10/15/2020

ATTENTION: **Michael Ewers**
Resident Engineer
Baxter & Woodman Consulting Engineers

Baxter & Woodman Consulting Engineers
8430 W. Bryn Mawr Avenue Suit 400
Chicago, IL 60631

RE: **ISTHA Contract: I-20-4537**

Subject : **SWPPP – Contractor Required Submittals**

Mr. Ewers,

Please see attached Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan. Inclusive of this plan are the following Contractor required submittals, as outlined in S.P. 111.2 Section 9:

- Vehicle Entrance and Exits
- Material Delivery, Storage & Use
- Waste Management and Disposal
- Sanitary Waste
- Spill Response and Control
- Concrete Residuals and Washout Wastes
- Vehicle Equipment Cleaning and Maintenance
- Dewatering
- Dust Control Plan - submitted separately.
- Erosion measures - To be outlined in the Construction Schedule

At this time, Foundation Mechanics has not executed formal Subcontracts. Upon execution, FM will provide the certification statements for all Subcontractors.

Respectfully,

Tim DeSimone
Quality Control Manger/Project Manager
Foundation Mechanics

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removed. The NOT will not be filed until at least 30 days after all permanent stabilization is installed, all temporary erosion and sediment control measures have been removed, all BMPs associated with concrete or limestone dust particles from roadway base have been removed, and associated disturbed areas stabilized. The NOT will contain information on the dates the construction was completed and when the site was stabilized.

A copy of the General NPDES Permit ILR10 and samples of the NOI, ION and NOT are available at the following web site:

http://www.epa.state.il.us/water/permits/storm-water/construction.html.

All inspection reports, Contract Drawings relating to the NPDES permitted activities, the SWPPP as amended and other erosion and sediment control documents will be maintained by the Illinois Tollway for at least three (3) years after filing the NOT.

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. The majority of work under this contract shall be performed near the intersection of Northwest Ave. and Addison Creek in Cook County, Illinois. The project limits are summarized below:

Begin Contract	End Contract
Station 10+00.00	Station 14+00.00
Latitude 41° 54’ 13” N	Latitude 41° 55’ 37” N
Longitude 87° 55’ 11” W	Longitude 87° 55’ 37” W

b. The work under this contract includes the replacement of sanitary sewer on the Plans and as required by the Standard Specifications and these Special Provisions.

c. The following activities will be performed during construction:

1) Install initial erosion and sediment control measures.

2) Install tree protection fencing, then perform clearing and tree/shrub removals.

3) Construct the proposed floodplain compensatory storage area, including installation of the cofferdam (or equivalent). Dewater the work area, as necessary.

4) Temporarily stabilize disturbed soil areas that will remain idle for more than 14 calendar days (including soil stockpiles).

5) Install proposed utilities (e.g., storm sewer, drainage inlets, catch basins, and culverts). Remove existing drainage structures (including installation of flowable fill), as necessary. Installation of proposed drainage structures includes jacking, boring, and dewatering (as necessary) at locations shown on the Plans. Install necessary inlet and outlet protection at the drainage structures immediately following their construction and prior to receiving runoff from disturbed soils.

6) Install and maintain concrete truck washout facilities.

7) Perform embankment construction (including temporary shoring), mass grading, and topsoil stockpiling. Install temporary ditch checks in areas of concentrated flow immediately after grading.

8) Final grade, furnish/place topsoil, and install permanent seeding/erosion control.

9) Remove all temporary erosion and sediment control measures after the site is final stabilized (e.g., with vegetation) 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, maintain, and update the Suggested Progress Schedule as necessary as part of the SWPPP.

Refer to the “Erosion Control and Sediment Control Plan” and the “Landscape Plan" (which shall be included as part of the SWPPP) for the planned erosion and sediment control measures and sequencing. Where deviations from those drawings are required because of field conditions, the Engineer shall document and maintain a record of the changes as part of this SWPPP.

d. The total area of the construction site is estimated to be approximately 1.31 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 approximately 1.31 acres.

e. The estimated runoff coefficient of the various areas of the site after construction activities are completed is 0.35.

Information describing the soils at the site is contained in the Geotechnical Report for the project, incorporated by reference, and information available through the US Department of Agriculture

Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) web-based soil survey at:

https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/WebSoilSurvey.aspx.

Based on the NRCS web-based soil survey, the following soils are mapped within the project area:

- 533 – Urban Land
  - Susceptibility to water erosion: not listed
  - Susceptibility to wind erosion: not listed
- 805B – Orthents, clayey, undulating
  - Susceptibility to water erosion: moderate
  - Susceptibility to wind erosion: moderate

Urban Land (man-made soils) is the predominant soil type mapped within the project area. Note: The susceptibility to water and wind erosion is from the Soil Survey of Cook County, Illinois (2012).

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, 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 include:

SHEET NO.	TITLE
EC-06	EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN
LP-1	LANDSCAPE PLAN

g. Dewatering activities are anticipated at locations depicted in the Erosion Control/Temp Drainage Plan. If necessary to ensure dewatering discharges comply with Clean Water Act requirements, the Contractor may need to use polymer flocculants. Proposed polymer flocculants shall be coordinated with the Engineer prior to use. If necessary during construction activities, the Contractor shall update the SWPPP with the following:

Identify the planned use of all polymer flocculants or treatment chemicals at the site. Dosage of treatment chemicals shall be

identified, Safety Data Sheets (SDS) maintained, procedures for use, and staff responsible for use/application must be described.

h. The drainage systems which receive storm water discharge from the project are owned by:

- City of Northlake
- Cook County Department of Transportation and Highways
- 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 are summarized below.

The primary streams and/or tributaries which receive runoff from the site are:

- Addison Creek (flows east through the project area near the north contract limits at approximate STA 1851+50 at the County Line Road, I-294, and Northwest Avenue crossing.)

The following wetlands are located within or adjacent to the project corridor:

Wetland Site ID	Total Area (acre)	Approximate Location
Wetland #M1	0.59+	STA 1853+00
Wetland #M2	0.03	STA 1849+50

Note: "+" = The total area of Wetland #M1 extends beyond the study limits and was not determined.

Wetland #M2 (0.03 acre; located east of Northwest Avenue near STA 1849+50) 0.01 acre will be filled to construct the floodplain compensatory storage area.

Approximately 0.13 acre of permanent impact at Wetland #M1 and 0.01 acre of temporary fill at Addison Creek (located east of Northwest Avenue near STA 1853+00) are anticipated to construct the floodplain compensatory storage area. An additional 0.04 acre of temporary fill at Addison Creek (near STA 1851+50) is anticipated to complete the drainage improvements. In order to minimize downstream impacts at Addison Creek and the preserved portion of Wetland #M1, the Contractor will be required to follow the Erosion Control/Temp Drainage Plan and the conditions of the US Army Corps of Engineers Section 404 Individual Permit.

A minimum 50-foot undisturbed buffer between the construction activities and the wetland/Waters of the US will be provided where practicable. Where maintaining a 50-foot buffer is not practicable

due to site constraints, additional erosion and sediment controls shall be provided (e.g., super silt fence).

j. Addison Creek (AUID IL_GLA-04) is located near the north contract limits at approximately Station 1851+50 and will receive storm water runoff from the project corridor. Addison Creek is on the 2018 303(d) list. Impairment causes include: .alpha.-BHC, alteration in streamside or littoral vegetative covers, copper, hexachlorobenzene, other flow regime alterations, dissolved oxygen (DO), polychlorinated biphenyls, sedimentation/siltation, total suspended solids (TSS), phosphorus (total), bottom deposits, aquatic algae, and visible oil.

To protect Addison Creek from sedimentation/siltation and other impairment causes listed above, the Illinois Tollway will follow the SWPPP (including the Erosion Control/Temp Drainage Plan) and other Contract Documents prepared for this project. The SWPPP includes erosion, sediment, and other pollutant control BMPs to protect receiving waters (e.g., see Section 2 - Controls, Section 3 - Maintenance, and Section 8 - Spill Prevention - Material Management Practices below).

The Contractors shall use good housekeeping practices (e.g., material management, street sweeping, and spill prevention/ response), as appropriate, to manage the pollutants listed above and reduce pollutant discharges to Addison Creek. Fertilizers containing phosphorus are not proposed for this contract. Not using phosphorus fertilizers would address the phosphorus and aquatic algae impairment causes. The SWPPP will be actively implemented from the commencement of earth disturbing activities (including any demolition activities) until final stabilization/termination of permit coverage.

Adjacent to Addison Creek, the Erosion Control/Temp Drainage Plan includes super silt fence, drainage inlet protection, and temporary erosion control (e.g., mulch) to protect the creek. The narrow right-of-way and limited work space adjacent to the creek limit structural BMP options. Therefore, vegetation removal, soil exposure, and staging construction activities will be coordinated as necessary to minimize idle, disturbed soils adjacent to Addison Creek. These BMPs will address the sediment/siltation related impairment causes. The Engineer and Contractor shall remain vigilant and coordinate as necessary so that discharges to Addison Creek meet NPDES requirements during construction activities.

In order to protect Addison Creek from impairment causes during traffic operations after construction is complete, up to seven Water Quality Manhole BMPs will be installed as part of this Contract.

Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDL) for Salt Creek (including Addison Creek) were approved by the US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) in 2004. The Salt Creek TMDLs applicable to Addison Creek (AUID IL_GLA-04) include: ammonia-N (to address DO) and 5-day carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand (CBOD) (to address DO). The applicable TMDLs were calculated using pollutant loads from point and nonpoint sources…the Illinois Tollway was not specifically listed. The TMDL modeling scenarios envisioned volatile suspended solids (VSS) reduction through storm water and combined sewer overflow (CSO) management to reduce Sediment Oxygen Demand (SOD)…this was expected to occur over time in relation to implementation of NPDES Phase II and compliance with CSO permits. The Illinois Tollway will continue to implement its Storm Water Management Program, which includes the six minimum control measures required by the General NPDES MS4 Permit (ILR40), to address the applicable TMDLs.

Dewatering of any excavation area or in-stream work area shall be in accordance with this SWPPP, the Contract Documents, and the Work Plans prepared by the Contractor (e.g., for in-stream construction and dewatering). All discharge water shall pass through BMP(s) to ensure clear water discharge from the site. Anticipated dewatering locations (including, but not limited to, areas where utilities/drainage structures will be jacked/bored and in-stream/coffered work areas) are depicted in the Erosion Control/Temp Drainage Plan. The SWPPP shall be updated by the Contractor as necessary.

Addison Creek (AUID IL_GLA-04) is located roughly 110 feet south of the contract limits at approximately Station 1852+00 and will receive storm water runoff from the project corridor. Addison Creek is on the 2018 303(d) list. Impairment causes include: .alpha.-BHC, alteration in streamside or littoral vegetative covers, copper, hexachlorobenzene, other flow regime alterations, dissolved oxygen (DO), polychlorinated biphenyls, sedimentation/siltation, total suspended solids (TSS), phosphorus (total), bottom deposits, aquatic algae, and visible oil.

To protect Addison Creek from sedimentation/siltation and other impairment causes listed above, the Illinois Tollway will follow the SWPPP (including the Erosion Control/Temp Drainage Plan) and other Contract Documents prepared for this project. The SWPPP includes erosion, sediment, and other pollutant control BMPs to protect receiving waters (e.g., see Section 2 - Controls, Section 3 - Maintenance, and Section 8 - Spill Prevention - Material Management Practices below).

The Contractors shall use good housekeeping practices (e.g., material management, street sweeping, and spill prevention/

response), as appropriate, to manage the pollutants listed above and reduce pollutant discharges to Addison Creek. Fertilizers containing phosphorus are not proposed for this contract. Not using phosphorus fertilizers would address the phosphorus and aquatic algae impairment causes. The SWPPP will be actively implemented from the commencement of earth disturbing activities (including any demolition activities) until final stabilization/termination of permit coverage.

Adjacent to Addison Creek, the Erosion Control/Temp Drainage Plan includes temporary ditch checks, drainage inlet protection, and temporary erosion control (e.g., erosion control blanket, mulch, and seed) to protect the creek. The narrow right-of-way and limited work space adjacent to the creek limit structural BMP options. Therefore, vegetation removal, soil exposure, staging construction activities, and the use of same day stabilization will be coordinated as necessary to minimize idle, disturbed soils adjacent to Addison Creek. These BMPs will address the sediment/siltation related impairment causes. The Engineer and Contractor shall remain vigilant and coordinate as necessary so that discharges to Addison Creek meet NPDES requirements during construction activities.

In order to protect Addison Creek from impairment causes during traffic operations after construction is complete, the installation of Water Quality Manhole BMPs will be coordinated during the design of other adjacent Illinois Tollway contract(s).

Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDL) for Salt Creek (including Addison Creek) were approved by the US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) in 2004. The Salt Creek TMDLs applicable to Addison Creek (AUID IL_GLA-04) include: ammonia-N (to address DO) and 5-day carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand (CBOD) (to address DO). The applicable TMDLs were calculated using pollutant loads from point and nonpoint sources…the Illinois Tollway was not specifically listed. The TMDL modeling scenarios envisioned volatile suspended solids (VSS) reduction through storm water and combined sewer overflow (CSO) management to reduce Sediment Oxygen Demand (SOD)…this was expected to occur over time in relation to implementation of NPDES Phase II and compliance with CSO permits. The Illinois Tollway will continue to implement its Storm Water Management Program, which includes the six minimum control measures required by the General NPDES MS4 Permit (ILR40), to address the applicable TMDLs.

Dewatering of any excavation or coffered area shall be in accordance with this SWPPP and the Contract Documents. All discharge water shall pass through BMP(s) to ensure clear water discharge from the site. Anticipated dewatering locations (including, but not limited to, areas where utilities or drainage structures will be

jacked/bored and at the proposed detention basin area, including the proposed I-490 Ramp S1 and S2 piers) are depicted in the Erosion Control/Temp Drainage Plan. The SWPPP shall be updated by the Contractor as necessary.

k. 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
☐ Other (specify):
☐ Other (specify):
☐ Other (specify):
☐ Other (specify):

2. Controls.

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

The Erosion Control/Temp Drainage Plan (included in the Contract Documents) defines 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: seeding, temporary stabilization with mulch or erosion control blanket, 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

- Disturbed areas that will temporarily sit idle shall be stabilized with temporary mulch or temporary erosion control blanket as soon as practicable after commencement of site disturbance activities.
- Same day stabilization shall be used, as necessary, to protect Addison Creek.
- Permanent seeding (installed with erosion control blanket) shall be used as a permanent erosion control measure.
- In select locations, tree protection fence will be utilized as necessary to prevent damage and erosion of tree roots and to preserve tree bark and appearance.
- Dust control (e.g., dust suppression watering) shall be used during construction to reduce the surface and air transport of dust. The Contractor is responsible for the control of dust at all times during the duration of the contract, 24 hours per day, 7 days per week, including non-working hours, weekends, and holidays.
- Additional protective measures 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, 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

Silt fence shall be installed at the perimeter of work areas, including where runoff sheet flows off site. Super silt fence shall be installed adjacent to Addison Creek. Silt fence allows sediment to settle from runoff before storm water leaves the work area. Silt fence shall not be installed where sheet flow enters the construction site, unless directed by the Engineer.

Stabilized construction entrance(s) shall be installed at ingress/egress points to reduce or eliminate the tracking of sediment onto public rights-of-way or streets.

During Construction

The work areas shall be graded as the project progresses to eliminate the concentration of runoff and/or appropriate sediment control devices shall be installed to trap sediment. Temporary shoring shall be installed as indicated on the Plans to retain exposed soil and support construction activities. If the volume, velocity, sediment load, or peak flow rates of storm water runoff are temporarily increased during construction, then properties and special management areas downstream from the project shall be protected from erosion. Temporary ditch checks shall be installed in areas of concentrated flow immediately after grading.

Stripping of existing vegetation/topsoil, grading activities, and utility installation shall be performed in a manner that limits the amount of exposed soil at any one time. Temporary stabilization shall be installed at all idle, disturbed areas as described above at “Stabilization Practices”. Same day stabilization shall be used as necessary to protect Addison Creek.

Proposed drainage structures shall be protected with inlet and outlet protection immediately following their construction and prior to receiving runoff from disturbed soils

Post Construction

Once grading is complete, topsoil, permanent seeding, and appropriate erosion control (e.g., erosion control blanket) shall be applied to disturbed soil areas.

Temporary erosion and sediment control measures shall be removed after final stabilization of those portions of the site located upslope of the controls.

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:

- Detention basins (installed under previous contract, but portions re-graded as part of this contract)
- Open vegetated channels (i.e., drainage ditches) along portions of the corridor
- Bioswales
- Water Quality Manhole BMPs
- Floodplain/floodway compensatory storage area located just downstream of the I-294 crossing at Addison Creek.

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 wetlands or waters of the US, except as authorized by a Section 404 permit.

(ii) Except as listed in Section 5 below, non-storm water discharges are prohibited, including (but not limited to) 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. The temporary sanitary facilities must be used by all construction personnel and serviced by a

commercial operator. The location of sanitary facilities shall be shown on the plan sheets. Portable toilets must be securely anchored and are not allowed within 30 feet of storm water inlets or within 50 feet of a waters of the US (to the extent practicable).

(v) Off-Site Vehicle Tracking: Each site shall have one or more stabilized construction entrance(s) in conformance with Standard Specifications and Standard Design Details. The stabilized construction entrance(s) shall be installed as necessary to reduce or eliminate the tracking of sediment onto public rights-of-way or streets.

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: Discharges from dewatering operations must be directed through an appropriate pollution prevention/treatment measure, such as a pump discharge filter bag, sediment trap, or sediment basin prior to being discharged from the site or into a wetland/Waters of the US. Under no circumstances are discharges from dewatering operations to be discharged directly into wetlands, streams, rivers, lakes, or other areas beyond the permitted project area. Likewise, untreated dewatering discharge into storm sewer systems are also prohibited. Discharges from dewatering operations must also be conducted in a manner sufficient to prevent erosion from the discharge runoff.

(vii) Treatment Chemicals: If polymers, flocculants, or other treatment chemicals are used at the site, their use must comply with the following minimum requirements:

a) Select appropriate treatment chemicals. Chemicals must be selected that are appropriately suited to the types of soils likely to be exposed during construction and discharged to locations where chemicals will be applied, and to the expected turbidity, pH, and flow rate of storm water flowing into the chemical treatment system or area.

b) Minimize discharge risk from stored chemicals. Store all treatment chemicals in leak-proof containers that are kept under storm resistant cover and surrounded by secondary containment structures (e.g., spill berms, decks, spill containment pallets), or provided equivalent measures, designed and maintained to minimize the potential discharge of treatment chemicals in storm water or by any other means (e.g., storing chemicals in covered area or having a spill kit available on site).

c) Maintain associated SDS on site.

d) Ensure that all persons who handle and use treatment chemicals at the construction site are provided with appropriate, product-specific training. The training must cover proper dosing requirements.

e) Treatment chemicals and chemical treatment systems should be used in accordance with good engineering practices, and with dosing specifications and sediment removal design specifications proved by the provided supplier of the applicable chemicals, or document specific departures from these practices of specifications and how they reflect good engineering practice.

(viii) 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. Sediment controls, consisting of silt fence or equivalent, shall be installed immediately on the downslope side of the piles.

(ix) 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 storm water prior to the water discharging to outside of Illinois Tollway right-of-way. This material can be removed via vegetated ditches as long as there is sufficient time and space for removal prior to the discharge of the storm water to outside the right-of-way. For those areas where there is not sufficient space and time for vegetative remediation, other methods for removing said materials will be identified. For construction areas adjacent to creeks and streams, the storm water's pH must also be moderated prior to discharge.

(x) Concrete Dust BMPs: Special BMPs designed to remove concrete or limestone dust particles from storm water runoff in contact with recycled or rubblized concrete underpavement must be removed once the storm water 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 work site.

(xi) Fugitive Dust Control: The Contractor shall control fugitive dust emissions due to construction activities as necessary and directed by the Engineer. Repetitive treatment shall be applied as directed to accomplish control based on site and weather conditions. A water truck shall be present on site (or be available) for sprinkling/ irrigation to limit the amount of dust leaving the site. Watering shall be applied daily (or more frequently) to be effective. Caution shall

be used not to overwater, as that may cause erosion. If field observations indicate that additional protection is necessary, alterative dust suppression controls shall be implemented at the discretion and approval of the Engineer.

(xii) Vehicle/Equipment Storage, Cleaning and Maintenance:

Construction vehicles shall be inspected frequently to identify any leaks; leaks shall be repaired immediately or the vehicle removed from site. If minor vehicle/equipment maintenance must occur on site, repairs and maintenance shall be made within an approved staging or storage area or other approved location to prevent the migration of mechanical fluids to watercourses, wetlands, or storm drains. Spill response equipment shall be readily available when performing any vehicle or equipment maintenance. When not in use, vehicles and equipment used for construction operations shall be staged outside of the regulatory floodplain and away from any natural or created watercourses, ponds, drainageways, or storm drains.

Cleaning of vehicles and equipment is discouraged and shall be performed only when necessary to perform repairs or maintenance. Cleaning of vehicles and equipment with soap, solvents, or steam shall not occur on the project. Vehicle and equipment wash water shall be contained for percolation or evaporative drying away from storm drain inlets or watercourses.

(xiii) Site Clean-up: 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.

The Contractor shall follow Illinois Tollway and applicable Illinois Department of Transportation design standards/requirements pertaining to soil erosion and sediment control and storm water management. The Contractor shall also:

- Obtain a copy of the US Army Corps of Engineers Section 404 of the Clean Water Act permit for the project site and shall meet the requirements of all applicable permit conditions.

- Be familiar with and abide by the Federal Aviation Administration Advisory Circular No. 150/5200-33B, Hazardous Wildlife Attractants on or Near Airports (dated August 28, 2007), or latest version.

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 and 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. Where there is evidence of sediment accumulation adjacent to the inlet protection device, remove the deposited sediment by the end of the same business day in which it is found or by the end of the following business day if removal by the same business day is not feasible.

Remove trash accumulated around or on top of the 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. Re-establish 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 Rock Check Dams: Remove sediment from upstream side of the check dam when sediment has reached 50% of height of check dam. Replace the aggregate and fabric when sediment has filled all voids in the stone, so that sediment is filtered and discharged. Repair or replace fabric whenever tears, splits or unraveling are apparent. Repeated failures necessitate a design review. Restore outside slopes to 1(V):2(H). Stone placed for restoration is the same size as originally specified to allow proper interlock. Restore the center of the rock check dam periodically to ensure it is lower than the sides. Retrench the fabric if undercutting occurs. Reduce center flow line or lengthen check dam if water flows around device.

- 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 Sediment Basin: Maintain the temporary sediment basin in effective operating condition and remove accumulated sediment when the capacity of the basin has been reduced by 50%. The Contractor shall dispose of removed material in accordance with Article 202.03 of the Standard Specifications.

- 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.

- 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 re-staple.

- Seeding: Reapply seed if stabilization hasn't been achieved. Apply erosion control blanket or 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 1(V):4(H) to prevent sheet-flow from becoming concentrated flow patterns. Mow, if necessary, to promote seed soil contact when excessive weed development occurs. Supplement seed if weather conditions (extreme heat or cold) are not conducive to germination.

- Sod: Limit foot traffic to low use for the first two to three weeks. Ensure irrigation rate does not result in runoff. Install salt-tolerant sod where needed. Replace when >25% of any individual piece of sod is no longer viable. Restore areas where rolling edges are present or sod is displaced.

- 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.

- 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.

- 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.

- Flotation Boom: Inspect the flotation device, fabric, load line, anchors, and buoys, as well as the location and functionality. Additionally, the bottom of the silt curtain shall be inspected for folds and accumulated silt, which may pull the silt curtain under the water. Repairs or replacement of the flotation boom shall occur immediately following discovery. Follow manufacturer’s recommendations for fabric and material repair. Accumulated sediment shall be removed per manufacturers’ direction.

- 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 and 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. Clean-up 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: Clean-up 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.

- Portable Restroom Facilities: Maintain in accordance with applicable laws to prevent unsanitary conditions. Check for leaks and remove and replace as needed.

4. Inspections.

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 inspections 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 (when ground and/or air temperatures are at or below 32 degrees Fahrenheit). Weekly inspections shall recommence when construction activities are resumed, or if there is a 0.5 inch or greater rain event, or a discharge due to snow melt occurs. Areas inaccessible during inspections due to flooding or other unsafe conditions shall be inspected within 72 hours of becoming

accessible.

a. Disturbed areas, areas used for storage of materials that are exposed to precipitation, and all areas where storm water typically flows within the site 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. 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.

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 SWPPP 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 SWPPP, and actions taken in accordance with Section 4.a. and 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 in accordance with Part VI.G of the general permit. Any flooding or other unsafe conditions that delay inspections shall be documented in the inspection report.

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 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.

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 non-storm water discharges may combine with storm water discharges that are treated by the measures included in this Plan and are anticipated on the project:

☒ Waters used to wash vehicles where detergents are not used.

☐ Irrigation drainages.

☒ Uncontaminated ground water.

☐ 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.

☒ Waters 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 above in Sections 1.b. and 1.c. or use 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.

b. A revised total area of the construction site, 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. See Section 9 below for Contractor Required Submittals.

7. 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.**

Diesel Fuel	
Hydraulic Oil	
Engine Oil	
Gasoline	

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 risk of spills and releases associated with hazardous materials:

- Products will be kept in original containers unless they are not re-sealable.
- Original labels and SDS 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 clean-up:

- Manufacturer's recommended methods for spill clean-up will be clearly posted and site personnel will be made aware of the procedures and location of the information and clean-up supplies.

- Materials and equipment necessary for spill clean-up 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(s).
- 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 clean-up measures will also be included.
- The Contractor shall be responsible for day-to-day operations and shall designate a Spill Prevention and Clean-up Coordinator (Coordinator). The Coordinator will designate at least two (2) other site personnel who will receive spill prevention and clean-up training. These individuals will each become responsible for a particular phase of prevention and clean-up. 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 Clean-up Coordinator:

Dave Belanger	Foundation Mechanics
Printed Name	Contractor

Additional Trained Spill Prevention and Response Personnel:

Ryan Brill	Foundation Mechanics
Printed Name	Contractor

Tim DeSimone	Foundation Mechanics
Printed Name	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 the requirements of the ILR10 permit in regard to the following items:

- Stabilized Construction Entrances: Identify the location(s) of stabilized construction entrances to be used and provide a description of how they will be maintained. Indicate if any changes to the suggested locations (if any) shown on the plans are proposed.
- Material Delivery, Storage, and Use: Discuss where and how materials including chemicals, concrete curing compounds, petroleum products, etc. will be stored to prevent spills.
- Solid 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 Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (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: Provide a Dewatering Work Plan for excavation activities that encounter groundwater or other water that needs to be removed from the construction area. The plan must detail a system that will remove sediments and other pollutants (if present) from the water prior to discharge. The plan shall be submitted and approved prior to the commencement of dewatering activities. Dewatering Work Plan(s) must be submitted and approved by the Engineer prior to the start of any dewatering activities.

- Polymer Use: If the use of polymers or other treatment chemicals are specified for use, a Polymer Treatment Work Plan shall be submitted for approval to the Engineer, covering the use of all polymer flocculants or treatment chemicals at the site. Dosage of treatment chemicals shall be identified, SDS shall be provided, procedures for storage and use of the treatment chemical must be described, and staff responsible for use/application must be identified. Documentation of training for the individuals who will be applying the polymers/treatment chemicals shall be provided. The polymer treatment system must be designed by a Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control (CPESC).

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 Illinois Tollway Supplemental Specifications. The schedule shall be submitted and approved prior to commencement of earth disturbing work activities.

- Proposed Borrow, Use, and Waste Area approval pursuant to Article 107.22 of the Illinois Tollway Supplemental Specifications. The Contractor shall provide a written request to the Engineer using an A-50 Form for any proposed alternative use of the Illinois Tollway right-of-way. The A-50 Form shall be approved prior to any such use by the Contractor and approval of such requests shall not be assumed.

- In-Stream or Wetland Work Plan (including construction plans and detailed narrative) which meets the requirements of the USACE pursuant to the conditions of the Section 404 permit issued by the USACE. The plan shall be submitted and approved prior to the commencement of work subject to the Section 404 permit.

  Additionally, a pre-activity meeting shall be held with the Engineer and Tollway Environmental Unit to discuss the Contractor's means and methods.

The above submittals shall be incorporated by reference and become part of the SWPPP.

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: Tri-State Tollway Marked: I-294

Section: M.P. 35.00 to M.P. 35.20 (I-294) Project No.: I-20-4537

County: Cook

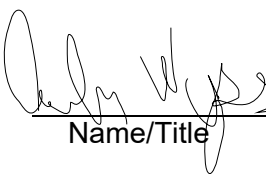
I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage 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: Alfred Benesch & Company
DESIGN SECTION ENGINEER

By: Ryan M. Thady, P.E. / Project Manager
Name/Title

Dated: 10-26-2020

OWNER: ILLINOIS STATE TOLL HIGHWAY AUTHORITY

Signed:  Environmental 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: Tri-State Tollway Marked: I-294

Section: M.P. 35.00 to M.P. 35.20 (I-294) Project No.: I-20-4537

County: Cook

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.

Signature	Date
Tim DeSimone	10/15/2020

Title
Project Manager/Quality Control Manager

Name of Firm
Foundation Mechanics LLC

Street Address
8604 W. Catalpa Avenue Suite 907

City	State	Zip Code
Chicago	IL	60656

Telephone Number : 630-701-5068

ATTACHMENT _____

Note: CONTRACTOR TO COMPLETE

Prepare additional signature pages as needed if the responsibilities of the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan are split between contractors. Specify which item(s) these sub-contractors assume responsibility for.

Vehicle Entrance and Exits

Construction vehicle & equipment access will be limited to the ingress/egress point depicted on the Contract plans. Stabilized construction entrances will be constructed at the direction of the Engineer. Given the hardscaped access route, FM does plan to build and SCEs. All hardscapes will be swept & cleared daily of dirt & debris as a result of trucking to and from site.

Material Delivery, Storage and Use

No Hazardous Substances are currently anticipated on site. If use of such substances is necessary for the scope of work, the following precautions are to take place. All hazardous substances, including chemical wastes, are to be managed in a way that prevents release. The following general requirement are to be followed.

- Container Management
    - All hazardous substance containers must be in good condition and compatible with materials stored within.
    - All hazardous substance containers must be accessible and spacing between containers must provide sufficient access to perform periodic inspections and respond to releases.
    - Empty hazardous substance containers (drums) must have all markers and labels removed and the container marked with the word 'empty'.
    - Any spills on the exterior of the container must be cleaned immediately.
    - Flammable materials stored or dispensed from drums or totes must be grounded to prevent static spark.
    - Do not overfill waste drums. Four (4) inches of headspace must remain to allow for expansion

- Good Housekeeping
    - All hazardous substances must be stored inside buildings or under cover.
    - Store hazardous substances not used daily in cabinets, or in designated areas.
    - All chemicals that are transferred from larger to smaller containers must be transferred by use of a funnel or spigot.
    - All hazardous substance containers should be closed while not in use.
    - Use drip pans or other collection devices to contain drips or leaks from dispensing containers or equipment.
    - Implement preventative maintenance activities to reduce the potential for release from equipment.
    - Immediately clean up and effectively manage all small spills or leaks.
    - Periodically inspect equipment and hazardous substance storage areas to ensure leaks or spills are not occurring.
    - Use signage to identity hazardous substance storage or waste collection areas.
    - Keep all work areas and hazardous substance storage areas clean and in good general condition.

- Marking/labeling*:*
    - Ensure all hazardous substances, including chemical wastes, are properly marked and labeled in accordance with all federal, state and local regulations.
    - Ensure that hazardous substances transferred to small containers are marked with the chemicals name (example- "Isopropyl Alcohol") and hazard (example- "Flammable").

Waste Management

Solid Wastes materials including trash, construction debris, excess construction materials, and other items will be collected and legally disposed of offsite. No solid materials (formwork, covers or other excess material/debris) shall be placed in any location other than in the approved containers appropriate for the materials being discarded. Burning on site will not be permitted. Construction Waste materials are not to be buried on site. There will be no liquid waste deposited into dumpsters or other containers that may leak. Receptacles with deficiencies will be replaced as soon as possible and the appropriate clean-up procedure will take place, if necessary, per the Spill Response & Control submittal included in this package. Waste Disposal will comply with all local, state and federal regulations. No hazardous material is to be stored on site.

Sanitary Waste

Portable Restroom Facilities will be provided in the storage and staging area. Responsible service for maintaining the facilities will be provided at a later date. Bi-Weekly maintenance is anticipated for disposal of the sanitary waste.

To the extent practicable, portable sanitary stations will be located in an area that does not drain to any protected natural areas, Waters of the State, or storm water structures and will be anchored to the ground to prevent from tipping over. Portable sanitary stations located on impervious surfaces will be placed on top of a secondary containment device or be surrounded by a control device. Subcontractors will not create or allow unsanitary conditions; sanitary waste will be disposed of in accordance with applicable State and/or local regulations.

Spill Response and Control

RESPONSE ACTIONS IN THE EVENT OF SPILL OR RELEASE:

Ryan Belanger shall be the designated employee to report and dispatch cleanup efforts for minor and major spills. Ryan Brill shall be the secondary employee. In the event of a hazardous substance spill or release, immediately take the following measures to keep the spill from entering sewer or storm drains, spreading off-site, or affecting human health. In all cases caution and common sense must be maintained with the primary goal being to prevent and/or limit personal injury.

STOP, CONTAIN, AND CLEAN UP THE CHEMICAL SPILL IF:

- The spilled chemical and its hazardous properties have been identified.
- The spill is small and easily contained.
- Responder is aware of the chemicals' hazardous properties.

If a spill or release cannot be controlled or injuries have occurred due to the release the following procedures should be implemented:

- Summon help or alert others of the release.
- Evacuate immediate area and provide care to the injured - Call 911*.
- If potential fire or explosion hazards exist initiate evacuation procedures- Call 911*.
- Use appropriate personal protective equipment when responding to any spill.
- Attempt to shut off the source of the release (if safe to do so).
- Eliminate sources of ignition (if safe to do so).
- Protect drains by use of adsorbent, booms, or drain covers (if safe to do so).
- Notify on site emergency contact(s).
- Notify other trained staff or SET Environmental, Inc. for assistance with the spill response and cleanup activities.
- Coordinate response activities with local emergency personnel (fire department).
- Be prepared to provide MSDS information to fire department, EMT, hospital, or physician.

EMERGENCY SPILL SERVICES:

Foundation Mechanics has secured the services of SET Environmental should there be an immediate danger to the environment or human health. SET has two locations, Wheeling and Glenwood, in the Chicago area ready to respond to environmental emergency on land or water 24 hours a day. When called, a SET Project Manager will immediately dispatch a crew and equipment if there is immediate danger to the environment or human health and/or mobilize to site to assess containment and remediation needs. The following is a list of resources available within 2 hours of a spill:

- Emergency Response Managers
- Supervisors
- Technicians
- Tanker Trucks (6,000 and 2,500 gallon)
- Pre-stocked Spill Trailers
- Roll Off Trucks and Boxes
- Waterway Equipment including boats and boom

REPORTING A RELEASE:

The following notifications may be performed to the applicable agencies per the established Reportable Quantities:

SET Environmental, Emergency Response: 877-437-7455
Fire Department: 911
ISTHA Project Manager, Carlos Tibbs: 630-241-6800
IEPA Emergency: 217-782-3637
National Response Center: 800-424-8802

When Reporting a release, the following info is to be provided:

Name and telephone number from location of call;
Exact address of the release or threatened release;
Date, time, cause, and type of incident (fire, air release, spill, etc.)
Material and quantity of the release, to the extent known;
Current condition of the facility;
Extent of injuries, if any; and
Possible hazards to the public health and/or environment outside of the facility

Concrete Residuals and Washout Wastes

Concrete Washout area will be provided on site at a fixed location near the staging and storage area for the site and shall follow the Illinois Urban Manual Practice Standard. The Container or basin shall be designed so that no overflows can occur due to inadequate sizing or precipitation. Once the liquids evaporate, hardened concrete wastes shall be removed and disposed of in a manner consistent with the handling of other construction wastes. Liquid concrete wastes shall be removed and disposed of in a manner consistent with the handling of other construction waste waters and shall not be discharged to surface waters.

At the end of any day when concrete has been poured on the construction site, washout facility will be inspected to ensure there are no leaks or spills and the facility's capacity has not yet been compromised. If a rain or snow event is forecasted, a non-collapsing, non-water collecting cover shall be placed over the washout facility and secured to prevent accumulation and overflow of participation. Contents of each concrete washout are not to exceed 75% of it's designed capacity. Remove temporary concrete washout facilities when they are no longer needed and restore the disturbed areas to their original condition.

Vehicle Equipment Cleaning and Maintenance

It is highly discouraged for any vehicle maintenance to occur onsite and will only be done so to fix environmentally prone emergencies and only if the vehicle/equipment cannot be taken offsite. If vehicle and equipment maintenance must occur onsite, repairs and maintenance will be made within staging and storage area to prevent the migration of mechanical fluids watercourses, wetlands or storm drains.

Construction vehicles will be inspected frequently to identify any leaks. Any discovered leak will be repaired immediately, or the vehicle will be removed from site. If vehicle/equipment maintenance must occur on site, repairs and maintenance will be made within the staging and storage area. When not in use, vehicles utilized onsite for construction operations will be stored in the staging and storage area outside of the regulatory floodplain, away from any natural or created watercourse, pond, drainage-way or storm drain.

Vehicle/equipment wash water will be treated in a sediment trap or other BMP that will provide equivalent or better treatment prior to discharge. Blowers or vacuums will be used instead of rinse water to remove dry materials from vehicles whenever possible. If detergents are required to clean vehicles or equipment, biodegradable detergents and wash products free of halogenated solvents will be used.

Dewatering

Dewatering operations will be handled with traditional pumping methods. The main area of concern for dewatering is adjacent to the proposed cofferdam. The cofferdam will be constructed with jersey barrier backed with polypropylene sheeting. Any infiltrating water will be moved from the work zone utilizing 2" trash pump, discharging away from site. The discharge end of the dewatering hose will be outfitted with a standard sediment bag. Substantial amounts of groundwater are not expected but will be treated in the same manner as previously described if encountered.

5) Install proposed utilities (e.g., storm sewer, drainage inlets, catch basins, and culverts). Remove existing drainage structures (including installation of flowable fill), as necessary. Installation of proposed drainage structures includes jacking, boring, and dewatering (as necessary) at locations shown on the Plans. Install necessary inlet and outlet protection at the drainage structures immediately following their construction and prior to receiving runoff from disturbed soils.

6) Install and maintain concrete truck washout facilities.

7) Perform embankment construction (including temporary shoring), mass grading, and topsoil stockpiling. Install temporary ditch checks in areas of concentrated flow immediately after grading.

8) Final grade, furnish/place topsoil, and install permanent seeding/erosion control.

9) Remove all temporary erosion and sediment control measures after the site is final stabilized (e.g., with vegetation) 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, maintain, and update the Suggested Progress Schedule as necessary as part of the SWPPP.

Refer to the “Erosion Control and Sediment Control Plan” and the “Landscape Plan" (which shall be included as part of the SWPPP) for the planned erosion and sediment control measures and sequencing. Where deviations from those drawings are required because of field conditions, the Engineer shall document and maintain a record of the changes as part of this SWPPP.

d. The total area of the construction site is estimated to be approximately 1.31 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 approximately 1.31 acres.

e. The estimated runoff coefficient of the various areas of the site after construction activities are completed is 0.35.

Information describing the soils at the site is contained in the Geotechnical Report for the project, incorporated by reference, and information available through the US Department of Agriculture

Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) web-based soil survey at:

https://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/App/WebSoilSurvey.aspx.

Based on the NRCS web-based soil survey, the following soils are mapped within the project area:

- 533 – Urban Land
  - Susceptibility to water erosion: not listed
  - Susceptibility to wind erosion: not listed
- 805B – Orthents, clayey, undulating
  - Susceptibility to water erosion: moderate
  - Susceptibility to wind erosion: moderate

Urban Land (man-made soils) is the predominant soil type mapped within the project area. Note: The susceptibility to water and wind erosion is from the Soil Survey of Cook County, Illinois (2012).

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, 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 include:

SHEET NO.	TITLE
EC-06	EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL PLAN
LP-1	LANDSCAPE PLAN

g. Dewatering activities are anticipated at locations depicted in the Erosion Control/Temp Drainage Plan. If necessary to ensure dewatering discharges comply with Clean Water Act requirements, the Contractor may need to use polymer flocculants. Proposed polymer flocculants shall be coordinated with the Engineer prior to use. If necessary during construction activities, the Contractor shall update the SWPPP with the following:

Identify the planned use of all polymer flocculants or treatment chemicals at the site. Dosage of treatment chemicals shall be

identified, Safety Data Sheets (SDS) maintained, procedures for use, and staff responsible for use/application must be described.

h. The drainage systems which receive storm water discharge from the project are owned by:

- City of Northlake
- Cook County Department of Transportation and Highways
- 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 are summarized below.

The primary streams and/or tributaries which receive runoff from the site are:

- Addison Creek (flows east through the project area near the north contract limits at approximate STA 1851+50 at the County Line Road, I-294, and Northwest Avenue crossing.)

The following wetlands are located within or adjacent to the project corridor:

Wetland Site ID	Total Area (acre)	Approximate Location
Wetland #M1	0.59+	STA 1853+00
Wetland #M2	0.03	STA 1849+50

Note: "+" = The total area of Wetland #M1 extends beyond the study limits and was not determined.

Wetland #M2 (0.03 acre; located east of Northwest Avenue near STA 1849+50) 0.01 acre will be filled to construct the floodplain compensatory storage area.

Approximately 0.13 acre of permanent impact at Wetland #M1 and 0.01 acre of temporary fill at Addison Creek (located east of Northwest Avenue near STA 1853+00) are anticipated to construct the floodplain compensatory storage area. An additional 0.04 acre of temporary fill at Addison Creek (near STA 1851+50) is anticipated to complete the drainage improvements. In order to minimize downstream impacts at Addison Creek and the preserved portion of Wetland #M1, the Contractor will be required to follow the Erosion Control/Temp Drainage Plan and the conditions of the US Army Corps of Engineers Section 404 Individual Permit.

A minimum 50-foot undisturbed buffer between the construction activities and the wetland/Waters of the US will be provided where practicable. Where maintaining a 50-foot buffer is not practicable

due to site constraints, additional erosion and sediment controls shall be provided (e.g., super silt fence).

j. Addison Creek (AUID IL_GLA-04) is located near the north contract limits at approximately Station 1851+50 and will receive storm water runoff from the project corridor. Addison Creek is on the 2018 303(d) list. Impairment causes include: .alpha.-BHC, alteration in streamside or littoral vegetative covers, copper, hexachlorobenzene, other flow regime alterations, dissolved oxygen (DO), polychlorinated biphenyls, sedimentation/siltation, total suspended solids (TSS), phosphorus (total), bottom deposits, aquatic algae, and visible oil.

To protect Addison Creek from sedimentation/siltation and other impairment causes listed above, the Illinois Tollway will follow the SWPPP (including the Erosion Control/Temp Drainage Plan) and other Contract Documents prepared for this project. The SWPPP includes erosion, sediment, and other pollutant control BMPs to protect receiving waters (e.g., see Section 2 - Controls, Section 3 - Maintenance, and Section 8 - Spill Prevention - Material Management Practices below).

The Contractors shall use good housekeeping practices (e.g., material management, street sweeping, and spill prevention/ response), as appropriate, to manage the pollutants listed above and reduce pollutant discharges to Addison Creek. Fertilizers containing phosphorus are not proposed for this contract. Not using phosphorus fertilizers would address the phosphorus and aquatic algae impairment causes. The SWPPP will be actively implemented from the commencement of earth disturbing activities (including any demolition activities) until final stabilization/termination of permit coverage.

Adjacent to Addison Creek, the Erosion Control/Temp Drainage Plan includes super silt fence, drainage inlet protection, and temporary erosion control (e.g., mulch) to protect the creek. The narrow right-of-way and limited work space adjacent to the creek limit structural BMP options. Therefore, vegetation removal, soil exposure, and staging construction activities will be coordinated as necessary to minimize idle, disturbed soils adjacent to Addison Creek. These BMPs will address the sediment/siltation related impairment causes. The Engineer and Contractor shall remain vigilant and coordinate as necessary so that discharges to Addison Creek meet NPDES requirements during construction activities.

In order to protect Addison Creek from impairment causes during traffic operations after construction is complete, up to seven Water Quality Manhole BMPs will be installed as part of this Contract.

Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDL) for Salt Creek (including Addison Creek) were approved by the US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) in 2004. The Salt Creek TMDLs applicable to Addison Creek (AUID IL_GLA-04) include: ammonia-N (to address DO) and 5-day carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand (CBOD) (to address DO). The applicable TMDLs were calculated using pollutant loads from point and nonpoint sources…the Illinois Tollway was not specifically listed. The TMDL modeling scenarios envisioned volatile suspended solids (VSS) reduction through storm water and combined sewer overflow (CSO) management to reduce Sediment Oxygen Demand (SOD)…this was expected to occur over time in relation to implementation of NPDES Phase II and compliance with CSO permits. The Illinois Tollway will continue to implement its Storm Water Management Program, which includes the six minimum control measures required by the General NPDES MS4 Permit (ILR40), to address the applicable TMDLs.

Dewatering of any excavation area or in-stream work area shall be in accordance with this SWPPP, the Contract Documents, and the Work Plans prepared by the Contractor (e.g., for in-stream construction and dewatering). All discharge water shall pass through BMP(s) to ensure clear water discharge from the site. Anticipated dewatering locations (including, but not limited to, areas where utilities/drainage structures will be jacked/bored and in-stream/coffered work areas) are depicted in the Erosion Control/Temp Drainage Plan. The SWPPP shall be updated by the Contractor as necessary.

Addison Creek (AUID IL_GLA-04) is located roughly 110 feet south of the contract limits at approximately Station 1852+00 and will receive storm water runoff from the project corridor. Addison Creek is on the 2018 303(d) list. Impairment causes include: .alpha.-BHC, alteration in streamside or littoral vegetative covers, copper, hexachlorobenzene, other flow regime alterations, dissolved oxygen (DO), polychlorinated biphenyls, sedimentation/siltation, total suspended solids (TSS), phosphorus (total), bottom deposits, aquatic algae, and visible oil.

To protect Addison Creek from sedimentation/siltation and other impairment causes listed above, the Illinois Tollway will follow the SWPPP (including the Erosion Control/Temp Drainage Plan) and other Contract Documents prepared for this project. The SWPPP includes erosion, sediment, and other pollutant control BMPs to protect receiving waters (e.g., see Section 2 - Controls, Section 3 - Maintenance, and Section 8 - Spill Prevention - Material Management Practices below).

The Contractors shall use good housekeeping practices (e.g., material management, street sweeping, and spill prevention/

response), as appropriate, to manage the pollutants listed above and reduce pollutant discharges to Addison Creek. Fertilizers containing phosphorus are not proposed for this contract. Not using phosphorus fertilizers would address the phosphorus and aquatic algae impairment causes. The SWPPP will be actively implemented from the commencement of earth disturbing activities (including any demolition activities) until final stabilization/termination of permit coverage.

Adjacent to Addison Creek, the Erosion Control/Temp Drainage Plan includes temporary ditch checks, drainage inlet protection, and temporary erosion control (e.g., erosion control blanket, mulch, and seed) to protect the creek. The narrow right-of-way and limited work space adjacent to the creek limit structural BMP options. Therefore, vegetation removal, soil exposure, staging construction activities, and the use of same day stabilization will be coordinated as necessary to minimize idle, disturbed soils adjacent to Addison Creek. These BMPs will address the sediment/siltation related impairment causes. The Engineer and Contractor shall remain vigilant and coordinate as necessary so that discharges to Addison Creek meet NPDES requirements during construction activities.

In order to protect Addison Creek from impairment causes during traffic operations after construction is complete, the installation of Water Quality Manhole BMPs will be coordinated during the design of other adjacent Illinois Tollway contract(s).

Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDL) for Salt Creek (including Addison Creek) were approved by the US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) in 2004. The Salt Creek TMDLs applicable to Addison Creek (AUID IL_GLA-04) include: ammonia-N (to address DO) and 5-day carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand (CBOD) (to address DO). The applicable TMDLs were calculated using pollutant loads from point and nonpoint sources…the Illinois Tollway was not specifically listed. The TMDL modeling scenarios envisioned volatile suspended solids (VSS) reduction through storm water and combined sewer overflow (CSO) management to reduce Sediment Oxygen Demand (SOD)…this was expected to occur over time in relation to implementation of NPDES Phase II and compliance with CSO permits. The Illinois Tollway will continue to implement its Storm Water Management Program, which includes the six minimum control measures required by the General NPDES MS4 Permit (ILR40), to address the applicable TMDLs.

Dewatering of any excavation or coffered area shall be in accordance with this SWPPP and the Contract Documents. All discharge water shall pass through BMP(s) to ensure clear water discharge from the site. Anticipated dewatering locations (including, but not limited to, areas where utilities or drainage structures will be

jacked/bored and at the proposed detention basin area, including the proposed I-490 Ramp S1 and S2 piers) are depicted in the Erosion Control/Temp Drainage Plan. The SWPPP shall be updated by the Contractor as necessary.

k. 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
☐ Other (specify):
☐ Other (specify):
☐ Other (specify):
☐ Other (specify):

2. Controls.

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

The Erosion Control/Temp Drainage Plan (included in the Contract Documents) defines 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: seeding, temporary stabilization with mulch or erosion control blanket, 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

- Disturbed areas that will temporarily sit idle shall be stabilized with temporary mulch or temporary erosion control blanket as soon as practicable after commencement of site disturbance activities.
- Same day stabilization shall be used, as necessary, to protect Addison Creek.
- Permanent seeding (installed with erosion control blanket) shall be used as a permanent erosion control measure.
- In select locations, tree protection fence will be utilized as necessary to prevent damage and erosion of tree roots and to preserve tree bark and appearance.
- Dust control (e.g., dust suppression watering) shall be used during construction to reduce the surface and air transport of dust. The Contractor is responsible for the control of dust at all times during the duration of the contract, 24 hours per day, 7 days per week, including non-working hours, weekends, and holidays.
- Additional protective measures 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, 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

Silt fence shall be installed at the perimeter of work areas, including where runoff sheet flows off site. Super silt fence shall be installed adjacent to Addison Creek. Silt fence allows sediment to settle from runoff before storm water leaves the work area. Silt fence shall not be installed where sheet flow enters the construction site, unless directed by the Engineer.

Stabilized construction entrance(s) shall be installed at ingress/egress points to reduce or eliminate the tracking of sediment onto public rights-of-way or streets.

During Construction

The work areas shall be graded as the project progresses to eliminate the concentration of runoff and/or appropriate sediment control devices shall be installed to trap sediment. Temporary shoring shall be installed as indicated on the Plans to retain exposed soil and support construction activities. If the volume, velocity, sediment load, or peak flow rates of storm water runoff are temporarily increased during construction, then properties and special management areas downstream from the project shall be protected from erosion. Temporary ditch checks shall be installed in areas of concentrated flow immediately after grading.

Stripping of existing vegetation/topsoil, grading activities, and utility installation shall be performed in a manner that limits the amount of exposed soil at any one time. Temporary stabilization shall be installed at all idle, disturbed areas as described above at “Stabilization Practices”. Same day stabilization shall be used as necessary to protect Addison Creek.

Proposed drainage structures shall be protected with inlet and outlet protection immediately following their construction and prior to receiving runoff from disturbed soils

Post Construction

Once grading is complete, topsoil, permanent seeding, and appropriate erosion control (e.g., erosion control blanket) shall be applied to disturbed soil areas.

Temporary erosion and sediment control measures shall be removed after final stabilization of those portions of the site located upslope of the controls.

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:

- Detention basins (installed under previous contract, but portions re-graded as part of this contract)
- Open vegetated channels (i.e., drainage ditches) along portions of the corridor
- Bioswales
- Water Quality Manhole BMPs
- Floodplain/floodway compensatory storage area located just downstream of the I-294 crossing at Addison Creek.

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 wetlands or waters of the US, except as authorized by a Section 404 permit.

(ii) Except as listed in Section 5 below, non-storm water discharges are prohibited, including (but not limited to) 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. The temporary sanitary facilities must be used by all construction personnel and serviced by a

commercial operator. The location of sanitary facilities shall be shown on the plan sheets. Portable toilets must be securely anchored and are not allowed within 30 feet of storm water inlets or within 50 feet of a waters of the US (to the extent practicable).

(v) Off-Site Vehicle Tracking: Each site shall have one or more stabilized construction entrance(s) in conformance with Standard Specifications and Standard Design Details. The stabilized construction entrance(s) shall be installed as necessary to reduce or eliminate the tracking of sediment onto public rights-of-way or streets.

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: Discharges from dewatering operations must be directed through an appropriate pollution prevention/treatment measure, such as a pump discharge filter bag, sediment trap, or sediment basin prior to being discharged from the site or into a wetland/Waters of the US. Under no circumstances are discharges from dewatering operations to be discharged directly into wetlands, streams, rivers, lakes, or other areas beyond the permitted project area. Likewise, untreated dewatering discharge into storm sewer systems are also prohibited. Discharges from dewatering operations must also be conducted in a manner sufficient to prevent erosion from the discharge runoff.

(vii) Treatment Chemicals: If polymers, flocculants, or other treatment chemicals are used at the site, their use must comply with the following minimum requirements:

a) Select appropriate treatment chemicals. Chemicals must be selected that are appropriately suited to the types of soils likely to be exposed during construction and discharged to locations where chemicals will be applied, and to the expected turbidity, pH, and flow rate of storm water flowing into the chemical treatment system or area.

b) Minimize discharge risk from stored chemicals. Store all treatment chemicals in leak-proof containers that are kept under storm resistant cover and surrounded by secondary containment structures (e.g., spill berms, decks, spill containment pallets), or provided equivalent measures, designed and maintained to minimize the potential discharge of treatment chemicals in storm water or by any other means (e.g., storing chemicals in covered area or having a spill kit available on site).

c) Maintain associated SDS on site.

d) Ensure that all persons who handle and use treatment chemicals at the construction site are provided with appropriate, product-specific training. The training must cover proper dosing requirements.

e) Treatment chemicals and chemical treatment systems should be used in accordance with good engineering practices, and with dosing specifications and sediment removal design specifications proved by the provided supplier of the applicable chemicals, or document specific departures from these practices of specifications and how they reflect good engineering practice.

(viii) 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. Sediment controls, consisting of silt fence or equivalent, shall be installed immediately on the downslope side of the piles.

(ix) 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 storm water prior to the water discharging to outside of Illinois Tollway right-of-way. This material can be removed via vegetated ditches as long as there is sufficient time and space for removal prior to the discharge of the storm water to outside the right-of-way. For those areas where there is not sufficient space and time for vegetative remediation, other methods for removing said materials will be identified. For construction areas adjacent to creeks and streams, the storm water's pH must also be moderated prior to discharge.

(x) Concrete Dust BMPs: Special BMPs designed to remove concrete or limestone dust particles from storm water runoff in contact with recycled or rubblized concrete underpavement must be removed once the storm water 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 work site.

(xi) Fugitive Dust Control: The Contractor shall control fugitive dust emissions due to construction activities as necessary and directed by the Engineer. Repetitive treatment shall be applied as directed to accomplish control based on site and weather conditions. A water truck shall be present on site (or be available) for sprinkling/ irrigation to limit the amount of dust leaving the site. Watering shall be applied daily (or more frequently) to be effective. Caution shall

be used not to overwater, as that may cause erosion. If field observations indicate that additional protection is necessary, alterative dust suppression controls shall be implemented at the discretion and approval of the Engineer.

(xii) Vehicle/Equipment Storage, Cleaning and Maintenance:

Construction vehicles shall be inspected frequently to identify any leaks; leaks shall be repaired immediately or the vehicle removed from site. If minor vehicle/equipment maintenance must occur on site, repairs and maintenance shall be made within an approved staging or storage area or other approved location to prevent the migration of mechanical fluids to watercourses, wetlands, or storm drains. Spill response equipment shall be readily available when performing any vehicle or equipment maintenance. When not in use, vehicles and equipment used for construction operations shall be staged outside of the regulatory floodplain and away from any natural or created watercourses, ponds, drainageways, or storm drains.

Cleaning of vehicles and equipment is discouraged and shall be performed only when necessary to perform repairs or maintenance. Cleaning of vehicles and equipment with soap, solvents, or steam shall not occur on the project. Vehicle and equipment wash water shall be contained for percolation or evaporative drying away from storm drain inlets or watercourses.

(xiii) Site Clean-up: 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.

The Contractor shall follow Illinois Tollway and applicable Illinois Department of Transportation design standards/requirements pertaining to soil erosion and sediment control and storm water management. The Contractor shall also:

- Obtain a copy of the US Army Corps of Engineers Section 404 of the Clean Water Act permit for the project site and shall meet the requirements of all applicable permit conditions.

- Be familiar with and abide by the Federal Aviation Administration Advisory Circular No. 150/5200-33B, Hazardous Wildlife Attractants on or Near Airports (dated August 28, 2007), or latest version.

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 and 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. Where there is evidence of sediment accumulation adjacent to the inlet protection device, remove the deposited sediment by the end of the same business day in which it is found or by the end of the following business day if removal by the same business day is not feasible.

Remove trash accumulated around or on top of the 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. Re-establish 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 Rock Check Dams: Remove sediment from upstream side of the check dam when sediment has reached 50% of height of check dam. Replace the aggregate and fabric when sediment has filled all voids in the stone, so that sediment is filtered and discharged. Repair or replace fabric whenever tears, splits or unraveling are apparent. Repeated failures necessitate a design review. Restore outside slopes to 1(V):2(H). Stone placed for restoration is the same size as originally specified to allow proper interlock. Restore the center of the rock check dam periodically to ensure it is lower than the sides. Retrench the fabric if undercutting occurs. Reduce center flow line or lengthen check dam if water flows around device.

- 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 Sediment Basin: Maintain the temporary sediment basin in effective operating condition and remove accumulated sediment when the capacity of the basin has been reduced by 50%. The Contractor shall dispose of removed material in accordance with Article 202.03 of the Standard Specifications.

- 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.

- 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 re-staple.

- Seeding: Reapply seed if stabilization hasn't been achieved. Apply erosion control blanket or 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 1(V):4(H) to prevent sheet-flow from becoming concentrated flow patterns. Mow, if necessary, to promote seed soil contact when excessive weed development occurs. Supplement seed if weather conditions (extreme heat or cold) are not conducive to germination.

- Sod: Limit foot traffic to low use for the first two to three weeks. Ensure irrigation rate does not result in runoff. Install salt-tolerant sod where needed. Replace when >25% of any individual piece of sod is no longer viable. Restore areas where rolling edges are present or sod is displaced.

- 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.

- 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.

- 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.

- Flotation Boom: Inspect the flotation device, fabric, load line, anchors, and buoys, as well as the location and functionality. Additionally, the bottom of the silt curtain shall be inspected for folds and accumulated silt, which may pull the silt curtain under the water. Repairs or replacement of the flotation boom shall occur immediately following discovery. Follow manufacturer’s recommendations for fabric and material repair. Accumulated sediment shall be removed per manufacturers’ direction.

- 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 and 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. Clean-up 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: Clean-up 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.

- Portable Restroom Facilities: Maintain in accordance with applicable laws to prevent unsanitary conditions. Check for leaks and remove and replace as needed.

4. Inspections.

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 inspections 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 (when ground and/or air temperatures are at or below 32 degrees Fahrenheit). Weekly inspections shall recommence when construction activities are resumed, or if there is a 0.5 inch or greater rain event, or a discharge due to snow melt occurs. Areas inaccessible during inspections due to flooding or other unsafe conditions shall be inspected within 72 hours of becoming

accessible.

a. Disturbed areas, areas used for storage of materials that are exposed to precipitation, and all areas where storm water typically flows within the site 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. 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.

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 SWPPP 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 SWPPP, and actions taken in accordance with Section 4.a. and 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 in accordance with Part VI.G of the general permit. Any flooding or other unsafe conditions that delay inspections shall be documented in the inspection report.

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 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.

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 non-storm water discharges may combine with storm water discharges that are treated by the measures included in this Plan and are anticipated on the project:

☒ Waters used to wash vehicles where detergents are not used.

☐ Irrigation drainages.

☒ Uncontaminated ground water.

☐ 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.

☒ Waters 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 above in Sections 1.b. and 1.c. or use 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.

b. A revised total area of the construction site, 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. See Section 9 below for Contractor Required Submittals.

7. 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.**

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 risk of spills and releases associated with hazardous materials:

- Products will be kept in original containers unless they are not re-sealable.
- Original labels and SDS 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 clean-up:

- Manufacturer's recommended methods for spill clean-up will be clearly posted and site personnel will be made aware of the procedures and location of the information and clean-up supplies.

- Materials and equipment necessary for spill clean-up 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(s).
- 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 clean-up measures will also be included.
- The Contractor shall be responsible for day-to-day operations and shall designate a Spill Prevention and Clean-up Coordinator (Coordinator). The Coordinator will designate at least two (2) other site personnel who will receive spill prevention and clean-up training. These individuals will each become responsible for a particular phase of prevention and clean-up. 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 Clean-up Coordinator:

Dave Belanger	Foundation Mechanics
Printed Name	Contractor

Additional Trained Spill Prevention and Response Personnel:

Ryan Brill	Foundation Mechanics
Printed Name	Contractor

Tim DeSimone	Foundation Mechanics
Printed Name	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 the requirements of the ILR10 permit in regard to the following items:

- Stabilized Construction Entrances: Identify the location(s) of stabilized construction entrances to be used and provide a description of how they will be maintained. Indicate if any changes to the suggested locations (if any) shown on the plans are proposed.
- Material Delivery, Storage, and Use: Discuss where and how materials including chemicals, concrete curing compounds, petroleum products, etc. will be stored to prevent spills.
- Solid 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 Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (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: Provide a Dewatering Work Plan for excavation activities that encounter groundwater or other water that needs to be removed from the construction area. The plan must detail a system that will remove sediments and other pollutants (if present) from the water prior to discharge. The plan shall be submitted and approved prior to the commencement of dewatering activities. Dewatering Work Plan(s) must be submitted and approved by the Engineer prior to the start of any dewatering activities.

- Polymer Use: If the use of polymers or other treatment chemicals are specified for use, a Polymer Treatment Work Plan shall be submitted for approval to the Engineer, covering the use of all polymer flocculants or treatment chemicals at the site. Dosage of treatment chemicals shall be identified, SDS shall be provided, procedures for storage and use of the treatment chemical must be described, and staff responsible for use/application must be identified. Documentation of training for the individuals who will be applying the polymers/treatment chemicals shall be provided. The polymer treatment system must be designed by a Certified Professional in Erosion and Sediment Control (CPESC).

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 Illinois Tollway Supplemental Specifications. The schedule shall be submitted and approved prior to commencement of earth disturbing work activities.

- Proposed Borrow, Use, and Waste Area approval pursuant to Article 107.22 of the Illinois Tollway Supplemental Specifications. The Contractor shall provide a written request to the Engineer using an A-50 Form for any proposed alternative use of the Illinois Tollway right-of-way. The A-50 Form shall be approved prior to any such use by the Contractor and approval of such requests shall not be assumed.

- In-Stream or Wetland Work Plan (including construction plans and detailed narrative) which meets the requirements of the USACE pursuant to the conditions of the Section 404 permit issued by the USACE. The plan shall be submitted and approved prior to the commencement of work subject to the Section 404 permit.

  Additionally, a pre-activity meeting shall be held with the Engineer and Tollway Environmental Unit to discuss the Contractor's means and methods.

The above submittals shall be incorporated by reference and become part of the SWPPP.

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: Tri-State Tollway Marked: I-294

Section: M.P. 35.00 to M.P. 35.20 (I-294) Project No.: I-20-4537

County: Cook

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: Alfred Benesch & Company
DESIGN SECTION ENGINEER

By: Ryan M. Thady, P.E. / Project Manager
Name/Title

Dated: _____

OWNER: ILLINOIS STATE TOLL HIGHWAY AUTHORITY

Signed: _____
Name/Title

Vehicle Entrance and Exits

Construction vehicle & equipment access will be limited to the ingress/egress point depicted on the Contract plans. Stabilized construction entrances will be constructed at the direction of the Engineer. Given the hardscaped access route, FM does plan to build and SCEs. All hardscapes will be swept & cleared daily of dirt & debris as a result of trucking to and from site.

Material Delivery, Storage and Use

No Hazardous Substances are currently anticipated on site. If use of such substances is necessary for the scope of work, the following precautions are to take place. All hazardous substances, including chemical wastes, are to be managed in a way that prevents release. The following general requirement are to be followed.

- Container Management
    - All hazardous substance containers must be in good condition and compatible with materials stored within.
    - All hazardous substance containers must be accessible and spacing between containers must provide sufficient access to perform periodic inspections and respond to releases.
    - Empty hazardous substance containers (drums) must have all markers and labels removed and the container marked with the word 'empty'.
    - Any spills on the exterior of the container must be cleaned immediately.
    - Flammable materials stored or dispensed from drums or totes must be grounded to prevent static spark.
    - Do not overfill waste drums. Four (4) inches of headspace must remain to allow for expansion

- Good Housekeeping
    - All hazardous substances must be stored inside buildings or under cover.
    - Store hazardous substances not used daily in cabinets, or in designated areas.
    - All chemicals that are transferred from larger to smaller containers must be transferred by use of a funnel or spigot.
    - All hazardous substance containers should be closed while not in use.
    - Use drip pans or other collection devices to contain drips or leaks from dispensing containers or equipment.
    - Implement preventative maintenance activities to reduce the potential for release from equipment.
    - Immediately clean up and effectively manage all small spills or leaks.
    - Periodically inspect equipment and hazardous substance storage areas to ensure leaks or spills are not occurring.
    - Use signage to identity hazardous substance storage or waste collection areas.
    - Keep all work areas and hazardous substance storage areas clean and in good general condition.

- Marking/labeling*:*
    - Ensure all hazardous substances, including chemical wastes, are properly marked and labeled in accordance with all federal, state and local regulations.
    - Ensure that hazardous substances transferred to small containers are marked with the chemicals name (example- "Isopropyl Alcohol") and hazard (example- "Flammable").

Waste Management

Solid Wastes materials including trash, construction debris, excess construction materials, and other items will be collected and legally disposed of offsite. No solid materials (formwork, covers or other excess material/debris) shall be placed in any location other than in the approved containers appropriate for the materials being discarded. Burning on site will not be permitted. Construction Waste materials are not to be buried on site. There will be no liquid waste deposited into dumpsters or other containers that may leak. Receptacles with deficiencies will be replaced as soon as possible and the appropriate clean-up procedure will take place, if necessary, per the Spill Response & Control submittal included in this package. Waste Disposal will comply with all local, state and federal regulations. No hazardous material is to be stored on site.

Sanitary Waste

Portable Restroom Facilities will be provided in the storage and staging area. Responsible service for maintaining the facilities will be provided at a later date. Bi-Weekly maintenance is anticipated for disposal of the sanitary waste.

To the extent practicable, portable sanitary stations will be located in an area that does not drain to any protected natural areas, Waters of the State, or storm water structures and will be anchored to the ground to prevent from tipping over. Portable sanitary stations located on impervious surfaces will be placed on top of a secondary containment device or be surrounded by a control device. Subcontractors will not create or allow unsanitary conditions; sanitary waste will be disposed of in accordance with applicable State and/or local regulations.

Spill Response and Control

RESPONSE ACTIONS IN THE EVENT OF SPILL OR RELEASE:

Ryan Belanger shall be the designated employee to report and dispatch cleanup efforts for minor and major spills. Ryan Brill shall be the secondary employee. In the event of a hazardous substance spill or release, immediately take the following measures to keep the spill from entering sewer or storm drains, spreading off-site, or affecting human health. In all cases caution and common sense must be maintained with the primary goal being to prevent and/or limit personal injury.

STOP, CONTAIN, AND CLEAN UP THE CHEMICAL SPILL IF:

- The spilled chemical and its hazardous properties have been identified.
- The spill is small and easily contained.
- Responder is aware of the chemicals' hazardous properties.

If a spill or release cannot be controlled or injuries have occurred due to the release the following procedures should be implemented:

- Summon help or alert others of the release.
- Evacuate immediate area and provide care to the injured - Call 911*.
- If potential fire or explosion hazards exist initiate evacuation procedures- Call 911*.
- Use appropriate personal protective equipment when responding to any spill.
- Attempt to shut off the source of the release (if safe to do so).
- Eliminate sources of ignition (if safe to do so).
- Protect drains by use of adsorbent, booms, or drain covers (if safe to do so).
- Notify on site emergency contact(s).
- Notify other trained staff or SET Environmental, Inc. for assistance with the spill response and cleanup activities.
- Coordinate response activities with local emergency personnel (fire department).
- Be prepared to provide MSDS information to fire department, EMT, hospital, or physician.

EMERGENCY SPILL SERVICES:

Foundation Mechanics has secured the services of SET Environmental should there be an immediate danger to the environment or human health. SET has two locations, Wheeling and Glenwood, in the Chicago area ready to respond to environmental emergency on land or water 24 hours a day. When called, a SET Project Manager will immediately dispatch a crew and equipment if there is immediate danger to the environment or human health and/or mobilize to site to assess containment and remediation needs. The following is a list of resources available within 2 hours of a spill:

- Emergency Response Managers
- Supervisors
- Technicians
- Tanker Trucks (6,000 and 2,500 gallon)
- Pre-stocked Spill Trailers
- Roll Off Trucks and Boxes
- Waterway Equipment including boats and boom

REPORTING A RELEASE:

The following notifications may be performed to the applicable agencies per the established Reportable Quantities:

SET Environmental, Emergency Response: 877-437-7455
Fire Department: 911
ISTHA Project Manager, Carlos Tibbs: 630-241-6800
IEPA Emergency: 217-782-3637
National Response Center: 800-424-8802

When Reporting a release, the following info is to be provided:

Name and telephone number from location of call;
Exact address of the release or threatened release;
Date, time, cause, and type of incident (fire, air release, spill, etc.)
Material and quantity of the release, to the extent known;
Current condition of the facility;
Extent of injuries, if any; and
Possible hazards to the public health and/or environment outside of the facility

Concrete Residuals and Washout Wastes

Concrete Washout area will be provided on site at a fixed location near the staging and storage area for the site and shall follow the Illinois Urban Manual Practice Standard. The Container or basin shall be designed so that no overflows can occur due to inadequate sizing or precipitation. Once the liquids evaporate, hardened concrete wastes shall be removed and disposed of in a manner consistent with the handling of other construction wastes. Liquid concrete wastes shall be removed and disposed of in a manner consistent with the handling of other construction waste waters and shall not be discharged to surface waters.

At the end of any day when concrete has been poured on the construction site, washout facility will be inspected to ensure there are no leaks or spills and the facility's capacity has not yet been compromised. If a rain or snow event is forecasted, a non-collapsing, non-water collecting cover shall be placed over the washout facility and secured to prevent accumulation and overflow of participation. Contents of each concrete washout are not to exceed 75% of it's designed capacity. Remove temporary concrete washout facilities when they are no longer needed and restore the disturbed areas to their original condition.

Vehicle Equipment Cleaning and Maintenance

It is highly discouraged for any vehicle maintenance to occur onsite and will only be done so to fix environmentally prone emergencies and only if the vehicle/equipment cannot be taken offsite. If vehicle and equipment maintenance must occur onsite, repairs and maintenance will be made within staging and storage area to prevent the migration of mechanical fluids watercourses, wetlands or storm drains.

Construction vehicles will be inspected frequently to identify any leaks. Any discovered leak will be repaired immediately, or the vehicle will be removed from site. If vehicle/equipment maintenance must occur on site, repairs and maintenance will be made within the staging and storage area. When not in use, vehicles utilized onsite for construction operations will be stored in the staging and storage area outside of the regulatory floodplain, away from any natural or created watercourse, pond, drainage-way or storm drain.

Vehicle/equipment wash water will be treated in a sediment trap or other BMP that will provide equivalent or better treatment prior to discharge. Blowers or vacuums will be used instead of rinse water to remove dry materials from vehicles whenever possible. If detergents are required to clean vehicles or equipment, biodegradable detergents and wash products free of halogenated solvents will be used.

Dewatering

Dewatering operations will be handled with traditional pumping methods. The main area of concern for dewatering is adjacent to the proposed cofferdam. The cofferdam will be constructed with jersey barrier backed with polypropylene sheeting. Any infiltrating water will be moved from the work zone utilizing 2" trash pump, discharging away from site. The discharge end of the dewatering hose will be outfitted with a standard sediment bag. Substantial amounts of groundwater are not expected but will be treated in the same manner as previously described if encountered.