

## **Section 3**

### ***Emergency Response Plan***

#### **In Case of an Emergency Storage Facility Spill, Leak, or Failure:**

**Implement the following first containment steps and where containment material is located:**

- a. Stop all other activities to address the spill.
- b. Use skid loader or tractor with blade to contain or divert spill or leak, if possible.
- c. Call for help & excavator if needed.
- d. Locate appropriate containment material, (sand bags, clay soils, etc.)
- e. Complete the clean-up and repair the necessary components.
- f. Assess the extent of the emergency and determine how much help is needed.

#### **In Case of an Emergency Land Application Manure/Waste Discharge**

**Implement the following first containment steps and where containment material is located:**

- a. Stop all other activities to deal with the emergency.
- b. Call for help if needed.
- c. Call sheriffs office if spilled on road for traffic control and clean the spill immediately from the road and roadside if needed.
- d. Contain the spill or runoff from entering the stream or waterway using straw bales, saw dust, or soil material.
- e. If flow is coming from a tile, plug the tile with a tile plug immediately.
- f. Assess the extent of the emergency and determine how much help is needed.

#### **1. Emergency Contacts:**

<b>Department / Agency</b>	<b>Phone</b>
Fire 911	Gladstone 309-627-2144
	Stronghurst 309-924-1341
	Carman 309-873-2341
Police	911
	Biggsville 309-867-4291
Ambulance/EMT 911	Stronghurst 309-924-1009
	Henderson County 309-867-4291
Owner's Name	Joe Sheetz
Owner's Phone	217-755-4459
Operator's Name	Curt McChesney
Operator's Business Phone	309-627-2374
Operator's Home Phone	309-627-2203
Operator's Cell Phone	319-572-1938
Certified Livestock Manager	Curt McChesney
Certified Livestock Manger Phone	309-627-2374

## 2. Available equipment/supplies for responding to emergency:

Equipment Types	Contact Person	Phone Number
Equipment on Farm: Loader Tractor Manure Pumps	Curt McChesney Brian	319-572-1938 (cell) 309-627-2374 (office)
Manure Tanker Trucks Manure Tank Wagons	Chris Fredrickson	309-371-4793 (cell) 309734-6709
Backhoe, Earthmoving equip dump trucks	Kistler & Co Monmouth, IL	309 734-7951
Earthmover, Bulldozers	STE Excavating Inc. Terry Stevenson	309 343-7863
Bucket Truck	C & D Electric Monmouth	309 734-7314

## 3. Directions to Farm:

Legal Description for facilities

Barn 1            SE1/4 NE1/4 NE1/4 Sect 34  
Barn 2            SE1/4 NW1/4 NW1/4 Sect 35  
Barn 3            SW1/4 NW1/4 NE1/4 Sect 35  
Barn 4            SE1/4 NW1/4 NE1/4 Sect 35

From Biggsville traveling west on I94 approx. 3 miles turn south onto 1400E and travel approx. 2 miles to Feed Lot Road then approx 1 ½ miles to private drive at the farm.

## 4. Contacts to be made by farm's Owner or Operator as Soon As Possible within 24 hours:

Organization	Phone
Henderson County Public Health Department	309-627-2812
Henderson County Sheriff's Office	911 309-867-4291
Illinois Emergency Management Agency (IEMA)	800-782-7860
Illinois EPA	217-782-3397
NRCS	309-924-1167
Illinois Department of Agriculture	217-785-2427

### Provide the following information:

- Your Name
- Farm Identification
- Description of emergency
- Estimate of the amounts, area covered, and distance traveled.
- Has manure reached surface waters or major field drains?
- Is there any obvious damage: employee injury, fish kill, or property damage?
- What is currently in progress to contain situation?

**5. Containment measures, corrective measures, or property restoration measures.**

In case of manure spill or discharge:

**A. In case of manure spill in field:**

- Plug tile inlets if located in the path of spill as soon as possible to prevent manure drainage to tile systems.
- Shovel dirt over a sheet of plastic or a waterproof tarpaulin to plug tile openings.
- Use a large diameter PVC pipe or a plastic barrel (with end cut out) to place over top of tile to seal off routes to surface water.

**B. If manure has reached a surface drainage ditch:**

- Use loader tractor from the farm to build up a temporary containment by filling in the ditch at several locations along the drainage ditch ahead spill travel.
- Use manure pump or trash pump to pump out manure from the temporary containment and fill tank wagons as needed to field apply.

**SEE FIELD MAPS AND TOPO MAPS FOR DETAILS.**

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**Updates to this Emergency Action Plan:**

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## ○ What Should Be Included in an Emergency Response Plan?

• <b>Environmental Protection/Emergency Response Plan Contents</b>
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☐ **Emergency Phone Number List Posted at Each Phone**

An emergency phone notification list, which includes telephone number of the operator, local offices for fire dept, sheriff dept., EMS, Public Health Office, Illinois Emergency Management Agency; Illinois Department of Agriculture, and Illinois Environmental Protection Agency.

☐ **General Farm Information Sheet**

Fill in all general farm information.

☐ **Designated Spokesperson**—if desired

To be prepared in case of an environmental impact, have a plan for contacting the media following an incident. Sooner or later, they will learn of the problem anyway. Assign a spokesperson to meet with the news media when they arrive at the scene. That way, the story that is printed may focus on your organized and effective response rather than on the magnitude of the problem.

☐ **Farm Map**

Include a drawing with written directions to your farm location.

☐ **Facility Map**

Draw facility layout including location of: telephone locations, location of shutoffs for water, electric, natural gas and propane tanks, recycle systems, schematic of waste management system, pumping pits, **areas of no entrance without assisted breathing devices**, hazardous materials, ingress/egress for emergency vehicles, identity of immediately adjacent landowners with emergency phone numbers.

☐ **Topographic Map**

Maps of the facility and surrounding areas including drainage patterns and locations of spoil materials for forming emergency dikes, location of surface waters, waterways, wells, and any other environmentally sensitive areas.

☐ **Effluent Spill Emergency Response Information Sheet**

Information that includes second and third contact people.

☐ **Runoff Retention Plan**

Instructions detailing the **Action Plan** to be taken in an emergency involving effluent spill, discharge, leak, etc.

☐ **Pre-Arranged Sample Land Access Agreement**

List of neighboring landowners and their emergency phone numbers.

☐ **Location of Pre-Arranged Emergency Supply Equipment and Supplies**

List of equipment owners who have agreed to assist in an emergency and inventory of equipment on site that can be used (including location).

## AGRICULTURAL CONFINED SPACES CAN KILL YOU

### What is a CONFINED SPACE?

- ✦ Any space not intended or designed for continuous worker occupancy.
- ✦ Any space which has a limited or restricted way of entering or leaving.
- ✦ Any space in which there is a chance that normal levels of oxygen may be reduced, or some toxic or explosive gases may be accumulated or released.
- ✦ Any space where there is the presence of mechanical hazards.

*All of the following examples meet the conditions for a confined space:*

Air Seeder Tank	Empty Water Well	Grain Bin
Holding Tank	Septic Tank	Silo
Tanker Trailer	Culvert	Manure Pit
Welding inside a Combine Body		

### Understanding the Hazards of a Confined Space

#### Physical Conditions

Whether you are going to work in a holding tank, well, or combine body, one thing is clear – it is a tight fit getting in or out. Should an injury occur while inside, the problem of getting out greatly increases.

The hazards are also increased in confined spaces generally due to limited natural light, slippery or uneven surfaces, dust, waste or other materials, obstruction and limited space in which to work and move around.

The possibility of moving parts or materials in the confined space also dramatically increases the risks of working in that space. Machinery may include: shafts, augers, agitators or vibrating pipes and components. Materials which are present in the confined space may also be lodged or blocked and entry into or work done in the space may cause these materials to come loose and strike or engulf the worker.

#### Atmospheric Conditions

The air present in our normal workplaces contains approximately 78% nitrogen, 21% oxygen, .03% carbon dioxide and traces of other gases, vapors and dust particles. This remains almost constant because of air movement. In confined spaces the proportions may vary dramatically.

### Do a Hazard Assessment for a possible Confined Space

1. Which of the following hazards may be present?
  - ☐ Uneven surfaces, wet or sloping sides
  - ☐ Moving machinery, equipment
  - ☐ Material that could fall or suddenly move into or over the area
  - ☐ Limited oxygen (example: a tank which has been closed for a long time and is rusty inside)
  - ☐ Vapors or gases which are toxic or flammable, for example, decomposing (rotting) materials, chemicals, fuels

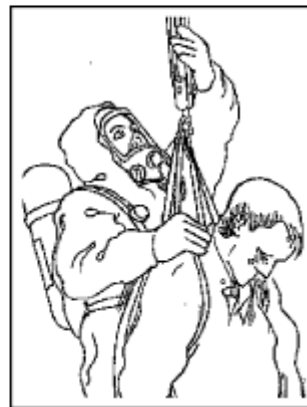
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2. Have the people who are going to work in the confined space been trained to do that kind of work and use the necessary equipment?  
☐ Yes ☐ No  
If YES, who did the training?
3. Is equipment available to test and continuously monitor the atmosphere in the confined space?  
☐ Yes ☐ No
4. Can the confined space be ventilated continuously?  
☐ Yes ☐ No
5. Is Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) or Supplied Airline Respirator available for workers to use?  
☐ Yes ☐ No
6. Is the air supply equipment regularly maintained?  
☐ Yes ☐ No
7. Is there a communication system between the watch person and confined worker as well as to emergency response personnel?  
☐ Yes ☐ No
8. Is retrieval equipment available and on site?  
☐ Yes ☐ No
9. Does a detailed emergency plan, including emergency contacts exist?  
☐ Yes ☐ No



### Prepare for Confined Space Work

- 1) Identify Confined Spaces - these areas should have signs posted and access restricted.
- 2) Determine the particular hazards for each confined space - this may have to be done each time the given space has to be entered.
- 3) Determine what equipment is required to perform the work safely - this should be done in consultation with confined entry equipment suppliers, safety and health professionals and workers.
- 4) Establish control procedures to enable the work to be done - this is to assure that person(s) who will be working in the confined space, as well as the watchperson outside the confined space, will have all necessary protection operational and in use as required.
- 5) Be familiar with all the relevant standards and regulatory requirements - there are laws under the Workplace Safety and Health Act, and industrially accepted work practices for confined entry activities. Failure to follow these could result in serious injuries and/or penalties.
- 6) Identify and provide training - a person using, supervising or participating in confined entry work must be trained to use and maintain all the equipment involved in that operation. This training can be arranged by contacting safety equipment suppliers (in the yellow pages) and the local fire department.
- 7) Develop and post rescue procedures and phone numbers - in the event that an incident does occur a safe quick response is necessary. All persons involved in the operation must be aware of these procedures and be able to carry them out.



**Training and knowledge are the key to safe confined entry work – learn the hazards – follow the rules.**

**In the time you take one breath of air, unprotected work in a confined space can KILL YOU!**

Drawings courtesy of Gempler's Inc.





## Beware of Manure Pit Hazards



[Howard J. Doss](#), Howard L. Person and William McLeod  
*Michigan State University*

Since the increased use of manure pits by Michigan livestock producers, there have been several instances where a farmer, family member, or employee has asphyxiated or succumbed to toxic gases from the pit. Cases have been reported where several individuals have died while attempting to rescue a coworker or family member from a pit.

Nationwide data shows that most deaths occur during the summer months, a time when many producers are emptying pits. Regardless of the season, it is always best to presume that the pit contains hazardous gases or lacks oxygen. Producers need to take protective measures to protect themselves and others working in or around the pit.

The four main gases produced from decomposing manure are hydrogen sulfide, methane, ammonia, and carbon dioxide. In high concentrations, each of these gases may pose a health threat to humans and livestock (see Table 1). In swine housing facilities, where the manure pit is often located below the facility floor, these gases are generally detectable in low concentrations throughout the year. When pits are agitated for pumping, some or all of these gases are rapidly released from the manure and may reach toxic levels or displace oxygen, increasing the risk to humans and livestock.

**Table 1. Acute Effects of Swine Confinement Air Contaminants on Humans\***

Gas	Exposure level	Effect or symptom
Hydrogen Sulfide	5 ppm	<b>RECOMMENDED MAXIMUM FOR HUMAN HEALTH</b>
	10 ppm	Eye irritation
	20 ppm for >20 minutes	Irritation to the eyes, nose and throat
	50 to 100 ppm	Vomiting, nausea, diarrhea
	200 ppm	Dizziness, nervous system depression, increased susceptibility to pneumonia, fluid in the lungs with prolonged exposure
	500 ppm for 30 minutes	Nausea, excitement, unconsciousness
Ammonia	600 ppm and above	Rapid death
	5 ppm	Lowest concentration detectable by smell.
	7 ppm	<b>RECOMMENDED MAXIMUM FOR HUMAN HEALTH</b>
	6 - 20 ppm and above	Eye irritation and respiratory problems
Carbon Monoxide	40 - 200 ppm	Headache, nausea, reduced appetite, irritation to airways, nose and throat
	50 ppm	<b>RECOMMENDED MAXIMUM FOR HUMAN HEALTH</b>
	50 ppm for 8 hours	Fatigue, headaches
	500 ppm for 3 hours	Chronic headaches, nausea and impaired mental ability
	1,000 ppm for 1 hour	Convulsions, coma after prolonged exposure
Methane	4,000 ppm and over	Rapid death
	50,000 to 150,000 ppm	Potentially explosive
	500,000 ppm	Asphyxiation
Carbon Dioxide	1,500 ppm	<b>RECOMMENDED MAXIMUM FOR HUMAN HEALTH</b>
	20,000 ppm	Deep, rapid breathing
	40,000 to 60,000 ppm	Heavy breathing, drowsiness, for 30 minutes and headaches

## CARBON DIOXIDE

Carbon dioxide is produced by decomposing manure, animal respiration and heating fuels. An odorless, colorless, non-toxic gas, carbon dioxide is normally present at 300 ppm in the air. Concentrations rise when ventilation systems are inadequate or functioning improperly. This may result in oxygen being displaced in the facility with carbon dioxide. Carbon dioxide, in combination with rising temperatures and humidity, can kill hogs through asphyxiation and heat stress if ventilation failure last for several hours.

## PROTECTION DURING PIT ENTRY

Pits are unpredictable, they may have been safe to work around for years, but suddenly, factors such as the stage of manure decomposition, wind conditions, or other components are just right (or in this case, wrong) for the pit to release deadly concentrations of toxic gases. Always treat a pit as if it is a death trap and take necessary precautions to protect yourself and others if entry is necessary.

## SCBA

If you must enter a manure pit where gases are suspected, a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) must be worn along with a safety harness and preferable two persons available to assist in a rescue.

A self-contained breathing apparatus supplies the wearer with 15 to 30 minutes of safe air to breath. A SCBA system, similar to those worn by firefighters, has a small air tank and facemask that allows the person to move about freely in an area where toxic gases or insufficient oxygen is suspected.

There are restrictions to wearing a SCBA that should be considered before purchasing the equipment. Training on the use of a SCBA is essential to ensure proper use. The facemask must fit properly or toxic gases may enter the mask. The wearer cannot have a beard because the facemask will not seal properly around the face. Your local fire department is the best source for information and training on its use. The cost of a SCBA is about \$1,700.

Due to the equipment requirements and inherent risks associated with entering an area where there may be toxic gases or insufficient oxygen, you should consider hiring a professional trained in working in these areas to perform maintenance tasks. If hiring a professional or using a SCBA is not possible, the best advice is to stay out of the pit.

**Meters and Ventilation** An alternative to wearing a SCBA is to check gas and oxygen levels of a facility or manure pit with a gas and oxygen testing meter before entering (see Table 2 for types of meters and gases that they can detect).

Table 2. Gas Measuring Devices Useful in Confinement Buildings

Gas	Situations*	Detector Tubes	Dosimeter Tubes	Solid state Detectors
Ammonia	routine measurements	satisfactory	preferred	Not reliable
Hydrogen Sulfide	routine measurements	preferred	satisfactory	satisfactory
	emergency situations	satisfactory	too slow	preferred**
Carbon Monoxide	routine measurements	preferred	satisfactory	satisfactory
	emergency situations	preferred	too slow	preferred
Carbon Dioxide	routine measurements	satisfactory	satisfactory	satisfactory
	emergency situations	preferred	too slow	satisfactory
Methane	flammable levels	preferred	not available	satisfactory

\* - Routine is defined as typical daily average concentrations. Emergency is defined as any non-routine situations such as pit pump-out, ventilation or electrical failure, observation of abnormal swine behavior, or unusual respiratory symptoms in persons entering buildings which may indicate gas concentrations immediately hazardous to human health.

\*\* - Solid state detectors are preferred here because of the speed or response and because they provide continuous information on hydrogen sulfide concentrations.

Metering can also present problems if not done properly. Toxic gas concentrations may vary throughout the area; higher levels may be detected in dead air spaces where ventilation is inadequate;

Table 3. How to Measure Hydrogen Sulfide\*, Carbon Monoxide, and Carbon Dioxide During Emergency Situations\*\*



lower levels are likely in areas near open windows and mechanically ventilated areas. It should also be noted that gas levels can rapidly escalate during agitation and pumping; meter readings that were at safe levels before these activities may reach hazardous levels in a few minutes. Continue to ventilate the area throughout the entire process. Table 3 gives instructions on how to measure some gases in emergency situations.

The three basic types of meters are detector tube, dosimeter tube and solid state detectors. Detector and dosimeter tubes use inexpensive gas sampling devices that give reliable readings for ammonia, hydrogen sulfide, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, or other gases found on the farm. Dosimeters are best for measuring average concentrations; detector tubes do the best job of measuring instantaneous concentrations during emergency situations. Solid state detectors give continuous readings and have audible alarm systems, but are more expensive than tube type detectors and must be calibrated frequently.

**Additional Equipment** Anyone entering a pit should be equipped with an approved harness and a rescue rope attached to a tripod and pulley system. Two people can remove an unconscious individual from a pit in a few seconds with this type of a emergency lift. Remember, you have only six minutes to begin cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) before brain damage/death occurs.

**Unsafe Alternatives** The cost of a self-contained breathing apparatus, metering, and approved equipment to lift an unconscious individual from a pit may lead you to consider less costly alternatives. Unfortunately, all these alternatives have substantial safety risks.

- Lowering an open flame into a pit to check oxygen levels may result in an explosion from accumulation of methane gas. Also, this only tells you that there is at least 16 percent oxygen in the pit, but research shows that most individuals need 19.5 percent oxygen concentrations to live. Normal air contains about 21 percent oxygen.
- An alternative to an approved harness and safety lift may be to tie a rope around the individual entering the pit. This may work, but there is a substantial risk of breaking a rib and puncturing a lung while making a rescue.

#### **Do not Enter any Confined Manure Pits Without Either:**

A self-contained air supply like those fire fighters use. (Dust masks or other cartridge respirators will not filter out the toxic gases nor will they provide the oxygen requirement to work in confined spaces such as manure pits.)

**OR**

1. Testing the air for hydrogen sulfide, combustible gases or methane, and oxygen with dependable and reliable equipment, AND
2. Constant and adequate ventilation of fresh air, AND
3. An approved harness/lifeline on the person entering the pit with at least two people outside the pit who are capable of pulling the person out of the pit if necessary, AND
4. An approved pulley and tripod or other suitably strong lifting system that will make it possible to remove a limp body from the pit.

Remember, you have only six minutes after a person stops breathing to begin mouth-to-mouth resuscitation before brain damage/death occurs. Being prepared will greatly reduce the risk of panic, ill adverse action, and needless death or injury.

#### **Reducing Hazards from Manure Gases**

1. Do not enter the building. Open windows and doors from the outside, turn on ventilators, and use any fans available to blow air into the facility.
2. Use a detector tube with an extension hose to avoid the possibility of breathing highly toxic air. The detector tube must be specific for the gas to be measured (carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, or hydrogen sulfide). While reaching through a window or other opening, place the detector tube near floor level and use the vacuum pump to draw air into the tube. Remove the detector tube and read the gas concentration.
3. If measurement is low, borderline, or hard to read, take additional measurements in different areas of the building. One measurement may be inadequate to detect high gas concentrations.

\* - Note that monitoring hydrogen sulfide concentrations is recommended whenever a deep pit underneath a building is being pumped, even if there are no indications of toxic gases.

\*\* - Emergency is defined as any non-routine situation such as pit pump-out, ventilation or electrical failure, malfunction of fossil fuel-burning heaters, observation of abnormal swine behavior or death, or unusual respiratory symptoms of persons entering the buildings. These symptoms may indicate gas concentrations immediately hazardous to human health.

- Fence around pits to keep children and other nonworkers away from the pit. Keep gates locked to prevent anyone else from entering the area.
- Provide mechanical ventilation in closed buildings to provide as much ventilation as possible during pit agitation. Turn all fans on during agitation and throughout the entire pump-out period. This is the time of greatest danger and when most deaths and injuries occur.
- Keep workers away from the pit and out of the building during and immediately after agitation. Move animals out of the building if possible.
- Post warning signs at common potential entry points of confined spaces where hazardous gas concentrations could occur.
- Warning decals are available from the Michigan Department of Labor-S.E.T. Division, P.O. Box 30015, 7150 Harris Dr., Lansing, MI 48909. (Ask for SET #2054 confined space decal sign.)
- Thoroughly ventilate and continue ventilation while working around a pit. Have a second person standing by before attempting to enter a building to rescue an animal or coworker. If thorough ventilation is not immediately possible, a self-contained breathing apparatus should be worn. Failure to use this equipment could result in death or serious health impairment of the rescuer.
- Consider installing railings on all walkways and permanent ladders on the inside wall of the tank. Construct lids or tops on all ground level pits, or fence around them where possible.
- If possible, remove clogged or damaged pumps from the tank to make repairs instead of entering the pit. Remind children, visitors and any non-essential workers to stay away from manure pits and transfer/holding tanks, especially during agitation and pumping. Do not allow people to enter livestock buildings during agitation and pumping of manure pits under the building floor.

## WHEN TO CONSULT A PHYSICIAN

Livestock confinement operators should consult a physician whenever they experience one or more of the following symptoms:

- Persistent cough, especially a cough accompanied by large amounts of phlegm, shortness of breath, or a feeling of chest tightness.
- Wheezing, chest tightness, or shortness of breath which develops while working in a confinement building.
- Episodes of flu-like illness with fever, headache, muscle aches, cough, chest tightness, and shortness of breath that develops several hours after entering the confinement building.
- Excessive and persistent shortness of breath at any time.
- Excessive fatigue or intolerance to exercise.
- Any respiratory symptoms following a known exposure to high concentrations of gas associated with pit agitation.
- Livestock confinement operators should also consider having a yearly physical examination which will enable the physician to examine the patient's respiratory condition and compare any changes in lung function from year to year.

## REFERENCES

- *Swine Confinement and Respiratory Health*, University of Iowa, Institute of Agricultural Health and Occupational Medicine, 1989.
- *Hazardous Gases in Manure Tanks in Livestock Operations*, 1989, Michigan State University, Agricultural Engineering Information Series, AEIS #573.

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NASD Review: 04/2002

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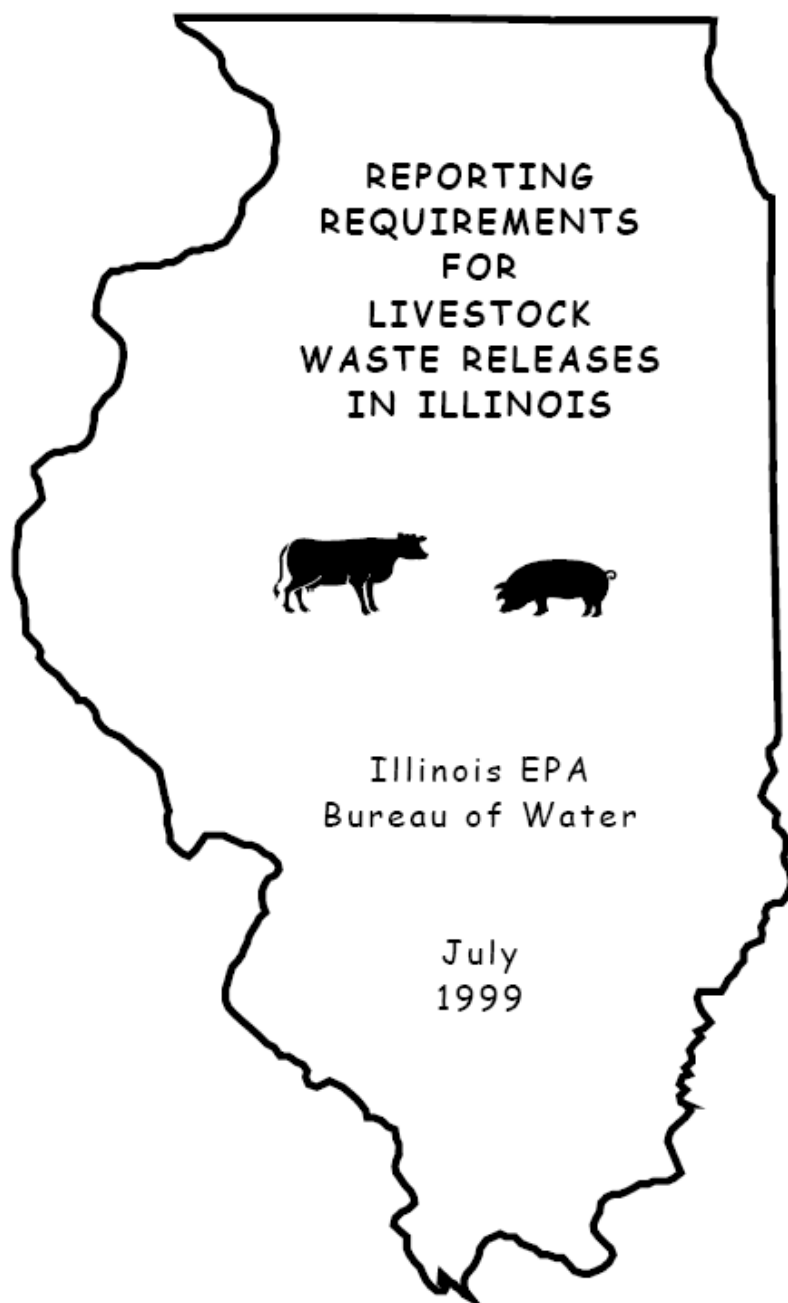


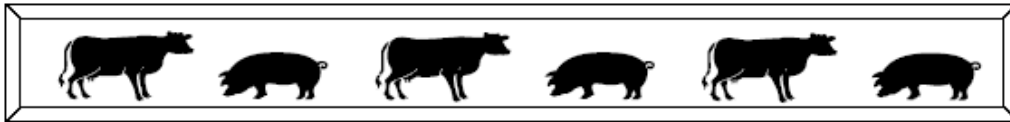
Illinois  
Environmental  
Protection Agency

Bureau of Water  
P.O. Box 19276  
Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276

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July 1999





**T**he Livestock Management Facilities Act requires an owner or operator of a livestock waste handling facility to report any release of 25 gallons or more of livestock waste within 24 hours after discovery of the release into the environment. This reporting requirement includes releases from livestock waste handling facilities and releases from the transportation of livestock waste.

**I**nitial notification should be made by calling the Illinois Emergency Management Agency (IEMA). The IEMA maintains a 24-hour emergency notification line. Information to be reported includes the location, amount, apparent environmental impacts of the release, and actions taken to contain or mitigate the release.

**In Illinois call (800) 782-7860.  
Outside of Illinois call (217) 782-7860.**

**A** written report to the Illinois EPA confirming the information provided by telephone is required within five days after discovery of the release. See insert for "Required Report Information Form".

Send Written Reports to:

Illinois EPA  
Bureau of Water, Compliance Assurance Section  
P.O. Box 19276  
Springfield, IL 62794-9276  
Send Faxes to: (217) 557-1407

**R**eleases of any quantity which enter surface waters, (including releases to sinkholes, drain inlets, broken subsurface drains or other conduits to groundwater or surface water) must be reported immediately, except when immediate notification would impede the owner's or operator's efforts to correct the cause of the release or contain the livestock waste. In such cases, the report must be made as soon as possible but no later than 24 hours after discovery. In addition to the reporting requirement, the owner or operator is responsible for correcting the cause of the release as soon as possible, in order to minimize environmental damage.

**T**he reporting requirement applies to waste storage, handling facilities, piping, pumps, and transportation equipment. Reporting is not required for releases of less than 25 gallons provided no quantity is released to waters of the state or from a controlled and recovered release during field application. A release does not include the normal application of livestock waste to cropland at established agronomic rates.

**F**ailure to report a release could result in fines of up to \$1,000 for the first violation, \$2,500 for a second violation, and up to \$5,000 for a third or subsequent violations. Any environmental damage resulting from the release (such as a fish kill) may subject the owner or operator to additional fines and require him/her to reimburse the state for the value of the damage.

**I**nquiries concerning the release reporting requirements may be directed to:

Illinois EPA  
Bureau of Water  
Field Operations Section  
(217) 782-3362.

**Illinois Environmental Protection Agency  
Livestock Waste Release  
Required Report Information Form**

Send written reports to:  
Illinois EPA, Bureau of Water, Compliance Assurance Section  
P.O. Box 19276, Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276

Report any release of livestock waste in Illinois by phone within 24 hours after discovery of the release. In Illinois call (800) 782-7860, outside of Illinois call (217) 782-7860. A written report (form optional) to the Illinois EPA confirming information provided by telephone is required within 5 days after discovery of the release. Attach additional pages if more space is required to answer questions.

Name of Person Reporting Release: \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Release Source: \_\_\_\_\_ County: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Where Release Occurred)

Date & Time Release Began: \_\_\_\_\_ Duration of the release: \_\_\_\_\_

Cause of Release: \_\_\_\_\_

Give distance and direction of the release from nearest town, village or municipality.  
If possible give legal description down to quarter section.

Estimate the quantity that was released and the flow rate if the release is ongoing.

Quantity: \_\_\_\_\_ Gallons Flow Rate: \_\_\_\_\_ Gallons/Day

Circle appropriate area(s) into which the release occurred: Field Ditch Stream Other  
If other please describe:

Estimated Release Extent: \_\_\_\_\_ Sq. Ft \_\_\_\_\_ Sq. Yd \_\_\_\_\_ Acres

What are the apparent environmental impacts of the release?

Contact Person for Additional Information: Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Telephone number: \_\_\_\_\_

Describe any dangers to health or the environment resulting from the release.

Describe all actions taken to respond to, contain and mitigate the release.

Facility Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Mailing Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
City, State, Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

The Illinois EPA is authorized to request this information under the Environmental Protection Act, Illinois Compiled Statutes ("ILCS"), 1999, as amended, Chapter 415 ILCS Sections 5/4(b) and 5/4(h). Use of this reporting format is voluntary, as long as the information required by the Livestock Management Facilities Act, Chapter 510 ILCS Section 77/18 concerning the release is reported in a timely manner.