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:

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

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 work under this contract includes the rerouting of the FCWRD Sanitary Sewer that lies in the Right-of Way of the Tri-State Tollway (I-294). The work will be at various locations between Mile Post 24.0 to Mile Post 25.5 and Mile Post 26.5 to Mile Post 27.3

- Ramp B Station 227+25 to 274+00
- I-294 Station
    - 1345+00 to 1347+77
    - 1402+00 to 1406+00
    - 1420+00 to 1445+50

The southern limit on Ramp AB is 41°46'10.12"N, 87°54'25.36"W
The southern limit on I-294 is 41°46'05.06", N, 87°54'17.51"W
The northern limit on I-294 is 41°48'59.54", N,87°54'50.40"W

b. Description of the Construction activity

The work under this contract includes, the relocation of 42-inch, 48-inch and a 60-inch FCWRD sanitary sewers. This relocation is being completed in advance of future improvements to I-294. Construction will consist of open cut installation of the sanitary sewer, jacking and boring beneath the roadway, installation of junction chambers culvert headwall removal, culvert extension, paved ditch removal, a water crossing, installation of noise walls and screening fences, erosion control and temporary landscaping.

c. Sequence of Major Earth Disturbing Construction Activities

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

The project will be completed under a pre-stage, sub-stage and mainline construction. 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. Dewater coffered areas, by pumping through Sediment Filter Bags before release downstream

3. Clearing, Removals and Tree and Shrub Removals
4. Install Cofferdam for stream crossing
5. Sewer Relocation
6. Removal of Excess Sewer Spoils from the site
7. Grading, Shaping and Temporary Stabilization of Ditches
8. Install Proposed Culverts, Storm Sewers, and End Sections including placing Stone Riprap for velocity control at outlets
9. Install Temporary Seeding/Stabilization on all disturbed areas including Erosion Control Blanket on bare earth slopes
10. Install Articulated Concrete Block Revetment Mat in swales and low-flow lines
11. Final Grade and Permanently Seed/Stabilize all disturbed areas
12. Remove Temporary Erosion and Sediment Control Measures and restore affected areas.

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

Additional details regarding the progress schedule and erosion and sediment control sequencing are shown on Sheets PS-1 "Suggested Progress Schedule", Sheets EC-1 to EC-21 "Temporary Erosion Control Sheets", and Sheets LSC-1 to LSC-9 "Landscape Plan" and shall be made part of the SWPPP. Where deviations from those drawings are required due to field conditions, the Engineer shall document and maintain a record of the changes as part of this SWPPP.

d. Total Construction Area and Total Area of Earth Disturbance

The total construction area is estimated to be approximately 9.9 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 9.9 acres.

e. Runoff Coefficients

The following estimates are provide for the workzone:

Percentage impervious area before construction: 0%
Runoff coefficient before construction: 0.30
Percentage impervious area after construction: 0%
Runoff coefficient after construction: 0.30

f. Soil Characteristics

Information describing soils at the site is contained in the project Geotechnical Report and is available on the Tollway Plan Room.

General information for soil in the project area, can be viewed at the Natural Resources Conservation Service Web Soil Survey at www.websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app

According to the Geotechnical Report, generally the borings drilled along the I-294 shoulders encountered 7 to 8 inches of asphalt pavement over sandy gravel aggregate. In descending order, the general lithologic succession encountered beneath the surface course includes: 1) man-made ground (fill); 2) stiff to hard silty loam to silty clay loam, and 3) medium dense to very dense sand.

1) Man-made ground (fill)
The slopewalls consist primarily of stiff to very stiff, brown and gray silty clay loam with little gravel. The silty clay loam has unconfined compressive strength (Qu) values of 1.0 to 2.9 tsf and moisture content values of 12 to 13%.

The Boring 4223-BSB-185-03 drilled from the shoulder also encountered 1.5 feet of silty clay loam fill, with a Qu value of greater than 4.5 tsf and a moisture content value of 12%.

2) Stiff to hard silty clay loam to silty loam
Beneath the fill, at elevations of 640.7 to 651.5 feet, the borings encountered stiff to hard, brown to gray silty clay loam and silty loam extending to the termination depths of the borings or top of sand. The borings have Qu values generally between 1.4 to 4.5 tsf, with a few notable outliers measuring greater than 5.0 tsf. The moisture content values measured between 10 to 15%. Within this soil unit, at elevations of 635.7 and 636 feet, borings 4223-BSB-185-01 and 4223-BSB-185-02 encountered up to 4 feet of interbedded layer of loose to medium dense, brown silty loam with N-values of 8 to 11 blows per foot. Laboratory index testing performed on several samples from this layer show liquid limit (LL) values of 20 and 22% and plastic limit (PL) values of 14 and 15%.

3) Medium dense to very dense sand
At elevations of 626.0 to 628.5 feet, the borings encountered deeper edium dense to very dense, brown fine sand with SPT N-values of 35 to 59 blows per foot. The moisture content values measured between 2 to 4%.

g. Topography and Drainage

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

- Most of the project area (approximately 75% includes invasive trees and shrubs, the remaining portion is stabilized with turf grasses.

- The cross slopes from the roadway to the ditches varies up to from 2% to 25%. There is an increased potential of erosion during construction on the steeper slopes.

- The current stormwater runoff is directed into the roadside ditches or the 59th street ditch to on the west side. The 59th Street Ditch flows into the the 63rd Street Ditch. The remaining roadside ditches flow into either the 63rd Street Ditch or the Plainfield Road Ditch. The 63rd Street Ditch and the Plainfied Road Ditch flow west into Flagg Creek. These current locations are shown on Sheets EDP2, EDP4 and EDP5

The Sanitary Sewer relocation will not create significant changes in the grading site conditions however there will be some stormwater modifications. After grading and installation of stormwater conveyances and culvert extensions, site runoff will be collected by storm drain inlets, and vegetated ditches which will convey the runoff to the existing ditches.

h. Drainage System Ownership

The drainage systems which receive stormwater discharge from the project are owned by The Illinois State Tollway Highway Authority.

i. Site Maps

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

Plan Document	Sheet No.
Roadway Plans	118-129
Existing Utility Plans	135-149

Sewer Relocation Plans	150-178
Drainage Plans	179-206
Landscaping Plans	218-227
Erosion Control Plans	229-249
Water Crossing (WC-17) Plans	290-297
Cross Section Plans	414-551

j. Receiving Waters and Wetland Acreage

The primary streams and/or tributaries which receive runoff from the project are Flagg Creek, Plainfield Road Ditch, 59th Street Ditch, 63rd Street Ditch. None of the receiving waters are listed as a biologically significant stream.

The primary stream that receives runoff from the project is Flagg Creek

Stormwater runoff from the project directly discharges from the Plainfield Road Ditch near Sta. 1280+00 as shown on Sheet EC-4 to Flagg Creek.

The 63rd Street Ditch is located near Sta. 1307+00 as shown on Sheet EC-16 to Flagg Creek.

Flagg Creek receives runoff directly from an unnamed ditch near Station 1405+00 as shown on EC-18.

The following table presents the Waters of the U.S. (WOUS) and wetlands within the project area and proposed impacts:

IDENTIFIED WATERS/WETLAND	IMPACTED AREA (ACRES)
WOUS W-9	0.04
WOUS W-10	0.08
WOUS W-11	0.00
JD WETLAND 23	0.00
WOUS-12	0.00
ISOLATED WETLAND 24	0.00
JD WETLAND 25	0.00
WOUS W-13	0.00
WOUS W-8	0.00
JD WETLAND 20	0.00
ISOLATED WETLAND 26	0.00
WOUS-14	0.00
ISOLATED WETLAND 27	0.00
JD WETLAND 29	000
ISOLATED WETLAND 28	0.00

k. 303(d) Listed Receiving Waters

The IEPA maintains a current 303(d) list. The current list can be found here:

https://www2.illinois.gov/epa/topics/water-quality/watershedmanagement/tmdls/Pages/303d-list.aspx

The direct receiving waters for the project are Flagg Creek, the Plainfield Road Ditch, the 59th Street Ditch and the 63rd Street Ditch. Only Flagg Creek is listed on the 303 list. Flagg Creek (assessment ID IL_GK-03) is listed as a medium priority for Aquatic Life due to Arsenic, DDT, hexachlorobenzene, methoxychlor and total phosphorous. Flagg Creek is in the DesPlaines River Watershed

Per the Illinois EPA 303d list, Flagg Creek has also been assessed and is impaired due to alteration in stream-side or littoral vegetative cover, Arsenic, DDT, hexachlorobenzene, methoxychlor and Phosphorous. The cause of this impairment is identified as contaminated sediments, municipal point source discharge, streambank modification/ destabilization and site clearance (land development or redevelopment).

The compounds and elements listed above are not designated for specific uses on the project, however the best management practices described in this plan shall be implemented by all contractors to minimize the construction related impacts to Flagg Creek and other direct receiving waters.

Therefore the project will not contribute to the further degradation of Flagg Creek for the 303(d) listed impairments.

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

There are no established TMDL's for any of the identified receiving waters associated with this project.

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.

Sensitive areas within the project area include:

- Steep slopes up to 25%
- Wetlands
- Floodplains

Other than as described above, there are no resources or site features on or adjacent to the project site that have the potential to be impacted by the proposed construction and are to be protected and/or remain undisturbed.

All unimpacted wetlands within the ROW and wetlands located adjacent to the ROW shall be protected during construction. Super Silt Fence will be provided at the boundary of the WOUS and wetland areas to be protected and serve to designate the "No Intrusion Area". Same-day stabilization practices shall be used for areas adjacent to wetlands and WOUS to be protected.

n. Pollutants and Pollutant Sources

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

☒ Soils and Sediment
☒ Demolition Waste
☒ Paving Operation Materials and Waste
☒ Cleaning Products
☒ Joint and Patching Compounds
☒ Concrete Curing Compounds
☐ Painting Products and Wastes
☐ Sandblasting Materials and Waste Products
☒ Landscaping Materials and Wastes
☒ Soil Amendments and Stabilization Products
☐ Building Construction Materials and Wastes
☒ Vehicle and Equipment Fluids
☐ Building Construction Materials and Wastes
☒ Portable Toilet Wastes
☒ Litter and Miscellaneous Solid Waste
☒ Glues, Adhesives, and Sealants
☐ Contaminated Soils
☒ Dust Palliative Products
☐ Other (specify):
☐ Other (specify):
☐ Other (specify):
☐ Other (specify):

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 project is subject to all requirements of a Section 404 permit issued by the USACE. All in-stream work will be performed in accordance with the Chicago District, USACE - Regulatory Branch Requirements for In-stream Construction Activities (USACE, 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). The Contractor is required to abide by all conditions of the Section 404 permit during construction.

- The project is entirely located within the existing Illinois Tollway ROW. There are no local Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) requirements applicable to the contract.

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 ESC-1to ESC-15 included in the Contract Documents define the size and location of the measures to be installed during the construction of this project.

a. Stabilization Practices

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

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

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

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

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

The following stabilization practices will be used for this project:

- ☐ Temporary Stabilization with Straw Mulch
- ☒ Same-Day Stabilization
- ☒ Erosion Control Blanket
- ☒ Temporary Seeding
- ☒ Permanent Seeding

☒ Tree Protection Fence
☒ Mulching
☐ Geotextiles
☐ Sod
☐ Vegetative Buffer
☐ Staged or Staggered Development
☒ Dust Control Watering
☒ Dust Suppression Agents
☐ Soil Stockpile Management
☐ Other (specify):
☐ Other (specify):
☐ Other (specify):
☐ Other (specify):

Description of Interim Stabilization Practices:

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

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

- Temporary Seeding: Once work is completed, but no later than 14-days temporary seeding shall be applied to all disturbed area. Refer to the Temporary Erosion Control Plans for details.

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

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

- Mulching: Mulch Method 3A shall be applied to all disturbed areas, as indicated on the Temporary Erosion Control Plans.

- Dust Control Watering: Implemented using a spray application of water as necessary to control fugitive dust emissions. Repetitive

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

- Dust Suppression Agents: Protect inlets/catch basins during application of dust suppressants. Sprinkle or wet down soil or dust with water. Use only Tollway approved dust suppression chemicals. Avoid excessive and repeated application of dust suppression chemicals. Paved surfaces in the immediate area of construction activity must be swept daily or as directed by the Engineer.

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

Description of Final Stabilization Practices:

- Once grading is completed, biodegradable erosion blankets and seeding will be applied to all disturbed areas. All permanent ditches will be seeded for erosion protection.

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

b. Structural Practices

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

The following structural practices will be used for this project:

☒ Silt Fence
☒ Super Silt Fence

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

Description of Structural Practices:

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

- Super Silt Fence: Super Silt Fence shall be used to protect wetlands and other environmentally sensitive areas within and adjacent to the project. The fence is designed to retain sediment-laden water to allow settlement of suspended soils before filtering through the mesh fabric for discharge downstream. Super silt fence shall be installed prior to the initiation of earth disturbing construction activities. Super Silt Fence barriers are not to be

used in drainage ditches, swales, channels, streams, or other drainage features where concentrated flows will occur. Super silt fence be considered for perimeter sediment control when slope angle and/or the contributing slope results in high sheet flow volumes and/or the design life of the Silt Fence needs to exceed 6 months. Super Silt Fence shall be used to protect environmentally sensitive areas.

- Temporary Ditch Checks: Shall be used in the existing, proposed, and temporary ditches to control velocity. These types of erosion control practices are not intended to trap sediment but are used as a temporary measure to control velocity. Spacing of rock check dams shall be equal to the height of the ditch check divided by the slope. This ensures that the base of the upstream check is at the same elevation as the crest of the downstream check. Spacing for manufactured ditch checks shall be such that the elevation of the bottom of the ditch check upstream will be equal to the elevation of the top of the ditch check downstream, unless otherwise specified by the manufacturer. Ditch Checks shall be placed as indicated on the Erosion Control Sheets.

- Stabilized Construction Entrances: Vehicles and equipment will access the construction site at the designated stabilized construction entrances to control offsite 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 vehicle tires. Any track-out that occurs beyond the stabilized construction entrance shall be removed by wet sweeping no later than the end of the day in which the track-out occurs, or more frequently as directed by the Engineer.

- 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 soils before discharging into the storm sewer system. Fabric inlet protection will consist of manufactured filter baskets in paved areas and rectangular inlet protections in unpaved areas.

- Culvert Inlet Protection: Required at all proposed upstream culvert headwalls as they are constructed and any existing culverts that

will be receiving flow within the construction limits. Inlet protection is placed around an inlet to trap sediment and debris and prevent it from entering a storm sewer system. Culvert Inlet Protection Fence and Culvert Inlet Protection Stone BMPs shall be used at locations specified in the Erosion and Sediment Control Plans. The type of culvert inlet protection has been selected based on size of the contributing drainage areas and the anticipated flow characteristics.

- Temporary Rip-Rap: Rip-Rap shall be placed at the downstream side of culverts as indicated on the Erosion Control Plans within 7 days of installation of the culvert. The rip-rap has been sized based on outflow velocities. The rip-rap shall be placed on erosion control filter fabric and shall have a width of 3-times the pipe diameter and three times the length as provided in the Erosion Control and Drainage Plans.

- Sediment Filter Bag: Filter bag shall be used when dewatering cofferdam or pumping sediment laden water.

- Cofferdam: Cofferdam shall be installed to provide a workable area and minimize water infiltration into the work area and the release of sediment from the work zone. The cofferdam shall be installed prior to excavation in the creek and shall be dewatered and pumped as necessary to maintain a dry work area. All pumped fluids shall be routed through a sediment filter bag.

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 the 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

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

Dry bottom detention basins (to be completed in other corridor contracts) will be utilized in locations shown in the plans. Open

vegetated (seeded) swales will be utilized for storm water conveyance. Facilities are identified in the construction documents.

Graded areas will be seeded and covered with biodegradable erosion control blanket. Erosion control blanket will be placed as a permanent stabilization practice at locations shown in the plans in order to establish permanent vegetation.

All outlets of culverts with velocities greater than 5 fps will be stabilized with articulated block mats for velocity reduction and erosion protection.

A total of 112 cubic yards of compensatory storage is being created for the construction of Ramp A between Stations 264+00 and 269+00. Upon completion, this area shall be planted with a wetland seed mix as indicated on the temporary erosion control and landscaped plans.

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:

- Vehicle/Equipment Storage, Cleaning and Maintenance. Construction vehicles will be inspected frequently to identify any leaks, which 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.

- Prohibited Discharges. The following non-storm water discharges are prohibited: concrete and wastewater from washout of concrete (unless managed by an appropriate control), wastewater from washout and cleanout of stucco, paint, form release oils, curing compounds and other construction materials, fuels, oils, or other pollutants used in vehicle and equipment operation and maintenance, soaps, solvents,

or detergents, toxic or hazardous substances from a spill or other release, or any other pollutant that could cause or tend to cause water pollution.

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

    - Fuel, oils, hydraulic fluids, and other petroleum products shall be stored under cover or in a containment area.

    - Locate chemical and material storage areas away from low elevation areas, drainage areas, and stream banks, and outside the 100-year floodplain.

    - Provide readily available Safety Data Sheets for all materials used or stored on the project site.

    - Ensure access is available to storage areas to allow for spill clean-up and emergency response.

    - Maintain temporary containment facilities in a condition free of accumulated rainwater and spills.

    - Store materials in their original containers and maintain the original product labels in place and in a legible condition. Replace damaged or otherwise illegible labels immediately.

    - Keep ample supply of appropriate spill clean-up material near storage areas.

    - Minimize the material inventory stored on-site to the extent practical.

    - All materials stored on site will be stored in a neat, orderly manner in their appropriate containers.

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

    - The Contractor will inspect storage areas daily to ensure proper use and disposal of materials on-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 onsite.

- Have employees trained in emergency spill clean-up procedures present when dangerous materials or liquid chemicals are unloaded.

- Repair or replace perimeter controls, containment structures, covers, and liners as needed to maintain proper function.

Spill Response. The following practices will be followed to minimize, control and respond to spilled material:

- The Contractor shall prepare and implement a Spill Prevention and Control Plan.

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

- Materials and equipment necessary for spill cleanup will be kept in the material storage area(s) and shall be appropriate for the materials stored.

- All spills will be cleaned up immediately after discovery.

- The Contractor will dispose of used clean-up materials, contaminated materials, and recovered spill material that is no longer suitable for the intended purpose, 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 recurring.

- 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:

Chris Margewich	Martam
Printed Name	Contractor Name

Additional Trained Spill Prevention and Response Personnel:

Jerry Smith	Martam
Printed Name	Contractor Name

Hugo Martizez	Martam
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, including building materials, shall be discharged into Waters of the U.S., except as authorized by a Section 404 permit. Solid waste storage areas shall be located at least 50 feet from drainage facilities and watercourses and outside of areas prone to flooding or ponding. Designate waste storage areas and provide dumpsters of sufficient size and number with lids to contain the solid waste generated by the project. In addition, provide trash receptacles in laydown yards, field trailer areas or at locations where workers congregate for lunch and break periods. Non-salvageable solid waste shall be disposed in accordance with all laws, rules, and applicable regulations.

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

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

- Concrete Dust Particles: Dust particles and other fine materials generated due to the use of rubblized or recycled concrete as roadway base, must be removed from stormwater prior to the water discharging outside of Illinois Tollway ROW. This material can be removed via vegetated ditches if there is enough time and space for removal prior to the discharge of the stormwater outside the ROW. For those areas where there is not enough space and time for vegetative remediation, other methods for removing said materials will be identified. For construction areas adjacent to creeks and streams, the stormwater's pH must also be moderated prior to discharge. Special BMPs designed to remove concrete or limestone dust particles from stormwater runoff in contact with recycled or rubblized concrete under pavement must be removed once the stormwater discharging from the site is determined to be clean. This is often several months following completion of the project. The Contractor may have to return to the project area following project completion to remove these BMPs and restore the affected work area.

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

g. Natural Buffers

Portions of the grading associated with Detention Basin #1 will occur within the 50-foot existing natural buffer areas associated with Flagg Creek. The existing buffer area generally consists of sparse ground cover (medium density invasive weeds and sampling trees). The scope of the

project has been designed such that it is economically and physically infeasible to avoid these impacts.

The project will provide and maintain a minimum buffer of 25 feet that is supplemented by additional erosion and sediment controls to provide enhanced protection of wetlands and waters of the US due to the planned buffer disturbance. Prior to the start of earth-disturbing work activities, sediment control barriers consisting of Super Silt Fence shall be installed along the buffer protection area as depicted on plans. Additionally, the use of same-day stabilization practices as directed by the Engineer shall govern earth disturbing work within100 feet of the banks of wetlands and Waters of the US.

3. Maintenance.

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

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

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

- Fabric Inlet Protection: Remove sediment from inlet filter baskets when basket is 25% full or 50% of the fabric pores are covered with silt. Clean filter if standing water is present longer than one hour after a rain event. Clean sediment or replace silt fence when sediment accumulates to one-third the height of the fabric. Remove trash accumulated around or on top of inlet protection device. When filter is removed for cleaning, replace fabric if any tear is present.

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

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

- Culvert Inlet Protection: Clean of silt when protection becomes 50% full. 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.

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

- 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 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: 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 to prevent unsanitary conditions. Check for leaks and remove and replace as needed.

4. Inspections and Corrective Actions.

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

Qualified personnel shall inspect disturbed areas of the construction site which have not been finally stabilized, structural control measures, and locations where vehicles enter or exit the site. Such inspection shall be conducted at least once every seven (7) calendar days and within 24 hours of the end of a storm or by the end of the following business or 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:

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

- Discharges of vehicle wash water, pavement wash water and water used to control dust are may be discharged unless they contain detergents but are to be minimized to the maximum extent possible. Vehicle wash down or discharge of dust control water shall occur conducted on a stabile surface with aggregate leveling and secondary containment in accordance with Illinois Tollway Standards. Streets shall be swept prior to washing.

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, Grease, Hydraulic Fluid, Curing Compound, Aggregate	
Concrete, HMA, Steel, Plastic, Pvt Marking Tape, Epoxy, Ductile Iron Pipe	
CLSM, Grout, HDPE, Water, Seed, PVC, Wood, Glass,	

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:

- Stabilized Construction Entrances: Identify the location(s) of stabilized construction entrances to be used and provide a description of how they will be maintained. Indicate if any changes to the suggested locations (if any) shown on the plans are proposed.

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Dewatering: Provide a Dewatering Work Plan for excavation activities that encounter groundwater or other water that needs to be removed from the construction area. The plan must detail a system that will remove sediments and other pollutants (if present) from the water prior to discharge. The plan shall be submitted and approved prior to the commencement of dewatering activities.

- 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, Safety Data Sheets 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 commencement of earth disturbing work activities.

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

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

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

ILLINOIS TOLLWAY CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

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

Project Information:

Route Tri-State Tollway Marked I-294

Section M.P. 24.0 – M.P. 25.5; M.P. 26.5 – M.P. 27.3 Project No. I-19-4490

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: TranSystems Corporation
DESIGN SECTION ENGINEER

By: Chris Bonus, P.E., Project Engineer
Name/Title

Dated: 11/05/19

OWNER: ILLINOIS STATE TOLL HIGHWAY AUTHORITY

Signed: _____
Name/Title

CONTRACTOR CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

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

Project Information:

Route Tri-State Tollway Marked I-294

Section M.P. 24.0 – M.P. 25.5; M.P. 26.5 – M.P. 27.3 Project No I-19-4490

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.

Chris Margewich — Signature

4/1/2020 — Date

Project Manager — Title

Martam Construction — Name of Firm

1200 Gasket Drive — Street Address

Elgin — City | IL — State | 60120 — Zip Code

847-608-6800 — 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.