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:

1. Project Location

The majority of work under this contract shall be performed along the Tri-State Tollway (I-294) in Cook County, Illinois. The project limits are summarized below:

Begin Contract (I-294)	End Contract (I-294)
Station 1768+25.00	Station 1853+10.00
Mile Post 33.44	Mile Post 35.04
Latitude 41° 54’ 13” N	Latitude 41° 55’ 37” N
Longitude 87° 55’ 11” W	Longitude 87° 55’ 37” W

b. Description of the construction activity

The work under this contract includes the reconstruction of a portion of I-294. It includes, but is not limited to, roadway and bridge widening/reconstruction, temporary pavement, maintenance of traffic, ramp construction, retaining wall construction, new drainage systems, adjustment or removal of existing drainage structures, intelligent transportation system (ITS) infrastructure, installation of permanent pavement marking and signing, soil erosion and sediment control for all stages of construction, landscaping, and other appurtenant and miscellaneous construction shown on the Plans and as required by the Standard Specifications and these Special Provisions.

c. Sequence of Major Earth Disturbing Construction Activities

As described in the Plans and summarized below, this contract will be completed in several stages:

- Stages 1 and/or 1A generally consist of construction of the I-294 southbound outside shoulder and lanes, retaining walls, a portion of the bridge over North Avenue, and the SB I-294 to WB I-290 exit ramp.
- Stage 2 generally consists of construction of the I-294 southbound inside lanes, including median, median barrier and base, a portion of retaining wall, and a portion of the bridge over North Avenue.
- Stage 3 generally consists of construction of the I-294 northbound inside shoulder and lanes, a portion of retaining wall, a portion of the bridge over North Avenue, and temporary pavement widening along the outside of existing Ramp J.
- Stage 4 and/or 4A generally consist of temporary pavement between Ramp J and the newly constructed northbound I-294

pavement, construction of partial Ramp J, the I-294 northbound outside shoulder and lanes, retaining walls, and the remaining portion of the bridge over North Avenue. Final signing and pavement marking will be completed during this stage.

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 follows. Some of the construction activities below may be completed concurrently. The following activities will be performed for each applicable stage of construction:

1) Install initial erosion and sediment control measures.
2) Clear and grub trees and shrubs.
3) Temporarily stabilize disturbed soil areas that will remain idle for more than 14 calendar days (including soil stockpiles).
4) Install proposed utilities (e.g., storm sewer, drainage inlets, catch basins, and culverts). Remove existing drainage structures (including installation of flowable fill), as necessary. Installation of proposed drainage structures includes jacking, boring, and dewatering (as necessary) at locations shown on the Plans. Install necessary inlet and outlet protection at the drainage structures immediately following their construction and prior to receiving runoff from disturbed soils.
5) Install and maintain concrete truck washout facilities.
6) Perform retaining wall and embankment construction (including temporary shoring), mass grading, and topsoil stockpiling. Install temporary ditch checks in areas of concentrated flow immediately after grading.
7) Construct the proposed roadway, including (but not limited to) temporary pavement, temporary shoring, northbound and southbound lanes/shoulders, median barrier, ramps, and bridges.
8) Final grade, furnish/place topsoil, and install permanent seeding/erosion control.
9) Remove all temporary erosion and sediment control measures after the site is final stabilized (e.g., with vegetation) and restore affected areas.

The aforementioned general description of construction staging will be modified by the Contractor's Progress Schedule that will be part of the SWPPP. The Contractor shall revise 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 GEN-5 through GEN-8 "Suggested Progress Schedule", Sheets EC-1 through EC-28 "Erosion Control/Temp Drainage Plan", and Sheets LP-1 through LP-7 "Landscape and Fencing Plan"** and shall be made part of the

SWPPP. Where deviations from those drawings are required because of field conditions, the Engineer shall document and maintain a record of the changes as part of this SWPPP.

d. Total Construction Area and Total Area of Earth Disturbance

The total area of the construction sites is estimated to be approximately **70** acres (including on-site or off-site stockpiling of soils or storage of materials).

The total project area of the site that it is estimated to be disturbed by excavation, grading, or other earth disturbing activities is approximately **70** acres.

e. Runoff Coefficients

The following estimates are provided for the construction site:

Percentage impervious area before construction: 70**%**
Runoff coefficient before construction: **0.75**
Percentage impervious area after construction: 100**%**
Runoff coefficient after construction: **0.95**

Additional project information can be found in the Final Drainage Report, which is hereby incorporated by reference.

f. Soil Characteristics

Information describing the soils at the site is contained in the Geotechnical Report for the project, incorporated by reference, and information available through the US Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) web-based soil survey at:

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

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

- 533 – Urban Land (K Factor = N/A)
  - Susceptibility to water erosion: not listed
  - Susceptibility to wind erosion: not listed
- 805B – Orthents, clayey, undulating (K Factor = 0.32)
  - Susceptibility to water erosion: moderate
  - Susceptibility to wind erosion: moderate

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

Erosion “Factor K” indicates the susceptibility of a soil to sheet and rill

erosion by water. Generally speaking, “Values of K can range from 0.02 to 0.69…Other factors being equal, the higher the value, the more susceptible the soil is to sheet and rill erosion by water.” (USDA Web Soil Survey).

g. Topography and Drainage

For the majority of the Contract limits, the elevation of I-294 is relatively similar to the adjacent parallel roadways. However, near the south Contract limits, I-294 raises in elevation, and retaining walls are located on the east and west sides of I-294. Embankments near the south Contract limits (near North Avenue and I-290) are at slopes of 1:3 (V:H) or slightly steeper.
Drainage is primarily to Addison Creek and storm sewers that drain off-site.

h. Drainage System Ownership

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

- City of Northlake
- Cook County Department of Transportation and Highways
- Illinois Tollway.

i. 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:

DRAINAGE PLAN	DPL-1 through DPL-7
GRADING PLAN	GP-1 through GP-7
EROSION CONTROL/TEMP DRAINAGE PLAN	EC-1 through EC-28
LANDSCAPE AND FENCING PLAN	LP-1 through LP-7

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 are summarized below.

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

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

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

Wetland Site ID	Total Area (acre)	Approximate Location
Wetland #74	0.41	STA 1853+50
Wetland #75	0.55	STA 1853+50
Wetland #76	0.28	STA 1845+00
Wetland #77	2.21	STA 1804+00

k. 303(d) Listed Receiving Waters

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

Wetlands #74, 75, 76, and 77 are to be protected through the implementation of BMPs and remain undisturbed during construction activities.

0.04 acre of temporary fill at Addison Creek (near STA 1851+50) is anticipated to complete drainage improvements. In order to minimize downstream impacts at Addison Creek, the Contractor will be required to follow the Erosion Control/Temp Drainage Plan and the conditions of the US Army Corps of Engineers Section 404 Individual Permit.

A minimum 50-foot undisturbed buffer between the construction activities and the wetland/Waters of the U.S. will be provided where practicable. Where maintaining a 50-foot buffer is not practicable due to site constraints, additional erosion and sediment controls shall be provided (e.g., super silt fence).

In addition to areas near existing wetlands or Waters of the U.S., the sloped embankments near the south Contract limits will likely be susceptible to erosion when grading is underway and the area is not stabilized. Temporary measures shall be installed and maintained as

necessary to minimize erosion and off-site sedimentation.

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
- ☒ 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 NOI 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 Control/Temp Drainage Plans shall also meet the requirements of the Illinois Urban Manual.

- The proposed improvements comply with FAA Advisory Circular (AC) No. 150/5200-33B, 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 (USDA-APHIS). 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 shall be performed in accordance with the Section 404 Individual Permit and other applicable contract documents, including but not limited to the Erosion Control Notes included in the plans. This includes (but is not limited to) the use of non-erodible cofferdams and filtering of dewatering operations. The Contractor is required to abide by all conditions of the Section 404 permit during construction.

- The drainage systems that will receive storm water discharge from the project are owned by City of Northlake, the Cook County Department of Transportation and Highways, and the Illinois Tollway. The project will be subject to the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) requirements of these agencies and communities.

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-1 through EC-28** 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.

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 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, including site specific scheduling of the implementation of the practices to be used on the contract:

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

- Same Day Stabilization: As directed by the Engineer throughout

the contract duration. Temporary Erosion Controls (as indicated on the Erosion Control/Temp Drainage Plan) shall be used as the stabilization method.

- 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.

- Vegetative Buffer: A minimum 50-foot undisturbed buffer between the construction activities and the wetland/waters of the U.S. will be provided where practicable. Where maintaining a 50-foot buffer is not practicable due to site constraints, additional erosion and sediment controls shall be provided (e.g., super silt fence).

- Dust Control Watering/Dust Suppression Agents: 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. Caution shall be used not to overwater, as that may cause erosion. If field observations indicate that additional protection (in addition to, or in place of watering) is necessary, alternative dust suppressant controls will be implemented at the discretion and approval of the Engineer.

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

- 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.

- Stabilization controls runoff volume and velocity, peak runoff rates and volumes of discharge to minimize exposed soil, disturbed slopes, sediment discharges from construction, and provides for natural buffers and minimization of soil compaction. Existing vegetated areas where disturbance can be avoided will not require stabilization.

- Where possible, stabilization of the initial Stage should be completed before work is moved to subsquent stages.

Description of Final Stabilization Practices:

- Staged or Staggered Development: To the extent practicable, final stabilization will be applied in the current stage prior to Maintenance of Traffic switching to the next stage.

- Under no circumstances shall the Contractor prolong final grading and shaping so that the entire project can be permanently seeded at one time.

- 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 and Fencing 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.

2. 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.

Description of Structural Practices:

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):
☐ Other (specify):

Description of Structural Practices:

- Silt Fence/Super Silt Fence: Shall be installed at the locations indicated on the Erosion Control/Temp Drainage Plan and other locations where it is deemed necessary to filter sediment from storm water 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.

- 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.

- 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 to 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.

- 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.

- 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 discharge. Sediment filter bags promote the capture of sediment prior to discharging into regulated waterways or storm sewer systems.

- 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.

3. Treatment Chemicals

Dewatering activities are anticipated at locations depicted in the Erosion Control/Temp Drainage Plan. If necessary to ensure dewatering discharges comply with Clean Water Act requirements, the Contractor may need to use polymer flocculants.

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

1) Select appropriate treatment chemicals. Proposed polymer flocculants shall be coordinated with the Engineer prior to use. Only water soluble anionic polymers will be allowed. Chemicals must be selected that are appropriately suited to the types of soils likely to be exposed during construction and discharged to locations where chemicals will be applied, and to the expected turbidity, pH, and flow rate of storm water flowing into the chemical treatment system or area.

2) Minimize discharge risk from stored chemicals. Store all treatment chemicals in leak-proof containers that are kept under storm resistant cover and surrounded by secondary containment structures (e.g., spill berms, decks, spill containment pallets), or provided equivalent measures, designed and maintained to

minimize the potential discharge of treatment chemicals in storm water or by any other means (e.g., storing chemicals in covered area or having a spill kit available on site).

3) Maintain associated Safety Data Sheets (SDS) on site.

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

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

4. 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:

- Oversized storm sewers
- Detention basins (installed under previous contract, but portions re-graded as part of this contract)
- Open vegetated channels (i.e., drainage ditches) along portions of the corridor
- Bioswales
- Water Quality Manhole BMPs

5. 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 SDS 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 site.

- 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 clean-up will be clearly posted and site personnel will be made aware of the procedures and location of the information

and clean-up supplies.

- Materials and equipment necessary for spill clean-up will be kept in the material storage area(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 Clean-up 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 Clean-up Coordinator:

STEVE PERCIC	FH PASCHEN
Printed Name	Contractor Name

Additional Trained Spill Prevention and Response Personnel:

JACK OROS	FH PASCHEN
Printed Name	Contractor Name

STEVEN MICHELOTTI	FH PASCHEN
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 feet of a Waters 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 right-of-way. 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 right-of-way. 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 the work area and existing wetlands.

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 erosion and sediment control training course. The ESCM will be responsible for supervising the maintenance of erosion and sediment control measures and implementation of this plan.

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

- Inlet Protection: Remove sediment from inlet filter baskets when basket is 25% full or 50% of the fabric pores are covered with silt. Clean filter if standing water is present longer than one hour after a rain event. Clean sediment or replace silt fence when sediment accumulates to one-third the height of the fabric. Where there is evidence of sediment accumulation adjacent to the inlet protection device, remove the deposited sediment by the end of the same business day in which it is found or by the end of the following business day if removal by the same business day is not feasible. Remove trash accumulated around or on top of inlet protection device. When filter is removed for cleaning, replace fabric if any tear is present.

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

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

- Seeding: Reapply seed if stabilization hasn't been achieved. Apply temporary mulch or erosion control blanket 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. Supplement seed if weather conditions (extreme heat or cold) are not conducive to germination.

- Culvert Inlet Protection: 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.

- 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 and gutters from construction activities immediately. 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. Ensure culverts (if any) are free from damage and inlets have Inlet Protection.

- 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.

- 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.

- 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 Facility: 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 temporary washout facility 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. Clean-up spills immediately. Remove empty containers.

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

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

- Portable Restroom Facilities: Maintain in accordance with applicable laws and locate to prevent discharge into inlets, ditches, detention basins and watercourses. Check for leaks and remove and replace as needed.

4. Inspections and Corrective Actions.

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

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

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

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

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

c. A report summarizing the scope of the inspection, name(s), qualifications of personnel making the inspection, the date(s) of the inspection, major observations relating to the implementation of this SWPPP, and actions taken in accordance with section 4.b. shall be made and retained as part of the plan for at least three (3) years after the date of the inspection. The report shall be signed in accordance with Part VI.G of the general permit.

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

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

the Engineer will provide a written submission to the Illinois Tollway Environmental Unit and the project files within five days summarizing the incident/s and actions taken.

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

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

5. Non-Storm Water Discharges.

The following 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:

- 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.

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

  If necessary during construction activities, the Contractor shall update the SWPPP with the following:

  Identify the planned use of all polymer flocculants or treatment chemicals at the site. Dosage of treatment chemicals shall be identified, SDS maintained, procedures for use, and staff responsible for use/application must be described.

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	
CURING COMPOUND	
HYDRAULIC FLUID	
ADHESIVES	

7. Contractor Required Submittals.

The Contractor 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:

- 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 changes to the suggested locations (if any)

shown on the plans are proposed.

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

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

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

- Spill Response and Control: 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 Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) reportable quantities must be provided.

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

- Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning and Maintenance: 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.

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

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

- Dust Control Plan pursuant to Article 107.36 of the Illinois Tollway 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 right-of-way. The A-50 Form shall be approved prior to any such use by the Contractor and approval of such requests shall not be assumed.

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

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

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

g. Natural Buffers

To the maximum extent practicable, a 50-foot natural buffer shall be maintained between the work area and existing wetlands.

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 erosion and sediment control training course. The ESCM will be responsible for supervising the maintenance of erosion and sediment control measures and implementation of this plan.

- Protection of Existing Vegetation: Replace damaged vegetation with similar species as directed by the Engineer. Restore areas disturbed, disrupted or damaged by the Contractor to pre-construction conditions or better at no additional expense to the contract. Trim any cuts, skins,

scrapes or bruises to the bark of the vegetation and utilize local nursery accepted procedures to seal damaged bark. Prune all tree branches broken, severed or damaged during construction. Cut all limbs and branches, one-half inch or greater in diameter, at the base of the damage, flush with the adjacent limb or tree trunk. Smoothly cut, perpendicular to the root, all cut, broken, or severed (during construction) roots 1-inch or greater in diameter. Cover roots exposed during excavation with moist earth and/or backfill immediately to prevent roots from drying.

- Inlet Protection: Remove sediment from inlet filter baskets when basket is 25% full or 50% of the fabric pores are covered with silt. Clean filter if standing water is present longer than one hour after a rain event. Clean sediment or replace silt fence when sediment accumulates to one-third the height of the fabric. Where there is evidence of sediment accumulation adjacent to the inlet protection device, remove the deposited sediment by the end of the same business day in which it is found or by the end of the following business day if removal by the same business day is not feasible. Remove trash accumulated around or on top of inlet protection device. When filter is removed for cleaning, replace fabric if any tear is present.

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- Seeding: Reapply seed if stabilization hasn't been achieved. Apply temporary mulch or erosion control blanket 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. Supplement seed if weather conditions (extreme heat or cold) are not conducive to germination.

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- 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 and gutters from construction activities immediately. 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. Ensure culverts (if any) are free from damage and inlets have Inlet Protection.

- 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.

- 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.

- 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 Facility: 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 temporary washout facility 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. Clean-up spills immediately. Remove empty containers.

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

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

- Portable Restroom Facilities: Maintain in accordance with applicable laws and locate to prevent discharge into inlets, ditches, detention basins and watercourses. Check for leaks and remove and replace as needed.

4. Inspections and Corrective Actions.

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

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

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

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.

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

h. A report summarizing the scope of the inspection, name(s), qualifications of personnel making the inspection, the date(s) of the inspection, major observations relating to the implementation of this

SWPPP, and actions taken in accordance with section 4.b. shall be made and retained as part of the plan for at least three (3) years after the date of the inspection. The report shall be signed in accordance with Part VI.G of the general permit.

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

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

j. 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:

- 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.

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

  If necessary during construction activities, the Contractor shall update the SWPPP with the following:

Identify the planned use of all polymer flocculants or treatment chemicals at the site. Dosage of treatment chemicals shall be identified, SDS maintained, procedures for use, and staff responsible for use/application must be described.

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.**

GASONLINE	
DIESEL	
CURING COMPOUND	
HYDRAULIC FLUID	
ADHESIVES	

7. Contractor Required Submittals.

The Contractor 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:

- 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 changes to the suggested locations (if any) shown on the plans are proposed.

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

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

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

- Spill Response and Control: 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 Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) reportable quantities must be provided.

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

- Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning and Maintenance: 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.

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

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

- Dust Control Plan pursuant to Article 107.36 of the Illinois Tollway 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 right-of-way. The A-50 Form shall be approved prior to any such use by the Contractor and approval of such requests shall not be assumed.

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

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

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

ILLINOIS TOLLWAY CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

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

Project Information:

Route Tri-State Tollway Marked I-294

Section M.P. 33.44 to M.P. 35.04 (I-294) Project No. I-19-4458

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: CH2M HILL
DESIGN SECTION ENGINEER

By: Steve Lynch, P.E. / Project Manager
Name/Title

Dated: _____

OWNER: ILLINOIS STATE TOLL HIGHWAY AUTHORITY

Signed: Kelsey Musich
Name/Title

CONTRACTOR CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

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

Project Information:

Route Tri-State Tollway Marked I-294

Section M.P. 33.44 to M.P. 35.04 (I-294) Project No. I-19-4458

County Cook

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

Signature 1/26/21 Date

PROJECT MANAGER
Title

FH PASCHEN, SN NEILSEN & ASSOC
Name of Firm

5515 N EAST RIVER RD
Street Address

CHICAGO IL 60656
City State Zip Code

(312)618-8514
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.