applied in relation to the sequence of construction operations. The sequence of construction operations may not have been specified in the Contract Plans. Rather, the application of erosion and sediment control measures in relation to the specific stages of construction that may expose soil wherever those stages occur may be described.

S.P. 111.1 NPDES PERMIT NO. ILR10

The general construction site activities of this project will be conducted under the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) General Permit to Discharge Stormwater associated with construction site activities (ILR10).

The requirements of this permit include the development of detailed Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP) and the preparation of a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) that addresses erosion and sediment control issues, stormwater management, and control of other construction-related pollutants that could impact the environment. Also included are the installation of the required measures by the Contractor, along with the implementation of an active inspection and maintenance program, and the filing of the necessary required documents.

The Contract Plans and Documents describe the ESCP proposed for the project. The Contractor may submit new drawings defining the measures to be installed but these drawings will need to be approved by the Illinois Tollway prior to the Illinois Tollway signing the SWPPP.

The SWPPP, S.P. 111.2, is to be completed by the Contractor and submitted to the Illinois Tollway for review and signature. This SWPPP must be approved and signed by the Illinois Tollway and the Contractor and submitted to the IEPA no later than 30 days prior to the start of construction, with the Notice of Intent (NOI). A copy of the signed SWPPP and referenced documents are to be kept on the construction site at all times by the Engineer and the Contractor. The SWPPP is to be updated by the Engineer and Contractor as changes are made during construction.

The NOI must be submitted to the IEPA no later than 30 days prior to the start of construction. The NOI will be initiated by the Design Section Engineer (DSE), who is responsible for completing the owner, construction site (except for construction start/end dates), type of construction, historic preservation and endangered species compliance, and receiving water information sections. The Contractor will finalize the NOI by completing the contractor information, dates of construction start/end, SWPPP information, and any missing information from the type of construction information sections. The Contractor will submit the completed NOI to the Engineer, who will then submit it to the Illinois Tollway Environmental Unit for signature and filing with the IEPA. The Contractor shall submit the completed NOI and SWPPP within five (5) business days of Notice to Proceed date, to the Engineer in order to provide sufficient time for this process and for the forms to be filed with the IEPA no later than 30 days before any ground disturbing activity begins. A copy of a blank NOI form can be found at:

https://www2.illinois.gov/epa/Documents/epa-forms/water/storm-water/notice-intent-construction.pdf

A copy of the letter of notification of coverage from the IEPA, along with the General NPDES Permit for Storm Water Discharges from Construction Site Activities shall be posted at the site in a prominent place for public viewing.

The Illinois Tollway's General Permit ILR40 from the IEPA requires established and controlled concrete washout location(s) in order to reduce contaminated runoff into nearby ditches and streams. The Contractor shall be responsible for locating the concrete truck washout locations. At the time of the Preconstruction Conference, the Contractor shall submit for approval the proposed concrete truck washout location(s). The locations will be reviewed and discussed at the Preconstruction Conference to reinforce to the Contractor the importance of the washout facilities so that pollutants do not reach the storm sewer or ditch systems. The approved location(s) shall be annotated on the Engineer's copy(ies) of the Erosion and Sediment Control Plan.

The Illinois Tollway's General Permit ILR40 also requires that sediment laden stormwater runoff containing suspended and dissolved solids from roadway base comprised of either recycled concrete or rubblized concrete have said solids removed prior to discharging outside of Illinois Tollway right-of-way to the extent required by the NPDES General Permit. For construction areas adjacent to creeks and streams, the stormwater's pH must also be moderated prior to discharge. The Contract Documents have incorporated appropriate Best Management Practices (BMPs) into the project plans to prevent these types of sediments from leaving Illinois Tollway right-of-way. The Contractor shall be responsible for installing identified BMPs, identifying any areas where sediments are leaving Illinois Tollway right-of-way, and removing said BMPs following completion of the project when sediments are no longer being released.

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 stormwater) exiting the right-of-way or to receiving waters, the Engineer will immediately report the incident to the Illinois Illinois Tollway Environmental Unit. Corrective actions must be initiated immediately to address any non-compliance issues(s).

Reports of violations of the SWPPP and 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 five (5) days summarizing the incident(s) and actions taken.

A Notice of Termination (NOT) will be filed by the Engineer with the Illinois Tollway and the Contractor when construction is completed and construction related discharge authorized by the permit is eliminated, or the contract is terminated. If the discharge of concrete fines continues at the time of contract termination, the Engineer will advise the Illinois Tollway Environmental Unit. The NOT will be filed when the site is permanently stabilized either with a uniform perennial vegetated cover that has a density of 70% coverage or has an equivalent permanent stabilization such as riprap, gabions, or geotextiles. In addition, the NOT will not

be filed until all temporary erosion and sediment control measures have been 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 website:

https://www2.illinois.gov/epa/topics/forms/water-permits/storm-water/Pages/construction.aspx

The SWPPP shall be amended whenever there is a change in design, construction, operation, or maintenance, which has a significant effect on the potential for the discharge of pollutants to Waters of the U.S. and which has not otherwise been addressed in the plan. The SWPPP shall also be amended if the plan proves to be ineffective in eliminating or significantly minimizing pollutants, or in otherwise achieving the general objectives of controlling pollutants in storm water discharges associated with construction site activity. In addition, the SWPPP shall be amended to identify any new contractor and/or subcontractor that will implement a measure of the plan. The SWPPP and ESCP must be modified within 7 days for any changes to construction plans, stormwater controls or other activities at the site that are no longer accurately reflected in the SWPPP. Any revisions of the documents for the SWPPP shall be kept on site at all times.

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. Project Location

The improvements to be constructed under this contract shall be performed along the Tri-State Tollway (I-294) between Mile Post 20.7 and Mile Post 22.5 in Cook County, Illinois.

b. Description of the Construction Activity

The work under this contract includes, but is not limited to:

1. Demolition of existing Bridge Nos. 183 (Partial) and 184 (Partial)
2. Demolition of existing Bridge Nos. 191 (Partial) and 192 (Partial)
3. Bridge Nos. 183 (partial), 184 (partial), and 192 Construction

4. Retaining Wall Demolition
5. Retaining Wall Construction
6. Noise Wall Construction
7. Culverts and Junction Chambers
8. ITS Gantry and Overhead Sign Structures and Foundations
9. Lighting
10. Enclosed Drainage System Construction
11. Roadway Pavement Construction
12. Pavement Removal
13. Pavement Marking and Signage Installation
14. Maintenance of Traffic during Construction
15. Guardrail and Barrier Wall Removal and Construction
16. Erosion Control and Landscaping
17. Fire Suppression System
18. All other appurtenant and miscellaneous construction shown on the Plans and as required by the Standard Specifications and these Special Provisions.

Also included in the work are installation of pipe underdrains, guardrail, adjustment or removal of existing drainage structures and construction of new drainage structures, modifications to existing detention basins, construction of a new detention basin, miscellaneous drainage improvements, roadway lighting upgrades, sign truss replacement, roadway sideslope stabilization with new retaining wall structures, pavement marking and delineation, maintenance of traffic, erosion control measures, restoration of landscaping, and all other appurtenant work and miscellaneous construction as shown on the plans and as required by the Standard Specifications and these Special Provisions.

c. Sequence of Major Earth Construction Activities

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

1. Install initial erosion and sediment control measures.
2. Perform necessary topsoil stripping, clearing, grading, and temporary stabilization.
3. Perform new southbound bridge construction. This work includes, but is not limited to, installation and removal of temporary causeways and cofferdams at the I&M Canal, Chicago Sanitary Ship Canal, and Des Plaines River.
4. Perform removal of existing pavement and replacement with temporary or permanent pavement.
5. Perform necessary drainage structure, storm sewer, culvert, and detention basin construction work. Miscellaneous drainage improvements.
6. Provide temporary stabilization including light disking to

loosen the soil for seed bed preparation on disturbed areas where construction activities have temporarily or permanently ceased and construction will not occur for 14 days or more.

7. Perform maintenance of installed erosion and sediment controls.
8. Remove temporary erosion control measures and install permanent landscaping.

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 update as necessary and made part of the SWPPP.

Additional details regarding the progress schedule and erosion and sediment control sequencing are shown on Sheets PRG-01 and PRG-02 "Suggested Progress Schedule", Sheets EC-01 through EC-29 "Erosion and Sediment Control Plan", Sheets starting at LP-01 through LP-13 "Landscape Plan" and Sheets starting at JG-01 through JG-20 “Jointing and Grading Plans” shall be made part of the SWPPP. Where deviations from those drawings are required due to field conditions, the Engineer shall document and maintain a record of the changes as part of this SWPPP.

d. Total Construction Area and Total Area of Earth Disturbance

The total area of the construction sites is estimated to be 120 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 47 acres.

e. Runoff Coefficients

The following estimates are provided for the construction site:

Percentage impervious area before construction: 43%
Runoff coefficient before construction: 0.61
Percentage impervious area after construction: 49%
Runoff coefficient after construction: 0.65

“Before” refers to pre-construction of the I-18-4430 contract.
“After” refers to post-construction of the I-18-4431 contract.

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 are summarized below:

Soil Type	Acreage
Kane silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	0.9
Ozaukee silt loam, 20 to 30 percent slopes	0.3
Urban land	1.4
Orthents, undulating, stony	37.8
Orthents, loamy, undulating	48.7
Orthents, clayey, undulating	18.9
Sawmill silty clay loam, heavy till plain	5.9
Water	6.3
Total	120.2

As shown above, there are approximately 113.9 acres of soils of the various types listed and the rest is either water or urban land. There are three highly erodible soil types identified in this area as the Orthents types which total 105.4 acres and results in over 87 percent of all soil types being susceptible to erosion. These soils are located throughout the project area.

g. Topography and Drainage

The site topography is relatively flat with steep side slopes for proposed embankment areas located between the Mile Long Bridge and the LaGrange Road Bridge and typical roadway side slopes ranging from 1:6 to 1:3 in other embankment areas. Steep cut slope areas exist along the Illinois Tollway at the north project limits.

The proposed drainage improvements will maintain the existing outlets and replicate the existing drainage patterns as closely as possible. The proposed roadway drainage system will be a combination of a closed and open system. A closed drainage system will be used on the bridge. The bridge deck drainage system conveys runoff into detention facilities (where feasible) and/or storm water best management practices (BMPs) for filtering of pollutants prior to release into the waterways. The roadside ditches convey flow to the improved culverts, ramp infields and waterways. Stormwater detention facilities and BMPs are utilized throughout the project limits to meet Illinois Tollway requirements for newly added impervious area and to replace existing volumes impacted by the proposed

improvements. For additional information see the project Drainage Report.

h. Drainage System Ownership

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

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:

Maintenance of Traffic	MOT sheets
Utility Plan	UTL sheets
Drainage Plan	DRN sheets
Grading & Jointing Plan (Northbound, Southbound, Ramps)	JG sheets
Landscape & Fencing Plan	LP sheets
Erosion and Sediment Control Plan	EC sheets

j. Receiving Waters and Wetland Acreage

The names of receiving water(s) and area extent of wetland acreage at the site are in the design/project report or plan documents which are incorporated by reference as a part of this plan and is summarized below. The primary streams and/or tributaries which receive runoff from the site are: I&M Canal (W3) and associated tributaries, Chicago Sanitary & Ship Canal (W4), and the Des Plaines River (W5). Existing drainage patterns will be maintained with modifications made to utilize existing outfalls.

k. 303(d) Listed Receiving Waters

There are twelve (12) wetlands totaling 4.66 acres and five (5) Waters of the U.S. (WOUS) totaling 6.02 acres within the construction limits of the project. Additional non-impacted wetlands adjacent to the project area that are not identified in the table below are shown on the plans for reference.

The areas of wetlands to remain shall be protected as described in the SWPPP and shown on the plans.

Wetlands are currently identified as follows:

Wetland	Delineated Area (Acre)	Permanent Impact Area (Acre)
Wetland 4	0.03	0
Wetland 5	0.22	0
Wetland 6	0.06	0
Wetland 8	0.03	0
Wetland 9	0.08	0
Wetland 10	0.09	0
Wetland 11	0.02	0
Wetland 12	0.8	0.01
Wetland 13	1.58	0
Wetland 14	1.55	0
Wetland 15	0.02	0
Wetland 16	0.18	0
Totals	**4.66**	0.01

Waters of the U.S. (WOUS) are currently identified as follows:

WOUS	Delineated Area (Acre)	Perm. Impact Area (Acre)	Temp. Impact Area (Acre)
W2 (Ditch Trib. To I&M Canal)	0.12	0.00	0.00
W3 (I&M Canal)	0.5	0.00	0.22
W4 (Chicago Sanitary & Ship Canal)	3.52	0.00	0.30
W5 (Des Plaines River)	1.69	0.03	0.54
W6 (Ditches Trib. To DPR)	0.19	0.00	0.00
Totals	**6.02**	**0.03**	**1.06**

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

The Des Plaines River and the Chicago Sanitary and Ship Canal (CSSC) are 303(d) listed streams. The Des Plaines River is a medium priority stream and is listed because of the following pollutants: Aldrin; Arsenic; Chloride; Lindane; Methoxyclor; Oxygen (dissolved); pH; Phosphorus (total); Fecal Coliform; Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs); and Mercury. The CSSC is a medium priority stream and is listed because of the following pollutants: Iron; Oxygen (dissolved); Phosphorus (total); Total Dissolved Solids; and Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). There is no IEPA-established or approved TMDL published for the receiving waters listed in Section 1.j.

Potential impacts to water quality will be mitigated through implementation of erosion control measures to be installed within the project limits according to the SWPPP and as shown on the plans, including, but not limited to, ditch checks, culvert inlet protections, inlet filters/baskets, silt fence, super silt fence, flotation booms, in-line flocculation systems, and any other measures required per the USACE 404 permit.

The project will not increase discharge levels of any 303(d) listed impairments. The control practices provided herein will be used to prevent discharges to the watershed and the identified 303(d) listed waters. In particular, temporary concrete washouts and portable restroom facilities will be located and maintained to control high pH concrete washout water and fecal coliform bacteria. In-line flocculation systems will be utilized to prevent an increase in solids. All other impairments listed for these waterways are not anticipated to be associated with the planned construction activities.

m. Site Features and Sensitive Areas to be Protected

Sensitive environmental resources or site features on or adjacent to the

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

The Santa Fe Prairie Illinois Natural Area Inventory (INAI) Site is located approximately 0.5 miles north of the project. The Santa Fe Prairie is a 10.84-acre nature preserve that qualifies for protection under the Illinois Natural Areas Preservation Act as a Category I (high quality natural community and natural community restorations) and Category III (State dedicated Nature Preserves, Land and Water Reserves, & Natural Heritage Landmarks) INAI site. The Santa Fe Prairie is outside of the project limits and shall not have any direct impacts from this project. However, access to the I-294 Bridge north of the Des Plaines River passes south of the Santa Fe Prairie. During construction, measures will need to be taken to ensure the INAI site is protected from excessive dust and seed dispersal as any type of impact is not allowed. Coordination with the Santa Fe Prairie will be required to establish acceptable and feasible dust control measures throughout the project duration.

All unimpacted wetlands within the ROW/easements and wetlands located adjacent to the ROW/easements are to be protected during construction. Super silt fence or temporary fence will be provided at the boundary of the wetland areas to be protected and serve to designate the “No Intrusion Area”. Temporary fencing will be installed to protect trees and wetlands. Non-erodible causeways and cofferdams will be used in the waterways. Super silt fence will be used along the top of banks of the waterways. In-line flocculation systems, flog logs and sediment filter bags will be used for dewatering systems.

n. Pollutants and Pollutant Sources

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

- ☒ Soils and Sediment
- ☒ Demolition Waste
- ☒ Paving Operation Materials and Waste
- ☒ Cleaning Products
- ☒ Joint and Patching Compounds
- ☒ Concrete Curing Compounds
- ☒ Painting Products and Wastes
- ☐ Sandblasting Materials and Waste Products
- ☒ Landscaping Materials and Wastes
- ☒ Soil Amendments and Stabilization Products
- ☐ Building Construction Materials and Wastes

☒ Vehicle and Equipment Fluids
☐ Building Construction Materials and Wastes
☒ Portable Toilet Wastes
☒ Litter and Miscellaneous Solid Waste
☒ Glues, Adhesives, and Sealants
☒ Contaminated Soils
☒ Dust Palliative Products

o. Applicable Federal, State or Local Requirements

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

- The management practices, controls, and other provisions provided in the SWPPP are at least as protective as the requirements contained in the Illinois Urban Manual.
- The State of Illinois procedures and standards for urban soil erosion and sediment that are applicable to protecting surface waters, upon submittal of the Notice of Intent to authorize discharges under the ILR10 permit, are incorporated by reference and are enforceable under the permit even if they are not specifically included in the plan. Any additional BMPs which are required beyond those specified herein and/or shown on the Erosion and Sediment Control Plans shall also meet the requirements of the Illinois Urban Manual.
- The Contractor shall submit all storm water pollution prevention measures to the Will-South Cook County Soil and Water Conservation District and Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of Greater Chicago (MWRDGC) for approval prior to performing any earthwork activities.
- 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 and the Will-South Cook County Soil and Water Conservation District.
- The Contractor shall submit all storm water pollution prevention measures to MWRDGC for approval prior to performing any earthwork activities.

All in-stream work will be performed in accordance with Chicago District, USACE – Regulatory Branch Requirements for In-stream Construction Activities (USACE, 2013). 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). Section 404 permits have minimum standards and conditions for the use of cofferdams during construction. Contractor is required to abide by these conditions during construction. Refer to S.P. 127 Permits for the permits obtained for this project.

- The Des Plaines River water surface shall not be disturbed, as part of construction activities, between June 1 and July 31, inclusive of any contract year so to avoid disruption of fish spawning in the project area. Water surface disturbance includes any installation or removal of piers, causeways, cofferdams, or other work in the waterway.
- Cofferdams and/or causeways may be in place during the period between June 1 and July 31, inclusive but installation or removal is not permissible during the specified time period.

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 starting on EC-01 through E-27 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. Specific areas are not identified and same-day stabilization measures will need to be implemented over the entire project area to reduce erosion potential.

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.

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

Description of Interim Stabilization Practices:

- Protection of existing mature vegetation and natural vegetative buffers.

- Temporary Seeding (Class 7) with Mulch Method 3A will be utilized to stabilize disturbed areas.

- Same-Day Stabilization will be utilized as directed by the Engineer to provide immediate erosion protection.

- Dust control consisting of water spray or dust suppression agents shall be used during construction to control dust resulting from construction operations.

- Biodegradable erosion control blanket shall be used in all permanent seeding areas. Heavy duty blanket shall be used on all areas of embankment with slopes greater than 1:3 (V:H). Bioswale erosion control blanket shall be used

in bioswale areas.

- Permanent seeding shall be used as permanent stabilization measure whenever possible.

- Street sweeping shall be performed as necessary and at the end of each work day.

- Additional protective measures will be installed as required and as directed by the Engineer.

- Stockpiles will be watered and temporarily stabilized while also having perimeter controls installed around them to prevent discharge.

Description of Final Stabilization Practices:

All final stabilization shall be constructed in accordance with the Landscaping and Fencing plan and contract specifications. 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 hydroperoid 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:

- Graded areas will be seeded and covered with erosion control blanket. All outlets of culverts requiring velocity reduction and erosion protection will be stabilized with articulated block mats.
- A permanent bioswale was constructed in contract I-18-4430 in one location.
- Underdrain outlets shall be placed a minimum of 100 feet before discharging to any wetland or WOUS in order to minimize the effects from a storm water discharge of concrete fines into wetlands and WOUS locations.

The 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. The records shall be submitted to the Engineer for approval.

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): Temporary concrete washouts
- ☒ Other (specify): Temporary pipe slope drains
- ☐ Other (specify):
- ☐ Other (specify):

Description of Structural Practices:

Initial Construction

All sheet flows that exit the site will encounter silt fences for sedimentation control. Silt fence shall be installed prior to beginning excavation for grading to protect non-environmentally sensitive areas. Super silt fences shall be installed at locations where sheet flow could leave the site and drain to an adjacent wetland or WOUS.

Temporary ditch checks will be installed within existing ditches for sediment and erosion control as an initial construction activity prior to grading operations.

Inlets, catch basins, and manholes with open lids will be provided with Rectangular Inlet Protection or Filter Fabric Inlet Protection depending on location for collection of sediment.

Culvert Inlet Protection constructed with Temporary Riprap shall be installed at all culverts as shown on the plans prior to grading operations for erosion and sediment control of the culverts.

Stabilized construction entrances will be constructed at all locations where vehicles exit the project and where the potential exists for sediment track-out.

During Construction

Stripping of existing vegetation and topsoil and all grading operations will be conducted in a manner that limits the amount of exposed area at any one time. When slopes are finished to final grade, they will be stabilized with the permanent vegetation plan or by use of Seeding Class 7 with Mulch Method 3A until a time when the final seeding can be installed.

Same-Day Stabilization will be implemented over the entire project site due to the large amount of highly erodible soil types reported in the soil survey.

Permanent detention basins will be constructed. During construction, the detention basins may serve as temporary sediment basins in addition to or in lieu of sediment trap installation. Culvert Inlet Protections will hold back sediment from entering culverts that flow out of the basins. Cleanout will need to occur when the Culvert Inlet Protection is 50% of its original height. The detention basins shall be temporarily stabilized during construction with erosion control blankets and temporary seeding.

Temporary Pipe slope drains shall be installed on embankments as for erosion protection, and to direct runoff down the slopes as directed by the Engineer.

This contract will involve placement of cast-in-place concrete and will require the Contractor to establish, use, and maintain Concrete Washout locations. Temporary Concrete Washouts will be inspected, maintained, and removed when no longer needed to prevent discharge or overflow washout water (washouts shall have at least six inches of freeboard). Concrete Washouts will be located at least 500-feet from waterways or other conveyances that discharge into any WOUS.

Portable restroom facilities, in addition to general requirements, will need to be located and maintained away from waters that discharge into all WOUS to control fecal coliform bacteria.

Street Sweeping shall be conducted at least daily or more frequently as directed by the Engineer to remove sediment from the travel lanes.

Stabilized Construction Entrances will be installed and maintained as directed by the Engineer to prevent sediment from entering the travel lanes.

Non-erodible cofferdams, as defined and required by the USACE, will be used to isolate the work area where shown on the plans to protect water quality downstream.

Sediment will be removed from Dewatering operations using filtering devices. Discharge from Dewatering shall be to a stable surface that extends to the point where water reenters the waterway. Inspection frequency depends upon dewatering method, quantity of discharge and the receiving waterbody's quality to ensure proper operation and compliance with permits or water quality standards. Discharge water must meet the requirements of the In-Line Flocculation System as approved by the Engineer. Discharge will be immediately stopped if receiving waters show signs of cloudy water, erosion or sediment accumulation.

Sediment Filter Bags used for Dewatering operations and in conjunction with the In-Line Flocculation System will be placed on a rock leveling pad and pinned as necessary to prevent rolling or sliding.

Floc Logs or In-Line Flocculation Systems will be used as directed by the Engineer and in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations and approved Polymer Use Plan to control sediment in storm water runoff or dewatering discharge.

Existing and proposed structure crossings at the I&M Canal, Chicago Sanitary & Ship Canal, and Des Plaines River will need to be protected according to the Army Corps of Engineers 404 permit. Flotation booms are identified in the plans to temporarily control turbidity and debris encountered during construction near these waterways.

Sediment generated during cleanout will be disposed of in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations.

Post Construction

Once grading is completed, erosion blankets and permanent seeding will be applied to all disturbed areas. All permanent ditches will be seeded and have erosion control blanket placed as needed to establish permanent turf for erosion protection or have permanent articulated blocks installed as a ditch liner.

All outlets of culverts requiring velocity reduction and erosion protection will be stabilized with articulated block mats. All outlets of permanent detention areas will be stabilized and seeded as shown on the permanent landscaping plans.

All temporary measures shall be removed upon completion of permanent stabilization.

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.

Floc Logs or In-Line Flocculation Systems will be used as directed by the Engineer and in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations to control sediment in storm water runoff or dewatering discharge. The polymer shall be a water soluble anionic polyacrylamide (PAM). See the Special Provisions for Floc Logs and In-Line Flocculation System for additional information.

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.

(iii) 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.

(iv) 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 hydroperoid 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:

Graded areas will be seeded and covered with erosion control blanket. All outlets of culverts requiring velocity reduction and erosion protection will be stabilized with articulated block mats.

Permanent detention basins are planned to be constructed in multiple locations for water quality benefits. Additionally, an existing bioswale was constructed in the previous contract in one location.

Underdrain outlets shall be placed a minimum of 100 feet before discharging to any wetland or WOUS in order to minimize the effects from a storm water discharge of concrete fines into wetlands and WOUS locations.

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:

- An effort will be made to store on-site only enough product required to do the job.
- All materials stored on site will be stored in a neat, orderly manner in their appropriate containers and, if possible, under a roof or other enclosure.

- Products will be kept in their original containers with original manufacturer's label.

- Substances will not be mixed with another unless recommended by the manufacturer.

- The site superintendent will inspect daily to ensure proper use and disposal of materials on-site.

- Whenever possible, all of a product will be used up before disposing of the container.

- Manufacturer's recommendations for proper use and disposal will be followed.

Hazardous Products:

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

- Products will be kept in original containers unless they are not re- sealable.

- Original labels and material safety data sheets will be retained.

- If surplus product must be disposed of, manufacturer's or local and state recommended methods for proper disposal will be followed.

- Manufacturer's recommendations for proper use and disposal will be followed.

Spill Control Practices:

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

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

- Materials and equipment necessary for spill cleanup will be kept in the material storage area on-site. Equipment and materials will include, but not be limited to, brooms, dust pans, mops, rags, gloves, goggles, kitty litter, sand, sawdust and plastic and metal trash containers specifically for this purpose.

- All spills will be cleaned up immediately after discovery.

- The spill area will be kept well ventilated and personnel will wear appropriate protective clothing to prevent injury from contact with hazardous substance.

- Spills of toxic or hazardous material will be reported to the appropriate state or local government agency, regardless of size.

- The spill prevention plan will be adjusted to include measures to prevent this type of spill from recurring and how to clean up the spill if there is one. A description of the spill, what caused it and the cleanup measures will also be included.

- The Contractor shall be responsible for day-to-day operations and will designate a Spill Prevention and Cleanup Coordinator (Coordinator). The Coordinator will designate at least two (2) other site personnel who will receive spill prevention and cleanup training. These individuals will each become responsible for a particular phase of prevention and cleanup. The names of responsible spill personnel, listed below, will be posted in the material storage area and in the office trailer on-site.

Spill Prevention and Cleanup Coordinator:

Printed Name	Contractor Name
Nicholas Faul	Walsh Construction Company II, LLC

Additional Trained Spill Prevention and Response Personnel:

Printed Name	Contractor Name
Jim McGrady	Walsh Construction Company II, LLC
Jared Scher	Walsh Construction Company II, LLC

f. Other Controls

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

(i) Non-Hazardous Waste Disposal shall conform to Article 202.03 of the Standard Specifications. No solid materials, including building materials, shall be discharged into Waters of the State, except as authorized by a Section 404 permit.

(ii) Non-storm water discharges are prohibited, including concrete, wastewater from concrete washout areas; release of oils, curing compounds, or other construction materials; fuels; other pollutants used in vehicle and equipment operation and maintenance; soaps, solvents; detergents; or any other pollutant that could cause water pollution.

(iii) Hazardous Waste Disposal shall conform to Article 107.19(a) of the Illinois Tollway Supplemental Specifications.

(iv) Sanitary Waste Materials. The Contractor shall not create or allow unsanitary conditions. All personnel involved with construction activities must comply with state and local sanitary or septic system regulations. Temporary sanitary facilities will be provided at the site throughout the construction phase. They must be utilized by all construction personnel and serviced by a commercial operator. The location of sanitary facilities shall be shown on the plan sheets. Portable toilets must be securely anchored and are not allowed within 30 feet of stormwater inlets or within 50’ of a Water of the U.S.

(v) Off-Site Vehicle Tracking. Each site shall have one or more stabilized construction entrance(s) in conformance with Standard Specifications and Standard Design Details. Where the contractor's equipment is operated on any portion of the traveled surface or structures used by traffic on or adjacent to the section under construction, the contractor shall clean (not flushing) the traveled surface of all dirt and debris at the end of each day's operations, or more frequently if directed by the Engineer.

(vi) Dewatering. 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 water body of the State. 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. Discharges from dewatering operations must also be conducted in a manner sufficient to prevent erosion from the discharge runoff.

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

(viii) 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.

(ix) Stabilization of Trapped Sediment. Sediment trapped from the use of temporary erosion and sediment control measures shall be permanently stabilized to prevent further erosion and sedimentation.

(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 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.

(xii) Vehicle/Equipment Storage, Cleaning and Maintenance. Construction vehicles will be inspected frequently to identify any leaks; leaks will be repaired immediately or the vehicle will be removed from 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, drainage-ways 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.

g. Natural Buffers

Vegetation along the top of banks of the waterways shall be maintained to the maximum extent practical. Disturbed areas shall be reseeded as shown on the landscaping plans.

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: Clean, or remove and replace, the protection measures as sediment accumulates, the filter becomes clogged, and/or performance is compromised. Where there is evidence of sediment accumulation adjacent to the inlet protection measure, remove the deposited sediment by the end of the same business day in which it was found or by the end of the following business day if removal by the same business day is not feasible.

- 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 1V:2H. 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 (Class 7): Reapply seed if stabilization hasn't been achieved. Apply Mulch Method 3A 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.

- Erosion and Sediment Control Cleanout: Remove sediment from devices when 50% full or when 50% of the device height is reached. Regrade to drain.

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

- Temporary Stabilized Construction Entrances: Replenish stone or replace exit if vehicles continue to track sediment onto the roadway from the construction site. Sweep sediment on roadway from construction activities immediately. Ensure culverts are free from damage.

- Mulch: Repair straw if blown or washed away, or if hydraulic mulch washes away. Place tackifier or an Erosion Control Blanket if mulch does not control erosion.

- Stockpile Management: Repair and/or replace perimeter controls and stabilization measures when stockpile material has potential to be discharged or leave the limits of the protection. Remove all off-tracked material by sweeping or other methods. Update the SWPPP any time a stockpile location has been removed, relocated, added or required maintenance. During summer months, stockpiles should be watered to maintain the cover crop.

- Erosion Control Blanket: Repair damage due to water running beneath the blanket and restore blanket when displacement occurs. Reseeding may be necessary. Replace all displaced blanket and restaple.

- Flotation Boom: Inspect the floatation device, the 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 floatation boom shall occur immediately following discovery. Follow manufacturer’s recommendations for fabric and

material repair. Accumulated sediment shall be removed per manufacturers' direction.

- Temporary 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 condition. Properly dispose of solidified concrete waste.

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

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

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

secure container for later disposal. Follow-up cleaning will also be required to remove residues from paved or other hard surfaces.

- Portable Restroom Facilities: Maintain in accordance with applicable laws and locate to prevent discharge into any waterways or sewers to control fecal coliform bacteria.

4. Inspections and Corrective Actions.

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

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

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

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

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

following the inspection.

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

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

Reports of violations of the SWPPP or illicit discharges shall be reported to the Illinois Tollway Environmental Unit at environment@getipass.com. For additional inquiry, contact (630) 241-6800 ext. 4222. The Illinois Tollway Environmental Unit will coordinate any potential violations directly with the IEPA. In addition, the Engineer will provide a written submission to the Illinois Tollway Environmental Unit and the project files within 5 days summarizing the incident(s) and actions taken.

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

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

5. Non-Storm Water Discharges.

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

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

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.**

Gasoline	
Diesel Fuel	
Motor Oil	
Hydraulic Fluid	
Curing Compound	

7. Contractor Required Submittals.

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

- Vehicle Entrance and Exits – Identify the location of stabilized construction entrances and exits to be used and provide a description of how they will be maintained.

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

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

- Sanitary Waste: Discuss how sanitary wastes will be contained and disposed along with the locations of portable restroom facilities. A schedule of maintenance shall be provided.

- Spill Response and Control – Describe the steps that will be taken to respond to, control, and report chemical or petroleum spills which may occur. Procedures to address spills in excess of RCRA reportable quantities must be provided.

- Concrete Residuals and Washout Wastes – Discuss the location and type of concrete washout facilities to be used on this project and how they will be identified and maintained.

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

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

- Polymer Flocculants and Treatment Chemicals – Identify the use and dosage of treatment chemicals, Safety Data Sheets, procedures on how the polymers/chemicals will be used and identify the individual(s) who will be responsible for their use and application. Provide documentation of training for the individuals who will be applying the polymers/treatment chemicals.

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:

- An Erosion and Sediment Control Schedule shall be submitted within 21 days of Notice of Award and must be approved prior to any ground disturbing activities per Article 280.02(d) of the Supplemental Specifications.

- 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.

- In-Stream Work Plan which meets the requirements of the USACE. The plan shall be submitted and approved prior to the commencement of work subject to the Section 404 permit.

- Complete design submittal for In-Line Flocculation System according the Special Provision for this item. Accordingly, the Flocculation Products Maintenance Plan shall be submitted according to the Special Provision for Floc Log. These shall be submitted and approved prior to commencement of earth disturbing work activities.

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 (I-294) Marked I-294

Section Mile Long Bridge Project No. I-18-4431

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: LHQ Partners
DESIGN SECTION ENGINEER

By: Andrew McKenna/Project Engineer
Name/Title

Dated: 10-29-2020

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 (I-294) Marked I-294

Section Mile Long Bridge Project No I-18-4431

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.

8/12/2020

Signature Date

Senior Project Manager

Title

Walsh Construction Company II, LLC

Name of Firm

929 W Adams Street

Street Address

Chicago IL 60607

City State Zip Code

312-563-5400

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.