminary Ave Woodstock, IL 60098	(815) 334-4510	Fluoride, nitrate, pH, (HPC), [Tot(MF)], [Tot(MTF)], [Fec(MF)], (MMO-MUG)



**Laboratories, continued**

<b>Laboratory</b>	<b>Telephone</b>	<b>Tests Conducted</b>
NATLSCO 95 Oakwood Rd. Lake Zurich, IL 60047	(847) 540-2488	Copper, lead, pH
North Shore Sanitary District Wm. Koepsel Dr, PO Box 750 Gurnee, IL 66031-0750	(847) 623-6060	Elemental analyses, ammonia, nitrites, nitrates, alkalinity, pH, TDS, BOD, COD, CBOD, regulated VOCs, (HPC), [Tot(MF)], [Fec(MF)], (MMO-MUG)
PDC Laboratories, Inc. 2231 W Althorfer Dr Peoria, IL 61615	(309) 692-9688	Elemental analyses, pesticides, pH, alkalinity, TDS, VOCs, orthophosphate, (HPC), [Tot(MF)], [Tot(MTF)], [Fec(MF)], (MMO-MUG)
Prairie Analytical Systems, Inc. 1265 Capital Airport Dr Springfield, IL 62707-8413	(217)-953-1148	Pesticides, regulated VOCs, TTHMs, vinyl chloride
Safety-Kleen PO Box 92050 12555 W Old Higgins Rd Elk Grove, IL 60009-2050	(312) 694-2700	Elemental analyses, VOCs, TTHMs, alkalinity, pH
Scientific Control Labs, Inc. 3158 S Kolin Ave Chicago, IL 60623-4889	(312) 254-2406	Elemental analyses, pH, alkalinity, TDS, orthophosphates, TCLP, ignitability, nitrate, sulfate, cyanide, chloride, flouride
Severn Trent Laboratories-Chicago 2417 Bond St University Park, IL 60466-3182	(708) 534-5200	Elemental analyses, conductivity, orthophosphates, pH, TDS, VOCs, TTHMs
Suburban Laboratories, Inc. 4140 Litt Dr Hillside, IL 61062-1183	(708) 544-3260	Elemental analysis, nitrate, nitrites, orthophosphate, sulfates, regulated VOCs, TTHMs, pesticides, (HPC), [Tot(MF)], [Fec(MF)], (MMO-MUG)
Teklab, Inc. 5445 Horseshoe Lake Rd Collinsville, IL 62234	(618) 344-1004	Elemental analyses, nitrates, alkalinity, pH, TDS, TCLP, ignitability, color, turbidity, cyanide, chlorine, fluoride, nitrite, orthophosphate, (HPC), [Tot(MF)], [Fec(MF)]

**Laboratories, continued**

<b>Laboratory</b>	<b>Telephone</b>	<b>Tests Conducted</b>
TEM, Inc. 443 Duane St Glen Ellyn, IL 60137	(630) 790-0880	Asbestos
Test America, Inc. 850 W. Bartlett Rd Bartlett, IL 60103	(815)-224-1650	Elemental analyses, conductance, orthophosphates, pH, TDS, VOCs, TTHMs, foaming agents, sulfates, nitrates, color ignitability, (HPC), [Tot(MF)], [Fec(MF)], (MMO)-MUG)
TEST, Inc. 330 Fifth St, Box 483 Peru, IL 61354	(815) 224-1650	Elemental analyses, nitrate, alkalinity, pH, TDS, orthophosphate, fluoride, (HPC), [Tot(MF)], [Fec(MF)], (MM)-MUG)
Will County Public Health Dept. 501 Ella Ave Joliet, IL 60433	(815) 727-8480	Nitrates, pH, fluoride, (HPC), [Tot(MF)], [Fec(MF)], (MMO)-MUG)

**Appendix L  
Volunteer Organizations**

<b>Agency</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Contact Name</b>	<b>Contact #</b>	<b>Fax #</b>
American Red Cross – Central Illinois Chapter	311 W John Gwynn Ave. Peoria, IL 61605	Kim McCoy	309-677-7272 ext. 204	309-677-7283

**Appendix M**  
**Government Agencies Public Affairs Offices**

<b>Agency</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Contact Name</b>	<b>Contact #</b>
Governor of Illinois, Press Secretary	Press Office, State Capitol, Room 205 Springfield, IL 62706	Ray Serati	217-782-7355
IL Director of Emergency Service & Disaster Agency: Peoria Regional Office	5415 N University Peoria, IL 61614	None provided	309-693-5463
IL EPA, Public Information Officer	1021 N Grand Ave East PO Box 19276 Springfield, IL 62794-9276	Joan Muraro	217-785-7209
Mayor of Peoria, Press Secretary	419 Fulton St, Suite 207 Peoria, IL 61602	Alma Brown	309-494-8554
Peoria Fire Department, Battalion Chief	419 Fulton St Peoria, IL 61602	Emo Steinseifer	309-494-8700
Peoria Police, Media Officer	600 SW Adams St Peoria, IL 61602	Ann Ruggels	309-494-8300
US Army Corps of Engineers, PAO Rock Island District	Clock Tower Building PO Box 2004 Rock Island, IL 61204-2004	Ron Fournier	309-794-5274
US EPA, PAO, Region 5	77 W Jackson Blvd Chicago, IL 60604	Jeff Kelley	312-886-1660
US Fish & Wildlife Service, Media Officer	BHW Federal Building 1 Federal Dr Fort Snelling, MN 55111	Chuck Traxler	612-713-5313