**Section 848.203 Contingency Planning and Emergency Response**

Owners and operators of any site at which more than 60 tons of used or waste tires are located at any one time must:

a) establish and maintain, for each site that is subject to the requirements of this Section, a contingency plan that:

1) minimizes the hazards to human health and the environment from fires and run-off of contaminants resulting from fire and hazards from disease spreading mosquitos and other nuisance organisms that may breed in water accumulated in used or waste tires;

2) is carried out immediately whenever there is a fire or evidence of mosquito production in used or waste tires;

3) describes the actions site personnel must take in response to fires, run-off resulting from fires, and mosquito breeding in used or waste tires;

4) describes evacuation procedures, including, but not limited to, evacuation signals, primary evacuation routes, and alternate evacuation routes to be used when the primary routes could be blocked;

5) contains an up-to-date emergency equipment list that not only identifies all emergency equipment at the facility, such as fire-extinguishing systems, fire-suppression material, spill-control equipment, decontamination equipment, and communication and alarm systems (internal and external), but also describes the physical location and capabilities of each listed item; and

6) provides the name, address, and telephone number of an employee designated as the primary emergency coordinator responsible for coordinating emergency response measures at the site, as well as an up-to-date list of all alternate emergency coordinators, listed in the order in which they will assume responsibility for coordinating emergency response measures at the site in the event that the primary emergency coordinator or another alternate emergency coordinator is unavailable;

b) ensure that all emergency equipment at the site is at all times clean and fit for its intended purpose;

c) submit a copy of the contingency plan, and all revisions to the plan, to the local fire department and obtain, and keep on file for review by the Agency, a certificate stating that the plan and all plan revisions have been submitted to and approved by the fire department;

d) maintain a copy of the contingency plan and all revisions to the plan at the site at all times and make the plan available for inspection and photocopying by the Agency during normal business hours;

e) review and amend the contingency plan within 30 days after:

1) any fire occurs at the site;

2) the site changes in its design, construction, operation, maintenance, or other characteristics in a way that increases the potential for a fire at the site or the release of run-off from a fire at the site;

3) the list of emergency coordinators for the site changes; or

4) the list of emergency equipment at the site changes;

f) ensure that, at all times, the primary emergency coordinator or an alternate emergency coordinator is either on the site premises or on call; that the primary emergency coordinator and alternate emergency coordinators are familiar with all aspects of the contingency plan, all operations and activities at the site, the location of all records within the site and the site layout; and that the primary emergency coordinator and all alternate emergency coordinators have the authority to commit the resources needed to carry out the contingency plan;

g) notify the Agency immediately if a fire occurs at the site and immediately begin managing, in accordance with all applicable federal and State laws and regulations, all contaminated soils, contaminated waters, and other wastes and materials resulting from the fire; and

h) within 15 days after each incident that requires implementation of the contingency plan, submit to the Agency in writing an incident report that includes, at a minimum:

1) the name, address, and telephone number of the site owners and operators;

2) the name, address, and telephone number of the site;

3) the date, time, and type of incident (e.g., fire or explosion);

4) the type and quantity of materials involved in the incident;

5) the extent of injuries, if any;

6) an assessment of actual or potential hazards to human health or the environment as a result of the incident;

7) the estimated quantity and disposition of released material that resulted from the incident; and

8) a plan and schedule for completing all site remediation required under all applicable federal and State laws and regulations.

(Source: Amended at 39 Ill. Reg. 12934, effective September 8, 2015)