S.P. 111.2 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

For the M-16 Maintenance Facility, the work under this contract shall be performed on the ISTHA property just north of Thorndale Avenue in Bensenville, Illinois, roughly 2,000 feet west of York Road to construct the M-16 Maintenance Facility. This location is at approximately Mile Post 16.6 of the Elgin-O'Hare Western Access Route IL-390. The project latitude and longitude are 41°58'56.8" N and 87°56'53.1" W.

b. Description of the construction activity

The work under this contract includes, but is not limited to, construction of a maintenance storage facility, fueling station, truck wash, salt storage, and miscellaneous material bins for Illinois Tollway at the new M-16 Maintenance Facility. [redacted] Additional construction will include concrete paving, site grading, lighting, pavement markings and all other improvements shown on the plans and as required by the Standard Specifications and these Special Provisions.

c. Sequence of Major Earth Disturbing Construction Activities

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:

1. Install Initial Erosion and Sediment Control Measures
2. Clearing, Removals and Tree Removals
3. Earthwork and Building Foundations
4. Removal of Unsuitable Material from the site
5. Underground Utility Installations
6. Install Temporary Seeding/Stabilization on inactive and / or disturbed soil that cannot be permanently seeded until a later date
7. Building Construction

8. Construction of Concrete Paving
9. Topsoil Furnishing and Placing
10. Final Grade and Permanently Seed/Stabilize all disturbed areas
11. Remove Temporary Erosion and Sediment Control Measures and restore affected areas

The aforementioned general description of construction staging will be modified by the Contractor's Progress Schedule that will be part of the SWPPP. The Contractor shall revise the Suggested Progress Schedule which will be maintained and updated as necessary and made part of the SWPPP.

Additional details regarding the progress schedule and erosion and sediment control sequencing are shown on Sheet C-002 "Suggested Progress Schedule" and Sheet C-600 "Erosion and Sediment Control Plan" and shall be made part of the SWPPP. Where deviations from those drawings are required due to field conditions, the Engineer shall document and maintain a record of the changes as part of this SWPPP.

d. Total Construction Area and Total Area of Earth Disturbance

The total area of the M-16 Maintenance Facility construction site is estimated to be 6.4 acres.

The total project area of this site that it is estimated to be disturbed by excavation, grading, or other earth disturbing activities is 6.2 acres.

[redacted]

[redacted]

e. Runoff Coefficients

The following estimates are provided for the M-16 Maintenance Facility construction site:

Percentage impervious area before construction: 84%
Runoff coefficient before construction: 0.72
Percentage impervious area after construction: 92%
Runoff coefficient after construction: 0.90

[redacted]

f. Soil Characteristics

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:

- The primary soil type within the project limits for the M-16 Maintenance Facility is Markham Silt Loam, 2 to 4 percent slopes, unit symbol 531B. The remainder of the site is mapped as Elliot Silt Loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, unit symbol 146A. The Markham Silt Loam has a soil erodibility factor (K) of 0.37, while the Elliot Silt Loam has a K factor of 0.32. These factors denote that the soils within the project limits are of an average susceptibility to sheet and rill erosion, as the general limits of K range from 0.02 (low erosion rate) to 0.69 (high erosion rate). Note that the Markham Silt Loam is predominantly on the southern two-thirds of the site while the Elliot Silt Loam is present further to the northern limits of the site.
- [redacted]

g. Topography and Drainage

A description of the existing drainage patterns and topographic features relative to their impact on erosion and sediment control is summarized below:

- The topography across the M-16 Maintenance Facility site is generally flat with slopes between 0-3%. There are no existing ditches on site.
- [redacted]

h. Drainage System Ownership

The drainage systems which receive stormwater discharge from the M-16 Maintenance Facility project are owned by Illinois State Toll Highway Authority.

The drainage systems which receive stormwater discharge from the M-1 Maintenance Facility project are owned by the Illinois State Toll Highway Authority.

i. Site Maps

The 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 stormwater is discharged from the project to a surface water. These include:

- Grading Plan (C-400)
- Drainage Plan (C-500)
- Utilities Plan (C-510)
- Erosion Control Plan (C-600)

j. Receiving Waters and Wetland Acreage

The primary tributary which receives runoff from the M-16 site is the Higgins Creek, which is tributary to the Des Plaines River. Proposed storm runoff is collected by an enclosed drainage system on site, which carries the flow south to the Elgin-O'Hare Western Access IL 390. At this location, the existing drainage system carries flow further to the south and outlets into Higgins Creek. A detention area along the north property line has been considered a wetland and encompasses 1.04 acres.

Army Corps Permit modifications on site are being modified by the Elgin-O'Hare Western Access Corridor Manager.

k. 303(d) Listed Receiving Waters

M-16 receiving waters is Higgins Creek. Higgins Creek is listed as a 2018 303(d) impaired waterway for Phosphorus and Cause Unknown. Best management practices on site include special catch basins with open bottoms that promote infiltration as well as sumps to catch suspended solids. This will reduce first flush pollutants from entering the storm sewer system, which reduces the pollutant loading on the receiving system. Further, cleaning of these structures will be required on a consistent basis in order to minimize downstream pollutant loading. The site drains via

storm sewer after treatment by the special catch basins to the Elgin O'Hare Western Access IL390 stormwater management system. This system has additional detention and best management practices to reduce pollutant loading into receiving waters.

Dewatering activities are the responsibility of the Contractor. The Contractor shall supply sanitation facilities during construction. These items along with soil stock piles and concrete washout locations will be incorporated into the SWPPP.

l. Receiving Waters with Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)

There is no IEPA-established or approved TMDL published for the receiving water(s) listed in Section 1.j.

m. Site Features and Sensitive Areas to be Protected

Sensitive environmental resources or site features on or adjacent to the project site that will have the potential to be impacted by the proposed construction and are to be protected and/or remain undisturbed are identified below. These may include but are not limited to steep slopes, highly erodible soils, wetlands, streams and other waterways, existing natural buffers, specimen trees, natural and mature vegetation, nature preserves, floodplains, bioswales, threatened or endangered species, and historic/archaeological resources.

There are no sensitive environmental resources or site features on or adjacent to the project sites that have the potential to be impacted by the proposed construction and are to be protected and/or remain undisturbed.

n. Pollutants and Pollutant Sources

The following pollutants and pollutant sources are anticipated to be associated with the project:

- Soils and Sediment
- Demolition Waste

- Paving Operation Materials and Waste
- Cleaning Products
- Joint and Patching Compounds
- Concrete Curing Compounds
- Painting Products and Wastes
- Sandblasting Materials and Waste Products
- Landscaping Materials and Wastes
- Soil Amendments and Stabilization Products
- Building Construction Materials and Wastes
- Vehicle and Equipment Fluids
- Building Construction Materials and Wastes
- Portable Toilet Wastes
- Litter and Miscellaneous Solid Waste
- Glues, Adhesives, and Sealants
- Contaminated Soils
- Dust Palliative Products

o. Applicable Federal, State or Local Requirements

Procedures and requirements specified in applicable sediment and erosion control site plans or storm water management plans approved by local officials, or are required by Federal or State regulatory agencies are described below:

- The management practices, controls, and other provisions provided in the SWPPP are at least as protective as the requirements contained in the Illinois Urban Manual.

- The State of Illinois procedures and standards for urban soil erosion and sediment that are applicable to protecting surface waters, upon submittal of the Notice of Intent to authorize discharges under the ILR10 permit, are incorporated by reference and are enforceable under the permit even if they are not specifically included in the plan. Any additional BMPs which are required beyond those specified herein and/or shown on the Erosion and Sediment Control Plans shall also meet the requirements of the Illinois Urban Manual.

- The proposed improvements comply with FAA Advisory Circular (AC) No. 150/5200-338, Hazardous Wildlife Attractants on or near Airports (dated August 28, 2007). Specific requirements pertaining to stormwater management facilities, wetland mitigation, and landscaping were coordinated with and confirmed by the FAA and the U.S. Department of Agriculture - Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (USDAAPHIS). The principal criteria include no new wildlife attractants (e.g., open water, wetlands, or vegetation attractive to wildlife) within five miles of the airport.

- Tree removal will not occur between April 1 and October 31 to minimize potential impacts to threatened and endangered species.

- The project will meet the requirements of the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) permit for the Village of Bensenville for all work within the Thomas Avenue right of way.

2. Controls.

This section of the plan addresses the various controls that will be implemented for each of the major construction activities described 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. Stabilization Practices

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 the initiation of stabilization measures is precluded by snow cover, stabilization measures shall be initiated as soon as practicable.

Where shown on the Contract Plans, Same-Day Stabilization shall be utilized to reduce the movement of soils once they are exposed by the Contractor's operations. Same-Day Stabilization is to be implemented after the initial perimeter controls are in place and concurrently with the Contractor's daily operations. In this case, the work zone must be left in such condition that the grading areas disturbed that day are stabilized, and measures are in place to control sediment laden stormwater.

The Engineer may also direct the Contractor to provide Same-Day Stabilization to critical disturbed areas where there is a risk that sediment laden runoff may occur. When directed by the Engineer, Same-Day Stabilization of specified areas shall commence the same day as directed and shall be completed no later than 24 hours after receipt of such direction.

Same-Day Stabilization may consist of either temporary erosion control measures or the permanent landscaping indicated on the Contract Plans.

When permanent landscaping is not possible, due either to construction staging or site constraints, Same-Day Stabilization shall consist of temporary erosion control measures.

The following stabilization practices will be used for this project:

- ■ Temporary Stabilization with Straw Mulch
- ■ Same-Day Stabilization
- ■ Erosion Control Blanket
- ☐ Temporary Seeding
- ■ Permanent Seeding
- ☐ Tree Protection Fence
- ■ Mulching
- ☐ Geotextiles
- ☐ Sod
- ☐ Vegetative Buffer
- ■ Staged or Staggered Development
- ■ Dust Control Watering
- ■ Dust Suppression Agents
- ■ Soil Stockpile Management
- ☐ Sediment Ponds
- ☐ Anionic polymer systems
- ■ Silt fence
- ■ Temporary Inlet Protection
- ☐ Tree Protection Fencing

Provided below is a description of interim stabilization practices, including site specific scheduling of the implementation of the practices to be used on the contract:

- Erosion Control Blanket: Applied to protect exposed soil surfaces against erosion due to rainfall or flowing water. Erosion control blankets are proposed at slopes greater than 1:3 (V:H) and in areas of concentrated flows.

- Temporary Stabilization with Straw Mulch: Applied to disturbed areas on slopes 1:3 (V:H) or flatter.

- Same-Day Stabilization: Shall apply to work within 100 feet of Example Creek as shown on Sheet EC-3. Temporary Stabilization with Straw Mulch shall be used as the stabilization method. The Contractor shall provide Same-Day Stabilization at other work locations as directed by the Engineer throughout the contract duration.

- Tree Protection Fence: In select locations, tree protection fencing will be utilized to prevent damage and erosion of tree roots and to preserve tree bark and appearance. These areas are shown on

Sheets EC-01 and EC-03 of the Erosion and Sediment Control Plans.

- Dust Control Watering: Implemented using a spray application of water as necessary to control fugitive dust emissions. Repetitive treatment will be applied as needed to accomplish dust control when temporary dust control measures are used. A water truck will be present on site (or available) for sprinkling/irrigation to limit the amount of dust leaving the site. Watering will be applied daily (or more frequently) to be effective. If field observations indicate that additional protection (in addition to, or in place of watering) is necessary, alternative dust suppressant controls will be implemented at the discretion and approval of the Engineer.

- Soil Storage Pile Protection: Soil storage piles containing more than 10 cubic yards of material shall not be located within 25 feet of a roadway or drainage channel. Filter barriers, consisting of silt fence or equivalent, shall be installed immediately on the downslope side of the piles.

Provided below is a description of final stabilization practices, including site specific scheduling to be used on the contract:

- Permanent Seeding: Once grading is completed, straw and hydraulic mulch (Mulch Method 2) and permanent seed will be applied to all prepared slopes up to 1:10 (V:H). Erosion control blanket and permanent seeding will be applied to all disturbed areas with slopes 1:10 (V:H) or steeper. Refer to the Landscape Plans for details.

The Engineer and Contractor shall maintain records of the dates when major grading activities occur, when construction activities have temporarily or permanently ceased on a portion of the site, and when stabilization measures area initiated.

a. 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. Included in the description is the site-specific scheduling of the implementation of the practices and the locations for their use.

The following structural practices will be used for this project:

■ Silt Fence
☐ Filter Fabric Inlet Protection, Basket Type
■ Filter Fabric Inlet Protection, Cover Type
☐ Rectangular Inlet Protection

- ☐ Sediment Traps
- ☐ Sediment Basins
- ■ Stabilized Construction Entrances
- ☐ Temporary Swales
- ☐ Sediment Filter Bag
- ☐ Dewatering Basin

Description of Structural Practices:

Initial Construction

All sheet flows which exit the site will encounter silt fences for sedimentation control prior to discharge to the storm sewer system.

During Construction

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.

When slopes are finished to final grade they will be stabilized with the permanent vegetation or by use of Temporary Stabilization with Straw Mulch.

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

Post Construction

Once grading is completed, straw and hydraulic mulch (Mulch Method 2) and permanent seed will be applied to all prepared slopes up to 1:10 (V:H). Erosion control blankets and permanent seeding will be applied to all disturbed areas with slopes 1:10 (V:H) or steeper.

b. Treatment Chemicals

Provided below is a description of the planned use of polymer flocculants or treatment chemicals at the site. The location, use, and application technique, along with an explanation of need for their use is provided.

- Contractor shall test soil for proper polymer flocculant selection if sedimentation cannot be controlled prior to discharge to the EOWA storm sewer system.

d. 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.

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

- A storm sewer system will be installed at the M-16 site to direct the storm event to the existing drainage system on the south side of the site.

- Minimization of impervious surfaces

- Construction of structures that provide best management practices (BMPs) for both quantity and quality control. This includes special catch basins at M-16 that will promote infiltration and capture of the first flush prior to release of the site.

e. Pollution Prevention

The following pollution prevention measures will be implemented to minimize the exposure of products or materials to precipitation and stormwater and minimize the discharge of pollutants on the project site:

- The Contractor shall store construction materials, including fuel, oils and other chemicals, outside the drainage paths during construction and in such a manner as to prevent spills into the stormwater management system.
- Silt fence shall not have more than 1 acre of contributing tributary area directed towards the fence.
- Silt fence shall not be used for inlet protection or placed within concentrated drainage paths.

Spill Prevention and Cleanup Coordinator:

Bill Lumpp	George Sollitt
Printed Name	Contractor Name

Additional Trained Spill Prevention and Response Personnel:

Andrew Didier	George Sollitt
Printed Name	Contractor Name

Printed Name	Contractor Name

f. Other Controls

Practices to prevent the discharge of pollutants to the storm drain system or to watercourses as a result of the creation, collection, and disposal of wastes are as follows:

(i) Solid Wastes. No solid materials, including building materials, shall be discharged into Waters of the U.S., except as authorized by a Section 404 permit. Solid waste storage areas shall be located at least 50 feet from drainage facilities and watercourses and outside of areas prone to flooding or ponding. Designate waste storage areas and provide dumpsters of sufficient size and number with lids to contain the solid waste generated by the project. In addition, provide trash receptacles in laydown yards, field trailer areas or at locations where workers congregate for lunch and break periods. Non-salvageable solid waste shall be disposed in accordance with all laws, rules, and applicable regulations.

(ii) 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 to maintain function and prevent unsanitary conditions. Portable toilets must be SWPPP Preparation Guide securely anchored and are not allowed within 30 feet of stormwater inlets or within 50 feet of a Water of the U.S.

(iii) Concrete Wastes: Concrete washout and slurries generated from saw-cutting, coring, grinding, milling, grooving, or similar construction activities are required to be contained and are prohibited from entering storm drains or watercourses. Concrete waste management and disposal shall conform to Article 280.28 of the Illinois Tollway Supplemental Specifications.

(iv) Concrete Dust Particles: Dust particles and other fine materials generated due to the use of rubblized or recycled concrete as roadway base, must be removed from stormwater prior to the water discharging outside of Illinois Tollway ROW. This material can be removed via vegetated ditches if there is enough time and space for removal prior to the discharge of the stormwater outside the ROW. For those areas where there is not enough space and time for vegetative remediation, other methods for removing said materials will be identified. For construction areas adjacent to

creeks and streams, the stormwater's pH must also be moderated prior to discharge.

Special BMPs designed to remove concrete or limestone dust particles from stormwater runoff in contact with recycled or rubblized concrete under pavement must be removed once the stormwater discharging from the site is determined to be clean. This is often several months following completion of the project. The Contractor may have to return to the project area following project completion to remove these BMPs and restore the affected work area.

(v) Hazardous Material Spill Response Wastes. The Contractor shall include as part of their Spill Prevention and Control Plan a description of the procedures for the storage and disposal of regulated hazardous or toxic waste, spill response procedures, and provisions for reporting if there are releases in excess of reportable quantities.

g. Natural Buffers

There are no Waters of the United States, including existing natural buffers, within the project limits or within 100 feet of the project boundaries.

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.

- Fabric 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. When there is evidence of sediment accumulation adjacent to the inlet protection, the deposited sediment shall be removed by the end of the day in which it was found or by the end of the following day if removal by the end of the same business day is not feasible. Remove trash accumulated around or on top of inlet protection device. When filter is removed for cleaning, replace fabric if any tear is present.

- 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.

- 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 and Corrective Actions.

The Engineer will be responsible for conducting inspections along with the Contractor's ESCM. A maintenance inspection report will be completed after each inspection. A copy of the report form will be completed by the Engineer and Contractor and will 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 or by the end of the following business or work day 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, or if there is a 0.50 inches or greater rain event, or a discharge due to snowmelt occurs.

a. Disturbed areas and areas used for storage of wastes, equipment, and materials 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. All locations where stabilization measures have been implemented shall be observed to ensure that they are still stabilized. 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 offsite sediment tracking. If repair is necessary, it will be initiated within 24 hours of the completion of the inspection report.

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.

b. 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 to minimize discharges. Any changes to this plan resulting from the required inspections shall be implemented within seven (7) calendar days following the inspection.

c. 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. above 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 by the Contractor and the Engineer.

d. 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 violations of the SWPPP or illicit discharges shall 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 5 days summarizing the incident(s) and actions taken.

e. Corrective action shall be taken to address any of the following conditions if identified at the site: a stormwater control needs repair or replacement; a stormwater control necessary to comply with the requirements of this permit was never installed or was installed incorrectly; or discharges are causing an exceedance of applicable water quality standards; or a prohibited discharge has occurred.

Corrective actions shall be completed as soon as possible and documented within 7 days of the non-compliance in an inspection report. If it is infeasible to complete the installation or repair within seven (7) calendar days, the inspection report(s) will describe the conditions contributing to the infeasibility to complete the installation or repair within the 7-day timeframe and document the schedule for installing the stormwater control(s) and making them operational as soon as feasible after the 7-day timeframe.

5. Non-Storm Water Discharges.

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

Allowable Non-Stormwater Discharges	**Likely to be Present on the Site**	
	Yes	**No**
Waters used to wash vehicles where detergents are not used	■	
Waters used to control dust	■	
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	■	
Landscape irrigation drainages	■	
Uncontaminated groundwater or spring water	■	
Foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with process materials, such as solvents	■	
Potable water sources including uncontaminated water main or fire hydrant flushing water	■	

Allowable Non-Stormwater Discharges	Likely to be Present on the Site	
	Yes	No
Discharges from dewatering of trenches and excavations if managed by appropriate controls	■	

For each allowable non-stormwater discharge anticipated on the project, the measures which will be used to eliminate or reduce the non-stormwater component of the discharge are described below:

All forecasted discharges must be directed through an appropriate pollution prevention/treatment measure, such as a sediment filter bag, sediment trap or sediment basin prior to being discharged from the site or into Waters of the U.S. Under no circumstances are these discharges to be discharged directly into streams, rivers, lakes or other areas beyond the permitted project area. Likewise, discharges into storm sewer systems that do not drain to a suitable onsite treatment facility, such as a basin, are also prohibited. To the extent feasible, vegetated areas of the site shall be used to infiltrate dewatering water, uncontaminated groundwater or spring water, potable water and landscape irrigation drainages before discharge. Discharges shall be conducted in a manner sufficient to prevent erosion and minimize sediment from the discharge to the maximum extent practical. Discharges shall also be treated or controlled to minimize discharges of pollutants and shall not include visible floating solids or foam, oil, grease, or other similar products. Discharge shall be a stable surface using an aggregate leveling pad and secondary containment in accordance with Illinois Tollway standards. Discharge shall be no more turbid that the receiving water and will be immediately stopped if the receiving water shows signs of cloudy water, erosion, or sediment accumulation.

6. Contractor Inventory of Hazardous Materials and Substances.

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.**

NONE ANTICIPATED	

7. Contractor Required Submittals.

The Contractor and any subcontractor responsible for compliance with the provisions of the SWPPP shall provide, as an attachment to their signed Contractor Certification Statement, a narrative description of how they will comply with the requirements of the SWPPP with 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.

- Material Delivery, Storage and Use – Discuss where and how materials including chemicals, concrete curing compounds, petroleum products, etc. will be stored to prevent spills.

- Waste Management and Disposal – Discuss the procedures to be used to contain and the method of disposal for construction waste and litter.

- 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.

- 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.

- 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.

- 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.

- Dewatering – Identify the controls which will be used for any dewatering operations to ensure sediments will not leave the construction site.

In addition to the above, the Contractor is required to provide the following submittals to demonstrate compliance with the Illinois Tollway Supplemental Specifications and any federal or state environmental permits:

- Dust Control Plan pursuant to Article 107.36 of the Supplemental Specifications. The plan shall be submitted and approved prior to commencement of earth disturbing work activities.

- Erosion and Sediment Control Schedule pursuant to Article 280.02 of the Supplemental Specifications. The schedule shall be submitted and approved prior to the commencement of earth disturbing work activities.

In addition to the above, the Contractor is required to provide the following submittals to demonstrate compliance with the Illinois Tollway Supplemental Specifications and any federal or state environmental permits:

- Requirements identified in the US Army Corps of Engineers 404 Permit Modification prepared by the EOWA team.

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 ELGIN-O'HARE WESTERN ACCESS Marked IL-390

Section MILE POST 16.6 Project No.RR-19-4489C (M-16)

County DuPAGE

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: _____
DESIGN SECTION ENGINEER

By: Graig Neville, Vice President
Name/Title

Dated: 10/04/2019

OWNER: ILLINOIS STATE TOLL HIGHWAY AUTHORITY

Signed: Amber Wyss ENV Planner
Name/Title

CONTRACTOR 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 ELGIN-O'HARE WESTERN ACCESS Marked IL-390

Section MILE POST 16.6 Project No RR-19-4489C (M-16)

County DuPAGE

I certify under penalty of law that I understand the terms of the general National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit No. ILR10 that authorizes the storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from the construction site identified as part of this certification: That I agree to comply therewith; and that I will ensure that all Subcontractors working on the subject project understand and comply with said permit.

Andrew J Didier Digitally signed by Andrew J Didier Date: 2020.04.08 13:45:15-05'00'

Signature Date

Senior Project Manager

Title

George Sollitt Construction

Name of Firm

790 N Central Avenue

Street Address

Wood Dale, Illinois, 60191

City State Zip Code

630-860-7333

Telephone Number

ATTACHMENT _____