S.P. 111.2 STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN

1. Site Description.

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

a. Project Location

Locations 1-6
The work under this contract shall be performed along the proposed Western Access Tollway (I-490) between station 1219+00 and 1286+50 (M.P. 4.3 and M.P. 5.6) in DuPage and Cook Counties, Illinois. 41°59'45.2"N, 87°56'17.0"W (41.995888, -87.938054).

Locations 7-8
The improvements to be constructed under this contract shall be performed in the northeast and northwest quadrants of the Proposed Mt. Prospect Road and Touhy Avenue in Unincorporated Cook County, Illinois (42°00'33.1"N, 87°55'12.5"W).

b. Description of the Construction Activity

Locations 1-6
The work under this contract includes, but is not limited to the advanced earthwork for the future construction of the mainline along with its associated bridges, ramps, and storm water detention basins and all other appurtenant and miscellaneous construction shown on the plans and as required by the Standard Specifications and these Special Provisions. Drainage improvements will be installed including new storm sewer and detention basins. Structural and non-structural erosion control practices will be used during construction to promote water quality.

Locations 7-8
The work under this contract includes, but is not limited to:
The demolition of an existing building and construction of a K-9 Training Facility including building, kennels and parking lots with associated grading, utility and drainage work.

c. Sequence of Major Earth Disturbing Construction Activities

The following is a description of the intended sequence of major activities which will disturb soils for major portions of the construction site, such as clearing, excavation, grading and on-site or off-site stockpiling of soils or storage of materials:

Locations 1-6
1. Excavate and stockpile topsoil and install stockpile temporary erosion controls.
2. Excavate and remove unsuitable material and non-special waste.
3. Mass grading of embankments and detention basins.
4. Installation of permanent retaining walls
5. Finish grading of embankments, ditches and detention basins.
6. Install Final Landscape including topsoil respreads, articulated concrete mat installation, seeding and Erosion Control Blanket.
7. Perform maintenance of installed erosion and sediment controls as necessary. Temporary erosion and sediment control measures will remain in place until the future contract installs the proposed roadway and associated structures.

Locations 7-8

1. Structure, pavement removal, excavation, and grading will be completed for the proposed pavement and proposed regraded infield areas.
2. Construction of storm sewer, underground detention areas, utilities, and any other permanent drainage structures.
3. Construction of the building and associated facilities.
4. Construction of the parking areas.
5. Final grading, landscaping, and other miscellaneous items.
6. Removal of all temporary erosion control measures.

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

Additional details regarding the progress schedule and erosion and sediment control sequencing are shown on Sheets **G-05**, **C-5.3-C-5.4,** Sheets **EC-01 through EC-14** "Erosion and Sediment Control Plan", Sheets **L-01 through L-11** "Landscape Plan", and **C-5.2** "Landscape Plan" and shall be made part of the SWPPP. Where deviations from those drawings are required due to field conditions, the Engineer shall document and maintain a record of the changes as part of this SWPPP.

d. Total Construction Area and Total Area of Earth Disturbance

Locations 1-6

The total area of the construction site is estimated to be **32.3** acres on-site and **11.2** acres for off-site borrow of soils.

The total project area of the site that it is estimated to be disturbed by excavation, grading, or other earth disturbing activities is **43.5** acres.

Locations 7-8

The total area of the construction sites is estimated to be **4.10** acres East of New Mt. Prospect Road and **10.33** acres west of New Mt. Prospect Road for a total of **14.43** 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 **0.77** acres on the east side and **4.21** acres on the west side for a total of **4.98** acres.

e. Runoff Coefficients

The following estimates are provided for the construction site:

Locations 1-6
Percentage impervious area before construction: **5%**
Runoff coefficient before construction: **0.54**
Percentage impervious area after construction: **56%**
Runoff coefficient after construction: **0.66**

Locations 7-8
Percentage impervious area before construction: **39%**
Runoff coefficient before construction: **0.59**
Percentage impervious area after construction: 36**%**
Runoff coefficient after construction: **0.57**

f. Soil Characteristics

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

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

Locations 1-6
According to the USDA Web Soil Survey, the soils are classified primarily as Urban land with Orthents, Clayey, Undulating having an erodibility (k factor) of 0.32. K indicates the susceptibility of a soil to sheet and rill erosion by water. Values of K range from 0.02 to 0.69 and, other factors being equal, the higher the value, the more susceptible the soil is to sheet and rill erosion.

According to the soils report, the near surface materials consist of fill material with fine to medium grained brown sand with trace gravel and brick fragments, slag and wood. Underlying soils brown and gray silty clay with trace gravel.

Locations 7-8
The existing soils are made up of Orthents clayey moderately well drained soils with slopes of 0-2%. The Orthents clay has a soil erodibility factor (K) of 0.32 which indicates a moderate susceptibility of soil erosion. The Orthents clay which dominates the project area will exhibit moderate runoff potential.

g. Topography and Drainage

Locations 1-6
Embankments will be generally steep, and detention basins will be relatively flat. Groundwater was not encountered during sub-surface sampling. All drainage from the work areas ultimately drains to Willow Creek, which discharges approximately 4 miles downstream into the Des Plaines River.

Locations 7-8
The project area on the west side of Old Mt. Prospect Road consists of gravel and bare earth. The east side property is made up of turf grass and bare earth. The project area is relatively flat with 0-2% slopes and drains towards Old Mt. Prospect Road.

After grading and installation of stormwater conveyances, site runoff will be collected by storm drain inlets and vegetated ditches which will convey the runoff to underground detention chambers on the east and west sides of Old Mt. Prospect Road before discharging to existing sewers and Willow Creek.

h. Drainage System Ownership

Locations 1-6
The drainage systems which receive stormwater discharge from the project are owned by the **Illinois Tollway**.

Locations 7-8
The proposed 60" sewer will be owned by **Cook County** north of Touhy and **Chicago Department of Aviation (CDA)** south of Touhy.

i. Site Maps

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

Locations 1-6

Drainage Plan	DR-01 through DR-21
Erosion and Sediment Control Plan	EC-01 through EC-14
Landscape Plan	LP-01 through LP-12
Soil Boring Plan	SBP-01 through SBP-09

Locations 7-8

Site Plans	C3.0 through C3.2
Drainage and Utility Plans	C.4.1 through C4.3
Grading Plan	C5.1 – C5.2
Landscaping Plan	C5.3
Erosion Control Plan	C5.4 through C5.5

j. Receiving Waters and Wetland Acreage

Locations 1-6
The primary stream which receives runoff indirectly from the site is Willow Creek, which runs northeasterly across the railroad from the site. Willow Creek discharges approximately four miles downstream into the Des Plaines River.

There are no wetlands or Waters of the United States on site.

Locations 7-8
The primary streams and/or tributaries which receive runoff from the site are Higgins Creek and Willow Creek.

Wetlands were identified along the east side of the project limits. This area will be protected and remain undisturbed for this project.

k. 303(d) Listed Receiving Waters

There are no 303(d) listed receiving waters within the project limits. Willow Creek (IL_GO-01) and Higgins Creek (IL_GOA-01), each of which are located outside the project limits, are listed on the IEPA 2018 303(d) list as impaired for Total Phosphorus. Neither Willow Creek nor Higgins Creek are identified by the IDNR as "biologically significant".

To prevent further phosphorus impairments, no phosphorus-containing fertilizers will be used on the project.

The erosion and sediment control practices as described in the following section and as shown on the Erosion and Sediment Control Drawings have been designed based on a 25-year, 24-hour rainfall event. The Contractor will install and maintain all erosion and sediment control practices throughout the period of construction as shown in the plans and as directed by the Engineer. If necessary, instruction will be given to the Contractor to provide additional erosion and sediment control practices. The potential of construction activities impacting Higgins Creek is reduced to the maximum extent practical by the construction BMPs (perimeter erosion barrier, drainage structure inlet filters, temporary seeding with erosion control blanket) in this plan.

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

Higgins Creek (IL_GOA-01) has a TMDL for Chloride and Fecal Coliform.

To prevent further fecal coliform impairment due to the project, portable restroom facilities will not be placed within 50 feet of the banks of Higgins Creek nor will the facilities be placed near catch basins or other drainage structures.
To prevent further chloride impairment due to the project, water will be used for dust control and calcium chloride will not be used for this purpose.

The above BMPs will be implemented by the Contractor to prevent further degradation of Higgins Creek for Chloride and fecal coliform.

The runoff from the project is conveyed to Higgins Creek through discharges at the locations shown on the **Drainage and Utility Plan Sheet C-4.1** and **C 4.2**

m. Site Features and Sensitive Areas to be Protected

Sensitive environmental resources or site features on or adjacent to the project site that will have the potential to be impacted by the proposed construction and are to be protected and/or remain undisturbed are identified below.

Locations 1-6
Willow Creek will be protected from construction-related stormwater contaminants to the maximum extent practical through implementation of the Best Management Practices described herein.

The 10-foot FAA No-Vegetation Zone in Location 1 shall remain undisturbed.

A 50-foot minimum natural buffer shall be maintained between Willow Creek and the work area.

Locations 7-8
Higgins Creek will be protected from construction-related stormwater contaminants to the maximum extent practical through implementation of the Best Management Practices described herein.

All unimpacted wetlands within the ROW and wetlands located adjacent to the ROW are to be protected during construction. Super Silt Fence will be provided at the boundary of the wetland areas to be protected and serve to designate the "No Intrusion Area".

A 50-foot minimum natural buffer shall be maintained between Higgins Creek and the work area.

n. Pollutants and Pollutant Sources

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

- ☒ Soils and Sediment
- ☒ Demolition Waste
- ☒ Paving Operation Materials and Waste
- ☒ Cleaning Products
- ☒ Joint and Patching Compounds
- ☒ Concrete Curing Compounds
- ☒ Painting Products and Wastes
- ☐ Sandblasting Materials and Waste Products
- ☒ Landscaping Materials and Wastes
- ☒ Soil Amendments and Stabilization Products
- ☒ Building Construction Materials and Wastes
- ☒ Vehicle and Equipment Fluids
- ☒ Portable Toilet Wastes
- ☒ Litter and Miscellaneous Solid Waste
- ☒ Glues, Adhesives, and Sealants
- ☒ Contaminated Soils
  Contaminated soils can be found on Location 3. See Soil Boring Plans for limits of TACO suitable/unsuitable and Non-Special Waste soils.
- ☒ Dust Palliative Products
- ☐ Other (specify):

o. Applicable Federal, State or Local Requirements

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

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

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

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

- The project is subject to all requirements of a Section 404 permit issued by the USACE. All in-stream work will be performed in accordance with the Chicago District, USACE – Regulatory Branch Requirements for In-stream Construction Activities (USACE, 2017). This includes the use of non-erodible cofferdams, filtering of dewatering operations, timber/work mats and the use of low ground-pressure equipment for work in wetlands (where practical). The Contractor is required to abide by all conditions of the Section 404 permit during construction.

- The project is subject to the requirements of the Cook County Stormwater Management Plan of the Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of Greater Chicago (MWRDGC), effective July 10, 2014. Coordination and compliance with MWRDGC personnel directives is required.

2. Controls.

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

The Erosion Control Plan Drawings **EC-01 through EC-14 and C5.4 through C5.5** included in the Contract Documents define the size and location of the measures to be installed during the construction of this project.

a. Stabilization Practices

Stabilization of disturbed areas must, at a minimum, be initiated immediately whenever any clearing, grading, excavation or other earth disturbing activities have permanently ceased on any portion of the site, or temporarily ceased on any portion of the site and will not resume for a period exceeding 14 calendar days. Stabilization of disturbed areas must be initiated within 1 working day of permanent or temporary cessation of earth disturbing activities and shall be completed as soon as possible but not later than 14 days from the initiation of stabilization work in an area.

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

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

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

Same-Day Stabilization may consist of either temporary erosion control measures or the permanent landscaping indicated on the Contract Plans. When permanent landscaping is not possible, due either to construction staging or site constraints, Same-Day Stabilization shall consist of temporary erosion control measures.
Existing vegetation will be left undisturbed when feasible.

<u>During Construction</u>
Provided below is a description of interim and permanent stabilization practices, including site-specific scheduling of the implementation of the practices and the locations for use. Site plans should ensure that existing vegetation is preserved where practicable and disturbed portions of the site are stabilized.

The following stabilization practices will be used for this project:

- ☐ Temporary Stabilization with Straw Mulch
- ☒ Same-Day Stabilization
- ☒ Erosion Control Blanket
- ☒ Temporary Seeding
- ☒ Permanent Seeding
- ☐ Tree Protection Fence
- ☐ Mulching
- ☐ Geotextiles
- ☐ Sod
- ☐ Vegetative Buffer
- ☒ Staged or Staggered Development
- ☒ Dust Control Watering
- ☐ Dust Suppression Agents
- ☒ Soil Stockpile Management
- ☒ Other (specify): Protection of Existing Vegetation

Description of Interim Stabilization Practices:

- Protection of Existing Vegetation: During construction, areas outside the construction limits as outlined previously herein, shall be protected. The contractor shall not use this area for staging (except as described on the plans and as directed by the engineer), parking of vehicles or construction equipment, storage of materials, or other construction related activities.

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

- Temporary Seeding with Erosion Control Blanket: Applied to disturbed areas on slopes 1:1.5 (V:H) or flatter.

- Same Day Stabilization: Shall apply to work within 100 feet of Higgins Creek and Willow Creek. Temporary Seeding with Erosion Control Blanket shall be used as the stabilization method. The Contractor shall provide Same-Day Stabilization at other work locations as directed by the Engineer throughout the contract duration.

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

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

- Staged or Staggered Development: Staged or staggered development will occur to assure temporary and permanent controls are in place prior to the start of grading and construction of storm sewer or underground detention areas. Stripping of existing vegetation and topsoil and all grading operations will be conducted in a manner that limits the amount of exposed area at any one time. Within the construction limits, areas which may be susceptible to erosion as determined by the engineer shall remain undisturbed

until full scale construction is underway to prevent unnecessary soil erosion.

Description of Final Stabilization Practices:

- Permanent Seeding with Erosion Control Blanket: Once grading is completed, permanent seed with erosion control blanket will be applied to all prepared slopes and disturbed areas. Refer to the Landscape Plans for details.

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

b. Structural Practices

Provided below is a description of structural practices that will be implemented, to the degree attainable, to divert flows from exposed soils, store flows, or otherwise limit runoff and the discharge of pollutants from exposed areas of the site. Included in the description is the site-specific scheduling of the implementation of the practices and the locations for their use.

The following structural practices will be used for this project:

- ☒ Silt Fence
- ☒ Super Silt Fence
- ☒ Temporary Ditch Checks
- ☒ Temporary Rock Check Dams
- ☒ Filter Fabric Inlet Protection, Basket Type
- ☐ Filter Fabric Inlet Protection, Cover Type
- ☒ Rectangular Inlet Protection
- ☐ Culvert Inlet Protection Fence
- ☒ Culvert Inlet Protection Stone
- ☐ Sediment Traps
- ☒ Sediment Basins
- ☒ Temporary Pipe Slope Drains
- ☐ Temporary Stream Crossings
- ☒ Stabilized Construction Entrances
- ☒ Temporary Riprap
- ☐ Temporary Swales
- ☐ Temporary Channel Diversion
- ☐ Diversion Dike
- ☒ Sediment Filter Bag
- ☐ Dewatering Basin
- ☒ Flotation Boom

☒ Other (specify): Street Sweeping
☒ Other (specify): Non-erodible Cofferdam
☐ Other (specify):

Description of Structural Practices:

- Silt Fence: Shall be installed at the locations indicated on the Erosion and Sediment Control Plans and other locations where it is deemed necessary to filter sediment from storm runoff. The fence is designed to retain sediment-laden water to allow settlement of suspended soils before filtering through the mesh fabric for discharge downstream. Perimeter silt fence shall be installed prior to the initiation of earth disturbing construction activities. Silt fence will be installed around temporary stockpiles and will be installed prior to beginning stockpiling activities.

- Stabilized Construction Entrances: Vehicles and equipment will access the construction site at the designated stabilized construction entrances to control off-site tracking of sediments at locations shown on the plans or as directed by the Engineer. Stabilized construction entrance(s) shall be constructed in conformance with the Illinois Tollway Supplemental Specifications and Standard Design Details. The rough texture of the stone helps to remove clumps of soil adhering to construction vehicle tires through the action of vibration and jarring over the rough surface and the friction of the stone matrix against soils attached to the vehicle tires. Any track-out that occurs beyond the stabilized construction entrance shall be removed by wet sweeping no later than the end of the day in which the track-out occurs, or more frequently as directed by the Engineer.

- Fabric and Rectangular Inlet Protection: Will be provided at all proposed drainage structures as they are constructed and any existing structures that will be receiving flow within the construction limits. The primary function is to place controls in the path of flow sufficient to slow sediment laden water to allow settlement of suspended solids before discharging into the storm sewer system. Fabric inlet protection will consist of manufactured filter baskets in paved areas and rectangular inlet protection in unpaved areas.

- Culvert Inlet Protection: Will be provided at all proposed detention basin outlets and ditch culverts as they are constructed and receiving runoff from the disturbed work areas. The primary function is detain sediment laden water to allow settlement of suspended solids and their removal before discharging into the storm sewer system. Culvert Inlet Protection will consist of temporary riprap and shall be constructed in conformance with the Illinois Tollway Supplemental Specifications and Standard Design Details.

- Temporary Ditch Checks: Will be installed within any ditch or drainageway that may experience siltation, erosion, or scour; or within any stable ditch that receives upland sediment laden water. The device is placed perpendicular to flow in swales or shallow drainage ditches to reduce velocity of flowing water, thereby reducing scour and channel erosion, encouraging deposition of sediment and filtration in the created small ponding areas, and promoting infiltration where suitable soils are present.

- Sediment Basins: Will be installed within the detention basins and ditches where there is the potential for sediment-laden runoff from Temporary Pipe Slope Drains. The device is a containment area where sediment-laden runoff is temporarily detained under stagnant conditions, allowing sediment to settle out before the runoff is discharged. It is formed by excavation in conjunction with Culvert Inlet Protection.

- Temporary Riprap: Will be installed at outlets of temporary drainage pipes and Temporary Pipe Slope Drains where there is the potential for short, intense flows of water. The device is a section of rock protection placed at the outlet end of temporary outfalls to dissipate energy of concentrated flows.

- Sediment Filter Bag: Will be installed at the discharge end of pumping operations to remove suspended sediment from dewatering operations, including treatment of groundwater removed from an excavation or other area, prior to the appropriate discharge of encountered water to promote the capture of sediment prior to discharging into regulated waterways.

- Street Sweeping: Will be performed at the end of each work day, or as directed by the Engineer, to prevent track-out of sediment outside of the work area and onto the active roadway and to prevent sediment from washing into drainage structures within the work area.

- Non-erodible Cofferdam(s): Will be installed to isolate in-stream work area(s) in Willow Creek, as required by the USACE 404 permit conditions, to prevent sediment from the work area from discharging downstream.

- Flotation Boom: Will be provided as shown in the plan. Flotation boom will be used in moving water to control turbidity and shall be anchored to prevent drift shoreward or downstream. Booms are not to be installed across flowing body of water.

- Fabric Inlet Protection: Will be provided at all proposed drainage structures as they are constructed and any existing structures that will be receiving flow within the construction limits. The primary

function is to place controls in the path of flow sufficient to slow sediment laden water to allow settlement of suspended soils before discharging into the storm sewer system. Fabric inlet protection will consist of manufactured filter baskets in paved areas and rectangular inlet protections in unpaved areas.

c. Treatment Chemicals

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

- The use of polymer flocculants or other chemicals to treat stormwater runoff on the project are not anticipated.

d. Permanent Storm Water Management Controls

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

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

Locations 1-3

- Detention basins have been selected for their capacity to detain increased storm water runoff surface runoff due to an increase in future impervious surfaces. Accordingly, they provide a permanent residence time for sediment in storm water to settle and filter through subsurface aggregate. During construction, temporary outlet protection will be utilized to increase storm water runoff residence time, thereby allowing sediment to settle from construction site runoff. Subsequently, they provide water quality volume for the first flush of runoff, which contains the highest concentrations of sediment and other typical surface water pollutants. Detention basins have been designed to draw down within 48 hours to meet wildlife restrictions by the FAA.

- Open vegetated ditches have been selected to convey surface drainage without increasing impervious surfaces or increasing point source discharges. Ditches will be stabilized with seed and erosion control blanket. As a part of future construction of ramps, ditches will be finalized and converted to bioswales to promote first flush water quality.

Locations 7-8

- Underground detention chambers will be utilized on-site as well as bio-infiltration swales to reduce stormwater volumes through infiltration and improve water quality. Open vegetated (sodded) swales will be utilized for stormwater conveyance for sedimentation removal. Facilities are identified on **Drainage and Utility Plan Sheets C- 4.1 and C- 4.3**

e. Pollution Prevention

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

Good Housekeeping

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

- Vehicle/Equipment Storage, Cleaning and Maintenance. Construction vehicles will be inspected frequently to identify any leak, which will be repaired immediately, or the vehicle will be removed from the site. If minor vehicle/equipment maintenance must occur on site, repairs and maintenance will 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 utilized for construction operations will 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 will 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.

- Prohibited Discharges. The following non-storm water discharges are prohibited: concrete and wastewater from washout of concrete (unless managed by an appropriate control), wastewater from washout and cleanout of stucco, paint, form release oils, curing compounds and other construction materials, fuels, oils, or other pollutants used in vehicle and equipment operation and maintenance, soaps, solvents, or detergents, toxic or hazardous substances from a spill or other release, or any other pollutant that could cause or tend to cause water pollution.

- Material Delivery and Storage. The following procedures and practices for the proper handling, delivery and storage of products and construction materials will be followed to reduce the risk of spills or other accidental exposure of materials and substances to stormwater runoff:

    - Fuel, oils, hydraulic fluids, and other petroleum products shall be stored under cover or in a containment area.
    - Locate chemical and material storage areas away from low elevation areas, drainage areas and stream banks, and outside the 100-year floodplain.
    - Provide readily available Safety Data Sheets for all materials used or stored on the project site.
    - Ensure access is available to storage areas to allow for spill clean-up and emergency response.
    - Maintain temporary containment facilities in a condition free of accumulated rainwater and spills.
    - Store materials in their original containers and maintain the original product labels in place and in a legible condition. Replace damaged or otherwise illegible labels immediately.
    - Keep ample supply of appropriate spill clean-up material near storage areas.
    - Minimize the material inventory stored on-site to the extent practical.
    - All materials stored on site will be stored in a neat, orderly manner in their appropriate containers.
    - Substances will not be mixed with others unless recommended by the manufacturer.
    - The Contractor will inspect storage areas daily to ensure proper use and disposal of materials on-siote.
    - Whenever possible, all product will be used before disposing of the container.
    - Manufacturer's recommendations for proper use and disposal will be followed.
    - If surplus product must be disposed of, manufacturer's or local and state recommended methods for proper disposal will be followed.
    - Keep an accurate, up-to-date inventory of material delivered and stored on-site.
    - Have employees trained in emergency spill clean-up procedures present when dangerous materials or liquid chemicals are unloaded.
    - Repair or replace perimeter controls, containment structures, covers and liners as needed to maintain proper function.

- Spill Response. The following practices will be followed to minimize, control and respond to spilled material:
    - The Contractor shall prepare and implement a Spill Prevention and Control Plan.
    - Manufacturer's recommended methods for spill cleanup will be clearly posted and site personnel will be made aware of the procedures and location of the information and cleanup supplies.
    - Materials and equipment necessary for spill cleanup will be kept in the material storage area(s) and shall be appropriate for the materials stored.
    - The Contractor will dispose of used clean-up materials, contaminated materials, and recovered spill material that is no longer suitable for the intended purposed, in accordance with all applicable laws, rules, and regulations.
    - Spills of toxic or hazardous material will be reported to the appropriate state or local government agency, regardless of size.
    - In the event of any spills, the Spill Prevention and Control Plan will be adjusted to include additional measures to prevent the type of spill from reoccurring.
    - The Contractor shall be responsible for day-to-day operations and will designate a Spill Prevention and Cleanup Coordinator (Coordinator). The Coordinator will designate at least two (2) other site personnel who will receive spill prevention and cleanup training. These individuals will each become responsible for a particular phase of prevention and cleanup. The names of responsible spill personnel, listed below, will be posted in the material storage area and in the office trailer on-site.

Spill Prevention and Cleanup Coordinator:

GARY DEIGAN	DEIGAN & ASSOCIATES
Printed Name	Contractor Name

Additional Trained Spill Prevention and Response Personnel:

BRYAN PETER	DIEGAN & ASSOICATES
Printed Name	Contractor Name

ROBERT RIVERA	DIEGAN & ASSOCIATES
Printed Name	Contractor Name

f. Other Controls

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

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

- Sanitary Waste Materials. The Contractor shall not create or allow unsanitary conditions. All personnel involved with construction activities must comply with state and local sanitary or septic system regulations. Temporary sanitary facilities will be provided at the site throughout the construction phase. They must be utilized by all construction personnel and serviced by a commercial operator to maintain function and prevent unsanitary conditions. The location of sanitary facilities shall be approved by the Engineer. Portable toilets must be securely anchored and are not allowed within 30 feet of stormwater inlets or within 50' of a Water of the U.S.

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

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

  Special BMPs designed to remove concrete or limestone dust particles from stormwater runoff in contact with recycled or

rubblized concrete underpavement must be removed once the stormwater discharging from the site is determined to be clean. This is often several months following completion of the project. The Contractor may have to return to the project area following project completion to remove these BMPs and restore the affected work area.

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

g. Natural Buffers

To the maximum extent practicable, a 50-foot natural buffer shall be maintained between Willow Creek and Higgins Creek and the work area. If the 50-foot buffer is to be disturbed, Best Management Practices will be implemented for erosion and sediment controls.

3. Maintenance.

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

- Erosion and Sediment Control Manager (ESCM): The Contractor shall assign an ESCM to the project. This person is required to have taken an approved sediment and erosion control training course. The ESCM will be responsible for supervising the maintenance of Erosion & Sediment Control measures and implementation of this plan.

- Protection of Existing Vegetation: Replace damaged vegetation with similar species as directed by the Engineer. Restore areas disturbed, disrupted or damaged by the Contractor to pre-construction conditions or better at no additional expense to the contract. Trim any cuts, skins, scrapes or bruises to the bark of the vegetation and utilize local nursery accepted procedures to seal damaged bark. Prune all tree branches broken, severed or damaged during construction. Cut all limbs and branches, one-half inch or greater in diameter, at the base of the damage, flush with the adjacent limb or tree trunk. Smoothly cut, perpendicular to the root, all cut, broken, or severed, during construction, roots 1-inch or greater in diameter. Cover roots exposed during excavation with moist earth and/or backfill immediately to prevent roots from drying.

- Inlet Protection: Remove sediment from inlet filter baskets when basket is 25% full or 50% of the fabric pores are covered with silt. Clean filter if standing water is present longer than one hour after a rain event. Clean sediment or replace silt fence when sediment accumulates to one-third the

height of the fabric. Remove trash accumulated around or on top of inlet protection device. When filter is removed for cleaning, replace fabric if any tear is present.

- Outlet Protection/Temporary Riprap: Restore dislodged protection and correct erosion that may occur. Remedy deficient areas prone to increased erosion immediately to prevent greater deficiencies.

- Temporary Ditch Checks: Remove sediment from upstream side of ditch checks when sediment has reached 50% of height of structure. Repair or replace ditch checks whenever tears, splits, unraveling or compressed excelsior is apparent. Replace torn fabric mat that may allow water to undermine ditch check. Remove debris (garbage, crop residue, etc.) when observed. Reestablish the flow over the center of the ditch check. Water or sediment going around the ditch check indicates incorrect installation. Device needs lengthening or the selected device is inappropriate for site conditions. Remove ditch checks once all upslope areas are stabilized and seed or otherwise stabilize temporary ditch check areas.

- Temporary 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 1:2 (V: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.

- Temporary Erosion Control Seeding: Reapply seed if stabilization hasn't been achieved. Apply temporary mulch to hold seed in place if seed has been washed away or found to be concentrated in ditch bottoms. Restore rills as quickly as possible on slopes steeper than 1V:4H to prevent sheet-flow from becoming concentrated flow patterns. Mow, if necessary, to promote seed soil contact when excessive weed development occurs (a common indication of ineffective temporary seeding). Supplement seed if weather conditions (extreme heat or cold) are not conducive to germination.

- Stone Rock Outlet Structure Sediment Trap: Clean trap of silt when trap becomes 50% full. Restore the trap to its original design dimensions. Replace any riprap displaced from the spillway. Remove any accumulated sediment, trash, or debris from the outlet.

- Culvert Inlet Protection/Sediment Basin: Clean basin of silt when wet storage becomes 50% full. Restore the basin to its original design dimensions. Replace any riprap displaced from the Culvert Inlet Protection. Remove any accumulated sediment, trash, or debris from the outlet.

- 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.

- Super Silt Fence: Repair tears, gaps or undermining. Restore leaning super silt fence and ensure taut. Repair or replace any missing or broken stakes immediately. Clean fence line if sediment reaches one-third height of barrier. Remove fence once final stabilization is established. Repair fence if undermining occurs anywhere along its entire length.

- Temporary Stabilized Construction Entrances: Replenish stone or replace exit if vehicles continue to track sediment onto the roadway from the construction site. Sweep sediment on roadway from construction activities immediately and at the end of each workday. 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. During summer months, stockpiles should be watered to maintain the cover crop. Earth stockpiles shall be temporarily seeded if they are to remain unused for more than 14 days.

- 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.

- Temporary Pipe Slope Drains: Fill eroded area at inlet with well-compacted soil. Stabilize outfall to eliminate scour. Repair leaks along length of pipe and re-compact soil to stabilize pipe. Reconnect pipe at joints when separation occurs. Restore or increase anchors along length of pipe to ensure pipe stability. If slope drain washes out, it may be necessary to use aggregate-lined channels or additional drains.

- Dewatering: Ensure proper operation and compliance with permits or water quality standards. Remove accumulated sediment from the flow area. Dispose of sediment in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations. Remove and replace dewatering bags when half full of sediment or when discharge rate is impractical. Immediately stop discharge if receiving areas show signs of cloudy water, erosion, or sediment accumulation.

- Temporary Concrete Washout: Do not discharge wastewater into the environment (Note: acidity, not particulates, is environmentally detrimental). Facilitate evaporation of low volume washout water. Clean and remove any discharges within 24 hours of discovery. If effluent cannot

be removed prior to anticipated rainfall event, place and secure a non-collapsing, non-water collecting cover over the washout facility to prevent accumulation and precipitation overflow. Replace damaged liner immediately. Remove washout when no longer needed and restore disturbed areas to original conditions. Properly dispose of solidified concrete waste.

- Material Delivery & Storage: Document the various types of materials delivered and their storage locations in the SWPPP. Update the SWPPP any time significant changes occur to material storage or handling locations and when they have been removed. Cleanup spills immediately. Remove empty containers.

- Solid Waste Management: Designate a waste collection area(s) and identify them in the SWPPP. Inspect inlets, outfalls and drainageways for litter, debris, containers, etc. Observe the construction site for improper waste disposal. Update the SWPPP any time the trash management plan significantly changes. Correct items discarded outside of designated areas

- Vehicle and Equipment Fueling, Cleaning and Maintenance: Cleanup spills immediately. Contractor must provide documentation that spills were cleaned, materials disposed of, and impacts mitigated. Update the SWPPP when designated location has been removed, relocated, added or requires maintenance. In the event of a spill into a storm drain, waterway or onto a paved surface, the owner of the fuel must immediately take action to contain the spill. Once contained, clean up the spill. As an initial step this may involve collecting any bulk material and placing it in a secure container for later disposal. Follow-up cleaning will also be required to remove residues from paved or other hard surfaces.

- Portable restroom facilities: Maintain in accordance with applicable laws. The facilities shall be inspected for leaks and replaced as needed.

4. Inspections and Corrective Actions.

The Engineer will be responsible for conducting inspections along with the Contractor's ESCM. A maintenance inspection report will be completed after each inspection. A copy of the report form will be completed by the Engineer and Contractor and will be maintained on site.

Qualified personnel shall inspect disturbed areas of the construction site which have not been finally stabilized, structural control measures, and locations where vehicles enter or exit the site. Such inspection shall be conducted at least once every seven (7) calendar days and within 24 hours of the end of a storm or by the end of the following business or workday that is 0.5 inches or greater or the equivalent snowfall. Inspections may be reduced to once per month when construction activities have ceased due to frozen conditions. Weekly inspections shall recommence when construction activities are resumed, or if there is a 0.50 inches or greater rain event, or a discharge due to snowmelt occurs.

a. Disturbed areas and areas used for storage of wastes, equipment, and materials shall be inspected for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system. Erosion and sediment control measures identified in the plan shall be observed to ensure that they are operating correctly. All locations where stabilization measures have been implemented shall be observed to ensure that they are still stabilized. Where discharge locations or points are accessible, they shall be inspected to ascertain whether erosion control measures are effective in preventing significant impacts to receiving waters. Locations where vehicles enter or exit the site shall be inspected for evidence of offsite sediment tracking. If repair is necessary, it will be initiated within 24 hours of the completion of the inspection report.

If the inspections determine concrete fines are discharging as a result of roadway reconstruction, the Contractor must ensure that the discharge does not exit the right-of-way. The Engineer will immediately test the pH levels of the affected discharge runoff to determine the average pH levels. Where pH levels exceed 9.0, the Engineer will recommend remediation strategy to reduce the alkalinity to acceptable levels before allowing to exit the right-of-way or discharge to environmentally sensitive locations.

b. Based on the results of the inspection, the description of potential pollutant sources identified in Section 1 above, and pollution prevention measures identified in Section 2 above, the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan shall be revised as appropriate as soon as practicable after such inspection to minimize discharges. Any changes to this plan resulting from the required inspections shall be implemented within seven (7) calendar days following the inspection.

c. A report summarizing the scope of the inspection, name(s), qualifications of personnel making the inspection, the date(s) of the inspection, major observations relating to the implementation of this Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan, and actions taken in accordance with Section 4.b. above shall be made and retained as part of the plan for at least three (3) years after the date of the inspection. The report shall be signed by the Contractor and the Engineer.

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

Reports of violations of the SWPPP or illicit discharges shall be reported to the Illinois Tollway Environmental Unit at environment@getipass.com. For additional inquiry, contact (630) 241-6800 ext. 4222. The Illinois Tollway Environmental Unit will coordinate any potential violations directly with the IEPA. In addition, the Engineer will provide a written submission to the

Illinois Tollway Environmental Unit and the project files within 5 days summarizing the incident(s) and actions taken.

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

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

5. Non-Storm Water Discharges.

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

Allowable Non-Stormwater Discharges	**Likely to be Present on the Site**	
	Yes	**No**
Waters used to wash vehicles where detergents are not used	☒	☐
Waters used to control dust	☒	☐
Pavement wash waters where spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have not occurred (unless spilled materials have been removed) and where detergents are not used	☐	☒
Landscape irrigation drainages	☒	☐
Uncontaminated groundwater or spring water	☒	☐
Foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with process materials, such as solvents	☒	☐
Potable water sources including uncontaminated water main or fire hydrant flushing water	☒	☐
Discharges from dewatering of trenches and excavations if managed by appropriate controls	☒	☐

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

- Cleaning of vehicles and equipment is discouraged and will 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

- Waters used to control dust: A water truck will be present on site (or available) for sprinkling/irrigation to limit the amount of dust leaving the site. Watering will be applied daily (or more frequently) to be effective. Caution will be used not to overwater, as that may cause erosion. If field observations indicate that additional protection is necessary, alternative dust suppressant controls will be implemented at the discretion and approval of the Engineer.
- Discharges from Dewatering: Discharges from dewatering operations must be directed through an appropriate pollution prevention/treatment measure, such as a sediment filter bag, sediment trap or sediment basin prior to being discharged from the site or into Waters of the U.S. Under no circumstances are discharges from dewatering operations to be discharged directly into streams, rivers, lakes or other areas beyond the permitted project area. Likewise, discharges into storm sewer systems that do not drain to a suitable on-site treatment facility, such as a basin, are also prohibited. To the extent feasible, vegetated areas of the site shall be used to infiltrate dewatering water before discharge.

- Discharges from dewatering operations shall be conducted in a manner sufficient to prevent erosion and minimize sediment from the discharge to the maximum extent practical. Dewatering discharges shall also be treated or controlled to minimize discharges of pollutants and shall not include visible floating solids or foam, oil, grease, or other similar products.

- Discharge from dewatering shall be a stable surface using an aggregate leveling pad and secondary containment in accordance with Illinois Tollway standards. Discharge shall be no more turbid that the receiving water and will be immediately stopped if the receiving water shows signs of cloudy water, erosion, or sediment accumulation.

A written work plan, along with an associated schematic and narrative, shall be submitted by the Contractor for approval by the Engineer showing non-stormwater discharges that are anticipated to occur and the method(s) for reducing non-stormwater discharges. The approved Work Plans shall be incorporated into and amend the SWPPP.

6. Contractor Inventory of Hazardous Materials and Substances.

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

MOTOR OIL	PAVEMENT MARKING
DIESAL FUEL	VARIOUS LUBRICATING GREACES
PCC CURING COMPOUND	
BIT HMA/~~UMA~~/PRIME	
AGGREGATES	
EXCAVATED SOILS	
SEED/FERTILIZER	

7. Contractor Required Submittals.

The Contractor shall provide, as an attachment to their signed Contractor Certification Statement, a schematic and narrative description of how they will comply with the requirements of the SWPPP with 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.

- 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: Provide a Spill and Prevention and Control Plan describing the steps that will be taken to respond to, control, and report chemical or petroleum spills which may occur. Procedures to address spills in excess of RCRA reportable quantities must be provided.

- Concrete Residuals and Washout Wastes: Discuss the location and type

of concrete washout facilities to be used on this project and how they will be identified and maintained.

- Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning and Maintenance: Discuss where vehicle and equipment cleaning and maintenance will be performed and the BMPs that will be used for spill containment and spill prevention, 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.

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 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 ROW. 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 Work Plan which meets the requirements of the USACE pursuant to 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.

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 Western Access Tollway Marked I-490

Section M.P. 4.3 to M.P. 5.6 Project No I-18-4704

County DuPage and 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: RS&H, Inc., teaming with TKDA, Inc.
DESIGN SECTION ENGINEER

By: Arielle L. Malinowski
Arielle L. Malinowski, PE

Dated: 11/10/2020

OWNER: ILLINOIS STATE TOLL HIGHWAY AUTHORITY

Signed: Environmental Planner
Name/Title

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.

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Prepared By: Burns & McDonnell Engineering Company, Inc.
DESIGN SECTION ENGINEER

By: 

Robert M. Goveia, PE

Dated: 10/19/2020

OWNER: ILLINOIS STATE TOLL HIGHWAY AUTHORITY

Signed: _____
Name/Title

ILLINOIS TOLLWAY CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

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Prepared By: Primera Engineers, Ltd.
DESIGN SECTION ENGINEER

By: _____
Anthony J. Bryant, P.E., CFM

Dated: 11/5/2020

OWNER: ILLINOIS STATE TOLL HIGHWAY AUTHORITY

Signed: _____
Name/Title

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 Western Access Tollway Marked I-490

Section M.P. 4.3 to M.P. 5.6 Project No I-18-4704

County DuPage and 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: Primera Engineers, Ltd.
DESIGN SECTION ENGINEER

By: _____
Anthony J. Bryant, P.E., CFM

Dated: 11/5/2020

OWNER: ILLINOIS STATE TOLL HIGHWAY AUTHORITY

Signed: _____
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.

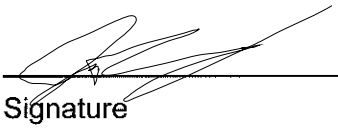
Project Information:

Route Western Access Tollway (I-490) Marked M.P. 4.3 to M.P. 5.6

Section Devon Avenue to Touhy Avenue Project No I-18-4704

County DuPage and 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.



10/16/20

Signature Date

PROJECT MANAGER

Title

CURRAN CONTRACTING

Name of Firm

286 MEMORIAL COURT

Street Address

CRYSTAL LAKE	IL	60014
City	State	Zip Code

815-455-5100

Telephone Number

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.