

STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

1. Site Description.

The following is a description of the construction activity which is the subject of this plan:

- a. Project location, including latitude and longitude, and mile post numbers, of beginning and end of project limits.

The work under this contract shall be performed along the Jane Addams Memorial Tollway (I-90) at Illinois Route 23 (IL 23) between station 1857+04.72 and station 1902+00.00 (M.P. 35.5 and M.P. 36.5) and along IL 23 between station 105+75.00 and station 149+75.00 in McHenry County, Illinois. Latitude: N 42.177739 and Longitude: W 88.617997.

- b. Description of the construction activity

The work under this contract includes construction of a new interchange on I-90 at IL 23. The project includes, but is not limited to, the reconstruction of IL 23 from a two-lane highway to a three-lane highway, new interchange ramps, all electronic tolling plazas, reconstruction of the IL 23/Harmony Road intersection, drainage requirements for the interchange, natural resource preservation, and right-of-way acquisition will be required for construction.

All existing ditches within the project limits will be regraded with a minimum slope of 0.3%. Additionally, new ditches are proposed along Ramps B, C, and D. The three existing culverts crossing IL 23 within the project limits will be upsized to reduce roadway overtopping and to provide a 50-year design. Ditch checks will be provided to meet detention requirements due to increases in impervious areas at Outlet 1, 8, 9, 10, and 11. Existing ditch checks will be restored along Outlet 1 and 6 to match existing conditions. In Outlet 6, Ponds A, C and D are proposed to meet detention requirements at Outlet 6 and to ensure that the 100 year HWL does not encroach onto the roadway edge of pavement. The total storage volume for Outlet 6 will be 20.73 acre-feet (See XP SWMM Technical Memorandum). Culverts will be installed under all ramps to convey offsite areas through the drainage system. New storm sewers will be constructed at all three roundabout locations. There will also be a storm sewer between Ramps A & B to convey flow from the ramp ditches to Pond A. The connecting laterals draining the pavement through inlets are 10-year design. The existing 72" RCP along IL Route 23 will be utilized and extended to the south. At STA 112+43 there will be a junction chamber that includes a flow diverter to maintain flow to the west ditch along IL 23. At the junction chamber, the 72" RCP will be switched to an 83" x 53" elliptical pipe to ensure cover underneath Coon Creek Road and that will drain into the east ditch. This mainline trunk sewer is a 100-year design. There are also temporary

erosion and sediment controls, and permanent seeding as part of this contract.

No modification to the travel lanes along I-90 or the bridge carrying IL 23 over I-90 is expected.

- c. The following is a description of the intended sequence of major activities which will disturb soils for major portions of the construction site, such as clearing, excavation, grading and on-site or off-site stockpiling of soils or storage of materials (use additional pages, as necessary):
1. Construction of temporary pavement along the west side of IL 23.
 2. Removal of existing pavement, guardrail, and storm sewers.
 3. Topsoil striping, earthwork, and embankments
 4. Construction of storm sewers and ditch grading.
 5. Construction of new pavement.

- d. The total area of the construction sites is estimated to be 69.7 acres (including on-site or off-site stockpiling of soils or storage of materials).

The total project area of the site that it is estimated to be disturbed by excavation, grading, or other earth disturbing activities is 69.7 acres.

- e. The estimated runoff coefficients of the various areas of the site after construction activities are completed and contained in the project drainage study which is hereby incorporated by reference.

Information describing the soils at the site is contained in the Geotechnical Soils Report for the project, incorporated by reference, and information available through the U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) web-based soil survey at <https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/WebSoilSurvey.aspx>.

A description of the existing soil conditions at the construction site including soil types, slopes and slope lengths, drainage patterns, and other topographic features that might affect erosion and sediment control are summarized below:

Surficial soils along the project corridor are generally identified as Brenton Silt Loam (0 to 2% slopes) (36.7%), Hooppole Loam (0 to 2% slopes) (31.5%), Pella Silty Clay Loam (0 to 2% slopes) (9.9%), Warsaw Loam (2 to 4% slopes) (8.2%), Warsaw Loam (0 to 2% slopes) (5.5%), Will Loam (0 to 2% slopes) (2.9%), Thorp Silt Loam (0 to 2% slopes) (2.4%), and Kane Silt Loam (0 to 2% slopes) (2.2%). The estimated existing runoff coefficient is 0.58. Information was obtained from the National Resources Conservation Service's Web Soil Survey.

In general, the existing soils found within project limits are neither very

erodible nor steep. However, limits of the most erodible soils (loamy and clayey orthents) and areas with steep existing slopes have been identified on the Erosion Control Plans for reference.

There are a total of 11 outlets within the project limits, which are all ultimately tributary to Coon Creek. Two of the existing outlets (#4 and #5) that sheet flow will be relocated to a concentrated existing outlet (Outlet #6). This will ensure all of the drainage from the ramps and roadway will be routed through proposed stormwater basins that include water quality basins rather than sheet flow off the site. Erosion and sediment control will be in place to protect all 9 proposed outlets. Please see the Existing Drainage Plan (EDP) and Proposed Drainage Plan (PDP) in the LDS for their exact locations and tributary areas.

- f. The design/project report, hydraulic report, or plan documents identified below, hereby incorporated by reference, contain site map(s) indicating drainage patterns and approximate slopes anticipated after major grading activities, areas of major soil disturbance, location(s) of proposed soil stockpiles or material storage locations, the location of major structural and nonstructural erosion and sediment controls identified in the plan, the location of areas where stabilization practices are expected to occur, surface waters (including wetlands), and locations where storm water is discharged from the project to a surface water.

Relevant plan documents are as follows:

<i>Drainage Plan</i>	<i>Cd-01 to Cd-45</i>
<i>Grading Plan</i>	<i>Cg-01 to Cg-15</i>
<i>Erosion and Sediment Control Plan</i>	<i>Ce-01 to Ce-51</i>
<i>Landscape Plan</i>	<i>Lp-01 to Lp-15</i>

- g. Identify the planned use of all polymer flocculants or treatment chemicals at the site. Describe the location of use and application technique along with an explanation of need for their use.

An anionic polyacrylamide floc log will be utilized in three locations on this project: at Outlet 1 on the north side of the west leg of I-90, and Outlet 6 on the east and west side of the south leg of IL 23. At each location three floc logs will be used and spaced at 100' intervals.

- h. Include the name of the owner of any drainage systems (municipality, agency, etc.) this project will drain into.

The drainage systems which receive stormwater discharge from the project are owned by the Illinois Department of Transportation and the Illinois Tollway.

- i. The names of receiving water(s) and area extent of wetland acreage at the site are in the design/project report or plan documents which are

incorporated by reference as a part of this plan and is summarized below.

The receiving stream is Coon Creek located approximately 1,000 feet south of the project limits. Outlets 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 10 are from pipe, ditch, or box culvert flow and are ultimately tributary to Coon Creek. The other outlets on this project either flow into a field or into a pond.

There are two (2) wetlands totaling 0.48 acres and within the project limits. The wetlands as identified in the plans include:

- Wetland 1: Area = 0.089 acres
- Wetland 3: Area = 0.39 acres

- j. Identify any areas that are to be protected or remain undisturbed. These areas may include steep slopes, highly erodible soils, streams, stream buffers, wetlands, wetland buffers, specimen trees, natural vegetation, nature preserves, sensitive environmental resources (floodplains, threatened or endangered species, historic/archaeological resources, etc.).

The areas west of IL 23 will generally remain undisturbed to the extent feasible. Wooded areas located along the west side of IL 23 south of I-90 will be protected with silt fence during construction. Super Silt fence is to be installed at the boundary of wetland 1 and any other environmental resources to be undisturbed as directed by the engineer. All such areas shall be considered "No Intrusion Areas".

- k. Identify any 303(d) listed receiving waters within the project limits, including name of listed water body, identification of pollutants causing impairment, a description of how SWPPP will prevent discharges to stream from a 25-year, 24-hour event storm event (if the receiving water is impaired for sediment or a parameter that addresses sediment), a description of how the SWPPP will prevent discharge of other pollutants identified as causing impairment, the location of direct discharge from the project site to the receiving water, and a description of any dewatering discharges to the MS4 and/or receiving water.

There are no existing receiving waters within the project limits.

2. Controls.

This section of the plan addresses the various controls that will be implemented for each of the major construction activities described in 1.b. above. For each measure discussed, the contractor that will be responsible for its implementation as indicated. Each such contractor has signed the required certification on forms which are attached to, and are part of, this plan.

The Erosion Control Plan Drawings included in the Contract Documents define the size and location of the measures to be installed during the construction of this project.

a. Erosion and Sediment Controls.

- (i) Stabilization Practices.** Provided below is a description of interim and permanent stabilization practices, including site specific scheduling of the implementation of the practices. Site plans should ensure that existing vegetation is preserved where practicable and disturbed portions of the site are stabilized. Stabilization practices may include: temporary seeding, temporary stabilization with straw mulch, permanent seeding, mulching, geotextiles, sod stabilization, vegetative buffer strips, protection of trees, preservation of mature vegetation, and other appropriate measures. Stabilization of disturbed areas must, at a minimum, be initiated immediately whenever any clearing, grading, excavation or other earth disturbing activities have permanently ceased on any portion of the site, or temporarily ceased on any portion of the site and will not resume for a period exceeding 14 calendar days. Stabilization of disturbed areas must be initiated within 1 working day of permanent or temporary cessation of earth disturbing activities, and shall be completed as soon as possible but not later than 14 days from the initiation of stabilization work in an area. Where construction activity will resume on a portion of the site within 14 days from when activities ceased, then stabilization measures do not have to be initiated on that portion of the site by the 1st day after construction activity temporarily ceased.

Where the initiation of stabilization measures by the 7th day after construction activity temporarily or permanently ceases is precluded by snow cover, stabilization measures shall be initiated as soon as practicable.

Description of Stabilization Practices:

- Stripping of existing vegetation and topsoil and all grading operations will be conducted in a manner that limits the amount of exposed area at any one time.
- Temporary Stabilization with Straw Mulch and Erosion Control Blankets (on slopes less than 3:1 (H:V) are to be used to stabilize disturbed areas when construction activity is delayed by more than 14 days. Same day stabilization shall be used to protect wetland areas within the project limits. Stormwater conveyance features (i.e. drainage swales) are to be regraded or redeveloped at a ratio of 1:1.
- Top-soiling and seeding (temporary and permanent).
- Where earthen embankment (with slopes greater than 3:1) will be graded or impacted, temporary seeding and erosion control blankets shall be installed to stabilize construction areas where construction activity is delayed by more than 14 days.
- Dust suppression agents or water shall be used when necessary as directed by the engineer to control fugitive dust emissions.
- Additional protection will be installed as required and as directed by the Engineer.

- (ii). **Structural Practices.** Provided below is a description of structural practices that will be implemented, to the degree attainable, to divert flows from exposed soils, store flows, or otherwise limit runoff and the discharge of pollutants from exposed areas of the site. Such practices may include silt fences, earth dikes, drainage swales, sediment traps, check dams, subsurface drains, pipe slope drains, ditch checks, level spreaders, storm drain inlet protection, rock outlet protection, reinforced soil retaining systems, gabions, and temporary or permanent sediment basins. The installation of these devices may be subject to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act.

Description of Structural Practices:

Initial Construction

Install Stabilized Construction Entrances as shown on the Erosion Control Plans.

All sheet flows which exit the site will encounter silt fences for sedimentation control.

All off-site sheet flows which enter the site will be intercepted by perimeter diversion dikes and swales (lined when necessary).

During Construction

All drainage structures in paved areas on Tollway property or IDOT property are to be provided with Filter Inlet Protection or Inlet Filters, respectively.

Culvert Inlet Protection will be implemented as the project progresses to prevent sediment from entering the culverts shown on the Erosion Control Plans.

All drainage structures in grassed areas will be provided with rectangular inlet protection for collection of sediment.

Temporary Ditch Checks will be installed as the proposed ditches are being built.

Stone Outlet Structure Sediment Traps will be installed at Outlet 1 and Outlet 6 as shown on the plans.

Post Construction

Once grading is completed, erosion blankets and seeding will be applied to side slopes and ditches.

b. Permanent Storm Water Management Controls.

Provided below is a description of measures that will be installed during the construction process to control pollutants in storm water discharges that will occur after construction operations have been completed. The installation of these devices may be subject to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act.

- (i) Such practices may include: storm water detention structures (including wet ponds); storm water retention structures; flow attenuation by use of open vegetated swales and natural depressions; infiltration of runoff on site; and sequential systems (which combine several practices). The Contractor should incorporate green infrastructure storm water management techniques where appropriate and practicable. The practices selected for implementation should be determined on the basis of the technical guidance in the Illinois Tollway Drainage Design Manual. If practices are applied to situations different from those covered in the Illinois Tollway Drainage Design Manual, the technical basis for such decisions will be explained.
- (ii) Per the Illinois Tollway's General Permit ILR40, one or more of the following general strategies for permanent storm water management should be adopted, in order of preference:
- Preservation of natural features of the site, including natural storage and infiltration
 - Preservation of existing natural streams, channels, and drainage ways
 - Minimization of impervious surfaces
 - Conveyance of storm water in open vegetated channels
 - Construction of structures that provide both quantity and quality control
 - Storm water management should maintain natural buffers around surface waters, minimize soil compaction, and unless infeasible, preserve topsoil.
- (iii) Velocity dissipation devices will be placed at discharge locations and along the length of any outfall channel as necessary to provide a non-erosive velocity flow from the structure to a water course so that the natural physical and biological characteristics and functions are maintained and protected (e.g., maintenance of hydrologic conditions, such as the hydroperiod and hydrodynamics present prior to the initiation of construction activities).

Permanent storm water management controls to be installed as part of the project are as follows:

- Dry bottom detention basins will be utilized in the interchange for temporary detention. Open vegetated swales will be utilized for

stormwater conveyance for sedimentation removal. Facilities are identified in construction documents.

- Revetment Mats are used at the outlets of drainage structures to slow the velocity of the water.
- Permanent ditch checks are utilized along I-90, IL Route 23, and Harmony Road to provide stormwater detention.

c. Other Controls.

- (i) Non Hazardous Waste Disposal shall conform to Article 202.03 of the Standard Specifications. No solid materials, including building materials, shall be discharged into Waters of the State, except as authorized by a Section 404 permit.
- (ii) Non-storm water discharges are prohibited, including concrete, wastewater from concrete washout areas; release of oils, curing compounds, or other construction materials; fuels; other pollutants used in vehicle and equipment operation and maintenance; soaps, solvents; detergents; or any other pollutant that could cause water pollution.
- (iii) Hazardous Waste Disposal shall conform to Article 107.19(a) of the Illinois Tollway Supplemental Specifications.
- (iv) Sanitary Waste Materials. The Contractor shall not create or allow unsanitary conditions. All personnel involved with construction activities must comply with state and local sanitary or septic system regulations. Temporary sanitary facilities will be provided at the site throughout the construction phase. They must be utilized by all construction personnel and serviced by a commercial operator. The location of sanitary facilities shall be determined by the Engineer. Portable toilets must be securely anchored and are not allowed within 30 feet of stormwater inlets or within 50' of a Water of the U.S.
- (v) Off-Site Vehicle Tracking. Stabilized construction entrances shall be installed at the locations shown on the plans or other locations as needed and approved by the engineer in accordance with Standard Specifications and Standard Design Details. Where the contractor's equipment is operated on any portion of the traveled surface or structures used by traffic on or adjacent to the section under construction, the contractor shall clean (not flushing) the traveled surface of all dirt and debris at the end of each day's operations, or more frequently if directed by the Engineer.
- (vi) Dewatering Devices. There are no perennial streams within the corridor. However, dewatering devices will be added to minimize conveyance flow through the basin while the seeding is germinating.
- (vii) Soil Storage Pile Protection. Soil storage piles containing more than 10 cubic yards of material shall not be located within a downslope drainage length less than 25 feet away from a roadway or drainage channel. Filter barriers, consisting of silt fence or equivalent, shall be installed

immediately on the downslope side of the piles.

- (ix) **Site Cleanup.** Trapped sediment and other disturbed soils resulting from the disposition of temporary erosion and sediment control measures shall be permanently stabilized to prevent further erosion and sedimentation.

d. Approved State or Local Plans.

The management practices, controls, and other provisions contained in this plan will be in accordance with the Illinois Tollway Supplemental Specifications and Standard Drawings, which are at least as protective as the requirements contained in the Illinois Urban Manual standards and specifications. Procedures and requirements specified in applicable sediment and erosion control site plans or storm water management plans approved by local officials shall be described or incorporated by reference in the space provided below. Requirements specified in sediment and erosion control site plans, site permits, storm water management site plans, or site permits approved by local officials that are applicable to protecting surface water resources are, upon submittal of a NOI, to be authorized to discharge under this permit, incorporated by reference, and are enforceable under this permit even if they are not specifically included in the plan.

Procedures and requirements specified in applicable sediment and erosion control site plans or storm water management plans approved by local officials are described below:

NONE

3. Maintenance.

The following is a description of procedures that will be used to maintain, in good and effective operating conditions, vegetation, erosion and sediment control measures and other protective measures identified in this plan:

- **Erosion and Sediment Control Manager (ESCM):** The Contractor shall assign an ESCM to the project. This person is required to have taken an approved sediment and erosion control training course. The ESCM will be responsible for supervising the maintenance of Erosion & Sediment Control measures and implementation of this plan.
- **Protection of Existing Vegetation:** Replace damaged vegetation with similar species as directed by the Engineer. Restore areas disturbed, disrupted or damaged by the Contractor to pre-construction conditions or better at no additional expense to the contract. Trim any cuts, skins, scrapes or bruises to the bark of the vegetation and utilize local nursery accepted procedures to seal damaged bark. Prune all tree branches broken, severed or damaged during construction. Cut all limbs and branches, one-half inch or greater in diameter, at the base of the damage, flush with the adjacent limb or tree trunk. Smoothly cut, perpendicular to the root, all cut, broken, or severed, during construction, roots 1-inch or greater in diameter. Cover

roots exposed during excavation with moist earth and/or backfill immediately to prevent roots from drying.

- **Inlet Protection:** Remove sediment from inlet filter baskets when basket is 25% full or 50% of the fabric pores are covered with silt. Clean filter if standing water is present longer than one hour after a rain event. Clean sediment or replace silt fence when sediment accumulates to one-third the height of the fabric. Remove trash accumulated around or on top of inlet protection device. When filter is removed for cleaning, replace fabric if any tear is present.
- **Outlet Protection/Temporary Riprap:** Restore dislodged protection and correct erosion that may occur. Remedy deficient areas prone to increased erosion immediately to prevent greater deficiencies.
- **Temporary Ditch Checks:** Remove sediment from upstream side of ditch checks when sediment has reached 50% of height of structure. Repair or replace ditch checks whenever tears, splits, unraveling or compressed excelsior is apparent. Replace torn fabric mat that may allow water to undermine ditch check. Remove debris (garbage, crop residue, etc.) when observed. Reestablish the flow over the center of the ditch check. Water or sediment going around the ditch check indicates incorrect installation. Device needs lengthening or the selected device is inappropriate for site conditions. Remove ditch checks once all upslope areas are stabilized and seed or otherwise stabilize temporary ditch check areas.
- **Temporary Erosion Control Seeding:** Reapply seed if stabilization hasn't been achieved. Apply temporary mulch to hold seed in place if seed has been washed away or found to be concentrated in ditch bottoms. Restore rills as quickly as possible on slopes steeper than 1V:4H to prevent sheet-flow from becoming concentrated flow patterns. Mow, if necessary, to promote seed soil contact when excessive weed development occurs (a common indication of ineffective temporary seeding). Supplement seed if weather conditions (extreme heat or cold) are not conducive to germination.
- **Silt Fence:** Repair tears, gaps or undermining. Restore leaning silt fence and ensure taut. Repair or replace any missing or broken stakes immediately. Clean fence line if sediment reaches one-third height of barrier. Remove fence once final stabilization is established. Repair fence if undermining occurs anywhere along its entire length.
- **Stone Outlet Structure Sediment Trap:** Clean trap of silt when trap becomes 50% full.
- **Temporary Stabilized Construction Entrances:** Replenish stone or replace exit if vehicles continue to track sediment onto the roadway from the construction site. Sweep sediment on roadway from construction activities immediately. Ensure culverts are free from damage.
- **Mulch:** Repair straw if blown or washed away, or if hydraulic mulch washes away. Place tackifier or an Erosion Control Blanket if mulch does not control erosion.

- **Stockpile Management:** Repair and/or replace perimeter controls and stabilization measures when stockpile material has potential to be discharged or leave the limits of the protection. Remove all off-tracked material by sweeping or other methods. Update the SWPPP any time a stockpile location has been removed, relocated, added or required maintenance. During summer months, stockpiles should be watered to maintain the cover crop.
- **Erosion Control Blanket:** Repair damage due to water running beneath the blanket and restore blanket when displacement occurs. Reseeding may be necessary. Replace all displaced blanket and restaple.
- **Dewatering:** Ensure proper operation and compliance with permits or water quality standards. Remove accumulated sediment from the flow area. Dispose of sediment in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations. Remove and replace dewatering bags when half full of sediment or when discharge rate is impractical. Immediately stop discharge if receiving areas show signs of cloudy water, erosion, or sediment accumulation.
- **Temporary Concrete Washout:** Do not discharge wastewater into the environment (Note: acidity, not particulates, is environmentally detrimental). Facilitate evaporation of low volume washout water. Clean and remove any discharges within 24 hours of discovery. If effluent cannot be removed prior to anticipated rainfall event, place and secure a non-collapsing, non-water collecting cover over the washout facility to prevent accumulation and precipitation overflow. Replace damaged liner immediately. Remove washout when no longer needed and restore disturbed areas to original condition. Properly dispose of solidified concrete waste.
- **Material Delivery & Storage:** Document the various types of materials delivered and their storage locations in the SWPPP. Update the SWPPP any time significant changes occur to material storage or handling locations and when they have been removed. Cleanup spills immediately. Remove empty containers.
- **Solid Waste Management:** Designate a waste collection area(s) and identify them in the SWPPP. Inspect inlets, outfalls and drainageways for litter, debris, containers, etc. Observe the construction site for improper waste disposal. Update the SWPPP any time the trash management plan significantly changes. Correct items discarded outside of designated areas
- **Vehicle and Equipment Fueling, Cleaning and Maintenance:** Cleanup spills immediately. Contractor must provide documentation that spills were cleaned, materials disposed of, and impacts mitigated. Update the SWPPP when designated location has been removed, relocated, added or requires maintenance. In the event of a spill into a storm drain, waterway or onto a paved surface, the owner of the fuel must immediately take action to contain the spill. Once contained, clean up the spill. As an initial step this may involve collecting any bulk material and placing it in a secure container for later disposal. Follow-up cleaning will also be required to remove residues from paved or other hard surfaces.

4. Inspections.

The Engineer will be responsible for conducting inspections. The Contractor shall be notified when inspections are to take place and shall have a representative present during the inspection. A maintenance inspection report will be completed after each inspection. A copy of the report form is to be completed by the inspector and to be maintained on site.

Qualified personnel shall inspect disturbed areas of the construction site which have not been finally stabilized, structural control measures, and locations where vehicles enter or exit the site. Such inspection shall be conducted at least once every seven (7) calendar days and within 24 hours of the end of a storm that is 0.5 inches or greater or the equivalent snowfall. Inspections may be reduced to once per month when construction activities have ceased due to frozen conditions. Weekly inspections shall recommence when construction activities are resumed.

- a. Disturbed areas and areas used for storage of materials that are exposed to precipitation shall be inspected for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system. Erosion and sediment control measures identified in the plan shall be observed to ensure that they are operating correctly. If repair is necessary, it will be initiated within 24 hours of the completion of the inspection report. Where discharge locations or points are accessible, they shall be inspected to ascertain whether erosion control measures are effective in preventing significant impacts to receiving waters. Locations where vehicles enter or exit the site shall be inspected for evidence of off-site sediment tracking.
- b. If the inspections determine concrete fines are discharging as a result of roadway reconstruction, the Contractor must ensure that the discharge does not exit the right-of-way. The Engineer will immediately test the pH levels of the affected discharge runoff to determine the average pH levels. Where pH levels exceed 9.0, the Engineer will recommend remediation strategy to reduce the alkalinity to acceptable levels before allowing to exit the right-of-way or discharge to environmentally sensitive locations.
- c. Based on the results of the inspection, the description of potential pollutant sources identified in section 1 above, and pollution prevention measures identified in section 2 above, the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan shall be revised as appropriate as soon as practicable after such inspection. Any changes to this plan resulting from the required inspections shall be implemented within seven (7) calendar days following the inspection.
- d. A report summarizing the scope of the inspection, name(s), qualifications of personnel making the inspection, the date(s) of the inspection, major observations relating to the implementation of this Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan, and actions taken in accordance with section 4.b. shall be made and retained as part of the plan for at least three (3) years after the date of the inspection. The report shall be signed in accordance with Part VI.G of the general permit.

- e. For any violation of the SWPPP observed during any inspection conducted, including those not required by the plan, and any illicit discharge (defined as any discharge that is not composed entirely of storm water) exiting the right-of-way or to receiving waters, the Engineer will immediately report the incident to the Illinois Tollway Environmental Unit and shall be submitted electronically on the Incidence of Non-Compliance (ION) forms provided by IEPA within 12 hours.

Reports of ION violations of the SWPPP and illicit discharges should be reported to the Illinois Tollway Environmental Unit at environment@getipass.com For additional inquiry, contact (630) 241-6800 ext. 4222. The Illinois Tollway Environmental Unit will coordinate any potential violations directly with the IEPA. In addition, the Engineer will provide a written submission to the Illinois Tollway Environmental Unit and the project files within five days summarizing the incident/s and actions taken.

5. Non-Storm Water Discharges.

The following non-stormwater discharges may combine with stormwater discharges that are treated by the measures included in this plan and are anticipated on the project:

- Waters used to wash vehicles or control dust where detergents are not used.
- Pavement wash waters where spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have not occurred (unless spilled materials have been removed) and where detergents are not used.
- Irrigation drainages.
- Uncontaminated groundwater.
- Foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with process materials, such as solvents.
- Potable water sources including uncontaminated waterline or fire hydrant flushings.
- Water used to control dust.
- Discharges from dewatering of trenches and excavations if managed by appropriate controls.

6. Contractor Operations.

The Contractor shall provide the following information should they elect to modify the work plan as described in above sections 1.b. and 1.c. or will utilize polymer flocculants or other chemical treatments at the site.

- a. A revised description of the intended sequence of major activities which will disturb soils for major portions of the construction site, such as

clearing, excavation, grading and on-site or off-site stockpiling of soils or storage of materials.

Note: The Contractor must submit a complete A-50 form if a preferred stockpile location is within Illinois Tollway ROW and falls outside of disturbed areas within the contract for Illinois Tollway review and approval. Approval of Contractor chosen stockpile locations within Illinois Tollway ROW should not be assumed.

- b. A revised total area of the construction including on-site or off-site stockpiling of soils or storage of materials.
- c. A work plan shall be submitted for approval to the Engineer covering the use of all polymer flocculants or treatment chemicals at the site, if applicable. Dosage of treatment chemicals shall be identified, MSDS sheets shall be provided, procedures for storage and use of the treatment chemical must be described, and staff responsible for use/application must be identified. The system must be designed by a Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control (CPESC).

7. Inventory for Pollution Prevention Plan.

The materials or substances listed below are expected to be present on site during construction (use additional pages, as necessary). **To be filled in by Contractor.**

Diesel fuel	Seed / Fertilizer
Motor Oil	Pavement Marker
PCC Curing Compound	
Bit HMA/WMA/Prime	
Aggregates	
Excavated Soils	

8. Spill Prevention - Material Management Practices.

The following are the material management practices that will be used to reduce the risk of spills or other accidental exposure of materials and substances to storm water runoff.

Good Housekeeping:

The following good housekeeping practices will be followed on site during the construction project:

- An effort will be made to store on-site only enough product required to do the job.

- All materials stored on site will be stored in a neat, orderly manner in their appropriate containers and, if possible, under a roof or other enclosure.
- Products will be kept in their original containers with original manufacturer's label.
- Substances will not be mixed with another unless recommended by the manufacturer.
- The site superintendent will inspect daily to ensure proper use and disposal of materials on-site.
- Whenever possible, all of a product will be used up before disposing of the container.
- Manufacturer's recommendations for proper use and disposal will be followed.

Hazardous Products:

These practices will be used to reduce the risks of spills and releases associated with hazardous materials.

- Products will be kept in original containers unless they are not re-sealable.
- Original labels and material safety data sheets will be retained.
- If surplus product must be disposed of, manufacturer's or local and state recommended methods for proper disposal will be followed.
- Manufacturer's recommendations for proper use and disposal will be followed.

Spill Control Practices:

In addition to the good housekeeping and material management practices discussed above, the following practices will be followed for spill prevention and cleanup:

- Manufacturer's recommended methods for spill cleanup will be clearly posted and site personnel will be made aware of the procedures and location of the information and cleanup supplies.
- Materials and equipment necessary for spill cleanup will be kept in the material storage area on-site. Equipment and materials will include, but not be limited to, brooms, dust pans, mops, rags, gloves, goggles, kitty litter, sand, sawdust and plastic and metal trash containers specifically for this purpose.
- All spills will be cleaned up immediately after discovery.
- The spill area will be kept well ventilated and personnel will wear appropriate protective clothing to prevent injury from contact with hazardous substance.

- Spills of toxic or hazardous material will be reported to the appropriate state or local government agency, regardless of size.
- The spill prevention plan will be adjusted to include measures to prevent this type of spill from recurring and how to clean up the spill if there is one. A description of the spill, what caused it and the cleanup measures will also be included.
- The Contractor shall be responsible for day-to-day operations and will designate a Spill Prevention and Cleanup Coordinator (Coordinator). The Coordinator will designate at least two (2) other site personnel who will receive spill prevention and cleanup training. These individuals will each become responsible for a particular phase of prevention and cleanup. The names of responsible spill personnel, listed below, will be posted in the material storage area and in the office trailer on-site.

Spill Prevention and Cleanup Coordinator:

Brad Brown
Printed Name

Brownfield Environmental
Contractor

Additional Trained Spill Prevention and Response Personnel:

Kathy Geyer
Printed Name

Brownfield Environmental
Contractor

Josh Kunde
Printed Name

Brownfield Environmental
Contractor

9. Contractor Required Submittals.

The Contractor and each subcontractor shall provide, as an attachment to their signed Contractor Certification Statement, a narrative description of how they will complete with the requirements of the ILR10 permit in regard to the following items:

- Vehicle Entrance and Exits – Identify the location of stabilized construction entrances and exists to be used and provide a description of how they will be maintained. **Per Plan**
- Material Delivery, Storage and Use – Discuss where and how materials including chemicals, concrete curing compounds, petroleum products, etc. will be stored to prevent spills.
To be determined and included in separate submittal.
- Waste Management and Disposal – Discuss the procedures to be used to contain and the method of disposal for construction waste and litter.
See notes attached.
- Sanitary Waste: Discuss how sanitary wastes will be contained and disposed along with the locations of portable restroom facilities. A schedule of maintenance shall be provided.
See notes attached.
- Spill Response and Control – Describe the steps that will be taken to respond to, control, and report chemical or petroleum spills which may occur. Procedures to address spills in excess of RCRA reportable quantities must be provided.
See submittal SU_CCC_Josh_4392C_669HS&SCOP_02062019
- Concrete Residuals and Washout Wastes – Discuss the location and type of concrete washout facilities to be used on this project and how they will be identified and maintained.
To be determined and included in separate submittal.

- Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning and Maintenance – Identify where vehicle and equipment cleaning and maintenance will be performed and what BMPs will be used for spill containment and spill prevention, and containment and treatment of wash waters.

[See submittal SU_CCC_Josh_4392C_669HS&SCOP_02062019](#)

- Dewatering – Identify the controls which will be used for any dewatering operations to ensure sediments will not leave the construction site. The contractor shall provide a dewatering work plan to the engineer for review and approval prior to dewatering operations.

[See submittal SU_CCC_Josh_4392C_669HS&SCOP_02062019](#)

In addition to the above, Contractor is required to provide the following submittals which are incorporated by reference into the SWPPP:

- A Dust Control Plan shall be submitted by the Contractor per Article 107.26 of the Supplemental Specifications.

[See submittal SU_CCC_Josh_4392C_SiteContaminationErosionControlPlan_02132019](#)

- The Contractor is required to develop an erosion control schedule to be submitted to the Engineer within 21 days of the Notice of Award and approved prior to any ground disturbing activities in accordance with Article 280.02 of the Supplemental Specifications.

[Erosion control devices as shown on the contract drawings will be installed between March 15 & May 1 as anticipated. ECMs will remain in place throughout the course of construction until such time that the site is permanently stabilized. ECMs will be inspected in accordance with State EPA requirements \(weekly\) and any deficiencies corrected on an as-needed basis. See also approved schedule.](#)

ILLINOIS TOLLWAY CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

This certification statement is a part of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan for the project described below, in accordance with NPDES Permit No. ILR10, issued by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency.

Project Information:

Route	<u>FAP 324 & Jane Addams Memorial Tollway</u>	Marked	<u>IL 23 & I-90</u>
Section	<u>Sta. 105+75 to 149+00 & MP 35.5 to 36.5</u>	Project No.	<u>I-18-4392</u>
County	<u>McHenry</u>		

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true accurate and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

Prepared By: HR Green, Inc.
DESIGN SECTION ENGINEER

By: Jeremy Horwitz / Project Engineer
Name/Title

Dated: 2/25/19

OWNER: ILLINOIS STATE TOLL HIGHWAY AUTHORITY

Signed: Amber Kowal Env. Planner
Name/Title
Tollway

Section 9 Notes

Waste Management & Disposal

- Roll off dumpster to be used on an as-needed basis.
- Daily site housekeeping will be performed and monitored by Site Superintendent and Site Forman.

Sanitary Waste

- Portable restrooms will be provided at each roundabout location and will be cleaned on a weekly or as-needed basis.