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, including latitude and longitude, and mile post numbers, of beginning and end of project limits.

The project location is described as south half of Section 12 and southwestern portion of section 7, Township 36 north, Range 12 and 13 east of 3rd Principal Meridian. (7.5 minute U.S.G.S. map of Harvey and Blue Island in Illinois) [Lat. N41°37'4.3", Long W87°41'7.4"] or (41.61787, -87.68538) in Cook County, Illinois.

The work under this contract shall be performed on the I-57 highway, from Station 1173+90 to 1344+49.5.

B. Description of the Construction activity

The scope of work for this project includes pavement widening and bridge reconstruction along north and southbound I-57. This work will include excavation for pavement removal, storm sewer, drainage structure adjustments, pavement construction, sign and lighting posts, bridge construction, shoulder, guardrail, and embankment grading.

Drainage work consists of construction of pipe drains and pipe underdrains, and reconstruction and adjustment of existing structures. Stormwater runoff will drain into existing ditches along I-57 and bridge drainage structures (shown on the structural plans).

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 and grading:

- Installation of initial erosion and sediment controls.
- Site grubbing and clearing.

- Strip existing topsoil where necessary and stockpile including associated erosion and sediment controls.
- Utility relocations
- Earth excavation as required for drainage appurtenance installation.
- Placement of embankments
- Storm sewer Improvements
- Installation of permanent erosion protection measures as shown on the plans.
- Final grading and other miscellaneous items.
- Topsoil placement and permanent seeding, mulching, and landscaping.

The following plan sheets contain additional information regarding the sequence of activities: Progress Schedule (Sheet G-004), and Maintenance of Traffic Plans (MOT-01 thru MOT-34), and Erosion Control Stage Notes (Sheet EC-01).

D. Total Construction Area and Total Area of Earth Disturbance

The total area of the construction site is estimated to be 15.8 acres.

The total area of the site that it is estimated will be disturbed by excavation, grading, or other earth disturbing activities is approximately 15.8 acres.

E. Runoff Coefficients

The estimated runoff coefficients of the various areas of the site after construction activities are completed are contained in the project drainage study which is here by incorporated by reference in this plan. The estimated existing runoff coefficient is 0.78. The estimated proposed runoff coefficient is 0.82.

F. Soil Characteristics

Information describing the soils at the site is contained in the Soils Report for the project, which is hereby incorporated by reference. Surficial soils along the project corridor are generally identified as Urban Land (74.8%), Orthents, clayey, rolling (24.6%), Orthents, clayey-Urban land-Ashkum complex, (0 to 2% slopes) (0.7%). The above soils information was obtained from the National Resources Conservation Service's Web Soil Survey.

In general, the existing soils found within project limits are neither very erodible nor steep. However, limits of the most erodible soils (loamy and clayey orthents) and areas with steep existing slopes (greater than or equal to 1:3) have been identified on the Erosion Control Plans for reference.

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 side slopes in the project area are stabilized with turf grasses. The remaining portion of the project area includes invasive tree and shrubs. The areas under the bridge include Spaulding Ave (with turf grass side slopes), The CSX Railroad (with aggregate side slopes), and an aggregate car lot.

The topography under the bridge is generally flat with slopes between 0-2%. The I-57 side slopes (ranging between 1:3 to 1:2.5) are steep slopes within the project limits that represent areas of increased erosion potential.

The current stormwater runoff flows through I-57 ditches and eventually into the 120" IDOT trunkline. Stormwater on the bridge is collected via scuppers that drain through pipe drains that are connected to the 120" storm sewer. These current locations are shown on Sheets DR-1 and DR-6.

After grading and installation of stormwater conveyances, site runoff will be collected in the same manner as existing conditions.

H. Drainage System Ownership

The drainage systems which receive stormwater discharge from the project are owned by the Illinois Department of Transportation (IDOT)

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:

DRAWING NO.	TITLE
TYPEX-01 thru TYPS-01	TYPICAL SECTIONS
PLAN-01 thru PLAN-08	CONSTRUCTION PLANS
PD-01 thru PD-06	DRAINAGE PLANS
PMK-01 thru PMK-20	LANDSCAPE PLANS
EC-01 thru EC-08	EROSION CONTROL PLANS

J. Receiving Waters and Wetland Acreage

Dixie Creek is the direct receiving water, the Little Calumet River is the ultimate receiving water, and the stormwater from the project is conveyed to these receiving waters via the 120" stormwater trunk sewer. These waters are not listed on the 303(d) list as impaired for suspended solids, turbidity or siltation and are not listed as Biologically Significant Streams.

No wetlands or WOUS were identified within the project limits.

K. 303(d) Listed Receiving Waters

No 303(d) listed waters (Illinois EPA 2018 list) are within the project site and no direct discharges to 303(d) waters are located in the project area. Please refer to Interstate 294/Interstate 57 Interchange Environmental Assessment dated July 12th, 2008.

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

None

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.

None

N. Pollutants and Pollutant Sources

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

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

☒ Glues, Adhesives, and Sealants
☒ Contaminated Soils
☐ Dust Palliative Products

O. Applicable Federal, State or Local Requirements

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

None

2. Controls.

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

The Erosion Control Plan Drawings EC-01 to EC-08 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

Description of Interim Stabilization Practices:

- 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.
- Temporary Stabilization with Straw Mulch and Erosion Control Blankets (on slopes less than 1:3 (V:H)) are to be used to stabilize disturbed areas when construction activity is delayed by more than 14 days. Same day stabilization shall be used to protect wetland and creeks within the project limits. Stormwater conveyance features (i.e. drainage swales) are to be regraded or redeveloped at a ratio of 1:1.

- Top-soiling and seeding (temporary).
- Where earthen embankment (with slopes greater than 1:3) will be graded or impacted, temporary seeding and erosion control blankets shall be installed to stabilize construction areas where construction activity is delayed by more than 14 days.
- Additional protection will be installed as required and as directed by the Engineer.

Description of Final Stabilization Practices:

- Top-soiling and seeding (permanent).

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

Description of Structural Practices:

Initial Construction

Perimeter Erosion Control Barrier (silt fence) shall be placed at the perimeter of the project area for sedimentation barrier control.

Stabilized Construction Entrances shall be placed throughout the project to prevent tracking soil onto the roadways.

During Construction

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.

Straw bales shall not be utilized for rectangular inlet protection or culvert inlet protection, as these measures result in flooding.

Post Construction

Once grading is completed, erosion control blankets and permanent seeding will be applied to disturbed side slopes. See landscape plans for additional information.

Existing catch basins, storm drains and culverts as denoted in cleaning schedules will be cleaned prior to project closeout.

Maintenance Programs will continue per standard Illinois DOT and Tollway maintenance programs.

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.

- **None**

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:

- **None**

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:

- **None**

Spill Prevention and Cleanup Coordinator:

Rich Palmer	Dunnet Bay
Printed Name	Contractor Name

Additional Trained Spill Prevention and Response Personnel:

Jacob Holmbeck	Dunnet Bay
Printed Name	Contractor Name

Ryan Scott	Dunnet Bay
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:

- Non Hazardous Waste Disposal shall conform to Article 202.03 of the Standard Specifications. No solid materials, including building materials,

shall be discharged into Waters of the State, except as authorized by a Section 404 permit.

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

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

- Sanitary Waste Materials. The provisions of this plan shall ensure and demonstrate compliance with applicable State and/or local waste disposal, sanitary sewer or septic system regulations. The Contractor shall not create or allow unsanitary conditions.

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

- Dewatering Devices. If dewatering devices are used, discharge locations shall be protected from erosion. All pumped discharges shall be routed through appropriately designed sediment traps, basins or equivalent.

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

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

- Site Cleanup. Trapped sediment and other disturbed soils resulting from the disposition of temporary erosion and sediment control measures shall be

permanently stabilized to prevent further erosion and sedimentation.

g. Natural Buffers

None

3. Maintenance.

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

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

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

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

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

- Temporary Erosion Control Seeding: Reapply seed if stabilization hasn't been achieved. Apply temporary mulch to hold seed in place if seed has been washed away or found to be concentrated in ditch bottoms. Restore rills as quickly as possible on slopes steeper than 1V:4H to prevent sheet-flow from becoming concentrated flow patterns. Mow, if necessary, to

promote seed soil contact when excessive weed development occurs (a common indication of ineffective temporary seeding). Supplement seed if weather conditions (extreme heat or cold) are not conducive to germination.

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

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

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

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

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

- 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.

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:

{Note: DSE to check appropriate items}

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:

- **None**

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.**

Diesel Fuel	Form Oil
Motor Oil	
Hydraulic Fluid	
Gasoline	
Epoxy	
Paint	
Concrete Cure & Sealer	

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.

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:

- The Contractor is required to develop an erosion control schedule to be submitted to the Engineer within 21 days of the Notice of Award and prior to any ground disturbing activities in accordance with Article 280.02 of the Supplemental Specifications.

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 I-57 Marked I-57

Section Sta. 1173+90.0 to 1344+49.5 Project No I-19-4475

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: T.Y. Lin International
DESIGN SECTION ENGINEER

By: Joel P. Marhoul P.E. / Project Engineer
Name/Title

Dated: August 21, 2020

OWNER: ILLINOIS STATE TOLL HIGHWAY AUTHORITY

Signed: Amber Wyss 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 I-57 Marked I-57

Section Sta. 1173+90.0 to 1344+49.5 Project No I-19-4475

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.

Jod W. Faerber

Signature Date 04/13/2021

President

Title

Dunnet Bay Construction Company

Name of Firm

115 N. Brandon Dr.

Street Address

Glendale Heights, IL 60139

City State Zip Code

630-539-1200

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.