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# Greater St. Louis Sub-Area Contingency Plan

**Madison, Monroe, and St. Clair Counties, Illinois  
Jefferson, St. Charles, and St. Louis Counties and  
the City of St. Louis, Missouri**



**Prepared by:**  
**The Greater St. Louis Sub-Area  
Committee**  
**U.S. Environmental Protection  
Agency, Regions 5 and 7**

**Public Access Version**

**August 2016**

# Public Access Version Greater St. Louis Sub-area Contingency Plan

## SPECIAL NOTICE

This public access version of the *Greater St. Louis Sub-area Contingency Plan* is intended for broad dissemination. This version of the sub-area plan includes the Spill Response Plan in its entirety, but omits certain appendices due to security concerns. The omitted sections are noted in the Table of Contents. Questions regarding the omitted sections or other issues related to the plan should be addressed to the EPA on-scene coordinator named on the Corrections and Updates Form, Page R-1, which is the final page of this plan. Questions may also be addressed to Chief, Emergency Response South Branch, EPA Region 7, 800-223-0425.

## EMERGENCY NOTIFICATION PHONE LIST

### Federal Contact

#### National Response Center (NRC)

(800) 424-8802

### State Contacts

#### Illinois

##### Illinois Emergency Management Agency

(800) 782-7860

(217) 782-2700 for out-of-state calls

#### Missouri

##### Department of Natural Resources

##### Environmental Emergency Response

(573) 634-2436

### Local Contacts

##### Madison County LEPC

(618) 692-0537

##### Monroe County LEPC

(618) 939-8681 x231 or

(618) 939-6464

##### St. Clair County LEPC

(618) 277-3500

##### City of St. Louis LEPC

911, or

(314) 613-7232

##### Jefferson County LEPC

911, or

(636) 797-5381

##### St. Charles County LEPC

911, or

(636) 949-3008 or

(636) 949-3021

##### St. Louis County LEPC

911, or

(314) 469-3141

**NOTE:** Contacting any one of these organizations does not relieve a potentially responsible party (PRP) of the requirement to make all required notifications of hazardous substance releases. These numbers are provided for the convenience of PRPs and are not to be considered an all-inclusive list of required notifications. For other agency phone numbers in the sub-area see Appendix A or G.

## ***PREAMBLE***

Development of the Greater St. Louis Sub-area Contingency Plan--first drafted in 1998--and continued updating are a collaborative effort of four federal agencies, two states, seven emergency management agencies, and local response agencies. The sub-area plan developed by the Greater St. Louis Sub-area Committee is not intended to supplant any local, state, regional or national response or contingency plans. The plan, however, may be most effective if utilized in conjunction with the Region 5 Regional Contingency Plan/Area Contingency Plan and the Region 7 Regional Integrated Contingency Plan. Responders should use the plan in conjunction with the Greater St. Louis Response Strategies. Both this plan and the response strategies were designed as tools and sources of information for first responders facing the unique physical conditions existing along the Mississippi River while working within the various governmental jurisdictions in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, and St. Louis, St. Charles, and Jefferson counties in Missouri and Madison, St. Clair and Monroe counties in Illinois.

It is the intention of those who created this sub-area plan to update the plan as changes occur to ensure that those who use it have the most current data. More frequent revisions could be undertaken, if developments warrant. Should users or reviewers of this document discover errors or outdated information or wish to suggest additions, they should complete a copy of the Corrections and Updates Form, Page R-1, which is provided at the end of this plan, and send it to the address indicated on that form.

The most recent version of the Public Access Version of this plan is available on the internet at [https://www.epaossc.org/sites/6065/files/GSL%20SACP\\_public%20access\\_Sept-2013.pdf](https://www.epaossc.org/sites/6065/files/GSL%20SACP_public%20access_Sept-2013.pdf).

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## I. INTRODUCTION

### A. Purpose and Objective

The purpose of the Greater St. Louis Sub-area Contingency Plan (GSL SACP) is to facilitate a timely and effective cooperative response by representatives of local, state and federal agencies to an oil discharge or release of a hazardous substance in the St. Louis area. The objective of this SACP is to coordinate an expedited response to a substantial discharge or threat of a discharge through integrating the actions of the unique combination of private industry and local, state and federal entities that have jurisdiction in the St. Louis area.

### B. Statutory Authority

The SACP is intended as a supplement to the Federal Region 5 Regional Contingency Plan/Area Contingency Plan (R-5 RCP/ACP) and the Federal Region 7 Regional Integrated Contingency Plan (RICP). The GSL SACP was prepared under Section 311(j) of the Clean Water Act (CWA), as amended by the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA or OPA 90), 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq. It also is written in conjunction with the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP), 40 CFR Part 300, and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), 42 U.S.C. § 9601, as amended.

### C. Scope

The GSL SACP, when implemented in conjunction with the NCP, the R-5 RCP/ACP, and the Region 7 RICP and state and local plans, is designed to be adequate to respond to a worst-case discharge (WCD) or a threat of a WCD and to mitigate the effects of any such discharge in Madison, St. Clair and Monroe counties in Illinois, and the City of St. Louis, and St. Louis, St. Charles, and Jefferson counties in Missouri. This SACP applies to and is in effect for discharges of oil and/or releases of hazardous substances, as defined in section 300.3 of the NCP.

### D. Updating

The GSL SACP will be updated as changes occur, beginning 1 year after its initial completion, unless changes in relevant regional plans, national plans or actual experience gained during responses to incidents indicate more frequent updates or a one-time revision is desirable. Response equipment, notifications lists, environmentally or economically sensitive area listings, and other data prepared by participants in the GSL SACP process may be updated or incorporated into the plan as they are generated and become available.

## II. RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER CONTINGENCY PLANS

### A. Private Sector Response Plans

Facility operators are required to prepare or adhere to a variety of federal and state plans in an effort to prevent or mitigate releases or discharges to the environment. In an effort to streamline the planning process, the National Response Team's (NRT's) Integrated Contingency Plan (ICP) guidance was published in the Federal Register (F.R. Vol. 61, No. 109, 28642-28664) on June 5, 1996. The purpose of the ICP guidance was to provide a mechanism for consolidating the multiple plans that facilities are required to prepare into one functional emergency response plan. A number of statutes and regulations, administered by several federal agencies, include requirements for emergency response planning. A particular facility may be subject to one or more of the following federal regulations: (For a complete list of acronyms and abbreviations, please see Appendix B.)

- EPA's Oil Pollution Prevention Regulation (SPCC and Facility Response Plan Requirements)- 40 CFR part 112.7(d) and 112.20-21
- EPA's Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-know Act [(EPCRA), which is Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA Title III)]
- MMS's Facility Response Plan Regulation-30 CFR part 254
- RSPA's Pipeline Response Plan Regulation-49 CFR part 194
- USCG's Facility Response Plan Regulation-33 CFR part 154 Subpart F
- EPA's (Clean Air Act) Risk Management Programs Regulation-40 CFR part 68
- OSHA's Emergency Action Plan Regulation-29 CFR part 1910.38(a)
- OSHA's Process Safety Standard-29 CFR 1910.119
- OSHA's HAZWOPER Regulation-29 CFR 1910.120, and
- EPA's Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Contingency Planning Requirements- 40 CFR part 264, Subpart D, 40 CFR part 265 Subpart D, and 40 CFR 279.52

Note: The ICP guidance has been developed to assist facilities in demonstrating compliance with the existing federal emergency response planning requirements referenced above. Although it does not relieve facilities from their current emergency planning obligations, it has been designed specifically to help meet these obligations. Adherence to the ICP guidance is not required in order to comply with federal regulatory requirements. Facilities are free to continue maintaining multiple plans, in lieu of an ICP, to demonstrate federal regulatory compliance. In Illinois, certain specified facilities are required to have contingency plans that meet the requirements of the Illinois Chemical Safety Act (430 ICSA 45/ et. seq.) As long as the criteria in that law are met, the plan can be in ICP format. A brief discussion of facility emergency response plans, specifically those pertaining to the NCP, OPA 90, and CWA, is included below.

Section 300.211 of the NCP describes and cross references the regulations that implement section 311(j) (5) of the CWA. Owners of tank vessels, offshore facilities, and certain onshore facilities are required to prepare and submit Facility Response Plans for responding to a WCD, and to a substantial threat of such a discharge, of oil or a hazardous substance release. Facility and tank vessel response plan regulations, including plan requirements, are located in 40 CFR § 112 and 33 CFR § 154, respectively. Prior to approval, facility and vessel response plans shall be reviewed for consistency with any relevant ACP or RICP.

As defined in OPA 90, each responsible party (RP) for a vessel or a facility from which oil is discharged, or which poses a substantial threat of a discharge, into or upon the navigable waters or adjoining shorelines or the Exclusive Economic Zone, is liable for the removal costs and damages specified in

Section 311(f) of CWA, 33 U.S.C. § 311 (f). Any removal activity undertaken by the RP must be consistent with the provisions of the NCP, RICP or the R-5 RCP/ACP and the applicable response plan required by OPA 90. If directed by a federal on-scene coordinator (FOSC) at any time during removal activities, the RP must act accordingly.

Section 311(j) (5) (c) of CWA requires that these response plans shall:

- "(i) be consistent with the requirements of the NCP, ACP or integrated contingency plans;
- (ii) identify the qualified individual having full authority to implement removal actions, and require immediate communication between that individual and the appropriate federal official and the persons providing personnel and equipment pursuant to clause (iii);
- (iii) identify, and ensure by contract or other means approved by the President the availability of private personnel and equipment necessary to remove to the maximum extent practicable a worst-case discharge (including a discharge resulting from fire or explosion), and to mitigate or prevent a substantial threat of such a discharge;
- (iv) describe the training, equipment testing, periodic unannounced drills, and response actions of persons on the vessel or at the facility, to be carried out under the plan to ensure the safety of the vessel or the facility and to mitigate or prevent the discharge, or substantial threat of a discharge;
- (v) be updated periodically; and
- (vi) be resubmitted for approval of each significant change."

## **B. Local Response Plans**

Sections 301 and 302 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-know Act [(EPCRA), which is Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA Title III)] provide for the establishment of local emergency planning committees (LEPCs) within districts to facilitate the preparation and implementation of emergency plans. The St. Louis Harbor Emergency Response Plan covers the Captain of the Port of St. Louis Area of Responsibility (AOR) from the confluence of the Mississippi River and Meramec River at mile 160.7 Upper Mississippi River (UMR) to the confluence of the Missouri and the Mississippi River at mile 195.3 UMR. This responsibility extends not only to the vessels, their cargo and crew, but also to structures in, on, or immediately adjacent to the navigable waters of the United States.

## **C. State Response Plans and Reporting Requirements**

Sections 301 and 302 of the EPCRA provide for the establishment of a State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) for each state and the implementation of state emergency plans. State laws also require development of contingency plans. The Illinois Chemical Safety Act (ICSA) requires facilities to list chemicals in storage, the nature and circumstances of any release, and requires the designation of an emergency coordinator. In Missouri, reports of releases or discharges are reported to the Missouri Emergency Response Commission (MERC) through the Missouri Department of Natural Resources' (MDNR's) 24-hour spill line.

## **D. Area and Regional Contingency Plans**

Section 300.210(b) of the NCP provides for the establishment of Regional Response Teams (RRTs) and sets their role in the implementation of Regional Contingency Plans (RCPs). The NCP, § 300.210(c), provides for the establishment of Area Committees (ACs) and implementation of ACPs. EPA Region 5 chose to combine its ACP into the existing RCP, resulting in an RCP/ACP. The RCP/ACP was developed in coordination with the NCP and the Ninth Coast Guard District area plans. The RCP portion of the RCP/ACP covers responses for all of Region 5, while the ACP portion covers responses to inland spills. Region 7 has opted to integrate these requirements through an RICP. The Region 7 Inland Area is the same as the four-state Federal Region 7, and the members of the AC are the same as the RRT. The Region 5 RCP/ACP and the Region 7 RICP include elements of the Emergency Support Function #10-Haz-Mat of the National Response Framework (NRF) and of the National Incident Management System (NIMS), published March 1, 2004. The NRF superseded corresponding sections of the National Response Plan (NRP) on March 28, 2008. The NRP was originally published in December 2004 and was revised in 2006.

## **E. National Plans**

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

Section 300.2 of the NCP lists the various Federal statutes that provide for the establishment of a National Response Team (NRT) and the implementation of the NCP. Region 7 has included a portion of the NCP as an appendix to its RICP.

### **2. National Response Framework**

Certain elements of the Emergency Support Function #10-Hazardous Materials (ESF-10) Annex of the Federal Response Plan (FRP), which was created under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Act (Public Law 93-288), as amended, were incorporated into the Region 7 RICP. Subsequently, the National Response Plan (NRP) was developed. As required by Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD)-5, the NRP was established as a single, comprehensive approach to domestic incident management to prevent, prepare for, respond to, and recover from terrorist attacks, major disasters and other emergencies. The NRP was an all-hazards plan built on the template of the NIMS. The NRP replaced the Federal Response Plan, which had previously provided direction to those responding to disasters as part of Emergency Support Functions (ESFs). As a result of lessons learned during the response to Hurricane Katrina, the National Response Framework (NRF) evolved out of the NRP. On March 28, 2008, the NRF superseded corresponding sections of the NRP. Neither the NRP nor the NRF supplanted the NCP. The NRF core document, along with the ESF Annexes and Support Annexes, is available at the NRF Resource Center, <http://www.fema.gov/national-response-framework>.

### III. DESCRIPTION OF THE GREATER ST. LOUIS AREA

#### A. Metropolitan Governance Approach to Sub-area Planning

The sub-area plan represents a collaborative approach to coordinate responses by all levels of government. OPA 90 required that the federal government establish ACPs throughout the United States in order to provide more coordinated, efficient, and thorough responses by local, state and federal agencies to releases of oil. The NCP incorporated hazardous substances into this process, because of the advantages of utilizing a single plan for spills of all types of Haz-Mat. In Region 5, the RCP/ACP was created, with sub-areas being established in the Quad Cities, St. Louis and several other areas. EPA Region 7 determined to create only one ACP, with its geography coincident with the four states of Region 7. The Region 7 RRT, whose members also serve on the AC, later decided to consolidate the RCP, the ACP and applicable elements of the Federal Response Plan (later supplanted by the NRP) into an RICP. The AC determined to create several sub-area plans within Region 7, because of a perceived need to upgrade the quality and thoroughness of planning information available in local areas where multiple governmental jurisdictions are involved.

The initial plans undertaken in Region 7 involved metropolitan areas—Omaha/Council Bluffs, Greater St. Louis, and the Quad Cities—where at least two metropolitan areas are separated by a major river that is a shared resource requiring joint stewardship and coordination among local municipalities. In the cases of the Quad Cities and St. Louis, two states and two federal regions also are involved. Discharges of oil or releases of hazardous substances into the rivers may impact multiple jurisdictions and necessitate prompt notifications and coordinated responses.

Since undertaking the initial plans in major metropolitan areas, the Area Committees in both Regions 5 and 7 have expanded the sub-area planning process into areas recognized as being environmentally sensitive or renowned for their environmental qualities. Additional sub-areas were added because of the potential complexities of an international response (Red River SACP: United States and Canada) or local interest in a comprehensive plan (Siouxland SACP: four states and three EPA regions and Great Rivers SACP: five states and four EPA regions).

#### B. Sub-area Geography

As shown on the cover, the GSL SACP comprises Madison, St. Clair and Monroe counties in Illinois, and the City of St. Louis, and St. Louis, St. Charles, and Jefferson counties in Missouri. The area extends along the Upper Mississippi River from river mile 208.5, at the northern boundary of Madison County, to river mile 135.9 at the southern boundary of Monroe County. Its western boundary is the western boundary of St. Charles County at river mile 68.5 on the lower Missouri River. As a result of its location at the confluence of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers, with additional influence from the Illinois River, which joins the Mississippi just north of the sub-area at river mile 218.5, and the Meramec River, which joins the Mississippi River in the southern part of the sub-area between Jefferson and St. Louis counties at river mile 160.7, the sub-area is at risk of major flooding, despite a levee system. High water has the potential to cause spills, as well as to impact response efforts. The GSL area is a transportation hub. Interstate 70, which passes through the sub-area's center from east to west, and the many railroads and pipelines that cross the area are all major carriers of Haz-Mat.

### **C. Sub-area Climate**

The GSL Sub-Area is characterized by a continental climate with weather patterns most typically affected by moisture from the Gulf of Mexico meeting weather-making fronts entering from the north. The interactions of cool or cold fronts from the arctic or Canada with warm, moist air occasionally produce severe weather, including tornadoes. Winters result in below-zero temperatures an average of two or three days a year. Temperatures remain at freezing or below for less than 25 days of most years. Total snowfall averages slightly more than 18 inches per year, with snowfalls of an inch or more falling from 5 to 10 days per winter. During the summer, temperatures reach 90 degrees F. or higher on from 35 to 40 days, with 100 degrees or higher on no more than 5 days. Thunderstorms occur between 40 and 50 days a year, with total annual precipitation of about 34 inches per year. March through May is the wettest period.

## **IV. ROLES AND AUTHORITIES OF GOVERNMENT AGENCIES**

### **A. Introduction and Assumptions**

All agencies or organizations responding to an incident in the Greater St. Sub-area have at least some familiarity with the National Incident Management System (NIMS), which was adopted as the standard for incident management on March 1, 2004. The members of many organizations and the leaders of various agencies are required to undergo NIMS training and/or to certify that they and/or their organizations are NIMS compliant. Likewise, the managers of agencies accepting Department of Homeland Security (DHS) grants typically must certify that their agency is NIMS compliant.

It is assumed those responding to any incident within the GSL Sub-area will be conversant with the NIMS process and will be prepared to integrate themselves into the NIMS framework. As envisioned by those who formulated and developed the NIMS concept, Incident Commanders will work towards a Unified Command structure when appropriate and feasible.

### **B. Local Governments**

#### **1. Local Responders' Roles and Responsibilities**

During any fire or an incident involving a discharge of oil or release of hazardous substances, the local fire department with jurisdiction will respond and will provide an incident commander (IC) as the response is undertaken. The fire department will continue to provide an IC while threats to life and human safety issues dominate the situation. The local police department will normally be responsible for traffic and crowd control on public property. In the event terrorism is suspected or there is any reason to suspect a crime has been committed, local law enforcement will secure the scene. Law enforcement and all other responders will assist state and federal law enforcement authorities in the collection and preservation of potential evidence. Municipal public works departments will provide assistance in the event it is necessary to divert or prevent the flow of contaminated materials through the storm water or sewer system. After any notifications of neighboring jurisdictions have been completed, following the guidelines in Section VI A., the IC might decide to notify state agencies, because of a need for special expertise, because the incident threatens to extend impacts beyond the local jurisdiction, or because hazardous wastes might be generated. If a Responsible Party is identified and involved, the fire department commander, state and federal on-scene coordinators and the RP may establish a Unified Command System (UCS) to address the situation (See Section VIII INCIDENT COMMAND).

#### **2. Role of Haz-Mat Responders**

Depending on the nature and severity of an incident, additional units from the affected city or governmental unit or Haz-Mat teams may be called. In Illinois, Madison and St. Clair counties have Haz-Mat teams; Monroe County does not. In Missouri, the City of St. Louis, St. Charles County and Jefferson County each has a Haz-Mat team; St. Louis County has two Haz-Mat teams, a north team and a south team. The Haz-Mat teams are capable of providing a Level A response (fully encapsulated chemical-protective suit with positive pressure and self-contained breathing apparatus [SCBA]) to a Haz-Mat incident. The Haz-Mat response teams are available through each county's (or the City of St. Louis') central dispatch.

The City of St. Louis has the responsibility for responses, including responses to Haz-Mat incidents, on the most heavily populated and industrialized section of the Mississippi River that flows through the center of the sub-area. In addition, it is willing to assist on the remainder of the rivers, if requested by the local fire department and a response is feasible. The following language from the St. Louis Harbor Emergency

Response Plan delineates those responsibilities:

“In the event of a marine emergency away from shore on the river between the Mississippi River’s confluence with the Meramec River at Mile 160.7 UMR to the Mississippi River’s confluence with the Missouri River at Mile 195.3 UMR, the St. Louis Fire Department will assume command of emergency response operations due to the 24-hour availability of fire boats and personnel.... In the event the incident beaches along the river after emergency response operations have begun, the St. Louis Fire Department will pass command to the fire department having jurisdiction over the adjacent shoreline.”

### **3. Roles and Procedures of Local Emergency Management Agencies**

#### **a. Local Emergency Planning Committees**

Local Emergency Planning districts were set up as a result of SARA Title III. The Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs) include representatives from local governmental agencies, emergency responders, environmental groups, and local industry. Several local emergency plans may exist within each district. The Local Emergency Response Plan (LERP), developed under Sections 301-303 of EPCRA, must include the identity and locations of Haz-Mat, procedures for responding to a chemical accident, procedures for notifying the public of necessary actions, the names of coordinators within any involved or threatened industrial plants, and schedules for testing the plan. Each LERP must be reviewed and approved by a State Emergency Response Commission (SERC). RRTs may review the plans and provide assistance if the SERC or LEPC, through the State RRT representative, requests such a review. If a natural disaster produces an emergency, the counties’ Emergency Management Agencies (EMAs) or Emergency Services and Disaster Agencies (ESDAs) may utilize their general (All-hazards) plan along with portions of their LERP.

#### **b. Emergency Management Agencies**

If an incident within one of the cities of the sub-area produces or threatens to escalate into an emergency, that city’s ESDA would assume responsibility, if the city has an ESDA. In the event of a large incident, or one that extends or threatens to extend beyond the city’s boundaries, the EMA would assume responsibility. As circumstances dictate, the EMA may activate its respective Emergency Operations Center (EOC), initiate an evacuation, or take other steps to protect human health and the environment. Volunteers to assist with temporary housing or other outgrowths of an emergency will be called into the EOC, as needed. EMAs in the City of St. Louis and St. Louis, Jefferson, St. Charles, St. Clair and Madison counties maintain mobile command posts that can be dispatched to the scene or the vicinity of an incident. Each mobile command center has space to accommodate a small command group. A liaison at the scene will provide contact between the IC and the EOC or the mobile command center and the scene, if the mobile command center is at the scene. EMAs and ESDAs will notify and communicate with each other through the EOCs, if an incident involves or threatens to involve multiple counties or counties and the City of St. Louis.

### **C. States**

*Under the NCP, 40 CFR § 300.180, governors are: asked to assign an office or agency to represent the state on the RRT. The state's representative may participate fully in all facets of RRT activity and shall designate the appropriate element of the state government that would undertake direction of state managed oil or hazardous substance releases. Each state RRT member also represents and coordinates the RRT involvement of various other state, county, and municipal organizations.*

#### **1. The State of Illinois**



The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) is Illinois' lead agency for developing response plans and coordinating action before, during and after certain emergency situations, including waste management emergencies involving public water supplies; spills of oil or Haz-Mat upon waters or lands of the state; or releases of harmful quantities of toxic substances to the atmosphere. The Emergency Operations Unit (EOU) of the Office of Emergency Response has responsibility within IEPA for assuming control of the state's technical response both in the field and in the State Emergency Operations Center (SEOC), should activation of the SEOC become necessary.

Incident reports are routinely evaluated by the IEPA Duty Officer to determine whether an immediate response is appropriate and, if so, whether that is a response by telephone, a visit to the scene, or a request to a support agency or a local agency for an on-scene assessment. When the response of the RP and of local responders is adequate, IEPA will oversee, advise and assist as necessary within the established ICS, as per 29 CFR 1910.120 (a).

If the response needs exceed state resources, IEPA will request federal resources through the established channels consistent with the NCP and the National Response Framework.

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.

## **2. The State of Missouri**

The Missouri Department of Natural Resources Environmental Emergency Response Section (EER) has developed and maintains a Hazardous Substance Emergency Response Plan (HSERP) as part of the State of Missouri Basic Emergency Operations Plan. The HSERP outlines the responsibilities of the involved agencies in responding to hazardous substance emergencies. The Missouri EER staffs a 24-hour telephone line for reporting environmental emergencies. Any releases of petroleum products or other hazardous substances considered hazardous substance emergencies under Missouri Revised Statutes (RSMo) Chapter 250.500 are reportable to the Missouri EER at (573) 634-2436.

In addition to receiving notifications of hazardous substance spills and incidents, staff members are trained to provide technical assistance related to response, containment, and cleanup of hazardous substance releases. EER staff members are responsible for notifying other government agencies that might be affected, including the Missouri Hazardous Waste, Public Drinking Water, Water Pollution Control, Air Pollution, and Solid Waste Management Programs; the Missouri Departments of Public Safety, Health, Conservation, Agriculture, and Transportation; and the U.S. EPA or Coast Guard, as well as local agencies.

The Missouri EER unit may respond to the scene of an environmental emergency if requested by a local authority, the party responsible for the spill, other governmental agencies, or at the discretion of the department. A response to the scene may be warranted if the party responsible for the release has not been identified or is not addressing the situation properly. While on scene the EER unit may provide technical advice or, if necessary, hire a contractor and direct cleanup efforts. MDNR EER staff may conduct some cleanups. Cleanup costs and penalties may be recovered from those responsible for the incident.

## **D. Federal**

### **1. National Response System and Policies**

The NCP, § 300.105, describes the general organizational concepts of the federal agencies, the NRT, the RRT, the FOSC, and the Area Committees. Sections 300.110 and 300.115 detail the structure of the NRT and the RRT. The NCP provides for an RRT whose agency membership parallels that of the NRT and includes state and local representation.

### **2. EPA Region 5 Responsibilities**

EPA Region 5, Chicago, Illinois, will provide an FOSC for investigating and responding to releases occurring on the Illinois side of the Mississippi River in the Greater St. Louis Sub-area, unless the spills originate from a commercial vessel, a vessel transfer operation, or a marine-transportation-related facility, in which case the U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) is pre-designated to provide an FOSC. Should a discharge or release upstream from the St. Louis area threaten both sides of the river, EPA will provide an FOSC as stipulated by the Upper Mississippi River Spill Response Plan and Resource Manual. Region 5 has an OSC stationed in Carterville, Illinois, to facilitate responses to incidents in the southwest portion of Region 5.

### **3. EPA Region 7 Responsibilities**

EPA Region 7, Kansas City, Kansas, will provide an FOSC for investigating and responding to releases occurring on the Missouri side of the Mississippi River in the Greater St. Louis Sub-area, unless the spills originate from a commercial vessel, a vessel transfer operation, or a marine-transportation related facility, in which case the USCG is pre-designated to provide an FOSC. Region 7 has three OSCs stationed in the St. Louis area to facilitate responses to incidents in the area. (See previous paragraph regarding FOSC designation for spills upstream on the Mississippi River.)

### **4. USCG Upper Mississippi River Sector, St. Louis**

Under a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the EPA and the USCG, the USCG will assist the pre-designated EPA/OSC to the fullest extent possible consistent with agency responsibilities and authorities. If an incident involves a commercial vessel, a vessel transfer operation, or a marine-transportation related facility, the USCG Captain of the Port (COTP) will provide the OSC and will carry out all of the OSC's responsibilities, including the decision to direct any necessary removal activity or access the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (OSLTF). Should an incident originate from another or an unknown source, the USCG will assist the EPA/OSC to the fullest extent possible within the structure of the NCP or appropriate regional plan. Upon the request of the pre-designated EPA/OSC, the COTP may act upon the OSC's behalf.

### **5. Federal On-scene Coordinator's Role and Responsibilities**

The FOSC may direct response efforts and coordinate all other efforts at the scene of a discharge or release in accordance with the NCP, regional contingency plan or any applicable sub-area, state and local plans. FOSCs shall be pre-designated by the EPA Regional Administrator from either or both Region 5 or Region 7 or the USCG, 8th District per EPA/USCG MOU. [The DoD and the DOE shall designate an FOSC, as stated in the NCP § 300.120 (c) and (d), should their facilities or properties be involved in a discharge or release. Other federal agencies are responsible for non-emergency removals, as stated in the NCP § 300.120 (c) (2).]

The FOSC will coordinate all federal containment, removal and disposal efforts and direct all federal resources during an incident. The FOSC is the point of contact between federal resources and the RP and the state and local response community. The FOSC will work within an established IC structure or coordinate all agencies/parties into a UCS. In some circumstances the FOSC may direct the response activities of other parties in accordance with the NCP. In extreme circumstances, when it is evident that the RP is unwilling or unable to respond adequately to a spill or release, the FOSC can assume full authority for the cleanup, including funding through Superfund or the OSLTF (i.e., to “federalize” the response). In such instances, notice will be provided to the RP in writing. In instances where funds are expended by the government, efforts will be made to recover costs from the RP. The Region 5 and/or 7 RRT can be convened to provide guidance to the FOSC and coordination during a major event.

From a practical standpoint, such tasks as air-monitoring during a discharge or release can be provided by an FOSC responding with members of the Superfund Technical Assessment and Response Team (START) contract during the emergency phase of an incident. Such actions would be conducted within an ICS or UCS, with transfer of command responsibilities to an OSC of the affected state or to the FOSC during the incident’s cleanup and recovery phase.

FOSCs, to the extent practicable, should ensure that persons designated to act as their on-scene representative are adequately trained and prepared to carry out actions under the NCP and the respective regional plans.

The FOSC’s response priorities, under §300.320 of the NCP:

(a) When the OSC receives a report of a discharge, actions normally should be taken in the following sequence:

(1) Investigate the report to determine pertinent information such as the threat posed to public health or welfare of the United States or the environment, the type and quantity of polluting material, and the source of the discharge.

(2) Officially classify the size (i.e., minor, medium, major) and type (i.e., substantial threat to the public health or welfare of the United States, worst-case discharge) of the discharge and determine the course of action to be followed to ensure effective and immediate removal, mitigation, or prevention of the discharge. Some discharges that are classified as a substantial threat to the public health or welfare of the United States may be further classified as a Spill of National Significance by the Administrator of EPA or the Commandant of the USCG. The appropriate course of action may be prescribed in §§ 300.322, 300.323, and 300.324.

(i) When the reported discharge is an actual or potential major discharge, the OSC shall immediately notify the RRT and the NRC.

(ii) When the investigation shows that an actual or potential medium discharge exists, the OSC shall recommend activation of the RRT, if appropriate.

(iii) When the investigation shows that an actual or potential minor discharge exists, the OSC shall monitor the situation to ensure that proper removal action is being taken.

(3) If the OSC determines that effective and immediate removal, mitigation, or prevention of a discharge can be achieved by private party efforts, and where the discharge does not pose a substantial threat to the public health or welfare of the United States, determine whether the responsible party or other person is properly carrying out removal. Removal is being done properly when:

(i) The responsible party is applying the resources called for in its response plan to effectively and immediately remove, minimize, or mitigate threat(s) to public health and welfare and the environment; and

(ii) The removal efforts are in accordance with applicable regulations, including the NCP. Even if the OSC supplements responsible party resources with government resources, the spill response will not be considered improper, unless specifically determined by the OSC.

(4) Where appropriate, determine whether a state or political subdivision thereof has the capability to carry out any or all removal actions. If so, the OSC may arrange funding to support these actions.

(5) Ensure prompt notification of the trustees of affected natural resources in accordance with the applicable RCP and ACP.

(6) Ensure that the notifications and actions required in 300.135, the Fish and Wildlife Sensitive Environments Plan, (Appendix A.1 of the EPA Region 7 Regional Integrated Contingency Plan) and the *Programmatic Agreement Annex VI* have been performed. If they have not been performed, the OSC will perform those notifications and subsequent actions.

(7) When appropriate, activate Federal response using the OSLTF for oil discharges or the CERCLA Hazardous Substances Response Trust Fund for hazardous substances releases.

(b) Removal shall be considered complete when so determined by the OSC in consultation with the governor or governors of the affected states. When the OSC considers removal complete, OSLTF removal funding shall end. This determination shall not preclude additional removal actions under applicable state law.

## **6. FOSC and USFWS Responsibilities under the Endangered Species Act**

The following is a summary of FOSC/Incident Commander and USFWS responsibilities under the Endangered Species Act, implementing regulations, and the *Inter-agency Memorandum of Agreement Regarding Oil Spill Planning and Response Activities Under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act's National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan and the Endangered Species Act* (ESA MOA). For detailed information on ESA consultation requirements and procedures, see Annex V of the Region 7 Integrated Contingency Plan.

### **a. During Spill Response**

#### **i. FOSC/Incident Commander Responsibilities**

- If fish and wildlife resources may be affected by a discharge or release, notify Federal and State natural resource trustees and managers, and consult with them on removal actions to be taken.
- If listed species and/or critical habitat are or could be present, immediately contact USFWS to initiate emergency consultation pursuant to the Endangered Species Act, implementing regulations, and the ESA MOA.
- Keep USFWS and the DOI RRT/Area Committee Representative apprised of ongoing response actions.
- Document any adverse effects (including incidental take) to listed species or their habitat.
- Maintain a record of all oral and written communications with the USFWS during the response.

ii. USFWS Responsibilities

- Provide the FOSC/Incident Commander timely recommendations on actions to avoid or minimize impacts to listed species and/or their habitats throughout the duration of the response.
- Respond to requests for emergency consultation pursuant to the Endangered Species Act, implementing regulations, and the ESA MOA.
- If “incidental take” is anticipated, so advise the FOSC/Incident Commander.
- Upon request, participate in the ICS/UC.
- Maintain a record of all oral and written communications with the FOSC/Incident Commander during the response.

b. Post Response

i. FOSC/Incident Commander Responsibilities

- If listed species or critical habitat have been adversely affected by response activities, initiate formal consultation of the effect of these activities pursuant to the Endangered Species Act, implementing regulations, and the ESA MOA. See Annex V to the RICP (ESA MOA) for specific requirements and procedures.

ii. USFWS Responsibilities

- Respond to requests for formal consultation in accordance with the Endangered Species Act, implementing regulations, and the ESA MOA.

**E. Technical Support**

In addition to the support provided the FOSC by the RRT, a variety of technical support is available to OSCs through telephone contact or actual dispatch of teams to the field. Support agencies and groups available to OSCs include:

**1. Department of the Interior**

The DOI can provide information concerning lands and resources specifically under DOI jurisdiction, as well as offer technical expertise related to geology, hydrology, minerals, fish and wildlife, cultural resources, and recreation resources. DOI can also provide communications and other equipment in the event of an extended response.

**2. EPA-Environmental Response Team**

In the event of a continuing release or discharge, an FOSC has access to the EPA Environmental Response Team (ERT), based in Edison, New Jersey, which has expertise in treatment technology, biology, chemistry, hydrology, geology and engineering. The ERT has access to special decontamination equipment and can provide advice on a wide range of diverse issues, such as multimedia sampling and analysis; on-site safety, including development and implementation plans; cleanup techniques and priorities; water supply decontamination and protection; application of dispersants; environmental assessment; degree of cleanup required; and disposal of contaminated material. The ERT provides such expertise through Scientific Support Coordinators (SSCs). An SSC may be designated by the FOSC as the principal advisor for scientific issues and communication with the scientific community. This includes coordination of requests for assistance from state and federal agencies.

The ERT also provides both introductory and intermediate level training courses to prepare response personnel. FOSC or RRT requests for ERT support should be made to the EPA representative on the RRT; or the appropriate EPA regional emergency coordinator.

### **3. Illinois Department of Natural Resources**

The Conservation Police (Office of Law Enforcement) in the St. Louis area are familiar with the Mississippi River and terrain in the adjacent counties. In most instances, a conservation police officer could respond within an hour to any location within the Greater St. Louis Sub-area. Because of their regular duties, officers possess unusual knowledge of many remote areas not regularly visited by the public. Personnel can assist in identifying sensitive resources in the spill area, assist in determination of access to certain more isolated areas, and provide specialized equipment to access remote areas in some situations.

Wildlife biologists for the Office of Resource Conservation, Division of Wildlife Resources, can provide locations of environmentally sensitive areas and advice on how seasonal changes affect animal concentrations or movements. If natural resources are harmed or threatened by the discharge of oil or release of hazardous substances, biologists can assist in the location of licensed and properly trained wildlife rehabilitators, and can assist with the recovery of injured birds and animals. Wildlife biologists can provide water transportation with jon boats or airboats and can assess damage to wildlife and habitat. If responders' resources are limited and only partial protection of wildlife resources is possible, biologists should be consulted to determine which resources are most critical. Biologists can provide guidance when such mitigative activities as soil excavation, road-building, steam-cleaning, addition of chemical agents, or *in situ* burning could cause more damage to natural resources than exposure to oil or hazardous substances.

Notifications of fish kills should be made to the Office of Resource Conservation, Division of Fisheries coordinator for emergency management, located in the Illinois Department of Natural Resources office in Springfield, Illinois. Field investigations of reported fish kills are carried out by investigators from IDNR's Division of Fisheries and the Office of Law Enforcement and by IEPA field staff. A Fisheries biologist establishes the limits of the fish kill, sets up counting stations and determines the species and numbers killed. The information obtained is written into a "Pollution Caused Fish Kill Report," which includes a dollar cost of the fish killed and the cost of the investigation. In addition to the fish kill assessment, the Division of Fisheries may provide information regarding the location of sensitive aquatic natural resources, jon boats for transportation, and other appropriate technical assistance.

Additional technical support exists within the Office of Resource Conservation, which is available to OSCs. Heritage biologists for the Division of Natural Heritage are responsible for the protection, restoration, management, and responsible use of native flora and fauna in Illinois. They maintain a database that tracks the location and status of undisturbed natural communities and endangered species habitats. Their assistance can be useful in assessing the extent of environmental impact caused by a given discharge or release.

### **4. Missouri Department of Natural Resources**

The primary point of contact for the state of Missouri during environmental emergencies is through the 24-hour environmental emergency phone line operated out of Jefferson City (573-634-2436). Staff members are available for technical advice or on-scene response at all times. MDNR also staffs a regional office and an environmental emergency response office in the St. Louis area.

MDNR can respond to the scene of an environmental emergency and is capable of collecting and

analyzing environmental water, air, and soil samples. The state also maintains instrumentation for conducting real-time air monitoring. The MDNR's EER section operates specially designed emergency response vehicles throughout the state, including one located in the St. Louis area. These vehicles carry protective clothing, monitoring equipment, communications equipment, and containment and cleanup supplies for small spills. Watercraft are also available, including an environmental emergency response boat that can be mobilized to the St. Louis area. All of this equipment and these personnel are accessible 24 hours a day by calling 573-634-2436.

Technical advice and expertise from other programs and departments can be accessed, if necessary, through MDNR's environmental emergency phone line. This might include the Missouri Department of Conservation (MDC) for evaluating the potential impact of oil or other hazardous substance releases to wildlife or environmentally sensitive areas, or MDNR's Public Drinking Water Program for assessing impact to drinking water intakes or wells. Any on-scene response by other state agencies will be coordinated by the duty officer and/or state on-scene coordinator who can determine when the scene is safe for assessment.

## **5. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration**

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), under the Department of Commerce, may provide information in a number of areas. Like the ERT, its SSCs have a wide variety of expertise. NOAA has mathematicians and physicists who can do computer modeling and simulation studies of releases. NOAA also has a research and planning group that can determine resources at risk, and make recommendations on types of techniques for cleanup--and when to use them. The agency can offer an environmental science group that can provide technical assistance on chemistry, gas chromatography/mass spectrometry fingerprinting, and degradation of oil. NOAA includes a biological assessment group that can perform long-term studies and planning and offers an information management group that can produce computerized maps. A NOAA representative located at Jefferson City, Missouri, is available to the St. Louis area as an SSC.

## **6. USCG-Atlantic Strike Team**

The Coast Guard's Atlantic Strike Team provides trained personnel and specialized equipment to assist the FOSC in training for spill response, stabilizing and containing the spill, and in monitoring or directing the response actions of the responsible parties and/or contractors. The Atlantic Strike Team's area of responsibility includes the Greater St. Louis Sub-area; however, a call to any one of the USCG's Strike Teams will be answered 24 hours a day. In the event the Strike Force contacted is already committed, another Strike Team will be accessed.

## **7. USCG-National Strike Force Coordination Center**

The Coast Guard's National Strike Force Coordination Center (NSFCC) is authorized as the National Response Unit required under OPA, and has responsibilities that include administering the USCG Strike Teams, maintaining response equipment inventories and logistical networks, and conducting a national exercise program. The NSFCC can provide the following support to the FOSC: technical assistance and equipment for spill response, assistance in coordinating resources in support of the FOSC during oil discharge response, ACP or RICP review, coordination of spill response resources information, coordination of pollution response exercises, and inspection of district response equipment.

## **F. Multi-Agency Response and Planning Groups**

### **1. Regional Response Team and Area Committee**

The RRT's origin and reference to the NCP are briefly discussed in paragraphs II. C. and IV. D. 1. of this SACP. The role of the RRT has two principal components. One is the standing team whose duties are communications systems and procedures, planning, coordination, training, evaluation, preparedness, and related matters on a region-wide basis. The RRT also may assemble an incident-specific team, as determined by the operational requirements of the response, to a specific discharge or release. The RRT has responsibility for developing an RCP and for assisting the FOSC in the event guidance, coordination or resources are needed to provide an adequate response to an incident. The RRT includes a representative from each state within the federal region and representatives from virtually any federal agency that could provide assistance or resources during such a response. EPA and the USCG co-chair the RRT, which does not respond directly to the scene, but instead responds to developments and requests from the FOSC in accordance with relevant contingency plans. In addition, members of the RRT serve as the AC, which has responsibility to produce ACPs within its respective area. Region 5 AC and RRT meetings are combined and are conducted twice a year. Within Region 7, the area and the region are coincident. Generally, the AC is more planning oriented and aims to be more inclusive of industry and other nongovernmental entities as it plans. The RRT is more response oriented. Semiannual meetings of the Region 7 AC and RRT are held consecutively in the spring and fall of each year.

### **2. Sub-area Committees**

The GSL Sub-area Committee was formed and functions under the authority granted by the Region 5 and Region 7 ACs. The sub-area committee is composed of two EPA OSCs, one each from Regions 5 and 7, and one representative each from the USCG, MDNR, IEPA, Illinois Emergency Management Agency (IEMA) and the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS). Someone from either the Emergency Management Agency (EMA) or Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC) represented each county and the City of St. Louis. Industry representation was gained either directly or through the LEPCs.

## **G. Natural Resource Trustees**

Pursuant to 33 U.S.C. § 2706(b), the governor of each state shall designate state and local officials who may act on behalf of the public as trustees for natural resources and shall notify the President of the designation. CERCLA and OPA require the designation of certain federal, state or Indian tribal officials to act on behalf of the public as trustees of natural resources that they manage or protect. CERCLA, § 101(16) defines natural resources as land, fish, wildlife, biota, air, water, ground water, drinking water supplies, and other such resources belonging to, managed by, held in trust by, appertaining to, or otherwise controlled by the United States, any state or local government or Indian tribe.

### **1. State Trustees**

The Natural Resources Trustee for releases governed by OPA in the state of Missouri is the director of MDNR. MDNR's director has appointed Frances Klahr of the Hazardous Waste Program as the natural resource damages coordinator. In Illinois, the directors of the Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IL DNR) and of the EPA (IEPA) serve as trustees.



a. Role of Illinois Natural Resource Trustees

CERCLA and the NCP require prompt notification of natural resource trustees by on-scene coordinators or remedial project managers (OSCs/RPMs). Furthermore, OSCs/RPMs are required to coordinate response activities (e.g., assessments, evaluations, investigations, and planning) through natural resource trustees.

The governor of Illinois designated the directors of IEPA and the IL DNR as natural resource trustees on March 28, 1996. The IL DNR and IEPA jointly administer the authorities and responsibilities for protecting natural resources in Illinois. Natural resources are broadly defined under CERCLA and OPA to include “land, fish, wildlife, biota, air, water, ground water, drinking supplies and other such resources...” Damage to a natural resource can arise from injury to, destruction of, or loss of natural resources resulting from a release of a hazardous substance or discharge of oil. As a co-natural resource trustee for the state of Illinois, IL DNR has an obligation as provided under the Clean Water Act, CERCLA and OPA to:

- Respond to natural resource violations (i.e., oil spills and hazardous substance releases),
- Assess/recover damages to natural resources,
- Collect compensation for damages by hazardous substances, including an option to remediate or restore said damages, and
- Make the environment and public whole for injured natural resources, as well as services lost resulting from an oil spill.

The goal for the trustees is to restore injured natural resources to their pre-oil spill or pre-hazardous substances release condition and to compensate for interim losses and services through restoration, rehabilitation, replacement, or acquisition of equivalent natural resources or services.

Accordingly, to meet IL DNR’s obligation to protect state natural resources, the Natural Resources Trustee Program (NRTP) was formed. Located in Springfield, Illinois, the goal of the NRTP is to provide a detailed, systematic approach to conducting Natural Resource Damage Assessments (NRDAs) in Illinois once notified of a spill or release. The intent is not to hinder or interfere with emergency response efforts, but rather to coordinate and assist such efforts where state natural resources (also known as “trust resources”) are involved.

The NRTP manager or designee shall serve as the primary point of contact for spill or release incidents involving trust resources. Once notified, a determination of whether injuries or damages to natural resources may have resulted from the site-specific incident will be made. This determination can be made based upon information provided by the primary emergency responder to NRTP personnel, or through preliminary field investigations by NRTP personnel with support of local emergency responders and environmental agencies/organizations (e.g., conservation police officers, wildlife biologists, fisheries biologists, and wetlands specialists) familiar with the incident area. Field investigations typically include sampling, photographic documentation, field reconnaissance, and a visual assessment of the natural resources in the incident area (i.e., surface water, ground water, geologic and air resources, biological impacts, observed impacts, public uses, etc.)

Once a potential injury is identified, responsibilities of the NRTP include the coordination and development of site-specific ecological evaluations in conjunction with oil spill or hazardous substance release incidents to support injury determinations for natural resource damages. Injury determinations are made utilizing IL DNR, IEPA and other agencies/organizations with regard to natural resources. Areas of

expertise include, but are not limited to, wetlands habitats; ground water and drinking water supplies; physical/chemical/biological characteristics of standing (lentic) and running (lotic) waters; aquatic and terrestrial fauna and flora (native and non-native); game, nongame and commercial species; threatened, endangered, and sensitive species; benthic communities; shellfish; macroinvertebrates; and other living organisms and sensitive ecosystem interactions.

Communication and coordination among emergency response teams and natural resource trustees and potentially responsible parties (PRPs) promotes the effective collection of ephemeral data; facilitates timely restoration; can aid in determining appropriate emergency response actions; and develops cooperative damage assessments to restore natural resources benefitting the general public, industry, and the environment.

#### b. Role of Missouri Natural Resource Trustees

In the event of a release of oil or other hazardous substance, the director of MDNR may assign appropriate personnel to assess damage to natural resources and to work with responsible parties to restore, replace, rehabilitate, or acquire the equivalent of the injured resource. State natural resources include land, fish, wildlife, other biota, air, surface water, ground water, drinking water, and other resources belonging to, managed by, held in trust by, appertaining to or otherwise controlled by the state of Missouri. When there are multiple trustees because of co-existing or contiguous natural resources or concurrent jurisdiction, as in the case of a release to the Mississippi River, Missouri will coordinate and cooperate in carrying out its responsibilities.

Missouri has chosen a "cooperative based restoration" approach to Natural Resource Damage Assessments. The cooperative based restoration approach is intended to ensure a net environmental benefit for the public. PRPs are invited to participate throughout the assessment and restoration process; thereby expediting restoration and the resolution of liability. This approach benefits the trustees and the PRPs by streamlining costs, promoting better science, enhancing public involvement, and establishing good will among the parties involved. The state of Missouri is also working toward integrating NRDA concerns into the remedial process.

During the emergency phase of a spill response, the department's EER section's duty officer will coordinate MDNR's activities and notify possibly affected programs, regional offices, other potentially affected state programs, and other agencies. If necessary, an Incident Working Group, consisting of appropriate environmental emergency response personnel, program staff, regional office staff, and state of Missouri managers, will be formed. Any on-scene activities conducted by the state will be coordinated through the EER duty officer until the scene is determined to be safe. A state on-scene coordinator may accompany any state agency personnel during site visits to ensure their personal safety, if oil or other hazardous substances are suspected to be present.

The Missouri Department of Conservation is responsible for the investigation of fish kills in the state of Missouri. Notifications of fish kills can be made either through MDNR's environmental emergency phone line (573-634-2436) or directly to the MDC at (888) 216-7168. MDC has conservation agents in each Missouri county who can respond quickly to requests to investigate fish kills and conduct assessments of impact to wildlife. Conservation agents can provide valuable information concerning access and the location of environmentally sensitive areas. If chemical hazards exist, MDC staff will work directly with MDNR's EER staff to collect samples and coordinate on-site assessments.

MDNR's Water Quality Monitoring Unit has the function of assessing damages to existing environmentally sensitive areas along streams in Missouri, including the Mississippi River. Teams can gather water quality data needed to assess the natural state of the area and the impact and recovery of affected areas.

MDNR's Water Pollution Control Program is responsible for administering the Clean Water Act in Missouri and may become involved when water resources are damaged. The EER duty officer will notify the Water Pollution Control Program in case of a release of oil or other hazardous substances to the Mississippi River or its tributaries.

## **2. Federal Trustees — U.S. Department of the Interior**

Under Executive Order 12580 and NCP Sec. 300.600 (b), the Secretary of the Interior is designated as trustee for natural resources managed and controlled by the Department of the Interior (DOI). Upon request of an Indian tribe, the DOI may act on behalf of the tribe as trustee for natural resources for which the tribe would otherwise act as trustee.

### **a. United States Fish and Wildlife Service**

The USFWS, an agency within the DOI, is responsible for management of migratory birds, federally listed endangered and threatened species, and interjurisdictional fishes within the Greater St. Louis Subarea.

When a spill occurs, USFWS will provide timely advice on the measures necessary to protect wildlife from exposure, as well as the priority and timing of such measures. Protective measures may include preventing the oil from reaching areas where migratory birds and other wildlife are located or deterring birds or other wildlife from entering areas by using wildlife hazing devices or other methods.

National Wildlife Refuge lands occur at Harlow Island and Dresser Island within the GSL sub-area. Just downstream of the GSL sub area adjacent to Jefferson, St. Genevieve, and Perry Counties, Missouri are three sub-units of the Middle Mississippi River National Wildlife Refuge. Johnson Island in the Missouri River just below the I-64 bridge is also part of the Big Muddy National Wildlife Refuge. In addition Mingo National Wildlife Refuge is located in Missouri's Bootheel in Wayne and Stoddard Counties. USFWS and MDNR have interests due to restored wetlands and/or ownership at Confluence State Park, which is at the confluence of the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers. General Plan lands managed by the MDC for fish and wildlife purposes occur at Columbia Bottoms (River mile 194) and Dresser Island (River Mile 206-209).

If exposure of birds and other wildlife to oil or hazardous substances cannot be prevented, an immediate decision would be required as to whether to rescue and rehabilitate "oiled" birds and other wildlife. The USFWS has statutory responsibilities for protecting migratory birds and federally listed threatened and endangered species. In such cases, the USFWS would serve as the lead administrative trustee, coordinating with other trustees and providing oversight for a qualified wildlife responder. If an incident does not involve migratory birds or federally listed threatened or endangered species, a state natural resource trustee would be the lead agency.

The decision to rescue and rehabilitate "oiled" wildlife must be made in conjunction with the applicable federal (and state) natural resource agencies. Wildlife rehabilitators will need federal (and state) permits to collect, possess, and band migratory birds, and threatened and endangered species. Further information is contained in the Fish and Wildlife and Sensitive Environments Annex to the Region 7 RICP.

## **3. Natural Resource Damage Assessments**

Following a release or discharge, natural resource trustees may have the additional responsibility of assessing injury to the environment as a result of the spill. Natural Resource Damage Assessment (NRDA) is the process by which trustees collect, compile and evaluate data to determine the extent of injury to natural resources. The information gathered is used to assess damages, including determining the dollar

amount necessary to restore injured trust resources and compensate for lost use as a result of injury, and then to seek recovery of those damages from the RP. NRDA's are typically initiated concurrent with response

activities.

Initiation of an NRDA (in conjunction with other natural resource trustee agencies) usually involves acquiring data both during and after a spill event to document: 1) evidence of oil or hazardous substances in water, sediments, soil and organisms; 2) effects on fish, wildlife, and/or their habitat; 3) exposure pathways; and 4) the potential need to undertake emergency restoration efforts to prevent or reduce the immediate migration of oil or hazardous substances onto or into a trust resource. Because the conduct of NRDA activities may be identical to those conducted as part of the response, all sampling and fieldwork conducted by the natural resource trustees should be coordinated with the lead response agency.

## **H. Contractors**

Private contractors fulfill a vast array of roles within the Haz-Mat response field, either on a one-time or long-term basis. Many RPs have contracts with Oil Spill Removal Organizations (OSROs) or with Haz-Mat responders to handle spills that may occur. The RP is responsible for NRDA in conjunction with the natural resource trustees of the respective states, and may retain contractors to conduct such assessments. Federal, state and local response units have contractors to facilitate emergency responses and cleanups. The entity mobilizing a particular contract will be responsible for paying for its services. Any contractor responding to a spill will answer to the agency or company providing its funding, unless arrangements for supervision by other agencies are agreed to by all parties.

## **I. Mutual Assistance Agreements**

Various mutual assistance agreements exist within the GSL Sub-area. Their scope ranges from informal verbal agreements between units of government to provide assistance when resources are available to more formal pacts by industrial facilities to deploy shared resources. Because a major incident has the potential to impact several contiguous facilities or jurisdictions, responders may be occupied with their own responsibilities, and thus unable to provide mutual assistance. Likewise, there may be multiple simultaneous events (e.g., during a natural disaster), which would result in uncertainty as to whether mutual aid will be provided or how it might be allocated among various cooperators.

Two other factors further complicate the mutual aid issue: legal liabilities and maintenance of adequate response capabilities. The legal liability issue relates to concerns expressed by both industry and government that publication of mutual aid agreements will have the effect of making responses a legal requirement. This, it is argued, could subject a business or government agency to litigation if it were unable or chose not to respond because of a perceived need to husband resources to protect its own property or constituents. In addition, the potential inclusion of mutual aid agreements in plans or publication of equipment lists in plans has raised concerns that some parties will neglect to plan for responses if they believe others are taking responsibility for responses or are maintaining response equipment.

For the reasons outlined in this section, the GSL SAC has determined that although mutual aid agreements may significantly enhance responses to incidents by Responsible Parties (RPs) or governmental entities, inclusion of actual agreements or otherwise attempting to document their existence would not be appropriate and could have the effect of complicating response efforts.

## V. ROLES OF RESPONSIBLE PARTIES

Under the CWA, an RP is required to immediately report to the NRC any discharge of oil producing a sheen on navigable water, adjoining shorelines, or the contiguous zone, as well as any release of a hazardous substance exceeding a reportable quantity as set forth in 33 CFR part 153 and 40 CFR 302.4. The RP may also be required to report these releases under various state and local statutes. OPA 90 §1002 makes RPs responsible for removal costs and damages. (See Section II A. for additional detail and planning requirements.) The RP is expected to cooperate with local 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 IC from a local public safety agency.

The EPA or USCG may direct response activities by the RP at a discharge of oil or release of hazardous substances, if it becomes necessary. The FOSC also may “federalize” a response (see IV. D. 5.), 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. A 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.

## VI. NOTIFICATION

Just as a discharge of oil or a release of hazardous substances can emanate from numerous sources, the discovery of a spill and initiation of notification procedures can proceed along a number of paths. As examples, RPs, private citizens or the news media may notify agencies at the local, state or federal level by calling 911, a state spill line, an EPA spill line, or the National Response Center. Depending upon the severity of a spill or discharge, notification may not only be required by statute, but may be essential to protecting human health and the environment. In other instances notification by and of various agencies may be done as a matter of courtesy. The following sections describe how notifications will be made among those responsible for responding to most releases of oil or discharges of hazardous substances in the St. Louis Subarea. The Notification Flowchart in Appendix A describes typical notifications during an incident in the St. Louis Subarea.

### A. Protocol

Prompt notification is critical for an effective coordinated response among all organizations that might be involved during an incident. The responsible party or organization first aware of a release is responsible for notifying other appropriate and potentially affected agencies. All initial notifications should be by voice telephone, not by facsimile copy or email. Each organization is to consider itself the first agency aware of a release, if it has not previously been notified of the release according to this protocol. When an agency is notified by another responding organization, it must confirm that other agencies that it is responsible for notifying have been contacted, and then proceed to notify those agencies that have not yet been made aware of the release. The following criteria shall be used in determining whether to make these additional notifications:

1. The release has the potential to affect the jurisdiction of another agency.
2. Assistance might be requested from another agency.

The Notification Flowchart in Appendix A describes typical notifications during an incident in the St. Louis Subarea.

### B. Notification of Natural Resource Trustees

The appropriate state and/or federal Natural Resource Trustee(s) should be notified in the event of any discharge or release affecting or threatening to affect environmentally sensitive areas, migratory waterfowl or state- or federally-listed threatened or endangered species. Responsibility for notification will rest with the respective OSCs, meaning SOSCs will notify their state's Natural Resource Trustee(s) and FOSCs will notify DOI's representative to the Region 7 Regional Response Team (RRT). SOSCs and FOSCs will coordinate notifications affecting state and federal resources. The Notification Flowchart in Appendix A describes typical notifications during an incident in the St. Louis Subarea.

### C. Greater St. Louis SACP Notifications

After making all appropriate notifications under internal plans, Emergency Managers and Incident Commanders, through their EMA or 911 Dispatch, are encouraged to notify any other agency with a potential interest in an incident. Neighboring, across-the-river and downstream jurisdictions, which might be contacted for mutual assistance or could be impacted by an incident, should be notified. If a GSL Subarea sewer district could be impacted, the district should be notified. Sewer districts are shown on a map in *Greater St. Louis Sub-area Contingency Plan, August 2016* VI-1

Appendix F and phone numbers are also available in Appendix F. The City of St. Louis Fire Department (SLFD) is first responder for on-water responses for the Mississippi River from the mouth of the Missouri River to the mouth of the Meramec River.

A Notification Flowchart and additional details on notifications and contact information are included in **Appendix A-Quick Action Response Guide**. Contact information for various agencies and organizations is included in Appendices D through K.

## VII. GSL SACP RESPONSE PROTOCOL

### A. Incident Command and Jurisdiction

The first responding local agency will be responsible for establishing an initial command post and implementing an ICS. If jurisdiction is unclear, the responding agencies will confer to determine which agency has jurisdiction. Once jurisdiction has been determined, the local agency having jurisdiction will either assume command, or request that a UCS be established at the local level.

If jurisdiction is not determined, the initial responding local agency will either maintain command or request a UCS. When state and federal OSCs arrive at the site, they will confer with the IC. Upon mutual agreement, they will determine whether the state and federal OSCs will integrate into the local ICS, whether the state or federal OSC will take the lead, or whether they will jointly establish a UCS. The lead state agency will be the state from which the lead local agency originates. The lead EPA region will be the region from which the lead local and state agencies originate. If the agencies cannot agree on the issue of command, the FOSC has preemptive authority under the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP).

### B. Contractor Oversight

If the responsible party (RP) is capable and willing to respond to the release, governmental officials will work with the RP to mitigate the spill, while maintaining general oversight. If no PRP is identifiable, or an RP is unwilling or incapable of responding, the IC and OSCs will pursue options available to use government funds to clean up the release. If a contractor (please see Section IV. H for more discussion) responds to the spill, it will answer to the agency providing its funding, unless arrangements for supervision by other agencies are agreed to by all parties.

### C. Coordination

Generally, the responding agencies will function within their normal roles, using their appropriate authorities, expertise, and resources, while working as a team to provide the most efficient response possible. Each local, state and federal lead agency will be responsible for making secondary notifications, and will coordinate the assistance of support agencies at its respective level of government. All major decisions regarding the response to the incident will be made through conferrals among the local IC and state and federal OSCs, with the RP's representative(s) participating, when appropriate.

### D. Waterborne Activities

The IC or UC will designate a Waterborne Command Platform (WCP) during any waterborne activities. The WCP will operate under the authority of a Waterborne Operations Commander (WOC).

### E. Waste Disposal

When any wastes are sent for disposal to an off-site facility, that facility shall be in conformance with all local, state and federal regulations, including the EPA CERCLA offsite rule found in 40 CFR 300.400.

### F. Public Information

The IC may appoint a Public Information Officer (PIO) and designate a media center in order to facilitate communications with the media. Updates will be provided to the media at intervals determined by the IC. All press releases and news conferences will be coordinated with the state and federal OSCs.



**G.     Termination**

When the IC terminates an incident, a notice of termination will be sent to all responding agencies. To the extent it is feasible, the IC and the state and federal OSCs will coordinate their release of reports, along with any additional information that they have obtained from supporting agencies at their respective levels. When appropriate, the lead local, state and federal regulatory agencies should also consider coordinating their efforts to recover costs. The IC and the OSCs will also work together to arrange for a critique of the incident.

## **VIII. INCIDENT COMMAND**

The senior on-scene official of the first response organization to arrive at an incident involving Haz-Mat or an oil spill shall establish an Incident Command System. The ICS should be established in accordance with the National Incident Management System (NIMS) adopted on March 1, 2004. In accordance with NIMS' procedures, incident command should transition towards a Unified Command when the incident is of sufficient magnitude to involve multiple agencies from various levels of government.

## IX. COMMUNICATIONS PROTOCOL

### A. Communications Policy

Establishing effective communications represents one of the paramount challenges during any major disaster or incident involving numerous response and emergency management agencies. No communications plan could cover every potential situation that could confront those responding to a major discharge of oil or release of hazardous substances, a natural disaster or an act of terrorism. The mix of organizations responding under local mutual aid agreements, statewide mutual aid programs and the National Response Plan could vary greatly, depending upon the location, nature and severity of an incident. Responses could be further complicated by incidents affecting the Missouri River and/or Mississippi Rivers and associated riparian areas.

Responders to any incident in the Greater St. Louis Sub-area are expected to integrate themselves into the response under the National Incident Management System. Likewise, Incident Command will establish and modify communications networks as required under NIMS in order to support the unique, composite organization of many response and support elements required to address any incident.

### B. Communications Planning for Radio Resources

#### 1. St. Louis Area Regional Response System Tactical Interoperable Communications Plan

The St. Louis Area Regional Response System (STARRS) Tactical Interoperable Communications Plan (TICP), dated August 2006, is a comprehensive regional communications plan developed under the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI) Grant Program. The STARRS' TICP is designed as a dynamic plan that will remain current as skills and systems evolve in the Greater St. Louis area.

Responders, emergency managers and first receivers who could be involved in a response in the Greater St. Louis Sub-area should become familiar with the STARRS TICP and should assess how their particular equipment and skills could be integrated into any response in the sub-area.

#### 2. STARRS TICP Resources

The STARRS TICP documents the availability of numerous communications resources that could be accessed during a major incident. Among the resources are more than 900 cached radios. These standby radios, which could be deployed to responders during regional incidents, are stored at various locations within the sub-area. The TICP also documents both mobile and fixed communications gateway systems that could be utilized in the area. A half dozen of these gateways are in either fixed locations or mobile units located within the area, while as many as 10 more units could be accessed through the Missouri National Guard and Missouri Department of Public Safety. In addition to the swapping radios and communications gateways, numerous shared radio channels have been programmed into radios throughout the seven counties and the City of St. Louis, so responders from different agencies could talk to each other during a major incident.

#### 3. Communications Resources in Illinois

The State of Illinois has deployed 10 Illinois Transportable Emergency Communication (ITEC) Units throughout the state of Illinois at strategic locations. Each unit has the capability to merge frequencies to allow for across-the-board communications interoperability. The communications gateways in the mobile

units have the capability to link wireless Internet, VHF, UHF, 800 Mhz trunk systems and other means of communication. In addition, these mobile units carry handheld radio units, which can be distributed to responders. Each ITEC unit includes a Supervisor / Frequency Manager, Electronics / Computer Technician, and a Mechanical Technician. The technicians in the ITEC mobile units have the ability to program “on-the-fly” frequency changes as well as to integrate preprogrammed frequencies. Preprogrammed basic channels resident on the ITEC units include IREACH, ISPERN, IFERN2, Six Fireground and ESMARN as well as the VTAC, UTAC, and ITAC channels. Many local jurisdictional mutual aid channels are also preprogrammed into the units.

Incident Commanders can access ITEC units through their respective Emergency Management Coordinator, who can request assistance through the Illinois Emergency Management Agency. IEMA maintains a 24-hour answering point (217-782-7860) for itself and all other state response agencies. IEMA would dispatch the nearest available ITEC to an incident.

#### 4. Other Communications Resources

In addition to the cached radios and communications gateways listed in the STARRS TICP, EPA Regions 5 and 7 have Raytheon JPS Communications ACU 1000s in their mobile command posts, which could be dispatched to an incident in the GSL Sub-area. Both the 5<sup>th</sup> Civil Support Team (CST) in Illinois and the 7<sup>th</sup> Civil Support Team, located at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, are also available through the governor’s office of their respective states. In addition to providing a variety of hazardous material and weapons of mass destruction sampling and analytical capabilities, each CST is equipped with a communications gateway and long-range communications capabilities. Additional communications gateways could be deployed to the Illinois side of the Mississippi River with fire or Haz-Mat teams deployed through the Illinois Mutual Aid Box Alarm System.

#### 5. The STARRS TICP Point of Contact

The primary Point of Contact (POC) for the STARRS TICP is Nick Gragnani, C.E.M., Executive Director STARRS. Contact information for Mr. Gragnani is available on Page K-2 in Appendix K.

#### 6. Mutual Aid Radio Channels

The Federal Communications Commission has approved five mutual aid channels for use by any public safety entity. Private concerns can use these channels under the license of a public safety entity. These are available to all current and future licensees to use. They are available in mobile, portable and temporary “command post” setups without any special licensing or additional costs for coordination or licensing, i.e., there is a blanket license for them. The narrow band frequencies approved for all eligibles (including contractors under authorization of the served agency) in the United States during a natural disaster are 151.1375, 154.4525, 155.7525, 158.7375, and 159.4725.

#### 7. Volunteer Radio Communications Organizations

The Greater St. Louis Sub-area boasts several Amateur Radio Emergency Services (ARES) and Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services (RACES) organizations with trained radio operators. These operators often bring their own equipment and resources to assist during emergencies. Both ARES and RACES train operators to handle emergency communications and have statewide support. They can be called upon to provide backup communications to supplement existing modes of communication during an incident or when the normal communications infrastructure has been compromised or is not functioning. ARES and RACES have established repeaters in the metro area on VHF and UHF bands and have multiple

frequencies at their disposal. Volunteer radio groups typically have established working relationships with their respective county Emergency Management Agency. These groups would typically be accessed through the Emergency Operations Center or through 911 Dispatch. Responders operating on these channels in the Sub-area typically operate these channels under the common names.

VTAC1	VHF Tactical 1	151.1375/155.7525
VTAC2	VHF Tactical 2	154.4525/154.4525
VTAC3	VHF Tactical 3	158.7375/158.7375
VTAC4	VHF Tactical 4	159.4725/159.4725

**C. Telephones**

Although radio systems are the primary means of communications during the initial response, responders, especially those from outside the immediate area, will typically rely on telephones as their primary means of communications once the parameters of the response have been established. This is especially true of state and federal responders who are responsible for reporting conditions back to their headquarters. Potential limitations exist for using telephones and plans should be made for backup communications. A tornado or other major storm could severely affect cellular towers and fixed line communications. Any incident that generates major casualties would likely result in a swamping of cellular towers with a consequential degradation of the system. Experience in previous natural disasters indicates satellite phones are at risk of being knocked off the circuit as media uplinks absorb available bandwidth on the satellites. A complete mobile communications system for major incidents projected to extend beyond 24 hours is available through the Federal Emergency Management Agency’s Mobile Emergency Response System (MERS). The nearest MERS detachment is located at Denton, Texas. It could be accessed through FEMA.

**D. Use Of Company-Provided Cellular Telephones During a Major Incident**

Commercial telephone companies have provided cellular telephones during major exercises and public events in the Greater St. Louis Sub-area in the past. While liability and other concerns prevented telephone providers from being listed as resources in this SACP, companies might be willing to provide cellular phones, support towers and other equipment during a major incident, depending on the unique circumstances of each event. Such agreements, including financial considerations, should be worked out between the telephone provider and either the IC or the EOC commander.

## X. SITE SAFETY PLANS

### A. Integration of Site Safety Plans

During a major incident involving hazardous substances, several Haz-Mat response teams could participate in the response. These teams should consist of personnel trained to at least the technician level, and should be in complete compliance with OSHA's 1910.120 regulations. One of these requirements is the development of a site safety plan (SSP).

Haz-Mat teams that could be present during a response include teams from municipal fire departments, contractors for RPs, states or federal agencies; a USCG Strike Team; teams from military bases; and industrial mutual aid teams. Because each of these entities normally develops its own site safety plan, there is potential for conflict or confusion when the various response teams arrive at an incident. To ensure the safety of all responders and effectively implement the response, procedures to coordinate all efforts to develop safety plans for the site are needed.

If a site has a single IC, that commander will appoint a Site Safety Officer (SSO), who will coordinate with the safety officers of all responding Haz-Mat teams. The SSO will ensure compatibility of all of the various site safety plans. If a UCS is in place, the unified commanders will appoint an overall SSO, who will be responsible for completing an overall SSP.

Any safety officer, who disagrees with any portion of the SSP, after working with the SSO, should communicate concerns to the senior official on site for his or her organization. That official should discuss those concerns with the IC or UCS. The IC, or unified commanders, will bring the matter to the attention of the SSO and seek a resolution. The IC, who is ultimately responsible for the safety of everyone on site, has final approval of the SSP.

### B. Site Safety Plan Requirements

The site-specific safety plan is required of private employers of hazardous waste operations workers under the authority of 29 CFR 1910.120. The same requirement for governmental workers is found under the authority of 40 CFR 311. Both regulatory documents specify that 11 categories must be contained in a site-specific safety plan. Each category of the plan must help identify, evaluate and control safety and health hazards, and provide for emergency response for hazardous waste operations. This includes organizational structure, personnel training, engineering methods, standard operating procedures, and equipment that will eliminate or reduce both the chemical and physical hazards associated with assigned tasks to be completed by personnel on site. The required categories of a site safety plan are as follows:

**1. Key Personnel and Hazards Communication:** Identify names of key personnel, such as: Project Manager, Field Operations Leader, Site Supervisor, and Site Health and Safety Officer. Identify communication procedures and provide for pre-activity briefings. (29 CFR 1910.120[b][2])

**2. Task Risk or Hazard Analysis:** Describe hazards or risks associated with each task to be performed. Include identification of chemical contaminants; affected media; concentrations, if known; and potential routes of exposures. (29 CFR 1910.120[b][4])

**3. Employee Training Assignments:** Training required to enter site (e.g., initial and annual health and safety training, first aid / CPR training, emergency response training). (29 CFR 1910.120[e])

- 4. Medical Surveillance Requirements:** Identify baseline monitoring and site-specific medical monitoring required for all personnel entering the scene. (29 CFR 1910.120[f])
- 5. Personal Protective Equipment:** Describe the personal protective equipment (PPE) to be used for each task. (29 CFR 1910.120[g])
- 6. Air and Personnel Monitoring:** Describe frequency and types of air monitoring, personnel monitoring, and environmental sampling techniques and equipment to be used, including methods of maintenance and calibration for equipment and instruments. (29 CFR 1910.120[h])
- 7. Site Control Measures:** Specify the procedures to be used to minimize worker exposure to hazardous substances. These would include a site map, work zone definition, buddy system establishment, site communications, emergency alarm procedures, standard operating procedures for safe execution of tasks, and identification of nearest medical assistance. (29 CFR 1910.120[d])
- 8. Spill Containment Procedures:** Describe procedures to contain and isolate entire volume of any hazardous substance spilled during site activities. (29 CFR 1910.120[j])
- 9. Decontamination Procedures:** Describe procedures for decontaminating workers and equipment potentially exposed to Haz-Mat. This section should also include methods to minimize contact with Haz-Mat. (29 CFR 1910.120[k])
- 10. Emergency Response Plan:** Describe how anticipated emergencies will be handled and how risks associated with an emergency will be minimized. This plan must be developed prior to commencement of hazardous waste activities. (29 CFR 1910.120[l])
- 11. Confined Space Entry Procedures:** If necessary, describe procedures for entering confined spaces. (29 CFR 1910.120[b][9])

## XI. DISPOSAL REGULATIONS

The following matrix provides an overview of disposal requirements for various materials in Missouri and Illinois:

	<b>ILLINOIS</b>	<b>MISSOURI</b>
Non-Hazardous Debris and Soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clean debris and soil to a permitted Sanitary Landfill</li> <li>• Debris and soil above clean-up objectives must go to special waste landfill (permits), manifesting and licensed waste hauler required</li> <li>• Permits expedited through IEPA Emergency Response</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Go to sanitary landfill</li> <li>• Special waste permits may be required</li> <li>• On-site treatment on a site-specific basis</li> </ul>
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Hazardous Debris and Soil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Illinois has 1 RCRA landfill, several incinerators and other RCRA treatment facilities</li> <li>• Permits expedited through IEPA Emergency Operations Unit</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Must go to RCRA facility</li> <li>• Spiller must determine if RCRA hazardous</li> </ul>
Open Burning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Allowed with IEPA permission for oil production spill residues when weather threatens environmental damage</li> <li>• Considerations are proximity to residences, visibility on roads, and atmospheric dispersion conditions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A permit is required from MDNR's air program before burning can be undertaken.</li> </ul>
List of Emergency Response Contractors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Available from IEPA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MDNR duty officer will assist with request</li> </ul>
Petroleum-Contaminated Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit required for all direct discharges, including storm sewers; local approval required for discharge to sanitary sewer</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emergency discharge authorization may be granted for decanting, may go to a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) with its approval</li> </ul>
Land Farming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Possible, but demonstration permit may be required; significant containment and monitoring required</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Various remedial technologies considered on a site-specific basis</li> <li>• NPDES permit required</li> </ul>



	<b>ILLINOIS</b>	<b>MISSOURI</b>
Pesticides and Fertilizers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recovered liquids and solids may be applied to agricultural land at label application rates; permit needed from IEPA or Illinois Department of Agriculture</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recovered liquids and solids may be used as product in accord with Missouri Department of Agriculture regulations</li> <li>• Waste disposed as a RCRA or special waste</li> </ul>
Petroleum-Contaminated Soils	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Virgin material spill debris can go to sanitary landfill if not RCRA waste</li> <li>• May be treated by alternate technologies on a site-specific basis</li> <li>• NPDES permits and generic permits available</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Generic permits available at some landfills; (see debris and soil and land-farming discussions)</li> </ul>

## **XII. ACCESS TO OIL SPILL LIABILITY TRUST FUND AND CERCLA REIMBURSEMENT**

Current information on various aspects of the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund is available through the U.S. Coast Guard's National Pollution Funds Center home page <http://www.uscg.mil/npfc/> and through the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund home page: [http://www.uscg.mil/npfc/About\\_NPFC](http://www.uscg.mil/npfc/About_NPFC).

### **A. OSLTF Funding Procedures**

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 will be in accordance with EPA's "Guidance For Use Of The Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund," (EPA Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response [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.

### **B. Federal Access to the OSLTF**

To access the OSLTF, federal agencies use the Ceiling And Number Assignment Processing System (CANAPS). The CANAPS issues federal numbers and authorizes ceiling limits for funding certain removal actions associated with oil spills. EPA and USCG OSCs use CANAPS to generate, amend, cancel, and check the status of federal project numbers for oil spills. EPA OSCs are issued a user name and password to access the CANAPS system. EPA OSCs can contact the duty officer for the appropriate region to access the fund.

### **C. 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. Requests for access to the OSLTF must be made by telephone or other rapid means to the FOSC.

#### **1. Direct State Access to the OSLTF**

There are three payment regimes under which the states may obtain federal funding for oil spill incident removal actions. State access to the Fund provides an avenue for states to receive federal funds for immediate removal costs resulting from the response to actual or threatened discharges of oil. In making a request to access the OSLTF, 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, and
- Indicate the amount of funds requested.

Further information is available through the USCG Technical Operating Procedures (TOPS) for State Access under Section 1012 (d) (1) of OPA, which can be accessed on-line at:

<http://www.uscg.mil/npfc/docs/PDFs/urg/Ch4/NPFCTOPSstate.pdf>

#### **2. Pollution Removal Funding Authorization**

State and local agencies and other federal 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 requesting agency to establish a contractual relationship and obligate the fund. Under this method, the FOSC is actively directing the response actions of the federal, state or local agencies. In order to ensure reimbursement for expenditures, responding agencies should obtain a PRFA from the FOSC prior to incurring costs. State or local 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 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, and;
- 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.

Additional information on PRFAs can be found in Chapter 10 of the Technical Operation Procedures for Resource Documentation, which can be accessed on-line at:

[http://www.uscg.mil/npfc/docs/PDFs/urg/Ch2/NPFC16451\\_2.pdf](http://www.uscg.mil/npfc/docs/PDFs/urg/Ch2/NPFC16451_2.pdf)

### **3. Claims**

Section 1012 (d) (1) of OPA 90 authorizes the 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 for uncompensated damages.” States or local government agencies may submit claims for uncompensated removal costs, which may include those salaries, equipment, and administrative costs directly related to a specific incident. The claimant 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 or local agency 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 were those actions 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.

Additional information on Claims can be found in the NPFC’s Claimant Information Guide, which can be accessed on-line at: <http://www.uscg.mil/npfc/Claims/default.asp>.

**D. CERCLA Local Governments Reimbursement Program**

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 temporary emergency measures in response to hazardous substance threats or releases. These measures or operations are 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 city, county, municipality, parish, township, town, federally recognized Native American Tribe, or general purpose unit of local 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 request for reimbursement is to be 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 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 agencies or departments are involved in a response, they must determine among themselves which agency will submit the request for reimbursement. Any request to EPA must be received within 1 year of the date the response was completed.

Some of the 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 LGR Help line: 1-800-431-9209. The application package contains detailed, line-by-line instructions for completing the application.

### **XIII. GREATER ST. LOUIS SUB-AREA WORST-CASE DISCHARGES**

The Greater St. Louis Sub-area has numerous potential spill sources, any one of which could inadvertently discharge large amounts of petroleum products or release Haz-Mat, including extremely hazardous substances. Whereas single releases could come from multiple sources, a WCD involving multiple sources could occur as a result of a direct hit by a large tornado or an earthquake on the New Madrid Fault. Any WCD has the potential to threaten human health and the safety and to affect multiple environmentally sensitive areas. In view of the various threats facing the GSL Sub-area, it was determined that a single WCD scenario would not adequately address the range of potential events. The following WCD's address incidents in an ascending order of severity. They begin with a likely scenario involving a single source and escalate to a truly catastrophic WCD involving a major earthquake on the New Madrid Fault.

#### **A. A Transportation Incident Impacts Multiple Resources**

A major discharge could reach rivers in the area. In addition to the potential for catastrophic fire on the river, there is the likelihood that drinking water intakes would be impacted. Responses by multiple jurisdictions and coordination among responders would be critical. Endangered pallid sturgeon and other species could suffer significant long-term impacts, while domestic and industrial water users and owners of riverside properties could be forced to endure long-term economic hardships. Such a release could occur if:

- One of the pipelines carrying petroleum products, ammonia, or other Haz-Mat under or near a river ruptures upstream of or in the sub-area.
- A barge carrying petroleum products or Haz-Mat were involved in an accident, releasing a substantial amount of its contents.
- A train carrying petroleum products or Haz-Mat derailed over or near the river, spilling petroleum products or Haz-Mat into the river or a storm sewer system.
- A tanker truck carrying petroleum products or Haz-Mat were involved in an accident over or near a river.

#### **B. A Large Fixed Facility Suffers a Catastrophic Release**

Numerous large-capacity aboveground storage tanks (500,000 gallons or more for petroleum products, 10,000 gallons or more for extremely hazardous substances) are sited along the Mississippi River and elsewhere in the sub-area. These facilities have the potential to release large quantities of petroleum products, ammonia, or other Haz-Mat into the water or air as a result of human error, natural disasters or an act of terrorism. The potential for large explosions and toxic airborne plumes would be associated with such a release. Airborne releases could generate massive casualties and evacuations. A major release has the potential to threaten human health and the environment and to impact sensitive environments involving fish and wildlife. Large spills could span jurisdictional boundaries and necessitate coordinated responses involving disparate communications systems.

#### **C. An F4 or F5 Tornado Strikes the Greater St. Louis Sub-area**

Destructive tornados are a common occurrence throughout the Midwest and Plains states. In 2007 a tornado leveled Greensburg, Kansas, and in 2008 the cities of Chapman, Kansas and Parkersburg, Iowa, were devastated by tornados. In 1999, a tornado destroyed 10,000 homes in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. A large tornado in the GSL Sub-area would likely result in multiple petroleum and Haz-Mat releases from fixed facilities, 18-wheel trucks, trains and barges. A tornado at rush hour could trap hundreds or thousands

of drivers and passengers on crowded highways and major transportation arteries. Fires, toxic plumes and spills to storm water sewers and surface water should be expected. The emergency response to such a disaster would be complicated by damage to communications infrastructure, debris on transportation byways, and potential casualties among responders and their loved ones. The need to treat mass casualties could be complicated by damage to hospitals and response equipment and facilities. The remaining communications infrastructure would be overloaded by calls from those directly affected, concerned citizens, responders and the news media.

**D. A Major Earthquake Occurs on the New Madrid or another Fault in the Region**

The potential for a major earthquake on the New Madrid Fault has been well documented and studied. The impacts of such a quake or on a currently unknown fault line lying closer to the GSL Sub-area would have many similarities to the impacts of a large tornado. The impacts discussed in the previous section should be assumed for a major earthquake affecting the sub-area. Along with the potential impacts discussed in the previous section, a major earthquake would have additional effects on two critical infrastructure features: pipelines and bridges. Whereas a tornado would be unlikely to cause significant damage to pipelines, an earthquake could rupture several of the many pipelines that terminate at or transit through the sub-area. A catastrophic earthquake or a smaller one with an epicenter near St. Louis would likewise buckle highways and bring down bridges, which would cause short-term difficulties for responders and long-term disruption to everyone. Spills, fires, toxic plumes, communications and transportation disruption and direct impacts on responders and their friends and families would combine to overwhelm local responders and would severely impact outside responders as they arrived to provide assistance. Shortages of lodging, water, fuel and other necessities would be common and would likely limit the effectiveness of the response. The impacts to sensitive environments associated with fish and wildlife would no doubt be relegated to a secondary response as responders dealt with immediate threats to human health and safety.

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## **APPENDIX A QUICK ACTION RESPONSE GUIDE**

This Quick Action Response Guide (QARG) is designed for responders from all levels of government and others who might be involved with an incident in the Greater St. Louis Sub-area. It is suggested that multiple copies of Appendix A be kept with the GSL SACP so they can be widely distributed during an incident. Facility managers and responders might include copies of Appendix A with other plans.

Each QARG developed for one of the six SACP in Region 7 includes a Response Notification Flowchart, a Guide to Sub-area Notifications and information on unique environmental resources located in the sub-area. QARGs also might include a map and suggestions or references aimed at facilitating communications interoperability during a significant incident in the sub-area.

### **A. Guide to Sub-area Notifications**

This section suggests considerations that might be taken into account when using the Response Notification Flowchart on Page A-5. The Notification Flowchart reflects and suggests an optimum flow of notifications that would result from a discharge of oil or release of hazardous substances. Obligations of the Responsible Party (RP) to notify the National Response Center (NRC) when a spill exceeds the reportable quantity for a hazardous substance is established by statute. The NRC's responsibility to notify EPA and other agencies of spills is similarly delineated in federal statutes. States are responsible for notifications to downstream water users (municipal, industrial and agricultural) of all discharges and releases that may threaten them. Beyond those initial notifications, however, it is recognized that notifications tend to evolve separately for each incident. Decisions on notification will depend on the volume of material released, the perceived threat to human health or the environment posed by the release, the capability of an agency to handle the situation, and personal preferences and historical working relationships. Initial notifications might originate with a Responsible Party, but they also come from the public or via the news media. Likewise, any agency shown in the Response Notification Flowchart could be the first alerted to an incident. The Notification Guidelines Table on the following page (Page A-2) was created to assist in determining whether notification of other parties is necessary.



**APPENDIX A  
QUICK ACTION RESPONSE GUIDE**

<b>Notification Guidelines for Greater St. Louis Sub-area</b>				
<b>Who's considering notification?</b>	<b>Nature of Material and Quantity</b>	<b>Spill Specifics</b>	<b>Who must be notified?</b>	<b>Who should be notified?</b>
<b>Responsible Party</b>	Hazardous Substance or Extremely Hazardous Substance	Spill exceeds reportable quantity	NRC, 911, MDNR*, IEMA	Mutual aid as required
	Spill or discharge of oil or Haz-Mat	Spill from commercial vessel or during transfer over water	NRC, 911, MDNR*, IEMA	1. USCG 2. City of St. Louis FD if spill is into Mississippi River from mouth of Missouri to mouth of Meramec
	Spill of oil, Haz-Mat or EHS	Sewage system threatened	NRC, 911, MDNR*, IEMA	Notify local sewer system as shown in Appendix E of Greater St. Louis SACP
	Petroleum or other oil involved	Sufficient to produce a sheen	NRC, 911, MDNR*, IEMA	1. USCG, if from commercial vessel or involves transfer over water 2. City of St. Louis FD if into Mississippi River from mouth of Missouri to mouth of Meramec
*In addition to situations that meet the above conditions, RP's should notify MDNR when petroleum spill exceeds 50 gallons (25 gallons from an underground storage tank), when a gas release exceeds 300 cubic feet, when there is a Clean Air Act violation, when a release is reportable under a State RCRA permit, or whenever a hazardous-materials release is reportable under USDOT regulations.				
<b>Fire Department</b>	Spill involves oil, hazardous material or EHS	Spill threatens local sewer system	EMA, LEPC, Mutual aid, LE as required through 911 Dispatch	911 should notify 1. Local sewer system, if it is at risk 2. Adjacent jurisdictions, if at risk
	Spill of oil or hazardous material	Spill threatens major river	Coast Guard & City of St. Louis FD, if in Mississippi River from river miles 195.3 to 160.8	911 should notify 1. Mutual aid as required 2. Downstream jurisdiction, if threatened 3. MDNR or IEPA, if warranted
	Airborne hazard	Plume is known to be or could be hazardous	LEPC, EMA, LE and mutual aid through 911	911 should notify 1. Downwind jurisdictions as necessary 2. MDNR or IEPA, depending on state
<b>Emergency Management Agency</b>	Any spill or release of significance or other disaster	Incident exceeds capacity of local responders (assumes local responders called)	Local resources as needed, IEMA or Missouri SERC and MDNR if state resources needed	Notify neighboring or across-river jurisdictions if they are threatened or help is needed

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QUICK ACTION RESPONSE GUIDE**

<b>Notification Guidelines for Greater St. Louis Sub-area</b>				
<b>Who's considering notification?</b>	<b>Nature of Material and Quantity</b>	<b>Spill Specifics</b>	<b>Who must be notified?</b>	<b>Who should be notified?</b>
<b>IEPA</b>	Spills of oil, Haz-mat or EHS exceeds reportable quantity	Local responders have been alerted; spill may affect other jurisdictions	Managers of water intakes downstream of the incident.	1. IEMA, if state resources may be needed. 2. MDNR, if Missouri threatened or assistance is needed. 3. EPA if assistance needed.
<b>MDNR</b>			Managers of water intakes downstream of the incident.	1. SERC, if state resources may be needed. 2. IEPA, if Illinois is threatened or assistance is needed. 3. EPA, if assistance needed.
<b>EPA Region 5</b>	Spill of Haz-mat or EHS exceeds reportable quantity. Oil spill produces a sheen on navigable waterway.	Local responders have been alerted	NRC if there is reason to believe it has not been notified	1. U.S. Coast Guard if spill is to Illinois or Mississippi River and it is unclear if notification has occurred. 2. EPA Region 7, if spill might impact Region 7 or help is needed from it.
<b>EPA Region 7</b>	Spill of Haz-mat or EHS exceeds reportable quantity. Oil spill produces a sheen on navigable waterway.	Local responders have been alerted	NRC if there is reason to believe it has not been notified	1. U.S. Coast Guard if spill is to Missouri or Mississippi River and it is unclear if notification has occurred. 2. EPA Region 5, if spill might impact Region 5 or help is needed from it.
<b>United States Coast Guard Upper Mississippi River Sector, St. Louis</b>	Spill of Haz-mat or EHS exceeds reportable quantity. Oil spill produces a sheen on navigable waterway.	Spill or discharge is from shoreline facility into stream or river	NRC if there is reason to believe it has not been notified	1. EPA Region 5 if on Illinois side of Mississippi 2. EPA Region 7 if on Missouri side of Mississippi or in Missouri River. 3. City of St. Louis FD, if in Mississippi River from river miles 195.3 to 160.8

## **APPENDIX A QUICK ACTION RESPONSE GUIDE**

### **B. Environmentally Sensitive Areas of Major Concern**

The riparian areas of the Greater St. Louis Sub-area have fewer significant habitats than other areas of a similar size because much of the streamside habitat along the lower Missouri and on the Mississippi has been diked and channelized. Nonetheless, important spawning and rearing areas for the federally endangered pallid sturgeon are found in and around the Chain of Rocks area below Locks and Dam 26.

Two critical areas, both because of the species present and their locations downstream of potential spill sources, are notable. An area that provides habitat for state threatened amphibians and reptiles is located at River Mile 164.5 on the Illinois side of the Mississippi River. Another area inhabited by state endangered and federally threatened species is located on the Illinois side of the Mississippi River at River Mile 174.3. Significant habitat for aquatic and riparian invertebrates and fish exists at River Mile 202.3 of the Mississippi River. Additional information regarding specific responses in sensitive areas is available in the Greater St. Louis Response Strategies. These response strategies are to be incorporated into the Inland Sensitivity Atlas (Illinois Statewide Update) and can also be obtained by contacting the Upper Mississippi River Basin Association.

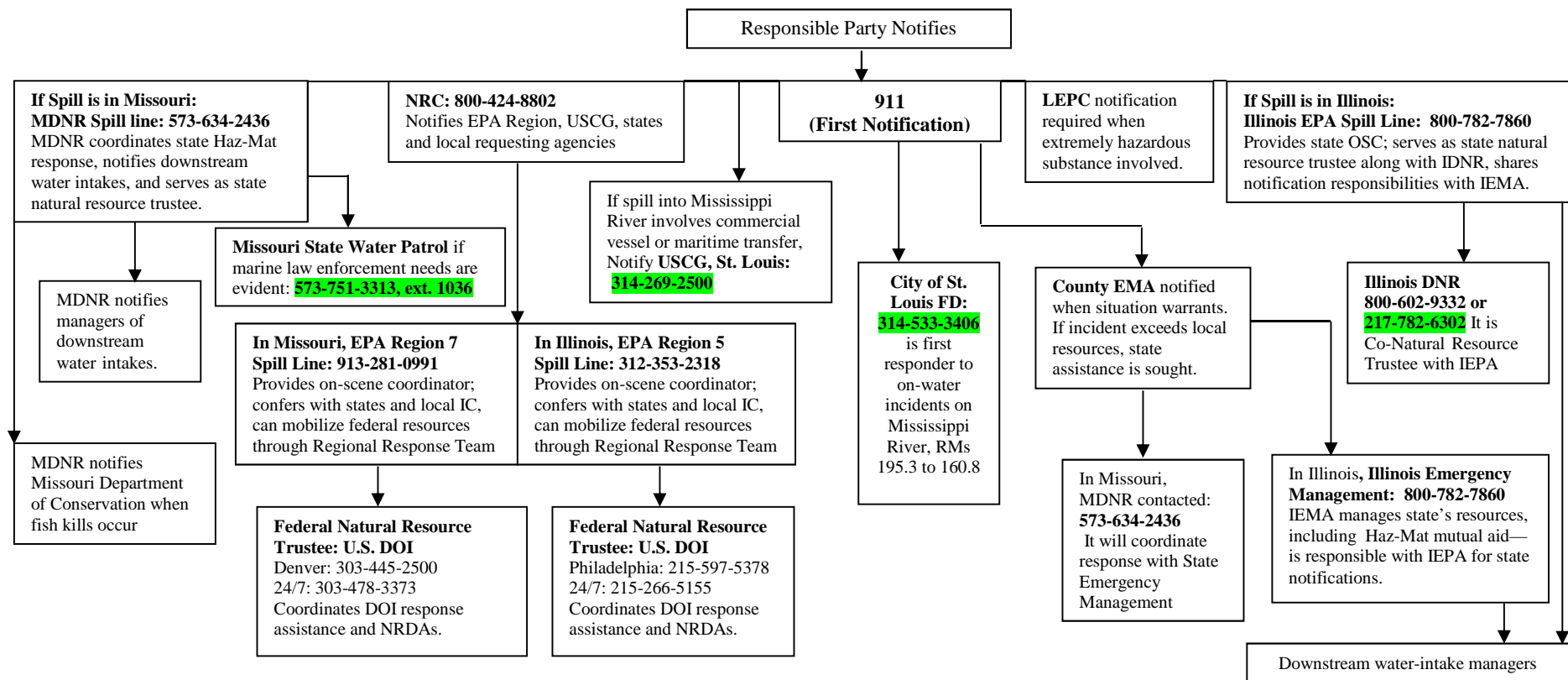
### **C. Communications Interoperability Links**

The St. Louis Area Regional Response System (STARRS) Tactical Interoperable Communications Plan (TICP) plan shows the location of more than 900 cached radios stored in the area. The radios can be temporarily issued to responders so they can be integrated into the communications network developed for the response. In addition, the City of St. Louis Emergency Management Agency, and the St. Charles County Division of Emergency Management each has a fixed communications gateway (ACU 1000) and St. Louis County has two mobile gateways, an ACU 1000 and an ACU Tac, which can be used to facilitate communications interoperability. EPA Regions 5 and 7 also have mobile ACU 1000s that can be integrated into a communications network.

Any agency responding to an incident should make immediate contact with the Incident Commander once on scene. Integration of communications systems into the overall communications structure should be coordinated through the Communications Liaison Officer, as haphazard operation of gateway devices, especially in close proximity to other gateway devices, could disrupt communications for many responders. Gateway devices should be used only to link disparate communications systems together, i.e., they cannot be used to “enhance” existing talk groups. Operators should also be aware that gateway devices cannot effectively link signals that have been forwarded through a repeater.

**APPENDIX A  
QUICK ACTION RESPONSE GUIDE**

**Greater St. Louis Sub-area Spill Notifications**



**Additional Sub-area Contact Information**

Local Sub-area Contacts in Missouri	24/7 Number	Admin Phone	Local Sub-area Contacts in Missouri	24/7 Number	Admin Phone
City of St. Louis EMA	314-533-3810	314-444-5467	St. Charles County Haz-Mat Team	636-332-8744	636-949-3572
City of St. Louis LEPC	314-533-3810	314-613-7232	City of Washington Haz-Mat Team	636-390-1050	636-390-1020
City of St. Louis Haz-Mat Team	314-533-3810				
St. Louis County EMA & LEPC	636-394-5442	636-469-3141	Local Sub-area Contacts in Illinois		
St. Louis County Haz-Mat Team	636-394-5442	314-432-5570	Madison County EMA & LEPC	618-692-0537	
Jefferson County EMA & LEPC	636-797-9999	636-797-5381	Monroe County EMA	618-939-8681 Ext. 531	
Jefferson County Haz-Mat Team	636-797-9999	314-565-0468	Monroe County LEPC	618-939-8681 Ext. 531	
St. Charles County EMA & LEPC	636-949-3008	636-949-3021	St. Clair County EMA and LEPC	618-277-3500	



**APPENDIX B**  
**ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

*(Appendix B includes all acronyms and abbreviations used in the GSL SACP, along with others that might be seen or heard during a Haz-Mat response or within an emergency response planning context, particularly within Missouri or Illinois.)*

AC	Area Committee
ACP	Area Contingency Plan
APCP	Air Pollution Control Program (of MDNR)
AOR	Area of Responsibility
ARARs	Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements
ATSDR	Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
BIA	Bureau of Indian Affairs
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BOA	Basic Ordering Agreement
BurRec	Bureau of Reclamation
CAER	Community Awareness and Emergency Response
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CDC	Centers for Disease Control
CEPP	Chemical Emergency Preparedness Program
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHEMTREC	Chemical Transportation Emergency Center
CHRIS	Chemical Hazard Response Information System
CIC	Community Involvement Coordinator
CIP	Community Involvement Plan
COTP	Captain of the Port
CWA	Clean Water Act (Federal Water Pollution Control Act)
DEQ	Division of Environmental Quality (part of MDNR)
DHS	Department of Homeland Security
DNR/DO	(Missouri) DNR Duty Officer
DNR/OSC	(Missouri) DNR On-scene Coordinator
DOC	(U. S.) Department of Commerce or (Missouri) Department of Conservation
DOD	Department of Defense
DOE	Department of Energy
DOI	Department of the Interior
DOJ	Department of Justice
DOL	Department of Labor
DOS	Department of State
DOT	Department of Transportation
DRAT	District Response Advisory Team (USCG)
EER	(MDNR's) Environmental Emergency Response Section
EERU	Environmental Emergency Response Unit
EMA	Emergency Management Agency

**APPENDIX B**  
**ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

EMSL	Environmental Monitoring and Support Laboratory (EPA)
EOC	Emergency Operations Center
EOU	Emergency Operations Unit of IEPA's Office of Emergency Response
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community Right To Know Act (SARA Title III)
ERRS	Emergency and Rapid Response Services (EPA contract)
ERT	Environmental Response Team
ESA	Environmentally Sensitive Area or Endangered Species Act
ESDA	Emergency Services & Disaster Agency
ESF	Emergency Support Function
ESP	(MDNR's) Environmental Services Program
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FHWA	Federal Highway Administration
FOSC	Federal On Scene Coordinator
FRP	Federal Response Plan
FWPCA	Federal Water Pollution Control Act
GIS	Geographic Information System
GSA	General Services Administration
GSL SACP	Greater St. Louis Sub-area Contingency Plan
Haz-Mat	Hazardous Materials
HAZWOPER	Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response
HHS	Department of Health and Human Services
HSERP	Hazardous Substance Emergency Response Plan
HSPD	Homeland Security Policy Directive
IC	Incident Commander
ICP	Integrated Contingency Plan Guidance
ICS	Incident Command System
ICSA	Illinois Chemical Safety Act
IEMA	Illinois Emergency Management Agency
IEPA	Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
II DNR	Illinois Department of Natural Resources
IREACH	Illinois Radio Emergency Assistance Channel
ITEC	Illinois Transportable Emergency Communication
LEOP	Local Emergency Operations Plan
LEPC	Local Emergency Planning Committee
LERP	Local Emergency Response Plan
LGR	Local Governments Reimbursement (Program)
MDNR	Missouri Department of Natural Resources
MDC	Missouri Department of Conservation
MMS	Minerals Management Service
MOA	Memorandum of Agreement

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSD	Marine Safety Detachment
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
MSO	Marine Safety Office
NASA	National Aeronautical and Space Administration
NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
NCRFC	North Central River Forecast Center
NIMS	National Incident Management System
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NPFC	National Pollution Funds Center
NPL	National Priorities List
NPS	National Park Service NRC
NRC	National Response Center
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NRDA	Natural Resource Damage Assessment
NRF	National Response Framework
NRP	National Response Plan
NRS	National Response System
NRT	National Response Team
NRTP	Natural Resources Trustee Program (Illinois)
NSF	National Strike Force
NSFCC	National Strike Force Coordination Center
ODP	Office of Domestic Preparedness
OHMTADS	Oil & Hazardous Materials Technical Assistance Data System (EPA)
OPA	Oil Pollution Act
OPA 90	Oil Pollution Act of 1990
OPS	Office of Pipeline Safety
OSC	On-Scene Coordinator
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
OSLTF	Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund
OSROs	Oil Spill Removal Organizations
OSWER	Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response
PDWP	(MDNR's) Public Drinking Water Program
PFO	Principal Federal Official
PIAT	Public Information Assist Team
PIO	Public Information Officer
POLREP	Pollution Report in Message Format
POTW	Publicly Owned Treatment Works
PREP	National Preparedness for Response Exercise Program



**APPENDIX B**  
**ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

PRFA	Pollution Removal Funding Authorization
PRP	Potentially Responsible Party
PSAP	Public Safety Answering Point
SL	St. Louis
R-5 RCP/ACP	EPA Region 5 Regional Contingency Plan/Area Contingency Plan
R-7	Region 7
RACES	Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Services
RA	Regional Administrator
RAT	Radiological Assistance Team
RCP	Regional Contingency Plan
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RERT	Radiological Emergency Response Team
RICP	Regional Integrated Contingency Plan (Region 7)
RM	River Mile
RP	Responsible Party
RPM	Remedial Project Manager
RQ	Reportable Quantity
RRC	Regional Response Center
RRT	Regional Response Team
RSMo	Missouri Revised Statutes
RSPA	Research and Special Programs Administration
SACP	Sub-Area Contingency Plan
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986
SARA Title III	Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986
SCP	(Missouri) State Contingency Plan (See HSERP)
SEMA	State Emergency Management Agency
SEOC	State Emergency Operations Center
SERC	State Emergency Response Commission
SKIM	Spill Cleanup Inventory System
SLRO	(MDNR's) St. Louis Regional Office
SMOA	Superfund Memorandum of Agreement
SONS	Spills of National Significance
SOSC	State On-Scene Coordinator
SSC	Scientific Support Coordinator
SSO	Site Safety Officer
SSP	Site Safety Plan
STARRS	St. Louis Area Regional Response System
START	Superfund Technical Assessment and Response Team
TICP	Tactical Interoperable Communications Plan
TPQ	Threshold Planning Quantity (under SARA)
TSD or TSDF	Treatment, Storage or Disposal Facility

**APPENDIX B  
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

UASI	Urban Area Security Initiative
UCS	Unified Command System
UMR	Upper Mississippi River
USC	United States Code
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USCG	United States Coast Guard
USGS	United States Geological Survey
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
WCD	Worst-Case Discharge
WCP	Waterborne Command Post
WMD	Weapons of Mass Destruction
WOC	Waterborne Operations Center

## APPENDIX C DEFINITIONS

*(Appendix C is included to allow Haz-Mat responders to quickly familiarize themselves with terms used by other local entities, state or federal agencies. Several terms commonly used at the local, state and federal levels have different meanings within those organizations, because of statutes, regulations or evolution of common usages over time. This appendix is designed to make responders aware of these differences and to allow them to understand how others may be defining important terms.)*

**Activation** means notification by telephone or other expeditious manner or, when required, the assembly of some or all appropriate members of the RRT or NRT.

**Area Committee (AC)**, as provided for by CWA sections 311(a)(18) and (j)(40), means the entity appointed by the President consisting of members from qualified personnel of federal, state, and local agencies with responsibilities that include preparing an area contingency plan for an area designated by the President.

**Area Contingency Plan (ACP)**, as provided for by CWA sections 311(a)(19) and (j)(4), means 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.

**Bioremediation agents** means microbiological cultures, enzyme additives, or nutrient additives that are deliberately introduced into an oil discharge and that will significantly increase the rate of biodegradation to mitigate the effects of the discharge.

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

**Chemical agents** means those elements, compounds, or mixtures that coagulate, disperse, dissolve, emulsify, foam, neutralize, precipitate, reduce, solubilize, oxidize, concentrate, congeal, entrap, fix, make the pollutant mass more rigid or viscous, or otherwise facilitate the mitigation of deleterious 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.

**Chemical Emergency Preparedness Program** is a joint EPA and state initiative to improve chemical safety and preparedness for local communities.

**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.

**Coast Guard District Response Group (DRG)**, as provided for by CWA sections 311(a)(20) and (j)(3), means the entity established by the Secretary of the department in which the USCG is operating, within each USCG district, and shall consist of: the combined USCG personnel and equipment (including marine firefighting equipment) of each port in the district; additional pre-positioned equipment, and a district response advisory team.

## **APPENDIX C DEFINITIONS**

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

**Environment**, as defined by section 101(8) of CERCLA, means the navigable waters, the waters of the contiguous zone, and the ocean waters of which the natural resources are under the exclusive management authority of the United States under the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act (16 U.S.C. 1801 et seq.); and any other surface water, ground water, drinking water supply, land surface or subsurface strata, or ambient air within the United States or under the jurisdiction of the United States.

**Environmental emergency** in the state of Missouri is:

- any threatened or real release of a hazardous substance into or onto the land, air, or water in any manner which may present substantial danger to the public health or welfare or the environment.
- the occurrence of a fish kill or other symptom of severe environmental contamination.
- a release or threatened release of a substance that, although not listed as hazardous, may cause severe environmental contamination or pose a threat to public health or safety (i.e., fertilizers; pesticides; raw food stuffs such as oil, sugars, milk, etc.; sewage; manure; etc.).
- a natural or man-made disaster where public and/or private water supplies may be endangered or where wastewater facilities have been damaged.
- a natural or man-made incident where hazardous substances have been released or are in danger of being released.
- fires where hazardous substances are involved or can be generated.
- incidents where radioactive materials have been or may be released.

**Facility**, as defined by section 101(9) of CERCLA, means 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,

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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.

**First federal official** means the first federal representative of a participating agency of the NRT to arrive at the scene of a discharge or a release. This official coordinates activities under the NCP and may initiate, in consultation with the OSC, any necessary actions until the arrival of the pre-designated OSC. A state with primary jurisdiction over a site covered by a cooperative agreement will act in the stead of the first federal official for any incident at the site.

**Fund or Trust Fund** usually means the Hazardous Substance Superfund established by section 9507 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, but sometimes used to refer to the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund.

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

**Hazardous substance**, under the Illinois *Uniform Hazardous Substances Act*, 111/2 ¶ 252, means 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, means 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 (41 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 taken 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).

**Hazardous Substance Emergency**, as defined by the state of Missouri, means: any release or threatened release of hazardous substances in quantities equal to or in excess of those determined pursuant to Section 101 (14) or 102 of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 and the 1986 SARA revisions.

- any release or threatened release of petroleum including crude oil or any fraction thereof, natural gas, natural gas liquids, liquefied natural gas or synthetic gas usable for fuel (or mixtures of natural gas and such synthetic gas) in excess of fifty gallons for liquids or three hundred cubic feet for gases.

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- any release of hazardous waste which is reportable under sections 260.350 to 260.430 Missouri Revised Statutes (RSMo).
- any release of a hazardous substance which requires immediate notice under Part 171 of Title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

**Hazardous Substance Emergency Response Plan**, also known as the Missouri State Contingency Plan, is developed and maintained by MDNR in cooperation with other state, federal and local agencies and industry for response to emergencies involving hazardous substances. The statutory requirement for this plan is in section 260.505 RSMo. It is maintained by personnel within the Environmental Services Program (ESP).

**Incident Working Group** (MDNR) is a group composed of appropriate staff from M DNR programs and regional offices and other agencies having jurisdiction or interest. The responsibilities of the Incident Working Group are to assess the emergency incident, develop and evaluate response options and implement the selected options. The group is established at the request of any interested program or agency and is chaired by the MDNR duty officer (or an official from another agency if that agency has more direct jurisdiction). The incident working group can change over time as the incident progresses and other programs, agencies or expertise are needed or desired. Following the emergency phase of an incident, the lead for conducting additional follow-up can be transferred from the EER office to an appropriate Regional Office or DEQ program.

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

**Inland zone** means the environment inland of the coastal zone excluding the Great Lakes and specified ports and harbors on inland rivers. The term inland zone delineates an area of federal responsibility for response action. Precise boundaries are determined by EPA/USCG agreements and identified in federal regional contingency plans.

**Joint Field Office (JFO)** A temporary Federal facility established locally to provide a central point for Federal, State, local and tribal executives with responsibility for incident oversight, direction, and/or assistance to effectively coordinate protection, prevention, preparedness, response and recovery actions. The JFO combines the traditional functions of the Joint Operations Center, FEMA's Disaster Field Office and the Joint Information Center within a single Federal facility.

**Lead Administrative Trustee** means a natural resource trustee who is designated on an incident-by-incident basis for the purpose of preassessment and damage assessment and chosen by the other trustees whose natural resources are affected by the incident. The lead administrative trustee facilitates effective and efficient communication during response operations between the OSC and the other natural resource trustees conducting activities associated with damage assessment, and is responsible for applying to the OSC for access to response operations resources on behalf of all trustees for initiation of a damage assessment.

**Lead agency** means the agency that provides the OSC/RPM to plan and implement response actions under the NCP. EPA, the USCG, another federal agency, or a state or political subdivision of a

## **APPENDIX C DEFINITIONS**

state operating pursuant to a contract or cooperative agreement executed pursuant to section 104(d)(1) of CERCLA, or designated pursuant to Superfund Memorandum of Agreement (SMOA) entered into pursuant to Subpart F of the NCP or other agreements may be the lead agency for a response action. In the case of a release of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant, where the release is on, or the sole source of the release is from, any facility or vessel under the jurisdiction, custody, or control of Department of Defense (DOD) or Department of Energy (DOE), then DOD or DOE will be the lead agency. Where the release is on, or the sole source of the release is from, any facility or vessel under the jurisdiction, custody, or control of federal agency other than EPA, the USCG, DOD, or DOE, then that agency will be the lead agency for remedial actions and removal actions other than emergencies. The federal agency maintains its lead agency responsibilities where the remedy is selected by the federal agency for non-NPL sites or by EPA and the federal agency or by EPA alone under CERCLA section 120. The lead agency will consult with the support agency, if one exists, throughout the response process.

**Level of Protection** encompasses Levels A, B, C, and D as specified in the EPA Standard Operating Safety Guides or Appendix B of 29 CFR 1910.120.

**Management of migration** means actions that are taken to minimize and mitigate the migration of hazardous substances or pollutants or contaminants and the effects of such migration. Measures may include, but are not limited to, management of a plume of contamination, restoration of a drinking water aquifer, or surface water restoration.

**Miscellaneous oil spill control agent** is any product, other than a dispersant, sinking agent, surface washing agent, surface collecting agent, bioremediation agent, burning agent, or sorbent that can be used to enhance oil spill cleanup, removal, treatment, or mitigation.

**Mutual Aid Districts** have been created by the state of Missouri. There are nine mutual aid districts based on Highway Patrol district offices. The purpose of these districts is to coordinate local resources across jurisdictional boundaries for major incidents such as earthquakes, major fires, Haz-Mat emergencies and natural disasters for which a local jurisdiction would not have sufficient resources. Each Mutual Aid District has a resource coordinator to assist the affected jurisdiction(s) in gaining appropriate mutual aid assistance.

**National Incident Management System (NIMS)** is a system mandated by Presidential Homeland Security Policy Directive-5 that provides a consistent, nationwide approach for Federal, State, local and tribal governments; the private sector and Nongovernmental Organizations to work effectively and efficiently together to prepare for, respond to, and recover from domestic incidents regardless of cause, size or complexity. To provide for interoperability and compatibility among Federal, state, local and tribal capabilities, the NIMS includes a core set of concepts, principles and terminology. HSPD-5 identifies these as the ICS; multi-agency coordination systems; training; identification and management of resources (including systems for classifying types of resources); qualification and certification; and the collection, tracking, and reporting of incident information and incident resources.

**National Pollution Funds Center (NPFC)** means the entity established by the Secretary of Transportation whose function is the administration of the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund (OSLTF). Among the NPFC's duties are: providing appropriate access to the OSLTF by federal agencies and states for removal actions and by federal trustees for initiation of the assessment of natural resource damages; providing appropriate access to the OSLTF for claims; and coordinating cost recovery efforts.

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**National Response Framework (NRF)** presents the guiding principles that enable responders to prepare for and provide a unified national response to disasters and emergencies ranging from the smallest incident to the largest catastrophe. The NRF establishes a comprehensive, national, all-hazards approach to domestic response. It defines the key principles, roles, and structures that will lead to an organized response. It describes how communities, tribes, states and the federal government, and private-sector and nongovernmental partners apply those principles for a coordinated, effective national response. The NRF identifies special circumstances where the federal government exercises a larger role, including incidents where federal interests are involved and catastrophic incidents where a state would require significant support.

**National Response Plan (NRP)** is an all-discipline, all-hazards plan that establishes a single, comprehensive framework for the management of domestic incidents. It provides the structure and mechanisms for the coordination of Federal support to State, local and tribal incident managers and for exercising direct Federal authorities and responsibilities.

**National response system (NRS)** is the mechanism for coordinating response actions by all levels of government in support of the OSC/RPM. The NRS is composed of the NRT, RRTs, OSC/RPM, Area Committees, and Special Teams and related support entities. The NRS is capable of expanding or contracting to accommodate the response effort required by the size or complexity of the discharge or release.

**National Strike Force (NSF)** is 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), means 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.

**Natural resources** means land, fish, wildlife, biota, air, water, ground water, drinking water supplies, and other such resources belonging to, managed by, held in trust by, appertaining to, or otherwise controlled by the United States (including the resources of the exclusive economic zone defined by the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976); any state or local government; any foreign government; any Indian tribe; or, if such resources are subject to a trust restriction on alienation; any member of an Indian tribe.

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

- (a) 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;
- (b) Interstate waters, including interstate wetlands;
- (c) 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



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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;
- (d) All impoundments of waters otherwise defined as navigable waters under this section;
- (e) Tributaries of waters identified in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this definition, including adjacent wetlands;
- (f) 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.

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, 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.

**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)** means the fund established under section 9509 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (26 U.S.C. 9509), as amended.

**On-scene coordinator (OSC)** means the federal official predesignated by EPA or the USCG to coordinate and direct responses under Subpart D of the NCP, or the government official designated by the lead agency to coordinate and direct removal actions under Subpart E of the NCP.

**Onshore facility** as defined by section 101(18) of CERCLA, means any facility (including, but not limited to, motor vehicles and rolling stock) of any kind located in, on, or under any land or non-navigable water within the United States; and , as defined by section 311(a)(10) of the CWA, means any facility (including, but not limited to, motor vehicles and rolling stock) of any kind located in, on, or under any land within the United States other than submerged land.

**On-site** means the areal extent of contamination and all suitable areas in very close proximity to the contamination necessary for implementation of the response action.

**Person**, as defined by section 101(21) of CERCLA, means an individual, firm, corporation, association, partnership, consortium, joint venture, commercial entity, United States government, state,

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municipality, commission, political subdivision of a state, or any interstate body. As defined by section 1001 of the OPA, "person" means an individual, corporation, partnership, association, state, municipality, commission, or political subdivision of a state, or any interstate body.

**Person**, under Section 3.26 of the Act., 35 Illinois Administrative Code 809.103, means any individual, partnership, co-partnership, firm, company, corporation, association, joint stock company, trust, estate, political subdivision, state agency, or any other legal entity or their legal representative, agent or assignee.

**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.

**Principal Federal Official (PFO)** is the Federal official designated by the Secretary of Homeland Security to act as his/her representative locally to oversee, coordinate, and execute the Secretary's incident management responsibilities under HSPD-5 for Incidents of National Significance.

**Public vessel**, as defined by section 311(a)(4) of the CWA, means a vessel owned or bareboat-chartered and operated by the United States, or by a state or political subdivision thereof, or by a foreign nation, except when such vessel is engaged in commerce.

**Release**, under the Illinois *Chemical Safety Act* 1111/2 ¶ 953, means 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;(c) 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*, 1111/2 1003.35, means 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

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fencing or other measures 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, means 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.

**Reportable Quantity** is a contaminant-specific amount, as designated under CERCLA, SARA or state law that, when released or threatened to be released, must be reported to the appropriate agencies (NRC, DNR-MERC and LEPC).

**The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)**, an amendment to the Solid Waste Disposal Act, was enacted in 1976 to address the problems surrounding solid waste disposal, including hazardous wastes. There are four interrelated programs under RCRA: Subtitle C - Hazardous Waste Program; Subtitle D - Solid Waste Program; Subtitle I - Underground Storage Tank Program; and Subtitle J - Medical Waste Program.

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

**Responsible party**, as defined by section 1001 of the OPA, means the following:

- (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

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permitted 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 permitted), 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 the responsible party immediately prior to the abandonment of the vessel or facility.

**SARA** is 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."

**Sinking agents** means those additives applied to oil discharges to sink floating pollutants below the water surface.

**Size classes of discharges** refers to the following size classes of oil discharges which are provided as guidance to the OSC and serve as the criteria for the actions delineated in Subpart D of the NCP. They are not meant to imply associated degrees of hazard to public health or welfare of the United States, nor are they a measure of environmental injury. Any oil discharge that poses a substantial threat to public health or welfare of the United States or the environment or results in significant public concern shall be classified as a major discharge regardless of the following quantitative measures:

- (1) Minor discharge means a discharge to the inland waters of less than 1,000 gallons of oil or a discharge to the coastal waters of less than 10,000 gallons of oil.
- (2) Medium discharge means a discharge of 1,000 to 10,000 gallons of oil to the inland waters or a discharge of 10,000 to 100,000 gallons of oil to the coastal waters.
- (3) Major discharge means a discharge of more than 10,000 gallons of oil to the inland waters or more than 100,000 gallons of oil to the coastal waters.

**Size classes of releases** refers to the following size classifications which are provided as guidance to the OSC for meeting pollution reporting requirements in Subpart B of the NCP. The final determination of the appropriate classification of a release will be made by the OSC based on consideration of the particular release (e.g., size, location, impact, etc.):

- (1) Minor release means a release of a quantity of hazardous substance(s), pollutant(s), or contaminant(s) that poses minimal threat to public health or welfare of the United States or the environment.
- (2) Medium release means a release not meeting the criteria for classification as a minor or major release.
- (3) Major release means a release of any quantity of hazardous substance(s), pollutant(s), or contaminant(s) that poses a substantial threat to public health or welfare of the United States or the environment or results in significant public concern.

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**Sorbents** means essentially inert and insoluble materials that are used to remove oil and hazardous substances from water through adsorption, in which the oil or hazardous substance is attracted to the sorbent surface and then adheres to it; absorption, in which the oil or hazardous substance penetrates the pores of the sorbent material; or a combination of the two. Sorbents are generally manufactured in particulate form for spreading over an oil slick or as sheets, rolls, pillows, or booms. The sorbent material may consist of, but is not limited to, the following materials:

- (1) Organic products-
  - (i) Peat moss or straw;
  - (ii) Cellulose fibers or cork;
  - (iii) Corn cobs;
  - (iv) Chicken, duck, or other bird feathers.
- (2) Mineral compounds-
  - (i) Volcanic ash or perlite;
  - (ii) Vermiculite or zeolite.
- (3) Synthetic products-
  - (i) Polypropylene;
  - (ii) Polyethylene;
  - (iii) Polyurethane;
  - (iv) Polyester.

**Source control** action is the construction or installation and start-up of those actions necessary to prevent the continued release of hazardous substances or pollutants or contaminants (primarily from a source on top of or within the ground, or in buildings or other structures) into the environment.

**Source control maintenance measures** are those measures intended to maintain the effectiveness of source control actions, when such actions are operating and functioning properly, such as the maintenance of landfill caps and leachate collection systems.

**Specified ports and harbors** means those ports and harbor areas on inland rivers, and land areas immediately adjacent to those waters, where the USCG acts as pre-designated on-scene coordinator. Precise locations are determined by EPA/USCG regional agreements and identified in federal Regional Contingency Plans and Area Contingency Plans.

**Spill of national significance** (SONS) means a spill that due to its severity, size, location, actual or potential impact on the public health and welfare or the environment, or the necessary response effort, is so complex that it requires extraordinary coordination of federal, state, local, and responsible party resources to contain and clean up the discharge.

**State** means the several states of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the U.S. Virgin Islands, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and any other territory or possession over which the United States has jurisdiction. For purposes of the NCP, the term includes Indian tribes as defined in the NCP except where specifically noted. Section 126 of CERCLA provides that the governing body of an Indian tribe shall be afforded substantially the same treatment as a state with respect to certain provisions of CERCLA. Section 300.515(b) of the NCP describes the requirements pertaining to Indian tribes that wish to be treated as states under CERCLA.

## APPENDIX C DEFINITIONS

**Support agency** means the agency or agencies that provide the support agency coordinator to furnish necessary data to the lead agency, review response data and documents, and provide other assistance as requested by the OSC or RPM. EPA, the USCG, another federal agency, or a state may be support agencies for a response action if operating pursuant to a contract executed under section 104(d)(1) of CERCLA or designated pursuant to a Superfund Memorandum of Agreement entered into pursuant to Subpart F of the NCP or other agreement. The support agency may also concur on decision documents.

**Surface collecting agents** means those chemical agents that form a surface film to control the layer thickness of oil.

**Surface washing agent** is any product that removes the oil from solid surfaces, such as beaches and rocks, through a detergent mechanism and does not involve dispersing or solubilizing the oil into the water column.

**Tank vessel** as defined by section 1001 of the OPA means a vessel that is constructed or adapted to carry, or that carries oil or hazardous material in bulk as cargo or cargo residue, and that:

- (1) is a vessel of the United States;
- (2) operates on the navigable waters of the United States; or
- (3) transfers oil or hazardous material in a place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States.

**Threat of discharge or release**, see definitions for discharge and release.

**Threat of release**, see definition for release.

**Trustee** means an official of a federal natural resources management agency designated in Subpart G of the NCP or a designated state official or Indian tribe or, in the case of discharges covered by the OPA, a foreign government official, who may pursue claims for damages under section 107(f) of CERCLA or section 1006 of the OPA.

**United States**, when used in relation to section 311(a)(5) of the CWA, means the states, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the United States Virgin Islands, and the Pacific Island Governments. United States, when used in relation to section 101(27) of CERCLA and section 1001(36) of the OPA, includes the several states of the United States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, the United States Virgin Islands, the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas, and any other territory or possession over which the United States has jurisdiction.

**Vessel** as defined by section 101(28) of CERCLA, means every description of water craft or other artificial contrivance used, or capable of being used, as a means of transportation on water; and, as defined by section 311(a)(3) of the CWA, means every description of water craft or other artificial contrivance used, or capable of being used, as a means of transportation on water other than a public vessel.

**Waters**, under *Illinois Environmental Protection Act 1111/2 ¶ 1003.56* means all accumulations of water, surface and underground, natural and artificial, public and private, or parts thereof, which are wholly or partially within, flow through or border upon the state.

**Worst-case discharge**, as defined by section 311(a)(24) of the CWA, means, in the case of a vessel, a discharge in adverse weather conditions of its entire cargo, and, in the case of an offshore facility or onshore facility, the largest foreseeable discharge in adverse weather conditions.

**APPENDIX D  
LOCAL, STATE, AND FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES  
WITH JURISDICTION IN THE GREATER ST. LOUIS SUB-AREA**

**County, State, and Federal Law Enforcement Agencies**

<b>Government</b>	<b>Agency &amp; Location</b>	<b>24/7 Phone Number</b>
<b>Illinois</b>		
Madison County	County Sheriff, Edwardsville IL	618-692-4433
Monroe County	County Sheriff, Waterloo IL	618-939-8651; 618-939-6464 (Emergency)
St. Clair County	County Sheriff, Belleville, IL	618-277-3505
Illinois State Police		618-346-3990
<b>Missouri</b>		
City of St. Louis	Police Department	314-444-5620
Jefferson County	County Sheriff, Hillsboro, MO	636-797-5536
St. Charles County	County Sheriff, St. Charles MO	636-949-3000
St. Louis County	County Sheriff, Clayton MO	314-889-3692
Missouri Highway Patrol		309-752-4911 (Emergency) 314-340-4000
<b>Federal</b>		
Federal Bureau of Investigation		314-231-4324
U.S. Customs		314-231-6740
U.S. Attorney		314-539-2200 daytime 314-539-2010 night

**Local Police Departments in Illinois in Greater St. Louis Sub-area**

<b>Department</b>	<b>Department Head</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Phone - Fax</b>
<b>Madison County</b>			
Alton Police	Jason A. Simmons	1700 East Broadway Alton, IL 62002	618-463-3505 618-463-1967 fax
Bethalto Police	Greg Smock	213 N. Prairie St. Bethalto, IL 62010	618-377-5266 618-377-5261 fax
Collinsville Police	Steve Evans	200 W. Clay St. Collinsville, IL 62234	618-344-2131
East Alton Police	Darren Carlton	211 N. Shamrock St. East Alton, IL 62024	618-259-6212
Edwardsville Police	Jay Keeven	400 N. Main St. Edwardsville, IL 62025	618-656-2131
Glen Carbon Police	Todd Link	149 N. Main St. Glen Carbon, IL 62034	618-288-7226 618-288-3929 fax
Granite City Police	Rich Miller	2330 Madison Ave. Granite City, IL 62040	618-877-6111
Hamel Police	Tim Connell	11 S. Old Route 66 Hamel, IL 62046	618-633-2777 618-633-1846 fax
Hartford Police		507 N Delmar Ave. Hartford, IL 62048	618-254-4393
Highland Police	Terry Bell	820 Mulberry St. Highland, IL 62249	618-654-2131 618-654-4671 fax

Madison County Sheriff	John D. Lakin	405 Randle St. Edwardsville, IL 62025	618-692-4433
Madison Police	Christopher Burns	615 Madison Ave. Madison, IL 62060	618-876-4300
Marine Police	Christopher Singleton	320 N Vernon St. Marine, IL 62061	618-887-4326
Maryville Police	Robert Carpenter	2500 N Center St. Maryville, IL 62062	618-344-8899 618-345-9284 fax
Pontoon Beach Police	Chris Modrusic	3 Regency Pkwy. Granite City, IL 62040	618-931-5100
Roxana Police	Will Cunningham	400 S. Central Ave. Roxana, IL 62084	618-254-1945 618-254-1950 fax
South Roxana Police	Dennis L. Carpenter	211 Sinclair Ave. South Roxana, IL 62087	618-254-7469 618-254-0542 fax
Troy Police	Brad Parsons	116 E. Market St. Troy, IL 62294	618-667-6731
Venice Police		329 Broadway Venice, IL 62090	618-877-2114 618-877-3429
Wood River Police	Otis Steward	111 N. Wood River Ave. Wood River, IL 62095	618-251-3113
Worden Police	Matthew Spaller	115 E. Wall St. Worden, IL 62097	618-459-2240
<b>Monroe County</b>			
Columbia Police	Joe Edwards	1020 North Main St. Columbia, IL 62236	618-281-6616 618-281-5151-Emergency
Monroe County Sheriff	Neal Rohlfig	225 E 3 <sup>rd</sup> St. Waterloo, IL 62298	618-939-8651 618-939-6464-Emergency
Valmeyer Police	Tom Andres	626 S. Meyer Ave. Valmeyer, IL 62295	618-935-2131 618-939-6464-Emergency
Waterloo Police	Jim Trantham	301 S. Main St. Waterloo, IL 62298	618-939-8114 618-939-6464-Emergency
<b>St. Clair County</b>			
Alorton Police	Gerald Crenshaw	4821 Bond Ave. Alorton, IL 62207	618-874-7084 618-874-7088 fax
Belleville Police	William G. Clay III	101 S. Illinois St. Belleville, IL 62220	618-234-1212
Brooklyn Police		312 S. 5 <sup>th</sup> St. Brooklyn, IL	618-274-2198
Cahokia Police	James Jones	103 Main St. Cahokia, IL 62206	618-337-9501
Caseyville Police	Frank Moore	10 W. Morris St. Caseyville, IL 62232	618-344-2152
Centreville Police	Steven L. Brown	5800 Bond Ave. Centreville, IL 62207	618-332-1184 618-332-8519 fax
Dupo Police		100 N. 2 <sup>nd</sup> St. Dupo, IL 62239	618-286-3397 618-286-0240 fax
East Carondelet Police		950 State St. East Carondelet, IL 62240	618-286-4660
East St. Louis Police	Michael Hubbard	301 River Park Dr. East St. Louis, IL 62201	618-482-6700 618-482-6887 fax
Fairmont City Police	Scott Penny	2601 N. 41 <sup>st</sup> St. Fairmont City, IL 62201	618-274-4504 618-274-4010 fax
Fairview Heights Police	Nick Gailius	10027 Bunkum Rd. Fairview Heights, IL 62208	618-489-2100 618-489-2179 fax
Fayetteville Police		2212 Main Ave. Fayetteville, IL 62258	618-677-3343
Freeburg Police	Stanley Donald	14 Southgate Center Freeburg, IL 62243	618-539-3132



Lebanon Police	Dale Warke	403 W. St. Louis St. Lebanon, IL 62254	618-537-6131 618-537-4956 fax
Lenzburg Police	Jacob Hoffman	215 N. Charles Lenzburg, IL 62255	618-475-3347
Marissa Police	Thomas Prather	932 N. Main St. Marissa, IL 62257	618-295-3022 618-295-3693 fax
Mascoutah Police	Bruce Fleshren	3 W. Main St. Mascoutah, IL 62258	618-566-2976 x 110-office 618-566-2255-24/7 dispatch 618-277-3500 618-566-2981 fax
Millstadt Police	Ed Wilkerson	108 W. White St. Millstadt, IL 62260	618-476-7250 618-476-9160 fax
New Athens Police	Leo Simburger	905 Spotsylvania St. New Athens, IL 62264	618-475-2133
O'Fallon Police	Eric R. Van Hook	285 N. Seven Hills Rd. O'Fallon, IL 62269	618-624-4545 618-632-6370 fax
Sauget Police		2897 Falling Springs Rd. Sauget, IL 62206	618-332-6500
Shiloh Police	Jim Stover	3498 Lebanon Ave. Shiloh, IL 62221	618-632-9047
Smithton Police	Brian Vielweber	116 S. Main St. Smithton, IL 62285	618-233-0550 618-239-6798 fax
St. Clair County Sheriff	Richard "Rick" Watson	700 N. 5 <sup>th</sup> St. Belleville, IL 62220	618-277-3505
Swansea Police	Steven G. Johnson	1400 N. Illinois St. Swansea, IL 62226	618-233-8114 618-234-2952 fax
Washington Park Police	David Clark	5621 Forest Blvd. Washington Park, IL 62204	618-874-0115 618-874-3936 fax

### Local Police Departments in Missouri in Greater St. Louis Sub-area

Department	Department Head	Address	Phone - Fax
<b>City of St. Louis</b>			
St. Louis City Police	Colonel Samuel Dotson	1915 Olive Street St. Louis 63103	314-444-5420
<b>Jefferson County</b>			
Crystal City Police	Douglas Ruess	130 Mississippi Avenue Crystal City 63019	636-937-4601 636-937-6263 fax
DeSoto Police	Brian O. Werner	17 Boyd Street DeSoto 63020	636-586-8891 636-586-8893 fax
Festus Police	Rick Lemar	100 Park Ave. Festus 63028	636-937-3646 636-937-5697 fax
Herculaneum Police	Chris Pigg	1 Parkwood Court Herculaneum 63048	636-479-4791 636-479-7213 fax
Hillsboro Police	Charles Bennett	101 Main Street Hillsboro 63050	636-797-5229 636-789-2476 fax
Jefferson County Sheriff	Glenn Boyer	510 First Street Hillsboro	636-797-5521 636-797-5409 fax
Kimmswick Police	Joe Rudolph Fogarty	6041 3rd Street Kimmswick 63053	636-464-3333 636-464-4777 fax 636-464-4777 fax

**APPENDIX D  
LOCAL, STATE, AND FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES  
WITH JURISDICTION IN THE GREATER ST. LOUIS SUB-AREA**

<b>Department</b>	<b>Department Head</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Phone - Fax</b>
Olympian Village Police	Lt. Joseph Micciche	205 Kronos Dr. DeSoto 63020	636-586-5452
Pevely Police	Ron E. Weeks	301 Main Street P.O. Box 304 Pevely 63070	636-475-5301 636-475-4632 fax
<b>St. Charles County</b>			
Augusta Police	Augusta Municipal Court Clerk	PO Box 42 Augusta 63357	636-949-0809
Cottleville Police	<b>Brett Mitchell</b>	1280 Motherhead Road Cottleville 63304	636-498-6464 636-498-6573 fax
Dardenne Prairie Police	Donald R. Jenkins	2032 Hanley Dardenne Prairie 63368	636-561-1718 636-625-0077 fax
Lake St. Louis Police	Michael Force	200 Civic Center Drive Lake St. Louis 63367	636-625-8018 636-625-1428 fax
New Melle Police	Aaron Michael Burkemper	P.O. Box 292 New Melle 63365	636-398-5500 636- 828-4050 fax
O'Fallon Police	Jerry Schulte	100 N. Main O'Fallon 63366	636-240-3200 636-240-8612 fax
St. Charles City Parks & Rec	Michael Cordry	1900 West Randolph St. St. Charles 63301	636-949-3377 636-949-3377 fax
St. Charles County Parks & Rec	<b>Bettie Yahn-Kramer</b>	201 North Second Street Suite 510 St. Charles 63301	636-949-1831 636- 327-7507 fax
<b>St. Charles County Police</b>	<b>Dave Todd</b>	<b>101 Crossing Industrial Court St. Charles 63301</b>	<b>636-949-3000</b>
St. Charles County Sheriff	<b>Scott Lewis</b>	<b>201 North Second Street Suite 429 St. Charles 63301</b>	<b>636-949-3010 636-949-7372 fax</b>
St. Charles Police	Tim Swope	1781 Zumbahl Road St. Charles 63303	636-949-3352 636-949-3299 fax
St. Peters Police	Thomas Bishop	1020 Kimberly Lane St. Peters 63373	636-278-2222 636-278-5276 fax
St. Peters Ranger Enforcement	Rick A. Oloteo	PO Box 9 St. Peters 63376	636-477-6600 636-298-0901 fax
Wentzville Police	Robert Noonan	1019 Schroeder Creek Blvd. Wentzville 63385	636-639-2100 636-639-2194 fax
<b>St. Louis County</b>			
Ballwin Police	Jim Biederman	300 Park Drive Ballwin 63011	636-227-9636 636- 207-2340 fax
Bella Villa Police	Edward John Locke	751 Avenue H Bella Villa 63125	314-638-8840 314-638-4783 fax
Bellefontaine Neighbors Police	Robert Pruitt	9641 Bellefontaine Rd Bellefontaine Neighbors 63137	314-867-0080 314-867-0214 fax
Bel-Nor Police	Matthew Lauer	8416 Natural Bridge Road Bel-Nor 63121	314-381-2971

**APPENDIX D  
LOCAL, STATE, AND FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES  
WITH JURISDICTION IN THE GREATER ST. LOUIS SUB-AREA**

<b>Department</b>	<b>Department Head</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Phone - Fax</b>
Bel-Ridge Police	Gordon Brock	8832 Natural Bridge Bel-Ridge 63121	314-429-2030 314-429-5333 fax
Berkeley Police	Robert N. Jenne	5850 North Hanley Road Berkeley 63134	314-524-3313 314-521-1583 fax
Beverly Hills Police	Joseph Collins	7150 Natural Bridge Rd. Beverly Hills 63121	314-382-2992
Breckenridge Hills Police	Donald Kaley	9623 St. Charles Rock Rd. St. Louis 63114	314-426-1214
Brentwood Police	Rick Knight	272 Hanley Industrial Ct. Brentwood 63144	314-644-7100 314-646-7907 fax
Bridgeton Police	Walter Mutert	11955 Natural Bridge Rd. Bridgeton 63044	314-739-7557 314-373-3699
Calverton Park Police	Michael Dawson	52 Young Drive Calverton Park 63135	314-524-1212 314-524-3065 fax
Charlack Police	John David Plame	8401 Midland Blvd. Charlack 63114	314-427-4715 314-427-5049
Chesterfield Police	Ray Johnson	690 Chesterfield Pkwy.W. Chesterfield 63017	636-537-3000 636-537-6798 fax
Clarkson Valley Police	James Biederman	300 Park Drive PO Box 987 Ballwin 63011	636-227-9636 636-207-2340 fax
Cool Valley Police	Dale Grzeskowiak	100 Signal Hill Drive Cool Valley 63121	314-521-3502 314-521-8135 fax
Country Club Hills Police	James Mantle	7422 Eunice St. Louis 63136	314-261-0845 314-261-2575 fax
Crestwood Police	C. Richard Downs	One Detjen Drive Crestwood 63126	314-729-4800 314-729-4841 fax
Creve Coeur Police	John T. Beardslee	300 N. New Ballas Creve Coeur 63141	314-432-8000 314-432-5691 fax
Dellwood Police	Dan Chapman	1415 Chambers Road Dellwood 63135	314-521-4341 314-521-4699 fax
Des Peres Police	William Bridges	1000 North Ballas Road Des Peres 63131	314-822-1590 314-835-6205 fax
Ellisville Police	Tom Felgate	37 Weis Avenue Ellisville 63011	636-227-7777 636-227-7744 fax
Eureka Police	Michael Wiegand	120 City Hall Drive Eureka 63025	636-938-6600
Ferguson Police	Thomas Moonier	222 S. Florissant Road Ferguson 63135	314-522-3100 314-524-5290 fax
Flordell Hills Police	Robert J. Orr	5445 Jennings Station Rd St. Louis 63136	314-385-4672 314-385-7099
Florissant Police	Jerry Thomas Burke	1700 North Highway 67 Florissant 63033	314-831-7000 314-830-6046 fax
Foristell Police	Keith Nelson	30 First Street Foristell 63348	636-463-2107 636-673-1088 fax

**APPENDIX D**  
**LOCAL, STATE, AND FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES**  
**WITH JURISDICTION IN THE GREATER ST. LOUIS SUB-AREA**

<b>Department</b>	<b>Department Head</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Phone - Fax</b>
Frontenac Police	Mark Futtmann	10555 Clayton Road Frontenac 63131	314-994-9300 314-899-2480
Glen Echo Park Police	Eric Moore	7206 Henderson Glen Echo Park 63121	314-383-0398
Glendale Police	Richard Black	424 North Sappington Rd. Glendale 63122	314-965-0000 314-965-2912 fax
Hazelwood Police	Carl Wolf	415 Elm Grove Lane Hazelwood 63042	314-513-5200 314-839-0249
Hillsdale Police	Nathaniel Dunn	6614 Jesse Jackson Hillsdale 63121	314-381-0527 314-381-5558 fax
Jennings Police	Robert Orr	5445 Jennings Station Rd. Jennings 63136	314-385-4672 314-385-4672 fax
Jonesburg Police	Rich Bequette	106 West Booneslick Rd. Jonesburg 63351	636-488-5200 636-488-0411 fax
Kinloch Police	Donald Hardy	5990 Monroe Ave. Kinloch 63140	314-521-9999
Ladue Police	Gregory Wurm	9345 Clayton Road St. Louis 63124	314-993-1214 314-432-3025 fax
Lakeshire Police	Daniel Duffy	10000 Puttington Drive Lakeshire 63123	314-631-4670 314-631-9926 fax
Lambert Airport Police	Mark W. Hollenbert	PO Box 10212 St. Louis 63145	314-426-8115 314-890-1349 fax
Manchester Police	John C. Connolly	14318 Manchester Road Manchester 63011	636-227-1385 636-227-5438 fax
Maplewood Police	James P. White	7601 Manchester Ave. Maplewood 63143	314-646-3617 314-646-3671 fax
Maryland Heights Police	Thomas P. O'Connor	212 Millwell Drive Maryland Heights 63043	314-298-8700 314-298-9217 fax
Meramec College Police	Donald Cummings	11333 Big Bend Blvd. Kirkwood 63122	314-984-7171 314-984-7879 fax
Moline Acres Police	Greenbaylum Thomas Walker	2449 Chambers Road Moline Acres 63136	314-868-2433 314-867-6779 fax
Normandy Police	Douglas E. Lebert	7700 Natural Bridge Rd. Normandy 63121	314-385-3300 314-385-1054 fax
Northwoods Police	Gregory D. Moore	4608 Oakridge Blvd. Northwoods 63121	314-385-6000 314-385-9690 fax
Oakland Police	Edwin Gibbons	1007 Oakland Ave. Oakland 63122	314-822-3607
Olivette Police	Henry I. Davenport	9473 Olive Blvd. Olivette 63132	314-993-3610 314-993-6734 fax
Overland Police	James E. Herron	2410 Goodale Ave. Overland 63114	314-428-1221 314-428-6825 fax
Pacific Police	Ronald F. Reed	300 Hoven Dr. Pacific 63069	636-257-2424 636-257-2641 fax
Pagedale Police	Brian Christopher Young	1420 Ferguson Ave. Pagedale 63133	314-726-1112 314-726-5485 fax

**APPENDIX D  
LOCAL, STATE, AND FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES  
WITH JURISDICTION IN THE GREATER ST. LOUIS SUB-AREA**

<b>Department</b>	<b>Department Head</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Phone - Fax</b>
Pine Lawn Police	Steven Haynes	6250 Steve Marre Pine Lawn 63121	314-261-0880 314-261-5502 fax
Richmond Heights Police	Ron Pfeiffer	7447 Dale Ave. Richmond Heights 63117	314-645-3000 314-655-3635 fax
Riverview Police	Jeffrey S. Dominguez	9699 Lilac Drive Riverview 63137	314-868-9130 314-868-3252 fax
Rock Hill Police	Terry R. Good	320B W. Thornton Ave. Rock Hill 63119	314-962-6600
Shrewsbury Police	Jeffrey A. Keller	4400 Shrewsbury Shrewsbury 63119	314-647-5656 314-647-0019 fax
St. Ann Police	Robert Schrader	10405 St. Charles Rock Rd. St. Ann 63074	314-428-6868
St. George Police	Scott Uhrig	9041 Southview Lane St. George 63123	314-631-1295 314-631-2252 fax
St. John Police	Terry Milam	8944 St. Charles Rock Rd. St. John 63114	314-427-8700 314-427-6818 fax
St. Louis Community College at Forrest Park	James Murphy	Richard Banahan St. Louis 63110	314-622-9595
St. Louis County Police	Jerry Lee	7900 Forsyth Blvd. St. Louis 63015	314-889-2341 314-889-7065 fax
St. Louis Park Rangers	Dan Stritzel	5600 Clayton Avenue St. Louis 63110	314-289-5313 314-289-3901 fax
Sunset Hills Police	William LaGrand	3905 S. Lindbergh Blvd. Sunset Hills 63127	314-849-4400 314-849-4403 fax
Town and Country Police	John Copeland	1011 Municipal Center Dr. St. Louis 63131	314-432-4696 314-432-4991 fax
University City Police	Charles E. Adams	6801 Delmar Blvd. University City 63130	314-725-2211 314-505-0648 fax
University of Missouri- St. Louis	Robert Roeseler	One University Blvd. St. Louis 63121	314-516-5155 314-516-6536 fax
Uplands Park Police	Herbert Jackson	6390 Natural Bridge Rd. Normandy 63121	314-383-2905
Vinita Park Police	S. Michael Webb	8374 Midland Blvd. Vinita Park 63114	314-428-7373
Vinita Terrace Police	Chief of Police	8047 Monroe Ave. St. Louis 63130	314-427-4488
Warson Woods Police	Robert A. Stanczak	10015 Manchester Road Warson Woods 63122	314-965-3100 314-965-2419 fax
Washington University Police	Don Storm	One Brookings Dr. Campus Box Washington 63090	314-935-5555 314-935-5531 fax
Webster Groves Police	Dale E. Curtis	4 S. Elm Ave. Webster Groves 63119	314-963-5402 314-963-5483 fax

**APPENDIX D**  
**LOCAL, STATE, AND FEDERAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES**  
**WITH JURISDICTION IN THE GREATER ST. LOUIS SUB-AREA**

<b>Department</b>	<b>Department Head</b>	<b>Address</b>	<b>Phone - Fax</b>
Wellston Police	Jornell Williams	1414 Evergreen (Rear) Wellston 63133	314-382-1469
Winchester Police	Barbara Beckett	109 Lindy Blvd. Winchester 63021	636-391-0600
Woodson Terrace Police	Robert E. Dowling	9351 Guthrie Ave. Woodson Terrace 63134	314-427-5858 314-427-0215 fax

**APPENDIX E  
FIRE DEPARTMENTS**

*(Appendix E contains numbers of fire departments within the city of St. Louis and the six counties of the Greater St. Louis Sub-area. The numbers, which originated with the Office of the Illinois Fire Marshal and the Missouri State Fire Marshal, are provided for the convenience of those using the plan. The main number provided for departments in Illinois is the primary number for contact during an emergency. The alternative numbers vary. Some are simply second emergency numbers, while others represent administrative numbers, and some are home numbers where chiefs of volunteer departments can be reached. Updated contact information, including mailing addresses, for Fire Departments in Illinois is available at <http://www.sfm.illinois.gov/Portals/0/Reports/FDListByCounty.pdf>. Updated contact information, including addresses for Missouri Fire Departments, is at <https://apps1.mo.gov/fsreg/dl.ashx?f=report&k=filco&o=pdf>.*

**Illinois Fire Departments in the Greater St. Louis Sub-area**

<b>Fire Departments</b>	<b>Main and Alternate Numbers</b>
<b>Madison County, Illinois</b>	
Alhambra Community Fire Protection District	618-488-3865 and 448-7722
Alton Fire Department	618-463-3565 and 463-3568
Bethalto Fire Department	618-377-3660 and 377-6421
Collinsville Fire Department	618-346-5200 and 346-5022
Cottage Hill Fire Protection District	618-259-4029 and 377-1466
Dorsey Volunteer Fire Department	618-377-3111 and 377-5232
East Alton Fire Department	618-259-2984 and 259-8701
Edwardsville Fire Department	618-692-7541 and 656-7546
Fosterburg Fire Protection District	618-259-1805 and 466-8492
Glen Carbon Fire Protection District	618-288-1220 and 288-1225
Godfrey Fire Protection District	618-466-0131 and 223-9510
Granite City Fire Department	618-877-6114 and 877-0150
Grantfork Volunteer Fire Department	618-675-2755 and 488-7365
Hamel Community Fire Protection District	618-633-2205 and 633-2600
Hartford Fire Department	618-254-0012 and 254-8071
Highland Fire Department	618-654-5901
Highland-Pierron Fire Protection District	618-654-2131 and 654-1161
Holiday Shores Fire Protection District	618-656-6673
Long Lake Fire Protection District	618-931-2655 and 797-1530
Madison Fire Department	618-451-7810 and 876-4300
Maryville Village Fire Department	618-344-8099 and 344-8899
Meadowbrook Fire Protection District	618-377-8474 and 377-1644
Mitchell Fire Protection District	618-931-0161 and 931-6521
New Douglas Community Fire Protection District	217-456-6221 and 217-779-8434
Olin Corporation Fire Department	618-258-3167
Olive Fire Protection District	618-637-2240 and 637-2236
Prairie Town Fire Protection District	618-888-2436 and 888-2340
Rosewood Heights Fire Protection District	618-259-3311
Roxana Fire Department	618-254-8293 and 254-8084
South Roxana Fire Protection District	618-254-1088 and 781-4630
St. Jacob Township Fire Protection District	618-644-4636 and 644-3083

**APPENDIX E  
FIRE DEPARTMENTS**

<b>Fire Departments</b>	<b>Main and Alternate Numbers</b>
St. Louis Regional Airport	618-259-2531 and 259-7676
State Park Place Fire Protection District	618-344-1781 and 345-5618
Troy Fire Protection District	618-667-3057 and 667-6722
Venice Fire Department	618-877-4232 and 877-3586
Wood River Fire Department	618-259-0984 and 259-1290
Worden Fire Department	618-459-3293 and 781-2524
<b>Monroe County, Illinois</b>	
Columbia Volunteer Fire Department	618-281-6616 and 618-281-5151
Hecker Volunteer Fire Department	618-473-2597 and 618-939-6464
Maeystown Volunteer Fire Department	618-458-6611 and 618-939-6464
Prairie Du Rocher Volunteer Fire Department	618-284-7141 and 618-939-6464
Red Bud Volunteer Fire Department	618-282-2358 and 618-939-6464
Valmeyer Volunteer Fire Department	618-935-2221 and 618-939-6464
Waterloo Volunteer Fire Department	618-939-8009 and 618-939-6464
<b>St. Clair County, Illinois</b>	
Alorton Volunteer Fire Department	618-874-7087 and 789-4318
Belleville Fire Department	618-234-2236 and 789-6885
Brooklyn Volunteer Fire Department	618-271-8424
Cahokia Volunteer Fire Department	618-337-5080 and 337-5129
Camp Jackson Fire Department	618-332-2196 and 332-8702
Caseyville Volunteer Fire Department	618-530-8586 and 344-1234
Church Road Fire District	618-875-4725 and 337-4446
Dupo Volunteer Fire Department	618-286-3113 and 314-578-3412
East Side Fire Protection District	618-234-7668 and 234-7204
East St. Louis Fire Department	618-482-6800 and 482-8507
Ethyl Petro Additive Emergency Team	618-583-1024 and 583-1000
Fairmont City Fire Department	618-875-1085 and 274-4504
Fairview-Caseyville Township Fire Protection District	618-632-2121 and 397-9725
Fayetteville Volunteer Fire Department	618-677-2223
Freeburg Fire Protection District	618-539-3288
French Village Volunteer Fire District	618-210-2734 and 397-0288
Golden Garden Volunteer Fire Department	618-520-1097 and 410-0224
Hollywood Heights Volunteer Fire Department	618-344-6286 and 616-2435
Lebanon-Emerald Mound Volunteer Fire Department	618-537-4976 and 632-2414
Lenzburg Fire Department	618-475-3347
Marissa Volunteer Fire Protection District	618-295-2138 and 295-3078
Macoutah Fire Department-Protection District	618-566-2103 and 566-2970
MidAmerica Airport Fire Department	618-566-5226 and 566-4233
Midway Volunteer Fire Department	618-398-3548 and 398-3549
New Athens Fire Protection District	618-444-4556
Northwest St. Clair County Fire Protection District	618-233-0235 and 233-2055
O'Fallon Fire Department	618-624-4520 and 624-5301
O'Fallon-Shiloh Valley-Cabeyville Fire Department	618-624-4520 and 624-5301
126 <sup>th</sup> Air National Guard	618-256-8667



Prairie-Dupont Fire Protection District	618-973-7922 and 286-3400
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**APPENDIX E  
FIRE DEPARTMENTS**

<b>Fire Departments</b>	<b>Main and Alternate Numbers</b>
Sauget Fire Department	618-332-6700 and 332-6601
Scott Air Force Base Fire Department	618-256-5130 and 256-6717
Signal Hill Fire Department	618-397-1995
Smithton Volunteer Fire Company, Inc.	618-235-5518 or 234-7373
Solutia W G Krummerick Plant Fire Department	618-482-6444
St. Clair Special Emergency SE	618-277-3500 and 632-2121
St. Libory Volunteer Fire Department	618-768-4353 and 768-4929
Swansea Volunteer Fire Department	618-234-3291
Union Fire Company/ Millstadt Fire Protection District	618-476-1234 and 476-1514
Villa Hills Fire Department	618-538-5369 and 538-5186
Washington Park Fire Department	618-874-2100 and 874-2101
<b>City of St. Louis Fire Department</b>	<b>314-533-3406</b>
<b>Jefferson County, Missouri</b>	
Antonia Fire Protection District	636-948-4433
Cedar Hill Fire Protection District	636-285-3345
Crystal City Volunteer Fire Department	636-937-4614
De Soto City Fire Department	636-586-3888
DeSoto Rural Fire Protection District	636-586-2557
Dunklin Fire Protection District	636-475-7401
Festus City and Rural Fire Department	636-937-7661
Goldman Fire Protection District	636-789-9841
Hematite Fire Protection District	636-937-6898
Herculaneum Fire Department	636-475-3080
High Ridge Fire Protection District	636-677-3371
Hillsboro Fire Protection District	636-797-3619
Jefferson R-7 Fire Protection District	636-937-6878
Mapaville Fire Department	636-937-6302
Rock Community Fire Protection District	636-296-2211
Shady Valley Fire Protection District	636-296-3957
Springdale Fire Protection District	636-343-9300
<b>St. Charles County, Missouri</b>	
Augusta Community Fire Protection District	636-228-4481
Central County Fire Protection District	636-970-9700
Cottleville Community Fire Protection District	636-447-6655
Lake Saint Louis Fire Protection District	636-561-9200
New Melle Fire Protection District	636-828-5528
O'Fallon Fire Protection District	636-272-3493
Orchard Farm Fire Protection District	636-258-3166
Rivers Pointe Fire Protection District	636-899-1122

St. Charles Fire District	636-949-3250
Wentzville Fire Protection District No. 13	636-327-6334

**APPENDIX E  
FIRE DEPARTMENTS**

<b>Fire Departments</b>	<b>Main and Alternate Numbers</b>
<b>St. Louis County, Missouri</b>	
Affton Fire Protection District	314-631-1803
Berkeley Fire Department	314-524-3313
Black Jack Fire Protection District	314-741-9905
Brentwood City Fire Department	314-962-4800
Castlepoint Fire Protection District	314-619-1412
Chesterfield Fire Protection District	314-532-4571
Clayton Fire Department	314-290-8485
Community Fire Protection District	314-428-1128
Crestwood Fire Department	314-729-4742
Creve Coeur Fire Protection District	314-432-5570
Des Peres Department of Public Safety	314-835-6200
Eureka Fire Protection District	314-938-5505
Fenton Fire Protection District	636-343-4188
Ferguson City Fire Department	314-522-1122
Florissant Valley Fire Protection District	314-837-4894
Frontenac Fire Department	314-994-1801
Glendale Fire Department	314-965-7097
Hazelwood Fire Department	314-731-3424
Jennings Fire Department	314-382-1203
Kinloch Fire Protection District	314-521-7069
Kirkwood Fire Department	314-822-5883
Ladue City Fire Department	314-993-0181
Lemay Fire Protection District	314-631-4500
Mallinckrodt Specialty Chemicals Fire Department	314-654-1600
Maplewood City Fire Department	314-646-3666
Maryland Heights Fire Protection District	314-298-4400
Mehlville Fire Protection District	314-894-0420
Metro North Fire Protection District	314-867-5360
Metro West Fire Protection District	314-458-2100
Mid-County Fire Protection District	314-863-4018
Normandy Fire Protection District	314-382-1501
Olivette City Fire Department	314-993-0408
Pattonville Bridgeton Terrace Fire Protection District	314-739-3118
Richmond Heights Fire Department	314-645-8800
Riverview Fire Protection District	314-867-3889
Robertson Fire Protection District	314-291-6671
Rock Hill City Fire Department	314-962-6254
Shrewsbury City Fire Department	314-645-5077
Spanish Lake Fire Protection District	314-741-7300
University City Fire Department	314-505-8591
Valley Park Fire Protection District	314-225-4288
Webster Groves Fire Department	314-962-5400
West County EMS and Fire Protection District	314-428-6069
West Overland Fire Protection District	314-428-6069

**APPENDIX F  
SEWER DISTRICTS<sup>1</sup>**

*(Appendix F contains phone numbers for major sewer districts within the Greater St. Louis Sub-area, which should be notified in the event a spill near or into a waterway threatens treatment facilities or has the potential to exit from one of their outlets into surface waters within the sub-area.)*

<b>District#<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Sewer District</b>	<b>Wastewater Treatment Plants</b>
1	<b>Alton Sewer District</b> 2 Emma Kaus Lane Alton, IL 62002 Contact: 618-463-3558; 618-463-3530 Emergency: 618-463-3505 (Police) Population Served: 43,600	Alton Wastewater Treatment Plant 19 Chesson Lane Alton, IL 62002 Contact: 618-463-3558 Emergency: 618-463-3505 (Police) Outfall: Mississippi River
2	<b>American Bottoms Regional Sewer District</b> 1 American Bottoms Road Sauget, IL 62201-1075 Contact: 618-337-1710 Emergency: 618-337-9459 Population Served: 90,000	American Bottoms Regional WWTP 1 American Bottoms Road Sauget, IL 62201 Contact: 618-337-1710 Emergency: 618-337-9459 Outfall: Mississippi River  Village of Sauget Physical/Chemical WWTP 10 Mobile Street Sauget, IL 62201 Contact: 618-271-4085 Emergency: 618-271-4085 Outfall: Mississippi River
3	<b>Arnold Sewer District</b> 2912 Arnold Tenbrooke Road Arnold, MO 63010 Contact: 636-282-2386 Emergency: 636-296-2222 (Police) Population Served: 20,000	No Treatment Plant, uses MSD Meramec 8200 Fine Road St. Louis, MO 63088 Contact: 314-768-6260 Emergency: 636-296-2222 Outfall: Meramec River
4	<b>Belleville Sewer and Wastewater Treatment</b> 101 South Illinois Street Belleville, IL 62220 Contact: 618-233-7146 Emergency: 618-234-1212 (Police) Population Served: 42,000	Belleville WWTP 498 Environmental Dr. (end of S Church) Belleville, IL 62220 Contact: 618-233-7146 Emergency: 618-234-1212 (Police) Outfall: Richland Creek

<sup>1</sup>See map on Page F-13 for Sewer District Boundaries

<sup>2</sup>District is the number assigned to each district on the map on Page F-13.

**APPENDIX F  
SEWER DISTRICTS<sup>1</sup>**

<b>District#<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Sewer District</b>	<b>Wastewater Treatment Plants</b>
5	<b>Caseyville Township Sewer System</b> 1 Ecology Drive O'Fallon, IL 62269-1640 Contact: 618-632-2414 Emergency: 618-632-2414 Population Served: 18,000	Caseyville Township East WWTP 1 Ecology Dr. O'Fallon, IL 62269 Contact: 618-632-2414 Emergency: 618-632-2414 Outfall: Intermittent Olges Creek Tributary  Caseyville Township West WWTP 1001 St. Clair Rd. Fairview, IL 62208 Contact: 618-398-2414 Emergency: 618-632-2414 Outfall: Schoenberger Creek
6	<b>Collinsville Wastewater Treatment</b> 300 Simpson Rd Collinsville, IL 62234-1733 Contact: 618-346-5211 Emergency: 618-346-5211 Population Served: 44,100	Collinsville Wastewater Treatment 300 Simpson Rd Collinsville, IL 62234-1733 Contact: 618-346-5211 Emergency: 618-346-5211 Outfall: Canteen Creek
7	<b>Columbia Water, Sewer, and Streets</b> 110 West Sand Bank Rd. Columbia, IL 62236 Contact: 618-281-4264 Emergency: 618-281-5151 (Police) Population Served: 7200	City of Columbia S.T.P Bottom Rd Columbia, IL 62236 Contact: 618-281-4264 Emergency: 618-281-5151 (Police) Outfall: Mississippi River
8	<b>Duckett Creek Sanitary Sewer District</b> 3550 Hwy K O'Fallon, MO 63304 Contact: 636-447-4944 Emergency: 636-447-4944 Population Served: 103,600	Duckett Creek WWTP (MO-0085472) 2950 Green Bottom Rd. St. Charles, MO 63303 Contact: 636-441-3825 Emergency: 636-447-4944 Outfall: Missouri River  Duckett Creek WWTP (MO-0116572) 13 Research Park Dr. St. Charles, MO 63303 Contact: 636-447-1060 Emergency: 636-447-4944 Outfall: Missouri River

<sup>1</sup>See map on Page F-13 for Sewer District Boundaries

<sup>2</sup>District is the number assigned to each district on the map on Page F-13.

**APPENDIX F  
SEWER DISTRICTS<sup>1</sup>**

<b>District#<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Sewer District</b>	<b>Wastewater Treatment Plants</b>
9	<b>Dupo Sewer District</b> 100 N. 2nd Street Dupo, IL 62239 Contact: 618-286-4100 Population Served: 6,600	Dupo WWTP 195 Coulter Road Dupo, IL 62239 Contact: 618-286-4100 Emergency: 618-286-4884 Outfall: Mississippi River
10	<b>East Alton Sewer District</b> 119 West Main Street Village of East Alton, IL 62024 Contact: 618-254-2728 Emergency: 618-259-6212 Population Served: 7500	East Alton WWTP 119 W. Main Street East Alton, IL 62024 Contact: 618-254-2728 Emergency: 618-259-6212 (Police) Outfall: Mississippi River
11	<b>Edwardsville Streets, Sewer, and Water</b> PO Box 41 Edwardsville, IL 62025-1622 Contact: 618-692-7535 Emergency: 618-782-7460 Population Served: 20,200	Edwardsville WWTP 3735 Wanda Road Edwardsville, IL 62025 Contact: 618-692-7535 Emergency: 618-782-7460 (Pager) Outfall: Mississippi River  Edwardsville WWTP 3900 Wanda Road Edwardsville, IL 62025 Contact: 618-692-7535 Emergency: 618-782-7460 (Pager) Outfall: Mississippi River
12	<b>Eureka Municipal Sewage Facility</b> 100 City Hall Dr., PO Box 125 Eureka, MO 63025 Contact: 636-938-5233 Emergency: 636-938-6600 (Police) Population Served: 7600	Eureka Municipal Sewage Facility 100 Treatment Plant Road Eureka, MO 63025 Contact: 636-938-6655 Emergency: 636-938-6600 Outfall: Flat Creek to Meramec River
13	<b>Festus/Crystal City Sewage Treatment Commission</b> 322 County Road Crystal City, MO 63019 Contact: 636-937-7444 or 636-937-6646 Emergency: 636-937-3646 Population Served: 13,000	Festus/Crystal City WWTP County Road Crystal City, MO 63019 Contact: 636-937-7444 Emergency: 636-937-3646 Outfall: Plattin Creek

<sup>1</sup>See map on Page F-13 for Sewer District Boundaries

<sup>2</sup>District is the number assigned to each district on the map on Page F-13.

**APPENDIX F  
SEWER DISTRICTS<sup>1</sup>**

<b>District#<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Sewer District</b>	<b>Wastewater Treatment Plants</b>
13	<b>Festus/Crystal City Sewage Treatment Commission Continued</b>	Festus WWTP Sunshine Drive Silica, MO 63028 Contact: 314-937-7444 Emergency: 636-937-3646 Outfall: Joachim Creek to Mississippi River
14	<b>Glaize Creek Sewer District</b> 1510 Liguori Road Barnhart, MO 63012 Contact: 636-464-4095 Emergency: 636-464-4095 Population Served: 7,000	Glaize Creek Regional WWTP 850 Sulphur Springs Road Barnhart, MO 63012 Contact: 636-464-4095 Emergency: 636-464-4095 Outfall: Mississippi River
15	<b>Granite City Regional Wastewater</b> 2000 Edison Avenue Granite City, IL 62040 Contact: 618-781-2512; 618-781-2513 Emergency: 618-452-6229 Population Served: 100,000	Granite City Regional WWTP 2000 Edison Avenue Granite City, IL 62040 Contact: 618-781-2512; 618-781-2513 Emergency: 618-452-6229 Outfall: Chain of Rocks Canal
16	<b>Herculaneum Sewer District</b> 758 Mott Street Herculaneum, MO 63048 Contact: 636-479-4996; 636-479-4202 Emergency: 636-479-3922 (Police) Population Served: 2000	Herculaneum Sewer District 200 School Street Herculaneum, MO 63048 Contact: 636-479-4202 Emergency: 636-479-3922 (Police) Outfall: Joachim Creek to Mississippi River
17	<b>MSD Bissell Point Sub-District</b> 10 E. Grand Avenue St. Louis, MO 63147 Contact: 314-768-6260 Emergency: 314-768-6260 Population Served: Total MSD, 1.4 Million	Bissell WWTP 10 E. Grand Avenue St. Louis, MO 63147 Contact: 314-768-6260 Emergency: 314-768-6260 Outfall: Mississippi River
18	<b>MSD Coldwater Creek Sub-District</b> 10 E. Grand Avenue St. Louis, MO 63147 Contact: 314-768-6260 Emergency: 314-768-6260 Population Served: Total MSD, 1.4 Million	Coldwater Creek WWTP 13798 Old Halls Ferry Road St. Louis, MO 63034 Contact: 314-768-6260 Emergency: 314-768-6260 Outfall: Missouri River

<sup>1</sup>See map on Page F-13 for Sewer District Boundaries

<sup>2</sup>District is the number assigned to each district on the map on Page F-13.

**APPENDIX F  
SEWER DISTRICTS<sup>1</sup>**

<b>District#<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Sewer District</b>	<b>Wastewater Treatment Plants</b>
19	<b>MSD Lower Meramec Sub-District</b> 10 E. Grand Ave St. Louis, MO 63147 Contact: 314-768-6260 Emergency: 314-768-6260 Population Served: Total MSD, 1.4 Million	Baumgartner WWTP 5294 Baumgartner Road St. Louis, MO 63129 Contact: 314-768-6260 Emergency: 314-768-6260 Outfall: Meramec River  Fenton WWTP 75 Opps Lane St. Louis, MO 63026 Contact: 314-768-6260 Emergency: 314-768-6260 Outfall: Meramec River  Grand Glaize WWTP 1000 Grand Glaize Parkway St. Louis, MO 63088 Contact: 314-768-6260 Emergency: 314-768-6260 Outfall: Meramec River  Meramec WWTP 8200 Fine Road St. Louis, MO 63129 Contact: 314-768-6260 Emergency: 314-768-6260 Outfall: Meramec River
20	<b>MSD Missouri River Sub-District</b> 10 E. Grand Avenue St. Louis, MO 63147 Contact: 314-768-6260 Emergency: 314-768-6260 Population Served: Total MSD, 1.4 Million	Missouri River WWTP 3455 Creve Coeur Mill Road St. Louis, MO 63146 Contact: 314-768-6260 Emergency: 314-768-6260 Outfall: Missouri River
21	<b>MSD River Des Peres Sub-District</b> 2000 Hampton Avenue St. Louis, MO 63139 Contact: 314-768-6260 Emergency: 314-768-6260 Population Served: Total MSD, 1.4 Million	Lemay WWTP 201 Hoffmeister Avenue St. Louis, MO 63146 Contact: 314-768-6260 Emergency: 314-768-6260 Outfall: Mississippi River

<sup>1</sup>See map on Page F-13 for Sewer District Boundaries

<sup>2</sup>District is the number assigned to each district on the map on Page F-13.



**APPENDIX F  
SEWER DISTRICTS<sup>1</sup>**

<b>District#<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Sewer District</b>	<b>Wastewater Treatment Plants</b>
22	<p><b>Northeast Public Sewer District</b>            400 Biltmore Dr, Suite 414            Fenton, MO 63026            Contact: 636-343-5090            Emergency: 636-343-5090            Population Served: 33,000</p>	<p>Acres WWTP            Acres Industrial Park Drive            Fenton, MO 63026            Contact: 636-343-5090            Emergency: 636-343-5090            Outfall: Meramec River</p> <p>Antire Springs            Horseshoe Bend            Fenton, MO 63026            Contact: 636-343-5090            Emergency: 636-343-5090            Outfall: Meramec River</p> <p>Archview WWTP Henry Drive            Archview Subdivision            Fenton, MO 63026 Contact:            636-343-5090 Emergency:            636-343-5090 Outfall:            Meramec River</p> <p>Country Club WWTP            Country Club Drive Fenton,            MO 63026 Contact: 636-            343-5090 Emergency: 636-            343-5090 Outfall: Meramec            River</p> <p>Crystal Hills WWTP            Dogwood Drive (Woodhurst Subdivision)            Fenton, MO 63026            Contact: 636-343-5090            Emergency: 636-343-5090            Outfall: Meramec River</p> <p>Highway 141 WWTP            Flood Drive (East) Fenton,            MO 63026 Contact: 636-            343-5090 Emergency: 636-            343-5090 Outfall:            Meramec River</p>

<sup>1</sup>See map on Page F-13 for Sewer District Boundaries

<sup>2</sup>District is the number assigned to each district on the map on Page F-13.

**APPENDIX F  
SEWER DISTRICTS<sup>1</sup>**

District# <sup>2</sup>	Sewer District	Wastewater Treatment Plants
22	<b>Northeast Public Sewer District Continued</b>	<p>Hunning Hills WWTP Hunning Rd. @ Cinphany Lane Fenton, MO 63026 Contact: 636-343-5090 Emergency: 636- 343-5090 Outfall: Meramec River</p> <p>Paradise Valley WWTP 776 Islamorada Drive Fenton, MO 63026 Contact: 636- 343-5090 Emergency: 636- 343-5090 Outfall: Meramec River</p> <p>Pere Cliff WWTP Pere Cliff Drive Fenton, MO 63026 Contact: 636-343-5090 Emergency: 636-343-5090 Outfall: Meramec River</p> <p>Randolph Hills WWTP Jimmy Drive Fenton, MO 63026 Contact: 636-343-5090 Emergency: 636-343-5090 Outfall: Meramec River</p> <p>Robindale WWTP Konert Rd @ Robindale Dr. Fenton, MO 63026 Contact: 636-343-5090 Emergency: 636-343-5090 Outfall: Meramec River</p> <p>RON ROG WWTP 776 Islamorada Drive Fenton, MO 63026 Contact: 636- 343-5090 Emergency: 636-343-5090 Outfall: Meramec River</p>

<sup>1</sup>See map on Page F-13 for Sewer District Boundaries

<sup>2</sup>District is the number assigned to each district on the map on Page F-13.

**APPENDIX F  
SEWER DISTRICTS<sup>1</sup>**

<b>District#<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Sewer District</b>	<b>Wastewater Treatment Plants</b>
22	<b>Northeast Public Sewer District Continued</b>	<p>Terry Jean WWTP Terry Drive Fenton, MO 63026 Contact: 636-343-5090 Emergency: 636-343-5090 Outfall: Meramec River</p> <p>Walnut Ridge WWTP Walnut Ridge Drive Fenton, MO 63026 Contact: 636- 343-5090 Emergency: 636- 343-5090 Outfall: Meramec River</p> <p>Whispering Winds WWTP Ozark Drive Fenton, MO 63026 Contact: 636-343-5090 Emergency: 636-343-5090 Outfall: Meramec River</p> <p>Williams Creek WWTP Harter Farm Road Fenton, MO 63026 Contact: 636-343-5090 Emergency: 636-343-5090 Outfall: Meramec River</p>
23	<b>O'Fallon Sewer District</b> 205 East Elm Street O'Fallon, MO 63366 Contact: 636-281-2858 Emergency: 636-281-2858 Population Served: 45,000	ABF Wastewater Facility 150 Firma Road O'Fallon, MO 63366 Contact: 636-281-2858 Emergency: 636-281-2858 Outfall: Mississippi River
24	<b>Rock Creek Public Sewer Dist. of Jefferson County</b> PO Box 1060 Imperial, MO 63052 Contact: 636-464-3305 Emergency: 314-419-0336 (pager) Population Served: 24,000	Black Creek WWTP 5124 Warren Road Imperial, MO 63052 Contact: 636-464-3305 Emergency: 314-419-0336 (pager) Outfall: Rock Creek to Mississippi

<sup>1</sup>See map on Page F-13 for Sewer District Boundaries

<sup>2</sup>District is the number assigned to each district on the map on Page F-13.

**APPENDIX F  
SEWER DISTRICTS<sup>1</sup>**

<b>District#<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Sewer District</b>	<b>Wastewater Treatment Plants</b>
24	<b>Rock Creek Public Sewer Dist. of Jefferson County Continued</b>	<p>Country Club Manor WWTP Country Drive Imperial, MO 63052 Contact: 636-464-3305 Emergency: 314-419-0336 (pager) Outfall: Rock Creek to Mississippi</p> <p>Forest Ridge WWTP Spring Forest Rd. Imperial, MO 63052 Contact: 636-464-3305 Emergency: 314-419-0336 (pager) Outfall: Rock Creek to Mississippi</p> <p>Kimmswick WWTP Mississippi River Road Kimmswick, MO 63053 Contact: 636-464-3305 Emergency: 314-419-0336 (pager) Outfall: Mississippi River</p> <p>New Towne WWTP New Towne/Youngman Road Imperial, MO 63052 Contact: 636-464-3305 Emergency: 314-419-0336 (pager) Outfall: Mississippi River</p> <p>Oak Point WWTP Oak Point Drive Imperial, MO 63052 Contact: 636-464-3305 Emergency: 314-419-0336 (pager). Outfall: Rock Creek to Mississippi</p> <p>Rhonda Sue WWTP Rhonda Sue &amp; Old Hwy 21 Imperial, MO 63052 Contact: 636-464-3305 Emergency: 314-419-0336 (pager) Outfall: Rock Creek to Mississippi</p>

<sup>1</sup>See map on Page F-13 for Sewer District Boundaries

<sup>2</sup>District is the number assigned to each district on the map on Page F-13.

**APPENDIX F  
SEWER DISTRICTS<sup>1</sup>**

<b>District#<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Sewer District</b>	<b>Wastewater Treatment Plants</b>
24	<b>Rock Creek Public Sewer Dist. of Jefferson County</b> <b>Continued</b>	<p>Rock Creek Estates WWTP Old MO Hwy 21 &amp; Lions Den Rd. Imperial, MO 63052 Contact: 636-464-3305 Emergency: 314-419-0336 (pager) Contact: Rock Creek to Mississippi</p> <p>Seckman Valley WWTP Mayberry Drive Imperial , MO 63052 Contact: 636-464-3305 Emergency: 314-419-0336 (pager) Outfall: Rock Creek to Mississippi</p> <p>Spanish Manor WWTP Old MO Hwy 21 &amp; Lyons Den Rd. Imperial, MO 63052 Contact: 636-464-3305 Emergency: 314-419-0336 (pager) Outfall: Rock Creek to Mississippi</p>
25	<b>St. Charles Sewer District-EMT Plants</b> 4933 Dwyer Rd St. Charles, MO 63301 Contact: 636-250-4600 Emergency: 314-404-2251 (pager) Population Served: 30,000	<p>Mississippi River WWTP 4933 Dwyer Road St. Charles, MO 63301 Contact: 636-250-4600 Emergency: 314-404-2251 (pager) Outfall: Mississippi River</p> <p>Missouri River WWTP 2500 North Main St St. Charles, MO 63301 Contact: 636-250-4600 Emergency: 314- 404-2251(pager) Outfall: Missouri River</p>
26	<b>St. Clair Township Sewer District</b> 201 Service Street Swansea, IL 62226-3994 Contact: 618-235-4436 Emergency: 618-234-2109 Population Served: 22,000 Wastewater Treatment Plants	<p>St. Clair Township WWTP 410 Todd Belleville, IL 62223 Contact: 618-234-4436 Emergency: 618-234-2109 Outfall: Loop Creek</p>

<sup>1</sup>See map on Page F-13 for Sewer District Boundaries

<sup>2</sup>District is the number assigned to each district on the map on Page F-13.

**APPENDIX F  
SEWER DISTRICTS<sup>1</sup>**

District# <sup>2</sup>	Sewer District	Wastewater Treatment Plants
27	<b>St. Peters Sewer District</b> (boundary undetermined) PO Box 9 St. Peters, MO 63376 Contact: 636-278-2221 Emergency: 636-278-2221 Population Served: 52,000	St. Peters Water Treatment Plant 100 Ecology Drive St. Peters, MO 63376 Contact: 636-278-2221 Emergency: 636-278-2221 Outfall: Spencer Creek  St. Peters WWTP 120 Ecology Drive St. Peters, MO 63376 Contact: 636-278-2221 Emergency: 636-278-2221 Outfall: Spencer Creek
28	<b>Stookey Township Sewer District</b> 313 Eiler Road Belleville, IL 62223 Contact: 618-538-5531 Emergency: 618-235-5531 Population Served: 10,737	Stookey Township Sewer Plant 7800 West Hwy 15 Belleville, IL 62223 Contact: 618-538-5531 Emergency: 618-235-5531 Outfall: Prairie Dupont Creek
29	<b>Valmeyer Water and Sewer</b>  Valmeyer Water Treatment Facility 801 Lagoon Road Valmeyer, IL 62295 Contact: 618-935-2131 Emergency: 618-939-6464 Population Served: 1,000	
30	<b>Waterloo Sewer District</b> 100 West Fourth Street Waterloo, IL 62298 Contact: 618-939-8600 Emergency: 618-939-8651 Population Served: 10,000	Lou Dell Sewage Lagoon End of Dwight Street Waterloo, IL 62298 Contact: 618-939-4588 Emergency: 618-939-8651 Outfall: Unnamed tributary to Andy's Run  Waterloo WWTP – East 1001 Sherwood Lane Waterloo, IL 62298 Contact: 618-939-9682 Emergency: 618-939-8651 Outfall: Gebhardt Creek  Waterloo WWTP – West 621 Poplar Street Waterloo, IL 62298

Contact: 618-939-4588  
Emergency: 618-939-8651  
Outfall: Fountain Creek

Greater St. Louis Sub-area Contingency Plan, August 2016 F-11

<sup>1</sup>See map on Page F-13 for Sewer District Boundaries

<sup>2</sup>District is the number assigned to each district on the map on Page F-13.

## APPENDIX F SEWER DISTRICTS<sup>1</sup>

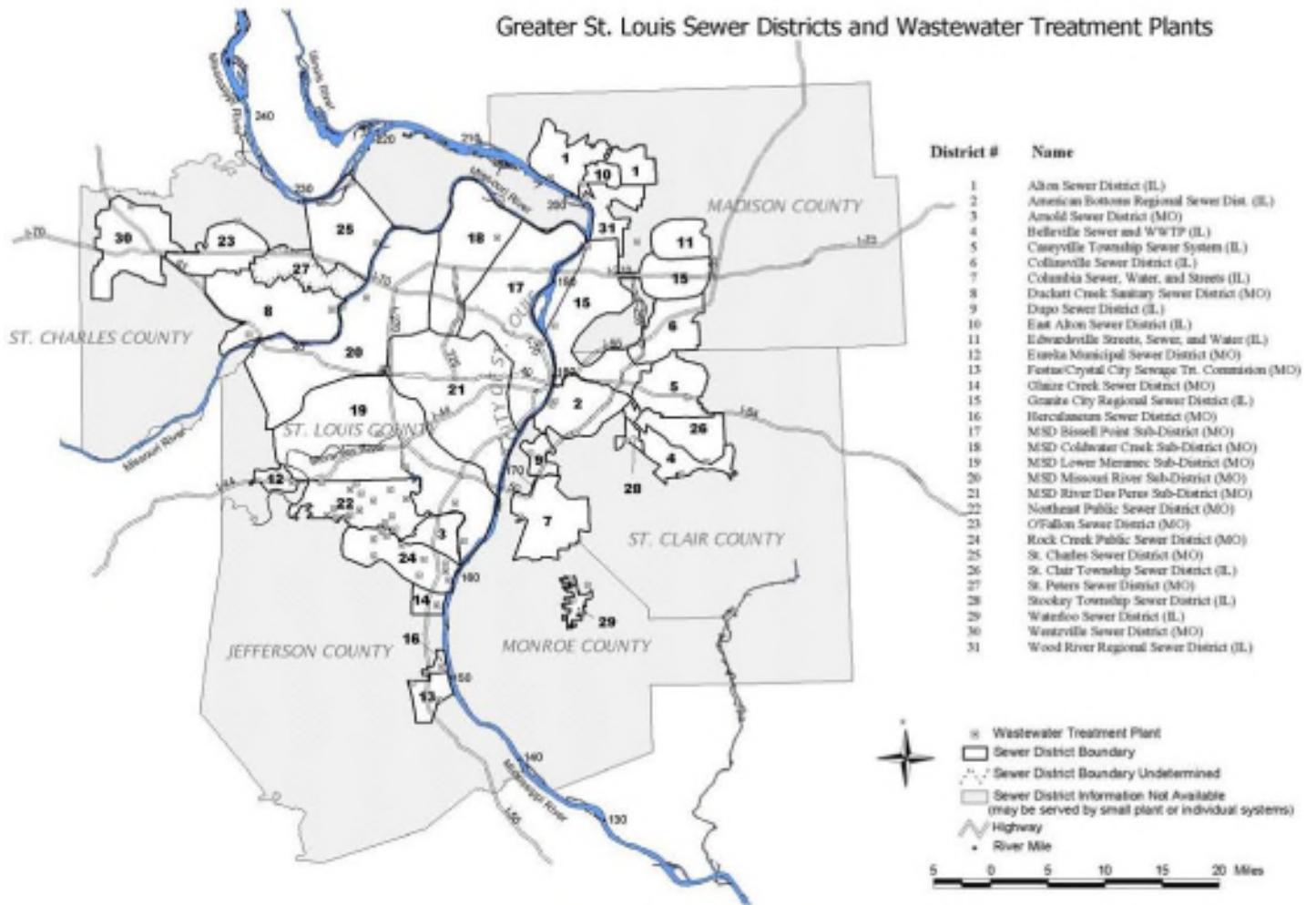
District# <sup>2</sup>	Sewer District	Wastewater Treatment Plants
31	<b>Wentzville Sewer District</b> 2355 Mette Road Wentzville, MO 63385 Contact: 636-327-4174 Emergency: 314-871-0536 (pager) Population Served: 7,500	Wentzville Water Reclamation Center 2355 Mette Road Wentzville, MO 63385 Contact: 636-327-4174 Emergency: 314-871-0536 (pager) Outfall: McCoy Creek
32	<b>Wood River Regional Treatment Plant</b> 501 W. Ferguson Wood River, IL 62095 Contact: 618-254-4074 Emergency: 618-251-3113 Population Served: 18,000	Wood River Regional WWTP 559 State Aid Road Wood River, IL 62095 Contact: 618-254-4074 Emergency: 618-251-3113 Outfall: Mississippi River

<sup>1</sup>See map on Page F-13 for Sewer District Boundaries

<sup>2</sup>District is the number assigned to each district on the map on Page F-13.



## APPENDIX F SEWER DISTRICTS<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup>See map on Page F-13 for Sewer District Boundaries

<sup>2</sup>District is the number assigned to each district on the map on Page F-13.

**APPENDIX G  
GREATER ST. LOUIS SUB-AREA EMERGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION**

*(Appendix G contains contact information for primary responders, emergency managers and others likely to be involved in emergency responses. Separate appendices include additional contact information for fire departments, law enforcement, sewer districts and other agencies within the GSL Sub-area.)*

<b>Local Emergency Response and Emergency Management Agencies</b>			
<b>Illinois</b>			
<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>24/7 Phone Number</b>	<b>Administrative and FAX Numbers</b>
<b>Madison County</b>	EMA and LEPC	618-692-0537 rolls over to sheriff's dispatch at night	618-692-0537 Admin. 618-692-8985 FAX
<b>Monroe County</b>	EMA and LEPC	618-939-8651 (sheriff's office and 911 center) Emergency-618-939-6464	618-939-8681 Ext. 231 or 251 Admin. 618-939-5132 FAX
<b>St. Clair County</b>	EMA and LEPC	618-277-3500	618-277-3012 Admin. 618-277-6743 FAX
	911 Communications Center	618-277-3500	618-277-6743 FAX
<b>Missouri</b>			
<b>City of St. Louis</b>	EMA	314-533-3810	314-444-5467 Admin. 314-444-5384 FAX
	911 Communications Center	314-533-3810	314-289-1977 FAX
	LEPC	314-533-3810	314-613-7232 Admin.
	Haz-Mat Team	314-533-3810	
<b>Jefferson County</b>	911 Communications Center	636-797-9797	636-797-9999 Admin.
	EMA and LEPC	636-797-9999	636-797-5381
	Jefferson County Haz-Mat Team	636-797-9999	314-565-0468
<b>St. Charles County</b>	911 Communications Center	888-636-0911 or 636-949-3042	636-949-3021 fax
	EMA and LEPC	636-949-3008	636-949-3021
	County Haz-Mat Team	636-332-8744	636-949-3572
<b>St. Louis County</b>	EMA and LEPC	636-394-5442	636-469-3141
	County Haz-Mat Team	636-394-5442	314-432-5570
	County Haz-Mat Team	314-394-2212	
<b>Franklin County</b>	City of Washington Haz-Mat Team (on border of Sub-area)	636-390-1050	636-390-1020

**APPENDIX G  
GREATER ST. LOUIS SUB-AREA EMERGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION**

<b>State Emergency Response and Environmental Agencies</b>			
<b>Jurisdiction</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>24/7 Phone Number</b>	<b>Administrative and FAX Numbers</b>
<b>Illinois</b>			
	Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA)	217-782-2700 800-782-7860 in-state	
	IEPA Emergency	217-782-2700	217-782-3637 217-782-2436 FAX
	Illinois Emergency Management Agency	800-782-7860 in-state 217-782-2700	
<b>Missouri</b>			
	Missouri Department of Natural Resources 24-hour Spill Line	573-634-2436	
<b>State Natural Resource Trustees</b>			
<b>Illinois</b>			
	Illinois Department of Natural Resources' Natural Resource Trustee Program	217-782-2700 800-782-7860 in-state	217-524-6832 program mgr. 217-785-5500 T&E Species. 217-524-6674 FAX
	Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA)	217-782-2700 800-782-7860 in-state	
<b>Missouri</b>			
	Missouri Department of Natural Resources 24-hour Spill Line	573-634-2436	
<b>Federal Emergency Response and Environmental Agencies</b>			
	USEPA Region 5	312-353-2318	312-353-9176 FAX
	USEPA Region 7	913-281-0991	913-551-7948 FAX
	U.S. Coast Guard Upper Mississippi River Sector	314-269-2500	
<b>Federal Natural Resource Trustees</b>			
<b>Department of the Interior</b>			
	Region 5 DOI RRT/Trustee Representative	215-266-5155	215-597-5378 215-597-9845 FAX
	Region 7 DOI RRT/Trustee Representative	303-478-3373	303-445-2500 303-445-6320 FAX
	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Twin Cities Regional Office		612-713-5335 612-713-5292 FAX
	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Rock Island Field Office		309-757-5800 Ext. 218 309-757-5807 FAX
	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Missouri Field Office		573-234-2132 573-234-2181 FAX

**APPENDIX H  
AMBULANCE SERVICES**

*(Appendix H includes ambulance services in the GSL sub-area. A call to 911 will normally reach the county dispatch center, though a call on a cellular phone may reach the nearest center or in rare instances a much more remote center.)*

**Illinois**

Madison County                      911 or                      618-692-4433

<b>Monroe County</b>		
	<b>Contact</b>	<b>Emergency</b>
Monroe County EMS 901 Illinois Avenue Suite C Waterloo, IL 62298	Carla Heise 618-939-6175	618-939-6464
Columbia EMS 1020 N. Main St. Columbia, IL 62236	Shannon Bound 618-281-4163	618-281-5151

St. Clair County                      911 or                      618-277-3500

**Missouri**

City of St. Louis                      911 or                      314-289-1947

Jefferson County                      911                      636-797-9999

St. Louis County                      911 or                      Local Fire Service (Appendix E)

St. Charles County                      911 or                      888-636-0911 or 636-949-3042

## APPENDIX I HOSPITALS

*(Appendix I includes hospitals in the GSL Sub-area that are capable of decontaminating and treating individuals who have come in contact with Haz-Mat.)*

### Illinois

#### Madison County

Alton Memorial Hospital (Alton, IL)	618-463-7311
Anderson Hospital (Maryville, IL)	618-288-5711
St. Anthony's Health Center (Alton, IL)	618-465-2571
St. Elizabeth's Medical Center (Granite City, IL)	618-798-3000
St. Joseph's Hospital (Highland, IL)	618-651-2600

Monroe County	none
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#### St. Clair County

Memorial Hospital (Belleville, IL)	618-233-7750
St. Elizabeth's Hospital (Belleville, IL)	618-234-2120
St. Mary's Hospital (East St. Louis, IL)	618-274-1900
Touchette Regional Hospital (Centreville, IL)	618-332-3060

#### Randolph County

St. Clement's Hospital (Red Bud, IL)	618-282-3831
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### Missouri

#### City of St. Louis

Barnes-Jewish Hospital One Barnes-Jewish Hospital Plaza St. Louis, MO 63110	Emergency 314-362-9123
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St. Louis Children's Hospital 1 Children's Place St. Louis, MO 63110	Emergency 314-454-6000
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St. Louis University Hospital 3635 Vista Avenue St. Louis, MO 63110	Emergency 314-577-8000
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**APPENDIX I  
HOSPITALS**

St. Louis County

St. Anthony's Medical Center  
10010 Kennerly Road  
St. Louis, MO 63128

Emergency 314-525-1000

**Mercy Hospital**  
615 South New Ballas Road  
Creve Coeur, MO 63141

Emergency 314-251-6000

Christian Hospital  
Northeast Division  
11133 Dunn Road  
St. Louis, Missouri 63136

Emergency 314-653-5994

St. Charles County

SSM St. Joseph Health Center  
300 1<sup>st</sup> Capitol Drive  
St. Charles, MO 63301

Emergency 636-947-5111

SSM St. Joseph Hospital West  
100 Medical Plaza  
Lake St. Louis, MO 63367

Emergency 636-625-5300

Barnes-Jewish St. Peters  
10 Hospital Drive  
St. Peters, MO 63376

Emergency 636-916-9630

Jefferson County

none

## **APPENDIX J LOCAL EMERGENCY BROADCASTERS**

*(Appendix J includes information on the two stations generally considered available to provide local emergency notification for incidents in the Greater St. Louis Sub-area. Both stations have powerful signals and are capable of providing notification over a wide area. While the two stations are located in the same building and were once owned by the same company, they are entirely separate entities and two phone calls would be necessary to fully activate the emergency broadcast network. An incident commander or his/her representative should provide the stations with specific information on the nature of the event and on the action being sought (e.g., evacuation, shelter in place). The individual calling the local emergency broadcast stations will be asked to provide a phone number in the incident command post or other location where he/she can be reached, in order for the radio and television station to verify the legitimacy of the emergency call.)*

### **Radio**

**1120 KMOX**

**1220 Olive Street, 3<sup>rd</sup>  
Floor**

**St. Louis, MO 63103**

314- 444-3234

KMOX has been designated as the local primary 1 (LP-1) emergency broadcaster for the St. Louis metropolitan area. The LP-1 system involves an encoded message that can be transmitted to the radio station on an assigned frequency, which can then be retransmitted three times as an alert tone to other radio stations in the area for broadcasting to the public. Because of the cost of the system, counties have been reluctant to deploy the system. A radio frequency has been assigned to St. Louis County, but the county has not deployed the system. Franklin County is the only nearby county with the system in place. The Illinois Emergency Management Agency has the emergency broadcast system in place, but the IEMA system is not manned 24 hours a day. Because of these limitations, a call to the radio station will generate only a limited response i.e., a broadcast by the radio station announcing the emergency. No emergency notice would be sent to other radio stations, unless an encoded emergency message originating with IEMA or Franklin County (outside the GSL Sub-area.) were generated.

### **Television**

KMOV-Channel 4 TV  
One Memorial Drive  
St. Louis, MO 63102

Assignment Desk: (Staffed 24 hours a day): 314-444-6333 or 1-800-444-6333

KMOV will make a public announcement in the event of a major oil spill or Haz-Mat incident after it has verified that such an incident has occurred.

**APPENDIX K**  
**RIVER CONDITIONS, AIR, COMMUNICATIONS AND OTHER SUPPORT**

*(Appendix K contains contact information for various agencies in the GSL sub-area that could provide special information or services during a response to a major Haz-Mat or petroleum spill.)*

<b>Mississippi River Conditions and Emergencies</b>			
Agency or Organization	24/7 Phone Number	Business Hours Phone	Other Numbers or information
<b>U.S. Army Corps of Engineers</b>			
St. Louis District for River Conditions		314-331-8342	
St. Louis District for Emergency Operations		314-331-8567	After-hours callers will be provided with # of on-call personnel
Melvin Price Locks & Dam # 26 1 Lock and Dam Way East Alton, IL 62024	314-303-1409	636-899-1543	RM 200.5 Lat. 38.8692638391 Long. -90.1528827422 RDB St. Charles Co; LDB Madison Co. Marine Radio Channel 14
Lock & Dams # 26 Lockmaster	636-928-8982		
Locks # 27 (Chain of Rocks) 3291 W 20 <sup>th</sup> Street Granite City, IL 62040-1227	314-307-9489	636-452-7107	LDB 185.5 Latitude 38.7030147203 Longitude -90.1809917052 RDB St. Louis Co; LDB Madison Co. Marine Radio Channel 12
Locks # 27 Lockmaster	618-452-7107		
<b>Aviation Contacts During Emergencies</b>			
<b>Civil Air Patrol (CAP)</b>			
Civil Air Patrol-Air Force Rescue Coordination Center	800-851-3051		For life-saving requests only. \$110 to \$160 per flight hour
CAP National Operations Center (For all non-Search-and-Rescue or non-life-threatening missions)		888-211-1812	Daytime phone number will rotate to on-call duty officer after hours
USAF Office of Homeland Defense-Auxiliary		703-696-0040	Alternate means of contacting CAP 9:30 a.m. 5:30 p.m. Central
<b>City of St. Louis</b>			
Metropolitan Police Command Post	314-444-5622		
<b>St. Louis County</b>			
Police Department – Request Tactical Operations Unit	314-889-2341		
<b>Federal Aviation Administration</b>			
Lambert Field Approach Control	314-890-1018		For events that could affect air traffic



**APPENDIX K**  
**RIVER CONDITIONS, AIR, COMMUNICATIONS AND OTHER SUPPORT**

<b>State of Missouri</b>			
<b>Missouri Highway Patrol Troop C</b>	636-300-2800		
<b>WMD Civilian Support Team</b>	573-596-0008 800-939-5287		
<b>State of Illinois</b>			
<b>Illinois Army National Guard Staff Duty Officer</b>	217-786-6677		
<b>Illinois Emergency Management Agency</b>	800-782-7860		
<b>National Weather Service</b>			
<b>National Weather Service</b>	636-447-1733 Emergency	636-441-8216 Non-emergency	Amateur Radio when activated: 146.670
<b>Communications Support</b>			
<b>St Louis Area Regional Response System (STARRS)</b>			For Information on Tactical Interoperable Communications Plan (TICP)
Nick Gragnani, Executive Director STARRS I Memorial Dr. Suite 1600 St. Louis, MO 63102	TBD	314-421-4220	<a href="mailto:nick.gragnani@ewgateway.org">nick.gragnani@ewgateway.org</a>

**APPENDIX L  
ENDANGERED AND THREATENED SPECIES**

(Appendix L provides limited information on the sub-area's federally listed threatened and endangered species and is intended to provide insight into the diversity of habitats and species present along the Missouri and Mississippi rivers. The extent of damage to natural resources may be dependent on water levels, seasonality, migrations, spawning patterns and other factors best understood by Natural Resource Trustees. For that reason, the appropriate state or federal Natural Resource Trustee should be notified whenever a spill or discharge affects or has the potential to affect a sensitive environmental resource in the sub-area. See Appendix G. Page G-2 for a list of trustees and contact numbers. Because of concerns about collecting, vandalism, or other threats, specific locations of the species listed in this appendix have been omitted. Information about a broader range of environmentally sensitive areas, including areas managed for natural resource purposes, areas with special designations, and generalized data relating to endangered and threatened species, is available in the Greater St. Louis Sub-area Inland Sensitivity Atlas.)

**Threatened and Endangered Species within or potentially within the Greater St. Louis Sub-area**

STATE	COUNTY	SPECIES	FEDERAL STATUS	STATE STATUS	HABITAT
IL	Madison (Plant)	Decurrent false aster <i>Boltonia decurrens</i>	Threatened	Threatened	Disturbed alluvial soils.
IL	Madison (Bat)	Indiana bat <i>Myotis sodalis</i>	Endangered	Endangered	Caves, mines (hibernacula); small stream corridors with well-developed riparian woods; upland forests (foraging).
IL	Madison (Fish)	Pallid sturgeon <i>Scaphirhynchus albus</i>	Endangered	Endangered	Large rivers.
IL	Madison (Bird)	Least tern <i>Sterna antillarum</i>	Endangered	Endangered	Bare alluvial and dredged spoil islands.
IL	Madison (Plant)	Eastern prairie fringed orchid <i>Platanthaera leucophaea</i>	Threatened	Threatened	Mesic to wet prairies.
IL	Madison (Mussel)	Spectaclecase mussel ( <i>Cumberlandia monodonta</i> )	Proposed as Endangered	Proposed as Endangered	Shallow areas in larger rivers and streams.
IL	Madison (Snake)	Eastern massasauga rattlesnake <i>Sistrurus catenatus</i>	Federal candidate species	Candidate	Graminoid dominated plant communities (fens, sedge meadows, peatlands, wet prairies, open woodlands, and shrublands).

**APPENDIX L  
ENDANGERED AND THREATENED SPECIES**

STATE	COUNTY	SPECIES	FEDERAL STATUS	STATE STATUS	HABITAT
IL	St. Clair (Bird)	Least tern <i>Sterna antillarum</i>	Endangered	Endangered	Bare alluvial and dredged spoil islands.
IL	St. Clair (Bat)	Indiana bat <i>Myotis sodalis</i>	Endangered	Endangered	Caves, mines (hibernacula); small stream corridors with well-developed riparian woods;
IL	St. Clair (Fish)	Pallid sturgeon <i>Scaphirhynchus albus</i>	Endangered	Endangered	Large rivers.
IL	St. Clair (Plant)	Eastern prairie fringed orchid <i>Platanthera leucophaea</i>	Threatened	Threatened	Mesic to wet prairies.
IL	St. Clair (Crustacean)	Illinois cave amphipod <i>Gammarus acherondytes</i>	Endangered	Endangered	Cave streams in Illinois sinkhole plain.
IL	St. Clair (Plant)	Decurrent false aster <i>Boltonia decurrens</i>	Threatened	Threatened	Disturbed alluvial soils.
IL	Monroe (Bird)	Least tern <i>Sterna antillarum</i>	Endangered	Endangered	Bare alluvial and dredged spoil islands.
IL	Monroe (Bat)	Indiana bat <i>Myotis sodalis</i>	Endangered	Endangered	Caves, mines (hibernacula); small stream corridors with well-developed riparian woods; upland forests (foraging).
IL	Monroe (Bat)	Gray bat <i>Myotis grisescens</i>	Endangered	Endangered	Caves and mines; rivers and reservoirs adjacent to forests.
IL	Monroe (Crustacean)	Illinois cave amphipod <i>Gammarus acherondytes</i>	Endangered	Endangered	Cave streams in Illinois sinkhole plain.
IL	Monroe (Fish)	Pallid sturgeon <i>Scaphirhynchus albus</i>	Endangered	Endangered	Large rivers.

**APPENDIX L  
ENDANGERED AND THREATENED SPECIES**

STATE	COUNTY	SPECIES	FEDERAL STATUS	STATE STATUS	HABITAT
MO	Jefferson (Bat)	Gray bat <i>Myotis grisescens</i>	Endangered	Endangered	Caves.
MO	Jefferson (Bat)	Indiana bat <i>Myotis sodalis</i>	Endangered	Endangered	Hibernacula = Caves and mines; Maternity and foraging habitat = small stream corridors with well developed riparian woods; upland forests
MO	Jefferson (Bat)	Northern long-eared bat <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Threatened	Threatened	Hibernates in caves and mines-swarming in surrounding wooded areas in autumn. Roosts and forages in upland forests during spring and summer.
MO	Jefferson (Bird)	Least tern (interior population) <i>Sterna antillarum</i>	Endangered	Endangered	Large rivers. Nest on sandbars.
MO	Jefferson (Bird)	Piping plover (Northern Great Plains Breeding Population) <i>Charadrius melodus</i>	Threatened	Threatened	Riverine sandbars.
MO	Jefferson (Bird)	Rufa Red knot <i>Calidris canutus rufa</i>	Threatened	Threatened	Shorebird that migrates through Missouri-irregularly observed feeding on mudflats, sandbars, shallowly flooded areas and pond margins along the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers from May 1 through September 30.
MO	Jefferson (Fish)	Pallid Sturgeon <i>Scaphirhynchus albus</i>	Endangered	Endangered	Mississippi and Missouri Rivers.
MO	Jefferson (Mussel)	Pink mucket <i>Lampsilis abrupta</i>	Endangered	Endangered	Rivers.
MO	Jefferson (Mussel)	Scaleshell <i>Leptodea leptodon</i>	Endangered	Endangered	Meramec, Big, and Bourbeuse Rivers.
MO	Jefferson (Mussel)	Snuffbox <i>Epioblasma triquetra</i>	Endangered	Endangered	Small to medium-sized creeks with a swift current.
MO	Jefferson (Mussel)	Sheepnose <i>Plethobasus cyphus</i>	Endangered	Endangered	Meramec River.
MO	Jefferson (Mussel)	Spectaclecase <i>Cumberlandia monodonta</i>	Endangered	Endangered	Big and Meramec Rivers.

MO	St. Charles (Fish)	Pallid sturgeon <i>Scaphirhynchus albus</i>	Endangered	Endangered	Mississippi and Missouri Rivers.
MO	St. Charles (Bat)	Indiana bat <i>Myotis sodalis</i>	Endangered	Endangered	Hibernacula = Caves and mines; Maternity and foraging habitat = small stream corridors with well developed riparian woods; upland forests.
MO	St. Charles (Bat)	Northern long-eared bat <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Threatened	Threatened	Hibernates in caves and mines-swarming in surrounding wooded areas in autumn. Roosts and forages in upland forests during spring and summer.
MO	St. Charles (Bird)	Piping plover (Northern Great Plains Breeding Population) <i>Charadrius melodus</i>	Threatened	Threatened	Riverine sandbars.
MO	St. Charles (Bird)	Rufa Red knot <i>Calidris canutus rufa</i>	Threatened	Threatened	Shorebird that migrates through Missouri-irregularly observed feeding on mudflats, sandbars, shallowly flooded areas and pond margins along the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers from May 1 through September 30.
MO	St. Charles (Bird)	Least tern (interior population) <i>Sterna antillarum</i>	Endangered	Endangered	Large rivers. Nest on sandbars.
MO	St. Charles (Plant)	Decurrent false aster <i>Boltonia decurrens</i>	Threatened	Endangered	Disturbed alluvial soils.
MO	St. Charles (Plant)	Running buffalo clover <i>Trifolium stolonifereum</i>	Endangered	Endangered	Disturbed bottomland meadows.

**APPENDIX L  
ENDANGERED AND THREATENED SPECIES**

STATE	COUNTY	SPECIES	FEDERAL STATUS	STATE STATUS	HABITAT
MO	St. Louis (Bat)	Gray bat <i>Myotis grisescens</i>	Endangered	Endangered	Caves.
MO	St. Louis (Bat)	Indiana bat <i>Myotis sodalis</i>	Endangered	Endangered	Hibernacula: Caves and mines; Maternity and foraging habitat: small stream corridors with well developed riparian woods; upland forests.
MO	St. Louis (Bat)	Northern long-eared bat <i>Myotis septentrionalis</i>	Threatened	Threatened	Hibernates in caves and mines; swarming in surrounding wooded areas in autumn. Roosts and forages in upland forests during spring and summer.
MO	St. Louis (Bird)	Least tern (interior population) <i>Sterna antillarum</i>	Endangered	Endangered	Large rivers. Nest on sandbars.
MO	St. Louis (Bird)	Piping plover (Northern Great Plains Breeding Population) <i>Charadrius melodus</i>	Threatened	Threatened	Riverine sandbars.
MO	St. Louis (Bird)	Rufa Red knot <i>Calidris canutus rufa</i>	Threatened	Threatened	Shorebird that migrates through Missouri-irregularly observed feeding on mudflats, sandbars, shallowly flooded areas and pond margins along the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers from May 1 through September 30.
MO	St. Louis (Fish)	Pallid sturgeon <i>Scaphirhynchus albus</i>	Endangered	Endangered	Mississippi and Missouri Rivers.
MO	St. Louis (Mussel)	Pink mucket <i>Lampsilis abrupta</i>	Endangered	Endangered	Rivers.
MO	St. Louis (Mussel)	Scaleshell <i>Leptodea leptodon</i>	Endangered	Endangered	Meramec and Bourbeuse Rivers.

MO	St. Louis (Mussel)	Spectaclecase <i>Cumberlandia monodonta</i>	Endangered	Endangered	Meramec River.
MO	St. Louis (Mussel)	Sheepnose <i>Plethobasus cyphus</i>	Endangered	Endangered	Shallow areas in larger rivers and streams.
MO	St. Louis (Mussel)	Snuffbox <i>Epioblasma triquetra</i>	Endangered	Endangered	Small to medium-sized creeks with a swift current.
MO	St. Louis (Plant)	Mead's milkweed <i>Asclepias meadii</i>	Threatened	Threatened	Virgin prairies.
MO	St. Louis (Plant)	Running buffalo clover <i>Trifolium stolonifereum</i>	Endangered	Endangered	Disturbed bottomland meadows.
MO	St. Louis (Plant)	Decurrent false aster <i>Boltonia decurrens</i>	Threatened	Threatened	Disturbed alluvial soils.

Note: Bald eagles are no longer protected under the federal Endangered Species Act and Section 7 consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is no longer necessary. However, the bald eagle remains protected under the Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act.

**APPENDIX M**  
**KEY FEATURES OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER BY RIVER MILE**

*Data not included in Public Access Version due to security concerns. Please see Page i for further information.*



**APPENDIX N**  
**KEY FEATURES OF THE MISSOURI RIVER BY RIVER MILE**

*Data not included in Public Access Version due to security concerns. Please see Page i for further information.*

**APPENDIX O**  
**MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING**  
**BETWEEN THE**  
**U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY REGIONS I thru X**

I. Purpose

The purpose of this Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) is to establish policy and procedures for a general working agreement between the various EPA Regions Emergency Response Programs to establish an inter-regional backup system for emergency response and removal support and other regional resources.

II. Background

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has established a national baseline Core Emergency Response program (Core ER). The Core ER project participants, regional Removal Managers, On-Scene Coordinators (OSCs), the OSC Readiness Task Force, and EPA Headquarters staff (HQ), reviewed critical program elements and set baseline standards for a nationally consistent Emergency Response Program. These standards were formalized in a Memorandum dated November 25, 1998, signed by the Assistant Administrator for the Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response. One of the standards mandated the establishment of a primary and secondary backup Region. This MOU establishes the agreement for backup emergency response support between EPA Regions to meet the Core ER standard.

III. Agreement

It is agreed by the signatories of this MOU that, upon request of another Region, the backup Region 3, 4, and/or 5 will endeavor to assist the requesting Region in cross-regional emergency response and support. The primary backup system will be enacted during times when the magnitude of events resulting from an act of terrorism, natural disaster or other major response that severely tasks a single regions response resources, or as deemed necessary and appropriate under the exigencies of a particular response event or situation.

It is understood that the Regions have the flexibility to seek assistance from other Regions as needed. Under this agreement, the signatory Regions can request support in the form of additional OSCs, cleanup and technical support contractors, and/or EPA owned equipment.

IV. Procedure

Initial notification and requests for cross-regional support should utilize a one-call notification process. Initial notifications will be received via each regions respective 24-hour regional response line, manned by a phone duty officer, or through the National Response Center (NRC): 1-800-424-8802

Initial notification may be from the requesting Region or from other sources such as the Headquarters Emergency Operations Center (HQ EOC).

Regional Superfund Division Directors have the ultimate authority to approve the use of regional emergency response resources beyond their regional boundaries. The Regional response program supervisor (Removal Manager) or the designated “acting” supervisor has the authority to dispatch emergency response and removal support resources (staff and/or contract resources) in response to a request for cross-regional support. Superfund Division Directors shall have the authority to approve requests for other resources. Other resources may include resources outside the direct control of the Superfund Division Director and may include assets such as Response Support Corps, water systems response expertise etc. The Superfund Division Director will notify their respective Regional Administrators whenever approval of requests for such resources has been made.

Requests for support during incidents of national significance that are managed through concurrent implementation of the National Response Plan, (NRP) and the National Contingency Plan (NCP) as well as a Presidentially declared disaster activation under the National Response Plan, Emergency Support Function #10 (ESF #10), should be made through the established one-call notification system described above.

Requests for removal site coverage support, participation in cross-training and exercises or other routine or non-emergency situation, generally should be made during business hours between the respective Removal Managers or their designated “acting” supervisors.

Response undertaken under this agreement shall be conducted using the principles of the National Incident Management System (NIMS) and shall incorporate incident command system principles. Standard Operating Guides (SOG) developed for implementing this agreement shall incorporate NIMS terminology and concepts as appropriate.

The requesting Region shall be responsible for defining the capability requirements for personnel and/or resources. for example: Health and Safety requirements such as Level A capabilities, warranted OSCs, purchase card holders, or certified Incident Management Team positions. The requesting Region will be responsible for providing responding personnel with deployment information such as mobilization points, response structure and contact information.

#### V. Programming, Budgeting, Funding, and Reimbursement Arrangements

The undersigned Regions recognize the benefits an OSC brings to an emergency, and the ability to mobilize and utilize all available resources to protect human health and the environment. In mobilizing response resources, contract crossovers may be used if they are determined to be in the best interest of the Government. Standard Operating Guides (SOGs) for cross-over contracting procedures shall be developed and agreed upon by the Regions for use under this MOU.

This MOU is neither a fiscal nor a funding obligation document. However, any endeavor involving contribution of funds will generally be borne by the Region requesting assistance. This MOU in no way restricts the undersigned Regions from participating in similar activities or arrangements with other Regions.

The Office of Acquisition Management has issued a memorandum (copy attached) which clarifies OSC warrant authority when OSCs are exercising their delegated authority outside of their home Region.

## VI. Authorities

Emergency response and removal support under this MOU is undertaken pursuant to the responsibilities vested in the EPA under the following statutory authorities, regulations, and Presidential Directives:

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Re-authorization Act of 1986 (SARA);

The Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1970 (Clean Water Act), as amended by the Oil Pollution Act of 1990;

The National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP), 40 CFR Part 300;

Section 9003 (h) of the Solid Waste Disposal Act (SWDA);

The United States-Mexico Joint Contingency Plan (JCP);

The Homeland Security Act of 2002 and Homeland Security Presidential Directive (HSPD) 5, which established the National Response Plan (NRP) and requires the use of the National Incident Management System for responses governed by the NRP;

The Stafford Disaster Relief Act and amendments, and as further defined in the National Response Plan (NRP) Emergency Support Function Annexes;

Presidential Decision Directive (PDD) 39, "US Policy of Counter-terrorism," and PDD 62, "Combating Terrorism";

as well as any other acts, plans or regulation not listed here under which the authority exists for response activities.

Under Section 104 of CERCLA, the EPA has the authority to respond to any release or threatened release of a hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant. Under delegation 14-2 the Regional Administrators may re-delegate to designated On Scene Coordinators the authority to determine the need for emergency response and to approve and initiate removal actions costing up to \$250,000 where site conditions constitute an emergency and up to \$50,000 where site conditions do not constitute an emergency. Regions 6 and 7 have re-delegated this authority to their designated OSCs through an appropriate delegation (see attached regional delegations). Similarly, pursuant to Section 311(c) of the Clean Water Act, designated OSCs have been delegated the authority to conduct specific response actions involving the discharge or substantial threat of a discharge of oil. Under this MOU, the signatory Regions agree that the OSCs' delegated authority extends to cross-regional emergency responses involving oil and/or CERCLA hazardous substances, pollutants or contaminants.

## VII. Effective Date

This MOU will become effective upon signature by the parties and shall remain in effect until termination by any party hereto. Any party may terminate this MOU upon 90 days written notice to the other parties. Its provisions and SOGs will be reviewed annually and amended or supplemented as may be agreed upon mutually.

VIII. Other MOUs

This MOU supersedes the February 8, 2001, MOU for establishing inter-regional backups. This MOU has no affect on any other MOUs under other Agency programs between the undersigned Regions.

IX. Signatories

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Carl Edlund, Director, Superfund Division EPA  
Region 6

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Cecilia Tapia, Director, Superfund Division  
EPA Region 7

Attachments

**APPENDIX P**  
**MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING**  
**CROSS-BOUNDARY EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND REMOVAL SUPPORT**  
**REGIONS 5 and 7**  
**U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**

The purpose of this memorandum is to establish a mutual aid agreement for cross-regional emergency and removal response activities between U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Regions 5 and 7.

**I. Authorities**

The mutual aid provided under this agreement will enhance the Agency's response to releases of oil, hazardous substances, pollutants, and contaminants; and, which is done pursuant to the authorities vested in EPA under the Clean Water Act, as amended by the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA) and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) and further defined in the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP) 40 CFR 300 et. seq. This agreement also encompasses responses which the Regions may undertake pursuant to the Stafford Disaster Relief Act and amendments, and as further defined in the Federal Response Plan.

**II. Pre-Designation and Location of OSCs**

Pursuant to 40 CFR 300.120(a), each EPA Regional Administrator has predesignated On-Scene Coordinators (OSCs) for the Inland Zone. The names of the predesignated OSCs are available through the respective region's duty phone officer or removal manager.

Region 5 predesignated OSCs are presently duty-stationed in the following locations:

- Chicago, Illinois
- Carterville, Illinois
- Grosse Ile, Michigan
- Westlake, Ohio
- Cincinnati, Ohio

Region 7 predesignated OSCs are presently duty-stationed in the following locations:

- St. Louis, Missouri
- Kansas City, Kansas

The distribution of OSCs among these duty-stations facilitates timely response activities on the part of EPA throughout the two Regions. Each OSC is able to perform response activities outside of the proximity of his/her immediate duty-station area, and by virtue of this agreement, across EPA regional boundaries should circumstances warrant such involvement. Examples of such circumstances are described subsequently in this agreement. It is anticipated that Regions 5 and 7 will be able to respond in a more timely fashion along the Mississippi River boundary between our two respective regions with the implementation of this Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). This MOU would not preclude either Region from asking for assistance beyond the flood plain area of the Mississippi and could include tributaries to, or areas apart from the Mississippi River.

### **III. On-Scene Coordinator Response Activities**

Under CERCLA/SARA and OPA, pre-designated OSCs perform emergency and removal response activities where: (a) there is a release or substantial threat of release of hazardous substances; (b) there is a release or substantial threat of release into the environment of any pollutant, or contaminant which may present an imminent and substantial danger to public health or welfare; and (c) there is a discharge or substantial threat of a discharge of oil to the waters or to the adjoining shorelines of waters of the United States. These responses can be determined necessary in response to a variety of situations including but not limited to accidental spills, transportation accidents, facility explosions, dumping, criminal actions, terrorism, hurricanes, earthquakes, floods, or other forms of natural disasters.

Pre-designated OSCs can also perform response activities under the direction of other federal agencies, including:

- Stafford Act Federal Disaster Declarations, which would allow EPA to support FEMA performing the Emergency Support Function #10 (ESF - 10) to address hazardous materials
- Counter-Terrorism Responses per Presidential Decision Directive 39 (PDD -39)

### **IV. Mutual Aid Cross-Regional Response Activities**

It is hereby agreed by the signatories that the two EPA regional offices represented in this agreement will upon request endeavor to assist each other in cross-regional response activities. A cross-boundary response can be performed where the closest OSC is from another region, and where the magnitude of the response is such that assistance is warranted. In accordance with 40 CFR300.135(b), the OSC providing a cross-boundary response can serve as the First Federal Official (FFO) on scene. As FFO, the OSC providing the cross-boundary response, shall initiate and carry out all OSC responsibilities, in consultation with the lead region's pre-designated OSC. The FFO would carry out actions until a pre-designated OSC from the lead region arrives on scene, or until the incident no longer warrants a federal response action.

### **V. Budget and Contracts**

The signatory regions recognize the benefits of the OSC in an emergency, utilizing all means possible to conduct a successful response and utilize the available resources to protect human health and the environment. Contract crossovers can be utilized if they are determined to be in the best interest of the Government. It is expected that issues of utilizing contracting mechanisms available to other regions will be evaluated as a result of this MOU and if necessary, specific protocols will be established to expedite response actions.

The lead region is responsible for funding the response action and furnishing, as appropriate, the regional and site-specific accounting and appropriation data to the OSC from the supporting region who is serving as either FFO or OSC representative. When the OSC providing the cross-boundary response is requested by the lead region to assume the role of designated OSC, the lead region shall establish, as necessary,

appropriate authority and/or procedures to enable the OSC providing the cross-boundary response to utilize the lead region's contract resources for the duration of their involvement in the incident.

#### **VI. Process for Activating Cross-Regional Support under this Agreement**

- Requests for cross-boundary support response to an emergency incident should be made to the phone duty officer. In requesting the support the lead region should specify the type of support required, presence of a FFO, or other such information as deemed appropriate at the time of the response. In implementing this MOU, each Region shall develop and apply procedures, as appropriate, that authorize and provide for the immediate dispatch of an OSC by the duty officer in support of the lead region. The phone duty officers from each respective Region are expected to notify and brief their management concerning actions taken pursuant to the request.
- Requests for site coverage support and/or support during an ESF #10 activation should generally be made during business hours, initiated by the lead Region, and by contact between the respective Removal Managers or their designees. In the event that the Removal Managers are not available and/or the support becomes apparent as an immediate need during non-business hours, the respective duty officers will discuss the request and make the decision. Any procedures needed to implement this provision of the MOU will be included with those required above.
- 24 Hour Contact Numbers are as follows:

Region 5: 312-353-2318 (telephone) 312-353-9176 (fax)

Region 7: 913-281-0991 (telephone) 913-551-7151 (fax)

#### **VII. Effective Date**

This agreement will be effective upon signature by all the parties, and shall remain in effect until termination by any of the parties. Any party may terminate this agreement upon 90 days written notice to the other parties. The provisions may be reviewed, amended, or supplemented upon agreement of all the parties.

#### **VIII. Distribution**

Final signed copies of this agreement shall be distributed as follows:

Removal Managers, Regions 5 and 7

OSCs, Regions 5 and 7

USCG Districts

USCG - National Pollution Fund Center

Regional Contracting Officer(s), Regions 5 and 7

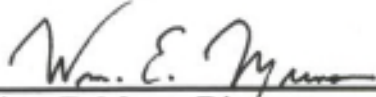
Regional Project Officer(s), Regions 5 and 7

EPA Headquarters, OSWER/OERR Regional Centers 5 and 7

Regional Contingency Plan (RCP), Regions 5 and 7

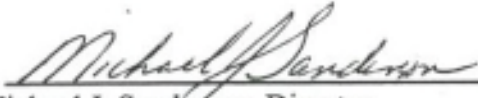


**IX. Signatures**



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William E. Muno, Director  
Superfund Division, Region 5, USEPA

Date: 1/31/01



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Michael J. Sanderson, Director  
Superfund Division, Region 7, USEPA

Date: 2/05/01

## APPENDIX Q URLS INCLUDED IN THIS PLAN

The current Public Access Version of this plan is available on the internet at

[https://www.epaosc.org/sites/6065/files/GSL%20SACP\\_public%20access\\_Sept-2013.pdf](https://www.epaosc.org/sites/6065/files/GSL%20SACP_public%20access_Sept-2013.pdf).

The NRF core document, along with the ESF Annexes and Support Annexes, is available at the NRF Resource Center: <http://www.fema.gov/national-response-framework>.

Current information on various aspects of the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund is available through the U.S. Coast Guard's National Pollution Funds Center home page at <http://www.uscg.mil/npfc/> and through the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund home page: [http://www.uscg.mil/npfc/About\\_NPFC](http://www.uscg.mil/npfc/About_NPFC).

Further information on state access to the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund is available through the USCG Technical Operating Procedures (TOPS) for State Access Under Section 1012(d)(1) of OPA, which can be accessed on-line at <http://www.uscg.mil/npfc/docs/PDFs/urg/Ch4/NPFCTOPSstate.pdf>.

Additional information on Pollution Fund Removal Authorizations can be found in Chapter 10 of the Technical Operation Procedures for Resource Documentation, which can be accessed on-line at [http://www.uscg.mil/npfc/docs/PDFs/urg/Ch2/NPFC16451\\_2.pdf](http://www.uscg.mil/npfc/docs/PDFs/urg/Ch2/NPFC16451_2.pdf).

Additional information on claims through the Oil Spill Liability Trust Fund can be found in the NPFC's Claimant Information Guide, which is available on-line at <http://www.uscg.mil/npfc/Claims/default.asp>.

Updated contact information, including mailing addresses, for Fire Departments in Illinois is available at <http://www.sfm.illinois.gov/Portals/0/Reports/FDListByCounty.pdf>.

Current contact information, including addresses, for Missouri Fire Departments, is available at <https://apps1.mo.gov/fsreg/dl.ashx?f=report&k=fcco&o=pdf>.

**APPENDIX R  
CORRECTIONS AND UPDATES FORM**

Corrections, updates or suggested additions to the Greater St. Louis Sub-area Contingency Plan should be provided to the EPA Region 7 Emergency Response and Removals (ER&R) program. Because the OSC responsible for this specific plan will change with the passage of time, written changes should be addressed to the address indicated below. If there are questions, the name of the current OSC for the Greater St. Louis sub-area can be obtained from the Chief of the Emergency Response South Branch: (800) 223-0425.

Please complete the following information to effect a change in the sub-area plan:

Page # of the plan. \_\_\_\_\_

Section and subsection numbers of the paragraph to be changed: \_\_\_\_\_

Other description: (e.g., third sentence, in second full paragraph on page:) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Corrections or suggested changes:

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Send to:

On-Scene Coordinator for Greater St. Louis Sub-area Contingency Plan  
Emergency Response & Removals Program  
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 7  
11201 Renner Boulevard  
Lenexa, KS 66219

Changes can also be emailed to one of the EPA on-scene coordinators involved with this sub-area plan:  
[smith.heath@epa.gov](mailto:smith.heath@epa.gov) or [muller.lori@epa.gov](mailto:muller.lori@epa.gov).