has temporarily or permanently ceases on all disturbed portions of the site where construction will not occur for a period of 14 or more calendar days.

a. Where the initiation of stabilization measures by the 7th day after construction activity temporarily or permanently ceases is precluded by snow cover, stabilization measures shall be initiated as soon as practicable thereafter.

The following Stabilization Practices will be used for this project:

☐ Preservation of Mature Vegetation	☐ Erosion Control Blanket / Mulching
☐ Vegetated Buffer Strips	☐ Sodding
☐ Protection of Trees	☐ Geotextiles
☒ Temporary Erosion Control Seeding	☐ Other (specify)
☒ Temporary Turf (Seeding, Class 7)	☐ Other (specify)
☒ Temporary Mulching	☐ Other (specify)
☐ Permanent Seeding	☐ Other (specify)

Describe how the Stabilization Practices listed above will be utilized:

Once areas have been cleared or excavated, either temporary seeding (temporary condition) or Seeding Class 2A or 7 (final/ temporary condition) will be applied

Temporary Erosion Control Seeding shall be applied in accordance with the Special Provision. Seed mixture will depend on the time of year it is applied. Oats will be applied from March 1 to July 31 and Winter Wheat from August 1 to November 15.

Permanent Stabilization – All areas disturbed by construction will be stabilized as soon as permitted with permanent seeding (Class 2A or Class 7) following the finished grading, but always within seven days with Temporary Erosion Control Seeding.

Mulching – Mulch will be applied in relatively flat areas to prevent further erosion.

2. **Structural Practices:** Provided below is a description of structural practices that will be implemented, to the degree attainable, to divert flows from exposed soils, store flows or otherwise limit runoff and the discharge of pollutants from exposed areas of the site. Such practices may include but are not limited to: perimeter erosion barrier, earth dikes, drainage swales, sediment traps, ditch checks, 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.

The following Structural Practices will be used for this project:

☒ Perimeter Erosion Barrier	☐ Rock Outlet Protection
☐ Temporary Ditch Check	☐ Riprap
☒ Storm Drain Inlet Protection	☐ Gabions
☐ Sediment Trap	☐ Slope Mattress
☐ Temporary Pipe Slope Drain	☐ Retaining Walls
☐ Temporary Sediment Basin	☐ Slope Walls
☐ Temporary Stream Crossing	☐ Concrete Revetment Mats
☒ Stabilized Construction Exits	☐ Level Spreaders
☐ Turf Reinforcement Mats	☐ Other (specify)
☐ Permanent Check Dams	☐ Other (specify)
☐ Permanent Sediment Basin	☐ Other (specify)
☐ Aggregate Ditch	☐ Other (specify)
☐ Paved Ditch	☐ Other (specify)

Describe how the Structural Practices listed above will be utilized:

Sediment Control, Stabilized Construction Entrance – Coarse aggregate overlaying a geotextile fabric will be placed in locations necessary for contractor access. The aggregate surface of the access points will capture soil debris, reducing the amount of soil deposits placed on to the roadway by vehicles leaving the work zones.

Inlet Filters – Inlet Filters will be provided for drainage structures. These filters will be placed in every inlet, catch basin or manhole with an open lid, which will drain water during at least a 10-year storm event. The Erosion Control Plan will identify the structures requiring inlet filters.

Sediment Control, Perimeter Erosion Barrier – A Perimeter Erosion Barrier will be placed adjacent to the areas of construction to intercept waterborne silt and prevent it from leaving the site. These areas are marked on the Erosion Control Plans.

3. **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.

a. Such practices may include but are not limited to: 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 59-8 (Erosion and Sediment Control) in Chapter 59 (Landscape Design and Erosion Control) of the Illinois Department of Transportation Bureau of Design and Environment Manual. If practices other than those discussed in Section 59-8 are selected for implementation or if practices are applied to situations different from those covered in Section 59-8, the technical basis for such decisions will be explained below.

b. 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.

Stormwater detention will be provided for the proposed roadway improvement in future contracts.

4. **Other Controls:**

a. Vehicle Entrances and Exits – Stabilized construction entrances and exits must be constructed to prevent tracking of sediments onto roadways.

The contractor will provide the resident engineer with a written plan identifying the location of stabilized entrances and exits and the procedures (s)he will use to construct and maintain them.

b. Material Delivery, Storage, and Use – The following BMPs shall be implemented to help prevent discharges of construction materials during delivery, storage, and use:
- All products delivered to the project site must be properly labeled.
- Water tight shipping containers and/or semi trailers shall be used to store hand tools, small parts, and most construction materials that can be carried by hand, such as paint cans, solvents, and grease.
- A storage/containment facility should be chosen for larger items such as drums and items shipped or stored on pallets. Such material is to be covered by a tin roof or large sheets of plastic to prevent precipitation from coming in contact with the products being stored.
- Large items such as light stands, framing materials and lumber shall be stored in the open in a general storage area. Such material shall be elevated with wood blocks to minimize contact with storm water runoff.
- Spill clean-up materials, material safety data sheets, an inventory of materials, and emergency contact numbers shall be maintained and stored in one designated area and each Contractor is to inform his/her employees and the resident engineer of this location.

c. Stockpile Management – BMPs shall be implemented to reduce or eliminate pollution of storm water from stockpiles of soil and paving materials such as but not limited to portland cement concrete rubble,

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