Illinois-American Water Company
300 N. Water Works Dr. P.O. Box 24040, Belleville, IL 62223-9040

Alton Facility

Company Information

Illinois-American Water Company is a subsidiary of American Water Works Inc., the nations largest privately owned water company. American Water Works Inc., serves over 7 million customers in 22 states. Illinois-American Water Company employs over 250 employees that live in the Metro East and Greater St. Louis area.

Illinois-American Water Company has a service history of over 100 years. The Alton Facility produces approximately 11 million gallons of water daily and is sited on 25 acres, located at 1201 West Broadway, Alton, IL. 62002. The current facility, which is over one hundred years old will be dismantled and a new facility built on higher ground at 1200 West Broadway to avoid potential flooding problems in the future. The new facility is scheduled for completion in 2001 and will continue to serve the City of Alton and surrounding communities.

Risk Management Planning

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Risk Management Plan (RMP) Rule created a regulation called Risk Management Program as required by an amendment to the Clean Air Act. The RMP rule requires facilities with certain quantities of chemicals and other regulated substances on a specific EPA list to disclose certain information. Those facilities must make publicly available their emergency response programs, which include plans to prevent and minimize the effect of incidents; five-year accident histories for the listed chemicals; and "worst-case" and "alternative case" scenarios related to potential releases. This information will be written in a risk management plan. The scenarios take into account potential quantities released, weather, wind direction, and wind speed. The worst case scenarios assume complete failure of all safety controls and systems and no emergency response. It is important to note that these scenarios are highly unlikely. The deadline for submitting risk management plans to the EPA is June 21, 1999. The Alton Facility has only one of the 140 chemicals identified by the EPA above the threshold quantity.

The Illinois-American Water Company, Alton Facility has compiled its accident release history for the RMP listed chemical for the last five years. According to the RMP rule, the accident release history must include all accidental releases from covered processes that resulted in death, evacuations, shelter-in-place, or environmental damage. Accidental release, as defined by the EPA, means an unanticipated emission of a regulated chemical into the environment from a stationary source. The five-year accident history, as defined by the RMP, for the Illinois-American Water Company, Alton Facility is as follows:

YEAR	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Number of RMP Releases	0	0	0	0	0

Contact Information:Christian Weiss
Address: Illinois-American Water Company
100 N. Waterworks Drive
Belleville, IL. 62223
Phone No.: 618-239-3247 E-Mail cgweiss@ilwater.com

DSW 138119

Example RMP Accidental Release Scenarios for the Illinois-American Water Company, Alton Facility
The RMP rule defines a worst case incident as the hypothetical release of the entire container of an RMP-listed material within 10 minutes. It assumes weather conditions that would maximize its impact, complete failure of all safety controls and systems, and no emergency response. Because these worst case scenarios are extremely unlikely, the RMP rule also provides for the development of an alternative release scenario. These alternative release scenarios depict a more credible release of an RMP listed chemical and consider safety systems that are in place.

Chemical Accident Prevention Program Example

The Illinois-American Water Company Process Safety Management/Risk Management program contains the following elements:

training	**pre-startup safety review**	**compliance audit**
employee participation	**mechanical integrity**	**management systems**
process safety information	**hot work permit procedures**	**hazard assessment**
process hazard analysis	**management of change**	**accident history**
operating procedures	**incident investigation (local and system wide)**	**risk management plan**
emergency planning and response		

Chlorine - Greenish yellow gas with a pungent irritating odor. Chlorine is liquefied under pressure, but is used as a gas at ambient temperature. Illinois-American Water Company uses chlorine for water disinfection.

Worst Case Scenario - Catastrophic failure due to corrosion, impact or construction defects. 2000 lb release in 10 minutes. Distance to endpoint is 0.9 miles

Alternative Case Scenario - Tubing failure, bad connection, or valve failure resulting in the release of gas through the 5/16 inch valve body opening. 317 lbs released in 60 minutes. Distance to endpoint is 0.1 miles

Proper design, operation, and maintenance of the chlorine feed system should significantly decrease the likelihood of an accidental release of chlorine. However, in the event of a release of chlorine, Illinois-American Water Company, Alton Facility, has developed an emergency response plan. The details of the plan were worked out with the Alton Fire Department and include:

chemical consequence assessment
procedures for informing the public and local authorities of any releases
site response procedures to protect workers and minimize the offsite consequences
organization, responsibilities, and training of responsible persons
internal alarms
evacuation and emergency response training drills
emergency valve closures and equipment shutdown
pressure relief valves
containment of releases
fire protection equipment operation
protective gear; and
spill cleanup

(1) RMP Distance of Concern: The distance a toxic vapor cloud, fire, or explosion from an accidental release will travel before dissipating to the point that serious injuries from short-term exposures will no longer occur. Data developed by EPA or computer models were used to simulate conditions and arrive at the distance.

The sharing of this information is intended to improve community understanding of local industries and promote an informed dialogue on their chemical accident prevention practices. It is not a prediction of the probability that any scenarios discussed will ever occur. The information is based upon the Risk Management Plan being prepared for Illinois-American Water Company, Alton Facility. Descriptions in the final Risk Management Plan submitted in June, 1999 may differ from these descriptions due to revisions. **Revised: 5/12/99**

DSW 138120

STLCOPCB4038077

Safety Council of Greater St. Louis
Risk Management Program Work Group

NEWS RELEASE

FOR MORE INFORMATION CALL:
John Steiniger, Safety Council of Greater St. Louis
314-621-9200

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

St. Louis–A regional group of manufacturers and professional emergency response agencies are educating citizens about safety procedures in place at local facilities as part of a federal Environmental Protection Agency rule called Risk Management Program.

The group was formed to create a more effective public dialogue about potential safety incidents at local facilities and how the sites are prepared to respond. It is called the Safety Council of Greater St. Louis RMP Work Group.

"Members of the RMP Work Group represent the thousands of facilities across diverse industries that fall under the RMP regulation," said John Steiniger of the Safety Council of Greater St. Louis. "By working together they will more effectively meet the true objectives of the regulation: public education, strengthened emergency preparedness, and incident response."

The group's members range from food and beverage manufacturers to the chemical industry, from providers of water and sewage services to regional emergency response agencies. Geographically they represent the city of St. Louis, the Missouri counties of St. Louis and St. Charles, and the Illinois counties of Madison and St. Clair.

Some of the facilities operated by members are required to develop and submit a detailed risk management plan to the EPA by June 21, 1999. That plan must include quantities of a specific EPA list of materials kept on site, an analysis of potential risk, a review of safety practices, and an action plan to improve them.

"Members of the St. Louis RMP Work Group know that safer facilities mean safer communities," Steiniger said. "It is unlikely that any emergency scenarios described in site risk management plans will occur, but companies and emergency responders are prepared anyway."

The EPA created the RMP regulation in 1990 as an amendment to the Clean Air Act. The risk management rule requires facilities with certain quantities of chemicals and other regulated substances on a specific EPA list to disclose certain information. Those facilities must make publicly available the preventive measures and emergency response programs they have in place to prevent incidents and protect the community. The initiative also provides an opportunity for a dialogue between industry and the general public.

Members of the RMP Work Group developed written material about their own site and about the regulation itself. The goal is to help everyone better understand related issues and strengthen relationships through communication. In their outreach efforts, Work Group members also will bring these messages to area leaders, educators, neighbors and others.

Most of the information included in the risk management plans is available through documents which members have submitted over the years to comply with other regulations. What's new about RMP is that it summarizes the information in one plan.

While the EPA requires that risk management plans be publicly available, there is no requirement that the kind of communication undertaken by the Work Group's members take place.

"Our members are willing sources of information about their sites and want to work together to make the St. Louis region an even safer place to live, work, and play," Steiniger said.

DSW 138121

4-99