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 improvements to be constructed under this contract shall be performed along the Tri-State Tollway (I-294) from 75th Street to the I-55 Ramps (M.P 22.3 to M.P. 24.1) in Cook County, Illinois. The project is generally located between 41° 45' 20" North Latitude and 87° 52' 40" West Longitude at the southern limits and 41° 46' 00" North Latitude and 87° 54' 13" West Longitude at the northern limits.

b. Description of the Construction Activity

The work under this contract includes, but is not limited to, the reconstruction of the mainline pavement for the Central Tri-State (I-294). Improvements also include: removal of existing pavement; temporary and permanent mainline I-294 pavement; and temporary and permanent ramp pavement. The work is proposed over two primary construction stages (Stage 1 and Stage 2) each with a sub-stage totaling nine sub-stages of work, not including winter shutdown stages.

Also included in the work is the construction of new bridges, removal and replacement of drainage features (sewers, inlets, and detention basins), grading improvements, guardrail installation, roadway lighting upgrades, sign truss replacement, roadway sideslope stabilization with new retaining wall structures, noise abatement walls, pavement marking and delineation, maintenance of traffic, erosion control measures, restoration of landscaping, and all other appurtenant work and miscellaneous construction as shown on the plans and as required by the Standard Specifications and these Special Provisions.

This contract will involve placement of cast-in-place concrete and will require the Contractor to establish, use, and maintain Concrete Washout locations.

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:

1. Install initial erosion and sediment control measures. This work includes, but is not limited to, installation of inlet protection at drainage structures with open lids, culvert inlet protection, silt fence, super silt fence, temporary construction fence, and protection of existing vegetation.
2. Perform necessary topsoil stripping, clearing, grading, and same-day stabilization.
3. Perform new bridge construction.
4. Perform removal of existing pavement and replacement with temporary or permanent pavement.
5. Installation of drainage structures, storm sewers, culverts, and detention basins.
6. Construction of new pavements.
7. Install temporary ditch checks and temporary stabilization on disturbed areas where construction activities have temporarily or permanently ceased and construction will not occur for 14 days or more.
8. Perform maintenance of installed erosion and sediment controls as necessary.
9. Provide dust suppression and street sweeping as necessary.
10. Remove erosion control measures and install permanent landscaping.

The aforementioned general description of construction staging will be modified by the Contractor's Progress Schedule that will be part of the SWPPP. The Contractor shall revise the Suggested Progress Schedule which will be maintained and 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 PRG-01 through PRG-02 "Suggested Progress Schedule", Sheets EC-01 through EC-22 "Erosion and Sediment Control Plan", and Sheets LP-01 through LP-11 "Landscape 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 65.6 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 35.08 acres.

e. Runoff Coefficients

The following estimates are provided for the construction site:

Percentage impervious area before construction: 49%
Runoff coefficient before construction: 0.62
Percentage impervious area after construction: 55%
Runoff coefficient after construction: 0.66

f. Soil Characteristics

Information describing soils at the site is contained either in the Soils report, which is hereby incorporated by reference, or in an attachment to the plan. The Geotechnical Report will be available in 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

Based upon the U.S. Department of Agriculture web-based soils mapping information, a description of the existing soil conditions and soil types within the project limits are summarized below:

a. The primary soil type within the project limits is Orthents, clayey, undulating nonhydric soils (805B).
b. Additional minor soil types identified along the project limits consist of Markam silt loams, 4 to 6 percent slopes, eroded (531C2), Peotone silty clay loams, 0 to 2 percent slopes (330A), Markham-Ashkum-Beecher complex, 1 to 6 percent slopes (854B), and Sawmill silty clay loam, heavy till plain, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded, hydric soils (3107A)

The Orthents, clayey, undulating soil Winfield silt loam has a soil erodibility factor (K) of 0.32 which indicates a moderately variable susceptibility of soil

erosion.

The clayey soils the project area will exhibit moderate runoff potential and a low settlement rate.

However, the K-factor of the total soil types identified within the overall project area ranges between 0.24 and 0.43. Generally, the soils with higher soil erodibility factors area located beyond the Tollway ROW.

g. Topography and Drainage

The design/project report, hydraulic report, or plan documents, 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 of soil stockpiles or material

storage, the location of major structural and nonstructural 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 discharges to a surface water. Identify the use of all polymer flocculants or treatment chemical at the site. Dosage for treatment chemicals shall be identified. MSDS sheets maintained, procedures for use, and staff responsible for use. Application must be described

Refer to the applicable sections of the Plans for Drainage Plans, Grading Plans, and Landscape and Erosion and Sediment Control Plans.

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 existing project area is comprised of the existing Tollway facility (approximately 12%). The remaining ROW (approximately 88%) is comprised of turf grasses. The remaining portion of the project area includes invasive trees and shrubs.
- There are several locations with steep (exceeding 1V:5H) or lengthy slopes within the project limits that represent areas of increased erosion potential.
- The current stormwater runoff flows to two watersheds, generally divided by Interstate 55. Stormwater south of Interstate 55 is tributary to Des Plaines River. Stormwater north of Interstate 55 is tributary to Flagg Creek. The proposed outlets are shown on Sheets DRN-27 to DRN-32.
- After grading and installation of stormwater conveyances, site runoff will be collected by storm drain inlets and vegetated ditches which will convey the runoff to the proposed detention basins.

h. Drainage System Ownership

The drainage systems which receive stormwater discharge from the project

are owned by the Illinois Tollway and Illinois Department of Transportation.

i. Site Maps

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

Drainage Plan	DRN-1 through DRN-100
Grading Plan	GRD-1 through GRD-9
Erosion and Sediment Control Plan	EC-1 through EC-24
Landscape Plan	LP-1 through LP-11

j. Receiving Waters and Wetland Acreage

The names of receiving water(s) and area extent of wetland acreage at the site are in the design/project report or plan documents which are incorporated by reference as a part of this plan and is summarized below.

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

- Des Plaines River (W5) – via Contract I-18-4430
- Flagg Creek (W8)

Stormwater runoff from the project directly discharges from the southern limits of the project (Outfall #21, North South and Median) near Sta. 1177+00 as is conveyed by the I-18-4431 contract to the Des Plaines River as shown on Sheet EC-7.

A second outfall (Outfall #23A) is located near Sta. 1223+50 shown on Sheet EC-8 where stormwater outlets from a proposed detention pond within the Illinois Tollway right-of-way into an existing ditch running along Interstate 55. Stormwater runoff is conveyed from the project to Flagg Creek.

A third outfall (Outfall #23B-1) is located near Sta. 1231+50 and is shown on Sheet EC-8. The outfall is defined by a 48" dia. RCP culvert crossing beneath I-294 to and discharges to wetland site 19 and WOUS W7, tributary to Flagg Creek.

A fourth outfall (Outfall #23B-2) is located near Sta. 1229+50 shown on Sheet EC-8 where stormwater outlets from a proposed detention pond within the Illinois Tollway right-of-way to a cross culvert passing beneath I-

294. The flows are then conveyed by a short ditch and 2 - 10' (W) x 5' (H) culvert under Wolf Road and then discharges into Flagg Creek.

A fifth outfall (Outfall #23C) is located near Sta. 1239+50 shown on Sheet EC-9. The outfall is defined by a 54" dia. RCP culvert crossing beneath I-294 to and discharges to Flagg Creek.

A sixth outfall (Outfall #23D) is located near Sta. 1249+50 shown on Sheet EC-9 where stormwater discharges from a proposed detention in the Illinois Tollway ROW directly to Flagg Creek.

A seventh (Outfall #23E) is located near Sta. 1255+75 shown on Sheet EC-9 and is described as a ditch discharging directly to Flagg Creek

An eighth (Outfall #23F) is located near Sta. 1257+50 shown on Sheet EC-9 and is described as a ditch discharging directly to Flagg Creek

A ninth (Outfall #23G) is located near Sta. 1264+50 shown on Sheet EC-10 where stormwater runoff overland flows from Illinois Tollway right-of-way to Flagg Creek

There are three (3) wetlands totaling 0.81 acres and two (2) Waters of the U.S. (WOUS) totaling 4.13 acres within the construction limits of the project. Additional unimpacted wetlands adjacent to the project area that are not identified in the table below are shown on the plans for reference.

Wetlands identified have permanent impacts and temporary fill anticipated. The areas of wetlands to remain shall be protected as described in the SWPPP and shown on the plans.
Wetlands are currently identified as follows:

Wetland	Delineated Area (Acre)	Permanent Impact Area (Acre)	Temporary Fill Area (Acre)
Wetland 19	0.21	0.01	0.15
Wetland 20	0.32	0.02	0.00
Wetland 21	0.28	0.19	0.00
Totals	**0.81**	**0.22**	**0.15**

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

WOUS	Delineated Area (Acre)	Permanent Impact Area (Acre)	Temporary Fill Area (Acre)
W7	0.27	0.02	0.08
W8	3.86	0.00	0.21
Totals	**4.13**	**0.02**	**0.29**

k. 303(d) Listed Receiving Waters

The Des Plaines River (segment IL_G-03) is listed on the 2018 IEPA 303(d) list as impaired for the following:

- Aquatic Life: Chloride, pH, Phosphorus (Total)
- Fish Consumption: Mercury, Polychlorinated biphenyls
- Primary Contact Recreations: Fecal Coliform

Flag Creek (segment IL_GK-03) is listed on the 2018 IEPA 303(d) list as impaired for the following:

- Aquatic Life: Arsenic, DDT, Hexachlorobenzene, Methoxychlor, Phosphorus (Total)

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

To prevent further fecal coliform impairment due to the project, portable restroom facilities will not be placed within 50 feet of the banks of Flag Creek nor will the facilities be placed near catch basins or other drainage structures.

Portions of the runoff from the project is conveyed to the Des Plaines River and Flag Creek through open ditch discharges at the locations shown on the Erosion and Sediment Control Overview Plan and Sheets.

The design and implementation of dewatering systems as needed to construct facilities included in this contract are the responsibility of the Contractor. Prior to the start of construction, the Contractor is required to submit a Dewatering Plan which will include, in part, a description and location of dewatering discharges. The Dewatering Plan shall be incorporated by reference into the SWPPP for the project.

The above BMPs will be implemented by the Contractor to prevent further degradation of the Des Plaines River and Flag Creek for fecal coliform.

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

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

There is no IEPA-established or approved TMDL published for the receiving water(s) listed in Section 1.j.

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.

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

Additionally, the steep embankment slopes located along the Tollway between Sta. 1177+00 and 1215+00 shall be stabilized with erosion control biodegradable netting and restored with seeding to minimize sediment loss during land disturbing activities.

n. Pollutants and Pollutant Sources

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

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

☒ Dust Palliative Products
☐ 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:

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

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

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

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

- The bottom of new culverts greater than 48 inches in diameter or height associated with Waters of the U.S. are to be buried below streambed elevations to maintain a natural condition, when feasible.

- 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 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:

Stabilization of disturbed areas must, at a minimum, be initiated immediately whenever any clearing, grading, excavating or other earth disturbing activities have permanently 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.

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:

Provided below is a description of interim stabilization practices, including site specific scheduling of the implementation of the practices to be used on the contract:

- 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.
- Same-Day Stabilization: Shall apply to work within 100 feet of Flag Creek as shown on Sheets EC-8 and EC-9. Temporary Stabilization with Straw Mulch shall be used as the stabilization method. The Contractor shall provide Same-Day Stabilization at other work locations as directed by the Engineer throughout the contract duration.
- Dust Control Watering: Implemented using a spray application of water as necessary to control fugitive dust emissions. Repetitive treatment will be applied as needed to accomplish dust control when temporary dust control measures are used. A water truck will be present on site (or available) for sprinkling/irrigation to limit the amount of dust leaving the site. Watering will be applied daily (or more frequently) to be effective. If field 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 barriers, consisting of silt fence or equivalent, shall be installed immediately on the downslope side of the piles.

Description of Final Stabilization Practices:

Provided below is a description of final stabilization practices, including site

specific scheduling to be used on the contract:

- Permanent Seeding: Once grading is completed, permanent seed and erosion control blanket will be applied to all prepared slopes up to 1:10 (V:H). Erosion control blanket and permanent seeding will be applied to all disturbed areas with slopes 1:10 (V:H) or steeper. Refer to the Landscape Plans for details.

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

b. Structural Practices

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

The following structural practices will be used for this project:

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

☒ Other (specify): Articulated Concrete Block Revetment System

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.
- 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.
- Fabric Inlet Protection: Will be provided at all proposed drainage structures as they are constructed and any existing structures that will be receiving flow within the construction limits. The primary function is to place controls in the path of flow sufficient to slow sediment laden water to allow settlement of suspended soils before discharging into the storm sewer system. Fabric inlet protection will consist of manufactured filter baskets in paved areas and rectangular inlet protections in unpaved areas.
- 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.
- Storm sewer outlets with 50-year discharge over 5 fps or near the tops of embankments will be stabilized with articulated concrete block revetment systems.

Initial Construction

All sheet flows that exit the site will encounter silt fences for sedimentation

control. Silt fence, sedimentation basins, traps and other controls shall be installed prior to beginning excavation for grading to protect non-environmentally sensitive areas. Super silt fences shall be installed at locations where sheet flow could leave the site and drain to an adjacent wetland or WOUS.

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

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

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

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

Temporary practices are also placed to serve as treatments until permanent stabilization is achieved.

<u>During Construction</u>

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

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

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

Pipe slope drains may be installed on embankments as needed for erosion protection, and to direct runoff down the slopes.

Temporary Concrete Washouts will be inspected, maintained, and removed when no longer needed to prevent discharge or overflow washout

water. Concrete Washouts will be located at least 500-feet from waterways that discharge into any WOUS.

Portable restroom facilities will be located and maintained away from waters that discharge into the Des Plaines River to control fecal coliform bacteria.

Street Sweeping will be done as directed by the Engineer and on a daily basis to remove sediment from the travel lanes.

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

Erosion and Sediment Control Cleanout will be done to remove sediment from devices when 50% full or when 50% of the device height is reached.

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

Sediment will be removed from Dewatering operations using filtering devices. Discharge from Dewatering shall be to a stable surface that extends to the point where water reenters the waterway. Inspection frequency depends upon dewatering method, quantity of discharge and the receiving waterbody's quality to ensure proper operation and compliance with permits or water quality standards. Discharge water will be no more turbid than the receiving water. Discharge will be immediately stopped if receiving waters show signs of cloudy water, erosion or sediment accumulation.

Sediment Filter Bags used for Dewatering operations will be placed on a rock leveling pad and pinned as necessary to prevent rolling or sliding. Bags will be replaced when half full of sediment or when discharge rate is impractical.

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

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

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

Post Construction

Once grading is completed, erosion blankets and seeding will be applied to all disturbed areas. All permanent ditches will be seeded and have erosion control blanket placed as needed to establish permanent turf for

erosion protection or have permanent articulated blocks installed as a ditch liner.

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

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

c. Treatment Chemicals

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

The project will require construction of temporary cofferdams along the banks of Flag Creek. The area enclosed by the temporary cofferdams will be dewatered to complete the necessary bridge repairs. Any turbid water produced during dewatering will be pumped through an in-line flocculation system to remove suspended solids prior to discharge to Flag Creek. Water soluble anionic Polyacrylamide (PAM) products will be used in concert with the in-line system to remove suspended solid laden water prior to discharge from the temporary cofferdams installed at the I-294 crossing over Flag Creek.

d. Permanent Storm Water Management Controls

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

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

- Dry bottom detention basins will be utilized through the project limits.
- Open vegetated (sodded) swales will be utilized for stormwater conveyance and sedimentation removal.
- Articulated Concrete Block Revetment System will be used for storm drainage outlet protection against erosion.
- Infiltration of runoff will be provided on-site to provide Water Quality Volume in the proposed detention basins. Water Quality Volume is achieved with retention volume provided below the basin outlet.

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.
  - The Contractor shall be responsible for day-to-day operations and will designate a Spill Prevention and Cleanup Coordinator (Coordinator). The Coordinator will designate at least two (2) other site personnel who will receive spill prevention and cleanup training. These individuals will each become responsible for a particular phase of prevention and cleanup. The names of responsible spill

personnel, listed below, will be posted in the material storage area and in the office trailer on-site.

Spill Prevention and Cleanup Coordinator:

Printed Name	Contractor Name
JASON COX 773-818-2408	FH PASCHEN

Additional Trained Spill Prevention and Response Personnel:

Printed Name	Contractor Name
Mike Kelso 312-415-5968	FH Paschen
Jose Calvillo 708-203-9093	FH Paschen

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 sot 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 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 provisions for reporting if there are releases in excess of reportable quantities.

g. Natural Buffers

Portions of the grading associated with Detention Basin 23D 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 project will provide and maintain a buffer of 25 feet that is supplemented by additional erosion and sediment controls to provide enhanced protection of Flagg Creek due to the planned buffer disturbance. Prior to the start of earth-disturbing work activities, redundant sediment control barriers consisting of Silt Fence shall be installed along the buffer protection area as depicted on plans. Additionally, the use of sameday stabilization with Erosion Control Blanket shall govern earth disturbing work within 100 feet of the banks of Flagg Creek.

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:

The following is a description of minimum procedures that shall 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. Provide smooth cuts 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. When there is evidence of sediment accumulation adjacent to the inlet protection, the deposited sediment shall be removed by the end of the day in which it was found or by the end of the following day if removal by the end of 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.
- Temporary Ditch Checks: Remove sediment from upstream side of ditch checks when sediment has reached 50% of height of structure. Repair or replace ditch checks whenever tears, splits, unraveling or compressed excelsior is apparent. Replace torn fabric mat that may allow water to undermine ditch check. Remove debris (garbage, crop residue, etc.) when observed. Reestablish the flow over the center of the ditch check. Water or sediment going around the ditch check indicates incorrect installation, device needs lengthening, or the selected device is inappropriate for site conditions. Remove ditch checks once all upslope areas are stabilized and seed or otherwise stabilize temporary ditch check areas.
- Temporary Erosion Control Seeding: Reapply seed if stabilization hasn't been achieved. Apply temporary mulch to hold seed in place if seed has been washed away or found to be concentrated in ditch bottoms. Restore rills as quickly as possible on slopes steeper than 1:4(V:H) to prevent sheet-flow from becoming concentrated flow patterns. Mow, if necessary, to promote seed soil contact when excessive weed development occurs (a common indication of ineffective temporary seeding). Supplement seed if weather conditions (extreme heat or cold) are not conducive to germination.
- 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 (if provided) are free from damage and repair or replace as

needed.

- Stockpile Management: Repair and/or replace perimeter controls and stabilization measures when stockpile material has potential to be discharged or leave the limits of the protection. Remove all off-tracked material by sweeping or other methods. Update the SWPPP any time a stockpile location has been removed, relocated, added or required maintenance. During summer months, stockpiles should be watered to maintain the cover crop.
- Erosion Control Blanket: Repair damage due to water running beneath the blanket and restore blanket when displacement occurs. Reseeding may be necessary. Replace all displaced blanket and restaple.
- 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 noncollapsing, 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 solid waste management plan significantly changes. Collect 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 act 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	☒	☐

Allowable Non-Stormwater Discharges	Likely to be Present on the Site	
	Yes	No
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.

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	
Curing Compound	
Hydraulic Fluid	
Adhesives	

7. Contractor Required Submittals.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Dust Control Plan pursuant to Article 107.36 of the Supplemental Specifications. The plan shall be submitted and approved prior to commencement of earth disturbing work activities.

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

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:

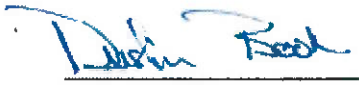
Route Tri-State Tollway (I-294) Marked I-294

Section 75th Street to the I-55 Ramps Project No. I-20-4519

County Cook

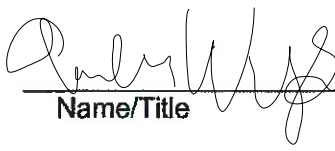
I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage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

By:  Dustin Book / Project Engineer
Name/Title

Dated: October 30, 2020

OWNER: ILLINOIS STATE TOLL HIGHWAY AUTHORITY

Signed:  Environmental Planner
Name/Title

CONTRACTOR CERTIFICATION STATEMENT

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

Project Information:

Route Tri-State Tollway (I-294) Marked I-294

Section 75th Street to the I-55 Ramps Project No. I-20-4519

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.

Danny Weber 10/29/2020

Signature Date

PROJECT ENGINEER

Title

F.H. Paschen, S.N. Nielsen + Assoc.

Name of Firm

5515 N EAST RIVER RD

Street Address

CHICAGO IL 60656

City State Zip Code

773-444-3474

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.

Erosion Control Manager

Danny Weber

224-234-1325

Dweber@fhpaschen.com

Vehicle Entrances and Exits-

Locations: Construction Entrances and exits will be located as shown on the MOT plan drawings.

Replenish stone or replace entrance/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 and maintain proper flow.

Entrances will also have impact attenuators for protection per the MOT plans.

Material Delivery, Storage and Use-

Materials will be stored throughout many locations on the job site. Chemicals, concrete curing products, petroleum products will be stored at selected locations away from any bodies of water. They will also be locked to ensure no one aside to certified personnel will be operating or using. Cleanup spills immediately. Remove empty containers.

Material will be stored at the Burr Ridge Staging Site (BRSS), just south of Joliet Road Toll Plaza 37.

Waste Management and Disposal

Dumpsters provided and maintained by a reputable firm. They will be on the job site at the various locations TBD where the work will be taking place. Size varies per operations from 5yd to 50yd. Waste inside the dumpster will be monitored daily and once the container is full, it will be swapped out immediately.

Dumpsters will be labeled with a sign stating that only waste is to be put in them, No Washout.

Sanitary Waste-

Portable restroom facilities will be provided. They will be inspected and cleaned, at a minimum, once a week and be swapped out immediately upon any reports of damages or no working facilities. Portable Facilities will be placed around the job site in convenient locations and moved to accommodate active work areas.

If a spill happens we will block off the area immediately, ensure the spill doesn't spread any further, and call SET Environmental for spill cleanup.

Spill Response and Control-

Ensure all liquids are stored in good solid working container. Any signs of damaged containers will be replaced immediately. Good housekeeping will be a priority to prevent spills.

Response: Spills will immediately be reported to cleanup response personnel and area will be marked off where the spill has occurred. This will ensure no one is exposed to the waste and will prevent the spill from spreading further.

Cleanup: Manufacturer's recommended methods for spill cleanup will be followed. All spills will be noted and discussed to prevent future occurrences.

Reporting: All spills will be reported immediately to all parties and jurisdictions involved.

Any spills in excess of the RCRA quantities will be reported immediately to SET environmental. Spills that are large will require a specialized party to act immediately and clean appropriately with the proper means and methods. All jurisdictions involved will be notified immediately and consulted on the means and methods of proper clean up.

Concrete Residuals and Washout Wastes-

Washouts will be labeled according to ensure only concrete waste will be dumped into the container. This will be ensured by using super silt fence and erosion control best management practices. Most washouts will be dumpers with lining. For small pours a designated cardboard box with a liner will be used and disposed of properly.

There will be no discharge wastewater into the environment. 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.

Washouts will be labeled with a sign stating that only concrete washout is to be put in them.

Washouts will be placed at locations of substructure, superstructure, and paving work.

Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning and Maintenance-

All vehicles and equipment to cleaned or maintenance will be serviced at the BRSS. All potential spills can be contained and cleaned up immediately. Oil dry will be kept on site in the connex boxes and all activities will take place as far from waterways, and inlets/outlets as possible. If major maintenance is required, equipment vehicles will be taken off site for repairs.

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.

Please refer to Submittal "Drilled Shaft work plan" for further dewatering details.

Submittal for cofferdam will include Dewatering process.

Polymer Flocculants and Treatment Chemicals-

Does not Apply.