

Emergency Support Function 10 – Oil and Hazardous Materials Response

Primary Agency Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA)

Support Agencies Illinois Emergency Management Agency (IEMA)
Illinois Department of Agriculture (IDA)
Illinois Commerce Commission – Transportation (ICC-T)
Illinois Commerce Commission – Utility (ICC-U)
Illinois Department of Military Affairs (IDMA)
Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR)
Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH)
Office of the State Fire Marshal (OSFM)
Illinois State Police (ISP)
Illinois Department of Transportation - Division of Highways
(IDOT-H)
Illinois Department of Transportation - Division of Aeronautics
(IDOT-A)
Illinois Department of Transportation - Division of Traffic
Safety (IDOT-TS)
Illinois Secretary of State (SOS)

I. Introduction

A. Purpose

1. This Annex describes the coordinated State response, technical assistance and support to local governments and responsible parties during releases or imminent releases of oil and hazardous materials (HazMat) caused by a manmade or natural disaster.
2. This Annex provides an overview of plans to respond to and recover from a disaster involving Hazardous Materials (HazMat); it also describes the routine State response to serious HazMat incidents that are not defined as disasters.

B. Scope

1. Many State agencies possess technical expertise, authorities and/or capabilities that can be mobilized to effectively and efficiently respond to or support a local response to an oil or hazardous materials emergency. This Annex describes how these agencies are mobilized and coordinated. Also described are procedures for those agencies to interface with local, interstate and Federal response efforts and capabilities.
2. The terms oil and hazardous materials are used herein in the broadest context. Oils include petroleum in all forms as well as vegetable and other oils. HazMat includes Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) Hazardous Substances, Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) Extremely Hazardous Substances, United States Department of Transportation (USDOT) Hazardous Materials, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Hazardous Waste, and Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) regulated or prohibited pesticides, as well as other toxic agents or pollutants.

C. Relationship to Other Plans

1. At the State level, activities under the IEOP provide a bridge between the technical response on-scene as prescribed by various hazard-specific plans and the total operational disaster response managed through the SEOC.
2. In a Federalized disaster response or when Federal resources are involved in the response, the IEOP provides a further bridge to the National Response Framework (NRF).
3. Title III of SARA local emergency response plans shall provide for a well-coordinated response that is integrated and compatible with appropriate State and Federal government plans.

4. All response efforts to releases of Oil and Hazardous Substances will be in compliance with the Federal National Contingency Plan (40 CFR 300), the Region V Regional Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan and Area Contingency Plan (ACP-RCP), and the State Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (35 Ill. Adm. Code 750), except as described in I.C.5 below.
5. The Illinois Plan for Radiological Accidents (IPRA) will be used during an incident involving the potential or actual release of radiation from any source. Activities required to protect the public health and safety in such circumstances will be implemented in accordance with the procedures of the IPRA.

II. Assumptions

- A. The most direct human exposure routes from a chemical release are skin contact, vapor inhalation or contact, and contamination of water supplies. Impacts on public welfare, infrastructure and the environment occur through contamination of the air, surface water bodies, soil and groundwater.
- B. The party or parties in control of the material at the time of the release are legally obligated to assure that an appropriate and timely response is initiated. These Responsible Parties (RPs) are required to immediately notify designated local, State and Federal emergency contact points. Federal law requires that response activity by all parties must be coordinated. State notification requirements are delineated in 29 IAC 430, 35 IAC 750, 35 IAC 731, 35 IAC 723, 41 IAC 170 and 8 IAC 255.
- C. Oil and hazardous materials emergencies are managed using two primary operational modes: disaster management (catastrophe) and incident management (routine).
 1. Disaster management is implemented in response to widespread damage, widespread economic, social or infrastructure displacement resulting from or affected by an oil or hazardous materials emergency. Disaster management is characterized by:

- a. activation of the highest level of contingency plan for the affected jurisdiction(s),
 - b. top-down decision making from the SEOC about resource allocation,
 - c. two-way and frequent information flow on both positive and negative status of the situation,
 - d. an integrated response coordination managed by the SEOC.
2. During a disaster, the IEPA Operational Liaison will be activated and report to the SEOC to oversee any hazmat related problems.
3. Incident Management is the usual and routine control of a response to localized damage that is not widespread even though it may be serious. Incident management is characterized by:
- a. activation of the lowest plan level sufficient to resolve the incident within the context of limits set by higher level plans,
 - b. decision making is mostly at the Incident Commander (or Unified Command) level with higher Emergency Operation Centers being rarely activated,
 - c. non-local information flow is mostly one-way from local out and usually only to report adverse situations or to make resource requests,
 - d. most joint and integrated response coordination occurs on-scene.
4. During routine incident hazmat response, SEOC functions will probably not be activated or only partially so.

III. Concept of Operations

A. Notification

1. To State Government

- a. State law and IEMA regulations require responsible parties to immediately report by telephone to the IEMA Communications center at (800) 782-7860 or (217) 782-7860 certain oil and hazmat releases, potential releases and other emergency situations. Additional information received directly by agencies (other than the Responsible Party) about an oil or hazmat emergency should be relayed to IEMA without delay.
- b. IEPA Duty Officers evaluate oil and hazmat emergencies transmitted by the IEMA Telecommunicators. IEMA is informed on any significant and relevant developments.

2. Within State Government

- a. Initial emergency information is recorded by IEMA in a standardized format, used by all Primary and Support Agencies. Each emergency is assigned a unique incident identification number by IEMA used by all State agencies as a common reference for documentation purposes.
- b. IEMA makes notification of emergency reports to the IEPA Duty Officer and to other support agencies that may have jurisdiction or interest.
- c. If a major oil or hazardous materials release occurs, the IEMA Duty Officer will determine if activation of the SEOC is appropriate, after considering the advice of IEPA.

3. Between State Governments

- a. IEMA, as the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) will contact the SERCs of adjoining states when there is any indication that a release might impact those states.
- b. IEPA has notification agreements with other state and federal environmental emergency response agencies with jurisdictions that border Illinois on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers for spills that occur on those rivers.

B. Coordination and Control

1. Disasters

- a. IEPA, as the primary response agency for oil and HazMat assumes control of the State's technical response both in the field and in the SEOC.
- b. When private response resources can respond to some or all threats, IEPA and appropriate support agencies will oversee and advise the responder.
- c. When local government resources are willing and can conduct (or continue) a response to some or all threats, IEPA and support agencies will advise and assist them by participating in an established on-scene incident command system as per 29 CFR 1910.120.
 - (1) When local capabilities are exceeded with respect to some or all threats, IEPA will direct a State technical response or will request support agencies to address situations or issues within their respective authorities and capabilities.
 - (2) State responders will collect samples, photographs and other documentary evidence, as directed by IEPA, or appropriate within their areas of authority, for potential use in instances where it

becomes necessary to use the legal process to assure protection of human health, welfare and the environment.

- d. In the event that response needs exceed State resources, a recommendation will be made to the SEOC Manager to request Federal assistance.
- e. If the NRF has been implemented, specific technical requests will be made directly to the Federal representative (the ESF 10 Regional Chair or a designated Federal On-Scene Coordinator).

2. Incidents

- a. IEPA, as the primary agency, will coordinate, oversee and may assume control of the State's technical response.
 - 1. Incident reports are routinely evaluated by the IEPA Duty Officer to determine whether an immediate response is appropriate; and if so whether that response is by telephone, a visit to the scene, or a request to a support agency or a local agency for an on-scene assessment.
 - 2. Any State responder who reports on-scene must comply with the Incident Command Protocol as specified in NIMS.
 - 3. When private resources can respond to some or all threats, IEPA and appropriate support agencies will be available to oversee and/or advise responders if necessary.
 - 4. State agencies will assess the hazards or potential hazards according to their capabilities, expertise and authorities. The results of such assessments will be shared with other on-scene responders in the established incident command system.

5. State responders will collect samples, photographs and other documentary evidence, as directed by IEPA, or appropriate within their areas of authority, for potential use in instances where it becomes necessary to use the legal process to assure protection of human health, welfare and the environment.
6. When local government resources are willing and can conduct (or continue) a response to some or all threats, IEPA and support agencies will advise and assist them through participation in an established incident command system.
7. When local capabilities are exceeded with respect to some or all threats, IEPA will direct a State response or will request assistance from support agencies.
8. In the event that response needs exceed State resources, as determined by the IEPA Regional Response Team representative (usually the Manager of the IEPA Office of Emergency Response); a request for Federal assistance will be initiated under the authority of the National Contingency Plan (40 CFR 300) and in accordance with the Integrated Regional Contingency Plan for certain oils spills and for Hazardous Substances and the Area Contingency Plan (Oil Pollution Act [OPA]) for spills of oil to surface waters.
9. Federal agencies may investigate or initiate a response to a HazMat incident without a State request or State concurrence. Federal actions initiated under the authority of the National Contingency Plan or the Oil Pollution Act supersede State authorities to command and control.

- (a) The Federal On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) becomes the principal point of contact for the Federal response and is invested with specific authorities and responsibilities defined in law.
 - (b) The Federal OSC does not have to be actually on-scene in order to exercise those authorities or act on those responsibilities.
10. Depending upon the circumstances, State agencies may maintain an on-scene presence during a Federalized response to assist the Federal responder(s), to provide a liaison function for State-managed activities or to represent the State's interests.
11. Incident command may, and most likely will, change as the response transitions to clean up and recovery occurs (when applicable). Generally, IEPA oversees this phase through established compliance and enforcement actions.

C. Federal Coordination

- 1. Under a Presidential Declaration of a major disaster or emergency, State agencies may coordinate with their Federal counterparts when Federal assets are required.

IV. Responsibilities

A. Primary Agency - Illinois Environmental Protection Agency

- 1. provides expertise on assessing and evaluating threats to public health, public welfare and the environment resulting from releases or threatened releases of oil and hazardous materials,
 - a. Jurisdiction includes:
 - (1) public water supply systems,

- (2) publicly owned sewage treatment systems,
 - (3) threats of effects on the ambient air outside structures, surface waters, and ground waters,
 - (4) regulation of solid waste disposal and hazardous waste generation, transportation, storage and disposal.
2. cooperates with IEMA, prioritizes and facilitates resolution of any conflicting demands for oil and/or hazardous materials response resources,
3. coordinates, integrates, and manages the overall State technical effort to detect, identify, contain, clean up, dispose of or minimize releases of oil or hazardous materials or to prevent, mitigate, or minimize the threat of potential releases,
4. maintains an Emergency Command Center at its Springfield headquarters:
 - a. directs and coordinates its response both internally and with Responsible Parties, other State agencies, other states, and Federal responders,
 - b. coordinates expedited disposal and open burning permits or procedural exemptions from other requirements in coordination with USEPA when such actions are authorized by law and are appropriate and necessary to protect public health and the environment.
5. maintains an emergency Duty Officer on-call 24-hours a day to screen initial incident reports, determine the appropriate response and coordinate any actions taken, both within IEPA and externally as provided by this annex and other contingency plans and protocols referenced therein,
6. maintains an Emergency Field Operations consisting of environmental emergency response specialists with expertise in

chemistry, biology, toxicology, engineering, hydrology, geology and industrial hygiene who are available 24 hours per day. This staff has special training in hazardous materials response and in assessing and mitigating environmental emergencies. All are trained to Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER) general site worker and emergency specialist levels (120 hours +) as well as incident command:

- a. A limited quantity of protective clothing and breathing protection is available on the emergency response vehicles and at the regional offices,
 - b. Air monitoring capability is available on the Emergency Field Operations Unit vehicles.
7. maintains seven regional offices with technical staff who may have appropriate skills relative to specific incidents. Also there are headquarters professionals trained to the general site worker level (40 hour HAZWOPER) are available in the event of a disaster,
 8. performs the on-scene role of IEPA emergency responders in assessing the public health and environmental threats posed by the incident and initiating actions to assure response to such threats. IEPA's hands-on capability is usually limited to sampling and monitoring: often in support of local first responders acting at the first responder operations level or the hazardous materials technician level [per 29 CFR 1910.120 (q)]. IEPA responders also provide technical advice and, when appropriate, participate in a unified incident command system. Usually IEPA staff oversee or direct the activities of a responsible party or a HazMat cleanup contractor to mitigate and remediate contamination resulting from an incident,.
 9. has contracts with commercial hazardous materials cleanup contractors for emergency response work. IEPA personnel advise and focus on site cleanup and restoration rather than participate "hands on" in class "A" incidents. IEPA prefers that

local jurisdictions, when capable, pursue the “A” work. IEPA professionals will provide technical information and advice,

10. may utilize its internal laboratories or various commercial laboratories to determine conventional pollutants, drinking water contaminants and hazardous substances using standard USEPA laboratory methods. With sufficient funding and lead-time, the Springfield lab could be configured to detect nerve agents if protocols and standard reference samples are made available by the military,
11. maintains engineering staff capable of providing technical assistance on operating as well as assessing damage to public water supply and wastewater treatment infrastructure in the event of a catastrophe,
12. serves as the principal point of contact with the Regional Response Team during emergencies and provides the designated State representative and alternate to the standing Regional Response Team for purposes of planning for regional interstate and Federal coordination as specified at 40 CFR 300.115,
13. coordinates and directs State agency and State-funded efforts when the Hazardous Waste Fund is used to address releases of hazardous substances and/or pesticides when responsible parties are unknown, unwilling or unable to take appropriate and timely action on their own as specified by 415 ILCS 5/22.2,
14. initiates State access to the Federal Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund as provided by Section 1012(d) of the Oil Pollution Act as the "designated State official" named by the Governor,
15. provides status reports to Disaster Intelligence on the condition of threatened public water supply systems, publicly owned sewage systems, landfills, uncontained hazardous waste sites, RCRA Hazardous Waste facilities and other threatened situations that become evident during incident or disaster investigation and assessment,

16. provides interstate and Federal agency notification of incidents and coordinates response for those affecting or potentially affecting Federal or other state jurisdictions as agreed to by MOU and in accordance with established protocols.

B. Support Agencies

1. Illinois Emergency Management Agency
 - a. coordinates overall emergency operations, including disaster response and coordination in a state or federally declared disaster, emergency planning, and response training for local governments. The Agency maintains a 24-hour statewide communications system, the SEOC and eight regional offices,
 - b. receives hazardous release notifications as the official State agency for the receipt of telephone and radio notifications and disseminates this information to appropriate state agencies as required by law (29 IL Adm. Code 430),
 - c. provides updated information to all responding State and federal organizations,
 - d. provides capability for response to all types of actual or potential releases of radioactive materials, including those involving nuclear facilities, storage, handling, use and transportation,
 - e. provides expert advice on radiological releases in the HazMat disaster context or with respect to incidents involving both radiological and other hazardous materials,
 - f. provides personnel and equipment to perform remote and on-scene assessment for any incident involving radiation or radioactive materials,

- g. provides fixed and mobile laboratories for radiological analysis of samples,
- h. conducts radiological monitoring of response personnel and other potentially exposed persons,
- i. provides a continuously-staffed telecommunications center and a communications-equipped mobile command center,
- j. assumes responsibilities in any radiological accident, as outlined in the Illinois Plan for Radiological Accidents (IPRA),
- k. provides a team of approximately thirty persons trained at the HazMat Technician level to respond to, assess, and take appropriate actions in the event of a radiological accident not involving a nuclear power plant,
- l. maintains a radiochemistry lab and a mobile counting lab. IEMA also maintains a small satellite radiochemistry lab which can perform gamma spectroscopy.

2. Illinois Department of Agriculture

- a. provides expertise regarding agricultural pesticide and fertilizer application and agrichemical facilities,
- b. maintains the capability to prevent the distribution of contaminated food supplies through inspection of:
 - (1) meat, poultry (at the wholesale level), and grain products for wholesomeness.
- c. assists in the coordination of providing livestock feed if required,
- d. provides laboratories capable of pesticide, fertilizer and livestock feed analyses.

3. Illinois Commerce Commission - Transportation and Utility
 - a. provides information on pipelines and rail traffic in a disaster zone. Also, provides and periodically updates a list of natural gas pipeline operators and emergency contacts to IEMA,
 - b. provides personnel at the SEOC to interface with utility companies to facilitate communications concerning repairs and restoration of services to critical facilities and other customers (electric, water, telephone),
 - c. has federally trained hazardous materials inspectors to respond to railroad accidents involving hazardous materials and Federal Railroad Administration certified track inspectors to assess damage to rail cars and oversee the safety of salvage operations. Also has jurisdiction over hazardous material transportation by rail,
 - d. provides information on rail traffic, contact with Railroad Hotlines and makes notifications to railroads when incidents threaten rail transport safety near the incident scene,
 - e. Transportation Police officers are available for traffic control or other duties as assigned by the Illinois State Police,
 - f. SEOC Transportation representative has a computer program named Motor Carrier Information System that lists machinery and owners available in given area of state that can be utilized in event of incident.
4. Illinois Department of Military Affairs
 - a. provides aerial reconnaissance,
 - b. provides trucks, vehicles and drivers for debris removal,

- c. provides technical assistance with chemical warfare agents, demolition agents and munitions,
- d. provides air monitoring for contaminants,
- e. provides limited decontamination of vehicles or equipment.

5. Illinois Department of Natural Resources

- a. provides expertise and information of wildlife, vegetation, water and other natural resources that would be effected by an oil or hazardous material spill or release,
- b. provides special equipment (snow mobiles and boats) when needed.

6. Illinois Department of Public Health

- a. provides the primary liaison between the response efforts and the medical community,
- b. assists in determining threats to public health in accordance with the Environmental Toxicology Act. IDPH toxicologists assess and study the health effects associated with human exposure using risk assessment and epidemiology techniques, as well as through human and environmental sampling,
- c. maintains expertise and regulatory jurisdiction indoor air quality, exposures from sources inside residences,
- d. provides environmental laboratory analysis for ongoing evaluations of food, dairy products, water and environmental samples, such as soil and paint chips,
- e. assist IEMA and other State agencies with sampling of dairy farms, food processing organizations, surface source water supply systems and other Department

regulated facilities in areas free of known contamination. Sampling equipment will be provided by IEMA,

- f. maintains a hazardous substance registry and records adverse health outcomes and sources of environmental toxins.

7. Office of the State Fire Marshal

- a. provides inspectors to leaking underground storage tanks. Jurisdiction and experience includes the equipment, tanks and piping integrity and operation of underground fuel tanks, aboveground fuel and LP tanks. (IEPA has jurisdiction over cleanup of spillage outside the OSFM regulated unit.),
- b. provides arson investigation expertise and pressure vessel inspectors,
- c. certifies fire service hazardous materials responders, and will utilize the Fire Service for expertise in hazardous material mitigation and confined space rescue.

8. Illinois State Police

- a. provides site security and traffic control in coordination with local law enforcement,
- b. provides early assessment, hazard recognition and communicates accurate information on incident conditions to IEMA,
- c. provides assessment, reports and documents for USDOT/IDOT civil penalties for hazardous materials highway transportation violations:
 - (1) select officers are trained in dealing with hazardous materials,

- (2) Commercial Vehicle Enforcement Officers (CVEO) can monitor the air quality and provide some system of decontamination advice,
 - (3) ISP relies on local fire departments, IEPA, and the Secretary of State Hazardous Device Unit for tasks requiring the use of self-contained breathing apparatus and encapsulated suits.
 - d. provides crime scene technicians through the division of Forensic Services, in the event of mass fatalities, will assist with crime scene protection, crime scene processing, body identification through the use of fingerprints and deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) testing. The Division is equipped with biohazard suits, gloves and collection equipment. Additional supplies must be obtained to respond to a major incident.
9. Illinois Department of Transportation - Division of Highways
- a. provides personnel and material (i.e., barricades and signs) to divert traffic or create safety zones around transportation incidents,
 - b. provides equipment (backhoes, end loaders), operators and material (sand) to create emergency containment dikes outside appropriately established exclusion zones,
 - c. maintains a continuously staffed radio communications capability (Station One) with radios in each district and in maintenance vehicles.
10. Illinois Department of Transportation - Division of Aeronautics
- a. provides aerial reconnaissance and transport of personnel and light equipment.
11. Illinois Department of Transportation - Division of Traffic Safety

- a. provides expertise on, and its jurisdiction includes, regulatory compliance for the safe packaging and shipment of hazardous materials by highway.

12. Illinois Secretary of State

- a. The Hazardous Device Unit (HDU) provides eight trained technicians equipped with modified Level “B” suits, SCBA systems with voice-activated communications, and protective firefighting gear to be used in the rendering safe and investigation of incendiary and explosive devices,
- b. The HDU has a gas-tight total containment vessel that has the capability of transporting and sampling an unknown biological/chemical agent. The sampling process can determine what the agent is and how to counteract it. The TCV can also transport incendiary/explosive devices away from an area that cannot withstand a detonation,
- c. The HDU has 2 certified explosive detection K9 units that can be utilized for both building and vehicle searches.

V. Resource Support

A. Personnel

1. Field Responders

- a. In most situations field personnel dealing with the technical response and all persons in the exclusion zone must be in current compliance with the training and medical monitoring requirements of 29 CFR 1910.120 (HAZWOPER). Personnel will not undertake or be assigned activities beyond the scope of their HAZWOPER training level.

2. Safety
 - a. Responder safety must be paramount at all times. An incident command system must be established at each incident. At larger incidents a Hazardous Materials Safety Officer should be assigned to assist the ICS Safety Officer. (The Hazardous Material Safety Officer may contact IEPA for advice or assistance.) Conflicts between site safety plans developed by responding organizations to an incident should be referred to the Incident Command or Unified Area Commander for resolution or the procedures that afford the most protection should be followed until agreement is achieved.
3. Communications
 - a. Field personnel will utilize the Statewide Communications Interoperability Plan (SCIP).

VI. Special Situations

- A. Not every set of circumstances that results in an emergency can be anticipated. Consequently, gaps exist in authorities, jurisdictions, and capabilities. The following approaches have been developed to address identified gaps and serve as models of options to address gaps that are not yet apparent.
 1. Emergency Distribution of Drinking Water
 - a. It is the operative policy of the State that Responsible Parties, if known, are responsible for promptly providing replacement for affected residential water supplies. This includes immediate provision of bottled and/or bulk drinking water. When the cause is a natural event or the responsible party is unknown, unable or unwilling to do so, it is first the responsibility of the public water supply system affected and local government to provide emergency supplies. IEMA will assist when necessary.

2. Natural Gas and Propane Leaks

- a. It is the operative policy of the State that the owners and operators of natural gas and propane transportation and storage facilities are the primary response entities, supported by local fire protection agencies. Natural gas and propane primarily pose an explosion hazard and do not pose a toxicity hazard to human health or the environment that constitutes an emergency. ICC will provide and periodically update a list of natural gas pipeline operator and emergency contacts to IEMA. In the event of requests from local agencies for assistance, owners and/or operators will be contacted to provide such assistance.

3. Biomedical Waste

- a. It is the operative policy of the State that, except for a declared disaster situation, disposition of abandoned biomedical waste is a local public health and safety responsibility. The IEPA regulates some, but not all, medical waste depending upon the source of its generation. In non-disaster situations there is no State authority to address abandoned medical waste. Any responders investigating such a situation should be in compliance with the OSHA regulations on Occupational Exposure to Bloodborne Pathogens at 29 CFR 1910.1030.

VII. Authorities

- A. Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-380)
- B. Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986
- C. Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response, U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, 40 CFR 1910.120 (40 CFR 311 applies these to government employees)

- D. Occupational Exposure to Bloodborne Pathogens, U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Safety and Health Administration, 29 CFR 1910.1030
- E. Environmental Toxicology Act (P.A. 84-987) 415 ILCS 75/1 et seq.
- F. Illinois Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan, 35 Ill. Adm. Code 750

VIII. References

- A. National Response Framework
- B. National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan, 40 CFR 300
- C. Regional V Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution contingency Plan and Area Contingency Plan (ACP-RCP)
- D. Upper Mississippi River Spill Response Protocol
- E. Port of Chicago Oil Pollution Act Area Plan
- F. ORSANCO Ohio River Interstate Spill Notification Plan and Spill Response Procedures
- G. Illinois Plan for Radiological Accidents (IPRA), Volume I-VIII, inclusive
- H. Statewide Communications Interoperability Plan (SCIP)

IX. Appendices and Attachments

- A. Attachment 1 – Incident Command Protocol