United City of Yorkville Stormwater Management Program Plan

Kendall County, Illinois

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1 Overview of the Stormwater Management Program Plan

1.1 Introduction

This Stormwater Management Program Plan (SMPP) was developed by the United City of Yorkville based off a SMPP template created by the Lake County Stormwater Management Commission. The purpose of the SMPP is to meet the minimum standards required by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Phase II program. Federal regulations through the USEPA require that all Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s), partially or fully in urbanized areas based on the 2000 census, obtain stormwater permits for their discharges into receiving waters.

The SMPP describes the procedures and practices that can be implemented by the City toward the goal of reducing the discharge of pollutants within stormwater runoff in order to comply with Federal standards. The SMPP is applicable to all properties within city limits. Compliance with the plan is intended to protect water quality and contribute to the following amenities:

- cleaner lakes and streams,
- improved recreational opportunities and tourism,
- flood damage reduction,
- better aesthetics and wildlife habitat, and
- a safer and healthier environment for the citizens.

1.2 State & Federal Regulations

Federal environmental regulations based on the 1972 Clean Water Act (CWA) require that MS4s, construction sites and industrial activities control polluted stormwater runoff from entering receiving bodies of water (including navigable streams and lakes). The NPDES permit process regulates the discharge from these sources based on amendments to CWA in 1987 and the subsequent 1990 and 1999 regulations by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). In Illinois, the USEPA has delegated administration of the Federal NDPES program to the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA). On December 20, 1999 the IEPA issued a general NPDES Phase II permit for all MS4s. Under the General ILR 40 Permit each MS4 was required to submit a Notice of Intent (NOI) declaring compliance with the conditions of the permit by March 10, 2003. The original NOI describes the proposed activities and best management practices that occurred over the original 5-year period toward the ultimate goal of developing a compliant SMPP. At the end of the 5th year (March 1, 2008) the components of the SMPP were required to be implemented; per the ILR40 permit. The IEPA reissued the ILR 40 permit on April 1, 2009. The reissued permit is included in Appendix 5.10.

Additionally, under the General ILR10 permit also administered IEPA, all construction projects that disturb greater than 1 acre of total land area are required to obtain an NPDES permit from IEPA prior to the start of construction. Municipalities covered by the General ILR40 permit are automatically covered under ILR10 30 days after the IEPA receives the NOI from the municipality.

On February 10, 2016 the IEPA released a new General NPDES Permit for Discharges from Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems effective March 10, 2016 thru February 28, 2021. Changes to the permit requirements with the newly issued permit prompted the 2017 revision to the United City of Yorkville Stormwater Management Plan. In addition, this revision captures changes that were implemented through the City's 2013 Annual Report.

1.3 Organization of SMPP

The SMPP identifies best management practices to be implemented in six different categories. These categories are:

- Public Education and Outreach
- Public Participation/Involvement
- Construction Site Runoff Control
- Post-Construction Runoff Control
- Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination
- Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping

Chapter 1: Overview of the Stormwater Management Program Plan - discusses the format of the SMPP document and the regulations associated with NPDES II through state and federal agencies.

Chapter 2: Program Management - discusses the logistics of the plan. This includes the organization, implementation and responsible parties necessary to achieve overall compliance with the SMPP and NPDES Permit. It also identifies how the United City of Yorkville coordinates with other governmental agencies and discusses the legal authority that the MS4s have to implement the plan components.

Chapter 3: The Program - addresses stormwater pollutant control measures implemented by the United City of Yorkville per the six minimum control categories established by the USEPA.

Chapter 4: Monitoring, Program Evaluation and Reporting - describes the monitoring, evaluation and reporting procedures associated with the program. The SMPP is a guide created to protect United City of Yorkville receiving waters from pollution and resultant degradation. This chapter assists in identifying best management practices and processes that may require modifications in the future to help the document become an effective tool.

Chapter 5: Appendices – including forms, references, and exhibits.

1.4 Watersheds and Receiving Waters

The United City of Yorkville is primarily located within the Fox River watershed, with southern areas tributary to the Illinois River. There are several receiving waters tributary to the Fox and Illinois Rivers which are located within the Village. These streams include Blackberry Creek, Rob

Roy Creek, and Aux Sable Creek. Ponds, intermittent streams, and other on-stream bodies of water are also considered part of the receiving water system.

Watershed: The land area that contributes stormwater to one of the two major rivers draining Kendall County.

Sub-Watershed: The land area that contributes stormwater to one of the receiving waters tributary to a major river.

Receiving Water: A natural or man-made system into which stormwater or treated wastewater is discharged, including the Fox River, Illinois River, and their tributaries.

The major Watersheds and receiving waters are presented on Figure 1 Map of Major Sub-watershed and Receiving Waters.

Fox River Watershed

The Fox River originates about 15 miles northwest of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The river enters the northeast corner of Kendall County at Montgomery. About 165 square miles of Kendall County drain to the Fox River.

Major tributaries to the Fox River in Kendall County include Blackberry Creek, Rob Roy Creek, Big Rock Creek, Little Rock Creek, Morgan Creek, Hollenback Creek, and Roods Creek. Only Blackberry Creek, Rob Roy Creek, and Hollenback Creek are located within the current city limits.

The watersheds of the creeks within the city are primarily agricultural, although significant development activity has occurred in the Blackberry Creek and Rob Roy Creek watersheds since 2000.

The Fox River watershed includes all or portions of the communities of Aurora, Millbrook, Millington, Montgomery, Newark, Oswego, Plano, Sandwich, and Yorkville.

Illinois River Watershed

The Illinois River originates at the confluence of the Des Plaines and Kankakee Rivers in Grundy County, about 10 miles southwest of Joliet, Illinois. About 155 square miles of Kendall County drain to the Illinois River.

The Illinois River does not run directly through Kendall County, but reaches into the county via Aux Sable Creek and Valley Run Creek. Only the Middle Branch of the Aux Sable Creek is located within the current city limits.

The Middle Branch Aux Sable Creek is primarily agricultural, although some development activity has occurred since 2000.

The Illinois River watershed includes all or portions of the communities of Joliet, Lisbon, Minooka Plattville, Plainfield, and Yorkville.

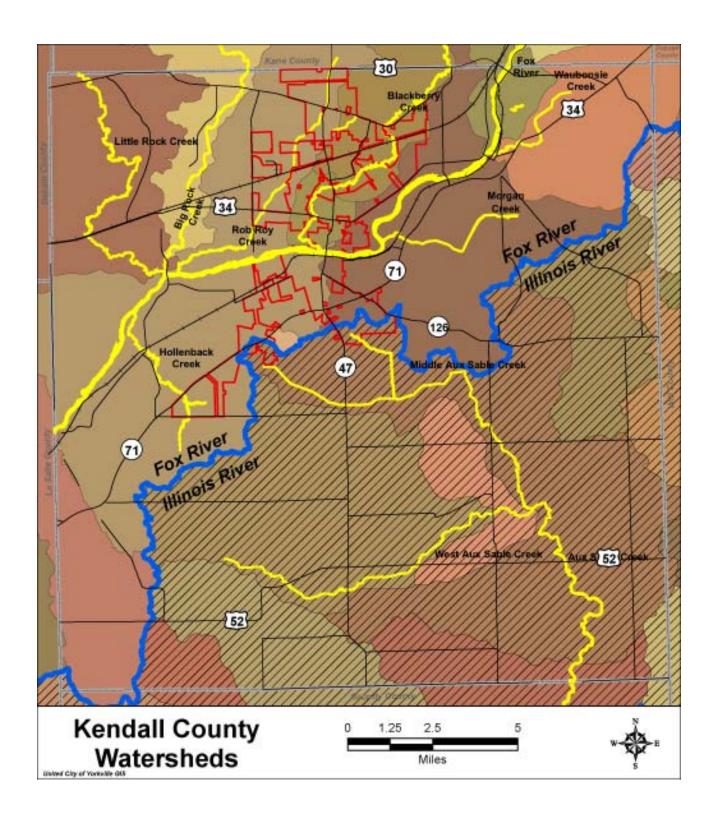


Figure 1. Map of Major Sub-Watersheds and Receiving Waters

2 Program Management

This Chapter describes the organizational structures of the United City of Yorkville and the Illinois EPA. It further discusses the roles and responsibilities of the involved parties.

2.1 Implementation of this SMPP

The SMPP includes tasks that are required to meet the permit conditions under the NPDES II program and how to perform these tasks. These forms should be printed annually and the progress of all tasks tracked. At the end of the yearly reporting period (March 1 – February 28/29) the forms should be filed in a binder to document SMPP related activities to IEPA in the case of an audit. It is anticipated that implementation of this SMPP constitutes compliance with the program. The SMPP will be posted on the United City of Yorkville's website.

The measurable goals will be evaluated and modified to maintain compliance with General Permit each year during the preparation of the Annual Report to IEPA due on June 1st of each year.

2.2 Departmental Responsibilities

The City Council is the policy and budget setting authority for United City of Yorkville. The Engineering, Community Development, and Public Works Departments work together to implement this SMPP. The City Engineer has primary responsibility for managing the overall program. The city will also work with Kendall County and adjacent municipalities regarding stormwater issues.

The Community Development Department is designated as the primary entity responsible for performing the duties related to Public Education and Outreach and Public Participation and Involvement. Much of this work will be achieved through coordination with the Green Committee. The Engineering Department is designated as the primary entity responsible for performing the duties related to Construction Site Runoff Control, Post-Construction Runoff Control, and Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination activities. The Building Department will assist as necessary by performing certain duties during the construction of private developments. The Public Works Department is designated as the primary entity responsible for performing the duties related to Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping.

Measurable goals are established to document the efforts performed by the various city departments and ultimately the effectiveness of the SMPP. Those departments responsible for implementation of the SMPP shall perform, record, and forward monthly report memos to the City Engineer regarding their individual areas of responsibility. The report memos shall be prepared and forwarded during the first week of the following month. The City Engineer shall use these reports in preparing the annual report to the Illinois EPA.

2.3 Coordination with the IEPA

The United City of Yorkville is required to complete annual reports which describe the status of compliance with the ILR40 permit. The annual report will be posted on the City's website and submitted to the IEPA by the first day of June each year. Annual reporting to IEPA should include information regarding SMPP goals that are in compliance as well as those goals that need further work or modification.

Records regarding the completion and progress of the SMPP commitments will be documented on task sheets and updated throughout the year. The completed task sheets should be located in a binder with necessary supporting documentation. The binder will be available for inspection by both IEPA and the general public.

3 The Program

This Stormwater Management Program Plan includes six components, each of which is necessary to reduce/eliminate stormwater pollution in receiving water bodies. These are:

- Public Education and Outreach
- Public Participation and Involvement
- Construction Site Runoff Control
- Post-Construction Runoff Control
- Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination
- Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping

3.1 Public Education and Outreach

City staff at the United City of Yorkville is responsible for providing research and advice as well as making recommendations to the City Council on environmental issues facing the community. City staff should also promulgate information related to recycling, conservation design, soil conservation, rain gardens, open space/watershed protection, water conservation, landscape maintenance, etc. through environmental fairs, pamphlet distribution, and the city website.

The annual NPDES permit report shall be placed on a City Council agenda once each year for discussion.

3.1A Measurable Goals

- Place Stormwater Management Program Plan on the city's website.
- Maintain an information center at City Hall, which will include informational items regarding stormwater-related issues. Review and update materials as necessary to maintain compliance with Permit requirements.

3.2 Public Participation and Involvement

City staff should encourage citizen participation and involvement for stormwater-related issues on both individual and community levels.

Citizen calls related to the Stormwater Management Program Plan shall be documented and directed to the appropriate department for follow-up.

3.2A Measurable Goals

• Document the number and type of calls received from the public regarding potential illicit discharges.

- Sponsor an annual environmental fair, and document the number and type of exhibitors and public attendance.
- Hold one public meeting per year to allow public input on the City's Stormwater Management Program
- Identify if there are areas meeting the Environmental Justice Area criteria within the City

3.3 Construction Site Runoff Control

The City adopted Ordinance No.2003-19 (Appendix 5.1) to regulate soil erosion and sediment control practices for construction activities that disturb more than 10,000 SF of soil. This ordinance requires the following:

- Requires the developer/contractor to follow Illinois EPA requirements regarding NPDES permitting for construction activities.
- Issuance of a Site Development Permit regulating earthwork and erosion/sediment control.
- Contractor requirements for periodic inspections during construction.
- Surety bonding to ensure that stabilization work is completed according to plan.

The City passed Resolution No. 2004-39 (Appendix 5.2) to establish the Standard Specifications for Improvements. This resolution creates standards regarding the various aspects of construction for public and quasi-public infrastructure, including responsible construction activities. Regarding stormwater management, this resolution requires:

- Sizing requirements for stormwater collection and detention facilities.
- A soil erosion and sediment control plan.
- The ability to require stormwater best management practices in the design of the stormwater collection and storage systems.

The City passed Ordinance No. 2008-01 (Appendix 5.3) to provide Wetland Protection Regulations for Water Quality and Stormwater Management Benefits. This ordinance creates requirements for the evaluation and protection of non-jurisdictional wetlands within city limits that may be affected by new development.

3.3A Complaints

Site design comments are handled on a case by case basis. Any complaints received during the review, construction, or build-out of a private development shall be directed to the City Engineer and documented. Construction and build-out related calls are typically addressed by performing a site inspection.

3.3B Violation Notification Procedures

Investigation of complaints should be performed within one business day of receipt of the complaint. In general, the compliance due date should be within 5-working days. However, if the city determines that the violation is or will result in significant environmental, health or safety hazards a 24-hour compliance requirement should be set. For such time-critical violations, the developer should also be advised to complete a Notice of Incidence report with the IEPA for all sites that were required to submit a Notice of Intent to the IEPA.

Step 1 can be initiated by observation of a violation during a routine inspection, or in response to a complaint.

Step 1: Violation Is Observed

- The inspector completes the *NPDES/Erosion Control Inspection Report* (Appendix 5.11).
- Photographs of the violation(s) should be taken and saved.
- The development project manager/property owner (a.k.a. construction site contact) shall be informed of the violation.
- A copy of the *NPDES/Erosion Control Inspection Report* is provided to the contractor and the developer. The *NPDES/Erosion Control Inspection Report* indicates the deficiencies and a maximum time frame for action.
- At the end of the indicated time frame the City shall perform a follow-up site inspection.

Step 2: 1st Follow-Up Site Inspection

The construction site contact shall be notified of the anticipated inspection time. The site shall be inspected including all items previously documented on the previous *NPDES/Erosion Control Inspection Report*. The inspector will determine if the remedial measures have all been satisfactorily addressed, substantially completed, or if significant non-compliance remains.

- If the remedial measures have been satisfactorily addressed, then the *NPDES/Erosion Control Inspection Report* is filled out indicating compliance and provided to the contractor and developer.
- If the inspector determines that the remedial measures have been substantially completed, but not entirely resolved, the inspector shall follow Step 1 above.
- If the inspector determines that the remedial measures have not been substantially completed, the inspector shall follow Step 3 discussed below. Photographs of the violations should be taken and saved.

Step 3: 1st Notice of Violation

A formal *Notice of Violation* (Appendix 5.12) letter will be sent to the contractor and developer. A copy of the *Notice of Violation* shall also be provided to the Yorkville Building Department. The letter will include the following information:

- Description of the violations (including ordinance provisions)
- Maximum time frame for resolution (typically 5 working days),

Step 4: 2nd Follow-Up Site Inspection

The inspector will determine if the remedial measures have all been satisfactorily addressed, substantially completed, or if significant non-compliance remains.

- If the remedial measures have been satisfactorily addressed, then the *NPDES/Erosion Control Inspection Report* shall be filled out indicating compliance and provided to the contractor and developer.
- If the inspector determines that the remedial measures have been substantially completed, but not entirely resolved, the inspector shall follow Step 1 above.
- If the inspector determines that the remedial measures have not been substantially completed, the inspector shall follow Step 5 discussed below. Photographs of the violations should be taken.

Step 5: 2nd Notice of Violation

• Depending on the severity of the outstanding violations the inspector may arrange for the Building Department to issue a Red Tag and a Conditional Stop Work Order upon completion of the inspection. The Stop Work Order allows for the resolution of the violation but no other on-site improvements. Building and/or Occupancy Permits will not be issued and surety/letter of credit reductions will not be considered until the violation is resolved. A formal *Notice of Violation* letter will be sent, via certified mail, to the contractor and developer. A copy of the Notice of Violation shall also be provided to the Yorkville Building Department.

Step 6: 3rd Follow-Up Site Inspection

The inspector will determine if the remedial measures have all been satisfactorily addressed, substantially completed, or if significant non-compliance remains.

- If the remedial measures have been satisfactorily addressed, then the *NPDES/Erosion Control Inspection Report* is filled out indicating compliance and provided to the contractor and developer.
- If the inspector determines that the remedial measures have been substantially completed, but not entirely resolved, the inspector shall follow Step 1 above.
- If the inspector determines that the remedial measures have not been substantially completed, the inspector shall follow Step 7 discussed below. Photographs of the violations should be taken and saved.

Step 7: 3rd Notice of Violation

The inspector issues a Red Tag and a Conditional Stop Work Order upon completion of the inspection, if one has not already been issued. The Stop Work Order allows for the resolution of the violation but no other on-site improvements. Building and/or Occupancy Permits will not be issued and surety/letter of credit reductions will not be considered or processed until the violation is resolved. Representatives from the Building and Engineering Departments shall meet to discuss the violation and subsequent actions. These actions may include: issuing fines for each day of violation since the 1st notice of violation; draw from surety to enable the City to have the remedial measures corrected; seeking United City of Yorkville legal counsel and pursuing injunctive or other legal relief.

A formal *Notice of Violation* letter will be sent, via certified mail, to the contractor and developer. A copy of the Notice of Violation shall also be provided to the Building Department and City Administrator. The letter will also include additional penalties or measures that will be imposed if the violation(s) persist.

Steps 6 and 7 will be repeated until resolution of the violation.

3.3C Measurable Goals

- Track the number of site development permits issued.
- Document any citizen complaints regarding construction site runoff and follow-up activities.
- Inspect construction sites for erosion/sediment control measures and record inspection on *NPDES/Erosion Control Inspection Report* forms.

3.4 Post Construction Runoff Control

The City adopted Ordinance No. 2009-78 (Appendix 5.4) to establish standards for design, construction, and maintenance of stormwater best management practices. This ordinance requires the following:

- All development/redevelopment projects shall incorporate stormwater Best Management Practices (BMP's) into their site designs.
- Agreements providing for the adequate maintenance of the stormwater BMP's by the developer/property owner.
- Periodic inspections and meetings with property owners by the city to ensure proper functioning of the stormwater Bumps.

The City will inspect stormwater outfalls, on existing properties with stormwater management facilities, on a priority and as needed basis. The inspections schedule should allow for inspection of priority outfalls on a regular basis. Detention basins will be inspected on an as requested basis.

3.4A Long Term Operation and Maintenance

The SMPP includes two long term maintenance agreements.

- The first agreement (Appendix 5.13) is the recommended plan for existing detention and stormwater management facilities, whether publicly or privately maintained. The intent of this sample plan is to provide guidance for the maintenance of facilities that do not have an approved plan. If an existing facility already has an adequate plan, this document would supersede the sample plan.
- The second agreement (Appendix 5.14) is provided to applicants during the permit review period for new detention and stormwater management facilities. This agreement should be reviewed and enhanced to reflect the specific design of the new development. Receipt of the signed and recorded maintenance agreement is required.

Receipt of the signed and recorded maintenance agreement is required prior to recording of a plat of subdivision, site development permit, or building permit for the property, whichever occurs first.

3.4B Site Inspections

This section focuses on post-construction inspections of previously developed sites, streambanks, shorelines, streambeds, and detention / retention ponds.

Previously Developed Sites

The United City of Yorkville will inspect outfalls for existing properties with stormwater management facilities on an as needed and priority basis. Previously developed properties that are still to be inspected should be inspected with respect to the approved development plan. A letter indicating the maintenance activity highlights, deficiencies, or modifications to the plan should be provided to the responsible party. The responsible party is encouraged to implement an annual maintenance program.

Shorelines

The City will inspect detention basin shorelines on an as needed and priority basis. They should, however, inspect all reported detention basins by using the *Stormwater Basin Annual Inspection Report* (Appendix 5.15). Observed erosion, seeding/re-seeding or slope stabilization needs should be documented. Documented deficiencies should be reported to the City Engineer who evaluates and determines appropriate remedial activities. Remedial actions might include notifying the property owner or including maintenance activities in the city's work program for city-maintained basins.

Streambanks and Stream Bed Sediment Accumulation

The City will inspect receiving water streambanks for erosion and flowlines for sediment plumes/deposits on an as needed and priority basis. Inspections should be performed in the spring or fall depending upon weather conditions. Stream locations are depicted on **Figure 1.** Document observed erosion and/or sediment accumulation. Documented

deficiencies should be reported to City Engineer who evaluates and determines appropriate remedial activities. Remedial actions would typically consist of notifying the property owner.

Detention / Retention Pond Sediment Accumulation

Ensure that new detention/retention pond is constructed per the approved development plan. The developer is responsible for ensuring that the design grade is established prior to the city's approval of the pond. Pond information, including the design permanent pool depth, is added to the *Stormwater Basin Annual Inspection Report* upon final approval of the pond.

The City will inspect detention basins to determine the normal pool depth on an as needed and priority basis. However, when detention basins are reported to the City or an inspection is requested, the City will perform an inspection, and the normal pool depth of the basin should be determined during the inspection. Observed depths should be recorded onto the *Stormwater Basin Annual Inspection Report*. If the inspected pond depth is found to be more than 2 feet shallower than the design normal pool depth, this information should be reported to City Engineer who evaluates and determines appropriate remediation activities.

3.4C Measurable Goals

- Inspect stormwater basins and outfalls reported as being deficient and document on *Stormwater Basin Annual Inspection Report* forms. Inspect other stormwater basins and outfalls on a priority and as needed basis.
- Develop a plan and process to assess climate change impacts on BMPs
- Develop a plan and process to assess flood control projects for water quality and climate change impacts.
- Provide assistance for citizens and homeowner associations (HOA's) on an as requested basis. The request and follow up action taken should be documented.
- Require new developments to enter into maintenance agreements for their stormwater management facilities, and maintain a record of those agreements.

3.5 Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination

Illicit discharges contribute considerable pollutant loads to receiving waters. There are two primary situations that constitute illicit discharges; these include non-stormwater runoff from contaminated sites and the deliberate discharge or dumping of non-stormwater into the stormwater system. Illicit discharges can enter the storm sewer system as either an indirect or direct connection.

3.5A Regulatory Authority

Effective implementation of an Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE) program requires adequate legal authority to remove illicit discharges and prohibit future

illicit discharges. This regulatory authority is achieved through adoption of United City of Yorkville Ordinance No. 2010-05 (Appendix 5.5). Additionally, IEPA has regulatory authority to control pollutant discharges and can take the necessary steps to correct or remove an inappropriate discharge over and above MS4 jurisdiction.

3.5B Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination

The United City of Yorkville maintains, operates, and publicizes a call-in phone number (630-553-4350) where parties can contact the city with environmental concerns. Primary advertisement venues include the website and all related municipal publications. Telephone calls received from residents, other internal Departments or other agencies are logged on the *Illicit Discharge Tracking Form* (Appendix 5.16). The City Engineer, or his designee, should transfer information from the tracking form to the *Illicit Discharge Summary Form* (Appendix 5.17) monthly. The summary form should be reviewed annually to determine if trends can be seen and if any additional outreach efforts are warranted.

Subdivision and Public Utility Ordinance

The United City of Yorkville created and adopted Ordinance No. 94-4 (Appendix 5.6) to prohibit the discharge of any toilet, sink, basement, septic tank, cesspool, industrial waste or other polluting substances to any open ditch, drain, or drainage structure. This ordinance can be used to further support the activities required by the city's Stormwater Management Program Plan.

3.5C Understanding Outfalls and Illicit Discharges

Understanding the potential locations and the nature of illicit discharges in urban watersheds is essential to find, fix and prevent them.

Identifying Outfalls and Receiving Waters

An Outfall is a point source where a municipal separate storm sewer discharges into Waters of the United States "receiving water". Open conveyances connecting two municipal storm sewers, or pipes, tunnels or other conveyances which connect segments of the same stream or other Waters of the United States are not considered outfalls. For the purposes of this program the following definitions shall be used:

Outfall: A storm sewer outlet, or other open conveyance point discharge location, that discharges into a Waters of the U.S, receiving water or another MS4.

Regulated systems include the conveyance or system of conveyances including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, gutters, ditches, swales, man made channels or storm sewers.

The outfall inventory was prepared by the United City of Yorkville. The outfall locations have been numbered to facilitate detection and tracking of identified illicit discharges.

This information can be obtained from the city's Geographic Information System (GIS), which is maintained by the Community Development Department.

The outfall map should be revised annually to incorporate permitted outfalls associated with new developments. An outfall inventory should be performed every 5 years; the focus of this effort is to search for new outfalls (i.e. those not already included in the existing GIS). The search for new outfalls should be combined with the pre-screening efforts.

USEPA Exclusions

It is noted that not all dry-weather flows are considered inappropriate discharges. Under certain conditions, the following discharges are allowed:

- Water line flushing
- Landscaping irrigation
- Diverted stream flows
- Rising groundwater
- Uncontaminated groundwater infiltration
- Uncontaminated pumped groundwater
- Discharges from potable water sources
- Flows from foundation drains
- Air conditioning condensation
- Irrigation water
- Springs
- Water from crawl spaces
- Lawn watering
- Individual car washing
- Flows from riparian habitats and wetlands
- Dechlorinated swimming pool water
- Street wash water

Pollutant Indicators

Outfalls should be inspected for evidence of the following pollutant indicators:

- Odor
- Color of discharge water or staining of outfall pipe
- Turbidity (clarity) of discharge water
- Floatables in or residue from discharge water, such as scum, foam, suds, oil sheen, etc.
- Excessive plant growth or lack of plant growth at outfall
- Sediment plume.

3.5D Indirect Connections

Indirect connections are typically the result of events such as dumping or spillage of materials into storm sewer drains. Intentional dumping is a common type of illicit discharge. Generally, indirect modes of entry produce random, infrequent discharges, with the exception of groundwater seepage.

There are five main modes of indirect entry for discharges. These are groundwater seepage, unintentional spills, intentional dumping, outdoor washing, and over-irrigation of landscaping.

Seepage discharges can be either continuous or intermittent, depending on the depth of the water table and the season. Groundwater seepage usually consists of relatively clean water that is not an illicit discharge by itself, but can carry other illicit discharges. If storm drains are located close to sanitary sewers, groundwater seepage may intermingle with sewage. Seepage will be addressed by taking samples to check for contamination from nearby sanitary sewers or septic systems. Mitigation measures would consist of repairs to sewers or notification to the Kendall County Health Department as appropriate.

See Chapter 3.6 for the Spill Response Plan for unintentional spills.

Intentional dumping is minimized through public education. The city also maintains an Illegal Dumping Hotline which is described in Chapter 3.5B. The procedure for handling a dumping incident is described in Chapter 3.6.

Outdoor washing and over-irrigation are minimized through public education.

3.5E Direct Connections

Direct connections enter through direct piping connections to the storm sewer system, and are most easily detected during dry-weather periods. Inspection of stormwater outfalls during dry-weather conditions reveals whether non-stormwater flows exist. If non-stormwater flows are observed, they can be screened and tested to determine whether pollutants are present. If the presence of pollutants is indicated, the detective work of identifying the source of the discharge can begin and be corrected.

The process to eliminate direct connection illicit discharges consists of the following components:

- 1. **Program Planning** consists of the organizational efforts required to perform outfall screening and follow-up investigative activities of the program. Program planning identifies the regulatory authority to remove directly connected illicit discharges, identification of the outfalls and receiving waters, and providing personnel and equipment to perform the outfall screening and follow-up work.
- 2. **Outfall Screening** consists of pre-screening to determine whether dry-weather flows are present and outfall inspection which includes field visits to determine whether an illicit discharge exists.

- 3. *Follow-Up Investigation and Program Evaluation* are necessary to determine the source of any identified pollutant flows and eliminate them. The major follow-up investigation evaluation components include:
 - reviewing and assessing outfall inspection results
 - internal coordination
 - tracing upstream to identify the source of the illicit discharge
 - exercising the appropriate legal means to eliminate the illicit discharge and schedule follow-up inspections as necessary

3.5F Access to Private Property

In some cases, it may be necessary for City personnel to enter or cross private property to investigate probable illicit discharges. A form letter should be prepared that includes a short description of the project, the purpose of the access to the property, and the name of a project contact person with a telephone number. If the owner is not present, a letter should be left at the premises to facilitate return inspection. If permission to access property is denied, a public official should then contact the owner at a later date.

3.5G Confined Space Entry

Confined space entry for this program would include climbing into or inserting one's head into a pipe, manhole, or catch basin. In general, do not cross the vertical plane defining an outfall pipe or the horizontal plane defining a manhole unless properly prepared for confined space entry. Confined space entry shall be conducted only by trained personnel with appropriate rescue and monitoring equipment.

Outfall Inspection

The City is unable to perform inspections on all stormwater outfalls but will take action to correct problems with storm water outfalls as they are reported. The request and follow up action taken should be recorded. Those outfalls which are reported and are followed up with an inspection should be assessed to determine which one of the three following conditions applies:

- (1) The outfall is dry or damp with no observed flow
- (2) Flowing discharges are observed from the outfall
- (3) The outfall is partially or completely submerged with no observed flow or is inaccessible

<u>Scenario 1: No Observed Flow</u>. The field crew should photograph the outfall and complete applicable sections of the *Stormwater Outfall Inspection Form* (Appendix 5.18).

<u>Scenario 2: Observed Flow.</u> The field crew photographs the outfall and complete applicable sections of the *Stormwater Outfall Inspection Form*. The intent is to gather additional information to determine if an illicit discharge is present.

Scenario 3: Submerged or Inaccessible Outfall. If standing water is present in an outfall or if it is inaccessible, then complete available information from Sections 1, 2, 3 and 7 of the *Stormwater Outfall Inspection Form*, with appropriate comments being written in the "Remarks" section of the data form.

Determine the upstream sampling location using the city's storm sewer atlas. Manholes, catch basins, or culvert crossings can be used for upstream sampling locations. Make reasonable efforts to locate upstream sampling points that are accessible and exhibit flow. If inaccessible, resolve the problem in the office with appropriate supervisory personnel.

Outfall Assessment & Documentation

Complete the *Stormwater Outfall Inspection Form* for all outfall inspections. A separate data form must be completed for each outfall. In addition to standard information, the data form is used to record other information that is noted at the time the outfall inspection is conducted (e.g. dead or dying plants, fish kills, excessive algae growth, construction activities, etc. that might provide information regarding the potential for illicit discharges).

3.5H Office Closeout

Update the outfall screening scheduling and completion form and plan the next screening day's activities. Discuss any problems locating outfalls with appropriate supervisory personnel so that alternate sampling locations can be identified. Once a month, compile data from the *Stormwater Outfall Inspection Form* onto the *Outfall Inspection Summary Form* (Appendix 5.19).

3.5I Source Identification

Follow-up investigation is required for all outfalls with positive indicators for illicit discharges. The procedure for detailed investigation and source identification has three major components: 1) mapping and evaluation, 2) storm sewer investigation, and 3) tracing.

Mapping Evaluation

For each outfall to be investigated, a large-scale working map should be created to show the entire upstream storm sewer network, outfall locations, and parcel boundaries.

Storm Sewer Investigation

After conducting the mapping evaluation, a manhole-by-manhole inspection is conducted to pinpoint the location of the illicit discharge. All flows are tracked upstream until the dry-weather discharge is no longer detected. The field crew should also determine whether there has been a significant change in the flow rate between manholes.

Tracing

Once the manhole inspection has identified the reach area, testing may be necessary. If there is only one possible source to this section of the storm sewer system in the area, source identification and follow-up for corrective action is straightforward. Multiple sources, or non-definitive sources, may require testing in order to identify the contributing source. The method of testing must be approved by the Public Works Director prior to testing. Potential testing methods include dye testing, smoke testing, and/or remote video inspections.

3.5J Removal of Illicit Discharges

Removal of illicit discharge connections is required at all confirmed contributing sources. Nine steps are taken to positively identify and remove an illicit discharge to the storm sewer system. These steps are as follows:

- Step 1. Have an outside laboratory service take a grab sample and test for the illicit discharge at the manhole located immediately downstream of the suspected discharge connection.
- Step 2: Conduct an internal meeting with appropriate personnel to include Public Works personnel, Building Code Official, and the City Engineer to discuss inspection and testing results and remedial procedures.
- Step 3: The City Engineer shall send a notification letter to the owner/operator of the property/site suspected of discharging a pollutant. The letter should state the apparent violation, and request that the owner/operator describe the activities on the site and the possible sources of non-stormwater discharges including information regarding the use and storage of hazardous substances, chemical storage practices, materials handling and disposal practices, storage tanks, types of permits, and pollution prevention plans.
- Step 4: Arrange a meeting for an inspection of the property with the Building Code Official and the owner/operator of the property. After inspection, notify the site owner/operator of the findings and instruct them verbally and in writing to take any necessary corrective measures.
- Step 5: Conduct additional tests as necessary if the initial site inspection is not successful in identifying the source of the problem. The Public Works Director is responsible for determining the appropriate testing measure to pinpoint the source.
- Step 6: If the owner/operator does not voluntarily initiate corrective action, the Building Code Official shall issue a Notification of Noncompliance. The notification shall include a description of the required action(s) and a time

frame in which to take corrective action. Upon notification of noncompliance, the owner can be subject to penalties as stipulated by Municipal Code.

- Step 7: Conduct follow-up inspections to determine whether corrective actions have been implemented to: 1) remove the illicit connection or 2) establish a proper disposal practice.
- Step 8: If corrective actions have been completed (i.e. the illicit discharge has been eliminated) the City Engineer shall send a notification of compliance letter to the owner/operator of the property/site where the illicit discharge occurred.
- Step 9: If corrective actions have not been completed additional internal meetings shall be held to determine appropriate steps to obtain compliance. Appropriate actions may include monetary or other penalties.

3.5K Program Evaluation

The results of the screening program shall be reviewed periodically to determine if any trends can be identified that relate the incidence of dry-weather flow observations to the age of developed properties or land uses. These determinations may guide future outfall screening activities. Although the outfall screening program will be successful in identifying and eliminating most pollutants in dry-weather discharges, the continued existence of dry-weather flows and associated pollutants will require an ongoing commitment to continue the outfall screening program. The annual inspection screening will determine the effectiveness of the program.

3.5L Measurable Goals

- Track the number and type of potential illicit discharge on the *Illicit Discharge Tracking Forms* and *Illicit Discharge Summary Forms*.
- Inspect reported and priority storm water outfalls and record those inspections on the Stormwater Outfall Inspection Forms and Outfall Inspection Summary Forms.

3.6 Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping

The United City of Yorkville is responsible for the care and upkeep of public facilities, municipal roads, associated maintenance yards, and city parks. Many maintenance activities are most regularly performed directly by staff; however, from time to time contractors are employed to perform specific activities. This chapter describes how the compliance with permit requirements is achieved by incorporating pollution prevention and good housekeeping stormwater quality management into day-to-day operations. Ongoing education and training shall be provided to ensure that the appropriate employees

have the knowledge and skills necessary to perform their functions effectively and efficiently. The following lists describe activities performed by the Public Works Department and Parks Department.

Street Sweeping

All streets are swept are least 3 times per year or more often on an as-needed basis.

Fall Leaf Pick-up

The city provides free leaf pick-up service to residents every fall. Shredded and compacted leaves are removed and land-applied as fertilizer by a local farmer.

Catch Basin Cleaning

The city owns and operates a vacuum sewer cleaner truck. Catch basin cleaning is performed on an as-needed basis. Locations of cleaned catch basins are tracked.

Ice Removal

The city uses Geo-Melt (beet juice) additive with salt-spreading operations to reduce the amount of salt used in the winter, resulting in an average annual reduction in salt usage of about 500 tons.

Snow Removal

The city does not plow or salt roadways in new developments unless occupied homes exist along those roadways.

Salt Storage

The city has a salt storage building on Tower lane to provide protection for stockpiled salt from rain. After the winter season remaining salt is trucked to the Kendall County storage facility for storage until the following winter.

Spill Prevention

The city keeps Material Safety Data Sheets for all chemical agents used by the Public Works Department.

Weed Control

The city uses herbicide when needed to control the growth of vegetation in roadside ditches. Ditches are mowed where possible to avoid the application of herbicide. The Public Works Department has several employees that are certified herbicide applicators.

Illicit Connections

Public Works and Engineering Department personnel are instructed to watch for unusual discharges from storm sewers or unusual events at stormwater basins.

Landscape Maintenance

The Public Works Department and Parks Department are responsible for litter and debris control, as well as pickup and proper disposal of roadkill. The city shall endeavor to provide trash/recycling bins in more highly used parks.

Vehicle Maintenance

Vehicle maintenance procedures and practices are designed to minimize or eliminate the discharge of petroleum based pollutants to the stormwater system. Used motor oil and antifreeze are collected and stored indoors. Waste fluids are removed on a regular basis by vendors for recycling. Used batteries are stored in an enclosed covered container at the Tower Lane maintenance yard. The batteries are collected on a regular basis by a local vendor. Tires are replaced at local commercial vendor sites. Used tires are disposed of by those vendors.

Waste Management

Waste Management consists of procedural and structural practices for handling, storing and disposing of wastes generated by a maintenance activity. This helps prevent the release of waste materials into the stormwater system. Waste management practices include removal of materials such as asphalt and concrete, excess earth excavation, contaminated soil, hazardous wastes, and sanitary waste.

A spoil stock pile is located at the Tower Lane maintenance yard. Asphalt, concrete, and excess earth excavation materials are temporarily stored in the stock pile. Attempts are made to recycle asphalt and concrete products prior to storage in the spoil stock pile. Clean spoil is re-used around town where needed to backfill excavations and re-grade properties. If contaminated spoil is encountered, it is collected for treatment or disposal. Attempts are made to avoid stockpiling of contaminated spoil. If temporary stock piling is necessary, the stockpile shall be placed on an impermeable liner. Additional protective measures shall be used to protect the downslope of the stockpiled area for erosion downstream. Access to a contaminated stockpile shall be located on the upstream side of the stock pile.

Hazardous wastes shall be stored in labeled, sealed containers constructed of appropriate material. The containers are located in non-flammable storage cabinets or on shelving. These items include paint, aerosol cans, gasoline, solvents and other hazardous wastes. Paint brushes and equipment used for water and oil-based paints are cleaned within a designated cleaning area.

Sanitary wastewater shall be discharged into a sanitary sewer when possible. Portable toilets shall be maintained at high-usage parks.

Water Conservation

Water conservation practices minimize water use and help to avoid erosion and/or the transport of pollutants into the stormwater system. Ordinance No. 2006-123 (Appendix 5.7) limits the use of permanent landscape irrigation systems for certain properties as follows:

- For non-residential properties with one building, permanent irrigation systems using city water are prohibited where the total landscaped area exceeds one acre.
- For non-residential properties with more than one building, permanent irrigation systems using city water are prohibited where the total landscaped area exceeds three acres.

• For common open space properties of a primarily residential development, permanent irrigation systems using city water are prohibited.

The city has adopted Ordinance 2004-20 (Appendix 5.8) that establishes odd-even watering schedules throughout the city based on mailing addresses. This ordinance also requires a property owner to obtain a watering permit to use city water to establish new lawns. From July 1st to August 31st, watering permits are not issued and city water may not be used to water newly sodded or seeded lawns. From May 1st to June 30th, and September 1st to September 30th, watering permits are issued. Watering on the 1st day a lawn is sodded or seeded is limited to no more than eight hours. Watering on the 2nd through 10th days is limited to no more than seven hours, those hours being 5am-9am and 9pm to midnight. After Day 10, a lawn is considered established and a permit is no longer required, however, the property owner must still follow the odd-even and seven-hour restrictions.

Spill Response Plan

Spill prevention and control procedures are implemented wherever hazardous or non-hazardous chemicals substances are stored or used. The following general guidelines are implemented when cleanup activities and safety are not compromised, regardless of the type or location of the spill:

- Cover and protect spills from stormwater run-on and rainfall, until they are removed
- Dry cleanup methods are used when ever possible
- Properly dispose of used cleanup materials, contaminated materials and recovered spill material
- Contaminated water used for cleaning and decontamination shall not be allowed to enter the stormwater system
- Keep waste storage areas clean, well organized and equipped with appropriate cleanup supplies
- Maintain perimeter controls, containment structures, covers and liners to ensure proper function

Non-Hazardous Spills/Dumping

Non-hazardous spills typically consist of an illicit discharge of household materials into the street or stormwater system. Upon notification or observance of a non-hazardous spill, Public Works personnel implement the following procedure:

- Sandbag the receiving inlet to prevent additional discharge into the storm sewer system. It may be necessary to sand bag the next downstream inlet.
- Check structures in the immediate and downstream area. If possible, pollutant materials are vacuumed out. The structures are then jetted to dilute and flush the remaining unrecoverable material.

- Clean up may consist of applying "Oil Dry" or sand and then sweeping up the remnant material.
- After containment and cleanup activities have been performed, the Public Works
 Director shall fill out the *Spill Response Notice* (Appendix 5.20) door hanger and
 distribute it to adjoining residences/businesses. In residential areas, the hanger
 should be provided to residences on both sides of the spill and on both sides of the
 street.
- Public Works personnel document the location, type of spill and action taken on the *Illicit Discharge Tracking Form* and submit the tracking form to their supervisor. The supervisor or his designee takes the information from the form and transfers it to the *Illicit Discharge Summary Form*.
- If a person is observed causing an illicit discharge, the Building Code Official shall be notified and appropriate citations issued.

Hazardous Spills

Upon notification or observance of a hazardous illicit discharge, the Public Works Department shall implement the following procedure:

- Call 911 and explain the incident. The Fire Protection District responds.
- The Public Works and/or Police Departments provide emergency traffic control.
- The Fire Protection District evaluates the situation and applies "No Flash" or "Oil Dry" as necessary.
- The Fire Protection District's existing emergency response procedure, for hazardous spill containment clean-up activities, is followed.
- Public Works personnel document the location, type of spill and action taken on the *Illicit Discharge Tracking Form* and submit the tracking form to their supervisor. The supervisor or his designee takes the information from the form and transfers it to the *Illicit Discharge Summary Form*.

Employee Training

The United City of Yorkville's practice is to provide education and training to those employees of its Public Works and Engineering Departments that have stormwater-related responsibilities to ensure that they have the knowledge and skills necessary to perform their functions effectively and efficiently. Employees are encouraged to attend training sessions on topics related to the goals/objectives of the SMPP. Additionally, the Public Works Director will develop an employee training programs with curricula and materials tailored to specific employees. The materials will focus on stormwater pollution prevention measures and practices relating to the maintenance of facilities, infrastructure and properties.

The initial training program will be offered within one year of the acceptance of the SMPP. Copies of training materials will be kept and shared with appropriate new employees as part of their job introduction. The Public Works Director will monitor the

potential need for overall refresher material distributions and offer additional training as necessary.

3.6A Measurable Goals

- Maintain records for number curb miles swept each year.
- Maintain records on amount of leaves collected each fall.
- Maintain records on amount of road salt used each winter.
- Maintain records for number of catch basins cleaned.
- Maintain records for amount of herbicides and pesticides used each year.
- Maintain records on type and number of training sessions and employees in attendance.
- Monitor BMPs by Evaluating BMP effectiveness based on published research by keeping an inventory of BMPs implemented in the community and document the estimated pollution reduction provided by the BMP.
- Participate in watershed groups organized to implement control measures for chloride water quality standards for deicing operations.

4 Program and Performance Monitoring, Evaluation, & Reporting

The SMPP represents an organized approach to achieving compliance with the expectations of the NPDES Phase II program for both private and public activities within the United City of Yorkville. Land development and city projects and activities are to comply with the SMPP. Additionally, the city has numerous written and unwritten procedures for various tasks. This SMPP documents and organizes previously existing procedures to create one cohesive program addressing pre-development, construction, and post-development activities, as well as municipal operations.

This chapter describes how the United City of Yorkville will monitor and evaluate the SMPP. As part of the stormwater management program, the city will:

- review its activities
- inspect its facilities
- oversee, guide, and train its personnel
- evaluate the allocation of resources available to implement stormwater quality efforts

This chapter describes how program monitoring, evaluation and reporting will be accomplished.

4.1 Performance Milestones

Previously established ordinances and programs implement many of the anticipated tasks. The following schedule describes general performance expectations.

- Within one year following the acceptance of the SMPP, appropriate employees will receive training regarding the implementation of the SMPP.
- Within one year following the acceptance of the SMPP, items within Chapter 3 will be implemented with the exception of the IDDE program milestones discussed below. Refer to Chapter 2.1 for a description of tasks associated with the implementation of the SMPP.
- Within three years following the acceptance of the SMPP, the Outfall Inspection Procedure will be completed for all pipes identified, during the pre-screening efforts, as having dry weather flow.
- Within five years following the acceptance of the SMPP, tracing and removal procedures will be completed for all sewers identified during the Outfall Inspection Procedure as having illicit discharges.

4.2 Program Monitoring and Research

Currently water quality sampling/monitoring is not required under the NPDES Phase II program. Therefore, monitoring efforts focus on qualitative, not quantitative, examination of stormwater practices. It is anticipated that the USEPA and IEPA programs will evolve to require water quality monitoring and sampling. Future efforts may involve collecting information regarding discharges from outfalls, identifying other sources of pollutants, characterizing the receiving waters, sampling construction site discharges, and identifying the performance of stormwater pollution control measures. The United City of Yorkville will comply with future federal and state mandates regarding stormwater issues.

The United City of Yorkville will consider research conducted by others regarding the effectiveness of various alternative stormwater practices, procedures and technologies. The city will continue to seek innovative stormwater practices and technologies.

4.3 Program Evaluation

The primary mechanism for evaluating the SMPP and ensuring that the field staff has adequate knowledge is supervision by responsible managers. Management personnel include the directors and supervisors of the Public Works and Engineering Departments. Management support tasks include observing and evaluating design, construction, and field personnel as they implement the requirements of the SMPP on both municipal and private projects, and maintenance personnel as they conduct their assigned activities.

The following types of questions/answers are discussed annually between management and field staff.

- Are proper stormwater management practices used in planning, designing and constructing both city and private projects?
- Are efforts to incorporate stormwater practices into maintenance activities effective and efficient?
- Is the training program sufficient?
- Is the SMPP sufficient?
- Are the procedures for implementing the SMPP adequate?

5 Appendices

APPENDIX A

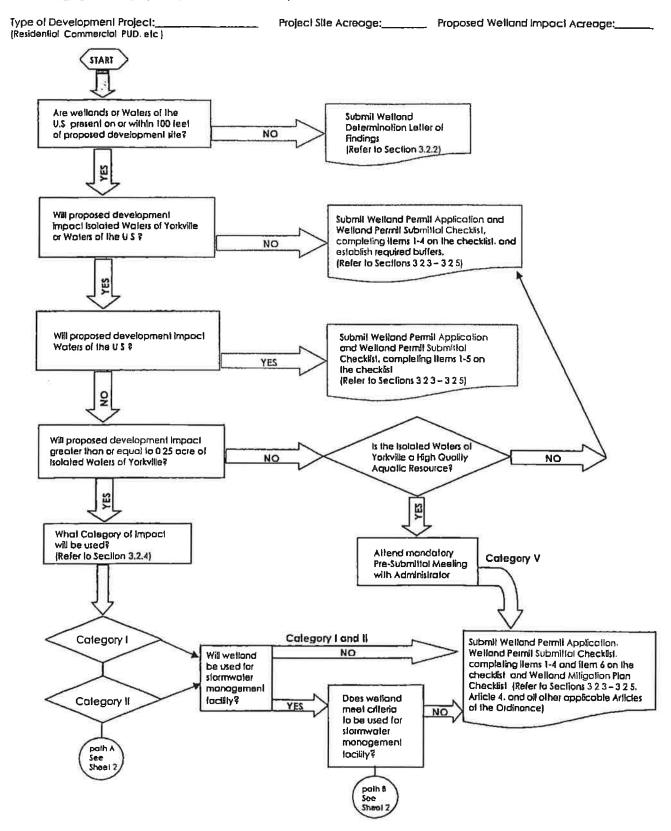
WETLAND PERMIT APPLICATION AND PERMIT SUBMITTAL FLOWCHART

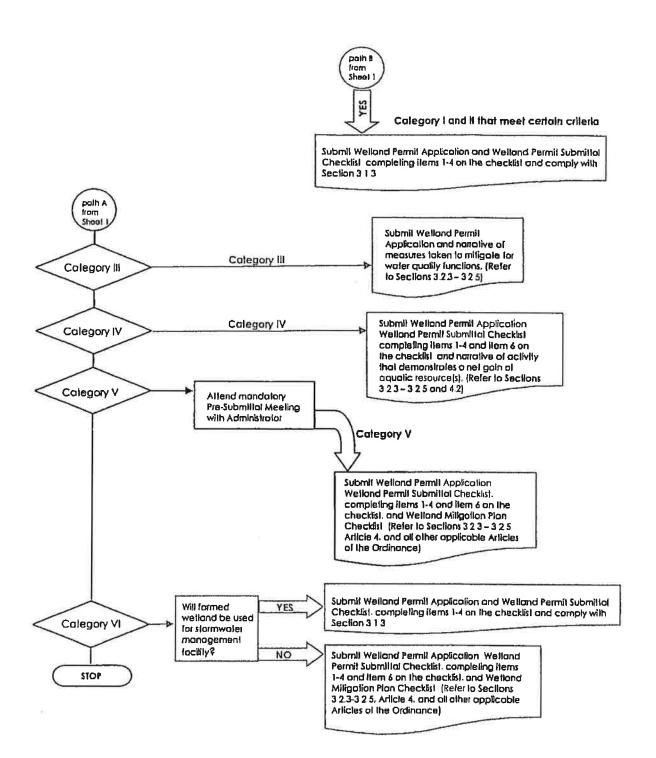
UNITED CITY OF YORKVILLE WETLAND PERMIT APPLICATION

For City use only) Date Application Receiv	ed:	Date	ate Permil issued:		
nstructions: Applicant shall submit completed					
and all other applicable submittal items as rei hall begin once a complete submittal has be		d Ordinance Ia The A	iministrator. The welland permit review pro	cess	
Name & Address of Applicant;	Name & Address o	of Owner(s):	Name & Address of Developer:		
elephone No. during business hours;)	Telep.	hone No during bu	islness hours:		
	fox ()	fax		
escribe the general Intent of the prop	osed activity, its pur	pose and the prope	osed Calegary (I-VI) of impact.		
lames. addresses and lelephone num	bers of all adjoining (property owners wi	thin 250 feet of the development site		
ž					
ocation of activity:		Legal Descri	oilon;		
,					
reel, road or other descriptive localion		1/4 5	ec Twp Range		
		Tax Assessor	Description (il known):		
ily County Stale	Iip Code	: H			
ome of waterbody within or adjacent to site	(il applicable)	Map No. Suba	iv No Lol No		
any portion of activity for which a we	alland permit is sough	ht now complete?	NoYes, if yes e	xplain:	
hereby certify that all Information pre	sented in this another	alion is true and ac	curate to the best of my knowledge	I have	
ead and understand the United City o					
gnature of Developer		Dale			
gnature of Owner		Dale			

UNITED CITY OF YORKVILLE TYPICAL WETLAND PERMIT SUBMITTAL FLOWCHART

The following flowcharl identifies the typical submittotitems that are required for a permit application based on the type of proposed impact. Highlight the appropriate path and circle the required submitted titems.





APPENDIX B

WETLAND PERMIT SUBMITTAL CHECKLIST

United City of Yorkville WETLAND PERMIT SUBMITTAL CHECKLIST

REQUIREMENT	ITEM REQUIRED (√)	ITEM PROVIDED (√)	IF NOT PROVIDED. EXPLANATION
Welland Delineolion Report that provides all information as required in Section 3.2.5 of the Ordinance.			***************************************
2. Narrative Report and Site Plan Ihal demonstrates compliance of: a Section 3 1.1 Buffer Requirements, including planting plan for buffer area(s). b Section 3 1 2 Welland Hydrology Protection c Section 3 1 3 Stormwater Management within Isolated Waters of Yorkville {Including buffer and 3-year management and monitoring plan} d Section 3 1 4 Discharge to Isolated Water of Yorkville or Waters of the U.S. e. Section 3.1.5 Protection of Isolated Waters of Yorkville During Development			
3 Narrotive that specifies prescribed management activities and long- term management provisions for all buffers, perserved wellands, and welland miligation (if applicable), and includes the following: a Maintenance activities and tentative schedule b Maintenance activities and tentative schedule subsequent to required monitoring period c. Description of funding source d. Designation of the responsible party following Article 5.			
USACE statement of jurisdictional determination for all wellands on development sile.			
5. For proposed impacts to Waters of the U.S. the following shall be provided: a Completed United City of Yorkville Welland Permit Application			
b Provide USACE permit submitted for the proposed development or a letter from the USACE that states the proposed development does not require USACE authorization			
c Provide copies of all USACE. IEPA. and IDNR Office of Water Resources authorizations to the Administrator			
d Statement that all wellands within the City's jurisdiction will be milligated for within the same primary watershed as the impact(s) at the milligation ratio specified by the USACE			
e Soil Brosion and Sediment Control Plan that demonstrates compliance with the City's Soil Brosion and Sediment Control Ordinance.			
For proposed Impacts to Isolated Waters of Yorkville the following shall be provided: a. Completed United City of Yorkville Welland Permit Application			u.
b Statement of Permit Category (Category I-VI) to be used for development impact(s)			
c Documentation for compliance with Minois Department of Natural Resources' Endangered Species Consultation Program and the Minois Natural Areas Preservation Act.			

WETLAND PERMIT SUBMITTAL CHECKLIST

		REMENT	ITEM REQUIRED (√)	ITEM PROVIDED (√)	IF NOT PROVIDED, EXPLANATION
. d		ocumentation for compliance with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's			
	En	adangered Species Act			
е	1]	Statement on the occurrence of High Quality Aquatic Resources on or			
		within 100 feet of the development site	ł	1	
	2)	Applicant has completed a Pre-Submittol meeting with the			
		Administrator if so give date of meeting		1	
f		iligalian Plan (il applicable) refer la Appendix C for Miligation Plan necklist			
9	Fo	r Category II or Category V Impacts provide the following:			
_	1)			1	
	·	welland Impacts before millgallon is considered.		1	
	2)		-		
		miligate for welland impacts			
h	Fo	r Calegory III Impacts provide the following:			
	1)	Natative of measures taken to mitigate for water quality			
		functions			
i	Fo	r Calegory IV Impacts provide the following:			
	1)	Narrative of proposed plan that demanstrates net gains			
		In aquatic resource functions			
Ī	For	CalegoryVi Impacts provide the following:			
	1)	Natative of miligation measures that demonstrates an			
		environmental benefit e.g. improved habital water quality		1	
		elc.	1		

APPENDIX C

WETLAND MITIGATION PLAN CHECKLIST

United City of Yorkville WETLAND MITIGATION PLAN CHECKLIST

REQUIREMENT	ITEM	ITEM	IF NOT PROVIDED,
	REQUIRED	PROVIDED	EXPLANATION
	(√)	(4)	
Narrative description of wetland impacts and			
proposed mitigation. Provide a summary table		1 1	
with acreage for each existing wetland,			
proposed impact, and proposed mitigation.			
2. Narrative of proposed mitigation plan that includes a			MI
description of the following parameters:			
 Hydrologic Conditions – Identify source(s) of water, 		- 1	
both on-site and off-site surface and groundwater.		1 1	
Describe and provide model results of the			
expected hydroperiod (at a minimum, 2-yr, 10-yr, and			
100-yr, 24-hr storm events) that include frequency,			
duration, and elevation of inundation or saturation.			
b. 1) <u>Planting Plan</u> – Describe each proposed plant			
community and approximate size. Provide a list			
of plant species for each community, including			
proposed cover crop. NOTE; All seed and			
plant material shall originate within 200 miles			
of site.	1		
		·	
2) Planting narrative that describes the planting			
methods and planting schedule.			
c. Soil Characteristics – Provide a soil profile	1	1	
of the proposed conditions. Identify		1	
soil conditions that will be present from		1	
12 - 24 inches below the surface		1	
		—	
d. Topography - Submit existing and proposed grades			
with 1-foot contour lines and reference elevations.			
3. Specifications for wetland miligation earthwork			
including final grading, allowable compaction limits,		ľ	
treatment of compacted soils, and topsoil placement;			
water control structures, if applicable; BMP design and	1		
Implementation if proposed within wetland buffer			l .
area; plant and seed procurement, installation			
methods and schedule; and all other appropriate			
specifications for the wetland miligation activities.	f		
•			
4. Proposed implementation schedule that includes:			
a. Site preparation.			
b. Installation of soil erosion and sediment			
control measures.	0		
c. Planting schedule.			

WETLAND MITIGATION PLAN CHECKLIST

REQUIREMENT	ITEM	ПЕМ	IF NOT PROVIDED,
	REQUIRED	PROVIDED	EXPLANATION
	(4)	(4)	
4. d. Post-planting maintenance and monitoring.	\ \\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	- ` ' _	
5. Maintenance and Monitoring Plan that Includes:			
a Proposed monitoring protocol that follows		1	
Section 4.4 of the Ordinance.			
b. Specified performance standards that follows			
Section 4.5.			The state of the s
			. —
c. Proposed annual maintenance activities to be		i	
performed during the 5-year monitoring period.			
Activities should include, but not be limited to			Ĭ
control of undesirable plant species, herbivare			
control, burn management, enhancement planting.			
6 Provide a Wetland Millgation Plan Graphic that			
contains the following information.			
a. A summary table with acreage for each existing			
wetland, proposed impact acreage, and			
proposed mitigation acreage.			
	100		
b. Clearly identify proposed wetland impacts, wetland			
mitigation area(s) denoting creation vs.			
enhancement wetlands, and fimits of required			
buffer oreas.			
		į	1000073-5-22
c. Planting Plan that includes a complete list of plants		r	
by common and scientific name for each			
community type; quantities per species of seed,			7
plugs, rootstock, transplants, or propagules; and		1 8	
specific planting zones			
d. Existing and proposed grades with 1-foot contour			
lines and reference elevations to bench marks.		-	
e. Protection measures for all preserved Isolated			
Waters of Yorkville and Waters of the U.S.			
Traigis of Tulkfille and Traigis of the 0.5.		-	
f. Location of water level control structures, BMPs, etc.			
7. If off-sile miligation is proposed, the following maps			
shall be provided with the location of the mitigation		1	
site clearly marked:			
a. USGS topographic map.			
b. County soil survey		 	
c. NWI map.	-	 	
d. NRCS swampbuster map (if applicable)		-	
e. Hydrologic Allas.			
f. Aerial photograph(s).			
i. Alonoi priorographist.		J	

WETLAND MITIGATION PLAN CHECKLIST

REQUIREMENT		ITEM REQUIRED (√)	ITEM PROVIDED (√)	IF NOT PROVIDED, EXPLANATION
7. g	Site photographs			
8.	Performance Security following the provisions of Article 10.			
9.	if owner of the property is different then the applicant, provide written assurance from the owner that the applicant has permission to use the site for mitigation.			

Ordinance No. 2009-

AN ORDINANCE OF THE UNITED CITY OF YORKVILLE, KENDALL COUNTY, ILLINOIS, PROVIDING FOR THE REGULATION OF POST-CONSTRUCTION IMPLEMENTATION OF STORMWATER BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

WHEREAS, the United City of Yorkville (the "City") is a duly organized and validly existing non-home-rule municipality created in accordance with Article VII, Section 7 of the Constitution of the State of Illinois of 1970; and,

WHEREAS, pursuant to 35 Ill. Administrative Code, Subtitle C, Chapter 1, the United City of Yorkville storm sewer system has been identified by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) as a Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4); and,

WHEREAS, the IEPA has issued a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Storm Water Permit for the United City of Yorkville's Small MS4; and,

WHEREAS, said NPDES permit requires the United City of Yorkville to adopt an ordinance or other regulatory mechanism related to post-construction runoff minimum control measures; and,

WHEREAS, proper implementation of stormwater Best Management Practices are essential to minimizing the pollutant content of storm water discharges to receiving streams.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED by the Mayor and City Council of the United City of Yorkville, Kendall County, Illinois, as follows:

Section 1. That the United City of Yorkville Standards for Regulating Post-Construction Maintenance of Stormwater Best Management Practices, dated October 12, 2009, a copy of which is attached as Exhibit "A", is hereby approved and adopted.

Section 2. This ordinance shall be in full force and effect upon its passage, approval and publication as provided by law.

Passed by the City Council of the United City of Yorkville, Kendall County, Illinois, this

Day of ________, A.D. 2009.

ATTEST CIDYOLERKI

ROBYN SUTCLIFF	DIANE TEELING
GARY GOLINSKI	ARDEN JOSEPH PLOCHER C
WALTER WERDERICH	MARTY MUNNS
ROSE ANN SPEARS	GEORGE GILSON, JR.
Approved by me, as Mayor of the Illinois, this Day of JANUAR	ne United City of Yorkville, Kendall County,
	Valerie Burd

UNITED CITY OF YORKVILLE

STANDARDS FOR REGULATING POST-CONSTRUCTION IMPLEMENTATION OF STORMWATER BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICE(S)

This document establishes stormwater Best Management Practice(s) which shall be used to meet the requirements of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System and the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4's).

Section 1. Definitions

For the purposes of these standards, the following definitions are adopted:

- 1. Best Management Practice (BMP) Any technique, process, activity, structure, prohibition of practices, general good housekeeping practices, pollution prevention and educational practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants directly or indirectly to stormwater, receiving waters, or stormwater conveyance systems. Best Management Practice(s) also include treatment practices, operating procedures, and practices to control site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or water disposal, or drainage of raw materials storage.
- 2. City The United City of Yorkville, Kendall County, Illinois.
- 3. Development Any man-made change to real estate including, but not limited to:
 - a. More than fifty percent (50%) increase in impervious area of an existing building and/or the affected parcel.
 - b. Installation of utilities, construction of roads, bridges, culverts or similar projects.
 - c. Construction or erection of levees, dams, walls or fences.
 - d. Drilling, mining, filling, dredging, grading, excavating, paving, or other alterations of the ground surface.
 - e. Storage of materials including the placement of gas and liquid storage tanks, and channel modifications or any other activity that might change the direction, height, or velocity of flood or surface waters.

- f. Development does not include routine maintenance or existing buildings and facilities, resurfacing roads, or gardening, plowing, and similar practices that do not involve filling, grading, or construction of levees.
- 4. Maintenance Agreement An agreement between the City and the Responsible Party, recorded against the real estate to which it pertains, that acts as a property deed restriction and which provides for long-term operation and maintenance of stormwater Best Management Practice(s).
- 5. Responsible Party The developer, organization, property owner or entity owning the property upon which the stormwater Best Management Practice(s) is required to be performed.
- 6. Violation- The failure of a developer, organization, property owner, or other entity to be fully compliant with the City's Post-Construction Stormwater Best Management Practice ordinance.

Section 2. Best Management Practices

Examples of structural stormwater Best Management Practice(s) include but are not limited to:

Application	Benefit
Buffer Strips	Provides additional distance between homes and natural
	areas; attenuates runoff rates and promotes infiltration.
Created Wetlands	Can move existing wetlands and re-create at a new
	location.
Infiltration Trenches	Attenuates runoff rates and promotes infiltration.
Naturalized Basins	Attenuates runoff rates and promotes infiltration.
Sand Filters	Allows additional water infiltration.
Stream Bank Reinforcement	Reduces long-term erosion of stream banks.
Turf Reinforcement Mat	Prevents rainfall from washing away plant seeds.
Vegetated Filter Strips	Attenuates runoff rates and promotes infiltration.

Examples of non-structural stormwater Best Management Practice(s) include but are not limited to:

Method

Education and enforcement campaigns

Educational and participation programs

Pollution prevention practices and procedures (street sweeping, fertilizer control, etc.)

Regulatory controls

Stormwater drain stenciling

Strategic planning

Town planning controls

Training programs

Section 3. Implementation

All redevelopment of previously developed properties and all development of previously undeveloped properties shall incorporate stormwater Best Management Practice(s) into the design, construction, operation, and maintenance requirements of those properties. The final design of stormwater Best Management Practice(s) is subject to approval as provided in Section 7 of these Standards. Said Best Management Practice(s) shall vary based on specific characteristics of the property, and may include but are not limited to grassy swales, disconnected impervious areas, minimization of impervious areas, green roofs, naturalized stormwater basins, etc. All stormwater Best Management Practice(s) shall be operated, maintained, or performed by the Responsible Party as necessary to ensure that the intended function and/or benefit of the stormwater Best Management Practice(s) is realized.

Proposed developments/re-developments shall submit a plan detailing specific stormwater Best Management Practice(s), and shall include:

- A written or graphic inventory of the natural resources at the site and surrounding area as it exists prior to commencement of the project and a description of the watershed and its relation to the project site. This description shall include a discussion of soil conditions, forest cover, topography, wetlands, and other native or man-made vegetative areas on the site. Particular attention should be paid to environmentally sensitive features that provide particular opportunities or constraints for development.
- A specific analysis to show that the proposed stormwater Best Management Practice(s) are capable of improving or maintaining the quality or stormwater runoff from the site.
- A written description of the required operation and maintenance requirements for compliance with proposed Best Management Practice(s).

Section 4. Inspections

1. All Responsible Parties shall adequately construct, operate, maintain and/or perform the stormwater Best Management Practice(s) that have been incorporated into the design of their property. Said stormwater Best Management Practice(s) shall be subject to inspection by the City at least once a year. Responsible Parties shall keep records of all maintenance and repairs, and shall retain the records for a minimum of 5 years. These records shall be made available to the City during inspection of the stormwater Best Management Practice(s) and at other times upon request.

Section 5. Maintenance Agreements

1. All stormwater Best Management Practice(s) shall be subject to an enforceable Maintenance Agreement to ensure that the system functions as designed. This agreement will include any and all maintenance easements required to access and inspect the stormwater Best Management Practice(s), and to perform routine maintenance as necessary to ensure proper functioning of the stormwater Best Management Practice(s). In addition, a legally binding covenant specifying the parties responsible for the proper operation and maintenance of all Best Management Practice(s) shall be secured prior to issuance of any building permits or recording of plats of subdivision for the property in question.

Section 6. Previously Developed Properties

1. Most stormwater facilities inherently result in some improvement to stormwater quality and meet the requirements of a stormwater Best Management Practice(s). Such facilities shall be operated and maintained by the Responsible Party as approved in their original design. No changes shall be made to tributary conveyances, basins, or outfalls without specific approval from the City.

Section 7. Administration

- 1. The City Administrator or his/her designee shall be responsible for the general administration of these standards and ensure that all development and/or maintenance activities within the United City of Yorkville meet the requirements of these standards. Specifically, the City Administrator or his/her designee shall:
 - a. Perform periodic site inspections of all properties that have stormwater facilities to ensure compliance with this ordinance.
 - b. Meet with the Responsible Parties regarding construction, operation, maintenance and/or performance of stormwater Best Management Practice(s) as necessary to ensure that they understand their responsibilities regarding stormwater Best Management Practice(s).
 - c. At his/her discretion, issue a stop-work order requiring the suspension of the subject development or activity if there is a violation of these standards. The stop-work order shall be in writing, indicate the reason for the issuance, and shall order the action, if necessary, to resolve the circumstances requiring the stop-work order.
 - d. Arrange for city personnel or contractors to mitigate/repair any damage to stormwater Best Management Practice(s) if the Responsible Party does not perform the work within 60 days (or other timeframe specified by the City) of written direction from the City to do so. The cost of mitigation/repair and any related administrative or legal activities shall be borne by the Responsible Party.

e. If the Responsible Party does not perform the work or reimburse the City within the specified timeframe, the City Administrator or his/her designee shall prosecute the Responsible Party through the administrative adjudication process or other available means.

Section 8. Variances

- 1. If a Responsible Party feels that these standards place undue hardship on a specific development proposal or property, the Responsible Party may apply to the City Administrator for a variance. The City Administrator or his/her designee shall review the applicant's request for a variance and shall submit his/her recommendation to the City Council. The City Council may attach such conditions to granting of a variance as it deems necessary to further the intent of these standards.
- 2. No variance shall be granted unless the applicant demonstrates that all of the following conditions are met.
 - a. An exceptional hardship would result if the variance were not granted. Economic hardship is not a valid reason to grant a variance.
 - b. The relief requested is the minimum necessary.
 - c. The applicant's circumstances are unique and do not establish a pattern inconsistent with the intent of the city's NPDES General Storm Water Permit.

Section 9. Best Management Practice(s) Lien Claim

- 1. Lien Claim: All costs for work performed under Section 7.1.d of these Standards are the responsibility of the Responsible Party. Whenever a bill for such costs remains unpaid for thirty (30) days after it has been rendered, the clerk may file with the recorder of deeds of Kendall County a lien claim. This lien claim shall contain the legal description of the property, the costs incurred and the date(s) when the work was performed.
- 2. Notice Of Lien Claim: Notice of such lien claim shall be mailed to the responsible party at the last known address of such Responsible Party; provided, however, that failure of the clerk to record such lien claim or to mail such notice, or the failure of the Responsible Party to receive such notice, shall not affect the rights of the city to collect for such charges as provided in this section.

Section 10. Backup Special Service Areas

1. For properties that have back-up special service areas established or allowed by agreement to fund maintenance of common areas, the city may activate said SSA to collect un-reimbursed costs or to fund ongoing or future costs related to operation, maintenance, or performance of stormwater Best Management Practice(s). Prior to the activation of a back up special service area, notice shall be published in a newspaper with circulation in the effected area.

Section 11. Conflicts

1. These standards do not repeal, abrogate, or impair any existing easements, covenants, or deed restrictions. Where this ordinance and other easements, covenants or deed restrictions conflict or overlap, whichever imposes the more stringent restrictions shall prevail.

Section 12. Separability

1. The provisions and sections of these standards shall be deemed separable and the invalidity of any portion of these standards shall not affect the validity of the remainder.

Ordinance No. 2010-05

ORDINANCE AMENDING THE CODE OF ORDINANCES OF THE UNITED CITY OF YORKVILLE, KENDALL COUNTY, ILLINOIS TO PROVIDE FOR THE REGULATION OF ILLICIT DISCHARGES AND CONNECTIONS TO THE MUNICIPAL SEPARATE STORM SEWER SYSTEM

BE IT ORDAINED by the Mayor and City Council of the United City of Yorkville, Kendall County, Illinois, that the City Code be and is hereby amended to add the following new Chapter 17 to Title 8:

CHAPTER 17 PROVISIONS REGULATING NON-STORM WATER DISCHARGES AND CONNECTIONS TO THE MUNICIPAL SEPARATE STORM SEWER SYSTEM

8-17-1: Purpose. The objections of this chapter are to provide for the health, safety, and general welfare of the citizens of the United City of Yorkville through the regulation of non-storm water discharges to the municipal separate storm sewer system to the maximum extent practicable as required by federal and state law. This chapter establishes methods for controlling the introduction of pollutants into the municipal separate storm sewer system in order to comply with requirements of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit process by:

- (1) Regulating the contribution of pollutants to the municipal separate storm sewer system by stormwater discharges by any user;
- (2) Prohibiting illicit connections and discharges, as hereinafter defined, to the municipal separate storm sewer system; and,
- (3) Establishing legal authority to carry out all inspection, surveillance and monitoring procedures necessary to ensure compliance with this chapter.

8-17-2: Definitions. For the purposes of this chapter, the following shall mean:

<u>Authorized Enforcement Agency:</u> Employees or designees of the Mayor of the United City of Yorkville designated to enforce the provisions of this chapter.

Best Management Practices: Schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, general good house keeping practices, pollution prevention and educational practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants directly or indirectly to stormwater, receiving waters, or stormwater conveyance systems. Best Management Practices also include treatment practices, operating procedures, and practices to control site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or water disposal, or drainage from raw materials storage.

Clean Water Act: The federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. § 1251 et seq.), as amended from time to time.

Construction Activity: Activities subject to NPDES construction permits. These include construction projects resulting in land disturbance of 10,000 square feet or more. Such activities include but are not limited to clearing and grubbing, grading, excavating, and demolition.

<u>Hazardous Materials</u>: Any material, including any substance, waste, or combination thereof, which because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics may cause, or significantly contribute to, a potential substantial hazard to human health, safety, property, or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, disposed of, or otherwise managed.

Illegal Discharge: Any direct or indirect non-storm water discharge to the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System, as hereinafter defined, except as exempted in Section 8-17-5 of this chapter.

Illicit Connection: Any drain or conveyance, whether on the surface or subsurface, which allows an illegal discharge to enter the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System including but not limited to any conveyances which allow any non-storm water discharge including sewage, process wastewater, and wash water to enter the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System and any connection to the storm drain system from indoor drains and sinks, regardless of whether said drain or connection had been previously allowed, permitted, or approved by an Authorized Enforcement Agency or, any drain or conveyance connected from a commercial or industrial land use to the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System which has not been documented in plans, maps, or equivalent records and approved by an Authorized Enforcement Agency.

Industrial Activity: Activities subject to NPDES Industrial Permits as defined in 40 CFR, Section 122.26 (b) (14).

Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System: Publicly-owned facilities by which storm water is collected and/or conveyed, including but not limited to any roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, gutters, curbs, inlets, piped storm drains, pumping facilities, retention and detention basins, natural and human-made or altered drainage channels, reservoirs, and other drainage structures.

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Storm Water Discharge Permit: Permit issued by EPA (or by a State under authority delegated pursuant to 33 USC § 1342(b)) that authorizes the discharge of pollutants to waters of the United States, whether the permit is applicable on an individual, group, or general area-wide basis.

Non-Storm Water Discharge: Any discharge to the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System that is not composed entirely of storm water.

<u>Person</u>: Any individual, association, organization, partnership, firm, corporation or other entity recognized by law and acting as either the owner or as the owner's agent.

<u>Pollutant</u>: Anything which causes or contributes to pollution. Pollutants may include, but are not limited to: paints, varnishes, and solvents; oil and other automotive fluids; non-hazardous liquid and solid wastes and yard wastes; refuse, rubbish, garbage, litter, or other discarded or abandoned objects, ordinances, and accumulations, so that same may cause or contribute to pollution; floatables; pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers; hazardous substances and wastes; sewage, fecal coliform and pathogens; dissolved and particulate metals; animal wastes; wastes and residues that result from constructing a building or structure; and noxious or offensive matter of any kind.

<u>Premises</u>. Any building, lot, parcel of land, or portion of land whether improved or unimproved including adjacent sidewalks and parking strips.

Storm Water: Any surface flow, runoff, and drainage consisting entirely of water from any form of natural precipitation, and resulting from such precipitation.

Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan: A document which describes the Best Management Practices and activities to be implemented by a person or business to identify sources of pollution or contamination at a site and the actions to eliminate or reduce pollutant discharges to a Storm Drainage System, to the maximum extent practicable.

Wastewater: Any water or other liquid, other than uncontaminated storm water, discharged from a facility.

8-17-3: Applicability: This Chapter shall apply to all water entering the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System generated on any developed and undeveloped lands unless explicitly exempted by an authorized enforcement agency.

8-17-4: Responsibility for Administration: The City shall administer, implement, and enforce the provisions of the Chapter.

8-17-5: Discharge Prohibitions:

- A. No person shall discharge or cause to be discharged into the municipal storm drain system or watercourses any materials, including but not limited to pollutants or waters containing any pollutants that cause or contribute to a violation of applicable water quality standards, other than storm water, except for the following:
 - (i) Water line flushing or other potable water sources, landscape irrigation or lawn watering, diverted stream flows, rising ground water, ground water infiltration to storm drains, uncontaminated pumped ground water, foundation or footing drains (not including active groundwater dewatering systems), crawl space pumps, air conditioning condensation, springs, non-commercial washing of vehicles, natural riparian habitat or wet-land flows, swimming pools (if dechlorinated typically less than one particle per million chlorine), fire fighting activities, and any other water source not containing Pollutants.

- (ii) Discharges specified in writing by the City Engineer as being necessary to protect public health and safety.
- (iii) Dye testing if a verbal notification to the City Engineer is given prior to the time of the test.
- (iv) Any non-storm water discharge permitted under an NPDES permit, waiver, or waste discharge order issued to the discharger and administered under the authority of the Federal Environmental Protection Agency, provided that the discharger is in full compliance with all requirements of the permit, waiver, or order and other applicable laws and regulations, and provided that written approval has been granted for any discharge to the storm drain system.

8-17-6: Prohibited Illicit Connections: The construction, use, maintenance or continued existence of Illicit Connections to the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System is prohibited, including, without limitation, illicit connections made in the past, regardless of whether the connection was permissible under law or practices applicable or prevailing at the time of connection.

8-17-7: Suspension of Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System Access:

- A. The City may, without prior notice, suspend access to the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System when such suspension is necessary to stop an actual or threatened discharge which presents or may present imminent and substantial danger to the environment, or to the health or welfare of persons, or to the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System or waters of the United States. If the violator fails to comply with a suspension order issued in an emergency, the Authorized Enforcement Agency may take such steps as deemed necessary to prevent or minimize damage to the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System or waters of the United States, or to minimize danger to persons.
- B. Any person discharging to the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System in violation of this chapter may have access terminated if such termination would abate or reduce an illegal discharge. The City Engineer shall notify a violator of the proposed termination of its Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System access.

Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System access to premises terminated pursuant to this Section shall not be reinstated without the prior approval of the City Engineer.

8-17-8: Industrial or Construction Activity Discharges: Any person subject to an industrial or construction activity NPDES storm water discharge permit shall comply with all provisions of such permit. Proof of compliance with said permit may be required in a form acceptable to the City Engineer prior to the allowing of discharges to the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System.

Section 8-17-9: Monitoring of Discharges:

- (a) The City Engineer shall be permitted to enter and inspect facilities subject to regulation under this chapter as often as may be necessary to determine compliance. If a discharger has security measures in force which require proper identification and clearance before entry into its premises, the discharger shall make the necessary arrangements to allow access to representatives of the City.
- (b) Facility operators shall allow the City Engineer ready access to all parts of the premises for the purposes of inspection, sampling, examination and copying of records that must be kept under the conditions of an NPDES permit to discharge storm water, and the performance of any additional duties as defined by state and federal law.
- (c) The City Engineer shall have the right to set up on any permitted facility such devices as are necessary in the opinion of the Authorized Enforcement Agency to conduct monitoring and/or sampling of the facility's storm water discharge.
- (d) The City Engineer has the right to require the discharger to install monitoring equipment as necessary. The facility's sampling and monitoring equipment shall be maintained at all times in a safe and proper operating condition by the discharger at its own expense. All devices used to measure stormwater flow and quality shall be calibrated to ensure their accuracy.
- (e) Any temporary or permanent obstruction to safe and easy access to the facility to be inspected and/or sampled shall be promptly removed by the operator at the written or oral request of the City Engineer and shall not be replaced. The costs of clearing such access shall be borne by the operator.
- (f) Unreasonable delays in allowing the City Engineer access to a permitted facility is a violation of a storm water discharge permit and of this chapter. A person who is the operator of a facility with a NPDES permit to discharge storm water associated with industrial activity commits an offense if the person denies the City Engineer reasonable access to the permitted facility for the purpose of conducting any activity authorized or required by this chapter.
- (g) If the City Engineer has been refused access to any part of the premises from which stormwater is discharged, and he/she is able to demonstrate probable cause to believe that there may be a violation, or that there is a need to inspect and/or sample as part of a routine inspection and sampling program designed to verify compliance with this chapter or any order issued hereunder, or to protect the overall public health, safety, and welfare of the community, then the City Engineer may seek issuance of a search warrant from any court of competent jurisdiction.

Section 8-17-10: Requirement to Prevent, Control and Reduce Storm Water Pollutants by the Use of Best Management Practices: The City has adopted requirements identifying Best Management Practices for any activity, operation, or facility which may cause or contribute to pollution or

contamination of storm water, the storm drain system, or waters of the United States. The owner or operator of a commercial or industrial establishment shall provide, at their own expense, reasonable protection from accidental discharge of prohibited materials or other wastes into the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System or watercourses through the use of these structural and non-structural facilities meeting Best Management Practices requirements. Any person responsible for a property or premise, which is, or may be, the source of an illegal discharge, may be required to implement, at said person's expense, additional structural and non-structural facilities to prevent the further discharge of pollutants to the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System. Compliance with all terms and conditions of a valid NPDES permit authorizing the discharge of storm water associated with industrial activity, to the extent practicable, shall be deemed compliance with the provisions of this section.

8-17-11: Watercourse Protection: Every person owning property through which a watercourse passes, or such person's lessee, shall keep and maintain that part of the watercourse within the property free of trash, debris, excessive vegetation, and other obstacles that would pollute, contaminate, or significantly retard the flow of water through the watercourse. In addition, the owner or lessee shall maintain existing privately owned structures within or adjacent to a watercourse, so that such structures will not become a hazard to the use, function, or physical integrity of the watercourse.

Section 8-17-12: Notification of Spills: Any person responsible for a facility or operation, or responsible for emergency response for a facility or operation has information of any known or suspected release of materials which are resulting or may result in Illegal Discharges or pollutants discharging into storm water, the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System, or water of the United States said person shall take all necessary steps to ensure the discovery, containment, and cleanup of such release and immediately notify emergency response agencies of the occurrence via emergency dispatch services. In the event of a release of non-hazardous materials, said person shall notify the City in person or by phone or facsimile no later than the next business day. Notifications in person or by phone shall be confirmed by written notice addressed and mailed to the City within three business days of the phone notice. If the discharge of prohibited materials emanates from a commercial or industrial establishment, the owner or operator of such establishment shall also retain an on-site written record of the discharge and the actions taken to prevent its recurrence. Such records shall be retained for at least three years.

Section 8-17-13: Ultimate Responsibility: The standards set forth herein and promulgated pursuant to this Chapter are minimum standards; therefore this Chapter does not intend nor imply that compliance by any person will ensure that there will be no contamination, pollution, nor unauthorized discharge of pollutants.

Section 8-17-14: Enforcement: Whenever the City Engineer finds that a person has violated a prohibition or failed to meet a requirement of this chapter, the authorized enforcement agency may order compliance by written notice of violation to the responsible person in accordance with the requirements of Chapter 14, Title I of this City Code.

The provisions of this ordinance are hereby declared to be severable. If any provision, clause, sentence, or paragraph of this Ordinance or the application thereof to any person, establishment, or circumstances shall be held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect the other provisions or application of this Ordinance.

This Ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage and approval as provided by law.

Passed by the City Council of the United City of Yorkville, Kendall County, Illinois, this

ATTEST

ROBYN SUTCLIFF

GARY GOLINSKI

WALTER WERDERICH

ROSE ANN SPEARS

DIANE TEELING

ARDEN JOSEPH PLOCHER

MARTY MUNNS

GEORGE GILSON, JR.

Approved by me, as Mayor of the United City of Yorkville, Kendall County, Illinois, this

19 Day of JANUARY, A.D. 2010.

Valenie Burd

94-4 AN ORDINANCE

PROHIBITING THE CONNECTION OF SANITARY SEWAGE AND INDUSTRIAL WASTE WATER INTO STORM SEWERS AND OTHER HIGHWAY DRAINAGE SYSTEMS

BE IT ORDAINED, by the city of Yorkville, Kendall County, Illinois:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation, or institution, public or private, to connect or cause to be connected, any drain carrying, or to carry, any toilet, sink, basement, septic tank, cesspool, industrial waste or any fixture or device discharging polluting substances, to any open ditch, drain, or drainage structure installed solely for street or highway drainage purposes in the city of Yorkville.

<u>Section 2</u>. This ordinance is intended to and shall be in addition to all other ordinances, State statutes, rules and regulations concerning pollution and shall not be construed as repealing or rescinding any other ordinance or part of any ordinance unless in direct conflict herewith.

Section 3. Any person, firm, or corporation violating this ordinance shall be fined not less than Inch Dollars (\$ 25.00), nor more thanke the Dollars (\$500.00) for each offense, and a separate offense shall be deemed committed for each and every day during which a violation continues or exists.

STATE OF ILLINOIS CITY OF YORKVILLE COUNTY OF KENDALL

JACQUELLNE City Clerk in and for the city of Yorkville hereby certify the foregoing to be a true, perfect, and complete copy of an Ordinance adopted by the Yorkville City Council at its meeting on Frbugard 1994.

(SEAL)

STATE OF ILLINOIS)) ss COUNTY OF KENDALL)

ORDINANCE No. 2006-103 ORDINANCE AMENDING CITY CODE TITLE 7 - PUBLIC WAYS AND PROPERTIES, CHAPTER 5 - WATER USE AND SERVICE, SECTION 15 - WATER CONSERVATION REGULATIONS

Whereas the United City of Yorkville has taken up, discussed and considered amending the City Code (Title and Chapter as referenced above) regarding dissemination of information, and

Whereas the Mayor and City Council have discussed that it may be prudent to amend Title 7 – Public Ways and Properties, Chapter 5 – Water Use and Service, Section 15 – Water Conservation Regulations, by amending Item J as depicted on the attached Exhibit "A".

NOW THEREFORE BE IT ORDAINED BY THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE UNITED CITY OF YORKVILLE, upon Motion duly made, seconded and approved by a majority of those so voting, that Title 7 – Public Ways and Properties, Chapter 5 – Water Use and Service, Section 15 – Water Conservation Regulations, by amending Item J as depicted on the attached Exhibit "A".

This Ordinance shall be effective upon its passage.

JAMES BOCK	<u> </u>	JOSEPH BESCO	4
VALERIE BURD	<u> </u>	PAUL JAMES	18
DEAN WOLFER	uc	MARTY MUNNS	
ROSE SPEARS	~~	JASON LESLIE	70,

Approved by me, as Mayor of the United City of Yorkville, Kendall County,

Illinois, this May of taley, A.D. 2006.

MAYOR/

Passed by the City Council of the United City of Yorkville, Kendall County, Illinois this ________, A.D. 2006.

ATTEST

CITY CLERK

Prepared by:

John Justin Wyeth City Attorney United City of Yorkville 800 Game Farm Road Yorkville, IL 60560

EXHIBIT A

TITLE 7 – PUBLIC WAYS AND PROPERTY

Chapter 5 - Water Use and Service

Section 15 - Water Conservation Regulations

- J. Restriction On Permanent Landscape Watering Systems Of Nonresidential Properties:
 - 1. This subsection J shall apply only to nonresidential properties, and common and/or open space areas of residential developments.
 - 2. For this subsection J, a "permanent landscape watering system" shall be defined as any system of pipes, sprinkler heads or similar devices installed underground to be used to provide landscape watering.
 - 3. Landscape watering upon nonresidential properties shall be limited as follows:
 - a. For properties with one building, a total area within the property not to exceed one (1) acre may be watered by a permanent landscape watering system using the City's potable water. This area shall be measured by the amount of non-impervious surface on the property including all landscaped areas, lawn areas and greenspace regardless of the size of the area initially planned to be irrigated.
 - b. For properties with more than one building, a total area within the property not to exceed three (3) acres may be watered by a permanent landscape watering system using the City's potable water. This area shall be measured by the amount of non-impervious surface on the property including all landscaped areas, lawn areas and greenspace regardless of the size of the area initially planned to be irrigated.
 - c. For the common space and/or open space of a primarily residential development, no permanent landscape watering system shall be allowed using the City's potable water.
 - d. All permanent landscape watering systems permitted to use the City's potable water shall be metered the same as domestic water service. No special meters will be permitted.
 - 4. The total area to be watered shall be measured as the area within reach of any permanent device used to water landscape including, but not limited to, sprinkler heads, hoses, trenches or similar devices to water landscape. (Ord. 2005-47, 5-24-2005)

States of Illinois)	
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County of Kendall)	

ORDINANCE No. _____ORDINANCE AMENDING INITED CITY OF YORKVILLE WATER CONSERVATION

UNITED CITY OF YORKVILLE WATER CONSERVATION REGULATIONS ORDINANCE NO. 2004-17

WHEREAS, THE UNITED CITY OF YORKVILLE, after careful consideration by the Mayor and City Council, has determined it necessary to amend the Water Conservation Regulations; and

WHEREAS, THE UNITED CITY OF YORKVILLE, after careful consideration by the Mayor and City Council has determined that it is in the best interests of the community to amend the Section 7-5-15 (I) Penalty in order to ensure the orderly and efficient enforcement of the Water Conservation Regulations.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT ORDAINED BY THE UNITED CITY OF YORKVILLE; that Section 7-5-15(I) Penalty is hereby revoked; and a new Section 7-5-15(I) is created to read as follows:

- 1. Any United City of Yorkville inspector, employee, officer or citizen observing a violation of Title 7 may file a complaint for violation of Title 7 by notifying the United City of Yorkville Police Department.
- Any person who or which violates, disobeys, neglects, fails to comply with or resists enforcement of the provisions of this Article other than Section (3)(A)(3) or Section (3)(F) above, shall be subject to penalties as provided in section 1-4-1 of this code in conjunction with the following provisions:
 - a. \$50.00 for a first offense;
 - b. \$125.00 for a second offense; and
 - c. \$500.00 for each subsequent offense.
- 3. Within ten (10) days of receiving notice of such violation any person may pay at the Office of the United City of Yorkville Water Department the fine.
- 4. The amount of any fine due pursuant to Title 7, for a violation of the provisions of Title 7 occurring at a property in the City, if not paid as provided therein, a notice to appear shall issue and upon adjudication of the matter and assessment of a fine, the fine amount owed to the City shall be added to the bill for water consumption for the property at which the offense occurred.

SMPP 5.8

Any Ordinance or parts thereof in conflict with the provisions of this Ordinance are hereby repealed to the extent of such conflict. The various parts, sections, and clauses of this Ordinance are hereby declared to be severable. If any part, sentence, paragraph, section of clause is adjudged unconstitutional or invalid by a Court of competent jurisdiction, the remainder of the Ordinance shall not be affected thereby.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, this Ordinance has been enacted this 27th day of May, 2004.

PAUL JAMES	5	MARTY MUNNS	<u>~</u>
RICHARD STICKA	4	WANDA OHARE	
VALERIE BURD		ROSE SPEARS	4
LARRY KOT	<u>~</u>	JOSEPH BESCO	\sim
APPROVED by r	ne, as Mayor o	of the United City of Yorkvill	e, Kendall County, Illin

nois,

PASSED by the City Council of the United City of Yorkville, Kendall County, Illinois this 27th day of May 2004.

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This Document Prepared by: Law Offices of Daniel J. Kramer 1107A South Bridge Street Yorkville, IL 60560 630-553-9500

United City of Yorkville
Ordinance No. <u>2004-20</u>
Ordinance Amending
Water Conservation Regulations
Ordinance No. 2004-17

Text

TITLE 7

PUBLIC WAYS

CHAPTER 5

WATER CONSERVATION REGULATIONS

SECTION 7-5-15

7-5-15. Definitions. The following words and phrases when used in this Article shall, for the purpose of this Article, have the following meanings:

Drip-Irrigation System: A soaking hose that when in use does not result in an actual dissipation of Water.

Drip-Line: Pertaining to a tree or shrub, the ground area immediately beneath the branches of the tree or shrub.

Landscape/Landscaping: Sod and seeded turf lawns, gardens, trees, shrubs, and other living plants.

Permitted Hours of Water Use: A time period between 5:00a.m. and 9:00a.m., and between 9:00p.m. and 12:00 midnight, each day.

Person: Any individual, firm, partnership, association, corporation, company, organization, or entity of any kind.

City: The United City of Yorkville.

Water: The water provided by and obtained by a person from the City water supply and distribution system.

A. Application

1. The provisions of this Article shall apply to all Persons using Water, and to all properties within the City or unincorporated areas which are connected to the City's Water supply and distribution system, regardless of whether any Person using the Water has a contract for service with the City.

- 2. The provisions of this Article shall apply annually from May 1 through September 30, subject to any modifications thereof, including application of these or other regulations during this or any other time, by an Emergency Proclamation issued pursuant to Section (1) below.
- B. Restricted Hours and Days for Specified Uses:
 - 1. Water may be used for landscape watering or the filling of swimming pools only as follows:
 - a. All properties with even-number street numbers (i.e. numbers ending in 0, 2, 4, 6 or 8) may use Water for landscape watering or for pool filling, only on even-number calendar dates during Permitted Hours of Water Use.
 - b. All properties with odd-numbered street numbers (i.e. number ending in 1, 3, 5, 7, and 9) may use Water for landscape watering or for pool filling only on odd-numbered calendar dates during Permitted Hours of Water Use.
 - c. There shall be no restrictions as to hours or days when Water may be used for any of the following:
 - a) Landscape watering or sprinkling where such watering or sprinkling is done by a Person using a hand-held watering device;
 - b) Filling swimming pools with a volume of fifty (50) gallons or less;
 - c) The automatic watering of trees and shrubs by means of automatic root-feed or Drip-Irrigation Systems within the drip line of the tree or shrub; or
 - d) Vehicle and equipment washing; or
 - e) Any other lawful use of Water such as bathing, clothes washing, and other normal household uses not otherwise specifically restricted by the provisions of this Article.
- C. Restrictions for Sod Laying and Lawn Seeding for New Lawns. Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 8-3-3 above, the following special regulations shall apply:
 - 1. Sod laying, lawn seeding, and the planting of other landscaping for the establishment of a new lawn or new landscaping is prohibited from July 1st through August 31st each year unless the source of watering for said sod, lawn seeding and/or planting of landscaping is derived from a private well, imported water source or means other than any municipal water source.

From May 1st through June 30th and from September 1st through September 30th, Water may be used on new lawns (sod or seed), only as follows:

Prior to sod laying or lawn seeding, a Sod Watering Permit (Exhibit A) must be obtained from the United City of Yorkville.

- a. On the day new sod or seed has been placed on a property, a Person may use an automatic sprinkling device to apply Water to the sod or seed for a total period of time not to exceed eight (8) hours.
- b. For the next nine (9) days thereafter, a Person may apply water to said sod or seed each day during Permitted Hours of Water Use.
- c. Following the first ten (10) days after the sod or seed is placed, the provisions of Section 8-3-3 above shall apply.
- 3. Prior to the execution of any real estate contract for the sale of newly constructed property, the builder or owner of such new construction shall:
 - A. Inform prospective purchasers of the restrictions upon the installation of new lawns set forth in this Article;
 - B. Attach a Copy of these regulations to the contract; and
 - C. Obtain the signature of the purchaser(s) on a statement that he, she or they has (have) been informed of the new lawn installation restrictions set forth in this Article.
- 4. The applicant for a certificate of occupancy for any newly constructed property shall submit as a part of his application, and as a condition of issuance of such certificate, a copy of said signed statement. When an application for certificate of occupancy is submitted prior to sale of the property, and the future occupant is unknown, the applicant shall submit his signed statement that he shall comply with the requirements of this Section at the time the real estate contract is executed.
- D. Waste of Water Prohibited. No Person shall allow a continuous stream of Water to run off into any gutter, ditch, drain, or street inlet while using Water for restricted purposes during the Permitted Hours of Water Use.
- E. Exceptions. The provisions of the article shall not apply any commercial or industrial entity for which use of Water is necessary to continue normal business operations, or to maintain stock or inventory. Provided, however, this exception shall not apply to any and all uses of Water not essential to normal business operations or maintenance of inventory or stock, and specifically shall not apply to landscape watering or pool filling.
- F. Bulk Water Rates. Bulk Water rates shall be increased to three (3) times the non-resident Water rate during the time described in Section 8-3-2 (B) above.

G. Hydrant Use Prohibited. Hydrants connected to the City water supply and distribution system for the purpose of providing Water for fire fighting purposes shall not be opened by any Person, other than authorized City or Fire District personnel, except for the purpose of fighting a fire.

H. Emergency proclamation.

- 1. Whenever the Water supply of the City is diminished from any cause, including but not limited to prolonged dry period, increased Water demand, equipment failure, or Water quality concerns, to an amount which in the opinion of the City Engineer or Director of Public Works is or is likely to become dangerous to the health and safety of the public, the City Mayor is hereby authorized and empowered to issue an Emergency Proclamation specifying different or additional regulations on the use of water.
- 2. Such regulations may provide for limitations on the usage of Water, limitations on days and hours of use of Water for some or all purposes, and the prohibition of specified uses of Water.
- 3. Upon issuing such Proclamation, the City Mayor shall make the contents thereof known to the public by posting a copy at the City Hall, and by new release to local newspapers and radio media, and may also endeavor to notify the City residents and other Persons in any other practical manner that he or she shall devise. Further, the City Mayor shall immediately deliver notice of such Proclamation, and the regulations that have been imposed by such Proclamation, to all members of the City Council.
- 4. The Emergency Proclamation of the City Mayor, and the regulations imposed thereby, shall remain in full force and effect until any one of the following shall first occur:
 - a. The City Mayor determines that the emergency no longer exists and that the Emergency Proclamation, and the regulations imposed thereby, shall no longer continue in effect.
 - b. The City Council modifies or repeals the Emergency Proclamation, and the regulations imposed thereby, by means of an ordinance enacted at any regular or special meeting of the City Council
 - c. The first regular meeting of the City Council occurring more than 30 days after the date of the Emergency Proclamation of the City Mayor.
- Any City employee or officer may, at the direction of the City Mayor, notify and warn any Person of the effect of said Emergency Proclamation and direct said Person to comply with said watering or sprinkling restrictions. If any said Person, after having first been warned about said restrictions of the Emergency Proclamation, they shall be deemed to be in violation of this Article.

I. Penalty.

- 1. Any United City of Yorkville inspector, employee, officer or citizen observing a violation of Title 7 may file a complaint for violation of Title 7 by notifying the United City of Yorkville Police Department.
- Any person who or which violates, disobeys, neglects, fails to comply with or resists enforcement of the provisions of this Article other than Section (3)(A)(3) or Section (3)(F) above, shall be subject to penalties as provided in section 1-4-1 of this code in conjunction with the following provisions:
 - a. \$50.00 for a first offense;
 - b. \$125.00 for a second offense; and
 - c. \$500.00 for each subsequent offense.
- 3. Within ten (10) days of receiving notice of such violation any person may pay at the Office of the United City of Yorkville Water Department the fine.
- 4. The amount of any fine due pursuant to Title 7, for a violation of the provisions of Title 7 occurring at a property in the City, if not paid as provided therein, a notice to appear shall issue and upon adjudication of the matter and assessment of a fine, the fine amount owed to the city shall be added to the bill for water consumption for the property at which the offense occurred.

Exhibit A

UNITED CITY OF YORKVILLE

800 Game Farm Road Yorkville, IL 60560 Phone: 630-553-4350

Fax: 630-553-7575

Sod Watering Permit

Name:	Date:
Address:	
Start Date:	Ending Date:
Official Sod Watering Rules:	
establishment of a new lawn or through August 31 st of each yea lawn seeding and/or planting or	I the planting of other landscaping for the new landscaping is prohibited from July 1 st ar unless the source of watering for said sod, f landscaping is derived from a private well, other than any municipal water source.
2. From May 1 st through June 30 season, water may be used on new	Oth and September 1st through the end of the wlawns (sod or seed) only as follows:
a. On the day new sod or seed hat an automatic sprinkling device period of time not to exceed e	as been placed on a property, a person may use be to apply water to the sod or seed for a total ight (8) hours.
b. For the next nine (9) days then seed each day during permitte	reafter, a person may apply water to said sod or d hours of water use.
	ys after the sod or seed is placed, the provion Regulations Ordinance No. 2004-17
Signature of Responsible Party:	

General NPDES Permit No. ILR40

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency

Division of Water Pollution Control 1021 North Grand East P.O. Box 19276 Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276

NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

General NPDES Permit For Discharges from Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems

Expiration Date: February 28, 2021 Issue Date: February 10, 2016

Effective Date: March 1, 2016

In compliance with the provisions of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act, the Illinois Pollution Control Board Rules and Regulations (35 Ill. Adm. Code, Subtitle C, Chapter 1) and the Clean Water Act, the following discharges may be authorized by this permit in accordance with the conditions herein:

Discharges of only storm water from small municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s), as defined and limited herein. Storm water means storm water runoff, snow melt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage.

Receiving waters: Discharges may be authorized to any surface water of the State.

To receive authorization to discharge under this general permit, a facility operator must submit a Notice of Intent (NOI) as described in Part II of this permit to the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (Illinois EPA). Authorization, if granted, will be by letter and include a copy of this permit.

Alan Keller, P.E.

Manager, Permit Section

Division of Water Pollution Control

NPDES/Hutton/stormwater/MS4/MSFInal2-9-16.daa

General NPDES Permit No. ILR40

CONTENTS OF GENERAL PERMIT ILR40

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PART I. COVERAGE UNDER GENERAL PERMIT ILR40

A. Permit Area

This permit covers all areas of the State of Illinois.

B. Eligibility

- This permit authorizes discharges of storm water from MS4s as defined in 40 CFR 122.26 (b)(16) as designated for permit authorizations pursuant to 40 CFR 122.32.
- This permit authorizes the following non-storm water discharges provided they have been determined not to be substantial contributors of pollutants to a particular small MS4 applying for coverage under this permit:
 - Water line and fire hydrant flushing,
 - · Landscape irrigation water,
 - · Rising ground waters,
 - · Ground water infiltration.
 - Pumped ground water,
 - Discharges from potable water sources, (excluding wastewater discharges from water supply treatment plants)
 - · Foundation drains,
 - · Air conditioning condensate,
 - Irrigation water, (except for wastewater irrigation).
 - Springs.
 - Water from crawl space pumps,
 - · Footing drains,
 - Storm sewer cleaning water,
 - Water from individual residential car washing.
 - · Routine external building washdown which does not use detergents,
 - Flows from riparian habitats and wetlands,
 - · Dechlorinated pH neutral swimming pool discharges.
 - · Residual street wash water,
 - Discharges or flows from fire fighting activities
 - Dechlorinated water reservoir discharges, and
 - Pavement washwaters where spills or leaks of toxic or hazardous materials have not occurred (unless all spilled material has been removed).
- 3. Any municipality covered by this general permit is also granted automatic coverage under Permit No. ILR10 for the discharge of storm water associated with construction site activities for municipal construction projects disturbing one acre or more. The permittee is granted automatic coverage 30 days after Agency receipt of a Notice of Intent to Discharge Storm Water from Construction Site Activities from the permittee. The Agency will provide public notification of the construction site activity and assign a unique permit number for each project during this period. The permittee shall comply with all the requirements of Permit ILR10 for all such construction projects.

C. Limitations on Coverage

The following discharges are not authorized by this permit:

- Storm water discharges that are mixed with non-storm water or storm water associated with industrial activity unless such discharges are:
 - a. In compliance with a separate NPDES permit; or
 - b. Identified by and in compliance with Part I.B.2 of this permit.
- Storm water discharges that the Agency determines are not appropriately covered by this general permit. This determination
 may include discharges identified in Part 1.B.2 or that introduce new or increased pollutant loading that may be a significant
 contributor of pollutants to the receiving waters.
- 3. Storm water discharges to any receiving water specified under 35 III. Adm. Code 302.105(d) (6).
- 4. The following non-storm water discharges are prohibited by this permit: concrete and wastewater from washout of concrete (unless managed by an appropriate control), drywall compound, wastewater from washout and cleanout of stucco, paint, form release oils, curing compounds and other construction materials, fuels, oils, or other pollutants used in vehicle and equipment operation and maintenance, soaps, solvents, or detergents, toxic or hazardous substances from a spill or other release, or any other pollutant that could cause or tend to cause water pollution.
- Discharges from dewatering activities (including discharges from dewatering of trenches and excavations) are allowable if managed by appropriate controls as specified in a project's storm water pollution prevention plan, erosion and sediment control plan, or storm water management plan.

D. Obtaining Authorization

In order for storm water discharges from small MS4s to be authorized to discharge under this general permit, a discharger must:

- Submit a Notice of Intent (NOI) in accordance with the requirements of Part II using an NOI form provided by the Agency (or a photocopy thereof).
- 2. Submit a new NOI in accordance with Part II within 30 days of a change in the operator or the addition of a new operator.
- 3. Unless notified by the Agency to the contrary, an MS4 owner submitting a complete NOI in accordance with the requirements of this permit will be authorized to discharge storm water from their small MS4s under the terms and conditions of this permit 30 days after the date that the NOI is received. Authorization will be by letter and include a copy of this permit. The Agency may deny coverage under this permit and require submittal of an application for an individual NPDES permit based on a review of the NOI or other information.

PART II. NOTICE OF INTENT (NOI) REQUIREMENTS

A. Deadlines for Notification

- If an MS4 was automatically designated under 40 CFR 122.32(a)(1) to obtain permit coverage, then you were required to submit an NOI or apply for an individual permit by March 10, 2003.
- 2. If an MS4 has coverage under the previous general permit for storm water discharges from small MS4s, you must renew your permit coverage under this part. Unless previously submitted for this general permit, you must submit a new NOI within 90 days of the effective date of this reissued general permit for storm water discharges from small MS4s to renew your NPDES permit coverage. The permittee shall comply with any new provisions of this general permit within 180 days of the effective date of this permit and include modifications pursuant to the NPDES permit in its Annual Report.
- If an MS4 is designated in writing by Illinois EPA under 40 CFR 122.32(a)(2) during the term of this general permit, then you are required to submit an NOI within 180 days of such notice.
- 4. MS4s are not prohibited from submitting an NOI after established deadlines for NOI submittals. If a late NOI is submitted, your authorization is only for discharges that occur after permit coverage is granted. Illinois EPA reserves the right to take appropriate enforcement actions against MS4s that have not submitted a timely NOI.

B. Contents of Notice of Intent

Dischargers seeking coverage under this permit shall submit the Illinois MS4 NOI form. The NOI shall be signed in accordance with Standard Condition 11 of this permit and shall include all of the following information:

1. The street address, county, and the latitude and longitude of the municipal office for which the notification is submitted;

- The name, address, and telephone number of the operator(s) filing the NOI for permit coverage and the name, address, telephone number, and email address of the person(s) responsible for implementation and compliance with the MS4 Permit; and
- The name and segment identification of the receiving water(s), whether any segments(s) is or are listed as impaired on the
 most recently approved list pursuant to Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act or any currently applicable Total Maximum Daily
 Load (TMDL) or alternate water quality study, and the pollutants for which the segment(s) is or are impaired. The most recent
 303(d) list may be found at http://www.epa.state.il.us/water/tmdl/.
- 4. The following shall be provided as an attachment to the NOI:
 - A description of the best management practices (BMPs) to be implemented and the measurable goals for each of the storm water minimum control measures in paragraph IV. B. of this permit designed to reduce the discharge of pollutants to the maximum extent practicable;
 - The month and year in which you implemented any BMPs of the six minimum control measures, and the month and year in which you will start and fully implement any new minimum control measures or indicate the frequency of the action;
 - c. For existing permittees, provide adequate information or justification on any BMPs from previous NOIs that could not be implemented; and
 - d. Identification of a local qualifying program, or any partners of the program if any.
- For existing permittees, certification that states the permittee has implemented necessary BMPs of the six minimum control measures.
- C. All required information for the NOI shall be submitted electronically and in writing to the following addresses:

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency Division of Water Pollution Control Permit Section Post Office Box 19276 Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276

epa.ms4noipermit@illinois.gov

D. Shared Responsibilities

Permittees may partner with other MS4s to develop and implement their storm water management program. Each MS4 must fill out the NOI form. MS4s may also jointly submit their individual NOI in coordination with one or more MS4s. The description of their storm water management program must clearly describe which permittees are responsible for implementing each of the control measures. Each permittee is responsible for implementation of best management practices for the Storm Water Management Program within its jurisdiction.

PART III. SPECIAL CONDITIONS

- A. The Permittee's discharges, alone or in combination with other sources, shall not cause or contribute to a violation of any applicable water quality standard outlined in 35 III. Adm. Code 302.
- 8. If there is evidence indicating that the storm water discharges authorized by this permit cause, or have the reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a violation of water quality standards, you may be required to obtain an individual permit or an alternative general permit or the permit may be modified to include different limitations and/or requirements.
- C. If a TMDL allocation or watershed management plan is approved for any water body into which you discharge, you must review your storm water management program to determine whether the TMDL or watershed management plan includes requirements for control of storm water discharges. If you are not meeting the TMDL allocations, you must modify your storm water management program to implement the TMDL or watershed management plan within eighteen months of notification by the Agency of the TMDL or watershed management plan is approved, the permittee must:
 - 1. Determine whether the approved TMDL is for a pollutant likely to be found in storm water discharges from your MS4.
 - Determine whether the TMDL includes a pollutant waste load allocation (WLA) or other performance requirements specifically for storm water discharge from your MS4.
 - Determine whether the TMDL addresses a flow regime likely to occur during periods of storm water discharge.
 - After the determinations above have been made and if it is found that your MS4 must implement specific WLA provisions of the TMDL, assess whether the WLAs are being met through implementation of existing storm water control measures or if additional control measures are necessary.

- Document all control measures currently being implemented or planned to be implemented to comply with TMDL waste load
 allocation(s). Also include a schedule of implementation for all planned controls. Document the calculations or other
 evidence that shows that the WLA will be met.
- Describe and implement a monitoring program to determine whether the storm water controls are adequate to meet the WLA.
- If the evaluation shows that additional or modified controls are necessary, describe the type and schedule for the control
 additions/revisions.
- Continue requirements 4 through 7 above until monitoring from two continuous NPDES permit cycles demonstrate that the WLAs or water quality standards are being met.
- If an additional individual permit or alternative general permit includes implementation of work pursuant to an approved TMDL or alternate water quality management plan, the provisions of the individual or alternative general permit shall supersede the conditions of Part III.C. TMDL information may be found at http://www.epa.state.ii.us/water/tmdl/.
- D. If the permittee performs any deicing activities that can cause or contribute to a violation of an applicable State chloride water quality standard, the permittee must participate in any watershed group(s) organized to implement control measures which will reduce the chloride concentration in any receiving stream in the watershed.
- E. <u>Authorization</u>: Owners or operators must submit either an NOI in accordance with the requirements of this permit or an application for an individual NPDES Permit to be authorized to discharge under this General Permit. Authorization, if granted will be by letter and include a copy of this Permit. Upon review of an NOI, the Illinois EPA may deny coverage under this permit and require submittal of an application for an individual NPDES permit.
 - Automatic Continuation of Expired General Permit: Except as provided in III.E.2 below, when this General Permit expires the
 conditions of this permit shall be administratively continued until the earliest of the following:
 - a. 150 days after the new General Permit is reissued;
 - b. The Permittee submits a Notice of Termination (NOT) and that notice is approved by Illinois EPA;
 - c. The Permittee is authorized for coverage under an individual permit or the renewed or reissued General Permit;
 - d. The Permittee's application for an individual permit for a discharge or NOI for coverage under the renewed or reissued General Permit is denied by the Illinois EPA; or
 - e. Illinois EPA issues a formal permit decision not to renew or reissue this General Permit. This General Permit shall be automatically administratively continued after such formal permit decision.

Duty to Reapply:

- a. If the permittee wishes to continue an activity regulated by this General Permit, the permittee must apply for permit coverage before the expiration of the administratively continued period specified in III.E.1 above.
- b. If the permittee reapplies in accordance with the provisions of III.E.2.a above, the conditions of this General Permit shall continue in full force and effect under the provisions of 5 ILCS 100/10-65 until the Illinois EPA makes a final determination on the application or NOI.
- Standard Condition 2 of Attachment H is not applicable to this General Permit.
- F. The Agency may require any person authorized to discharge by this permit to apply for and obtain either an individual NPDES permit or an alternative NPDES general permit. Any interested person may petition the Agency to take action under this paragraph. The Agency may require any owner or operator authorized to discharge under this permit to apply for an individual or alternative general NPDES permit only if the owner or operator has been notified in writing that a permit application is required. This notice shall include a brief statement of the reasons for this decision, an application form, a statement setting a deadline for the owner or operator to file the application, and a statement that on the effective date of the individual NPDES permit or the alternative general permit as it applies to the individual permittee, coverage under this general permit shall automatically terminate. The Agency may grant additional time to submit the application upon request of the applicant. If an owner or operator fails to submit in a timely manner an individual or alternative general NPDES permit application required by the Agency under this paragraph, then the applicability of this permit to the individual or alternative general NPDES permittee is automatically terminated by the date specified for application submittal.
- G. Any owner or operator authorized by this permit may request to be excluded from the coverage of this permit by applying for an individual permit. The owner or operator shall submit an individual application with reasons supporting the request, in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 122.28, to the Agency. The request will be granted by issuing an individual permit or an alternative general permit if the reasons cited by the owner are adequate to support the request.

H. When an individual NPDES permit is issued to an owner or operator otherwise subject to this permit, or the owner or operator is approved for coverage under an alternative NPDES general permit, the applicability of this permit to the individual NPDES permittee is automatically terminated on the issue date of the individual permit or the date of approval for coverage under the alternative general permit, whichever the case may be.

PART IV. STORM WATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS

A. Requirements

The permittee must develop, implement, and enforce a storm water management program designed to reduce the discharge of pollutants from their MS4 to the maximum extent practicable, to protect water quality, and to satisfy the appropriate water quality requirements of the Illinois Pollution Control Board Rules and Regulations (35 Ill. Adm. Code, Subtitle C, Chapter 1) and the Clean Water Act. The permittee's storm water management program must include the minimum control measures described in section B of this Part. For new permittees, the permittee must develop and implement specific program requirements by the date specified in the Agency's coverage letter. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's National Menu of Storm Water Best Management Practices (http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/menuofbmps/index.cfm) and the most recent version of the Illinois Urban Manual should be consulted regarding the selection of appropriate BMPs.

B. Minimum Control Measures

The 6 minimum control measures to be included in the permittee's storm water management program are:

1. Public Education and Outreach on Storm Water Impacts

New permittees shall develop and implement elements of their storm water management program addressing the provisions listed below. Existing permittees renewing coverage under this permit shall maintain their current programs addressing this Minimum Control Measure, updating and enhancing their storm water management programs as necessary to comply with the terms of this section.

- a. Distribute educational materials to the community or conduct equivalent outreach activities about the impacts of storm water discharges on water bodies and the steps that the public can take to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff. The educational materials shall include information on the potential impacts and effects on storm water discharge due to climate change. Information on climate change can be found at http://epa.gov/climatechange/. The permittee shall incorporate the following into its education materials, at a minimum:
 - Information on effective pollution prevention measures to minimize the discharge of pollutants from private property and activities into the storm sewer system, on the following topics:
 - Storage and disposal of fuels, oils and similar materials used in the operation of or leaking from, vehicles and other equipment;
 - B. Use of soaps, solvents or detergents used in the outdoor washing of vehicles, furniture and other property,
 - C. Paint and related décor;
 - D. Lawn and garden care; and
 - E. Winter de-icing material storage and use.
 - Information about green infrastructure strategies such as green roofs, rain gardens, rain barrels, bioswales, permeable piping, dry wells, and permeable pavement that mimic natural processes and direct storm water to areas where it can be infiltrated, evaporated or reused.
 - iii. Information on the benefits and costs of such strategies and provide guidance to the public on how to implement them.
- Define appropriate BMPs for this minimum control measure and measurable goals for each BMP. These measurable
 goals must ensure the reduction of all of the pollutants of concern in the permittee's storm water discharges to the
 maximum extent practicable; and
- Provide an annual evaluation of public education and outreach BMPs and measurable goals. Report on this evaluation in the Annual Report pursuant to Part V.C.1.

2. Public Involvement/Participation

New permittees shall develop and implement elements of their storm water management program addressing the provisions listed below. Existing permittees renewing coverage under this permit shall maintain their current programs addressing this Minimum Control Measure, updating and enhancing their storm water management programs as necessary to comply with the terms of this section.

- At a minimum, comply with State and local public notice requirements when implementing a public involvement/ participation program;
- Define appropriate BMPs for this minimum control measure and measurable goals for each BMP, which must ensure the reduction of all of the pollutants of concern in the permittee's storm water discharges to the maximum extent practicable;

- Provide a minimum of one public meeting annually for the public to provide input as to the adequacy of the permittee's MS4 program. This requirement may be met in conjunction with or as part of a regular council or board meeting;
- d. The permittee shall identify environmental justice areas within its jurisdiction and include appropriate public involvement/participation. Information on environmental justice concerns may be found at http://www.epa.gov/environmentaljustice/. This requirement may be met in conjunction with or as part of a regular council or board meeting; and
- e. Provide an annual evaluation of public involvement/participation BMPs and measurable goals. Report on this evaluation in the Annual Report pursuant to Part V.C.1.

3. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination

New permittees shall develop and implement elements of their storm water management program addressing the provisions listed below. Existing permittees renewing coverage under this permit shall maintain their current programs addressing this Minimum Control Measure, updating and enhancing their storm water management programs as necessary to comply with the terms of this section.

- Develop, implement, and enforce a program to detect and eliminate illicit connections or discharges into the permittee's small MS4;
- Develop, if not already completed, a storm sewer system map, showing the location of all outfalls and the names and location of all waters that receive discharges from those outfalls. Existing permittees renewing coverage under this permit shall update their storm sewer system map to include any modifications to the sewer system;
- c. To the extent allowable under state or local law, prohibit, through ordinance, or other regulatory mechanism, non-storm water discharges into the permittee's storm sewer system and implement appropriate enforcement procedures and actions, including enforceable requirements for the prompt reporting to the MS4 of all releases, spills and other unpermitted discharges to the separate storm sewer system, and a program to respond to such reports in a timely manner;
- Develop and implement a plan to detect and address non-storm water discharges, including illegal dumping, to the system;
- Inform public employees, businesses, and the general public of hazards associated with illegal discharges and improper disposal of waste and the requirements and mechanisms for reporting such discharges;
- f. Address the categories of non-storm water discharges listed in Section I.B.2 only if you identify them as significant contributor of pollutants to your small MS4 (discharges or flows from firefighting activities are excluded from the effective prohibition against non-storm water and need only be addressed where they are identified as significant sources of pollutants to waters of the United States);
- g. Define appropriate BMPs for this minimum control measure and measurable goals for each BMP. These measurable goals must ensure the reduction of all of the pollutants of concern in your storm water discharges to the maximum extent practicable;
- Conduct periodic inspections of the storm sewer outfalls in dry weather conditions for detection of non-storm water discharges and illegal dumping. The permittee may establish a prioritization plan for inspection of outfalls, placing priority on outfalls with the greatest potential for non-storm water discharges. Major/high priority outfalls shall be inspected at least annually; and
- Provide an annual evaluation of illicit discharge detection and elimination BMPs and measurable goals. Report on this
 evaluation in the Annual Report pursuant to Part V.C.1.

4. Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control

New permittees shall develop and implement elements of their storm water management program addressing the provisions listed below. Existing permittees renewing coverage under this permit shall maintain their current programs addressing this Minimum Control Measure, updating and enhancing their storm water management programs as necessary to comply with the terms of this section.

a. Develop, implement, and enforce a program to reduce pollutants in any storm water runoff to the permittee's small MS4 from construction activities that result in a land disturbance of greater than or equal to one acre. Control of storm water discharges from construction activity disturbing less than one acre must be included in your program if that construction activity is part of a larger common plan of development or sale that would disturb one acre or more or has been designated by the permitting authority.

At a minimum, the permittee must develop and implement the following:

- An ordinance or other regulatory mechanism to require erosion and sediment controls, as well as sanctions to ensure compliance, to the extent allowable under state or local law;
- ii. Erosion and Sediment Controls The permittee shall ensure that construction activities regulated by the storm water program require the construction site owner/operator to design, install, and maintain effective erosion controls and sediment controls to minimize the discharge of pollutants. At a minimum, such controls must be designed, installed, and maintained to:
 - A. Control storm water volume and velocity within the site to minimize soil erosion:
 - Control storm water discharges, including both peak flow rates and total storm water volume, to minimize erosion at outlets and to minimize downstream channel and stream bank erosion;
 - C. Minimize the amount of soil exposed during construction activity;
 - D. Minimize the disturbance of steep slopes;
 - E. Minimize sediment discharges from the site. The design, installation and maintenance of erosion and sediment controls must address factors such as the amount, frequency, intensity and duration of precipitation, the nature of resulting storm water runoff, and soil characteristics, including the range of soil particle sizes expected to be present on the site;
 - F. Provide and maintain natural buffers around surface waters, direct storm water to vegetated areas to increase sediment removal, and maximize storm water infiltration, unless infeasible; and
 - G. Minimize soil compaction and preserve topsoil, unless infeasible.
- iii. Requirements for construction site operators to control or prohibit non-storm water discharges that would include concrete and wastewater from washout of concrete (unless managed by an appropriate control), drywall compound, wastewater from washout and cleanout of stucco, paint, form release oils, curing compounds and other construction materials, fuels, oils, or other pollutants used in vehicle and equipment operation and maintenance, soaps, solvents, or detergents, toxic or hazardous substances from a spill or other release, or any other pollutant that could cause or tend to cause water pollution;
- iv. Require all regulated construction sites to have a storm water pollution prevention plan that meets the requirements of Part IV of NPDES permit No. ILR10, including management practices, controls, and other provisions at least as protective as the requirements contained in the Illinois Urban Manual, 2014, or as amended including green infrastructure techniques where appropriate and practicable;
- Procedures for site plan reviews which incorporate consideration of potential water quality impacts and site plan
 review of individual pre-construction site plans by the permittee to ensure consistency with local sediment and
 erosion control requirements;
- vi. Procedures for receipt and consideration of information submitted by the public; and
- vii. Site inspections and enforcement of ordinance provisions.
- b. Define appropriate BMPs for this minimum control measure and measurable goals for each BMP. These measurable goals must ensure the reduction of all of the pollutants of concern in your storm water discharges to the maximum extent practicable.
- Provide an annual evaluation of construction site storm water control BMPs and measureable goals in the Annual Report pursuant to Part V.C.1.
- Post-Construction Storm Water Management in New Development and Redevelopment

New permittees shall develop and implement elements of their storm water management program addressing the provisions listed below. Existing permittees renewing coverage under this permit shall maintain their current programs addressing this Minimum Control Measure, updating and enhancing their storm water management programs, as necessary, to comply with the terms of this section.

- a. Develop, implement, and enforce a program to address and minimize the volume and pollutant load of storm water runoff from projects for new development and redevelopment that disturb greater than or equal to one acre, projects less than one acre that are part of a larger common plan of development or sale or that have been designated to protect water quality, that discharge into the permittee's small MS4 within the MS4's jurisdictional control. The permittee's program must ensure that appropriate controls are in place that would protect water quality and reduce the discharge of pollutants to the maximum extent practicable. In addition, each permittee shall adopt strategies that incorporate the infiltration, reuse, and evapotranspiration of storm water into the project to the maximum extent practicable. The permittee shall also develop and implement procedures for receipt and consideration of information submitted by the public.
- b. Develop and implement strategies which include a combination of structural and/or non-structural BMPs appropriate for all projects within the permittee's jurisdiction for all new development and redevelopment that disturb greater than or equal to acre (at a minimum) that will reduce the discharge of pollutants and the volume and velocity of storm water flow to the maximum extent practicable. These strategies shall include effective water quality and watershed protection elements and shall be amenable to modification due to climate change. Information on climate change can be found at http://www.epa.gov/climatechange/. When selecting BMPs to comply with requirements contained in this Part, the permittee shall adopt one or more of the following general strategies, listed in order of preference below. The proposal of a strategy shall include a rationale for not selecting an approach from among those with a higher preference.
 - i. Preservation of the natural features of development sites, including natural storage and infiltration characteristics;
 - ii. Preservation of existing natural streams, channels, and drainage ways;
 - iii. Minimization of new impervious surfaces;
 - iv. Conveyance of storm water in open vegetated channels;
 - v. Construction of structures that provide both quantity and quality control, with structures serving multiple sites being preferable to those serving individual sites; and
 - vi. Construction of structures that provide only quantity control, with structures serving multiple sites being preferable to those serving individual sites.
- c. If a permittee requires new or additional approval of any development, redevelopment, linear project construction, replacement or repair on existing developed sites, or other land disturbing activity covered under this Part, the permittee shall require the person responsible for that activity to develop a long term operation and maintenance plan including the adoption of one or more of the strategies identified in Part IV.B.5.b. of this permit.
- d. Develop and implement a program to minimize the volume of storm water runoff and pollutants from public highways, streets, roads, parking lots, and sidewalks (public surfaces) through the use of BMPs that alone or in combination result in physical, chemical, or biological pollutant load reduction, increased infiltration, evapotranspiration, and reuse of storm water. The program shall include, but not be limited to the following elements:
 - Annual Training for all MS4 employees who manage or are directly involved in (or who retain others who manage or are directly involved in) the routine maintenance, repair, or replacement of public surfaces in current green infrastructure or low impact design techniques applicable to such projects; and
 - ii. Annual Training for all contractors retained to manage or carry out routine maintenance, repair, or replacement of public surfaces in current green infrastructure or low impact design techniques applicable to such projects. Contractors may provide training to their employees for projects which include green infrastructure or low impact design techniques.
- e. Develop and implement a program to minimize the volume of storm water runoff and pollutants from existing privately owned developed property that contributes storm water to the MS4 within the MS4 jurisdictional control. Such program must be documented and may contain the following elements:
 - Source Identification Establish an inventory of storm water and pollutants discharged to the MS4;
 - ii. Implementation of appropriate BMPs to accomplish the following:
 - A. Education on green infrastructure BMPs;
 - B. Evaluation of existing flood control techniques to determine the feasibility of pollution control retrofits;
 - Evaluation of existing flood control techniques to determine potential impacts and effects due to climate change;
 - Implementation of additional controls for special events expected to generate significant pollution (fairs, parades, performances);
 - E. Implementation of appropriate maintenance programs, (including maintenance agreements, for structural pollution control devices or systems);
 - F. Management of pesticides and fertilizers; and
 - G. Street cleaning in targeted areas.

- f. Infiltration practices should not be implemented in any of the following circumstances:
 - i. Areas/sites where vehicle fueling and/or maintenance occur;
 - ii. Areas/sites with shallow bedrock which allow movement of pollutants into the groundwater;
 - iii. Areas/sites near Karst features;
 - iv. Areas/sites where contaminants in soil or groundwater could be mobilized by infiltration of storm water;
 - Areas/sites within a delineated source water protection area for a public drinking water supply where the potential for an introduction of pollutants into the groundwater exists. Information on groundwater protection may be found at:

http://www.epa.state.il.us/water/groundwater/index.html

vi. Areas/sites within 400 feet of a community water supply well if there is not a wellhead protection delineation area or within 200 feet of a private water supply well. Information on wellhead protection may be found at:

http://www.epa.state.il.us/water/groundwater/index.html

- g. Develop and implement an ordinance or other regulatory mechanism to address post-construction runoff from new development and redevelopment projects, public surfaces, and existing developed property as set forth above to the extent allowable under state or local law.
- h. Require all regulated construction sites to have post-construction management plans that meet or exceed the requirements of Part IV.D.2.h of NPDES permit No. ILR10 including management practices, controls, and other provisions at least as protective as the requirements contained in the most recent version of the Illinois Urban Manual, 2014.
- i. Ensure adequate long-term operation and maintenance of BMPs.
- j. Define appropriate BMPs for this minimum control measure and measurable goals for each BMP. These measurable goals must ensure the reduction of all of the pollutants of concern in your storm water discharges to the maximum extent practicable.
- k. Within 3 years of the effective date of the permit, the permittee must develop and implement a process to assess the water quality impacts in the design of all new and existing flood management projects that are associated with the permittee or that discharge to the MS4. This process must include consideration of controls that can be used to minimize the impacts to site water quality and hydrology while still meeting the project objectives. This will also include assessment of any potential impacts and effects on flood management projects due to climate change.
- Provide an annual evaluation of post-construction storm water management BMPs and measureable goals in the Annual Report pursuant to Part V.C.1.
- 6. Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping for Municipal Operations

New permittees shall develop and implement elements of their storm water management program addressing the provisions listed below. Existing permittees renewing coverage under this permit shall maintain their current programs addressing this Minimum Control Measure, updating and enhancing their storm water management programs as necessary to comply with the terms of this section.

- a. Develop and implement an operation and maintenance program that includes an annual training component for municipal staff and contractors and is designed to prevent and reduce the discharge of pollutants to the maximum extent practicable.
- Pollution Prevention- The permittee shall design, install, implement, and maintain effective pollution prevention measures to minimize the discharge of pollutants from municipal properties, infrastructure, and operations. At a minimum, such measures must be designed, installed, implemented and maintained to:
 - Minimize the discharge of pollutants from equipment and vehicle washing, wheel wash water, and other wash waters. Wash waters must be treated in a sediment basin or alternative control that provides equivalent or better treatment prior to discharge;
 - Minimize the exposure of building materials, building products, construction wastes, trash, landscape materials, fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, chemical storage tanks, deicing material storage facilities and temporary stockpiles, detergents, sanitary waste, and other materials present on the site to precipitation and to storm water;
 - iii. Minimize the discharge of pollutants from spills and leaks and implement chemical spill and leak prevention and response procedures; and

- iv. Provide regular inspection of municipal storm water management BMPs. Based on inspection findings, the permittee shall determine if repair, replacement, or maintenance measures are necessary in order to ensure the structural integrity, proper function, and treatment effectiveness of structural storm water BMPs. Necessary maintenance shall be completed as soon as conditions allow to prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to storm water.
- c. Deicing material must be stored in a permanent or temporary storage structure or seasonal tarping must be utilized. If no permanent structures are owned or operated by the Permittee, new permanent deicing material storage structures shall be constructed within two years of the effective date of this permit. Storage structures or stockpiles shall be located and managed to minimize storm water pollutant runoff from the stockpiles or loading/unloading areas of the stockpiles. Stockpiles and loading/unloading areas should be located as far as practicable from any area storm sewer drains. Fertilizer, pesticides, or other chemicals shall be stored indoors to prevent any discharge of such chemicals within the storm water runoff.
- d. Using training materials that are available from USEPA, the State of Illinois, or other organizations, the permittee's program must include annual employee training to prevent and reduce storm water pollution from activities such as park and open space maintenance, fleet and building maintenance, operation of storage yards, snow disposal, deicing material storage handling and use on roadways, new construction and land disturbances, and storm water system maintenance procedures for proper disposal of street cleaning debris and catch basin material. In addition, training should include how flood management projects impact water quality, non-point source pollution control, green infrastructure controls, and aquatic habitat.
- Define appropriate BMPs for this minimum control measure and measurable goals for each BMP. These measurable
 goals must ensure the reduction of all of the pollutants of concern in your storm water discharges to the maximum extent
 practicable.
- f. Provide an annual evaluation of pollution prevention/good housekeeping for municipal operations and measureable goals in the Annual Report pursuant to Part V.C.1.

C. Qualifying State, County, or Local Program

If an existing qualifying local program requires a permittee to implement one or more of the minimum control measures of Part IV. B. above, the permittee may follow that qualifying program's requirements rather than the requirements of Part IV.B. above. A qualifying local program is a local, county, or state municipal storm water management program that imposes, at a minimum, the relevant requirements of Part IV. B. Any qualifying local programs that permittees intend to follow shall be specified in their storm water management program.

Sharing Responsibility

- Implementation of one or more of the minimum control measures may be shared with another entity, or the entity may fully take over the control measure. A permittee may rely on another entity only if:
 - a. The other entity implements the control measure;
 - The particular control measure, or component of that measure is at least as stringent as the corresponding permit requirement;
 - c. The other entity agrees to implement any minimum control measure on the permittee's behalf. A written agreement of this obligation is recommended. This obligation must be maintained as part of the description of the permittee's Storm Water Management Program. If the other entity agrees to report on the minimum control measure, the permittee must supply the other entity with the reporting requirements contained in Part V.C of this permit. If the other entity fails to implement the minimum control measure on the permittee's behalf, then the permittee remains liable for any discharges due to that failure to implement the minimum control measure.

E. Reviewing and Updating Storm Water Management Programs

1. Storm Water Management Program Review-The permittee must perform an annual review of its Storm Water Management Program in conjunction with preparation of the annual report required under Part V.C. The permittee must include in its annual report a plan for complying with any changes or new provisions in this permit, or in any State or federal regulations. The permittee must also include in its annual report a plan for complying with all applicable TMDL Report(s) or watershed management plan(s). Information on TMDLs may be found at:

http://www.epa.state.il.us/water/tmdl/.

- Storm Water Management Program Update The permittee may modify its Storm Water Management Program during the life
 of the permit in accordance with the following procedures:
 - Modifications adding (but not subtracting or replacing) components, controls, or requirements to the Storm Water Management Program may be made at any time upon written notification to the Agency;

- b. Modifications replacing an ineffective or infeasible BMP specifically identified in the Storm Water Management Program with an alternate BMP may be requested at any time. Unless denied by the Agency, modifications proposed in accordance with the criteria below shall be deemed approved and may be implemented 60 days from submittal of the request. If the request is denied, the Agency will send the permittee a written response giving a reason for the decision. The permittee's modification requests must include the following:
 - An analysis of why the BMP is ineffective or infeasible (including cost prohibitive);
 - ii. Expectations on the effectiveness of the replacement BMP; and
 - iii. An analysis of why the replacement BMP is expected to achieve the goals of the BMP to be replaced.
- Modification of any ordinances relative to the storm water management program, provided the updated ordinance is at least as stringent as the provisions stipulated in this permit; and
- Modification requests or notifications must be made in writing and signed in accordance with Standard Condition II of Attachment H.
- 3. Storm Water Management Program Updates Required by the Agency. Modifications requested by the Agency must be made in writing, set forth the time schedule for permittees to develop the modifications, and offer permittees the opportunity to propose alternative program modifications to meet the objective of the requested modification. All modifications required by the Permitting Authority will be made in accordance with 40 CFR 124.5, 40 CFR 122.62, or as appropriate 40 CFR 122.63. The Agency may require modifications to the Storm Water Management Program as needed to:
 - a. Address impacts on receiving water quality caused, or contributed to, by discharges from the MS4;
 - Include more stringent requirements necessary to comply with new federal or State statutory or regulatory requirements;
 or
 - Include such other conditions deemed necessary by the Agency to comply with the goals and requirements of the Clean Water Act.

PART V. MONITORING, RECORDKEEPING, AND REPORTING

A. Monitoring

The permittee must develop and implement a monitoring and assessment program to evaluate the effectiveness of the BMPs being implemented to reduce pollutant loadings and water quality impacts within 180 days of the effective date of this permit. The program should be tailored to the size and characteristics of the MS4 and the watershed. The permittee shall provide a justification of its monitoring and assessment program in the Annual Report. By not later than 180 days after the effective date of this permit, the permittee shall initiate an evaluation of its storm water program. The plan for monitoring/evaluation shall be described in the Annual Report. Evaluation and/or monitoring results shall be provided in the Annual Report. The monitoring and assessment program may include evaluation of BMPs and/or direct water quality monitoring as follows:

- An evaluation of BMPs based on estimated effectiveness from published research accompanied by an inventory of the number and location of BMPs implemented as part of the permittee's program and an estimate of pollutant reduction resulting from the BMPs, or
- Monitoring the effectiveness of storm water control measures and progress towards the MS4's goals using one or more of the following:
 - a. MS4 permittees serving a population of less than 25,000 may conduct visual observations of the storm water discharge documenting color, odor, clarity, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foam, oil sheen, or other obvious indicators of storm water pollution; or
 - MS4 permittees may evaluate storm water quality and impacts using one or more of the following methods;
 - Instream monitoring in the highest level hydrological unit code segment in the MS4 area. Monitoring shall include, at a minimum, quarterly monitoring of receiving waters upstream and downstream of the MS4 discharges in the designated stream(s).
 - ii. Measuring pollutant concentrations over time.
 - iii. Sediment monitoring.
 - iv. Short-term extensive network monitoring. Short-term sampling at the outlets of numerous drainage areas to identify water quality issues and potential storm water impacts, and may help in ranking areas for implementation priority. Data collected simultaneously across the MS4 to help characterize the geographical distribution of pollutant sources.

- v. Site-specific monitoring. High-value resources such as swimming beaches, shellfish beds, or high-priority habitats could warrant specific monitoring to assess the status of use support. Similarly, known high-priority pollutant sources or impaired water bodies with contaminated aquatic sediments, an eroding stream channel threatening property, or a stream reach with a degraded fish population could be monitored to assess impacts of storm water discharges and/or to identify improvements that result from the implementation of BMPs.
- vi. Assessing physical/habitat characteristics such as stream bank erosion caused by storm water discharges.
- vii. Outfall/Discharge monitoring.
- vili. Sewershed-focused monitoring. Monitor for pollutants in storm water produced in different areas of the MS4. For example, identify which pollutants are present in storm water from industrial areas, commercial areas, and residential areas.
- ix. BMP performance monitoring. Monitoring of individual BMP performance to provide a direct measure of the pollutant reduction efficiency of these key components of a MS4 program.
- x. Collaborative watershed-scale monitoring. The permittee may choose to work collaboratively with other permittees and/or a watershed group to design and implement a watershed or sub-watershed-scale monitoring program that assesses the water quality of the water bodies and the sources of pollutants. Such programs must include elements which assess the impacts of the permittee's storm water discharges and/or the effectiveness of the BMPs being implemented.
- c. If ambient water quality monitoring under 2b above is performed, the monitoring of storm water discharges and ambient monitoring intended to gauge storm water impacts shall be performed within 48 hours of a precipitation event greater than or equal to one quarter inch in a 24-hour period. At a minimum, analysis of storm water discharges or ambient water quality shall include the following parameters: total suspended solids, total nitrogen, total phosphorous, fecal colliform, chlorides, and oil and grease. In addition, monitoring shall be performed for any other pollutants associated with storm water runoff for which the receiving water is considered impaired pursuant to the most recently approved list under Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act.

B. Recordkeeping

The permittee must keep records required by this permit for 5 years after the expiration of this permit. Records to be kept under this Part include the permittee's NOI, storm water management plan, annual reports, and monitoring data. All records shall be kept onsite or locally available and shall be made accessible to the Agency for review at the time of an on-site inspection. Except as otherwise provided in this permit, permittees must submit records to the Agency only when specifically requested to do so. Permittees must post their NOI, storm water management program plan, and annual reports on the permittee's website. The permittee must make its records available to the public at reasonable times during regular business hours. The permittee may require a member of the public to provide advance notice, in accordance with the applicable Freedom of Information Act requirements. Storm sewer maps may be withheld for security reasons.

C. Reporting

The permittee must submit Annual Reports to the Agency by the first day of June for each year that this permit is in effect. If the permittee maintains a website, a copy of the Annual Report shall be posted on the website by the first day of June of each year. Each Report shall cover the period from March of the previous year through March of the current year. Annual Reports shall be maintained on the permittees' website for a period of 5 years. The Report must include:

- An assessment of the appropriateness and effectiveness of the permittee's identified BMPs and progress towards achieving the statutory goal of reducing the discharge of pollutants to the maximum extent practicable (MEP), and the permittee's identified measurable goals for each of the minimum control measures;
- The status of compliance with permit conditions, including a description of each incidence of non-compliance with the permit, and the permittee's plan for achieving compliance with a timeline of actions taken or to be taken;
- 3. Results of information collected and analyzed, including monitoring data, if any, during the reporting period;
- A summary of the storm water activities the permittee plans to undertake during the next reporting cycle, including an implementation schedule;
- 5. A change in any identified BMPs or measurable goals that apply to the program elements;
- 6. Notice that the permittee is relying on another government entity to satisfy some of the permit obligations (if applicable);
- Provide an updated summary of any BMP or adaptive management strategy constructed or implemented pursuant to any
 approved TMDL or alternate water quality management study. Use the results of your monitoring program to assess whether
 the WLA or other performance requirements for storm water discharges from your MS4 are being met; and

If a qualifying local program or programs with shared responsibilities is implementing all minimum control measures on behalf of
one or more entities, then the local qualifying program or programs with shared responsibilities may submit a report on behalf of
itself and any entities for which it is implementing all of the minimum control measures.

The Annual Reports shall be submitted to the following office and email addresses:

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency Division of Water Pollution Control Compliance Assurance Section Municipal Annual Inspection Report 1021 North Grand Avenue East P.O. Box 19276 Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276

epa.ms4annualinsp@illinois.gov

PART VI. DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS

All definitions contained in Section 502 of the Clean Water Act, 40 CFR 122, and 35 III. Adm. Code 309 shall apply to this permit and are incorporated herein by reference. For convenience, simplified explanations of some regulatory/statutory definitions have been provided. In the event of a conflict, the definition found in the statute or regulation takes precedence.

Best Management Practices (BMPs) means structural or nonstructural controls, schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the state. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.

BMP is an acronym for "Best Management Practices."

CFR is an acronym for "Code of Federal Regulations."

Control Measure as used in this permit refers to any Best Management Practice or other method used to prevent or reduce storm water runoff or the discharge of pollutants to waters of the State.

CWA or The Act means the Clean Water Act (formerly referred to as the Federal Water Pollution Control Act or Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972) Pub. L. 92-500, as amended Pub. L. 95-217, Pub. L. 95-576, Pub. L. 96-483 and Pub. L. 97-117, 33 U.S.C. 1251 ET. seq.

Discharge when used without a qualifier, refers to discharge of a pollutant as defined at 40 CFR 122.2.

Environmental Justice (EJ) means the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies

Environmental Justice Area means a community with a low-income and/or minority population greater than twice the statewide average. In addition, a community may be considered a potential EJ community if the low-income and/or minority population is less than twice the state-wide average but greater than the statewide average and it has identified itself as an EJ community. If the low-income and/or minority population percentage is equal to or less than the statewide average, the community should not be considered a potential EJ community.

Flood management project means any project which is intended to control, reduce or minimize high stream flows and associated damage. This may also include projects designed to mimic or improve natural conditions in the waterway.

Green Infrastructure means wet weather management approaches and technologies that utilize, enhance or mimic the natural hydrologic cycle processes of infiltration, evapotranspiration and reuse. Green infrastructure approaches currently in use include green roofs, trees and tree boxes, rain gardens, vegetated swales, pocket wetlands, infiltration planters, porous and permeable pavements, porous piping systems, dry wells, vegetated median strips, reforestation/revegetation, rain barrels, cisterns, and protection and enhancement of riparian buffers and floodplains.

Illicit Connection means any man-made conveyance connecting an illicit discharge directly to a municipal separate storm sewer.

Illicit Discharge is defined at 40 CFR 122.26(b)(2) and refers to any discharge to a municipal separate storm sewer that is not composed entirely of storm water, except discharges authorized under an NPDES permit (other than the NPDES permit for discharges from the MS4) and discharges resulting from fire fighting activities.

MEP is an acronym for "Maximum Extent Practicable," the technology-based discharge standard for Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems to reduce pollutants in storm water discharges that was established by CWA Section 402(p). A discussion of MEP as it applies to small MS4s is found at 40 CFR 122.34.

MS4 is an acronym for "Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System" and is used to refer to a Large, Medium, or Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (e.g. "the Dallas MS4"). The term is used to refer to either the system operated by a single entity or a group of systems within an area that are operated by multiple entities (e.g., the Houston MS4 includes MS4s operated by the city of Houston, the Texas Department of Transportation, the Harris County Flood Control District, Harris County, and others).

Municipal Separate Storm Sewer is defined at 40 CFR 122.26(b)(8) and means a conveyance or system of conveyances (including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels, or storm drains): (i) Owned or operated by a State, city, town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body (created by or pursuant to State law) having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, storm water, or other wastes, including special districts under State law such as a sewer district, flood control district or drainage district, or similar entity, or an Indian tribe or an authorized Indian tribal organization, or a designated and approved management agency under Section 208 of the CWA that discharges to waters of the United States; (ii) Designed or used for collecting or conveying storm water; (iii) Which is not a combined sewer; and (iv) Which is not part of a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) as defined at 40 CFR 122.2.

NOI is an acronym for "Notice of Intent" to be covered by this permit and is the mechanism used to "register" for coverage under a general permit.

NPDES is an acronym for "National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System."

Outfall is defined at 40 CFR 122.26(b) (9) and means a point source as defined by 40 CFR 122.2 at the point where a municipal separate storm sewer discharges to waters of the United States and does not include open conveyances connecting two municipal storm sewers, or pipes, tunnels or other conveyances which connect segments of the same stream or other waters of the United States and are used to convey waters of the United States.

Owner or Operator is defined at 40 CFR 122.2 and means the owner or operator of any "facility or activity" subject to regulation under the NPDES program.

Permitting Authority means the Illinois EPA.

Point Source is defined at 40 CFR 122.2 and means any discernable, confined and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to, any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, landfill leachate collection system, vessel or other floating craft from which pollutants are or may be discharged. This term does not include return flows from irrigated agriculture or agricultural storm water runoff.

Pollutants of Concern means pollutants identified in a TMDL waste load allocation (WLA) or on the Section 303(d) list for the receiving water, and any of the pollutants for which water monitoring is required in Part V.A. of this permit.

Qualifying Local Program is defined at 40 CFR 122.34(c) and means a local, state, or Tribal municipal storm water management program that imposes, at a minimum, the relevant requirements of paragraph (b) of Section 122.34.

Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System is defined at 40 CFR 122.26(b)(16) and refers to all separate storm sewers that are owned or operated by the United States, a State [sic], city, town, borough, county, parish, district, association, or other public body (created by or pursuant to State [sic] law) having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, storm water, or other wastes, including special districts under State law such as a sewer district, flood control district or drainage district, or similar entity, or an Indian tribe or an authorized Indian tribal organization, or a designated and approved management agency under Section 208 of the CWA that discharges to waters of the United States, but is not defined as "large" or "medium" municipal separate storm sewer system. This term includes systems similar to separate storm sewer systems in municipalities, such as systems at military bases, large hospital or prison complexes, and highways and other thoroughfares. The term does not include separate storm sewers in very discrete areas, such as individual buildings.

Storm Water is defined at 40 CFR 122.26(b) (13) and means storm water runoff, snowmelt runoff, and surface runoff and drainage.

Storm Water Management Program (SWMP) refers to a comprehensive program to manage the quality of storm water discharged from the municipal separate storm sewer system.

SWMP is an acronym for "Storm Water Management Program."

TMDL is an acronym for "Total Maximum Daily Load."

Waters (also referred to as waters of the state or receiving water) is defined at Section 301.440 of Title 35; Subtitle C: Chapter I of the Illinois Pollution Control Board Regulations and means all accumulations of water, surface and underground, natural, and artificial, public and private, or parts thereof, which are wholly or partially within, flow through, or border upon the State of Illinois, except that sewers and treatment works are not included except as specially mentioned; provided, that nothing herein contained shall authorize the use of natural or otherwise protected waters as sewers or treatment works except that in-stream aeration under Agency permit is allowable.

"You" and "Your" as used in this permit is intended to refer to the permittee, the operator, or the discharger as the context indicates and that party's responsibilities (e.g., the city, the country, the flood control district, the U.S. Air Force, etc.).

Attachment H

Standard Conditions

Definitions

Act means the Illinois Environmental Protection Act, 415 ILCS 5 as Amended.

Agency means the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency.

Board means the Illinois Pollution Control Board.

Clean Water Act (formerly referred to as the Federal Water Pollution Control Act) means Pub. L 92-500, as amended. 33 U.S.C. 1251 et seq.

NPDES (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System) means the national program for issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring and enforcing permits, and imposing and enforcing pretreatment requirements, under Sections 307, 402, 318 and 405 of the Clean Water Act.

USEPA means the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

Daily Discharge means the discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for purposes of sampling. For pollutants with limitations expressed in units of mass, the "daily discharge" is calculated as the total mass of the pollutant discharged over the day. For pollutants with limitations expressed in other units of measurements, the "daily discharge" is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the day.

Maximum Daily Discharge Limitation (daily maximum) means the highest allowable daily discharge.

Average Monthly Discharge Limitation (30 day average) means the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar month, calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar month divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that month.

Average Weekly Discharge Limitation (7 day average) means the highest allowable average of daily discharges over a calendar week, calculated as the sum of all daily discharges measured during a calendar week divided by the number of daily discharges measured during that week.

Best Management Practices (BMPs) means schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other management practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the State. BMPs also include treatment requirements, operating procedures, and practices to control plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage.

Aliquot means a sample of specified volume used to make up a total composite sample.

Grab Sample means an individual sample of at least 100 milliliters collected at a randomly-selected time over a period not exceeding 15 minutes.

24-Hour Composite Sample means a combination of at least 8 sample aliquots of at least 100 milliliters, collected at periodic intervals during the operating hours of a facility over a 24-hour period.

8-Hour Composite Sample means a combination of at least 3 sample aliquots of at least 100 milliliters, collected at periodic intervals during the operating hours of a facility over an 8-hour period.

Flow Proportional Composite Sample means a combination of sample aliquots of at least 100 milliliters collected at periodic intervals such that either the time interval between each aliquot or the volume of each aliquot is proportional to either the stream flow at the time of sampling or the total stream flow since the collection of the previous aliquot.

- (1) Duty to comply. The permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Any permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Act and is grounds for enforcement action, permit termination, revocation and reissuance, modification, or for denial of a permit renewal application. The permittee shall comply with effluent standards or prohibitions established under Section 307(a) of the Clean Water Act for toxic pollutants within the time provided in the regulations that establish these standards or prohibitions, even if the permit has not yet been modified to incorporate the requirements.
- (2) Duty to reapply. If the permittee wishes to continue an activity regulated by this permit after the expiration date of this permit, the permittee must apply for and obtain a new permit. If the permittee submits a proper application as required by the Agency no later than 180 days prior to the expiration date, this permit shall continue in full force and effect until the final Agency decision on the application has been made.
- (3) Need to halt or reduce activity not a defense. It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.
- (4) Duty to mitigate. The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any discharge in violation of this permit which has a reasonable likelihood of adversely affecting human health or the environment.
- (5) Proper operation and maintenance. The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance includes effective performance, adequate funding, adequate operator staffing and training, and adequate laboratory and process controls, including appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up, or auxiliary facilities, or similar systems only when necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit.
- (6) Permit actions. This permit may be modified, revoked and reissued, or terminated for cause by the Agency pursuant to 40 CFR 122.62 and 40 CFR 122.63. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance, does not stay any permit condition.
- (7) Property rights. This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege.
- (8) Duty to provide information. The permittee shall furnish to the Agency within a reasonable time, any information which the Agency may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit, or to determine compliance with the permit. The permittee shall also furnish to the Agency upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.
- (9) Inspection and entry. The permittee shall allow an authorized representative of the Agency or USEPA (including an authorized contractor acting as a representative of the Agency or USEPA), upon the presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, to:
 - (a) Enter upon the permittee's premises where a regulated

facility or activity is located or conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this permit;

- (b) Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this permit;
- (c) Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this permit; and
- (d) Sample or monitor at reasonable times, for the purpose of assuring permit compliance, or as otherwise authorized by the Act, any substances or parameters at any location.

(10) Monitoring and records.

- Samples and measurements taken for the purpose of monitoring shall be representative of the monitored activity.
- (b) The permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records, and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, for a period of at least 3 years from the date of this permit, measurement, report or application. Records related to the permittee's sewage sludge use and disposal activities shall be retained for a period of at least five years (or longer as required by 40 CFR Part 503). This period may be extended by request of the Agency or USEPA at any time.
- (c) Records of monitoring information shall include:
 - The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements:
 - (2) The individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
 - (3) The date(s) analyses were performed;
 - (4) The individual(s) who performed the analyses;
 - (5) The analytical techniques or methods used; and
 - (6) The results of such analyses.
- (d) Monitoring must be conducted according to test procedures approved under 40 CFR Part 136, unless other test procedures have been specified in this permit. Where no test procedure under 40 CFR Part 136 has been approved, the permittee must submit to the Agency a test method for approval. The permittee shall calibrate and perform maintenance procedures on all monitoring and analytical instrumentation at intervals to ensure accuracy of measurements.
- (11) Signatory requirement. All applications, reports or information submitted to the Agency shall be signed and certified.
 - (a) Application. All permit applications shall be signed as follows:
 - (1) For a corporation: by a principal executive officer of at least the level of vice president or a person or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the corporation:
 - (2) For a partnership or sole proprietorship: by a general partner or the proprietor, respectively; or
 - (3) For a municipality, State, Federal, or other public agency: by either a principal executive officer or ranking elected official.
 - (b) Reports. All reports required by permits, or other information requested by the Agency shall be signed by a person described in paragraph (a) or by a duly authorized representative of that person. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
 - The authorization is made in writing by a person described in paragraph (a); and

- (2) The authorization specifies either an individual or a position responsible for the overall operation of the facility, from which the discharge originates, such as a plant manager, superintendent or person of equivalent responsibility; and
- (3) The written authorization is submitted to the Agency.
- (c) Changes of Authorization. If an authorization under (b) is no longer accurate because a different individual or position has responsibility for the overall operation of the facility, a new authorization satisfying the requirements of (b) must be submitted to the Agency prior to or together with any reports, information, or applications to be signed by an authorized representative.
- (d) Certification. Any person signing a document under paragraph (a) or (b) of this section shall make the following certification:

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 gather and evaluate 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.

(12) Reporting requirements.

- (a) Planned changes. The permittee shall give notice to the Agency as soon as possible of any planned physical alterations or additions to the permitted facility. Notice is required when:
 - (1) The alteration or addition to a permitted facility may meet one of the criteria for determining whether a facility is a new source pursuant to 40 CFR 122.29 (b); or
 - (2) The alteration or addition could significantly change the nature or increase the quantity of pollutants discharged. This notification applies to pollutants which are subject neither to effluent limitations in the permit, nor to notification requirements pursuant to 40 CFR 122.42 (a)(1).
 - (3) The alteration or addition results in a significant change in the permittee's sludge use or disposal practices, and such alteration, addition, or change may justify the application of permit conditions that are different from or absent in the existing permit, including notification of additional use or disposal sites not reported during the permit application process or not reported pursuant to an approved land application plan.
- (b) Anticipated noncompliance. The permittee shall give advance notice to the Agency of any planned changes in the permitted facility or activity which may result in noncompliance with permit requirements.
- (c) Transfers. This permit is not transferable to any person except after notice to the Agency.
- (d) Compliance schedules. Reports of compliance or noncompliance with, or any progress reports on, interim and final requirements contained in any compliance schedule of this permit shall be submitted no later than 14 days following each schedule date.
- (e) Monitoring reports. Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals specified elsewhere in this permit.
 - Monitoring results must be reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR).

- (2) If the permittee monitors any pollutant more frequently than required by the permit, using test procedures approved under 40 CFR 136 or as specified in the permit, the results of this monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the data submitted in the DMR.
- (3) Calculations for all limitations which require averaging of measurements shall utilize an arithmetic mean unless otherwise specified by the Agency in the permit.
- (f) Twenty-four hour reporting. The permittee shall report any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment. Any information shall be provided orally within 24-hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. A written submission shall also be provided within 5 days of the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain a description of the noncompliance and its cause; the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and time; and if the noncompliance has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; and steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance. The following shall be included as information which must be reported within 24-hours:
 - Any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit.
 - (2) Any upset which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit.
 - (3) Violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed by the Agency in the permit or any pollutant which may endanger health or the environment.

The Agency may waive the written report on a caseby-case basis if the oral report has been received within 24-hours.

- (g) Other noncompliance. The permittee shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under paragraphs (12) (d), (e), or (f), at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in paragraph (12) (f).
- (h) Other information. Where the permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application, or in any report to the Agency, it shall promptly submit such facts or information.

(13) Bypass.

- (a) Definitions.
 - Bypass means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.
 - (2) Severe property damage means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.
- b) Bypass not exceeding limitations. The permittee may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to assure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions of paragraphs (13)(c) and (13)(d).
- (c) Notice
 - Anticipated bypass. If the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice, if possible at least ten days before the date of the bypass.
 - (2) Unanticipated bypass. The permittee shall submit notice of an unanticipated bypass as required in

paragraph (12)(f) (24-hour notice).

Prohibition of bypass.

 Bypass is prohibited, and the Agency may take enforcement action against a permittee for bypass, unless:

- Bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;
- (ii) There were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate back-up equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass which occurred during normal periods of equipment downtime or preventive maintenance; and

(iii) The permittee submitted notices as required under paragraph (13)(c).

(2) The Agency may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if the Agency determines that it will meet the three conditions listed above in paragraph (13)(d)(1).

(14) Upset.

(d)

- (a) Definition. Upset means an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee. An upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation.
- (b) Effect of an upset. An upset constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with such technology based permit effluent limitations if the requirements of paragraph (14)(c) are met. No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review.
- (c) Conditions necessary for a demonstration of upset. A permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset shall demonstrate, through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:
 - An upset occurred and that the permittee can identify the cause(s) of the upset;
 - (2) The permitted facility was at the time being properly operated; and
 - (3) The permittee submitted notice of the upset as required in paragraph (12)(f)(2) (24-hour notice).
 - (4) The permittee complied with any remedial measures required under paragraph (4).
- (d) Burden of proof. In any enforcement proceeding the permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset has the burden of proof.
- (15) Transfer of permits. Permits may be transferred by modification or automatic transfer as described below:
 - a) Transfers by modification. Except as provided in paragraph (b), a permit may be transferred by the permittee to a new owner or operator only if the permit has been modified or revoked and reissued pursuant to 40 CFR 122.62 (b) (2), or a minor modification made pursuant to 40 CFR 122.63 (d), to identify the new permittee and incorporate such other requirements as may be necessary under the Clean Water Act.
 - (b) Automatic transfers. As an alternative to transfers under paragraph (a), any NPDES permit may be automatically transferred to a new permittee if:

The current permittee notifies the Agency at least 30 days in advance of the proposed transfer date;

The notice includes a written agreement between the existing and new permittees containing a specified date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage and liability between the existing and new permittees; and

The Agency does not notify the existing permittee and the proposed new permittee of its intent to modify or revoke and reissue the permit. If this notice is not received, the transfer is effective on the date specified in the agreement.

(16)All manufacturing, commercial, mining, and silvicultural dischargers must notify the Agency as soon as they know or

have reason to believe:

- (a) That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge of any toxic pollutant identified under Section 307 of the Clean Water Act which is not limited in the permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following notification levels:
 - One hundred micrograms per liter (100 ug/l):
 - (2)Two hundred micrograms per liter (200 ug/l) for acrolein and acrylonitrile; five hundred micrograms per liter (500 ug/l) for 2,4-dinitrophenol and for 2-methyl-4,6 dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter (1 mg/l) for antimony.

Five (5) times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the NPDES permit application; or

The level established by the Agency in this permit. (b) That they have begun or expect to begin to use or manufacture as an intermediate or final product or byproduct any toxic pollutant which was not reported in the NPDES permit application.

(17)All Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs) must provide

adequate notice to the Agency of the following:

- Any new introduction of pollutants into that POTW from an indirect discharge which would be subject to Sections 301 or 306 of the Clean Water Act if it were directly discharging those pollutants; and
- (b) Any substantial change in the volume or character of pollutants being introduced into that POTW by a source introducing pollutants into the POTW at the time of issuance of the permit.
- (c) For purposes of this paragraph, adequate notice shall include information on (i) the quality and quantity of effluent introduced into the POTW, and (ii) any anticipated impact of the change on the quantity or quality of effluent to be discharged from the POTW.
- If the permit is issued to a publicly owned or publicly regulated treatment works, the permittee shall require any industrial user of such treatment works to comply with federal requirements concerning:
 - (a) User charges pursuant to Section 204 (b) of the Clean Water Act, and applicable regulations appearing in 40 CFR
 - (b) Toxic pollutant effluent standards and pretreatment standards pursuant to Section 307 of the Clean Water Act:
 - (c) Inspection, monitoring and entry pursuant to Section 308 of the Clean Water Act.

(19)If an applicable standard or limitation is promulgated under Section 301(b)(2)(C) and (D), 304(b)(2), or 307(a)(2) and that effluent standard or limitation is more stringent than any effluent limitation in the permit, or controls a pollutant not limited in the permit, the permit shall be promptly modified or revoked, and reissued to conform to that effluent standard or limitation.

(20)Any authorization to construct issued to the permittee pursuant to 35 III. Adm. Code 309.154 is hereby incorporated by

reference as a condition of this permit.

(21)The permittee shall not make any false statement, representation or certification in any application, record, report, plan or other document submitted to the Agency or the USEPA, or required to be maintained under this permit.

The Clean Water Act provides that any person who violates a permit condition implementing Sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318, or 405 of the Clean Water Act is subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$25,000 per day of such violation. Any person who willfully or negligently violates permit conditions implementing Sections 301, 302, 306, 307, 308, 318 or 405 of the Clean Water Act is subject to a fine of not less than \$2,500 nor more than \$25,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or both.

Additional penalties for violating these sections of the Clean Water Act are identified in 40 CFR 122.41 (a)(2) and (3).

(23) The Clean Water Act provides that any person who falsifies, tampers with, or knowingly renders inaccurate any monitoring device or method required to be maintained under this permit shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than 2 years, or both. If a conviction of a person is for a violation committed after a first conviction of such person under this paragraph, punishment is a fine of not more than \$20,000 per day of violation, or by imprisonment of not more than 4 years, or both.

The Clean Water Act provides that any person who (24)knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or non-compliance shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 6 months per violation, or by both.

(25)Collected screening, slurries, sludges, and other solids shall be disposed of in such a manner as to prevent entry of those wastes (or runoff from the wastes) into waters of the State. The proper authorization for such disposal shall be obtained from the Agency and is incorporated as part hereof by reference.

(26) In case of conflict between these standard conditions and any other condition(s) included in this permit, the other condition(s)

shall govern.

(27)The permittee shall comply with, in addition to the requirements of the permit, all applicable provisions of 35 III. Adm. Code, Subtitle C, Subtitle D, Subtitle E, and all applicable orders of the Board or any court with jurisdiction.

The provisions of this permit are severable, and if any (28)provision of this permit, or the application of any provision of this permit is held invalid, the remaining provisions of this permit

shall continue in full force and effect.

(Rev. 7-9-2010 bah)



United City of Yorkville County Seat of Kendall County

County Seat of Kendall County 800 Game Farm Road Yorkville, Illinois 60560 Telephone: 630-553-8545

Fax: 630-553-3436

Website: www.yorkville.il.us

NPDES / EROSION CONTROL INSPECTION REPORT

Date of Inspection:	Project:
Name of Inspector: Type of Inspection: Weekly Contractor:	> 0.5" Precip
Subs:	
control) plan or as directed by the engin	ent controls contained in the pollution prevention (erosion neer in place? YES NO
operating correctly? YES No	osion and sediment controls that have been installed Offinot, what additional controls or adjustments is the perform?
	ls being properly maintained? YES NO or hereby directed to perform?
YES NO If yes, describe the l	ocations where vehicles enter and leave the project? location(s) and the actions the contractor is hereby
inspection been implemented within sev	nents, or maintenance directed as a result of the last ven (7) calendar days? YES NO that no further work activity will be permitted to take asures have been taken.
Other comments:	
	Inspector Signature



United City of Yorkville

County Seat of Kendall County

800 Game Farm Road Yorkville, Illinois, 60560 Telephone: 630-553-4350

Fax: 630-553-7575 Website: www.yorkville.il.us

Date:	1 ST NOTICE OF VIOLATION
Applic	ant Name
Compa	any
Addres	SS SS
City St	ate Zip
Subjec	t: Project Name Site Development Permit No 1st Notice of Violation
Gentle	men:
You ar	e hereby notified of the following violation(s) to your Site Development Permit:
	Failure to notify the city prior to construction.
	Failure to install/maintain a non-erosive outlet from the structure to the watercourse Location(s)
	Failure to install/maintain soil erosion and sediment control features prior to commencing earthwork. Location(s)
	Failure to install/maintain temporary or permanent seeding. Location(s)
	Failure to install/maintain sod. Location(s)
	Failure to install/maintain erosion control blanket. Location(s)
	Failure to properly install/maintain silt fence. Location(s)
	Failure to install/maintain sediment traps. Location(s)

	Failure to install/maintain storm inlet protection.
	Location(s)
	Failure to route dewatering services through an effective sediment control measure.
	Location(s)
	Failure to install/maintain stabilized construction entrance. Failure to clean right of way/pavement.
	Location(s)
	Failure to install/maintain runoff diversion controls.
	Location(s)
	Failure to prevent erosion from stockpile, or the placement of stockpile in a flood-prone or buffer area.
	Location(s)
	Failure to maintain dust control.
	Location(s)
	Failure to follow permitted construction sequencing.
	Location(s)
may is	nust take immediate action and cure all deficiencies identified above within five (5) working days, or the city issue a Stop Work Order or invoke penalties and legal actions that provides for fines for each offense each ite violation continues. Once all deficiencies have been cured, please call our office to schedule a retion. If you have any questions please contact the City Engineer at (630)553-8545.
XX Code (Official

cc:_

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM ANNUAL MAINTENANCE PLAN FOR EXISTING FACILITIES

Purpose and Objective:

Detention and water quality treatment facilities, storm sewers, swales and native vegetation/buffer areas define a development's stormwater management system. When land is altered to build homes and other developments, the natural system of trees and plants is replaced with impervious surfaces like sidewalks, streets, decks, roofs, driveways, or lawns over highly compacted soils. As a result more rain water / storm water flows off the land at a faster rate and less rain water is absorbed into the soil. This can lead to streambank erosion, downstream flooding and increased concentrations of pollutants. The existing storm water management system was designed to help slow the rate of runoff from the development and maintain the quality of the storm water leaving the site.

<u>Inspection Frequency:</u>

Inspection experience will determine the required cleaning frequencies for the components of the stormwater management system. At a minimum, the attached checklist items should be inspected annually. Detention ponds (including the outlet control structure and restrictors) should be inspected on a monthly basis during wet weather conditions from March to November.

Maintenance Considerations:

Whenever possible, maintenance activities should be performed during the inspection. These activities should be supplemented by repair / replacement as required. A Registered Professional Engineer (PE) shall be hired for design resolution of specific items as indicated on the checklist below.

Cost Considerations:

Frequent maintenance program work execution will lead to less frequent and less costly long-term maintenance and repair. The attached checklist items may need to be amended based on inspection experience.

Record Keeping:

Separate and distinct records should be maintained by the responsible party for all tasks performed associated with this plan. The records shall include the dates of maintenance visits, who performed the inspection, and a description of the work performed.

Post-Construction Stormwater Management System Inspection Checklist

The following checklist describes the suggested routine inspection items and recommended measures to be taken to ensure that the Stormwater Management System functions as designed. When hiring a PE is the recommended measure, the PE shall inspect, evaluate and recommend corrective actions. The General section outlines items that should be taken into consideration during inspection and maintenance activities. While performing an overall inspection of your system, please check for the following items.

General -

- Litter and debris shall be controlled.
- Accumulated sediment shall be disposed of properly, along with any wastes generated during maintenance operations.
- Riprap areas shall be repaired with the addition of new riprap, as necessary, of adequate size and shape.
- Roads and parking lots shall be swept or vacuumed on a periodic basis.
- Access path to storm water management facilities should be free from obstructions (woodpiles, sheds, vegetation).
- Fences, gates and posts shall be maintained.
- Signs shall be maintained.

Storage Facilities (Detention, Retention and Water Quality Treatment Facilities)

Dams a	nd berms
	Settlement. If settlement observed, hire a PE.
	Breaks or failures. If failure observed, notify the Village immediately and hire a PE
	Erosion. Repair as needed.
	Signs of leakage, seepage or wet spots. If observed, hire a PE.
	Unwanted growth or vegetation. Remove as needed.
Shorelin	nes
	Erosion or rip-rap failures. Repair as needed
	Undermining. Stabilize and repair as needed.
Outlet a	and inlet structure
	Obstructions blocking outlet pipe, restrictor, channel or spillway. Remove obstructions immediately.
	Separation of joints. Repair as needed.
	Cracks, breaks, or deterioration of concrete. Repair as needed
	Scour and erosion at outlet. If observed, repair (consider additional or alternative stabilization methods).
	Condition of trash racks. Remove any collected debris.

	Outlet channel conditions downstream. Stabilize soil or remove obstructions as needed.
Storag	Facilities shall be inspected to ensure that the constructed volume for detention is maintained. No sediment, topsoil, or other dumping into the facility shall be allowed. If a detention facility includes specific locations designed to accumulate sediment these locations should be dredged every 5-yrs or when 50% of the volume has been lost. Wet ponds lose 0.5 - 1.0% of their volume annually. Dredging is required when accumulated volume loss reaches 15%, or approximately every 15-20 years.
Storn	System is free draining into collection channels or catch basins. If concerned, clean or repair. Catch basins. Remove sediment when more than 50% of basin sump is filled. Siltation in Culvert. Culverts shall be checked for siltation deposit, clean out as necessary.
Bridg ——	Any scouring around wing walls. Stabilize and repair as needed. If concerned, hire a PE. Any undermining of footings. Stabilize and repair as needed. If concerned, hire a PE.
Swale	
	All ditches or pipes connecting ponds in series should be checked for debris that may block flow. Repair and replace permanent check-dams as necessary. Verify systems (both drainage ditches and sideyard swales) are maintaining originally constructed design slope and cross-sectional area. If fill or sediment contributes to elevation changes in swale, re-grading and re-shaping shall be performed. Licensed surveyors shall be hired to lay-out and check grades. No landscaping, earthen fill, gardens, or other obstructions (including sheds and other structures) shall be allowed in the swales that would impede design drainage flow patterns.
Veget	ated Areas – Need for planting, reseeding or sodding of native areas. Supplement alternative native vegetation if a significant portion has not established (50% of the surface area). Reseed with alternative grass species if original grass cover has not successfully established. Need for planting, reseeding or sodding of turf areas. Supplement alternative native vegetation if a significant portion has not established (75% of the surface area).

Reseed with alternative grass species if original grass cover has not successful established.	ly
Invasive vegetation (refer to the Native Plant Guide for Streams and Stormwa	ter
<u>Facilities in Northeastern Illinois</u> , or hire an environmental or landscape special or hire an environmental or landscape specialist). Remove as necessary.	alist,
Wetland Buffers –	
Inspect for evidence of erosion or concentrated flows through or around the bu	ıffer.
All eroded areas should be repaired, seeded and mulched. A shallow stone tre	ench
should be installed as a level spreader to distribute flows evenly in any area sh concentrated flows.	owing
All existing undergrowth, forest floor duff layer, and leaf litter must remain	
undisturbed except in designated paths or permitted encroachment areas.	
No tree cutting is allowed except for normal maintenance of dead, diseased an	ıd
damaged trees or; the culling of invasive, noxious or non-native species that a	re to
be replaced by more desirable and native vegetation.	
A buffer must maintain a dense, complete and vigorous cover of "non-lawn" vegetation which should not be mowed no more than once a year. Vegetation include grass and other herbaceous species as well as shrubs and trees.	may
Use or maintenance activities within the buffer shall be conducted so as to pre	vent
damage to vegetation and exposure of soil.	

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM MAINTENANCE PLAN FOR NEW FACILITIES

Subject: INSERT DEVELOPMENT NAME HERE

SUCH PROPERTY BEING THE REAL PROPERTY NOW DULY PLATTED AS INSERT DEVELOPMENT NAME HERE, AS SUCH PLAT IS NOW RECORDED AS DOCUMENT NO. INSERT DOCUMENT NUMBER, IN THE OFFICE OF THE RECORDER OF DEEDS OF THE COUNTY OF KENDALL, STATE OF ILLINOIS, HEREBY MAKES THE FOLLOWING DECLARATIONS OF MAINTENANCE RESPONSIBILITIES.

Responsibilities

Adequate provisions for maintenance of the stormwater system are an essential aspect of long-term drainage performance. Responsibility for the overall maintenance shall rest with the insert responsible party name here.

Purpose and Objective:

Detention and water quality treatment facilities, storm sewers, swales and native vegetation/buffer areas define a development's stormwater management system. When land is altered to build homes and other developments, the natural system of trees and plants is replaced with impervious surfaces like sidewalks, streets, decks, roofs, driveways, or lawns over highly compacted soils. As a result more rain water / storm water flows off the land at a faster rate and less rain water is absorbed into the soil. This can lead to streambank erosion, downstream flooding and increased concentrations of pollutants. The storm water management system was designed to help slow the rate of runoff from the development and improve the quality of the storm water leaving the site.

Interpretation as to Requirements Under This Maintenance Plan:

The requirement for this Maintenance Plan is generated by the City of Yorkville Ordinance 2009-78. The interpretation of the maintenance requirements set forth in this Maintenance Plan shall be interpreted on the basis of the intent and requirements of said Ordinance.

Inspection Frequency:

Inspection experience will determine the required cleaning frequencies for the components of the stormwater management system. At a minimum, the attached checklist items should be inspected annually. Detention ponds (including the outlet control structure and restrictors) should be inspected on a monthly basis during wet weather conditions from March to November.

Maintenance Considerations:

Whenever possible, maintenance activities should be performed during the inspection. These activities should be supplemented by repair / replacement as required. A Registered Professional Engineer (PE) shall be hired for design resolution of specific items as indicated on the checklist below.

<u>Cost Considerations:</u>

Frequent maintenance program work execution will lead to less frequent and less costly long-term maintenance and repair. The attached checklist items may need to be amended based on experience recorded over the initial period of occupancy of the development.

Record Keeping:

	1
Separate and distinct records shall be maintained by the responsible party for all ta	SKS
performed associated with this plan. The records shall include the dates of mainte	nance
visits, who performed the inspection, and a description of the work performed.	

	, the owner's ag	gent, has caused these	presents to be signed and acknowledged
this	day of	, 2	
			By:

Post-Construction Stormwater Management System Inspection Checklist

The following checklist describes the suggested routine inspection items and recommended measures to be taken to ensure that the Stormwater Management System functions as designed. When hiring a PE is the recommended measure, the PE shall inspect, evaluate and recommend corrective actions. The General section outlines items that should be taken into consideration during inspection and maintenance activities. While performing an overall inspection of your system, please check for the following items.

General -

- Litter and debris shall be controlled.
- Accumulated sediment shall be disposed of properly, along with any wastes generated during maintenance operations.
- Riprap areas shall be repaired with the addition of new riprap, as necessary, of adequate size and shape.
- Roads and parking lots shall be swept or vacuumed on a periodic basis.
- Access path to storm water management facilities should be free from obstructions (woodpiles, sheds, vegetation).
- Fences, gates and posts shall be maintained.
- Signs shall be maintained.

Dams	and berms
	Settlement. If settlement observed, hire a PE.
	Breaks or failures. If failure observed, notify the Village immediately and hire a PE
	Erosion. Repair as needed.
	Signs of leakage, seepage or wet spots. If observed, hire a PE.
	Unwanted growth or vegetation. Remove as needed.
Shorel	ines
	Erosion or rip-rap failures. Repair as needed
	Undermining. Stabilize and repair as needed.
Outlet	and inlet structure
	Obstructions blocking outlet pipe, restrictor, channel or spillway. Remove
	obstructions immediately.
	Separation of joints. Repair as needed.
	Cracks, breaks, or deterioration of concrete. Repair as needed
	Scour and erosion at outlet. If observed, repair (consider additional or alternative
	stabilization methods).
	Condition of trash racks. Remove any collected debris.
	Outlet channel conditions downstream. Stabilize soil or remove obstructions as
	needed.

Stora	Facilities shall be inspected to ensure that the constructed volume for detention is maintained. No sediment, topsoil, or other dumping into the facility shall be allowed. If a detention facility includes specific locations designed to accumulate sediment these locations should be dredged every 5-yrs or when 50% of the volume has been lost. Wet ponds lose 0.5 - 1.0% of their volume annually. Dredging is required when accumulated volume loss reaches 15%, or approximately every 15-20 years.
Stori	System is free draining into collection channels or catch basins. Clean and/or repair as necessary. Catch basins. Remove sediment when more than 50% of basin sump is filled. Siltation in Culvert. Culverts shall be checked for siltation deposit, clean out as necessary.
Bridg	Any scouring around wing walls. Stabilize and repair as needed. If concerned, hire a PE. Any undermining of footings. Stabilize and repair as needed. If concerned, hire a PE.
Swal	es –
	All ditches or pipes connecting ponds in series should be checked for debris that may block flow. Repair and replace permanent check-dams as necessary. Verify systems (both drainage ditches and sideyard swales) are maintaining originally constructed design slope and cross-sectional area. If fill or sediment contributes to elevation changes in swale, re-grading and re-shaping shall be performed. Licensed surveyors shall be hired to lay-out and check grades. No landscaping, earthen fill, gardens, or other obstructions (including sheds and other structures) shall be allowed in the swales that would impede design drainage flow patterns.
Vege	Need for planting, reseeding or sodding of native areas. Supplement alternative native vegetation if a significant portion has not established (50% of the surface area). Reseed with alternative grass species if original grass cover has not successfully established. Need for planting, reseeding or sodding of turf areas. Supplement alternative native vegetation if a significant portion has not established (75% of the surface area). Reseed with alternative grass species if original grass cover has not successfully established.

	Invasive vegetation (refer to the <u>Native Plant Guide for Streams and Stormwater Facilities in Northeastern Illinois</u> , or hire an environmental or landscape specialist). Remove as necessary.
Wetlar	nd Buffers –
	Inspect for evidence of erosion or concentrated flows through or around the buffer.
	All eroded areas should be repaired, seeded and mulched. A shallow stone trench
	should be installed as a level spreader to distribute flows evenly in any area showing concentrated flows.
	All existing undergrowth, forest floor duff layer, and leaf litter must remain
	undisturbed except in designated paths or permitted encroachment areas.
	No tree cutting is allowed except for normal maintenance of dead, diseased and
	damaged trees or; the culling of invasive, noxious or non-native species that are to
	be replaced by more desirable and native vegetation.
	A buffer must maintain a dense, complete and vigorous cover of "non-lawn"
	vegetation which should not be moved more than once a year. Vegetation may
	include grass and other herbaceous species as well as shrubs and trees.
	Use or maintenance activities within the buffer shall be conducted so as to prevent
	damage to vegetation and exposure of soil.



United City of Yorkville County Seat of Kendall County 800 Game Farm Road

Yorkville, Illinois 60560 Telephone: 630-553-8545

Fax: 630-553-3436

Website: www.yorkville.il.us

STORM WATER BASIN ANNUAL INSPECTION REPORT

Basin Address and/or Location:				
Basin Type (circle): Dry Detention Wet De	etention Naturalized			
Owner Name:Owner Address:Owner Email:				
Maintainer Name:Maintainer Address:Maintainer Email:			_	
Inspection Date:				
Complete ONLY the "Annual Inspection Items" and The 5 th Year Inspection to be completed <u>entirely</u> by See Page 2 for more information regarding 5 th Year	a professional engineer, licensed in the			
	<u>PECTION ITEMS</u> ' FOR ALL ITEMS BELOW			
 A. Has debris or trash accumulated?	desired vegetation from etation, mulch, or other oving surface water? or outlet? undesirable soil loss?			
 J. Are wet or soggy areas present that prevention growing? K. Is runoff entering or leaving the basin in a proper function of its inflow or outflow syst. L. Does flow out of basin occur in a manner to damage to adjacent property? M. Are the basin functions impaired? N. Other items and comments: 	manner which prevents stems? hat creates erosion or	YES NO YES NO YES NO YES NO		
O. Corrective measures for all 'YES' answers			 	
ATTACH ADDITIONAL PAGES IF NECESS INSPECTION. THE INFORMATION PROVIDED IS AN ACTHE BASIN AT THIS LOCATION:				
SIGNATURE DATE:	PRINTED NAME			
DA1E,	_			

SMPP 5.15 Stormwater Basin Inspection Report

The 5^{th} Year Inspection must be completed $\underline{entirely}$ by a professional engineer, licensed in the State of Illinois.

The 5^{th} Year Inspection shall include at a minimum, the annual inspection items shown on Page 1 and the 5^{th} Year Inspection items shown below:

	<u>5TH YEAR INSPECTION ITEMS</u>
A.	ASSESSMENT OF ANY PIPE, RIPRAP, AND STRUCTURES PRESENT:
	(i.e. Is there a need for replacement or maintenance of basin components?)
R	GENERAL ASSESSMENT OF THE BASIN:
ъ.	(i.e. Does the basin appear to function properly? Modifications recommended for improved function)
C.	ASSESSEMENT OF BASIN ELEVATIONS:
	(i.e. Are major storm overflow paths and elevations unchanged from the as-built plans?) (NOTE: the elevation reasonableness check is intended to be a visual check for large settlement, channel erosion, or basin modifications, and not a requirement for a survey.)
D.	ASSESSMENT OF BASIN VOLUMES: (i.e. Is there evidence of basin changes affecting the storage volume from that shown on the as-built plans?) (NOTE: The volume reasonableness check is intended to be a visual check for large accumulations of sediment or basin modifications, and not a requirement for a survey.)
E.	OTHER ITEMS AND COMMENTS: (i.e. Safety, shelf, etc.)
F.	CORRECTIVE MEASURES NEEDED:
	TACH ADDITIONAL PAGES IF NECESSARY, TO PROPERLY DOCUMENT SPECTION.
	E INFORMATION PROVIDED IS AN ACCURATE AND CURRENT DESCRIPTION OF E BASIN AT THIS LOCATION:
SIC	GNATURE PRINTED NAME
DA	TE:

 $\frac{\text{ENGINEER'S SEAL}}{\text{FOR 5}^{\text{TH}}} \frac{\text{ENGINEER'S SEAL}}{\text{YEAR INSPECTION}}$

	以被往後發展了		licit Discharg	ge Trackin	ig Form								
Incident I	D:												
Responder	Information												
Call taken b	y:			10	Call date:								
Call time:				Precipitation (inch	nes) in past 24-48 hrs:								
Reporter In	formation		-										
Incident tim					Incident date:								
Caller conta	ct information (option	ıal):											
						1430-14500 1000							
Incident I	Location (complete	one or	more below)										
atitude and	longitude:			3-2-38-367									
Stream addr	ess or outfall #:												
Closest stree	et address:												
Vearby land	mark:			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·									
	cation Description	Seco	escription:										
Stream c	orridor ent to stream)	0	utfall	☐ In-stream	flow	Along banks							
Upland a		□и	ear storm drain	☐ Near othe	er water source (sto	rm water pond, wetland, etc							
Varrative de	scription of location:												
Upland P	roblem Indicator	Descr	iption										
Dumping			Dil/solvents/chemic	als	Sewage								
] Wash wa	ter, suds, etc.		Other:										
tream Co	orridor Problem	Indica	tor Description	1									
	None		☐ Sewage		Rancid/Sour	Petroleum (gas)							
)dor	Sulfide (rotten e	ggs);	Other: Describe in "Narrative" section										
	"Normal"		Oil sheen	***************************************	Cloudy	Suds							
ppearance	Other: Describe	in "Nar	rative" section										
1 1 1	☐ None:	□s	ewage (toilet paper	r, etc)	Algae	Dead fish							
oatables	Other: Describe	in "Nar	rative" section										
arrative des	cription of problem is	idicator	'S:										
Suspected V	iolator (name, person	al or ve	hicle description li	cense nlate #	etc.)·	***							
- <u>-</u>	, person	, , ,		- moe piate ir,	,. -								
		1000											

Investigation Notes												
Initial investigation date:	Investigators:											
No investigation made	Reason:											
Referred to different department/agency:	Department/Agency:											
☐ Investigated: No action necessary												
☐ Investigated: Requires action	Description of actions:											
Hours between call and investigation:	Hours to close incident:											
Date case closed:												

City of Yorkville Illicit Discharge Summary Form

				Π			Γ	T		Γ		Г			Т
ks															
ו Remarks															
Vegetation															
Oil Sheen?															
Odor?															
Turbidity															
Color															
Flow Observed?															
Date															
Incident ID No.															

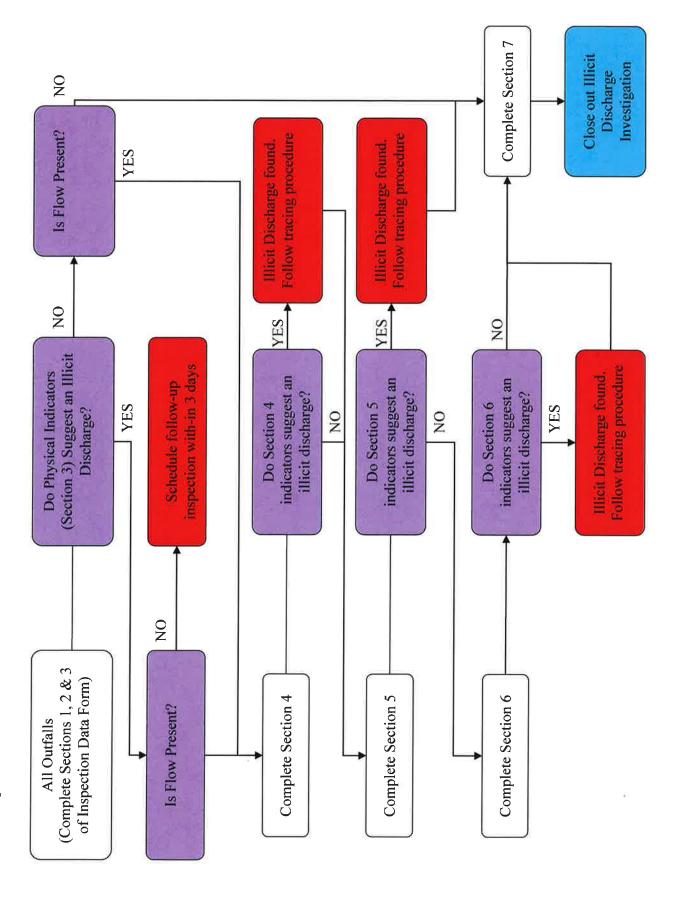
5.17 Illicit Discharge Summary Form

Stormwater Outfall Inspection Form

Section 1: Backgro	ound Data												
Subwatershed:				Outfall ID:									
Date:				Time (Military):									
Temperature:				Inspector(s):									
Previous 48 Hours Pre	ecipitation:			Photo's Taken (Y/N)	oto Numbers:							
Land Use in Drainage	Area (Check all t	hat app	ply)	☐ Open Space									
☐ Industrial				☐ Institutional									
Residential				Other:									
Commercial				Known Industries:									
Section 2: Outfall	Description												
LOCATION	MATERIA	L	SH	APE		ISIONS N.)	SUBMERGED						
	□ RCP □ C	MP			,		In Water						
	□PVC □H	DPF	☐ Circular	☐ Single	Diameter	/Dimensi	☐ No						
Storm Sewer		DIE	☐ Elliptical	☐ Double	ons:	/Difficisi	Partially Fully						
(Closed Pipe)	☐ Steel		Вох	☐ Triple			With Sediment:						
	Clay / draint	ile		·- ·			☐ No☐ Partially						
	Other:	-	Other:	Other:			Fully						
	Concrete												
	☐ Earthen		☐ Trapezoid		Depth:								
Open drainage (swale/ditch)	_		☐ Parabolic		th:								
(Sware/diteil)	□ гір-гар		Other:		Bottom V	l/idth:							
	Other:		Other.		BOLLOIN V	vidili.							
Section 3: Physical	Indicators												
Section 5. 1 mysical	Indicators												
INDICATOR	CHECK if Present		DESC	CRIPTION			COMMENTS						
Outfall Damage			Spalling, Cracking or Corrosion	Chipping Peeli	ng Paint								
Deposits/Stains			Dily Flow Line	Paint Othe	r:								
Abnormal Vegetation		_	Excessive	☐ Inhibited									
Poor pool quality			Odors Colors Couds Excessive	Floatables Oil S	Sheen er:								
Pipe algae/growth		□ E	Brown 🗌 Orange 📮	Green Othe	r:								
Do physical indictors s	uggest an illicit di	scharg	ge is present (Y/N):										
Flow Present?	Yes		No	If No, Skip to Section	7 and Clo	se Illicit Di	scharge Investigation						
Flow Description	☐ Trickle		Moderate	Substantial									

INDICATOR	CHECK if Present	DESCRIPTION		RELATIVE SEVERITY INDEX (1-3)								
Odor		Sewage Rancid/sour Sulfide Petroleum/gas Laundry Other:		☐ 1–Faint	2 – Easily detected	3 – Noticeab from a distance						
Color (color chart)		☐ Clear ☐ Brown ☐ Gray ☐ Yellow ☐ Green ☐ Orange/Re ☐ Multi-Color ☐ Other:	1	☐ 1—Faint colors in sample bottle	2 – Clearly visible in sample bottle	3 – Clearly visible in outfall flow						
Turbidity		See severity		☐ I—Slight cloudiness	2 – Cloudy	3 – Opaque						
Floatables -Does Not Include Trash!!		Sewage Suds and Foam Petroleum (oil sheen) Grease Other:		☐ 1–Few/slight; origin not obvious	2 – Some; indications of origin	☐ 3 - Some; origin clear						
Do physical indict	tors (flowing) su	ggest an illicit discharge is present	: (Y/N):		11							
ection 5: On-S	Site Samplin	g / Testing (Flowing Outfa	alls Only)									
PARAMET	ER	RESULT	ACCEPT	TABLE RANGE	WITHIN RANGE (Y/N)	EQUIPMENT						
Temperatu	re			NA	NA	Thermometer						
pН				6 – 9		5-in-1 Test Stri						
Ammonia				/L April – Oct		Test Strip						
			< 8 mg/	L Nov - March								
Free Chlori				NA	NA	5-in-1 Test Strip						
Total Chlor Phenols	ine			0.05 mg/L 0.1mg/L		5-in-1 Test Strip						
				ng/L residential		Test Kit						
Detergents as Sur	rfactants			non-residential		Test Kit						
Copper				.025 mg/L		Test Strip						
Alkalinity	/			NA	NA	5-in-1 Test Strij						
Hardness				NA	NA	5-in-1 Test Strip						
Sample Location												
. Sample for the	Collection f	or Lab testing (see flow ch	No									
2. If yes, collecte	ed from:	☐ Flow ☐ I	Pool									
PARAMET	ER	RESULT (from lab)		ACCEPTABLE RANGE	WITHIN RANGE (Y/N)							
Fecal Colifo	rm			400 per 100 mL								
Flouride				0.6 mg/l Ammonium/Potas								
Potassium												
ote label samp	ole with outfa	ll number		> 20mg/l		1)						
ection 7: Any	Non-Illicit D	ischarge Concerns (e.g., tı	rash or ne	eded infrastruc	ture repairs)?							

Outfall Inspection Procedure Flow Chart



Instructions for completing the **Stormwater Outfall Inspection Form**

Strike out incorrect entries with a single line; correct values or descriptions are written above or near the struck-out entries. Do not use a new data entry form to correct an incorrect entry. At the completion of each outfall inspection, the field crews are responsible for ensuring that a *Stormwater Outfall Inspection Form* has been completely and correctly filled out and that all data and remarks are legible.

Section 1: Background Data

<u>Sub-watershed</u>: The receiving water from the stormwater outfall inventory to be entered here.

Outfall ID: Enter the outfall identification number from the stormwater outfall inventory.

<u>Date</u>: To avoid confusion, dates are be written in the following manner: DAY MONTH YEAR. For example, 10 MARCH 2007.

<u>Time</u>: Military time (24-hour clock) to be used (for example, 8:30 a.m. would be written as 0830; likewise, 1:30 p.m. would be written as 1330).

<u>Temperature</u>: A concise description of the weather conditions at the time of the screening is to be recorded (for example, Clear, $75 \circ F$).

<u>Inspector</u>: The name(s) of the field personnel.

<u>Previous 48 Hours Precipitation</u>: The total amount of precipitation during the 48 hours preceding the inspection is to be noted (for example, none-72 Hours or 0"=4 days). If the total precipitation is not known, it is appropriate to enter a qualitative assessment if the precipitation was minor. For example, *Drizzle-36 Hours* if appropriate. If the precipitation amount was significant, actual precipitation totals is obtained from a local rain gage, if available.

<u>Photo's taken (Yes/No)</u>: Photographs are to be taken with a camera that superimposes a date and time on the film. The date and time should correspond to the date and time recorded on the data form.

<u>Photo Numbers</u>: If photographs are taken, the number(s) is recorded.

<u>Land Use</u>: Check all that apply, noting which land use is predominate. If the industrial box is checked, any known industries are listed to facilitate potential tracing efforts.

Section 2: Outfall Description

Type of Outfall: Storm Sewer (Closed Pipe) or Open Drainage (Swale/Ditch): First check if the outfall is either from a Closed Pipe or Open Drainage. Then complete the following row to describe outfall characteristics.

Section 3: Physical Indicators

Indicators: Complete rows describing outfall characteristics (Outfall Damage, Deposits/Stains, Abnormal Vegetation, Poor pool quality, Pipe algae/growth). This section is filled out regardless of current flow conditions. No flow during the time of the inspection, does not rule out the potential of illicit discharges. Corroding or stained pipes, dead or absence of vegetation, are potential indicators of illicit discharges from direct or indirect (i.e. dumping) sources.

<u>Likelihood</u>: After inspecting the physical conditions of the outfall, the likelihood of an illicit discharge is assessed.

<u>Flow Present (Yes/No)</u>: A *Yes* or *No* is entered here to indicate the presence or absence of dry-weather flow. If the outfall is submerged or inaccessible, "See Notes" is entered and an explanation provided in the "Notes" section.

<u>Flow Description:</u> A description of the quantity of the dry-weather flow is provided. Refer to Figure 6 of the SMPP.

Flow Chart Procedure:

- If No is entered in the "Flow Present" block and no non-flowing physical indicators appear present the inspection can be closed, skip to Section 7 of the form.
- If No is entered in the "Flow Present" block but indicators appear present, place the outfall on the follow-up inspection log, then the current inspection can be closed, skip to Section 7 of the form.
- If Yes is entered in the "Flow Present" block (regardless of the presence of non-flowing physical indicators), complete remainder of Section and proceed to Section 4.

Section 4: Physical Indicators (Flowing Outfalls Only)

Complete rows describing outfall characteristics (Odor, Color, Turbidity, and Floatables). This section is filled out for flowing outfalls only.

Odor: The presence of an odor is to be assessed by fanning the hand toward the nose over a wide-mouth container of the sample, keeping the sample about 6 to 8 inches from the face. Be careful not to be distracted by odors in the air. Provide a description of the odor, if present.

<u>Color</u>: The presence of color in the discharge is to be assessed by filling a clean glass sample container with a portion of the grab sample and comparing the sample with a color chart, if color is present. If a color chart is used, the number corresponding to the color matching the sample is to be entered in this blank. Color is not assessed by looking into the discharge. Refer to Table 3 of the SMPP.

<u>Turbidity</u> "clarity": Turbidity is a measure of the clarity of water. Turbidity may be caused by many factors, including suspended matter such as clay, silt, or finely divided organic and inorganic matter. Turbidity is a measure of the optical properties that cause light to be scattered and not transmitted through a sample. The presence of turbidity is to be assessed by comparing the sample to clean glass sample container with colorless distilled water.

<u>Floatables:</u> The presence of floating scum, foam, oil sheen, or other materials on the surface of the discharge are to be noted. Describe of any floatables present that are attributable to discharges from the outfall. Do not include trash originating from areas adjacent to the outfall in this observation.

<u>Likelihood:</u> After inspecting the physical conditions of the outfall discharge, the likelihood of an illicit discharge is assessed. If flowing physical indicators are present the tracing procedure are immediately implemented by one of the field crew. The second member of the field crew continues with the inspection by performing the on-site testing in Section 5.

Flow Chart Procedure:

- If flowing physical indicators are present the tracing procedure is immediately implemented by one of the field crew. The second member of the field crew continues with the inspection by performing the on-site testing in Section 5.
- If flowing physical indicators do not suggest an illicit discharge continue with the inspection by performing the on-site testing in Section 5.

Section 5: On-Site Sampling/Testing (Flowing Outfalls Only)

<u>Parameters:</u> Test strip or kit chemical analyses are conducted for the following parameters:

- pH, test strip,
- Color, color chart,
- Chlorine, test strip,
- Copper, test strip,
- Ammonia, test strip,
- Phenols, test kit, and
- Detergents, test kit.

Testing is done by either a test strip or test kit as applicable (refer to the equipment column). The results are compared with the "acceptable range" and the "within range" column is filled out with a Yes or No. Note that the Temperature, Alkalinity and Hardness are determined although these results do not need to be compared with an "acceptable range". These values are used to assist in determining the source of the illicit discharge during the tracing procedure.

Sampling Location: A description of the actual sampling location is to be recorded (for example, at end of outfall pipe). If the outfall is submerged or is inaccessible for sampling, an upstream sampling location may be required. A description of any upstream sampling locations is recorded here. Grab samples are collected from the middle, both vertically and horizontally, of the dry-weather flow discharge in a critically cleaned glass container. Samples can be collected by manually dipping a sample container into the flow.

Sampling Procedures: Use the following procedures for all test kit analyses:

- 1. Take a grab sample and swirl to ensure that the sample is well mixed.
- 2. Rinse the sample cup (25ml) twice with distilled water. Next, rinse the sample cup twice with water from the grab sample.
- 3. Fill the sample cup to the 25 ml mark, or as required by the instructions for the test kits. Hold the sample cup at eye level to ensure that measurements are accurate.
- 4. Conduct the test kit analyses following the manufacturer's instructions.
- 5. Dispose of the sample as follows:
 - If <u>no</u> chemical or reagents have been added to the sample, the water can be poured on the ground.
 - If <u>any</u> chemical or reagent is added to the sample, pour the water into a container marked "Liquid Waste" for proper disposal to a sanitary sewer system at the end of the day.
- 6. Rinse the sample cup three times with tap water and dry with a paper towel.

Flow Chart Procedure:

- If any parameter is outside of the "acceptable range" then an illicit discharge has likely been found. The tracing procedure is immediately implemented by one of the field crew. Testing can be stopped, and the second member of the field crew continues with the inspection by completing Section 7.
- If none of the parameters are outside of the acceptable range, proceed to Section 6.

Section 6: Data Collection for Lab Testing

Determine if the Yorkville-Bristol Sanitary District has adequate staff capacity to analyze the samples.

- If YBSD has adequate staff capacity, collect grab samples and provide them to YBSD. Note the location of the sample. Label the sample with the outfall ID number. Proceed to Section 7 while in the field and complete the remainder of Section 6 after the lab results are available.
- If YBSD does not currently have adequate capacity, determine if Sections 3 or 4 of the inspection form suggest an illicit discharge.
 - o If Sections 3 or 4 suggest an illicit discharge contact and outside lab to perform the testing. Proceed to Section 7 while in the field and complete the remainder of Section 6 after the lab results are available.
 - o If Sections 3 or 4 do not suggest an illicit discharge, note the outfall ID number. Place the outfall on the follow-up inspection log and proceed to Section 7 of the form. Re-inspect and sample the discharge when YBSD has adequate capacity.

<u>Sample Location:</u> The location of the sample is noted. Additionally, the sample is labeled with the outfall ID number. Use the city's sampling procedures. The following additional items are noted.

- 1. When you collect any samples you must fill out an *Outfall Sampling Report*. The report must document time you arrive on location, take the sample and get to the plant to drop off the sample.
- 2. A 500-ml glass bottle sample is used to collect the sample. If you are collecting a sample that has grease 2-250ml samples taken with a glass container are required.
- 3. If you use the sampling container that is on a rope, it must be washed with soap and water after every use.

<u>Parameters:</u> Grab samples and lab testing is performed. After lab results are available enter the results here.

- If any parameter is outside of the "acceptable range" then an illicit discharge has likely been found. The tracing procedure should be immediately implemented.
- If none of the parameters are outside of the acceptable then the investigation can be closed.

Section 7: Any Non-Illicit Discharge Concerns

Any problems or unusual features are to be entered here. If the outfall appears to be potentially impacted by inappropriate discharges, this can be recorded here. This section is to be completed even if no flow is observed.

City of Yorkville Outfall Inspection Summary Form

												Г		
Remarks														
Vegetation														
Floatables?														
Scum?														
Oil	Sheen?													
Odor?														
Turbidity														
Color														
Flow	Observed?													
Inspection	Date													
Outfall	ID No.													

5.19 Outfall Inspection Summary Form

Stormwater Pollution Found in Your Area!

This is not a citation.

This is to inform you that our staff found the following pollutants in the storm sewer system in your area. This storm sewer system leads directly to

- ☐ Motor oil
- □ Oil filters
- ☐ Antifreeze/ transmission fluid
- □ Paint
- ☐ Solvent/degreaser
- □ Cooking grease
- ☐ Detergent
- ☐ Home improvement waste (concrete, mortar)
- ☐ Pet waste
- ☐ Yard waste (leaves, grass, mulch)
- ☐ Excessive dirt and gravel
- ☐ Trash
- ☐ Construction debris
- ☐ Pesticides and fertilizers
- □ Other



For more information or to report an illegal discharge of pollutants, please call:

United City of Yorkville 630-553-4350





www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater

EPA 833-F-03-002 April 2003 Stormwater runoff is precipitation from rain or snowmelt that flows over the ground. As it flows, it can pick up debris, chemicals, dirt, and other pollutants and deposit them into a storm sewer system or waterbody.

Anything that enters a storm sewer system is discharged *untreated* into the waterbodies we use for swimming, fishing, and providing drinking water.

Remember: Only Rain Down the Drain

To keep the stormwater leaving your home or workplace clean, follow these simple guidelines:

- Use pesticides and fertilizers sparingly.
- Repair auto leaks.
- Dispose of household hazardous waste, used auto fluids (antifreeze, oil, etc.), and batteries at designated collection or recycling locations.
- Clean up after your pet.
- Use a commercial car wash or wash your car on a lawn or other unpaved surface.
- Sweep up yard debris rather than hosing down areas. Compost or recycle yard waste when possible.
- Clean paint brushes in a sink, not outdoors. Properly dispose of excess paints through a household hazardous waste collection program.
- Sweep up and properly dispose of construction debris like concrete and mortar.

