



Illinois Department of Transportation

2300 South Dirksen Parkway / Springfield, Illinois / 62764

January 3, 2007

SUBJECT: Park Roads
Section 2004 – 025 RS
Lake County
Contract No. 62742
Item No. 49, January 19, 2007 Letting
Addendum A

NOTICE TO PROSPECTIVE BIDDERS:

Attached is an addendum to the plans or proposal. This addendum involves revised and/or added material.

1. Revised page 2 of the Schedule of Prices.
2. Revised page ii of the Table of Contents to the Special Provisions.
3. Added pages 76 - 122 to the Special Provisions.
4. Revised sheet 4a of the Plans.

Prime contractors must utilize the enclosed material when preparing their bid and must include any Schedule of Prices changes in their bidding proposal.

Bidders using computer-generated bids are cautioned to reflect any and all Schedule of Prices changes, if involved, into their computer programs.

Very truly yours,

Eric E. Harm
Interim Bureau Chief
Bureau of Design and Environment

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Ted B. Walschleger" followed by a small "P.E." to the right.

By: Ted B. Walschleger, P. E.
Engineer of Project Management

cc: Diane O'Keefe, Region 1, District 1; Roger Driskell; Estimates; Design & Environment File

TBW:MS:jc

ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
 SCHEDULE OF PRICES
 CONTRACT
 NUMBER - 62745

State Job # - C-91-191-04
 PPS NBR - 0-00196-1003
 County Name - LAKE - -
 Code - 97 - -
 District - 1 - -
 Section Number - 2004-025 RS

Project Number

Route
 PARK RDS

Item Number	Pay Item Description	Unit of Measure	Quantity	x	Unit Price	=	Total Price
X0322936	REMOV EX FLAR END SEC	EACH	3.000				
X0323359	WASHING & CLEANING	L SUM	1.000				
X0323388	TRAFFIC COUNTER	EACH	3.000				
X0323988	TEMP SOIL RETEN SYSTM	SQ FT	500.000				
X0324010	SKIRTED STL GRATE COV	EACH	1.000				
* X0324420	PVC CON T 4 (S40)	FOOT	1,229.000				
X0325225	BRICK PAVT REM & REPL	SQ FT	50.000				
X0325232	SWING GATE DBL 22	EACH	6.000				
X0325444	TEMP CONC BAR INSTALL	FOOT	48.000				
* X0325668	PVC CON T 5 (S40)	FOOT	220.000				
X0448400	P CUL REM 12	FOOT	210.000				
X0795800	COARSE AGGREGATE	TON	24.000				
X2010300	TREE REMOV UNDER 6	UNIT	101.000				
X2110104	TOPSOIL F & P 4 SPL	SQ YD	19,014.000				
X4022000	TEMP ACCESS- COM ENT	EACH	3.000				
X4067107	POL LB MM IL4.75 N50	TON	1,700.000				
X7011005	TR CONT-PROT TEMP DET	L SUM	1.000				
* REVISED : JANUARY 2, 2007							

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Revised 01/03/2007

SITE HEALTH & SAFETY PLAN

**NORTH POINT MARINA
ZION, ILLINOIS**

PERPARED BY



This Health and Safety Plan was
revised and updated January 2006
and supersedes and replaces all previously existing
Health and Safety Plans for this site.

Added 01/03/2007

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Added 01/03/2007

**SECTION 1.0
INTRODUCTION**

Added 01/03/2007

SECTION 1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE AND APPLICABILITY

The purpose of this Site Health and Safety Plan (HSP) is to define the requirements and describe the general procedures that are to be followed to protect personnel who conduct work activities associated with potential asbestos-containing material (ACM) at North Point Marina. The requirements of the HSP, which include reading and verifying compliance with the provisions of the HSP, apply to all personnel involved with work activities associated with potential asbestos-containing material at the site.

1.2 SCOPE OF WORK

The requirements of this Health and Safety Plan apply to personnel involved with any type of activity associated with potential Asbestos Containing Material (ACM) at this site. This includes employees of North Point Marina, Illinois Beach State Park, Illinois Nature Preserve Commission, Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR), and any contractor who will be involved with work activities at North Point Marina. At its discretion, the IDNR will designate two employees at this site who will be authorized and trained to conduct removal activities. In lieu of available State personnel and resources, IDNR may elect to hire a contractor with properly trained, State certified asbestos abatement personnel. For purposes of this plan, "asbestos related work activities" include:

1. Conducting linear investigations of the beach (along the water-front) at regular intervals to determine the presence of potential ACM,
2. Management of risk assessment sampling,
3. Removing any potential ACM during construction/maintenance activities, and storing of this material in properly isolated and sealed containers with appropriate asbestos signage.

All employees at this site will be instructed to notify the site manager, or his/her designee, as to the location of potential ACM. All such material collected at North Point Marina will subsequently be properly disposed of based on a predetermined schedule with an IEPA licensed disposal facility.

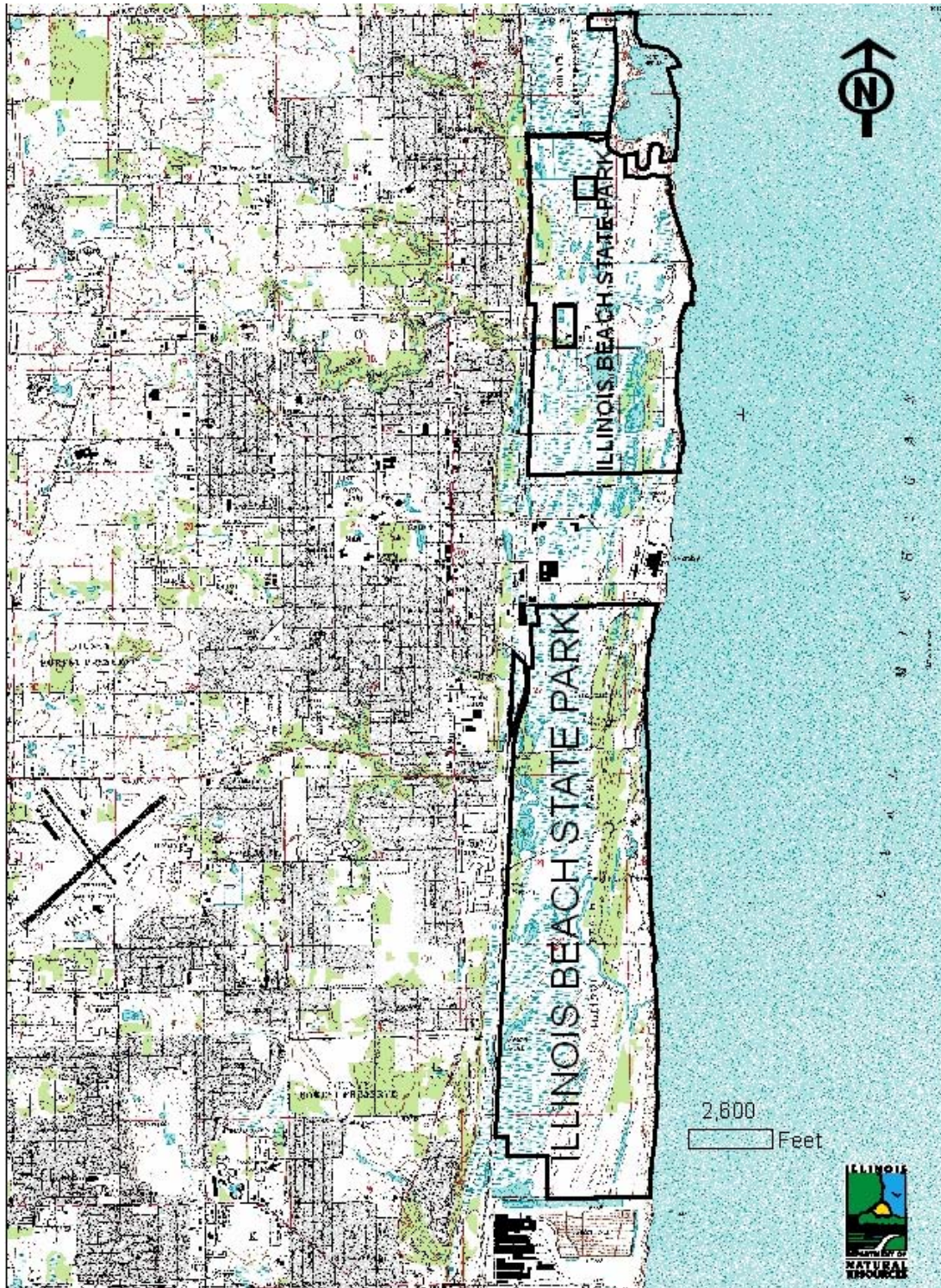
Site Manager /North Point Marina /Virginia Wood

(847) 746-2845

Added 01/03/2007

SECTION 2.0
HEALTH AND SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

Added 01/03/2007



North Point Marina
Site Location Map
Zion, Illinois
Figure 1.1

Added 01/03/2007

SECTION 2.0

HEALTH AND SAFETY REQUIREMENTS

2.1 ORGANIZATIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

The Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) is responsible for implementing the Health and Safety Plan (HSP) and updating this plan as necessary.

2.2 KEY PERSONNEL

Site Manager of North Point Marina - Virginia Wood. (847) 746-2845

Manager of the IDNR Contaminant Assessment Unit - Tom Heavisides. (217) 524-6832

The Site Manager is responsible for documenting that all full-time employees and the Contractor's Project Manager has read and signed the HSP. In addition, the Site Manager is also responsible for assuring that the designated procedures are implemented in the field. There will not be a site health and safety officer. The Site Manager or the Contractor's Project Manager is responsible for making decisions concerning adequate protection programs. The Site Manager or the Contractor's Project Manager has the authority to halt work or modify the protection programs based on field conditions and in accordance with the provisions of the HSP.

Each member of the field crew is responsible for implementing this HSP. Each person who will be working with or cleaning up the potential ACM at the site will be required to sign a statement that he/she has read and understands the HSP and will comply with the health and safety requirements of the HSP. The Site Manager, or his designee, will maintain a copy of current Asbestos Certifications of personnel working at North Point Marina conducting asbestos removal. Any contractor hired to perform work at North Point Marina will maintain at a minimum, one person at the site who has current certification by the Red Cross in Adult CPR, First Aid and AED Essentials. The presence of a State employee holding current certificates in the above referenced training will be sufficient to comply with these requirements. The contractor will provide an automatic defibrillator for the duration of the project.

Added 01/03/2007

2.3 PERSONNEL TRAINING

At its discretion, IDNR will designate two employees who will remove the potential ACM at this site, or employ a contractor State certified in asbestos abatement removal. One employee will have completed a minimum of 40 hours of Asbestos Contractor/Supervisor training, including an annual 8 hour refresher course (as required by OSHA 29 CFR 1926.1101), and will be a participant in the IDNR medical surveillance program. The other employee will have completed a minimum of 32 hours of Asbestos Worker training, including an annual 8 hour refresher course (as required by OSHA 29 CFR 1926.1101), and will be a participant in the IDNR medical surveillance program. Hazardous Materials Awareness Training required under 40 CFR 311 will be provided to all State employees working outside of administrative offices at North Point Marina.

2.4 MEDICAL MONITORING

The medical monitoring program is designed to evaluate pre-employment or baseline physical conditions of employees prior to potential exposures, as well as to track the physical conditions of employees on a regular basis. The examining physician determines whether the employee's physical condition places any limitations on physical activities requiring strenuous exercise and respirator use.

The two designated employees involved with potential ACM removal operations will participate in IDNR's medical monitoring program. If the use of respirators is required, then the employee must be certified medically fit by a physician and must have a respirator fit test prior to donning a respirator.

2.5 GENERAL GUIDELINES

The following personal hygiene and work procedures guidelines are intended to prevent injuries and adverse health effects. These practices establish general precautionary measures for reducing the risks associated with potentially hazardous work at the site:

- Do not eat, drink, chew gum or tobacco, take medications, or smoke while conducting potential ACM removal on the site;

Added 01/03/2007

- Avoid direct contact with potentially contaminated substances. Always use an appropriate level of personal protective equipment. Lesser levels can result in unnecessary exposure. Excessive levels of safety equipment can impair efficiency and increase the potential for accidents;
- Be alert to fatigue, heat and cold stress, and other environmental factors influencing the normal caution and efficiency of personnel, and;
- Establish prearranged hand signals or other means of emergency communication with on-site personnel when wearing respiratory equipment, since this equipment impairs speech communication.

2.6 SITE SAFETY MEETING

The Contractor's Project Manager for work activities associated with potential ACM on the site will conduct a safety meeting prior to initiating site activity. Additional safety meetings may be held if conditions warrant. The purpose of the meeting is to:

- Describe the assigned project tasks and their potential hazards associated with potential ACM.
- Identify methods and precautions to prevent contact.
- Plan for emergencies.

Added 01/03/2007

SECTION 3.0
TASK HEALTH AND SAFETY RISK ANALYSIS

Added 01/03/2007

SECTION 3.0

TASK HEALTH AND SAFETY RISK ANALYSIS

3.1 TASK RISK ANALYSIS

The hazards associated with the site activities include the potential for exposure to asbestos containing materials on the beach, physical/mechanical hazards, temperature extremes (hot and cold), water hazards, and biological hazards (insects, ticks, etc.). To minimize the exposure to potential ACM, latex gloves will be worn when potential ACM are being handled. Air purifying respirators are not expected to be needed. If required, air purifying respirators will be equipped with a high efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filter.

Solvents are not expected to be used for decontamination of equipment or personnel. Disposable personal protective equipment such as gloves or Tyvek coveralls shall be used. If respirators are required, they will be cleaned using wipes. .

3.2 ASBESTOS-CONTAINING MATERIALS

Asbestos-containing material (ACM) is any material that contains at least 1 % asbestos. Asbestos is a naturally occurring mineral which is distinguishable from other minerals because of its long, thin fibers. Asbestos was mined primarily in Canada, Russia, and South Africa and was distributed worldwide. Asbestos is a tough, flexible, and indestructible material which makes it a very valuable product. Asbestos minerals can be divided into two groups: serpentine and amphiboles. The distinction between these two groups is based on the crystalline structure of the mineral. The serpentine group has a sheet or layered structure while the amphibole group has a chain-like crystal structure. There are several forms of asbestos with the three main forms being chrysotile, amosite, and crocidolite. Chrysotile, or white asbestos, is the most common form of asbestos and is used in insulation, fireproofing, and soundproofing. It is the only mineral in the serpentine group. Amosite and crocidolite are in the amphibole group. Amosite, or brown amosite, is used in high-friction applications such as brake shoes and clutches. Crocidolite, or blue asbestos, is not as common as the other types.

Added 01/03/2007

3.3 PHYSICAL HAZARDS

Physical hazards which may be encountered at the site include machinery hazards, slips, pinches, trips, cold stress, heat stress, snakes, ticks or poison ivy, etc. It is anticipated that any or all of the potential hazards could be encountered for all the job tasks listed. It will be necessary to evaluate each task prior to and during the work in order to determine if the level of protection can be reduced.

3.4 COLD STRESS

The potential for cold stress should be considered when temperatures are expected to be below 40 F, especially if high winds occur. Cold stress presents several different syndromes: mild hypothermia, profound hypothermia, and frostbite. The signs and symptoms of hypothermia include shivering, poor coordination, slowed pace, irritability, slurred speech, fatigue, and poor judgment. More severe hypothermia can result in stupor, collapse and eventually death. The signs and symptoms of frostbite include stiffness and numbness in body extremities (Le., nose, ears, toes, and fingers), and a noticeable grayish or whitish skin color.

If the work is performed in cold conditions, workers will be encouraged to wear layers of insulated clothing; keep hands, head, and feet covered and warm; keep clothes dry; eat high energy foods; and drink plenty of water. Warm shelter will be provided out of the wind for rest periods. Crews will be encouraged to get warm and dry during break periods. Warm liquids with caloric value should be provided and ample water is essential. Dehydration is a factor in hypothermia and frostbite, and must be avoided.

3.4.1 Windchill Index

Air temperature alone is not sufficient to judge the cold hazard of a particular environment. Heat loss from convection is probably the greatest and most deceptive factor in loss of body heat. When the air in a given environment is 30 F, the body will feel cool. Given the same temperature and a wind of 25 mph, the air will feel bitterly cold. In essence, the wind blows away the thin layer of air that acts as an insulator between the skin and the outside air temperature.

Added 01/03/2007

The wind-chill factor is the cooling effect of any combination of temperature and wind velocity or air movement. The wind-chill index should be considered by everyone facing exposure to low temperature and wind. It is important to note that wind-chill temperatures have no significance other than the effect on the body. Although the wind-chill temperature can be below the freezing point of water, it will not freeze unless the air temperature is also below the freezing point. The wind-chill index is probably the best known and the most used of cold stress indices. However, the wind-chill index does not take into account the following: (1) the body part exposed to cold, (2) the level of activity with its effect on body heat production, or (3) the amount of clothing worn.

WIND CHILL INDEX

Actual Thermometer Reading F Degrees

Wind MPH	40	30	20	10	0	-10	-20	-30
5	37	27	16	7	-6	-15	-26	-35
10	28	16	2	-9	-22	-31	-45	-58
15	22	11	-6	-18	-33	-45	-60	-70
20	18	3	-9	-24	-40	-52	-68	-81
25	16	0	-15	-29	-45	-58	-75	-89
30	13	-2	-18	-33	-49	-63	-78	-94
35	11	-4	-20	-35	-52	-67	-83	-98
40	10	-6	-22	-36	-54	-69	-87	-101

If the temperature is 20 degrees and the wind 15 MPH, the effect is equal to exposure to 6 degrees below zero under calm conditions.

3.4.2 Cold Disorders

Cold injury is classified as either localized, as in frostbite, frost-nip, or chilblain; or generalized as in hypothermia. The main factors contributing to cold injury are exposure to humidity and high winds, contact with wetness or metal, inadequate clothing, age and general health. Physical conditions that worsen the effects of cold include allergies, vascular disease, excessive smoking and drinking and specific drugs and medicines.

Added 01/03/2007

HYPOTHERMIA. The first symptoms of hypothermia are uncontrollable shivering and the sensation of cold. Severe shaking or rigid muscles are caused by bursts of body energy and changes in the body chemistry. Uncontrollable fits of shivering, vague, slurred speech, memory lapses, incoherence and drowsiness are some of the symptoms that can occur. Because persons who become fatigued during physical activity become more susceptible to heat loss, over exertion should be avoided. Sedative drugs and alcohol also increase the risk of hypothermia.

FROSTBITE. Frostbite can occur without hypothermia when the extremities do not receive sufficient heat from central body stores. Frostbite occurs when there is freezing of the fluids around the cells of the body tissues. The condition results in damage to and loss of tissue. The most vulnerable parts of the body are the nose, cheeks, ears, fingers, and toes.

The first symptom of frostbite is usually an uncomfortable sensation of coldness, followed by numbness. There may be a tingling, stinging or aching feeling, or even cramping pains. The victim is often unaware of the frostbite until someone else observes the symptoms.

3.4.3 Preventing Cold Stress

Personal protective equipment and protective clothing is essential. The correct clothing depends on the specific cold stress situation. It is important to preserve the air space between the body and the outer layer of clothing in order to retain body heat. The more air pockets each layer of clothing has, the better the insulation. However, the insulating effect is negated if the clothing interferes with the evaporation of sweat, or if skin or clothing is wet.

The most important parts of the body to protect are the feet, hands, head, and face. Hands and feet are the furthest from the heart, and become cooled most easily. Keeping the head covered is important, because as much as 40 percent of body heat can be lost when the head is exposed.

Dirty or greasy clothing loses much of its insulation value, and should be avoided. Air pockets in dirty clothes are crushed or filled, and heat can escape more easily. Denim is not a good protective fabric. It is relatively loosely woven, which allows water to penetrate and wind to blow away body heat that should be trapped between the body and clothing.

Added 01/03/2007

A worker should immediately go to warm shelter if any of the following symptoms are exhibited: the onset of heavy shivering, frost-nip, frostbite, the feeling of excessive fatigue, drowsiness, and/or euphoria. The outer layer of clothing should be removed when entering a heated shelter. If possible, a change of dry work clothing should be available to prevent workers from returning to work with wet clothing. If this is not feasible, the remaining clothing should be loosened to permit sweat to evaporate. These are the best safeguards to prevent cold related disorders.

3.5 HEAT STRESS

During the summer months, certain precautions will be required to reduce the likelihood of heat fatigue, heat exhaustion, and heat stroke. The symptoms of heat exhaustion include extreme fatigue, cramps, dizziness, headache, nausea, profuse sweating, and pale clammy skin. The symptoms of heat stroke, or the stage immediately preceding it, include bright red skin, a bluish face, conjunctivitis, tremors leading to convulsions, delirium, struggling, bright red chest area, hot skin, headache, and vertigo. Collapse, unconsciousness, coma, and death may follow. If the work is performed in hot conditions, workers will be encouraged to take frequent breaks and drink liquids. Potable water and disposable cups will be provided at the site.

Heat stress is the aggregate of environmental and physical factors that constitute the total heat load imposed on the body. The environmental factors of heat stress are the air temperature, radiant heat, air movement, and relative humidity. Physical work contributes to the intensity of the load. An essential requirement of continued normal body function is that the deep body core temperature be maintained within the acceptable range of about 98.6 degrees F, plus or minus 1.8 degrees F. The rate of heat exchange with the environment is a function of air temperature and humidity, skin temperature, air velocity, evaporation of sweat, radiant temperature, and type, amount, and characteristics of clothing worn.

Since measurement of deep body temperature is impractical for monitoring heat load, the measurement of environmental factors is required which most nearly correlate with deep body temperature and other physiological responses to heat. At the present time, wet bulb globe temperature indices (WBGT) are the simplest and most suitable technique to measure these environmental factors. Guidance in the interpretation of the WBGT in the prevention of heat injuries is outlined in Table 3.1.

Added 01/03/2007

Preventive measures during periods of heat stress are outlined in the following paragraph. Resistance to heat injury is increased by replenishing water and salt losses from the body as they occur. Personnel should drink more water than is necessary to quench thirst, especially during periods of acclimatization. Water should be provided to all personnel on a regular and timely basis. An increased salt requirement is best addressed by using more salt on food at meal time. Under no circumstances should any type of salt tablets be used.

Although all individuals are susceptible to heat injury, non-acclimatized personnel and personnel subjected to physical exertion exceeding their fitness capability are particularly susceptible. These individuals include personnel within a week of transfer from cool climates, and those who are not capable of increase or extended exertion because of a physical disability or as a result of being overweight. Other conditions known to predispose to heat injury are current respiratory and other mild illnesses, fever, immunization reactions, recent illnesses, previous heat injuries, dehydration, fatigue, blood donations and alcohol intake. Work schedules should be arranged so that heat exposures do not occur when personnel are excessively fatigued. Excessive fatigue should be avoided by allowing frequent rest periods during the work day.

3.5.1 Symptoms of Specific Types of Heat Injury

HEAT CRAMPS. Heat cramps are caused primarily from excessive loss of salt from the body in sweat and are commonly seen among those engaged in heavy labor under hot and humid conditions. The painful cramps which usually develop in the arms, legs, and abdominal muscles can be relieved promptly by replacing the salt loss from the body.

HEAT EXHAUSTION. This occurs as a result of excessive loss of water (profuse perspiration) and salt from the body and is commonly seen among those engaged in heavy labor in hot weather. The individual becomes confused, weak and dizzy, sick at his/her stomach, and may have difficulty in seeing or performing normal movements. His/her skin usually will feel cool and yet will be sweating profusely-cold clammy sweat.

Added 01/03/2007

HEAT STROKE. This condition, sometimes called "sunstroke" is very serious and has a high death rate if first aid measures are not instituted promptly. It is characterized by very high body temperatures (in excess of 105°F), unconsciousness, dry skin, and occasionally delirium. In hot surroundings, a stoppage of sweating may be accompanied by severe headache, upset stomach, and generalized weakness. The single, most important objective of treatment is lowering the victim's abnormally high body temperature as rapidly as possible.

3.6 BIOLOGICAL HAZARDS

Like chemical hazards, biological agents may be dispersed in the environment via water and wind. Other biological hazards that may be present at this site include poisonous plants, insects, animals, and indigenous pathogens. Thorough washing of any exposed body parts and equipment will help protect against infections.

Added 01/03/2007

TABLE 3.1

GUIDELINES FOR APPLYING WBGT INDEX TO WORK ENVIRONMENTS

<u>WBGT INDEX READINGS</u>	No precautions.
80 degrees & lower	1. Use discretion in assigning strenuous work, i.e., rotating assignments with special consideration to unseasoned personnel.
80 - 85 degrees	
85 - 88 degrees	1. Slow rate of work to a pace compatible with workers' capabilities. 2. Plan strenuous work to allow essential strenuous activities to be accomplished during times of the day when lower WBGT readings are likely to occur.
88 degrees or higher	3. Use extreme caution when work is being performed in direct sun. 1. Halt nonessential strenuous work. 2. Increase breaks to 10 minutes for every 20 minutes worked. 3. Make every possible effort to avoid working in direct sun. 4. Recheck to ensure that adequate water is available and is being consumed by workers. 5. Consider maintaining a supply of electrolyte replacement fluid for drinking.

Added 01/03/2007

PRECAUTIONS

SECTION 4.0
PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT

Added 01/03/2007

SECTION 4.0 PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT

4.1 LEVELS OF PROTECTION

This section describes the general requirements of the EPA designated Levels of Protection (A, B, C, and D), and the specific level of protection required for the project field activities. Field activities at the park include removal and abatement activities of any potential ACM. Removal activities include conducting beach sweeps, removing any noticeable potential ACM, and disposing of this material in properly isolated and sealed containers. Abatement activities include identifying any potential ACM pipe and removing this pipe so it no longer protrudes from the sand. Abatement activities will be conducted using modified Level C protection (half face-piece air purifying respirators with HEPA cartridges, Tyvek suits, and latex gloves), personal and area air monitoring, and sealing the edges of the pipe where it has been cut.

Personnel wear protective equipment when activities involve known or suspected atmospheric contamination, vapors, gases, or particulates that may be generated by site activities, or when direct contact with skin-affecting substances may occur. Full face-piece respirators protect lungs, the gastrointestinal tract, and eyes against airborne toxicants. Chemical-resistant clothing protects the skin from contact with skin-destructive and absorbable chemicals.

The specific levels of protection and necessary components for each have been divided into four categories according to the degrees of protection afforded:

Insert chart

Level A: Should be worn when the highest level of respiratory, skin, and eye protection is needed.

Level B: Should be worn when the highest level of respiratory protection is needed, but a lesser level of skin protection is acceptable. Level B is the level of choice when encountering unknown environments.

Added 01/03/2007

Level C: Should be worn when the criteria for using air-purifying respirators are met, and a lesser level of skin protection is needed.

Level D: Should be worn only as a work uniform and not in any area with respiratory or skin hazards. It provides no protection against chemical hazards.

Modifications of these levels are permitted, and are routinely employed during site work activities to maximize efficiency. For example, Level C respiratory protection and Level D skin protection may be required for a given task. The type of chemical protective ensemble (i.e., material, format) will depend upon contaminants present and potential degrees of contact.

The level of protection selected is based upon the following:

- Type and measured concentration of the chemical substance in the ambient atmosphere and its toxicity.
- Potential for exposure to substances in air, liquids, or other direct contact with material due to work being done.
- Knowledge of chemicals on site along with properties such as toxicity, route of exposure, and contaminant matrix.

In situations where the type of chemical, concentration, and possibilities of contact are not known, the level of protection must be selected based on professional experience and judgment until the hazards can be better identified. Appendix A lists the levels of protection and the types of protective equipment associated with each level.

4.2 REASSESSMENT OF PROTECTION PROGRAM

The level of protection should be upgraded or downgraded based upon a change in site conditions or findings of investigations. When a significant change occurs, the hazards should be reassessed by the Contaminant Assessment Section of IDNR. Some indicators of the need for reassessment are:

Added 01/03/2007

- Commencement of a new work phase, such as the start of sampling or work that begins on a different portion of the site.
- Change in job tasks during a work phase.
- Change of season/weather.
- When temperature extremes or individual medical considerations limit the effectiveness of PPE.
- Contaminants other than those previously identified are encountered.
- Change in ambient levels of contaminants.
- Change in work scope which affects the degree of contact with contaminants.

4.3 SPECIFIC LEVELS OF PROTECTION PLANNED FOR THE SITE

Based on previous personal monitoring data collected by PSI under contract G2005085, PSI Project No. 047-5A086 during seventeen (17) investigations for bulk material suspected of being asbestos containing, and by CCA during (25) beach investigations under contract EPTF LM 1, it is not anticipated that the exposure level shall exceed the OSHA permissible exposure limit of 0.1 f/cc.

Each individual participating in potential asbestos abatement activities at North Point Marina shall be provided, upon request, the brochure developed for public dissemination detailing the nature of the asbestos issues at NPM. Results of personal air monitoring conducted by contractors performing beach sweeps for asbestos material will be made available upon request to those performing asbestos related activities at North Point Marina.

Therefore, personal protective equipment for airborne asbestos fibers shall not be required. However, the individuals participating in the project shall have the option to utilize PPE and will be provided with such equipment if requested.

Added 01/03/2007

Due to site conditions and characteristics of the contaminants, it is highly unlikely that Level A or Level B protection will be used on this project.

Added 01/03/2007

SECTION 5.0
SITE CONTROL

Added 01/03/2007

SECTION 5.0 SITE CONTROL

This chapter defines measures and procedures for maintaining site control. Site control is an essential component in the implementation of the Site Health and Safety Plan.

5.1 SITE SECURITY

North Point Marina is a state-owned recreational facility open to the public. The activities on this site may be performed without any site security. However, the North Point Marina Manager and Contractor's Project Manager must document that each contractor working at this site who may come in contact with potential ACM has read and signed the HSP. There will not be an exclusion zone during normal beach sweep operations. An exclusion zone will be required when potential ACM is rendered friable, such as abatement activities involving large diameter pipes.

5.2 SITE COMMUNICATIONS PLAN

Successful communications between field teams and contact with other park personnel is essential. A two-way radio will be available during activities at the site to facilitate communications between State employees. Contractors working at North Point Marina will provide radio or telephone communications to the Site Manager.

Added 01/03/2007

SECTION 6.0
DECONTAMINATION

Added 01/03/2007

6.1 EQUIPMENT DECONTAMINATION

Equipment that has become contaminated with friable ACM must be decontaminated in the following manner: 1) brushing with a detergent/water mix, rinsing with potable water, and then rinsing with distilled water, and/or 2) steam cleaning.

6.2 PERSONNEL DECONTAMINATION

Section 4 described the tasks and specific levels of protection required for this project. Consistent with the levels of protection required, the list presented in Appendix B provides a step by step description of the personnel decontamination process for levels C and D. These procedures should be modified to suit site conditions and protective ensembles in use. The Site Manager is responsible for monitoring decontamination procedures for State Employees while the Contractor's Project Manager is responsible for monitoring contractor employees.

6.2.1 Standard Operating Procedures

Decontamination involves the orderly, controlled removal of contaminants. Standard decontamination sequences are presented in Appendix B. All site personnel should minimize contact with contaminants in order to minimize the need for extensive decontamination procedures.

At **no** time will personnel reuse disposable contaminated protective clothing or reuse contaminated reusable protective equipment such as gloves without initially decontaminating the equipment.

6.3 DISPOSITION OF DECONTAMINATION WASTES

Disposable PPE will be bagged and disposed of as asbestos-containing waste.

Added 01/03/2007

SECTION 7.0
EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND CONTINGENCY PLAN

Added 01/03/2007



Route to Midwest Regional Medical Center From North Point Marina Zion, Illinois

Added 01/03/2007

SECTION 7.0

EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND CONTINGENCY PLAN

7.1 PRE-EMERGENCY PLANNING

During the site safety meeting held prior to the field activities, all employees will be informed of the provisions of the emergency response and contingency plan, communication systems, and evacuation routes. All personnel will be notified of any changes in field conditions or the HSP.

7.2 PERSONNEL ROLES

The North Point Marina Site Manager and the Contractor's Project Manager have primary responsibility for responding to and correcting emergency situations. This includes taking appropriate measures to ensure the safety of site personnel and the public. Each member of the field crew is responsible for implementing this HSP and complying with its requirements.

7.3 EMERGENCY CONTACTS

Table 7.1 lists names and telephone numbers for emergency contacts. The emergency hospital is Midwestern Hospital located on 2520 Elisha Avenue in Zion, Illinois. Figure 7.1 shows the route from the site to the hospital.

7.4 MEDICAL EMERGENCY RESPONSE

If any person working at the site is injured or becomes ill, the Site Manager of North Point Marina and the Contractor's Project Manager shall be notified at the earliest possible opportunity. The nature of the suspected contamination on this project does not present an immediate threat to human health. Other than removal of outer garments and gross contamination, immediate emergency treatment of injuries will take precedence over rigorous personal decontamination. The following emergency response plan should be implemented:

Added 01/03/2007

- If the injury is not severe, completely decontaminate the victim, then obtain or administer first aid. A first aid kit will be available at the site at all times that personnel are present. If further medical treatment is required, transport the victim to the hospital by automobile.
- If the injury is severe, perform partial or complete decontamination in order to administer first aid. If decontamination cannot be performed without inflicting further injury, do not attempt decontamination without emergency medical response personnel present. Immediately call for emergency medical assistance. If the victim is unconscious or cannot be moved without causing further injury, do **not** move the injured person unless absolutely necessary to save his or her life.

All illnesses or injuries will be recorded in the field logbook and reported within 24 hours to the North Point Marina Manager and Construction Project Manager.

7.5 FIRE AND EXPLOSIONS

Based on the nature of the expected contaminants, the risk from fires or explosions is not expected to exist. In the event of a fire or explosion, which may occur during friable ACM abatement, the local fire department should be called immediately.

7.6 CHEMICAL EXPOSURE FIRST AID

Based on the nature of ACM, no risk of chemical exposure is expected. The following procedures will be followed if chemical exposures do occur:

- Eye contact: flush with clean water for 15 minutes or more. Try to flush under the lids. Get medical attention immediately.
- Inhalation: get person to fresh air. Monitor for signs of exposure. Watch for signs of respiratory difficulty. Get medical attention immediately. Perform emergency rescue breathing, if necessary, until relieved by an emergency unit.

Added 01/03/2007

- Skin contact: flush area with clean water. If burns are evident, get immediate medical attention. Do not use soap on affected area. Signs and symptoms may develop later due to dermal exposure.
- Ingestion: If contaminated materials are ingested, do not induce vomiting. Get medical attention immediately.

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES (should be modified as required for incident)

The North Point Marina Manager and the Contractor's Project Manager shall be notified of any on-site emergencies and be responsible for ensuring that the appropriate procedures are followed.

Personnel Injury

Upon notification of an injury, the North Point Marina Manager, and the Contractor's Project Manager or their designee will assess the nature of the injury. If the cause of the injury, or loss of the injured person, does not affect the performance of site personnel, operations may continue. Activities on site will stop until the added risk is removed or minimized.

Added 01/03/2007

TABLE 7.1 EMERGENCY CONTACTS

Organization	Contact	Telephone
Police	Lake County Sheriff	(847) 549-5200
Fire	Bonniebrook Fire Department	(847) 662-2642
Hospital	Midwestern Regional Medical Center	(847) 731-4100
Illinois Department of Natural Resources (Springfield)	Tom Heavisides	(217) 785-5500
Illinois Beach State Park	Greg Behm	(847) 662-4811
Illinois Nature Preserve Commission	Randy Heidorn	(217) 782-4923
National Response Center		(800) 424-8802
Center for Disease Control		(404) 488-4100
Chemtrec		(800) 424-9555

Added 01/03/2007

APPENDIX A
LEVELS OF PROTECTION

Added 01/03/2007

**APPENDIX A
LEVELS OF PROTECTION**

MODIFIED LEVEL C PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

- Air-purifying respirator, full-face, cartridge-equipped (MSHA/NIOSH approved)
- Tyvek suit
- Latex gloves
- Gloves (inner), chemical-resistant
- Boot/shoes

MODIFIED LEVEL D PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:

- Work Clothes
- Boots/shoes
- Latex gloves

Added 01/03/2007

APPENDIX B
DECONTAMINATION PROCEDURES

Added 01/03/2007

APPENDIX B
DECONTAMINATION PROCEDURES

MODIFICATION LEVEL C DECONTAMINATION STEPS

- Step 1 Segregated equipment drop
- Step 2 Boot cover and glove wash
- Step 3 Boot cover and glove rinse
- Step 4 Tape removal
- Step 5 Boot cover removal
- Step 6 Outer glove removals
- Step 7 Outer glove removals
- Step 8 Suit/Safety Boot wash
- Step 9 Safety boot removal
- Step 10 Inner glove wash
- Step 11 Remove inner glove rinses
- Step 12 Faceplate Removal
- Step 13 Inner Glove Removals
- Step 14 Inner clothing removals
- Step 15 Field Wash
- Step 16 Redress

MODIFIED LEVEL D DECONTAMINATION STEPS

- Step 1 Remove outer garments
- Step 2 Remove gloves
- Step 3 Wash hands and face

Added 01/03/2007

STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN



Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan

Route Park Roads Marked Park Roads (IL Beach State Park - N. Marina)
Section 2004-025 RS Project No. Contract No. 62745
County Lake

This plan has been prepared to comply with the provisions of the NPDES Permit Number ILR10, issued by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency for storm water discharges from Construction Site Activities.

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.


Signature
Deputy Director of Highways, Region One Engineer
Title

1-20-06
Date

1. Site Description

- a. The following is a description of the construction activity which is the subject of this plan (use additional pages, as necessary):
 - The work under this contract involves the construction of a new bituminous parking lot, intersection reconstruction, pavement widening and resurfacing of the internal road network, construction of a storm sewer junction chamber and drainage improvements within the North Marina of the Illinois Beach State Park.
- b. 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 grubbing, excavation and grading (use additional pages, as necessary):
 - The contractor is expected to install erosion and sediment control devices for the construction of the new bituminous parking lot (site clearing, excavation, grading and construction of the paved lot), intersection reconstruction (pavement removal, excavation, placement of embankment, construct new pavement), roadway widening and resurfacing (excavation and pavement widening / resurfacing), junction chamber and sewer construction (excavation, junction chamber and sewer placement, trench backfilling). The proposed erosion and sediment control devices include silt fencing, ditch checks and temporary seeding.
- c. The total area of the construction site is estimated to be 25 acres.

Added 01/03/2007

The total area of the site that it is estimated will be disturbed by excavation, grading or other activities is 3.5 acres.

- d. 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 hereby incorporated by reference in this plan. Information describing the soils at the site is contained either in the Soils Report for the project, which is hereby incorporated by reference, or in an attachment to this plan.
- e. 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, 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 storm water is discharged to a surface water.
- f. 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.
 - Lake Michigan

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 is indicated. Each such contractor has signed the required certification on forms which are attached to, and a part of, this plan:

a. Erosion and Sediment Controls

- (i) Stabilization Practices. Provided below is a description of interim and permanent stabilization practices, including site-specific scheduling of the implementation of the practices. Site plans will ensure that existing vegetation is preserved where attainable and disturbed portions of the site will be stabilized. Stabilization practices may include: temporary seeding, permanent seeding, mulching, geotextiles, sod stabilization, vegetative buffer strips, protection of trees, preservation of mature vegetation, and other appropriate measures. Except as provided in 2.a.(i).(A) and 2.b., stabilization measures shall be initiated as soon as practicable in portions of the site where construction activities have temporarily or permanently ceased, but in no case more than 14 days after the construction activity in that portion of the site has temporarily or permanently ceased on all disturbed portions of the site where construction activity will not occur for a period of 21 or more calendar days.

Added 01/03/2007

- (A) where the initiation of stabilization measures by the 14th day after construction activity temporarily or permanently ceases is precluded by snow cover, stabilization measures shall be initiated as soon as practicable thereafter.

Description of Stabilization Practices (use additional pages, as necessary):

1. Temporary measures in accordance with applicable Department standards will be used to control erosion and sedimentation while the project is under construction and prior to establishment of permanent measures. Permanent measures as necessary will be part of the completed project and will be used to prevent erosion and sedimentation after the completion of the construction project. Appropriate pay items and details in the plans and specifications have been implemented to address selected erosion and sediment control measures.
 - (a). Areas of existing vegetation (woods and grasslands) outside the proposed construction slope limits shall be identified for preserving and shall be protected from mowing, brush cutting, tree removal and other activities which would be detrimental to their maintenance and development.
 - (b). Dead, diseased, or unsuitable vegetation within the site shall be removed as directed by the Engineer, along with required tree removal.
 - (c). As soon as reasonable access is available (such as trees cleared) to all locations where water drains away from the project, sediment basins, riprap ditch checks, hay or straw bale ditch checks, and/or erosion control fence shall be installed as called out in this plan and directed by the Engineer.
 - (d). Bare and sparsely vegetated ground in highly erodable areas as determined by the Engineer shall be temporarily seeded at the beginning of construction where no construction activities are immediately expected as stated in the Special Provision "Temporary Erosion Control Seeding".
 - (e). Immediately after tree removal is completed in certain areas which are highly erodable areas as determined by the Engineer, the areas shall be temporarily seeded where no construction activities are immediately expected as stated in the Special Provision "Temporary Erosion Control Seeding".
2. Establishment of these temporary erosion control measures will have additional benefits to the project. Desirable grass seed will become established in these areas, and will spread seeds into the construction site until permanent seeding/mowing and overseeding can be complete.

- (ii) **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. Such practices may include silt fences, earth dikes, drainage swales, sediment traps, check dams, subsurface drains, pipe slope drains, level spreaders, storm drain inlet protection, rock outlet protection, reinforced soil retaining systems, gabions and temporary or permanent sediment basins. The installation of these devices may be subject to Section 404 of the Clean Water Act.

Description of Structural Practices (use additional pages, as necessary):

Added 01/03/2007

A. Structural Practices At the Beginning of Construction:

The area within the construction limits of the project will be improved and managed for the purposes of: Controlling erosion and sediments within the area; reducing water flow by temporary diversion; minimizing siltation flow into the construction zone and establishing vegetative cover which will become permanent vegetation and act as an erosion barrier.

Work at the beginning of construction will consist of the following:

At locations where a significant amount of water drains into the construction zone from outside areas, erosion control fence, hay or straw bale ditch checks, or riprap ditch checks will be utilized to divert water locally, reduce flow rates, and collect outside siltation within the limits of construction. Installation of erosion control items will not be allowed that may cause flooding to upstream locations that will create damaged or other undesirable conditions.

B. Structural Practices During Construction:

During roadway construction, areas outside the construction slope limits as outlined previously herein shall be protected from damaging effects of construction. The Contractor shall not use this area for staging (except as designated on the plans or directed by the Engineer), parking of vehicles or construction equipment, storage of materials or other construction related activities.

Within the construction zone, critical areas which have high flows of water as determined by the Engineer shall remain undisturbed until full-scale construction is underway to prevent unnecessary soil erosion.

Topsoil and earth stockpiles shall be temporarily seeded if they are to remain unused for more than fourteen days.

As the Contractor constructs a portion of roadway in a fill section, the Contractor shall follow the following steps as directed by the Engineer:

- i. Place temporary erosion control systems at locations where water leaves and enters the construction zone.
- ii. Construct the necessary roadside ditches and provide temporary erosion control systems.
- iii. Temporarily divert water around proposed culvert locations.
- iv. Build necessary embankment at culvert locations and then excavate and install culvert.
- v. Continue building up the embankment to the proposed grade while at the same time placing permanent erosion control such as riprap ditch lining and conduct final shaping to the slopes.

The Contractor shall immediately follow major earth moving operations with final grading equipment. After the major earth spread operation has moved to a new location, final grading shall be completed within fourteen days. If grading is not completed within fourteen days, all major earth moving operations will be stopped, as directed by the Engineer, until disturbed areas are final graded and seeded.

Excavated areas and embankments shall be permanent seeded when final graded. If not, they shall be temporarily seeded as stated in the Special Provision "Temporary Erosion Control Seeding".

The temporary erosion control systems shall be removed as directed by the Engineer after use is no longer needed or no longer functioning. The costs of this removal shall be included in the unit bid price for the temporary erosion control system. No additional compensation will be allowed.

C. Structural Practices After Final Grading:

Temporary erosion control systems shall be left in place with proper maintenance until permanent erosion control is in place and working properly and all proposed turf areas seeded and established with a proper stand.

Once permanent erosion control systems as proposed in the plans are functional and established, temporary items shall be removed, cleaned up, and disturbed turf re-seeded. Temporary riprap ditch checks will be allowed to remain in place where approved by the Engineer.

Added 01/03/2007

b. Storm Water Management

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

(i) Such practices may include: storm water detention structures (including wet ponds); storm water retention structures; flow attenuation by use of open vegetated swales and natural depressions; infiltration of runoff on site; and sequential systems (which combine several practices). **The practices selected for implementation were determined on the basis of the technical guidance in Section 10-300 (Design Considerations) in Chapter 10 (Erosion and Sedimentation Control) of the Illinois Department of Transportation Drainage Manual. If practices other than those discussed in Section 10-300 are selected for implementation or if practices are applied to situations different from those covered in Section 10-300, the technical basis for such decisions will be explained below.**

(ii) Velocity dissipation devices will be placed at discharge locations and along the length of any outfall channel as necessary to provide a non-erosive velocity flow from the structure to a water course so that the natural physical and biological characteristics and functions are maintained and protected (e.g., maintenance of hydrologic conditions, such as the hydroperiod and hydrodynamics present prior to the initiation of construction activities).

Description of Storm Water Management Controls (use additional pages, as necessary):

1. Excavation will be completed along the entire length to grade out the proposed roadway and parking lot.
2. Excavation will be completed in proposed cut sections to lower the existing ground elevation to meet the proposed roadway grade/vertical alignment.
3. Embankment will be completed in fill areas to raise the existing ground elevation to meet the proposed roadway grade/vertical alignment and parking lot grades.
4. Placement, maintenance, removal and proper cleanup of temporary erosion control, such as erosion fencing, hay or straw bale itch checks, rip-rap ditch checks, sedimentation basins, temporary seeding, etc.
5. Placement of permanent erosion control, such as rip-rap ditch lining, rip-rap stilling basins, rip-rap dry dams, excelsior blanket, seeding, etc.
6. Final grading, paving and other miscellaneous items.

Added 01/03/2007

c. Other Controls

- (i) Waste Disposal. No solid materials, including building materials, shall be discharged into Waters of the State, except as authorized by a Section 404 permit.
- (ii) The provisions of this plan shall ensure and demonstrate compliance with applicable State and/or local waste disposal, sanitary sewer or septic system regulations.

d. Approved State or Local Plans

The management practices, controls and provisions contained in this plan will be in accordance with IDOT specifications, which are at least as protective as the requirements contained in the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency's Illinois Urban Manual, 1995. Procedures and requirements specified in applicable sediment and erosion site plans or storm water management plans approved by local officials shall be described or incorporated by reference in the space provided below. Requirements specified in sediment and erosion site plans or site permits or storm water management site plans or site permits approved by local officials that are applicable to protecting surface water resources are, upon submittal of an NOI to be authorized to discharge under permit ILR10 incorporated by reference and are enforceable under this permit even if they are not specifically included in the plan.

Description of procedures and requirements specified in applicable sediment and erosion site plans or storm water management plans approved by local officials:

- None as required by local officials.

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 (use additional pages, as necessary):

- The Contractor will assign a trained inspector for erosion and sediment control. His duties will be to supervise the maintenance of erosion and sediment control measures and implementation of this plan. Sediment traps shall be cleaned of sediment when they reach a depth of being half full of sediment. Twenty four hours after every storm event with precipitation greater than 0.5 inches or greater, all inlet, pipe protection devices and silt fences shall be checked for sediment, and if sediment reaches a height of 50 percent of the device, the device shall be cleaned of sediment. All perimeter diversion swales shall be checked within 24 hours after a major storm event for sediment deposition and cleaned of sediment if flow is being impeded by sediment and the swale is no longer functioning as designed.
- Sediment collected during construction by the various erosion control systems shall be disposed of on the site on a regular basis as directed by the Engineer. The cost of this maintenance shall be paid for in accordance with Article 109.04 of the Standard Specifications.
- Temporary erosion control systems shall be left in place with proper maintenance until permanent erosion control is in place and working properly and all proposed turf areas seeded and established with a proper stand.
- Once permanent erosion control systems as proposed in the plans are functional and established, temporary items shall be removed, cleaned up and disturbed turf re-seeded. Temporary rip-rap ditch checks will be allowed in place where approved by the Engineer.

Added 01/03/2007

4. Inspections

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 inspections shall be conducted at least once every seven (7) calendar days and within 24 hours of the end of a storm that is 0.5 inches or greater or equivalent snowfall.

- a. Disturbed areas and areas used for storage of materials that are exposed to precipitation shall be inspected for evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants entering the drainage system. Erosion and sediment control measures identified in the plan shall be observed to ensure that they are operating correctly. Where discharge locations or points are accessible, they shall be inspected to ascertain whether erosion control measures are effective in preventing significant impacts to receiving waters. Locations where vehicles enter or exit the site shall be inspected for evidence of off site sediment tracking.
- 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 shall be revised as appropriate as soon as practicable after such inspection. Any changes to this plan resulting from the required inspections shall be implemented within 7 calendar days following the inspection.
- c. A report summarizing the scope of the inspection, name(s) and 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. shall be made and retained as part of the plan for at least three (3) years after the date of the inspection. The report shall be signed in accordance with Part VI. G of the general permit.
- d. If any violation of the provisions of this plan is identified during the conduct of the construction work covered by this plan, the Resident Engineer or Resident Technician shall complete and file an "Incidence of Noncompliance" (ION) report for the identified violation. The Resident Engineer or Resident Technician shall use forms provided by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency and shall include specific information on the cause of noncompliance, actions which were taken to prevent any further causes of noncompliance, and a statement detailing any environmental impact which may have resulted from the noncompliance. All reports of noncompliance shall be signed by a responsible authority in accordance with Part VI. G of the general permit.

The report of noncompliance shall be mailed to the following address:

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
Division of Water Pollution Control
Attn: Compliance Assurance Section
1021 North Grand East
Post Office Box 19276
Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276

5. Non-Storm Water Discharges

Except for flows from fire fighting activities, sources of non-storm water that is combined with storm water discharges associated with the industrial activity addressed in this plan must be described below. Appropriate pollution prevention measures, as described below, will be implemented for the non-storm water component(s) of the discharge. (Use additional pages as necessary to describe non-storm water discharges and applicable pollution control measures).

- Construction equipment shall be stored and fueled only at designated locations. All necessary measures shall be taken to contain any fuel or pollution run-off in compliance with EPA water quality regulation. Leaking equipment or supplies shall be immediately repaired or removed from the site.
- Uncontaminated ground water.

Added 01/03/2007



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 on May 14, 1998.

Project Information:

Route	<u>Park Roads</u>	Marked	<u>Park Roads (IL Beach State Park -N. Marina)</u>
Section	<u>2004-025 RS</u>	Project No.	<u>Contract 62745</u>
County	<u>Lake</u>		

I certify under penalty of law that I understand the terms of the general National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit (ILR 10) that authorizes the storm water discharges associated with industrial activity from the construction site identified as part of this certification.

Signature

Date

Title

Name of Firm

Street Address

City State

Zip Code

Telephone Number

Added 01/03/2007

**ILLINOIS ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
 NOTICE OF INTENT (NOI)
 GENERAL PERMIT TO DISCHARGE STORM WATER
 CONSTRUCTION SITE ACTIVITIES**

OWNER INFORMATION

NAME:	LAST ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION	FIRST	MIDDLE	(OR COMPANY NAME)	OWNER TYPE: STATE
MAILING ADDRESS:	201 WEST CENTER COURT				
CITY:	SCHAUMBURG	STATE:	IL	ZIP:	60196-1096
CONTACT PERSON:	RICK WANNER			TELEPHONE NUMBER:	AREA CODE 847 NUMBER 705-4172

CONTRACTOR INFORMATION

NAME:	LAST	FIRST	MIDDLE	(OR COMPANY NAME)	TELEPHONE NUMBER:	AREA CODE	NUMBER
MAILING ADDRESS:				CITY:	STATE:	ZIP:	

CONSTRUCTION SITE INFORMATION

SELECT ONE:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New Site <input type="checkbox"/> CHANGE OF INFORMATION TO PERMIT NO. ILR10_____								
FACILITY NAME:	PARK ROADS IDOT IMPROVEMENT CONTRACT #62745			OTHER NPDES PERMIT NOS.:					
FACILITY LOCATION:	PARK ROADS - ILLINOIS BEACH STATE PARK (NORTH MARINA)			TELEPHONE NUMBER:	AREA CODE	NUMBER			
CITY:	WINTHROP HARBOR	ST:	IL	ZIP:	60096	LATITUDE:	87 48 15	LONGITUDE:	42 29 00
COUNTY:	LAKE		SECTION:	2, 11	TOWNSHIP:	46	RANGE:	12	
APPROX. START DATE:	CONST.	5/30/06	APPROX. CONSTRUCTION END DATE:	9/30/06	TOTAL SIZE OF CONSTRUCTION SITE IN ACRES:			0025	
STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN COMPLETED <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO (If no, separate notification required to Agency prior to construction.)									

TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION

TRANSPORTATION	TYPE BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT: INTERNAL ROADWAY RESURFACING, PARKING LOT RECONSTRUCTION AND DRAINAGE IMPROVEMENTS
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HISTORIC PRESERVATION AND ENDANGERED SPECIES COMPLIANCE

HAS THIS PROJECT SATISFIED APPLICABLE REQUIREMENTS FOR COMPLIANCE WITH ILLINOIS LAW ON:	
HISTORIC PRESERVATION	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
ENDANGERED SPECIES	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO

RECEIVING WATER INFORMATION

DOES YOUR STORM WATER DISCHARGE DIRECTLY TO: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WATERS OF THE STATE OR <input type="checkbox"/> STORM SEWER	OWNER OF STORM SEWER SYSTEM: STATE - IDNR
NAME OF CLOSEST RECEIVING WATER:	LAKE MICHIGAN

I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction and supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage this 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. In addition, I certify that the provisions of the permit, including the development and implementation of a storm water pollution prevention plan and a monitoring program, will be complied with.

OWNER SIGNATURE:  DATE: 1-20-06

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

MAIL COMPLETED FORM TO: (DO NOT SUBMIT ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION UNLESS REQUESTED)	ILLINOIS ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY DIVISION OF WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ATTN: PERMIT SECTION POST OFFICE BOX 19276 SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS 62794-9276 www.epa.state.il.us	LOG:
		PERMIT NO. ILR10
		DATE:

Information required by this form must be provided to comply with 415 ILCS 5/39 (1996). Failure to do so may prevent this form from being processed and could result in your application being denied. This form has been approved by the Forms Management Center.