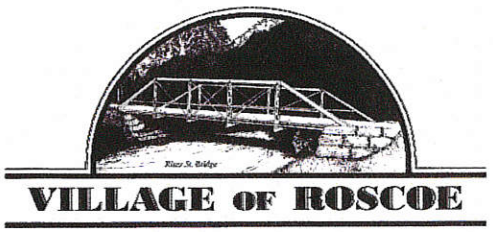
VILLAGE OF ROSCOE



STORM WATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM
ROSCOE, ILLINOIS

FEHR GRAHAM
ENGINEERING & ENVIRONMENTAL

Prepared by:

Fehr Graham

1920 Daimler Road, Rockford, Illinois 61112

Prepared for:

Village of Roscoe

10631 Main Street, Roscoe, Illinois 61073

Project Number: 12-560B

December 2012

www.fehr-graham.com

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Village of Roscoe has developed this Storm Water Management Program (SWMP) in an effort to reduce the discharge of pollutants from the Village's Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4), to the maximum extent practicable in order to protect water quality and satisfy the appropriate water quality requirements of the Illinois Pollution Control Board Rules and Regulations and the Clean Water Act. This SWMP is consistent with the requirements of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General NPDES Permit No. ILR40 for Discharges from Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (see Section V for a copy of the general permit).

The Village of Roscoe SWMP is a comprehensive document which combines six smaller Control Measure Programs. Together, these individual programs identify potential sources of pollution expected to affect the quality of storm water discharges and describe the proper implementation of best management practices (BMPs) selected to reduce or eliminate erosion, sedimentation, and pollutants in storm water discharges to the Village's MS4.

As a condition of the General NPDES Permit No. ILR40, the following documents will be posted on the Village's website:

- This SWMP document
- Village's Notice of Intent for Permit Coverage under the General NPDES Permit No. ILR40
- Annual Facility Inspection Reports

II. SUMMARY OF BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs)

BMP A.4 – Community Event

Brief Description of BMP:
The Village of Roscoe will develop a Storm Water Pollution Prevention booth for the Fall Festival.

Measurable Goal(s), including frequencies:
Develop a Storm Water Pollution Prevention booth during Year 4. Booth will be set up at the Village of Roscoe Fall Festival annually beginning in Year 4.

Milestones:

2009-2010 - Year 1:

2010-2011 - Year 2:

2011-2012 - Year 3:

2012-2013 - Year 4:
Develop Storm Water Pollution Prevention booth. Set up booth at Village of Roscoe Fall Festival distributing educational material.

2013-2014 - Year 5:
Set up booth at Village of Roscoe Fall Festival Distributing educational material.

BMP A.6 – Other Public Education

Brief Description of BMP:
The Village will develop a web page for public education which will include links to educational material on storm water pollution prevention and green infrastructure strategies.

Measurable Goal(s), including frequencies: Develop the Village's web page during Year 4. The Village's web page should be current, accessible, and reviewed on an annual basis.

Milestones:

2009-2010 - Year 1:

2010-2011 - Year 2:

2011-2012 - Year 3:

2012-2013 - Year 4:
Develop web page for posting relevant educational materials and storm water links.

2013-2014 - Year 5:
Maintain web page. Post new relevant information as necessary.

BMP B.4 – Public Hearing

Brief Description of BMP:
The Village of Roscoe will conduct a public hearing as part of a regular Village of Roscoe Board Meeting to review the proposed Storm Water Management Program as contained in the NOI. This BMP will comply with all applicable state and local public notice requirements.

Measurable Goal(s), including frequencies:
Present Storm Water Management Program at public Village Board Meeting for public comments.

Milestones:

2009-2010 - Year 1:

2010-2011 - Year 2:

2011-2012 - Year 3:

2012-2013 - Year 4:
Conduct public hearing at Village Board meeting to present Notice of Intent and Storm Water Management Program.

2013-2014 - Year 5:

BMP B.7 – Other Public Involvement

Brief Description of BMP:
The Village of Roscoe will provide a Service Request Center on the Village Web page for the purpose of public reporting of any storm water related issues.

Measurable Goal(s), including frequencies:
Develop the Service Request Center during Year 4. The Service Request Center should be reviewed on an annual basis to verify all information is current and accessible.

Milestones:

2009-2010 - Year 1:

2010-2011 - Year 2:

2011-2012 - Year 3:

2012-2013 - Year 4:
Develop Service Request Center.

2013-2014 - Year 5:
Continue to maintain Service Request Center.

BMP C.1 – Sewer Map Preparation

Brief Description of BMP:
The Village of Roscoe will develop a Storm Sewer System Map showing the location of all outfalls and the names and location of all receiving waters.

Measurable Goal(s), including frequencies:
Develop a Storm Sewer System Map during Year 4. Storm Sewer System Map should be updated annually to maintain an accurate representation of all storm sewer outfalls.

Milestones:

2009-2010 - Year 1:

2010-2011 - Year 2:

2011-2012 - Year 3:

2012-2013 - Year 4:
Develop a Storm Sewer System Map.

2013-2014 - Year 5:
Update Storm Sewer System Map as needed.

BMP C.2 – Regulatory Control Program

Brief Description of BMP:
The Village of Roscoe will develop and adopt an ordinance prohibiting non-stormwater discharge into the Village's stormwater system. The ordinance will include enforcement and penalties for ordinance violations.

Measurable Goal(s), including frequencies:
Develop, adopt, and implement Illicit Discharge Ordinance during Year 4.

Milestones:

2009-2010 - Year 1:

2010-2011 - Year 2:

2011-2012 - Year 3:

2012-2013 - Year 4:
Develop, adopt, and implement Illicit Discharge Ordinance.

2013-2014 - Year 5:
Continue to implement and enforce Illicit Discharge Ordinance.

BMP C.4 – Illicit Discharge Tracing Procedures

Brief Description of BMP:
The Village of Roscoe will develop a procedure for tracing illicit discharges identified through a dry-weather screening program and regular stormwater maintenance. Efforts to locate illicit discharges will be documented.

Measurable Goal(s), including frequencies:
Develop illicit discharge tracing procedures during Year 4. Investigate all illicit discharges identified by Village staff. Document Village efforts in tracing illicit discharges.

Milestones:

2009-2010 - Year 1:

2010-2011 - Year 2:

2011-2012 - Year 3:

2012-2013 - Year 4:
Develop and implement tracing program for all discharges identified.

2013-2014 - Year 5:
Continue to implement tracing program for all discharges identified.

BMP C.5 – Illicit Source Removal Procedures

Brief Description of BMP:
The Village of Roscoe will develop a procedure for removing illicit discharges identified through the illicit discharge tracing procedures.

Measurable Goal(s), including frequencies: Develop illicit discharge removal procedures during Year 4. Disconnect any illicit discharge sources that are identified through the tracing procedures.

Milestones:

2009-2010 - Year 1:

2010-2011 - Year 2:

2011-2012 - Year 3:

2012-2013 - Year 4:
Develop and implement illicit discharge removal procedures.

2013-2014 - Year 5:
Continue to support illicit discharge removal procedures, as necessary.

BMP C.7 – Visual Dry Weather Screening

Brief Description of BMP:
The Village of Roscoe will conduct periodic inspections of the storm sewer outfalls during dry weather periods to detect non-storm water discharges.

Measurable Goal(s), including frequencies:
Inspect all storm sewer outfalls annually for Years 4 and 5.

Milestones:

2009-2010 - Year 1:

2010-2011 - Year 2:

2011-2012 - Year 3:

2012-2013 - Year 4:
Perform visual dry weather screening and review the effectiveness.

2013-2014 - Year 5:
Continue to perform visual dry weather screening and review the effectiveness.

BMP D.1 – Regulatory Control Program

Brief Description of BMP:
The Village of Roscoe will develop, implement, and enforce a revised Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance and Construction Site Runoff Control Program.

Measurable Goal(s), including frequencies:
Revise the Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance and develop a Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control Program during Year 4.

Milestones:

2009-2010 - Year 1:

2010-2011 - Year 2:

2011-2012 - Year 3:

2012-2013 - Year 4:
Adopt and implement revised Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance and Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control Program.

2013-2014 - Year 5:
Continue to enforce and review the effectiveness of the ordinance and program.

BMP D.2 – Erosion and Sediment Control BMPs

Brief Description of BMP:
Erosion and Sediment Control BMPs will be required as part of the revised Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance and Construction Site Runoff Control Program.

Measurable Goal(s), including frequencies:
Revise the Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance and develop a Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control Program during Year 4.

Milestones:

2009-2010 - Year 1:

2010-2011 - Year 2:

2011-2012 - Year 3:

2012-2013 - Year 4:
Adopt and implement revised Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance and Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control Program.

2013-2014 - Year 5:
Continue to enforce and review the effectiveness of the ordinance and program.

BMP D.3 – Other Waste Control Program

Brief Description of BMP:
Other Waste Control BMPs will be required as part of the revised Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance and Construction Site Runoff Control Program.

Measurable Goal(s), including frequencies:
Revise the Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance and develop a Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control Program during Year 4.

Milestones:

2009-2010 - Year 1:

2010-2011 - Year 2:

2011-2012 - Year 3:

2012-2013 - Year 4:
Adopt and implement revised Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance and Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control Program.

2013-2014 - Year 5:
Continue to enforce and review the effectiveness of the ordinance and program.

BMP D.4 – Site Plan Review Procedures

Brief Description of BMP:
Site Plan Review procedures will be included as part of the revised Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance and Construction Site Runoff Control Program.

Measurable Goal(s), including frequencies:
Revise the Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance and develop a Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control Program during Year 4.

Milestones:

2009-2010 - Year 1:

2010-2011 - Year 2:

2011-2012 - Year 3:

2012-2013 - Year 4:
Adopt and implement revised Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance and Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control Program.

2013-2014 - Year 5:
Continue to enforce and review the effectiveness of the ordinance and program.

BMP D.6 – Site Inspection/Enforcement Procedures

Brief Description of BMP:
Site Inspection/Enforcement will be included as part of the revised Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance and Construction Site Runoff Control Program.

Measurable Goal(s), including frequencies:
Revise the Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance and develop a Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control Program during Year 4.

Milestones:

2009-2010 - Year 1:

2010-2011 - Year 2:

2011-2012 - Year 3:

2012-2013 - Year 4:
Adopt and implement revised Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance and Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control Program.

2013-2014 - Year 5:
Continue to enforce and review the effectiveness of the ordinance and program.

BMP E.2 – Regulatory Control Program

Brief Description of BMP:
The Village of Roscoe will develop, implement, and enforce a revised Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance, a revised Stormwater Detention Ordinance, and a Post-Construction Runoff Control Program.

Measurable Goal(s), including frequencies:
Revise the Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance and Stormwater Detention Ordinance, and develop a Post-Construction Runoff Control Program during Year 4.

Milestones:

2009-2010 - Year 1:

2010-2011 - Year 2:

2011-2012 - Year 3:

2012-2013 - Year 4:
Adopt and implement revised Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance and revised Stormwater Detention Ordinance, and a Post-Construction Runoff Control Program.

2013-2014 - Year 5:
Continue to enforce and review the effectiveness of the ordinance and program.

BMP E.3 – Long Term O & M Procedures

Brief Description of BMP:
The Village of Roscoe will develop, implement, and enforce a revised Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance, a revised Stormwater Detention Ordinance, and a Post-Construction Runoff Control Program.

Measurable Goal(s), including frequencies:
Revise the Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance and Stormwater Detention Ordinance, and develop a Post-Construction Runoff Control Program during Year 4.

Milestones:

2009-2010 - Year 1:

2010-2011 - Year 2:

2011-2012 - Year 3:

2012-2013 - Year 4:
Adopt and implement revised Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance and revised Stormwater Detention Ordinance, and a Post-Construction Runoff Control Program.

2013-2014 - Year 5:
Continue to enforce and review the effectiveness of the ordinance and program.

BMP E.4 – Pre-Construction Review of BMP Designs

Brief Description of BMP:
The Village of Roscoe will develop, implement, and enforce a revised Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance, a revised Stormwater Detention Ordinance, and a Post-Construction Runoff Control Program.

Measurable Goal(s), including frequencies:
Revise the Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance and Stormwater Detention Ordinance, and develop a Post-Construction Runoff Control Program during Year 4.

Milestones:

2009-2010 - Year 1:

2010-2011 - Year 2:

2011-2012 - Year 3:

2012-2013 - Year 4:
Adopt and implement revised Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance and revised Stormwater Detention Ordinance, and a Post-Construction Runoff Control Program.

2013-2014 - Year 5:
Continue to enforce and review the effectiveness of the ordinance and program.

BMP E.5 – Site Inspections During Construction

Brief Description of BMP:
The Village of Roscoe will develop, implement, and enforce a revised Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance, a revised Stormwater Detention Ordinance, and a Post-Construction Runoff Control Program.

Measurable Goal(s), including frequencies:
Revise the Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance and Stormwater Detention Ordinance, and develop a Post-Construction Runoff Control Program during Year 4.

Milestones:

2009-2010 - Year 1:

2010-2011 - Year 2:

2011-2012 - Year 3:

2012-2013 - Year 4:
Adopt and implement revised Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance and revised Stormwater Detention Ordinance, and a Post-Construction Runoff Control Program.

2013-2014 - Year 5:
Continue to enforce and review the effectiveness of the ordinance and program.

BMP E.6 – Post Construction Inspections

Brief Description of BMP:
The Village of Roscoe will develop, implement, and enforce a revised Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance, a revised Stormwater Detention Ordinance, and a Post-Construction Runoff Control Program.

Measurable Goal(s), including frequencies:
Revise the Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance and Stormwater Detention Ordinance, and develop a Post-Construction Runoff Control Program during Year 4.

Milestones:

2009-2010 - Year 1:

2010-2011 - Year 2:

2011-2012 - Year 3:

2012-2013 - Year 4:
Adopt and implement revised Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance and revised Stormwater Detention Ordinance, and a Post-Construction Runoff Control Program.

2013-2014 - Year 5:
Continue to enforce and review the effectiveness of the ordinance and program.

BMP F.l – Employee Training Program

Brief Description of BMP:
The Village of Roscoe will develop a formal Municipal Pollution Prevention Program that will include a training program to educate staff on prevention and reduction of stormwater pollution from municipal activities.

Measurable Goal(s), including frequencies:
Development and implement employee training program during Year 4. Employee training to be conducted annually.

Milestones:

2009-2010 - Year 1:

2010-2011 - Year 2:

2011-2012 - Year 3:

2012-2013 - Year 4:
Develop and implement employee training program.

2013-2014 - Year 5:
Continue to conduct and evaluate effectiveness of the employee training program.

BMP F.3 – Municipal Operations Storm Water Control

Brief Description of BMP:
The Village of Roscoe will develop a Municipal Pollution Prevention Program with policies to prevent storm water pollution associated with municipal operations.

Measurable Goal(s), including frequencies:
Develop and implement Municipal Pollution Prevention Program during Year 4. Review program annually to determine effectiveness.

Milestones:

2009-2010 - Year 1:

2010-2011 - Year 2:

2011-2012 - Year 3:

2012-2013 - Year 4:
Develop and implement Municipal Pollution Prevention Program.

2013-2014 - Year 5:
Evaluate effectiveness of Municipal Pollution Prevention Program.

III. CONTROL MEASURE PROGRAMS

General

The Village of Roscoe recognizes the important role that the community has in protecting the quality of the storm water discharges to the Village's Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) and waters of the state. To that end, the Village has prepared a two part Public Education and Outreach Program in order to inform citizens of the impacts of storm water discharges on water bodies and the steps that the public can take to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff.

Part A Public Education and Outreach

Program Requirements

Part 1

The first part of this program involves distributing educational paper material to the public. The Village will develop a booth for the annual Roscoe Lion's Club Fall Festival aimed at educating the public on storm water related issues. Educational material prepared by the United States Environmental Protection Agency and the Roscoe County Soil & Water Conservation District will be distributed at the Village's booth. Brochures to be distributed include:

- "Stormwater and the Construction Industry"
- "Managing Concrete Washout"
- "Applying Fertilizers and Pesticides"
- "Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination"
- "Pet Waste and Water Quality"
- "Groundwater Protection"
- "Clean Stormwater Solutions: Yard Waste"

Part 2

The second part of this program involves developing a new web page for public education on storm water impacts which will be posted on the Village's existing web site. This new web page will include links to educational materials on storm water pollution prevention and green infrastructure strategies. The storm water impacts web page should be current, accessible, and reviewed on an annual basis.

Stormwater and the **Construction Industry**

Protect Natural Features

Bad

Good

- Minimize clearing.
- Minimize the amount of exposed soil.
- Identify and protect areas where existing vegetation, such as trees, will not be disturbed by construction activity.
- Protect streams, stream buffers, wild woodlands, wetlands, or other sensitive areas from any disturbance or construction activity by fencing or otherwise clearly marking these areas.

Construction Phasing

Bad

Good

- Sequence construction activities so that the soil is not exposed for long periods of time.
- Schedule or limit grading to small areas.
- Install key sediment control practices before site grading begins.
- Schedule site stabilization activities, such as landscaping, to be completed immediately after the land has been graded to its final contour.

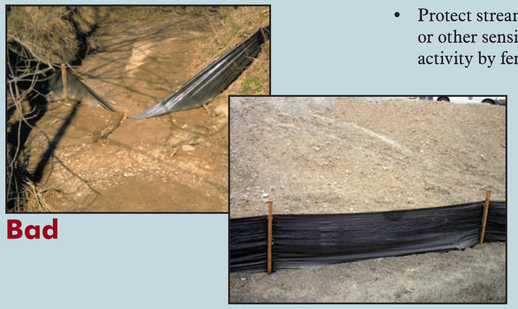
Vegetative Buffers

Bad

Good

- Protect and install vegetative buffers along waterbodies to slow and filter stormwater runoff.
- Maintain buffers by mowing or replanting periodically to ensure their effectiveness.

Silt Fencing



Bad

Good

- Inspect and maintain silt fences after each rainstorm.
- Make sure the bottom of the silt fence is buried in the ground.
- Securely attach the material to the stakes.
- Don't place silt fences in the middle of a waterway or use them as a check dam.
- Make sure stormwater is not flowing around the silt fence.

Maintain your BMPs!

www.epa.gov/npdes/menuofbmps

Site Stabilization

Bad

Good

- Vegetate, mulch, or otherwise stabilize all exposed areas as soon as land alterations have been completed.

Construction Entrances

Bad

Good

- Remove mud and dirt from the tires of construction vehicles before they enter a paved roadway.
- Properly size entrance BMPs for all anticipated vehicles.
- Make sure that the construction entrance does not become buried in soil.

Slopes

Bad

Good

- Rough grade or terrace slopes.
- Break up long slopes with sediment barriers, or under drain, or divert stormwater away from slopes.

Dirt Stockpiles

Bad

Good

- Cover or seed all dirt stockpiles.

Storm Drain Inlet Protection

Bad

Good

- Use rock or other appropriate material to cover the storm drain inlet to filter out trash and debris.
- Make sure the rock size is appropriate (usually 1 to 2 inches in diameter).
- If you use inlet filters, maintain them regularly.

Stormwater and the Construction Industry

Planning and Implementing Erosion and Sediment Control Practices

The construction industry is a critical participant in the nation's efforts to protect streams, rivers, lakes, wetlands, and oceans. Through the use of best management practices (BMPs), construction site operators are the key defense against erosion and sedimentation.

As stormwater flows over a construction site, it picks up pollutants like sediment, debris, and chemicals. High volumes of stormwater can also cause stream bank erosion, and destroy downstream aquatic habitat. Preventing soil erosion and sedimentation is an important responsibility at all construction sites.

In addition to the environmental impact, uncontrolled erosion can have a significant financial impact on a construction project. It costs money and time to repair gullies, replace vegetation, clean sediment-clogged storm drains, replace poorly installed BMPs, and mitigate damage to other people's property or to natural resources.

Best Management Practice (BMP)
A BMP is a method used to prevent or control stormwater runoff and the discharge of pollutants, including sediment, into local waterbodies. Silt fences, inlet protection, and site-stabilization techniques are typical BMPs on a construction site.

Operator
An operator is someone who has control over and the ability to modify construction plans and specifications (e.g. owner, general contractor)

or

Someone who has control over the day-to-day operations at a site (e.g., owner, general contractor) that are necessary to ensure compliance with the permit requirements. It is the responsibility of a construction site owner or operator to contain stormwater runoff and prevent erosion during **all** stages of a project.

There may be more than one person at a site who meets these definitions and must apply for permit coverage. (States may have different definitions of the term "operator.")

So what's being done about polluted runoff?

The Clean Water Act includes the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permitting program. As of January 2003, 44 states and territories are authorized to issue NPDES stormwater permits. If your state isn't authorized to operate the NPDES stormwater permit program, EPA issues the permits. Permits vary from state to state, so contact your state or EPA for specific information. Your permitting authority has specific information on your state's NPDES stormwater permit program. In general, construction permits require construction operators to do all of the following:

- Develop and implement a stormwater pollution prevention plan
- Submit a permit application or notice of intent (NOI)
- Comply with the permit, including maintaining BMPs and inspecting the site

Under the NPDES program, construction activities that disturb 1 or more acres are required to obtain stormwater permit coverage. States have different names for the plans that construction operators must develop, such as

- Stormwater pollution prevention plan
- Erosion and sediment control plan
- Erosion control and stormwater management plan
- Stormwater management plan
- Water pollution control plan
- Pollution prevention plan

This document uses the term "*Plan*."

I think I need a permit... Where do I start?

All land-disturbing activities, including clearing, grading, and excavation, that disturb **1 or more acres** are required to be covered under a state or EPA-issued NPDES construction stormwater permit **prior to land disturbance**. Permit requirements vary by state. Begin by researching the specific requirements in your state. You might already be subject to local erosion and sediment control requirements, but that doesn't release you from the requirements of the NPDES program at the state or EPA level. Although you must comply with both sets of requirements, in most cases they have been designed to be complementary. Contact your permitting authority to find out exactly what you need to do. A good place to start your search is the Construction Industry Compliance Assistance web site at http://www.envcap.org/cica.

The NPDES permit requirements include small construction activities that are part of a larger common plan of development or sale, such as a single lot within a larger subdivision. For developments with multiple operators, all operators must have permit coverage for their individual parts of the larger development, no matter how large or small each operation happens to be. When there are multiple operators at one site, they're encouraged to develop and share one comprehensive Plan and obtain permit coverage as co-permitees.

Construction sites that discharge unpermitted stormwater are in violation of the Clean Water Act and may be subject to fines of up to $27,500 a day per violation.

The **owner or operator** of the construction site is responsible for complying with the requirements of the permit. Responsibilities include developing a Plan, obtaining permit coverage, implementing BMPs, and stabilizing the site at the end of the construction activity.

Determine your eligibility

All construction activity that disturbs 1 or more acres of land, as well as activity that disturbs less than 1 acre but is part of a larger common plan of development, must obtain permit coverage.

Read and understand your stormwater permit requirements

Get a copy of the permit for construction activities and a permit application (or notice of intent form) from your state or EPA permitting authority.

Develop a Plan

Most states do not require you to submit your Plan. However, you do need to keep the Plan on site. If that's impractical, you may post a notice that tells where the Plan is kept so it can be accessed by the permitting authority and other interested parties.

You'll need to post a copy of your completed application on site. Put it in a place where the public can see it so they'll know your site is covered by an NPDES permit!

Apply for permit coverage

Once you understand your permit requirements and have developed a Plan, you can submit a stormwater permit application (or notice of intent) to your permitting authority. This must be done before beginning any land disturbance on the site. Some states require a few days of lead time, so check with your permitting authority. Once you've submitted the application, you must satisfy the conditions of the permit.

Implement the Plan

Be prepared to implement the BMPs in your Plan before construction begins. Ensure that BMPs are properly maintained, and upgrade and repair them as necessary.

Developing and Implementing a Plan

You must have a Plan that includes erosion and sediment control and pollution prevention BMPs. These Plans require

- Advance planning and training to ensure proper implementation of the BMPs
- Erosion and sediment control BMPs in place until the area is permanently stabilized
- Pollution prevention BMPs to keep the construction site "clean"
- Regular inspection of the construction site to ensure proper installation and maintenance of BMPs

Fortunately, the practices and measures that must be included in your Plan are already part of the standard operating procedures at many construction sites.

Six steps are associated with developing and implementing a stormwater Plan. There's a wealth of information available on developing pollution prevention plans. Please contact your permitting authority for help in finding additional guidance materials, or visit www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater. A sample construction plan is available at www.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/sample_swppp.pdf.

1. Site Evaluation and Design Development

- **Collect site information**
- **Develop site plan design**
- **Prepare pollution prevention site map**

The first step in preparing a Plan is to define the characteristics of the site and the type of construction that will occur. This involves collecting site information, identifying natural features that should be protected, developing a site plan design, describing the nature of the construction activity, and preparing a pollution prevention site map.

2. Assessment

- **Measure the site area**
- **Determine the drainage areas**
- **Calculate the runoff coefficient**

The next step is assessing the impact the project will have on stormwater runoff. Determine the drainage areas and estimate the runoff amounts and velocities. For more information on calculating the runoff coefficient, go to www.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/chap02_conguide.pdf, page 11.

3. Control Selection and Plan Design

- **Review and incorporate state or local requirements**
- **Select erosion and sediment controls**
- **Select other controls**
- **Select stormwater management controls**
- **Indicate the location of controls on the site map**
- **Prepare an inspection and maintenance plan**
- **Coordinate controls with construction activity**
- **Prepare sequence of major activities**

In the third step you'll actually document your procedures to prevent and control polluted stormwater runoff. You must delineate areas that will not be disturbed, including critical natural areas like streamside areas, floodplains, and trees. You must also identify the measures (or BMPs) you'll use to protect these areas.

Phasing your project to minimize the amount of exposed soil at any given time is a highly effective way to prevent erosion. Erosion control measures designed to prevent soil from being mobilized include diversions to route stormwater away from exposed soils and stabilization with vegetation, mulch, and geotextiles. Sedimentation control measures designed to remove sediment from stormwater or prevent it from leaving the site include silt fences, sediment traps, and diversions.

You'll need to select erosion and sediment controls—including stabilization measures for protecting disturbed areas and structural controls for diverting runoff and removing sediment—that are appropriate for your particular site. The appropriateness of the control measures will depend on several factors, but will be influenced most directly by the site characteristics. Some stabilization measures you might consider are temporary seeding, permanent seeding, and mulching. Structural control measures include earth dikes, silt fences, and sediment traps. No single BMP will meet all of the erosion and sedimentation control needs of a construction site. A combination of BMPs is necessary. For more information on the types of BMPs appropriate for your construction site, see the BMP fact sheet series available at www.epa.gov/npdes/menuofbmps.

Soil erosion control tips...

- Design the site to infiltrate stormwater into the ground and to keep it out of storm drains. Eliminate or minimize the use of stormwater collection and conveyance systems while maximizing the use of stormwater infiltration and bioretention techniques.
- Minimize the amount of exposed soil on site.
  - To the extent possible, plan the project in stages to minimize the amount of area that is bare and subject to erosion. The less soil exposed, the easier and cheaper it will be to control erosion.
  - Vegetate disturbed areas with permanent or temporary seeding immediately upon reaching final grade.
  - Vegetate or cover stockpiles that will not be used immediately.
- Reduce the velocity of stormwater both onto and away from the project area.
  - Interceptors, diversions, vegetated buffers, and check dams are a few of the BMPs that can be used to slow down stormwater as it travels across and away from the project site.
  - Diversion measures can also be used to direct flow away from exposed areas toward stable portions of the site.
  - Silt fences and other types of perimeter filters should never be used to reduce the velocity of runoff.
- Protect defined channels immediately with measures adequate to handle the storm flows expected.
  - Sod, geotextile, natural fiber, riprap, or other stabilization measures should be used to allow the channels to carry water without causing erosion. Use softer measures like geotextile or vegetation where possible to prevent downstream impacts.
- Keep sediment on site.
  - Place aggregate or stone at construction site vehicle exits to accommodate at least two tire revolutions of large construction vehicles. Much of the dirt on the tires will fall off before the vehicle gets to the street.
  - Regular street sweeping at the construction entrance will prevent dirt from entering storm drains. Do not hose paved areas.
  - Sediment traps and basins are temporary structures and should be used in conjunction with other measures to reduce the amount of erosion.
- Maintaining all BMPs is critical to ensure their effectiveness during the life of the project.
  - Regularly remove collected sediment from silt fences, berms, traps, and other BMPs.
  - Ensure that geotextiles and mulch remain in place until vegetation is well established.
  - Maintain fences that protect sensitive areas, silt fences, diversion structures, and other BMPs.

Other BMPs and Activities to Control Polluted Runoff

You'll need to select other controls to address potential pollutant sources on your site. Construction materials, debris, trash, fuel, paint, and stockpiles become pollution sources when it rains. Basic pollution prevention practices can significantly reduce the amount of pollution leaving construction sites. The following are some simple practices that should be included in the Plan and implemented on site:

- Keep potential sources of pollution out of the rain as practicable (e.g., inside a building, covered with plastic or tarps, or sealed tightly in a leak-proof container).
- Clearly identify a protected, lined area for concrete truck washouts. This area should be located away from streams, storm drain inlets, or ditches and should be cleaned out periodically.
- Park, refuel, and maintain vehicles and equipment in one area of the site to minimize the area exposed to possible spills and fuel storage. This area should be well away from streams, storm drain inlets, or ditches. Keep spill kits close by and clean up any spills or leaks immediately, including spills on pavement or earthen surfaces.
- Practice good housekeeping. Keep the construction site free of litter, construction debris, and leaking containers. Keep all waste in one area to minimize cleaning.
- Never hose down paved surfaces to clean dust, debris, or trash. This water could wash directly into storm drains or streams. Sweep up materials and dispose of them in the trash. Never bury trash or debris!
- Dispose of hazardous materials properly.

4. Certification and Notification

- **Certify the Plan**
- **Submit permit application or notice of intent**

Once the Plan has been developed, an authorized representative must sign it. Now is the time to submit the permit application or notice of intent. Your permit might require that the Plan be kept on site, so be sure to keep it available for the staff implementing the Plan.

Erosion and sedimentation control practices are only as good as their installation and maintenance.

5. Implementing and Maintaining a Plan

- **Implement controls**
- **Inspect and maintain controls**
- **Update/change the Plan**
- **Report releases of hazardous materials**

A Plan describes the practices and activities you'll use to prevent stormwater contamination and meet the NPDES permit requirements. Make sure that the Plan is implemented and that the Plan is updated as necessary to reflect changes on the site.

Erosion and sedimentation control practices are only as good as their installation and maintenance. Train the contractors that will install the BMPs and inspect immediately to ensure that the BMPs have been installed correctly.

Regularly inspect the BMPs (especially before and after rain events) and perform any necessary repairs or maintenance immediately. Many BMPs are designed to handle a limited amount of sediment. If not maintained, they'll become ineffective and a source of sediment pollution.

It's also important to keep records of BMP installation, implementation, and maintenance. Keep track of major grading activities that occur on the site, when construction activities cease (temporarily or permanently), and when a site is temporarily or permanently stabilized.

If construction plans change at any time, or if more appropriate BMPs are chosen for the site, update the Plan accordingly.

6. Completing the Project: Final Stabilization and Termination of the Permit

- **Final stabilization**
- **Notice of Termination**
- **Record retention**

Many states and EPA require a Notice of Termination (NOT) or other notification signifying that the construction activity is completed. An NOT is required when

- Final stabilization has been achieved on all portions of the site for which the permittee is responsible.
- Another operator has assumed control over all areas of the site that have not been finally stabilized. That operator would need to submit a new permit application to the permitting authority.
- For residential construction only, temporary stabilization of a lot has been completed prior to transference of ownership to the homeowner, with the homeowner being made aware of the need to perform final stabilization.

Permittees must keep a copy of their permit application and their Plan for at least 3 years following final stabilization. This period may be longer depending on state and local requirements.

Preconstruction Checklist

- A site description, including
  - Nature of the activity
  - Intended sequence of major construction activities
  - Total area of the site
  - Existing soil type and rainfall runoff data
  - A site map with:
    - Drainage patterns
    - Approximate slopes after major grading
    - Area of soil disturbance
    - Outline of areas which will not be disturbed
    - Location of major structural and nonstructural soil erosion controls
    - Areas where stabilization practices are expected to occur
    - Surface waters
    - Stormwater discharge locations
  - Name of the receiving water(s)
- A description of controls:
  - Erosion and sediment controls, including
    - Stabilization practices for all areas disturbed by construction
    - Structural practices for all drainage/discharge locations
  - Stormwater management controls, including
    - Measures used to control pollutants occurring in stormwater discharges after construction activities are complete
    - Velocity dissipation devices to provide nonerosive flow conditions from the discharge point along the length of any outfall channel
  - Other controls, including
    - Waste disposal practices that prevent discharge of solid materials
    - Measures to minimize offset tracking of sediments by construction vehicles
    - Measures to ensure compliance with state or local waste disposal, sanitary sewer, or septic system regulations
  - Description of the timing during the construction when measures will be implemented
- State or local requirements incorporated into the Plan
- Inspection and maintenance procedures for control measures identified in the Plan
- Contractor certification and Plan certification

Implementation Checklist

- Maintain records of construction activities, including
  - Dates when major grading activities occur
  - Dates when construction activities temporarily cease on the site or a portion of the site
  - Dates when construction activities permanently cease on the site or a portion of the site
  - Dates when stabilization measures are completed on the site
- Prepare inspection reports summarizing
  - Name of person conducting BMP inspections
  - Qualifications of person conducting BMP inspections
  - BMPs/areas inspected
  - Observed conditions
  - Necessary changes to the Plan
- Report releases of reportable quantities of oil or hazardous materials
  - Notify the National Response Center at 800-424-8802 immediately
  - Report releases to your permitting authority immediately, or as specified in your permit. You must also provide a written report within 14 days.
  - Modify the Plan to include
    - The date of release
    - Circumstances leading to the release
    - Steps taken to prevent reoccurrence of the release
- Modify Plan as necessary
  - Incorporate requests of the permitting authority to bring the Plan into compliance
  - Address changes in design, construction operation, or maintenance that affect the potential for discharge of pollutants

An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure! It's far more efficient and cost-effective to prevent pollution than it is to try to correct problems later. Installing and maintaining simple BMPs and pollution prevention techniques on site can greatly reduce the potential for stormwater pollution and can also save you money!

Visit www.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater for more information.

EPA
United States Environmental Protection Agency
EPA 833-H-03-001
April 2003
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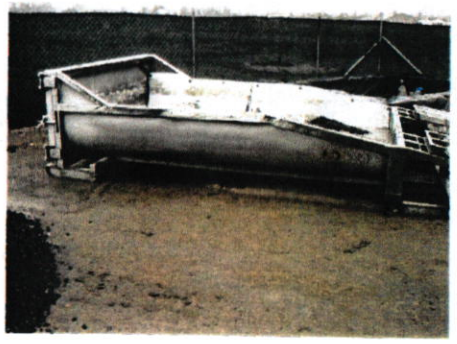
THE YEAR OF CLEAN WATER "Celebration of Commitment"

Concrete Washout Requirements

As outlined in the IEPA (ILR10) General NPDES Permit for Storm Water Discharges from Construction Site Activities, concrete waste is considered a non-storm water discharge and therefore must be prohibited from entering "waters of the state".

IEPA's definition of Waters of the State is: *all accumulation 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.*

In Addition, Rockford City Codes Chapter 26-11.1 – Non-Storm Water and Industrial Storm Water Discharge and Chapter 109, Article II, Regulation of Non-Storm Water Discharges to the City of Rockford's Storm Drain System, also prohibits concrete waste from being dumped directly onto the ground or into the City's storm sewer system.



Why Care About Clean Water?

Stormwater pollution is one of the greatest threats to Rockford's creeks and rivers. Clean water means safe drinking water, places for recreation, commercial opportunities, healthy wildlife habitats, and adds beauty to the landscape. Rain washes pollution from streets, parking lots and lawns into storm sewers and drainage ditches then directly to our streams, rivers and ultimately, the ocean.

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Fax: 815-967-7058
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November 2011

THE CITY OF ROCKFORD ILLINOIS, USA

MANAGING CONCRETE WASHOUT

IT'S REQUIRED!

Concrete Waste Concerns

Why Does It Matter?

The residue and contaminants from washing concrete trucks, pumps, mixers, chutes, hand tools, and wheelbarrows is called "concrete washout". Products like grout, mortar and stucco and activities such as saw cutting, coring, grinding and grooving can also result in concrete washout.

This type of waste is highly alkaline, contains high levels of chromium, and is caustic and corrosive. When not managed properly it can pollute surface water and groundwater by changing its pH, increasing the toxicity of other substances, and reducing water clarity. Each of these changes is detrimental to aquatic life and their habitats.

Concrete washout that is dumped on the ground and absorbed into the soil can substantially alter the soil and inhibit future plant growth.

Management Tips

- Train employees and subcontractors so they do not dump concrete washout on the ground or allow it to enter storm drains, open ditches, streets and waterways.
- Washout facilities should only be for chute and tools washing. Truck washout and remaining concrete should be taken back to the plant.
- On smaller jobs a portable concrete washout facility is acceptable. For construction sites use the standards set forth in the Illinois Urban Manual (Practice Standard 954). http://www.aiswcd.org/IUM/index.html
- Washouts should be large enough to contain liquid and concrete waste generated by washout operations.
- Cover the washout area if there is a risk of overflows during rainstorms.
- Keep washout areas a minimum of 50 feet from storm drains, open ditches and water bodies and install signs for locating the washout.
- Replace plastic liner (30 mil) after every cleaning.
- Construct a stabilized construction entrance if washout isn't along stabilized surface to avoid tracking onto the street.
- Inspect washout daily to assure sidewalls are intact, leaks are absent, liner is not torn or ripped and there is adequate capacity remaining.
- Washout facilities must be cleaned or new facilities constructed and ready for use, one the washout container is 75% full.
- Under no circumstances should a washout facility be allowed to overflow.
- Locate in areas where construction traffic won't damage them.
- Solidified concrete waste from washout facilities shall be considered Clean Construction or Demolition Debris (CCDD) as per the Illinois Environmental Protection Act (415 ILCS 5) and disposed of in accordance to the Act.

Applying Fertilizer

Using too much fertilizer may affect water quality. Nutrients from fertilizers, usually phosphorous, enter creeks and rivers and stimulate the growth of algae. Excessive algae growth harms oxygen levels thus killing fish and other aquatic life.

Here's How You Can Help Limit Fertilizer Usage:

- Prior to fertilizing, test the soil for nutrient levels & use tests to add only needed nutrients.
- Leave grass clippings on the lawn as a natural fertilizer.
- Do not apply fertilizers when rain is forecasted or while it's raining.
- Sweep fertilizer off driveways and sidewalks versus washing off.
- When applying fertilizers follow label directions. **DO NOT OVER APPLY!**
- Consider vegetation that doesn't need fertilization.

- Make sure you properly store and discard unused portions.

Why Care About Clean Water?

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THE CITY OF ROCKFORD ILLINOIS, USA

APPLYING FERTILIZERS AND PESTICIDES

IF YOU USE TOO MUCH FERTILIZER ON YOUR LAWN.....

YOU MIGHT AS WELL FERTILIZE THE STREAM

What's the Problem with Fertilizers and Pesticides?

Fertilizers help plants grow by adding nutrients to the soil. Pesticides (including herbicides) are any toxic substance used to kill insects, animals, or plants. If fertilizers and pesticides are improperly applied they can wash off your lawn or garden into the storm basin and directly to our creeks and rivers. These chemicals can contaminate your drinking water, as well as kill fish, wildlife and desirable plants. Too much fertilizer washing into a water body can cause algae blooms which will affect swimming, fishing and boating.

Did You Know?

- 60% of water pollution comes from things like motor oil, fertilizers, pet wastes and detergents.
- Homeowners use 6 times more fertilizer than farmers

Pest Management

Are pests a pain?

Try preventing them first:

- Remove sources of food, water and shelter for pests.
- Store food in sealed containers.
- Garbage with food scraps should be stored in tight containers and removed regularly.
- Fix leaky plumbing and don't let water accumulate anywhere in the home. Don't let water collect in trays under your house plants or refrigerator. Don't leave pet food and water out overnight.
- Clutter provides places for pests to breed and hide and makes it hard to get rid of them. Get rid of things like stacks of newspapers, magazines, or cardboard.
- Close off places where pests can enter and hide. For example, caulk cracks and crevices around cabinets or baseboards. Use steel wool to fill spaces around pipes. Cover any holes with wire mesh.
- Learn about the pests you have and options to control them.
- Check for pests in packages or boxes before carrying them into your home.

Applying Pesticides

Try the following methods to reduce pests and minimizing pollution when using pesticides. Toxic pesticides can adversely affect your family, neighbors, pets and the surrounding environment. Pesticide is the generic term for insecticides, herbicides and fungicides.

- Read labels and use as directed. **DO NOT OVER APPLY!**
- Properly store and dispose of unused chemicals. Store in original containers with labels.
- Use prescription flea drops for pets instead of treating an entire lawn.
- Have weeds, diseases and insects properly identified before applying a pesticide.
- Spot treat only affected areas so you don't harm beneficial insects.
- Control pests and disease by rinsing plants, pruning and hand picking, setting baits/traps.
- Try nontoxic or less toxic methods and products.
- Do not apply when rain is forecasted.

Remember.....

- What we do on land affects the quality of water we drink and use in so many ways.
- Many small sources of pollution add up to cause large water quality problems.
- Natural things such as soil, leaves, grass clippings and pet waste can cause water pollution.
- Waste dumped into storm sewers ultimately ends up in the Rock River without treatment.
- Automobiles and other vehicles cause water pollution as well as air pollution.

Everyone can make a difference!

Reporting of Illegal Dumping or Suspicious Discharges

To control illegal dumping participation from the public and city staff is important. Residents who observe illegal dumping or observe pollutants within waterways or storm sewers should contact the City of Rockford's Department of Public Works at 815-987-5570 or place a service request at the City's website.

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November 2011

THE CITY OF ROCKFORD ILLINOIS, USA

Illicit Discharge Detection & Elimination

YOU CAN HELP!!!

What is an Illicit Discharge?

An illicit discharge is defined as: "any discharge into a municipal storm sewer system that is not composed entirely of stormwater". Pollutants that fall into this broad category are:

- Car wash wastewater
- Gas and motor oil
- Grass clippings and leaves
- Household cleansers
- Paints
- Fertilizers & Pesticides
- Pet waste
- Solvents
- Weed killer
- Grease from restaurants
- Chlorinated Pool Water
- Concrete wash water
- Sediment
- Septic Tank effluent

Sometimes these pollutants are carried through the storm drainage system by rain, wind, or improper disposal into the Rock River. This results in serious health and water quality problems. In addition, wildlife and the overall appearance of rivers and creeks are adversely affected by illicit discharges.

Seven Easy Ways You Can Keep Illicit Discharges Out of Our Rivers and Creeks

There are simple steps we can take to help solve some of our creeks and rivers problems. It is your choice, the residents and business owners who call Rockford home, to clean up and help keep it clean!

1. **Used oil, antifreeze and batteries** can be recycled. Clean up spills immediately, kitty litter or saw dust will absorb the spills. Be sure to sweep afterwards.

2. Wash your car on the grass so **water, detergent and dirt** will be filtered by the soil. Another option is a go to a commercial car wash where dirty water is sent to the wastewater treatment plant.

3. Empty bottles of **household cleaners, pesticides and weed killer** should be disposed of according to label directions.

4. **Grass clippings and leaves** in the street should be swept up. If left in the street they are being washed into or are plugging the storm sewer. This can lead to street flooding, less capacity to transport storm water and can cause algae blooms in creeks and rivers.

5. Many household products, including **paint, paint thinners and solvents** can be taken to the hazardous waste dump off site at the Rock River Water Reclamation District or recycled. Paint brushes with water based paint can be rinsed in the sink. Small amounts of left over paint can be allowed to dry or mixed with kitty litter to dry. Once completely dry it can be placed in the trash.

6. When walking your pet use a bag or scooper to clean up the **pet waste**. In order to keep animal waste from contaminating our community, anyone who walks a pet should properly dispose of the waste by picking it up, wrapping it and either placing it in the trash or flushing it UNWRAPPED!

7. Apply **fertilizer and pesticides** according to label instructions. Applying too much is not beneficial and the excess will run off. In addition, applying just before or during a rain will cause it to run off contaminating our creeks and rivers.

Consider This.....

According to the American Veterinary Medicine Association (AVMA), there are approximately 38,500 dogs in Rockford.

A dog drops an average of ¾ pounds of waste daily. That means approximately 28,000 pounds of dog waste is generated in Rockford each day!

Cleaning Up After Your Pet Is Easy

1. **Bring a bag.**
2. **Clean it up.**
3. **Properly Dispose of it.**

Why Care About Clean Water?

Storm water pollution is one of the greatest threats to Rockford's creeks and rivers. Clean water means safe drinking water, places for recreation, commercial opportunities, healthy wildlife habitats, and adds beauty to the landscape. Rain washes pollution from streets, parking lots and lawns into storm sewers and drainage ditches then directly to our streams, rivers and ultimately, the ocean.

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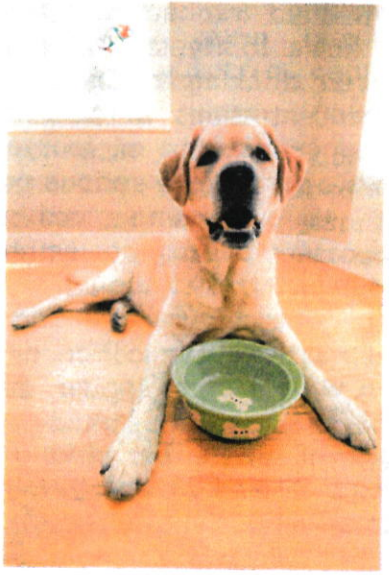
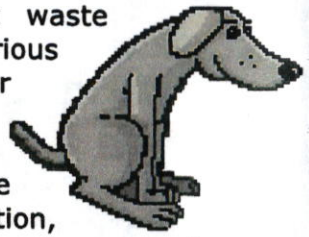
PET WASTE AND WATER QUALITY



How Can Pet Owners Help Protect Our water?

Is Your Pet Polluting Our Water?



Pollution from pet waste provides a very serious threat to our environment. Although it is not the most noticeable form of pollution, animal waste left on the ground can be washed into storm drains from rain and melting snow and ice. Once it has been washed into storm drains, the waste flows to rivers, lakes, oceans and even drinking water. With its high concentrations of bacteria and disease causing microorganisms, animal waste poses a serious pollution threat to everyone within the community.

To help protect our community from animal waste contamination everyone who walks a pet should properly dispose of waste by picking it up, wrapping it, and either placing it into the trash or flushing it ***UNWRAPPED*** down the toilet.

According to the City of Rockford's Code of Ordinances, pet owners are required to properly and immediately dispose of any pet waste deposited on any public or private property not owned or possessed by that person.

Did You Know?

When pet waste is washed into lakes, streams, or rivers, the waste decays, using up oxygen and releasing ammonia. Low oxygen levels and ammonia, combined with warm water temperatures, can kill fish and other aquatic life.

Pet waste also contains nutrients that encourage algae and weed growth. Nutrient loaded waters can become cloudy, green and unattractive for swimming, boating and fishing.

Pet waste also carries diseases and bacteria, which are unsafe for humans. These diseases include:

- Salmonellosis – the most common bacterial infection transmitted from animals to humans. Symptoms include headaches, fever, muscle aches, vomiting and diarrhea.
- Campylobacteriosis – a bacterial infection which includes diarrhea in humans.
- Coliform Bacteria - a single gram of canine feces contains more than 20 million coliform bacteria. Symptoms can include: diarrhea, cramps and kidney issues in humans.

When it rains, bacteria from animal waste can wash directly into storm drains and drainage ditches and eventually into our waterways.

Cleaning Up After Your Pet

There are many things contributing to water pollution. Pet waste is one that can be easily prevented. Below are simple ways to dispose of pet waste:

- Always clean up after your pet.
- Use a scooper, bag or shovel to pick up pet waste. Place waste in a bag and seal it before placing it in the trash.
- Waste from cats should also be contained. Provide covered litter boxes for outdoor cats and dispose of cat litter properly. **DO NOT** flush kitty litter down the toilet.
- **DO NOT** compost or dump pet waste into storm drains or ditches.
- **DO NOT** leave pet waste on the street, sidewalk or any other hard surfaces where it can wash into storm drains, ditches or waterways.
- If you are flushing dog waste down a toilet, remove the wrappings first. **DO NOT** flush wrappings down the toilet.

Tips For The Workshop Or Garage

Absorbant: Always keep absorbent on hand to clean up spills and drips. "Store bought" absorbant works fine, or use cat litter or sawdust. Dispose of used absorbant in a plastic bag in the trash.

Antifreeze: Can be re-used indefinitely! If dirty, strain through a piece of nylon mesh in a funnel and put back in radiator.

Oil: A gallon of used oil can contaminate up to one million gallons of drinking water! When changing the oil or other fluids, collect the fluids in leak-proof containers and take them to a recycling center.

Paint: Use lead-free paint that doesn't contain mercury or mercuric compounds. Latex or water-based paints are safer than oil-based. If you have extra paint after a project, share with a neighbor, church or community group.

Sidewalk De-icer: Use sand or cat litter to provide traction on an otherwise icy sidewalk.

Questions?

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact the City of Rockford Water Division – Water Quality Section.

Nadine Miller
Water Quality Supervisor
815-987-5713

Larry Pierce
Water Quality Technician
815-987-5736

Jill Giacomazzo
Water Quality Technician
815-987-5701

Fax - 815-987-5606

For more information, visit our website at
www.rockfordil.gov

COR-GP-INS

THE CITY OF ROCKFORD ILLINOIS, USA

Water Information Bulletin No. 9

Groundwater Protection

Inside The Home

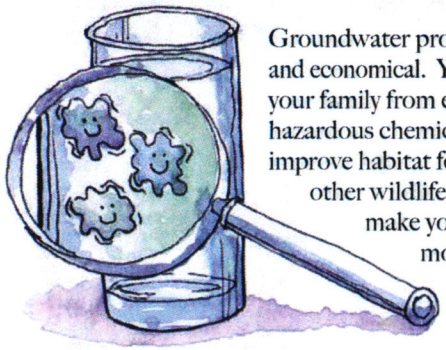
THE CITY OF ROCKFORD ILLINOIS, USA

Groundwater Protection

Inside The Home

What Can I Do?

Groundwater protection is not just a concern for farmers, water system operators or private well owners. We all have a stake in protecting the amount and quality of our water. Many people are already trying to be "groundwater smart".



Groundwater protection is easy and economical. You will protect your family from exposure to hazardous chemicals, and improve habitat for birds and other wildlife. You will make your home safer, more attractive and easier to take care of.

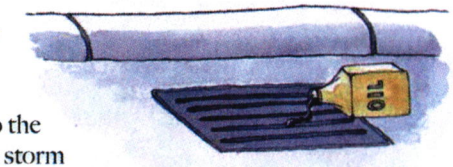
Stop Pollution Before It Starts

Some household products, like drain cleaners, are very poisonous. Many products like laundry stain removers and floor cleaners contain substances classified as priority pollutants by the Environmental Protection Agency. Water treatment plants can't detoxify all of the chemical compounds found in these products and, consequently, some end up in groundwater and surface waters. Here are some ideas that will help to protect water quality.

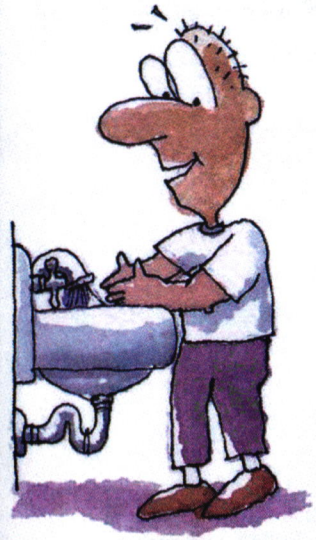
Shopping: Buy only what you plan to use within a year. This reduces fire hazards and groundwater contamination risk. It also assures that you will have fresh products to use. Some products deteriorate with age. Others absorb moisture from the air. Still others (like latex paint) should not be allowed to freeze.

Storage: Store chemicals over a concrete floor away from you furnace, and out of the reach of children.

Disposal: NEVER pour gasoline, oil paint or other chemicals onto the ground or into storm sewers. The Rock River Water Reclamation District (RRWRD) accepts certain wastes at 3333 Kishwaukee Street on Saturdays 8 a.m. - 4 p.m. and Sundays noon - 4 p.m. Call 815-987-5637 for more information.



Groundwater-Smart Household Products



Here is a list of alternatives to chemical-based household products and common cleaning problems that are effective and safe:

Abrasive cleanser: Mix salt, baking soda and water into a paste.

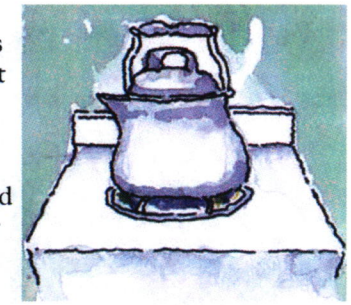
Bleach: Substitute borax.

Disinfectants: Mix 1/2 cup borax plus 1/2 cup rubbing alcohol in 1 gallon hot water. Do not mix bleach and ammonia.

Fabric Softener: Add 1/2 cup baking soda to final rinse.

Laundry Stains: Use club soda to remove fresh blood stains and chocolate stains. Rub buttermilk into grass stains - wash as normal.

Oven Cleaners: Dampen grimy spots and sprinkle with salt while oven is still warm. Scrape after oven cools. Greasy spots can be scrubbed with straight vinegar or a paste of baking soda and water.



Pet Stain Remover: Rub with 1/4 cup dish detergent in 1/4 cup vinegar. Blot dry, rinse with water.

Silver Polish: Soak in baking soda and buttermilk, brush with toothpaste or boil for 3 minutes in one cup water, one teaspoon baking soda, one teaspoon salt and a piece of aluminum foil. Rinse well in water and dry with a soft cloth.

Toilets: Use borax and a toilet brush.

Windows: Mix 2 tablespoons sudsy ammonia plus 3 drops dish detergent in 1 quart water. Or, use diluted white vinegar in a spray bottle.

Collect & Re-use Rainwater

During a moderate rainfall, hundreds of gallons of water run off a typical residential roof and into the gutters, often discharging to the driveway and then into the street. Other hard surfaces such as sidewalks and patios also prevent water from soaking into the ground. As the water flows along the ground, this storm water picks up contaminants such as fertilizers, pesticides, automotive fluids, dirt and debris. Storm water is not treated and it can carry these pollutants straight into the nearest waterway. There are simple practices that can help capture and filter rain water back into the ground, stopping the water's rush into the storm sewers.

Channel water flow to areas where water will remain long enough to filter into the soil. Move downspouts to they run away from paved areas to relatively flat, grassy or well-vegetated areas.

Another way to reduce runoff is to use rain water for washing cars or watering lawns and gardens. Simple rain barrels allow you to re-use rainwater for non-potable uses.

Questions?

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Water Information Bulletin No. IO

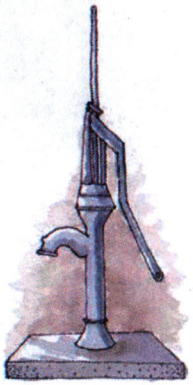
Groundwater Protection

In the Yard and Garden

THE CITY OF ROCKFORD ILLINOIS, USA

Groundwater Protection
In the Yard and Garden

What Can I Do?



Groundwater protection is not just a concern for farmers, water system operators, or private well owners. We all have a stake in protecting the amount and quality of our water. Many people are already trying to be "groundwater smart".

Keep this bulletin as a handy reference. Try some of the ideas, then have a glass of cool, fresh water and take pride in the fact that you're helping to make batter homes and groundwater.

Fertilizers

Fertilizer usually contains nitrogen, Phosphorus (as P_2O_5) and potassium (as K_2O). The numbers on a fertilizer bag indicate the percentages of these three plant nutrients. For example, a fertilizer labeled 10-1-4 contains 10% nitrogen, 1% P_2O_5 and 4% K_2O. Nitrogen is the most important lawn nutrient but it can contaminate groundwater with nitrate. Phosphorus can contaminate rivers, lakes and ponds causing excessive weed and algae growth. In many cases phosphorus levels in soils are more that sufficient to maintain a healthy lawn and additional phosphorus is not needed.

If you think your yard is in need of fertilizer, choose a fertilizer high in Water Insoluble Nitrogen (WIN). WIN is released slowly and helps prevent "lawn burn" and groundwater contamination. WIN fertilizers cost more but they're worth it.

If your soil needs potassium, apply it with your fall fertilization. Fall fertilizing promotes deep and healthy roots. Use a fertilizer with high potassium content.

Unless your soil is deficient in phosphorus, ask for a fertilizer with zero for the middle number.

Weed Control

Control weeds by following good mowing, watering and fertilizing practices. If you must use chemicals, spray individual weeds rather than applying a fertilizer/herbicide blend to the entire lawn.

Dandelions: Dig them out. Digging 4 - 5 inches of the root will kill most dandelions. You may have to dig a second or third time.

Crabgrass: Keep your lawn tall - at least 3 inches - to shade out crabgrass. Apply crabgrass killer only is you have noticeable crabgrass problems. Also, don't apply fertilizer in July and August - this tends to grow crabgrass better than it does lawn.

Natural Weed Killer: Try this safe, easy and effective way to get rid of your weeds.

1 tablespoon of apple cider vinegar
1 tablespoon baby shampoo
1 tablespoon gin
1 quart of warm water

Combine all of these ingredients into a bucket and then pour into a hand held sprayer. Drench the weeds to the point that the solution will run off of them.

Gardens

Don't spray just because you see insects eating your plants. Insecticides kill good bugs as well as pests. Identify the problem insect. Wait and see if it gets worse - good insects like ladybugs might keep the problem under control. First, pick them off by hand; if you must spray, use a product that is approved for your crop and will kill the insect in question. Consider using insecticidal soaps and microbial sprays. If you decide to spray, read and follow all label directions exactly.

Lawn Alternatives & Natural Plantings

Many homeowners find that a beautiful yard is not necessarily a carpet of grass. Try replacing parts of your lawn with low maintenance ground covers, shrubs and perennial flowers that require little or no fertilizer. Most native plants do not need fertilizer.

Clean Stormwater Solutions:

Yard Waste

What is Stormwater Run-off?

Stormwater run-off happens when precipitation from a rain event or melting snow flows on a surface. Impervious materials like driveways, sidewalks, parking lots, and streets prevent this stormwater from naturally soaking into the ground.

What are some Issues and Effects of Stormwater Pollution?

- **The flow of stormwater run-off can collect all kinds of urban debris including: litter, dirt, yard clippings, fertilizers, pet & animal waste, and leaves. These pollutants are then carried into the storm sewer system or deposited directly into our streams and rivers. What enters an inlet to the storm sewer system is discharged untreated into the water we use for drinking, swimming and fishing.**
- **Excess nutrients from fertilizer, yard waste and leaves can cause algae blooms.**
- **REMEMBER sweep excess fertilizers back into your yard, not into the street or sidewalk**

The Do's and Don'ts

Of Disposing of Yard Waste

Yard clean-up usually means having to deal with an abundance of leaves and grass clippings.

Things to avoid when disposing of yard waste include:

- **Never allow yard waste to be washed down or put into storm drains, detention areas, or drainage ways**
- **Do not sweep or blow grass clippings along the street or into a storm drain**
- **Improper disposal of yard waste increases the accumulation of debris which in turn can lead to blockages that inhibit proper drainage.**
- **Overwatering your lawn or garden may increase leaching of fertilizers to ground and surface water**

Options for using leaves and grass clippings at home include:

- **spreading them as a mulch around trees, shrubs, and in planting beds.**
- **adding them to your compost pile.**
- **Mow grass higher and leave clippings on the lawn to retain moisture and provide nutrients as they decompose**
- **Leaves make an excellent mulch for use around trees and shrubs, or in flower and vegetable gardens, helping to slow the growth of weeds and retain moisture**

If you have questions, please call:

Department of Public Works

at (815) 987-5570

THE CITY OF ROCKFORD ILLINOIS, USA

Part B Public Involvement/Participation

General

The Village of Roscoe recognizes the important role that the community has in protecting the quality of the storm water discharges to the Village's Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) and waters of the state. To that end, the Village has prepared a two part Public Involvement/Participation Program in order to inform citizens of the impacts of storm water discharges on water bodies and the steps that the public can take to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff.

Program Requirements

Part 1
For the first part of this program, the Village of Roscoe will conduct a public hearing as part of their regular Village of Roscoe Board Meeting, to present the Village's Notice of Intent and Storm Water Management Program and receive comments and questions from the public. This public hearing will comply with all applicable state and local public notice requirements.

Part 2
For the second part of this program, the Village of Roscoe will provide contact information on the Village's web page for the purpose of public reporting of any storm water related issues. Village residents will be provided with the appropriate contact information including name and telephone number of the individuals responsible for storm water related issues at the Village. Using the telephone numbers provided, residents will be able to contact the appropriate personnel at any time using emergency contact info provided. The storm water contacts web page should be current, accessible, and reviewed on an annual basis.

Insert Advertisement for Public Meeting

Insert Copy of Meeting Minutes

Contact

Phone: (815) 623-2829 – **Fax:** (815) 623-1360
Village Hall is located at: 10631 Main Street – Roscoe, Illinois 61073

Contact Us

Do you have questions or concerns? Please contact the Village Officials listed below or submit a ticket through the Village's Service Request Center.

Village Engineer

Emily Roen: (815) 877-0746

Public Works Superintendent

Rick Bates: (815) 877-0746

Part C Illicit Discharge Detection & Elimination (IDDE) Program

General

This document contains the Village of Roscoe's strategy to detect and eliminate illicit discharges to the MS4 conveyance system in accordance with the Village's Storm Water Management Plan (SWMP) and the Village's Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination (IDDE) Ordinance. This plan includes illicit discharge definitions, an outfall screening procedure, a source identification procedure, a list of active facilities that discharge into Village's MS4, and an outfall inspection check list.

Illicit Discharge

Illicit discharge is any discharge to a MS4 conveyance system that is not composed entirely of storm water, except naturally occurring floatables, such as leaves or tree limbs. Examples of illicit discharges are sanitary wastewater, septic tank effluent, oil disposal, radiator flushing disposal, laundry wastewater, roadway accident spillage, and household hazardous wastes.

Illicit discharges can be categorized as either direct or indirect. Examples of direct illicit discharges include: sanitary wastewater including piping that is directly connected from a home to the storm sewer, materials (e.g., used motor oil) that have been dumped illegally into a storm drain, a shop floor drain that is connected to the storm sewer, or a cross-connection between the sanitary sewer and storm sewer systems. Examples of indirect illicit discharges include a damaged sanitary sewer line that is leaking into a storm sewer line or a failing septic system that is leaking into a storm sewer line or causing surface discharge into the storm sewer.

Roscoe's SWMP need not address the following categories of non-storm water discharges or flows unless the MS4 operator identifies them as significant contributors of pollutants to the MS4 conveyance system. Therefore, in the interim, the Village will not consider those items listed in **Table 1** as illicit discharges. However, if in the future the Village determines any of these activities to be illicit discharges, the Village will update its IDDE Plan accordingly.

Table 1: Exempted Non-Storm Water Discharges

Exempted Non-Storm Water Discharges	
Water Line and Fire Hydrant Flushing	Irrigation Water
Landscape Irrigation	Springs
Rising Ground Waters	Water from Crawl Space Pumps
Ground Water Infiltration	Footing Drains
Pumped Ground Water	Lawn Watering
Potable Water Sources	Individual Residential Car Washing
Foundation Drains	Flows from Riparian Habitats and Wetlands
Air Conditioning Condensation	Dechlorinated Swimming Pool Discharges
Firefighting Activities	Storm Sewer Cleaning Water
Routine Ext. Building Washdown (no detergents)	Residual Street Wash Water
Pavement Wash Waters*	Dechlorinated Water Reservoir Discharges

*Not for spills of toxic or hazardous materials.

Outfall Screening

The Village of Roscoe will perform dry weather screening on 100% of its storm water outfalls with a pipe diameter of twelve inches or larger and open ditches with a two foot or larger bottom width on an annual basis. A Storm Sewer Map and Outfall Inventory are attached as Appendix C1. An Outfall Screening Checklist is attached as Appendix C2. The Village defines dry weather as a period in which there has been no rainfall or no more than one-tenth (0.1) of an inch of rain within a seventy-two (72) hour period.

The goal of the screening will be to locate pipes or ditches that have dry weather discharges (if necessary) and to test discharges to identify pollutants. Results of initial screening will be utilized to identify priority outfalls for illicit discharge elimination or additional illicit discharge screening.

Field inspectors will conduct and document physical observations at each storm water outfall. For those outfalls proceeded by a retention pond, the inspector will conduct and document physical observations of the conveyance that leads to the pond. In the event an outfall or pond conveyance system is discharging during dry weather and physical observations warrant, the inspector will conduct and document a series of in-field water quality tests.

When in-field water quality testing is warranted, at a minimum, dry weather discharges shall be screened for pH, temperature, conductivity, and E.coli. If visual observations and in-field

tests suggest water quality problems, the inspector may choose to collect additional samples for further laboratory analysis. The outfall inspector will utilize the outfall inspection checklist at the end of this document in order to accurately record all outfall observations. **Table 2** identifies potential water quality parameters that may be monitored by field inspectors.

Table 2: Water Quality Test Parameters and Uses

WATER QUALITY TEST	REASON FOR TEST	METHOD
Conductivity	Used as indicator of dissolved solids	Hand held field meter – Oakton pH/CON10 or equivalent
Temperature	Sanitary wastewater and industrial cooling water can substantially influence outfall temperatures; this is most useful during cold weather	Hand held field meter – Oakton pH/CON10 or equivalent
pH	Extreme pH values may indicate commercial or industrial flows; not useful in determining the presence of sanitary wastewater	Hand held field meter – Oakton pH/CON10 or equivalent
Ammonia – Nitrogen	High levels can be an indicator of the presence of sanitary wastewater	Hach Field Test Kit and laboratory analysis if deemed appropriate.
Phosphorus	Used to indicate the presence of sanitary wastewater	Hach Field Test Kit and laboratory analysis if deemed appropriate.
E. coli	Used to indicate the presence of sanitary wastewater	Coliscan Easygel and laboratory analysis if deemed appropriate.
Oil and Grease	Used to indicate the presence of oil and grease that would indicate a definite illicit discharge.	Laboratory Analysis if deemed appropriate.
Metals	Dissolved iron exposed to air oxidizes and reduces dissolved oxygen levels	Laboratory Analysis if deemed appropriate
Optical Brighteners	Used to indicate the presence of laundry detergents (which often contain fabric whiteners, which cause fluorescence)	Untreated cotton pad surrounded by mesh bag placed in storm drain outlet, manhole, or catch basin; left for 5-7 days. Then cotton pad placed under UV light.

Source Identification

The Village of Roscoe will attempt to identify the source of all dry weather discharges. Recognizing that most dry weather discharges will not be constant, the Village understands that identifying the source of 100% of all illicit discharges is unlikely.

For each dry weather discharge, the inspector, after conducting the visual observations and outfall testing, will utilize the Village's storm sewer map and follow the drainage ditch or identify the most up-pipe manhole with a junction in an attempt to identify the general location from which the discharge originates. If, from following the drainage ditch or inspecting the manhole, the inspector can determine the direction from which the discharge originates, he or she will then continue upstream or to the next up-pipe manhole until he or she can pinpoint the source or the general vicinity from where the discharge is originating. If the inspector cannot identify the specific source through visual observation or if the trail of the discharge dissipates, a dye test, smoke test, or video inspection may be necessary to determine the source of the discharge.

Dye Testing

If an inspector is able to narrow down the likely source of a discharge to a few homes or businesses, the Village will perform a dye test one building at a time. Non-toxic dye will be flushed into toilets, sinks and other drains, and then storm sewer and sanitary sewer manholes and storm sewer outfalls will be observed to check for presence of the dye. Prior to testing, the Village will contact building owners and occupants to obtain access to the buildings. The County Health Department will be notified so they will be prepared to respond to citizen calls and/or questions. Two or more Village staff will be equipped with two-way radios with one person inside the building and the others stationed at appropriate opened manholes and/or outfalls. The inside person will drop dye into a plumbing fixture and run a sufficient amount of water to move the dye through the plumbing system. The inside person will then radio the outside crew so they can watch for the dye and record the presence or absence of dye.

Smoke Testing

If dye tests prove unsuccessful, the Village may opt to conduct smoke testing. A smoke test involves injecting non-toxic smoke into storm sewer lines and then noting the emergence of smoke from sanitary sewer vents in illegally connected buildings or from cracks and leaks in the storm sewer lines. The injection will be done by placing a smoke bomb in the storm sewer manhole below ground and forcing air in after it. Village staff will be stationed at points of suspected illegal connections or cracks/leaks, noting any escape of smoke. Prior to

performing tests, the Village will inform building owners and occupants in the area, as well as, police and fire departments.

Video Inspection

Video inspections involve filming the storm sewer system and tracking a discharge to its source. Due to the expertise and technology required to conduct such investigations, the cost associated can be high. In addition, the firms that provide such services may not be readily available to conduct a video inspection increasing the chances that the discharge may cease before it can be thoroughly investigated. Therefore, the Village of Roscoe will only rely upon video inspections if smoke testing and/or dye testing prove insufficient in the identification of a discharge.

IDENTIFICATION OF ACTIVE FACILITES

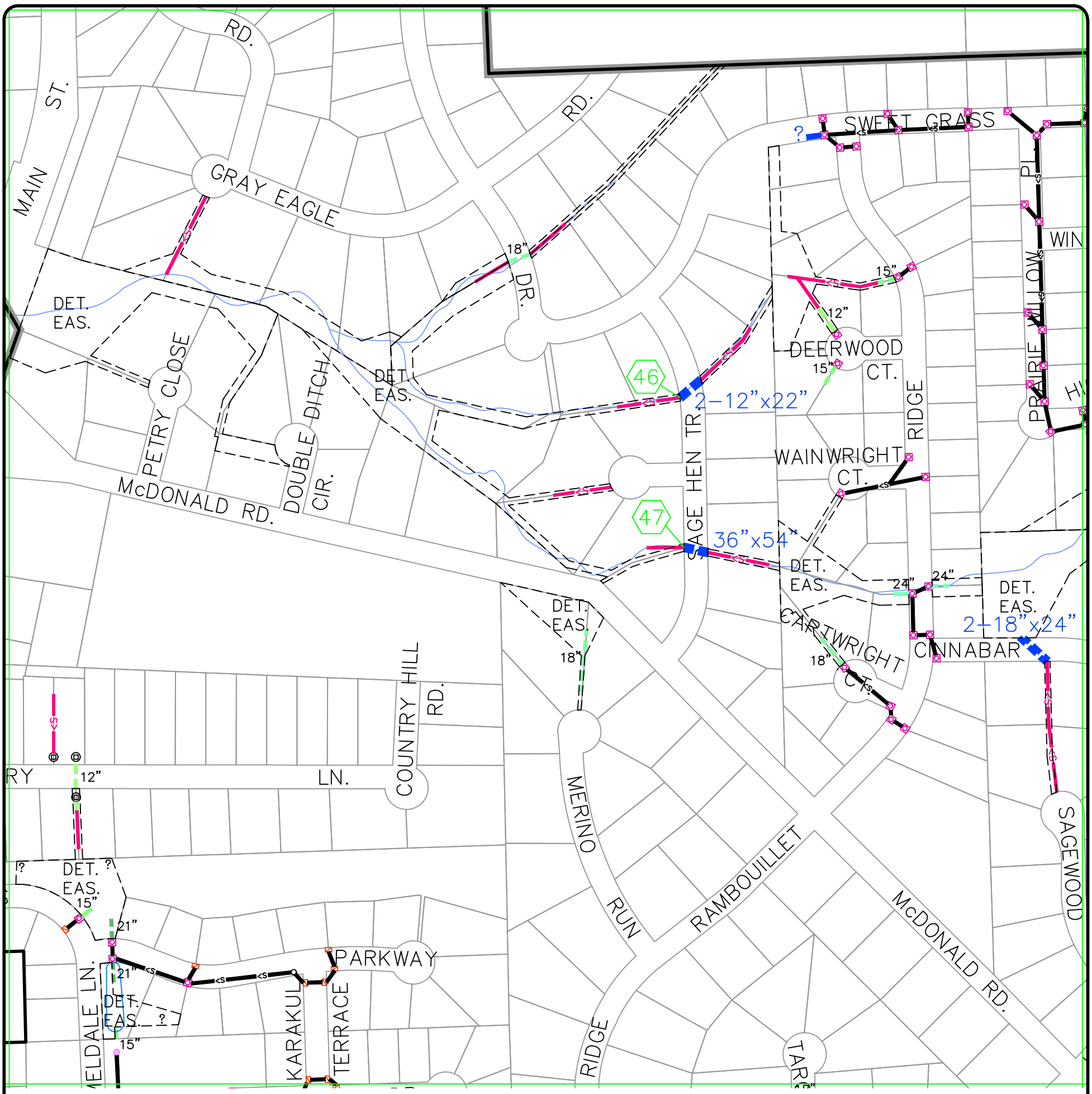
All active facilities located within the Village of Roscoe's MS4 area (as of August 2012) are listed in Appendix C3 of this document. This list will be updated annually to ensure that the list is current. This listing will assist in identifying potential pollutants of concern as well as potential sources of illicit discharges.

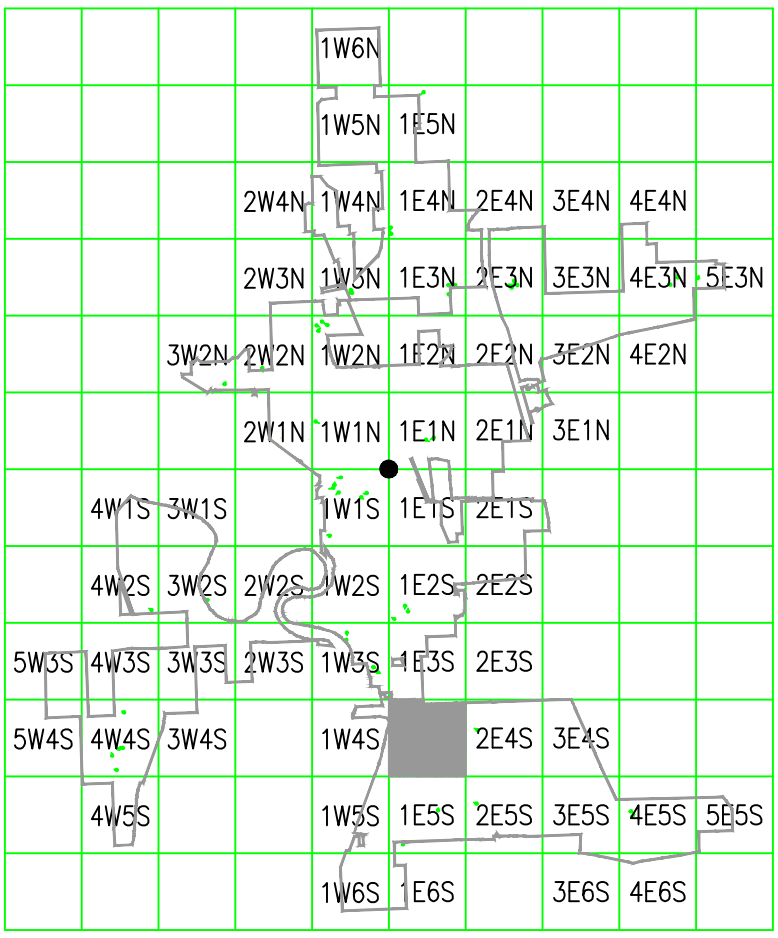
IDDE Reporting

The inspectors responsible for outfall screening and identifying illicit discharges will maintain a database that documents all activities associated with the Village's IDDE Plan ranging from mapping, outfall screening, source identification and enforcement. All activities associated with this plan will be documented and submitted with the Village's annual Facility Inspection Report.

Annual program evaluation will determine the program strengths and deficiencies. As new technology is developed, these procedures may be incorporated to this plan for improved efficiency. The result of a successful IDDE program will be improved stream, lake, and river water quality within the Village of Roscoe and surrounding communities.

APPENDIX C1





LOCATION KEY
N.T.S.

LEGEND

- DRAINAGE WAY DIRECTION OBSERVED
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- STORM SEWER
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- XX SEWER OUTFALL NUMBER

N W E S

SCALE: 1" = 300'

300 0 300 FT.

DRAINAGE MAP

VILLAGE OF ROSCOE
WINNEBAGO COUNTY, ILLINOIS

MAP NUMBER
1E4S
10/29/12

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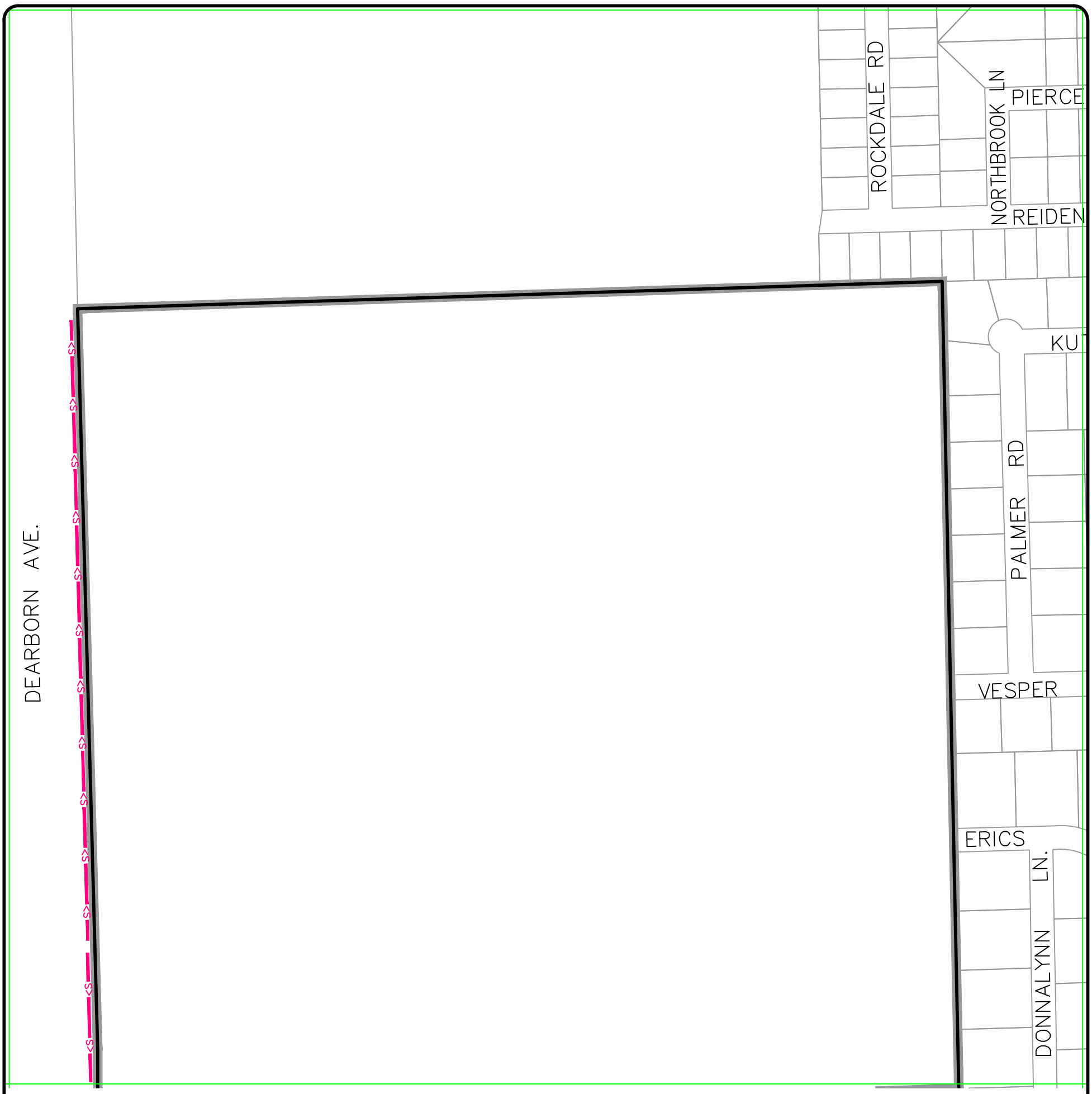

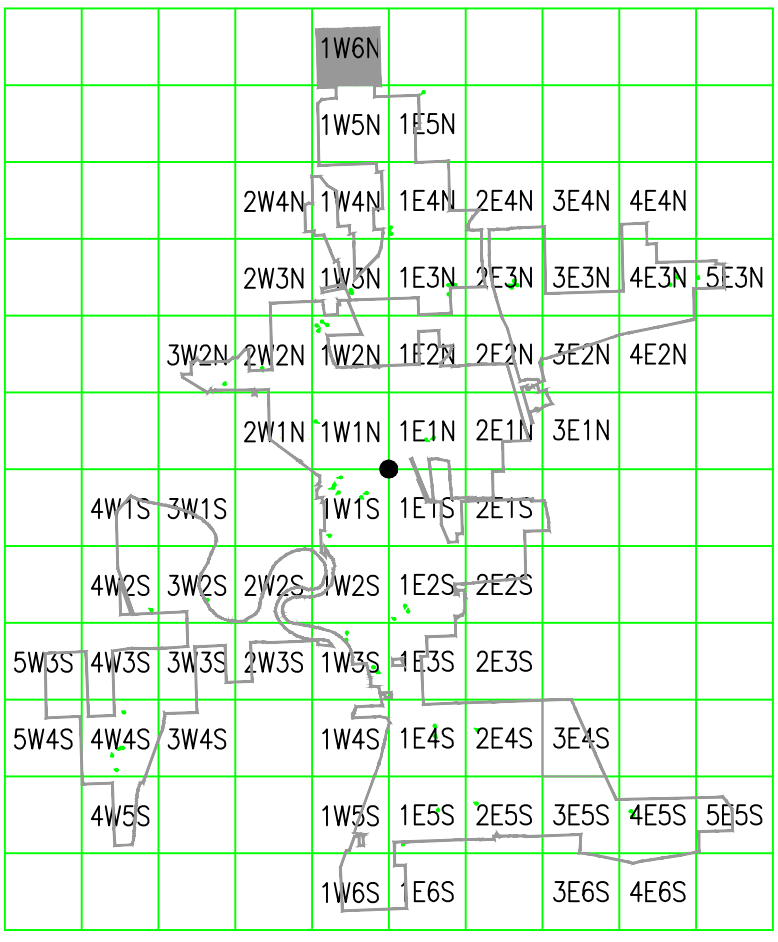

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DRAINAGE MAP

VILLAGE OF ROSCOE
WINNEBAGO COUNTY, ILLINOIS

MAP NUMBER

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10/29/12

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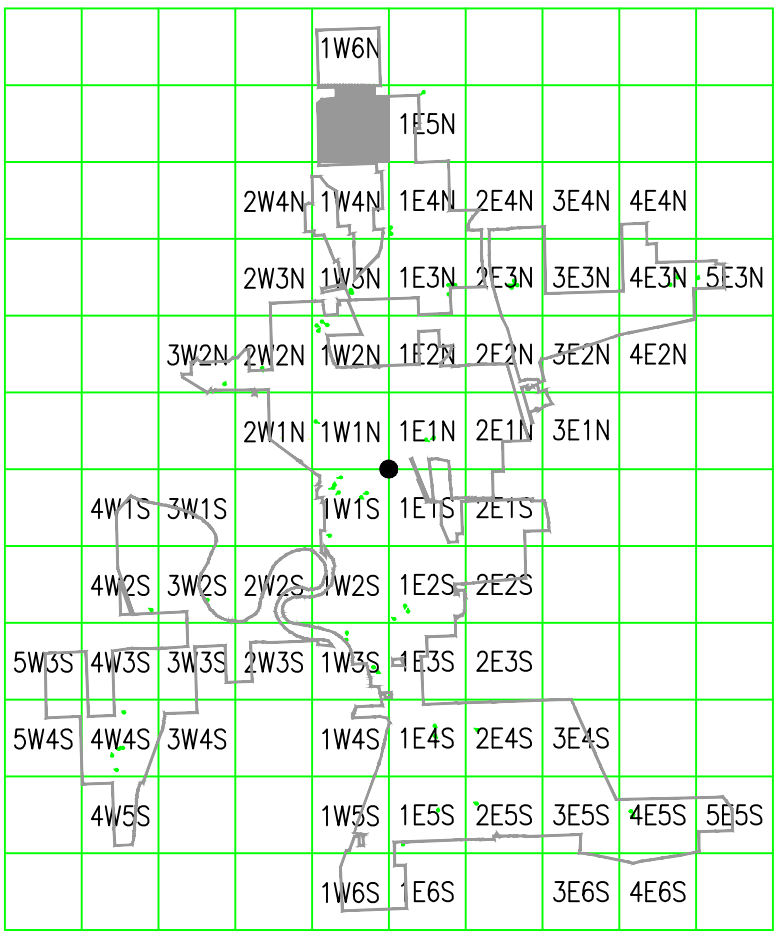

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DRAINAGE MAP

VILLAGE OF ROSCOE
WINNEBAGO COUNTY, ILLINOIS

MAP NUMBER

1W5N

10/29/12

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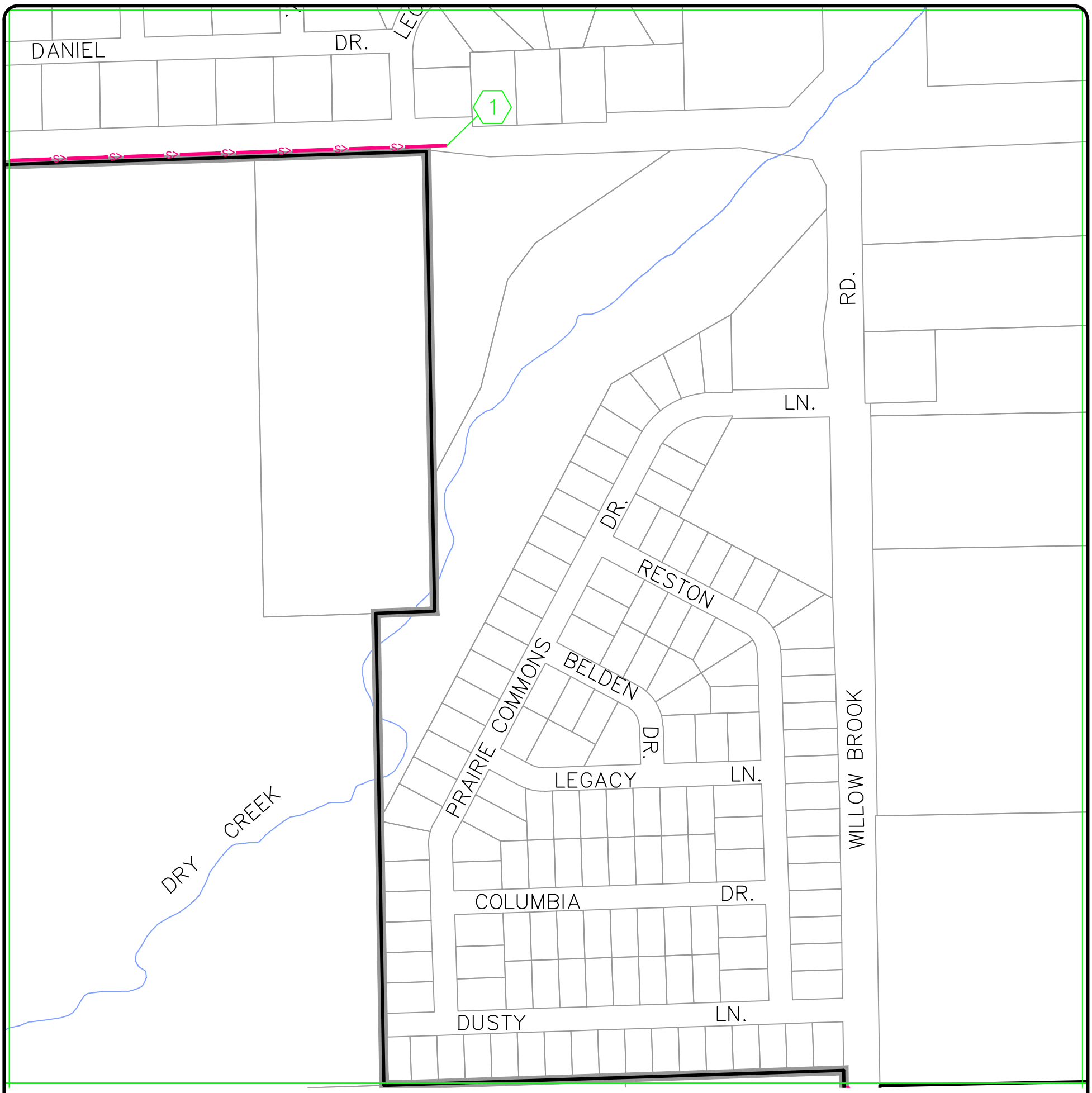

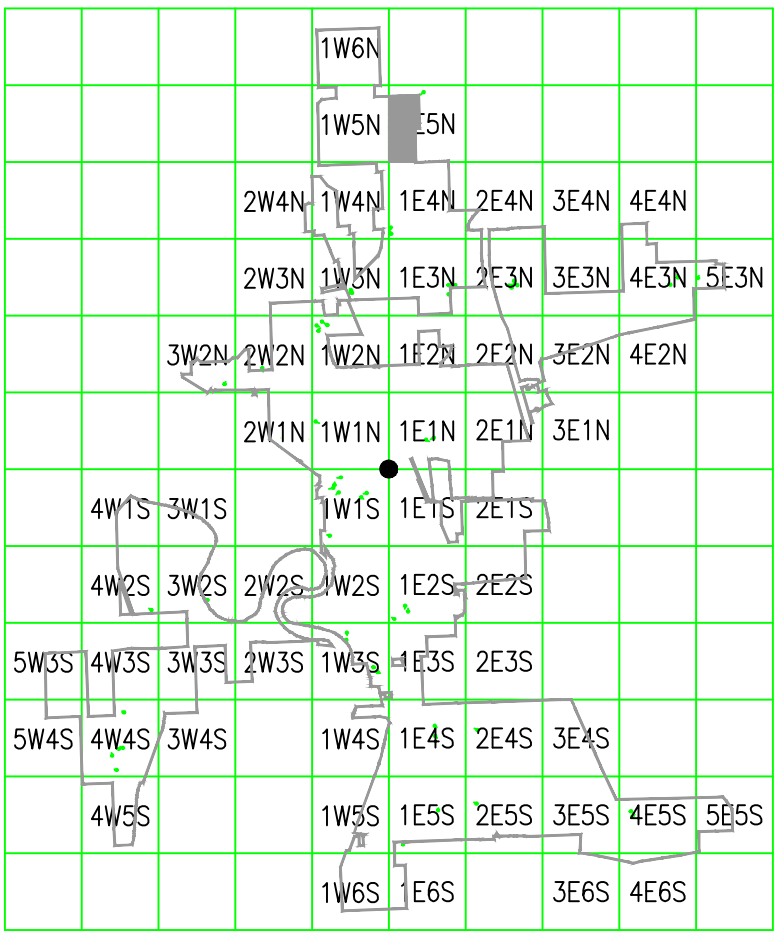

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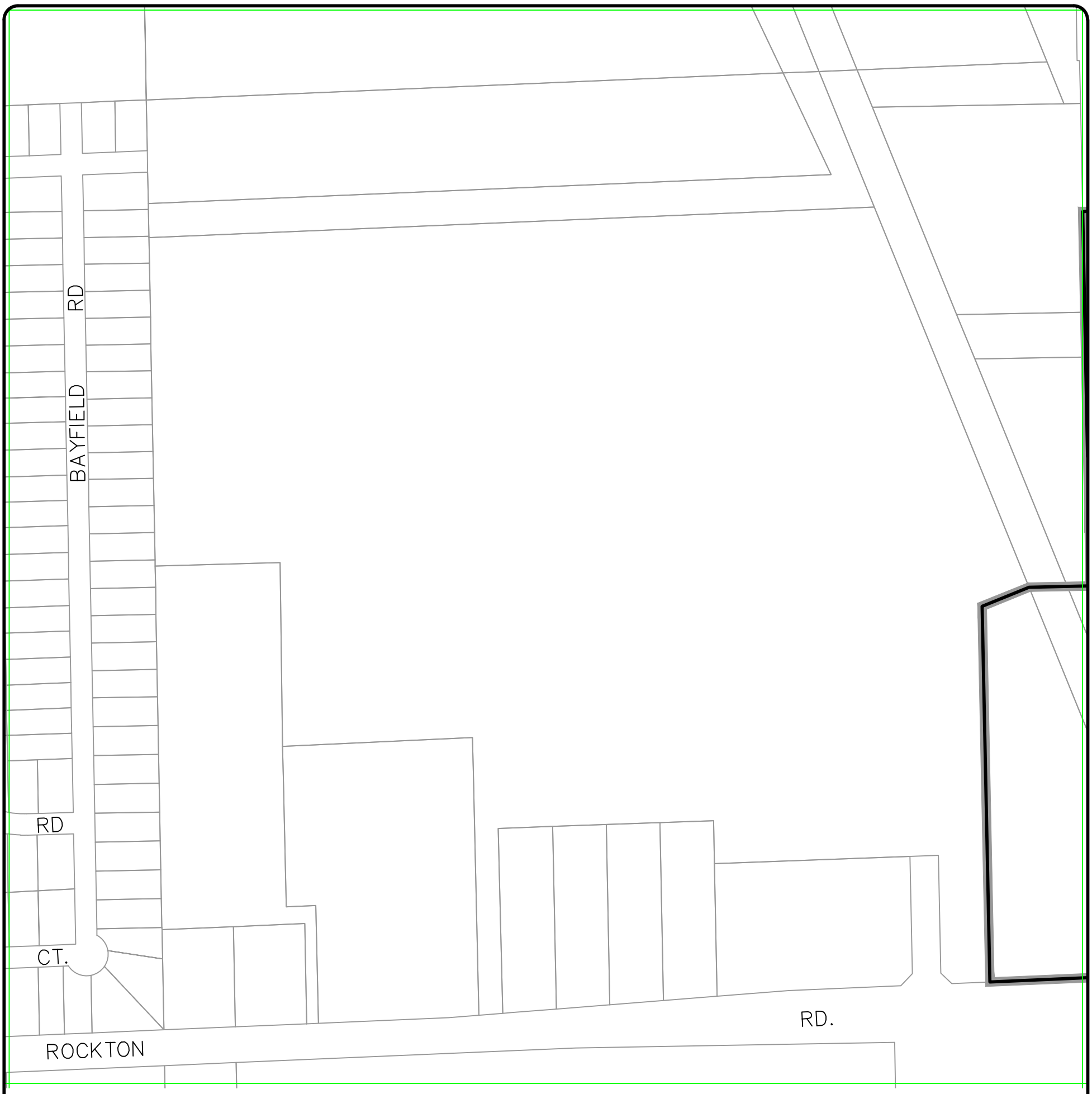

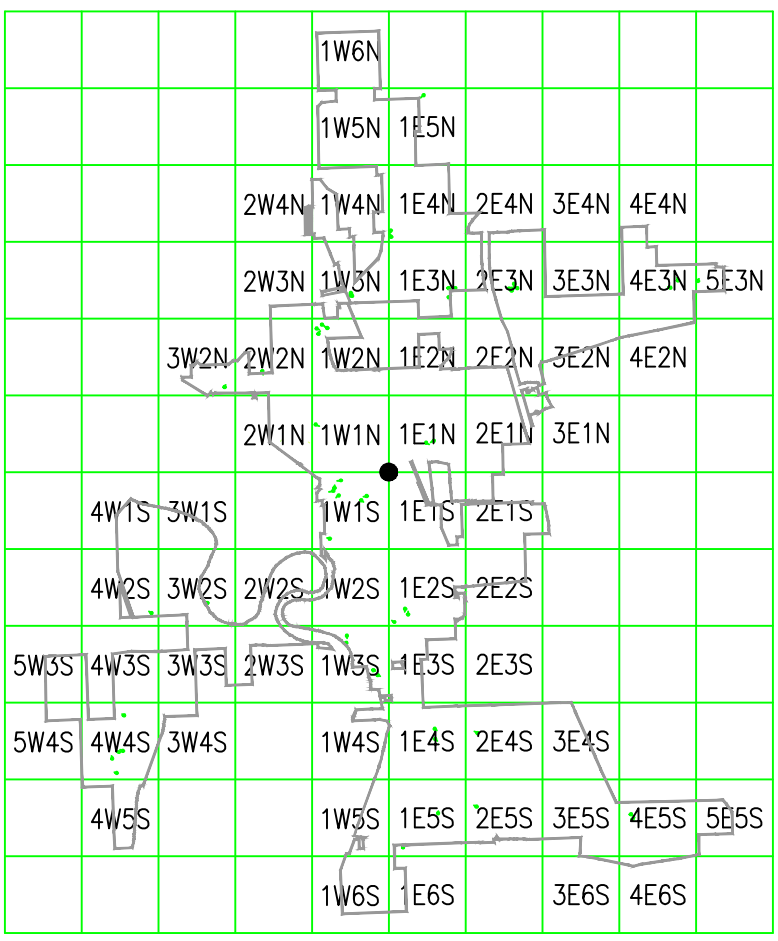

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DRAINAGE MAP

VILLAGE OF ROSCOE
WINNEBAGO COUNTY, ILLINOIS

MAP NUMBER

2W4N 10/29/12

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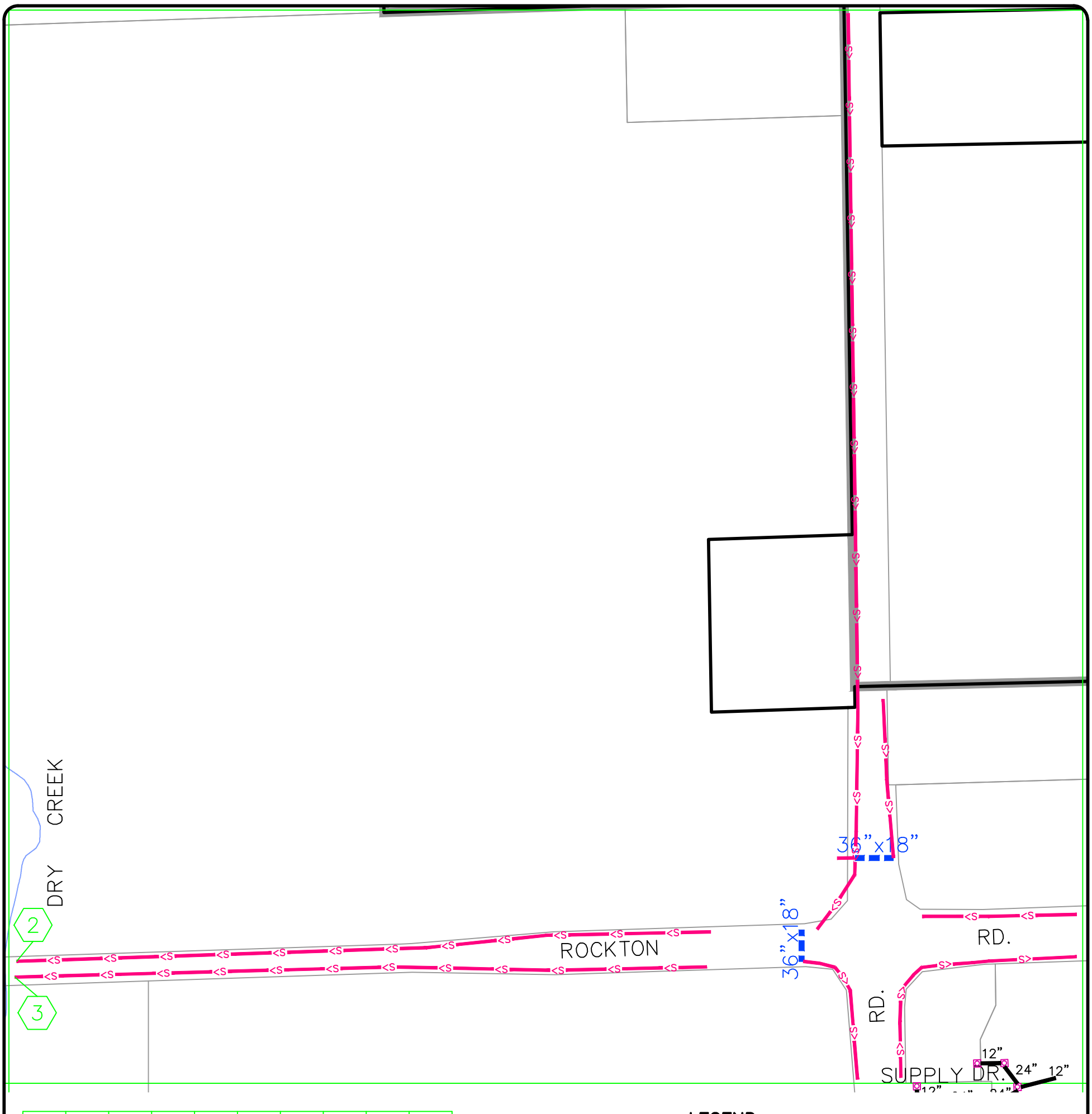

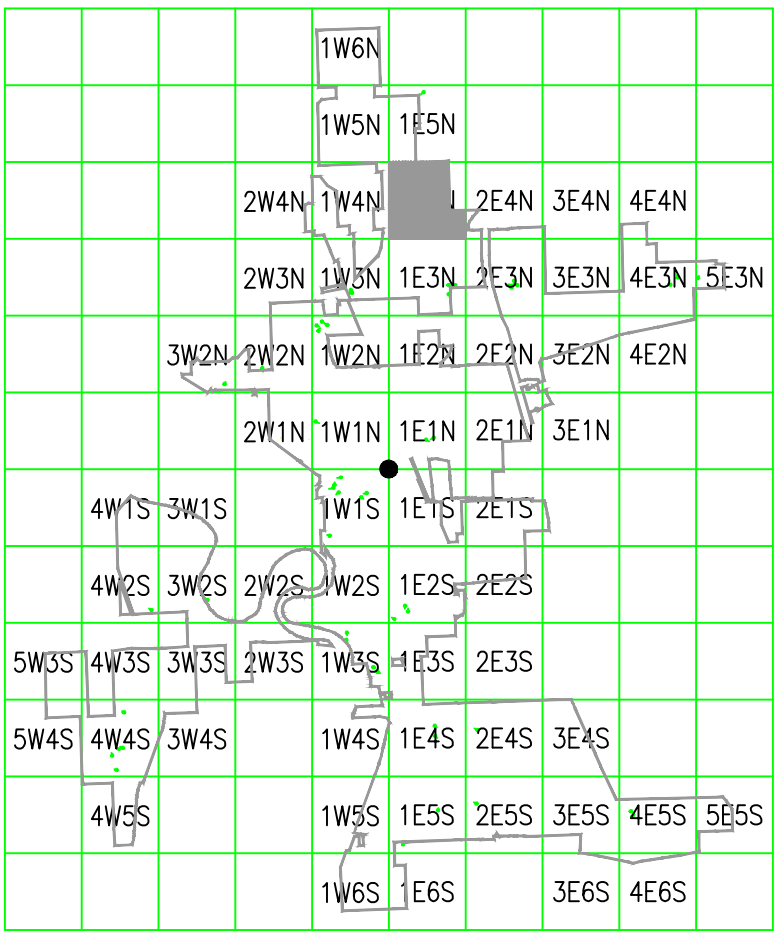

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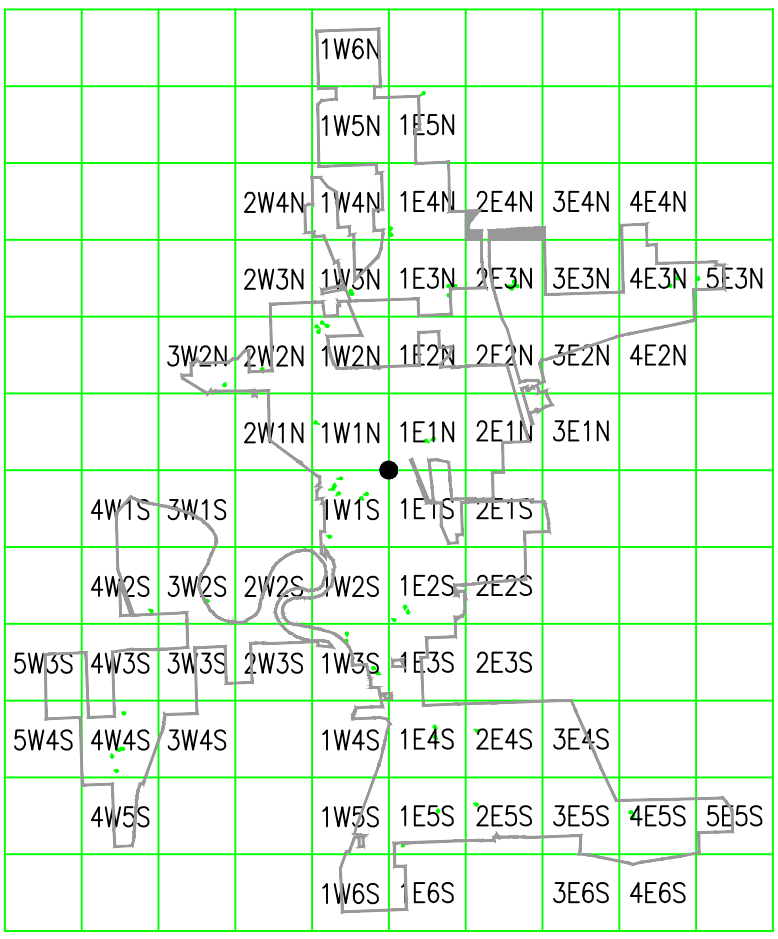

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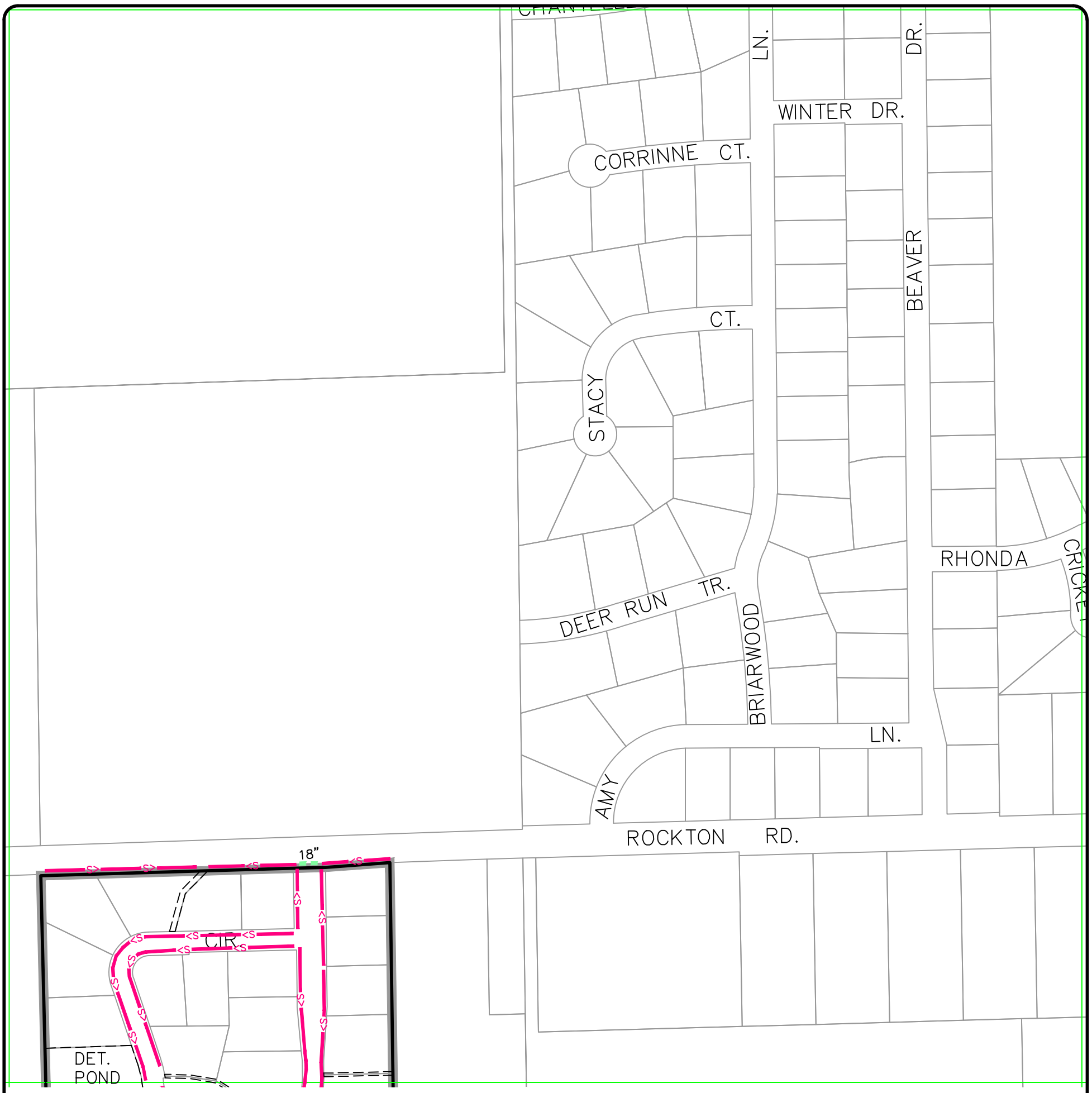

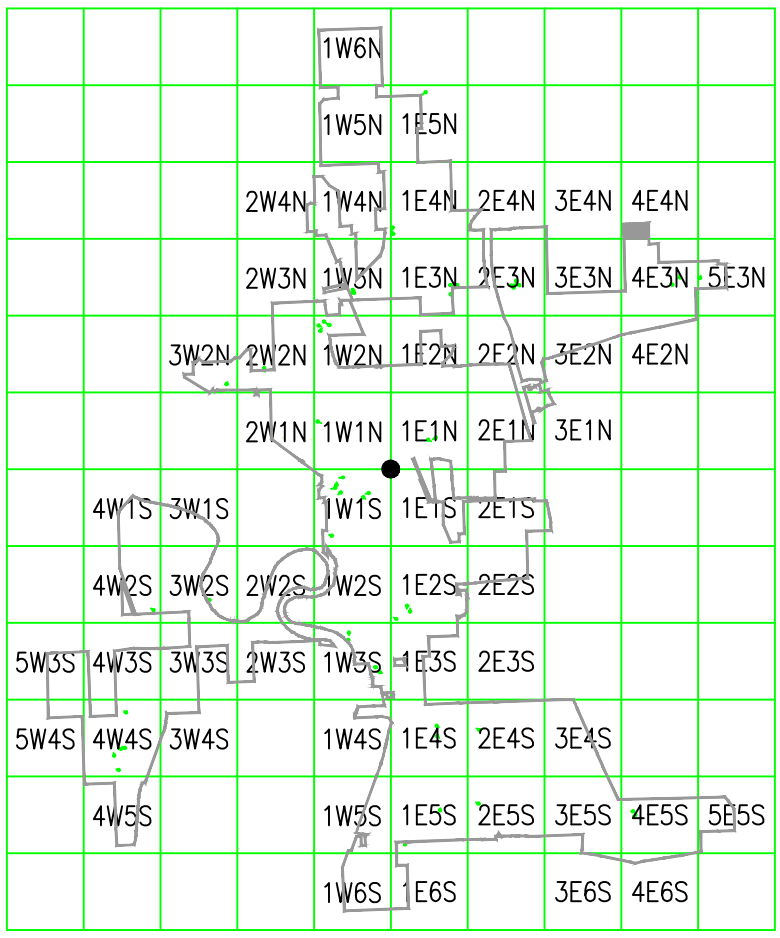

LOCATION KEY

N.T.S.

LEGEND

- DRAINAGE WAY DIRECTION OBSERVED
- RECORD DRAINAGE WAY
- STORM SEWER
- INLET
- CATCH BASIN
- WINNEBAGO INLET
- STORM MANHOLE W/GRATE
- STORM MANHOLE
- 2 – 21" CMP/CULVERT – SIZE AS SHOWN
- 12" CMP
- 15" CMP
- 18" CMP
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- 40" CMP
- 42" CMP
- 48" CMP
- 52" CMP
- XX SEWER OUTFALL NUMBER

N
W E
S

SCALE: 1" = 300'

300 0 300 FT.

DRAINAGE MAP

VILLAGE OF ROSCOE
WINNEBAGO COUNTY, ILLINOIS

MAP NUMBER

4E4N

10/29/12

G:\EGLPT\12\12-560 B\12-560 B.dwg, 4E4N

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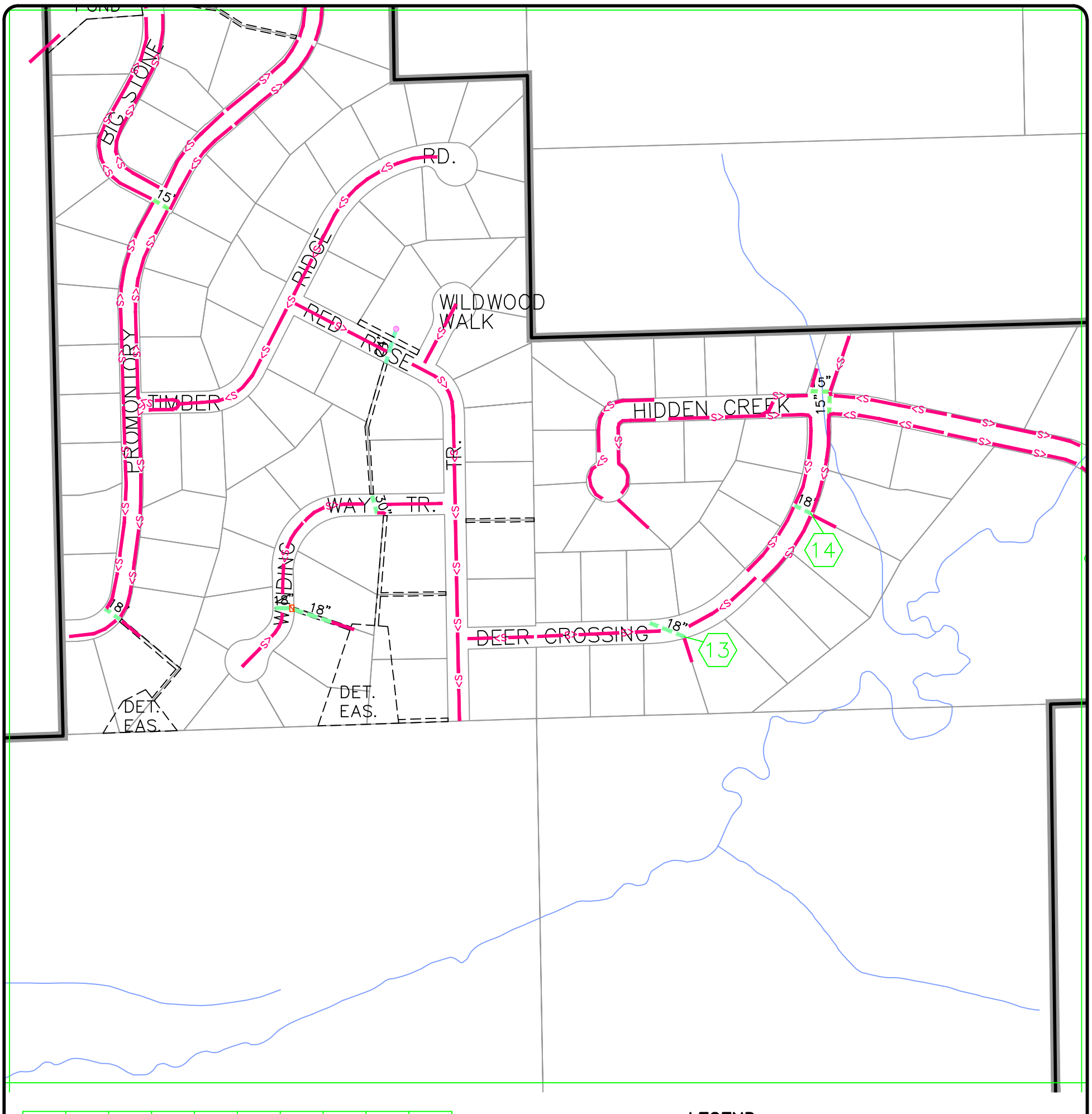

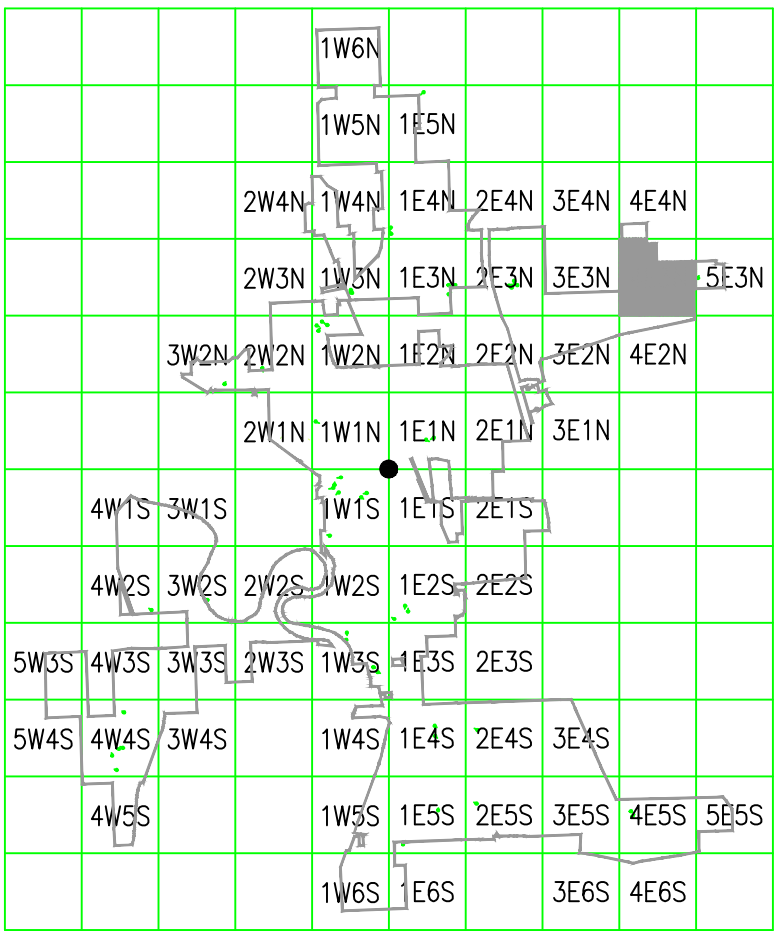

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- 52" CMP
- XX SEWER OUTFALL NUMBER

N W E S

SCALE: 1" = 300'

300 0 300 FT.

DRAINAGE MAP

VILLAGE OF ROSCOE
WINNEBAGO COUNTY, ILLINOIS

MAP NUMBER

4E3N

10/29/12

G:\EGLPT\12\12-560 B\12-560 B.dwg, 4E3N

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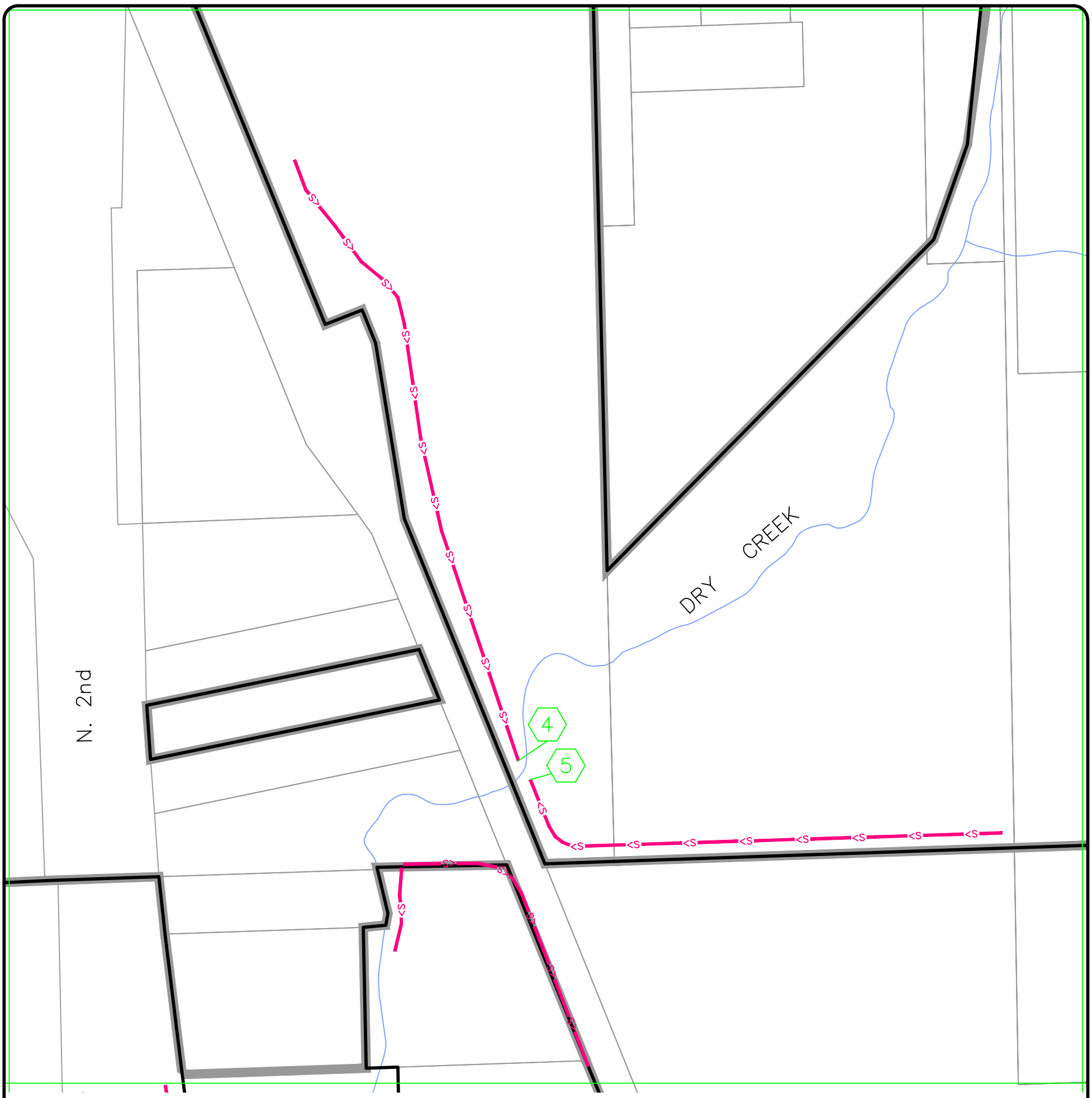

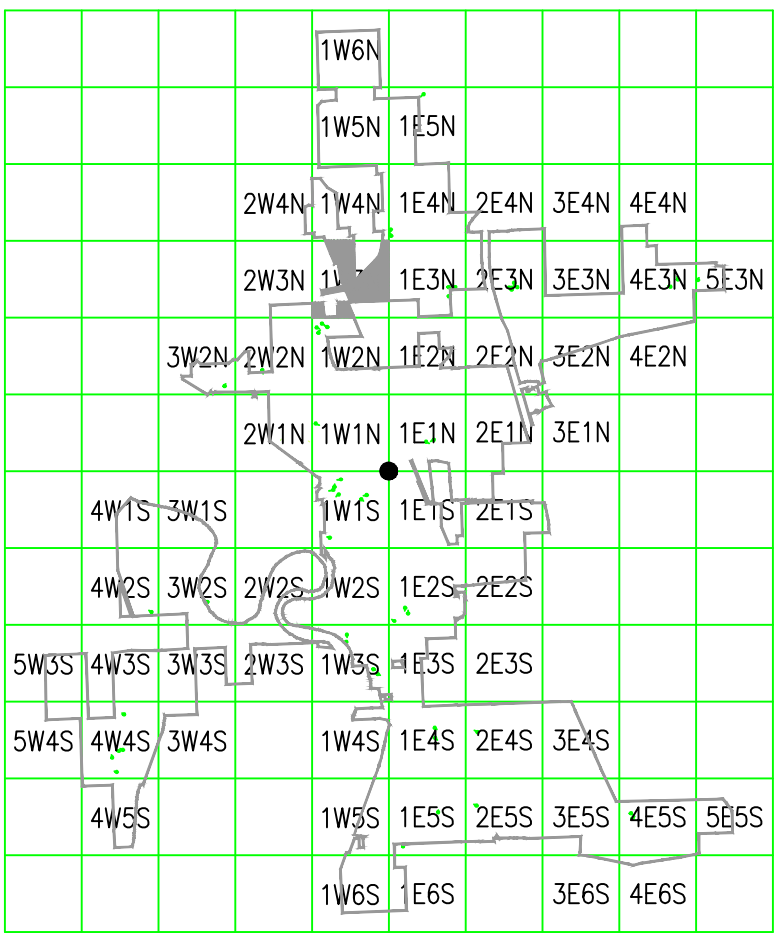

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300 0 300 FT.

DRAINAGE MAP

VILLAGE OF ROSCOE
WINNEBAGO COUNTY, ILLINOIS

MAP NUMBER

1W3N

10/29/12

G:\EGLPT\12\12-560 B\12-560 B.dwg, 1W3N

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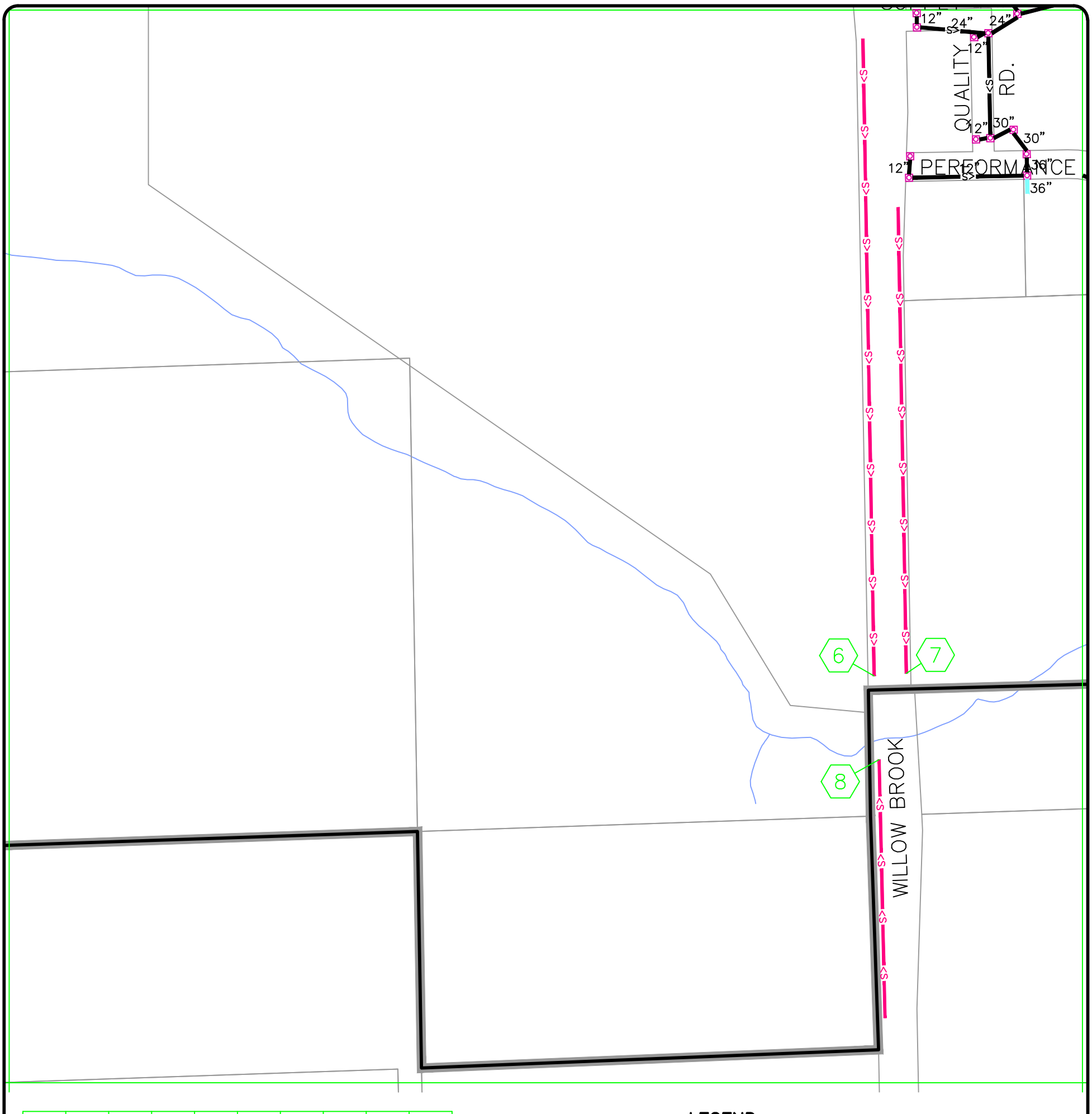

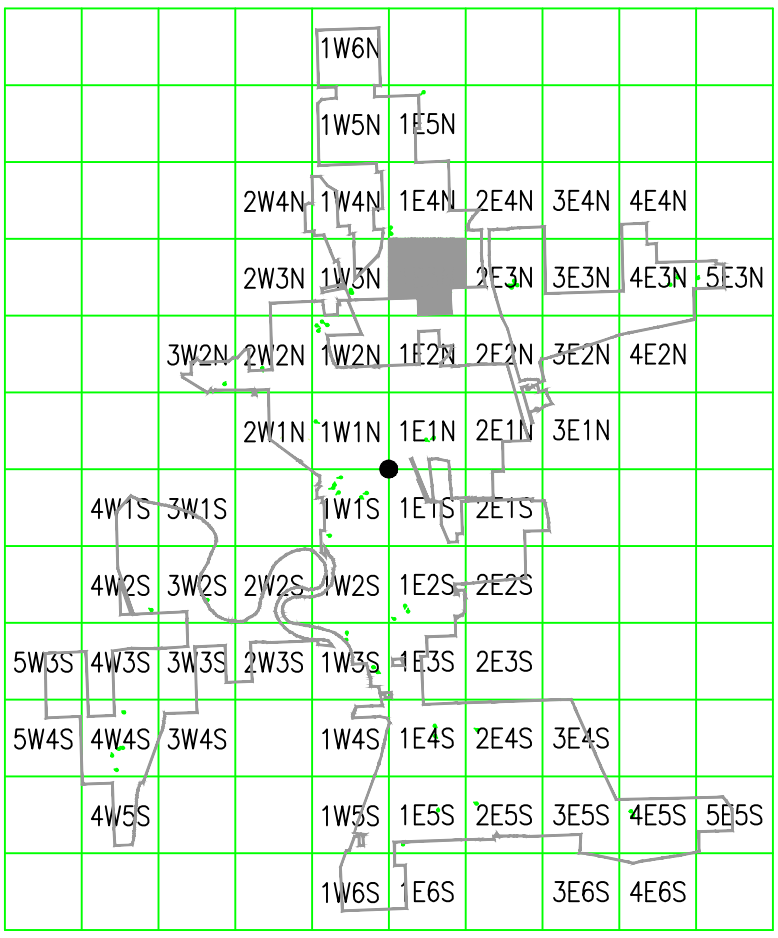

LOCATION KEY

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DRAINAGE MAP

VILLAGE OF ROSCOE
WINNEBAGO COUNTY, ILLINOIS

MAP NUMBER

1E3N

10/29/12

G:\EGLPT\12\12-560 B\12-560 B.dwg, 1E3N

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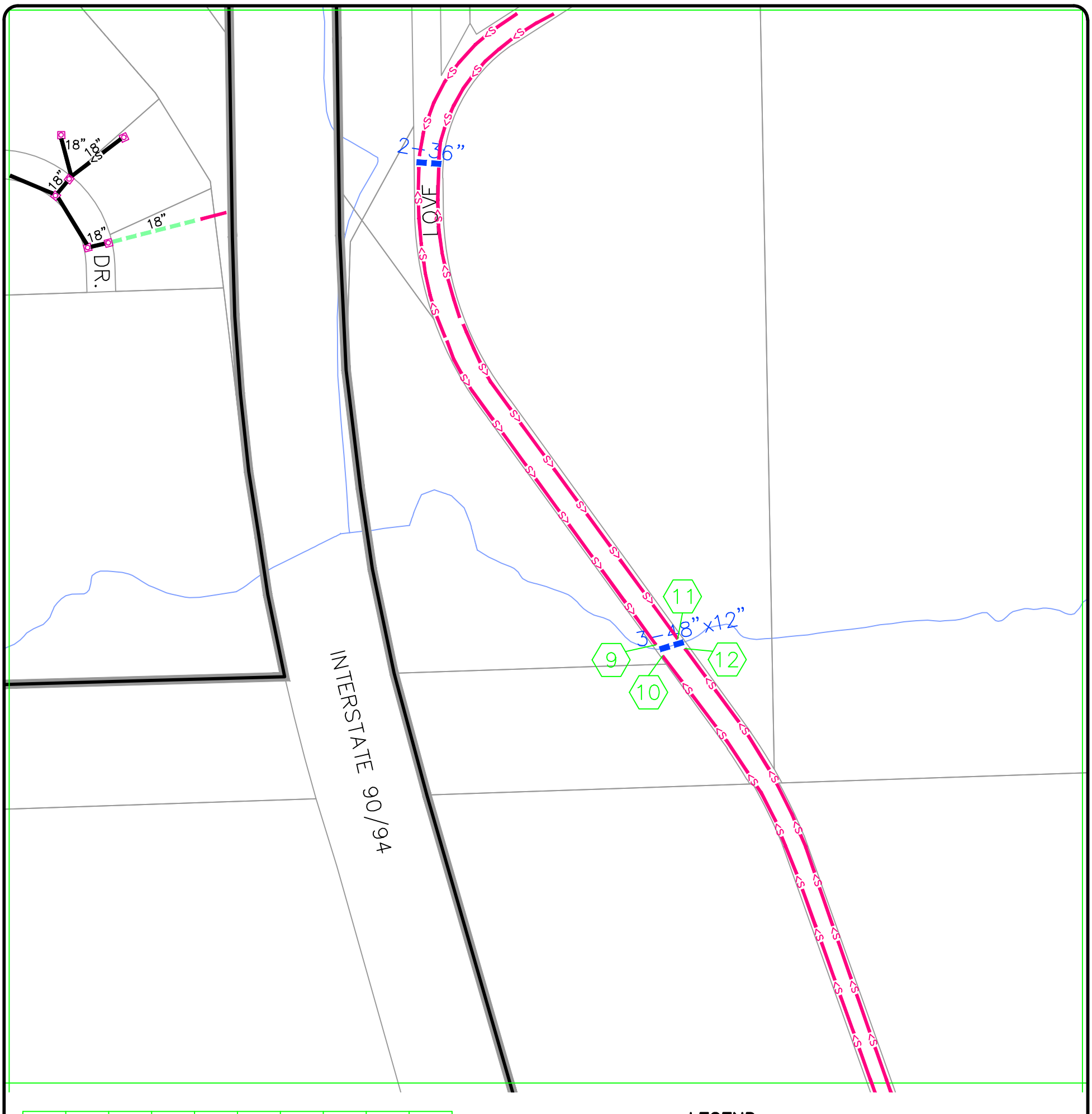

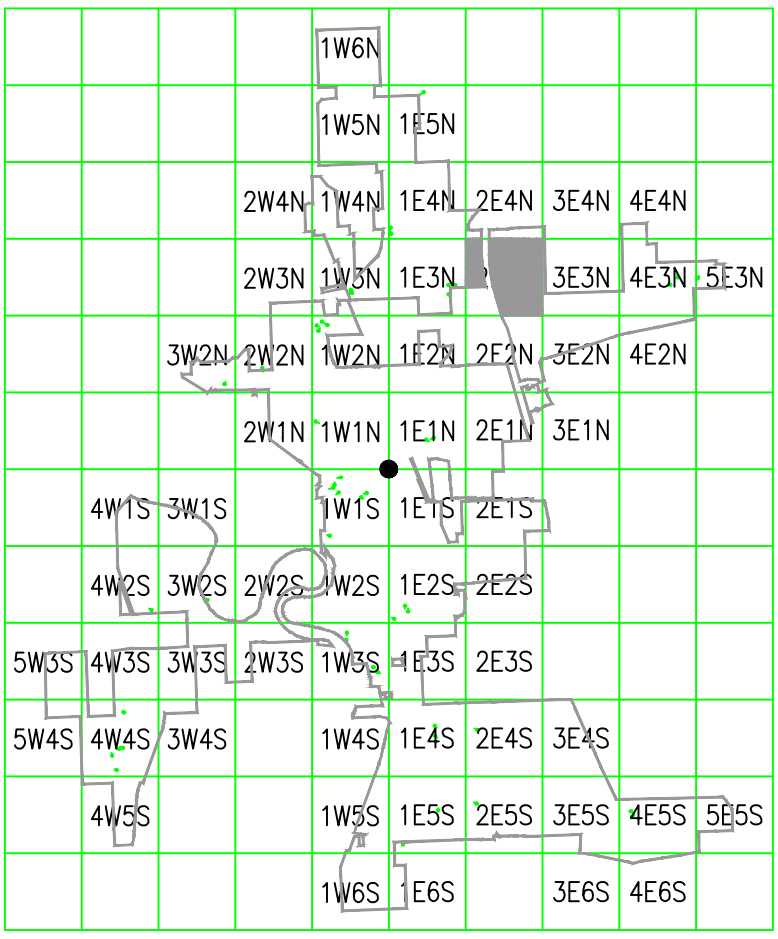

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DRAINAGE MAP

VILLAGE OF ROSCOE
WINNEBAGO COUNTY, ILLINOIS

MAP NUMBER

2E3N 10/29/12

G:\EGLPT\12\12-560 B\12-560 B.dwg, 2E3N

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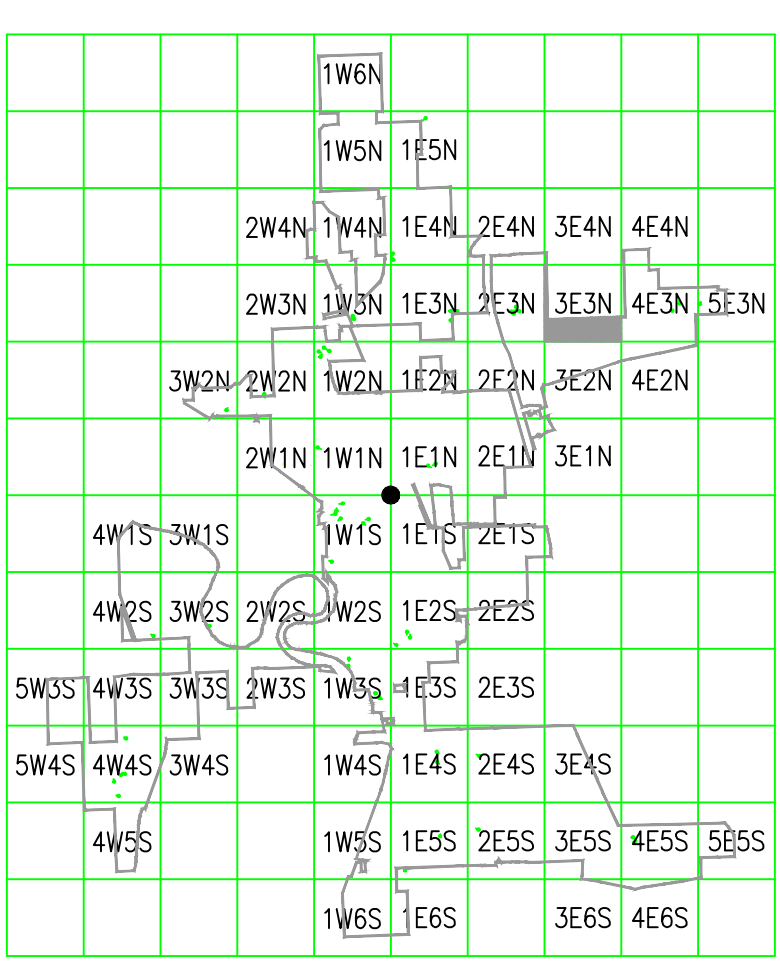

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SCALE: 1" = 300'

300 0 300 FT.

DRAINAGE MAP

VILLAGE OF ROSCOE
WINNEBAGO COUNTY, ILLINOIS

MAP NUMBER

3E3N

10/29/12

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MONROE, WI

RD

LN.

ELLVIEW

WAY

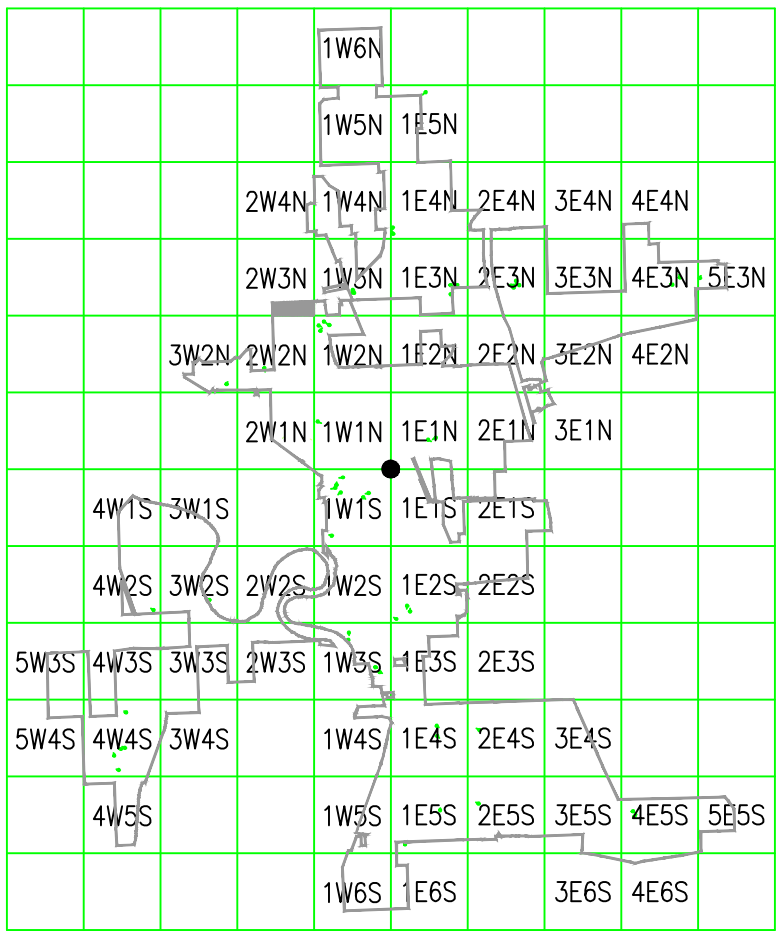
GLENDOWERY

GLEN ECHO WAY

WYNSTONE

WAY

LN.



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SCALE: 1" = 300'

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DRAINAGE MAP

VILLAGE OF ROSCOE
WINNEBAGO COUNTY, ILLINOIS

MAP NUMBER

2W3N 10/29/12

G:\EGLPT\12\12-560 B\12-560 B.dwg, 2W3N

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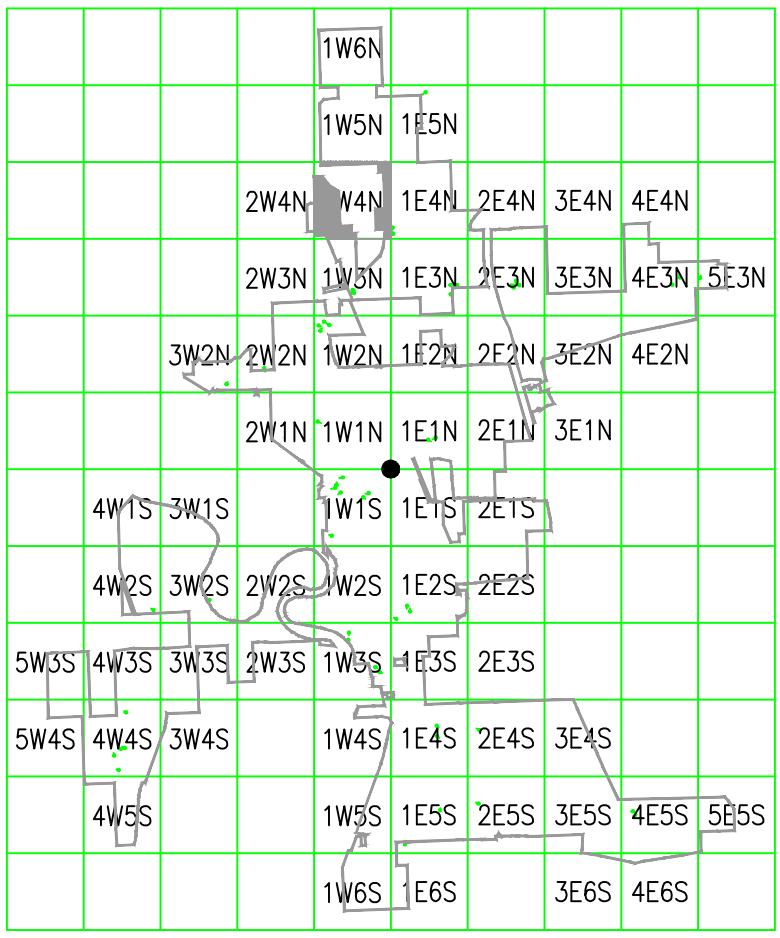
MONROE, WI

2nd ST.

DRY CREEK

METRIC RD.

ROCKTON RD.



LOCATION KEY

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SCALE: 1" = 300'

300 0 300 FT.

DRAINAGE MAP

VILLAGE OF ROSCOE
WINNEBAGO COUNTY, ILLINOIS

MAP NUMBER

1W4N

10/29/12

G:\EGLPT\12\12-560 B\12-560 B.dwg, 1W4N

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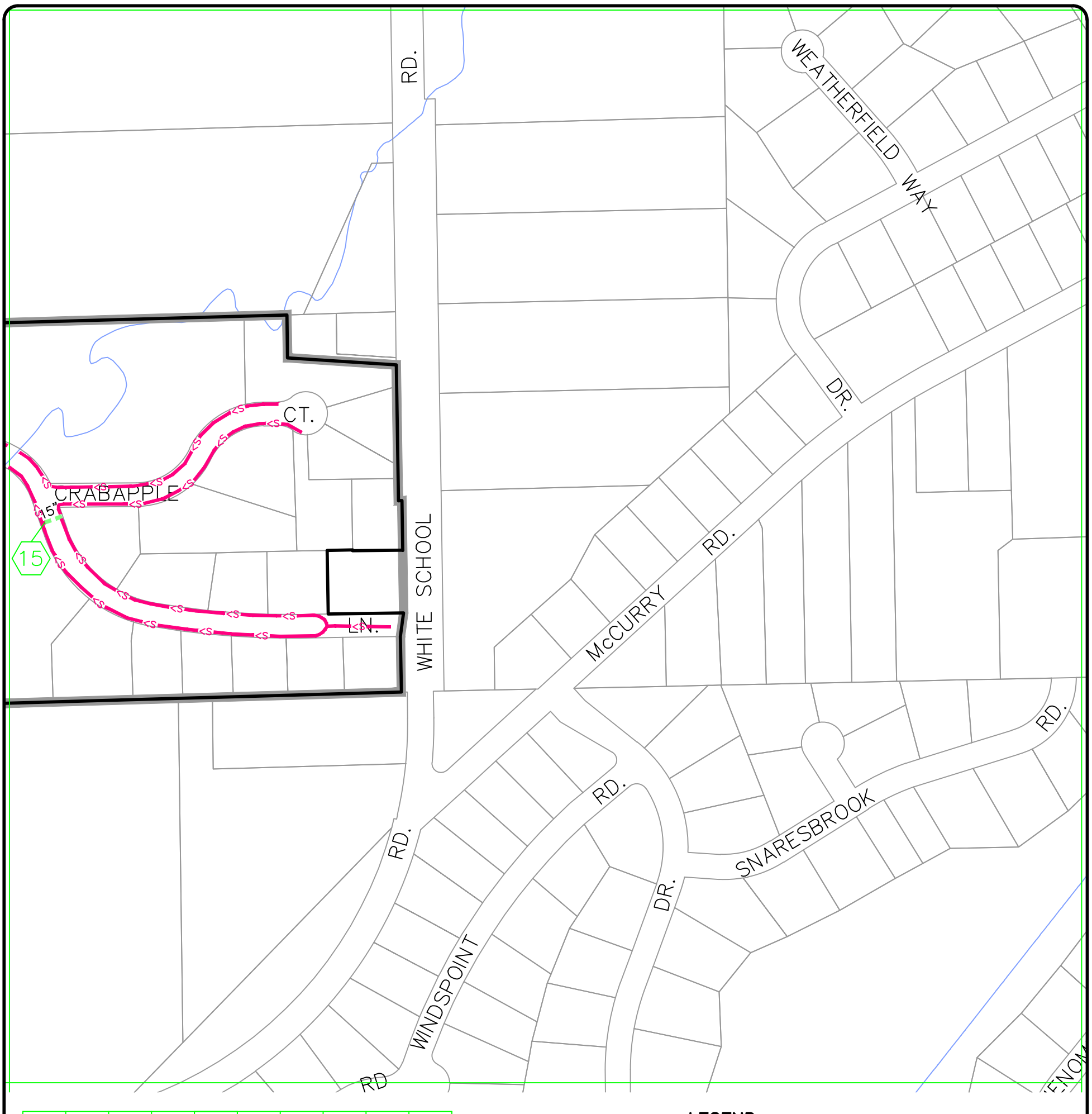

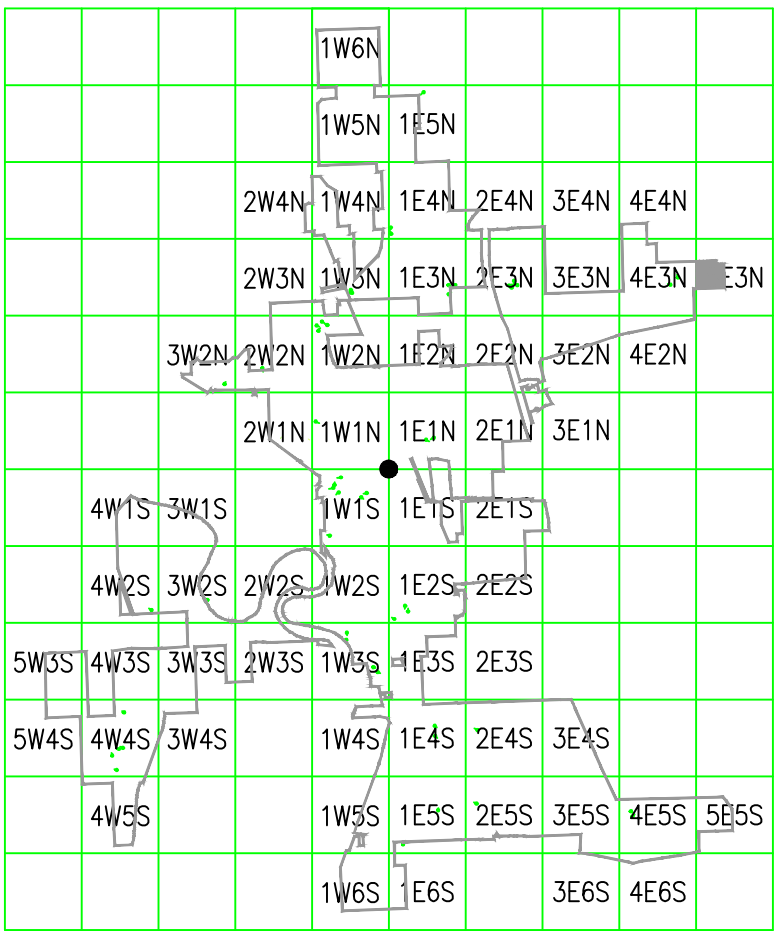

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N W E S

SCALE: 1" = 300'

300 0 300 FT.

DRAINAGE MAP

VILLAGE OF ROSCOE
WINNEBAGO COUNTY, ILLINOIS

MAP NUMBER

5E3N

10/29/12

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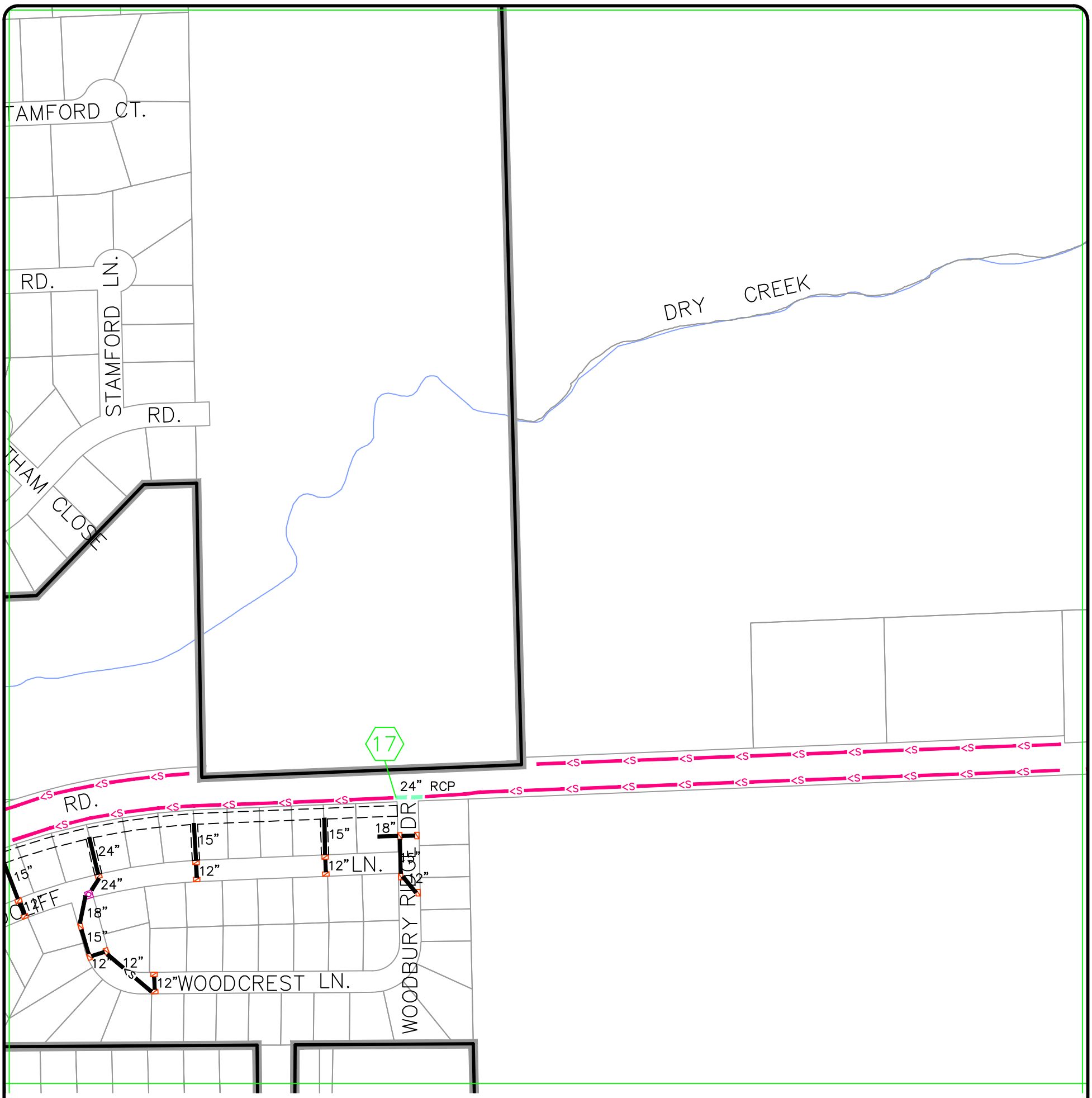

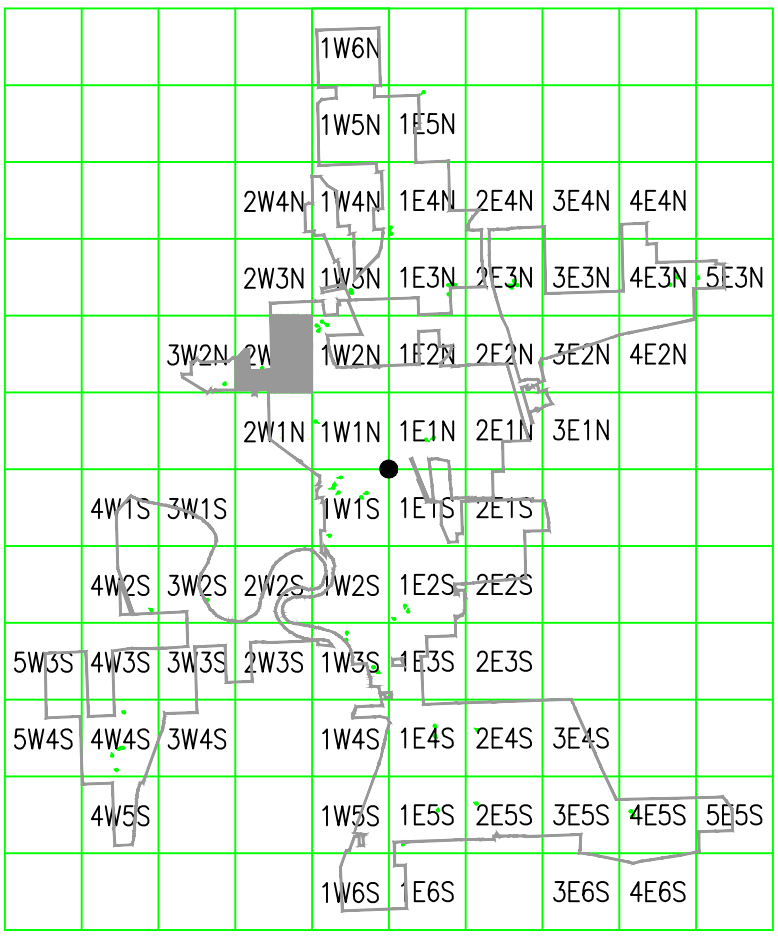

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N W E S

SCALE: 1" = 300'

300 0 300 FT.

DRAINAGE MAP

VILLAGE OF ROSCOE
WINNEBAGO COUNTY, ILLINOIS

MAP NUMBER

2W2N 10/29/12

G:\EGLPT\12\12-560 B\12-560 B.dwg, 2W2N

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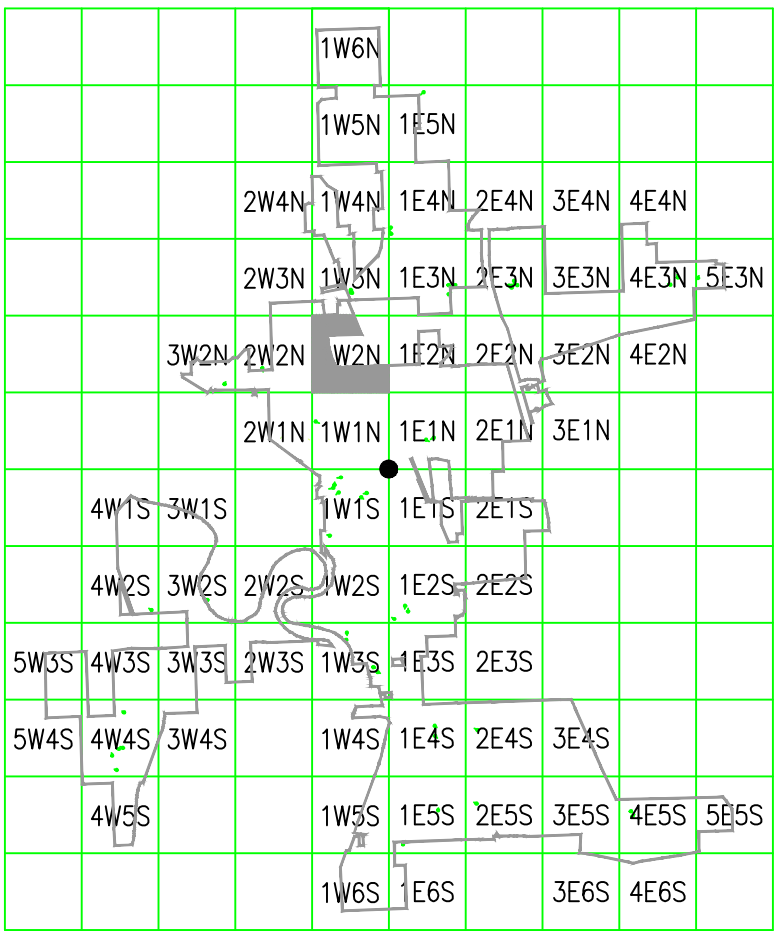

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DRAINAGE MAP

VILLAGE OF ROSCOE
WINNEBAGO COUNTY, ILLINOIS

MAP NUMBER

1W2N

10/29/12

G:\EGLPT\12\12-560 B\12-560 B.dwg, 1W2N

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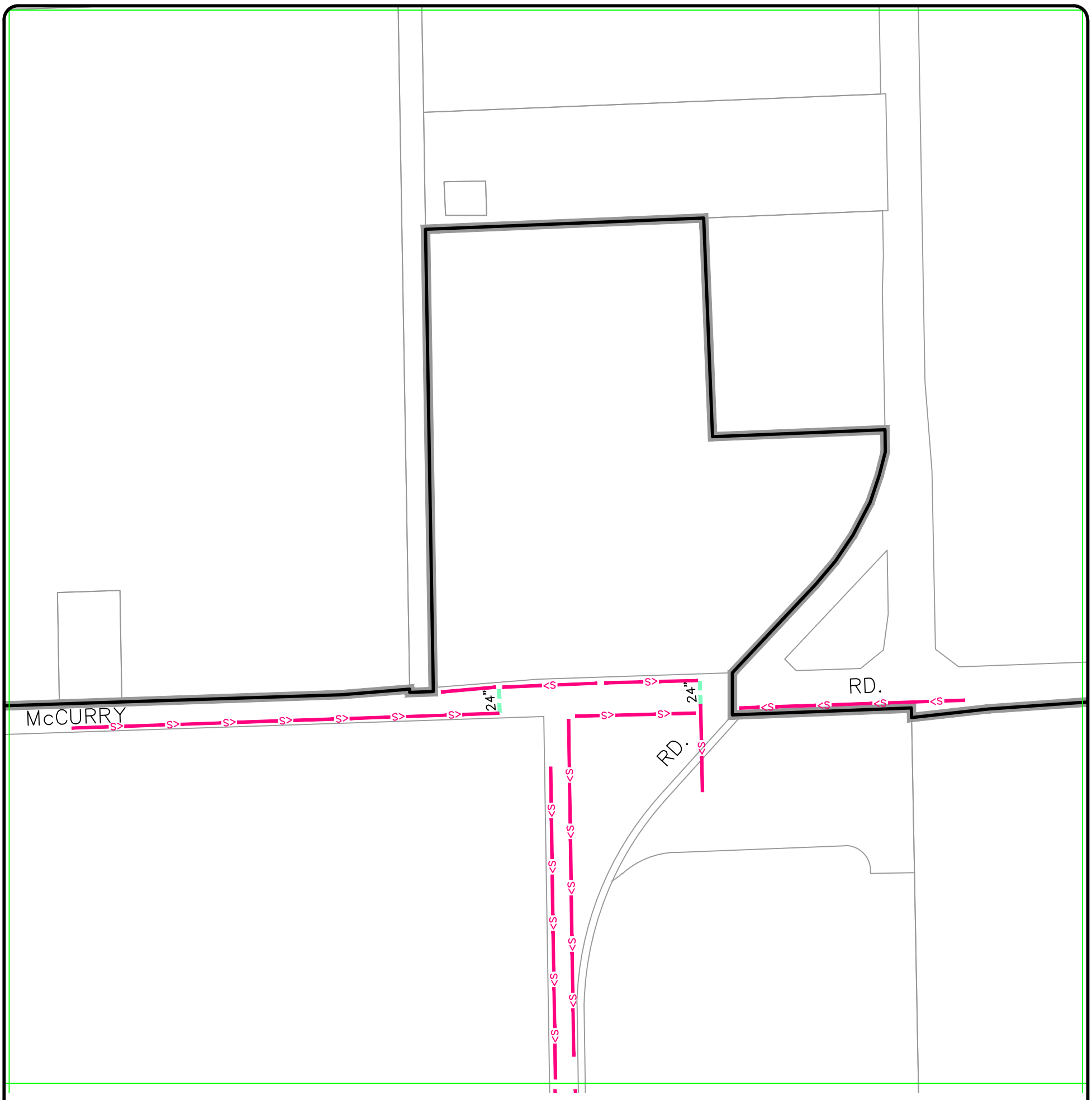

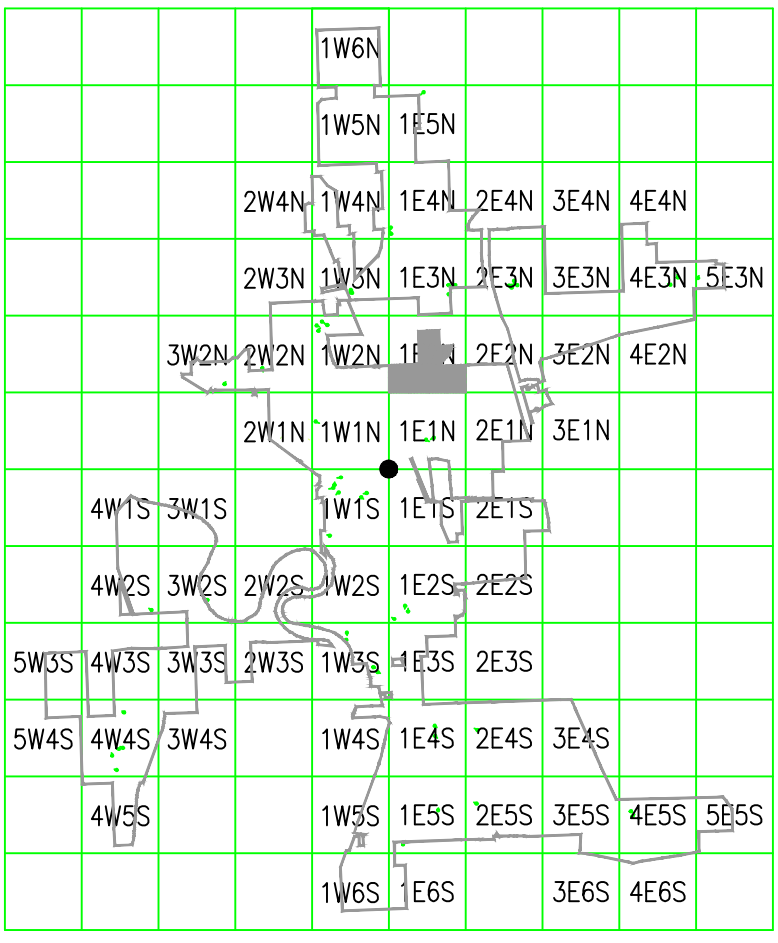

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DRAINAGE MAP

VILLAGE OF ROSCOE
WINNEBAGO COUNTY, ILLINOIS

MAP NUMBER

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10/29/12

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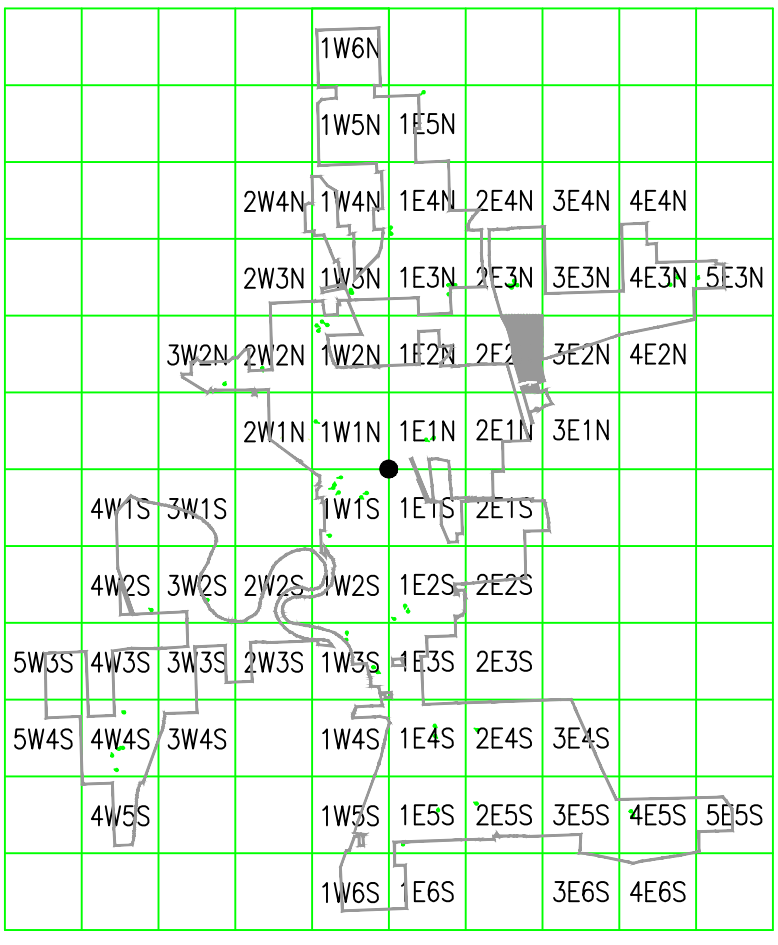

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DRAINAGE MAP

VILLAGE OF ROSCOE
WINNEBAGO COUNTY, ILLINOIS

MAP NUMBER

2E2N

10/29/12

G:\EGLPT\12\12-560 B\12-560 B.dwg, 2E2N

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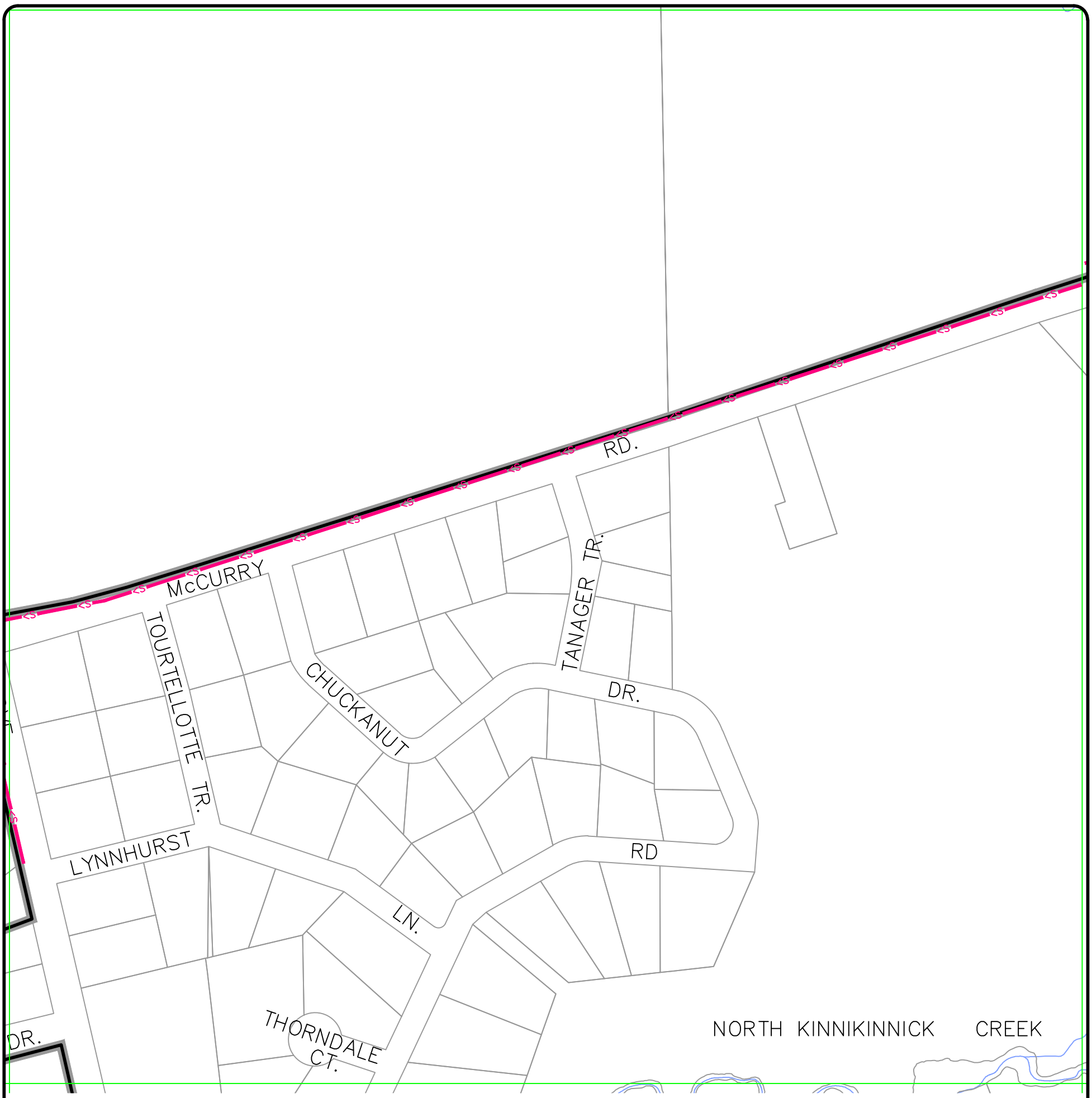

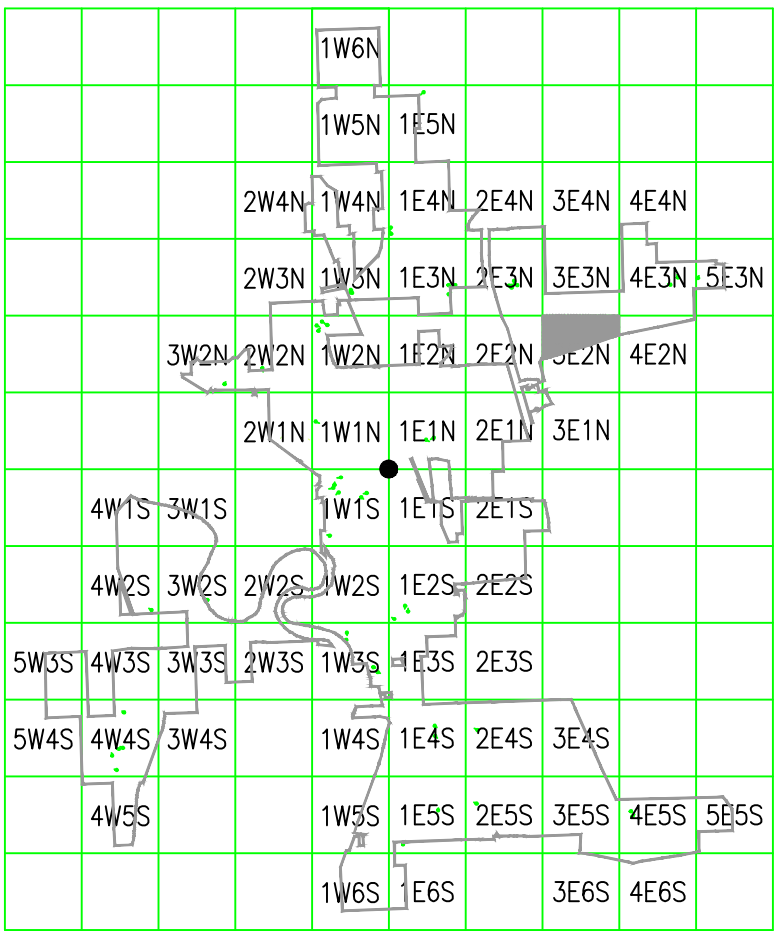

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DRAINAGE MAP

VILLAGE OF ROSCOE
WINNEBAGO COUNTY, ILLINOIS

MAP NUMBER

3E2N 10/29/12

G:\EGLPT\12\12-560 B\12-560 B.dwg, 3E2N

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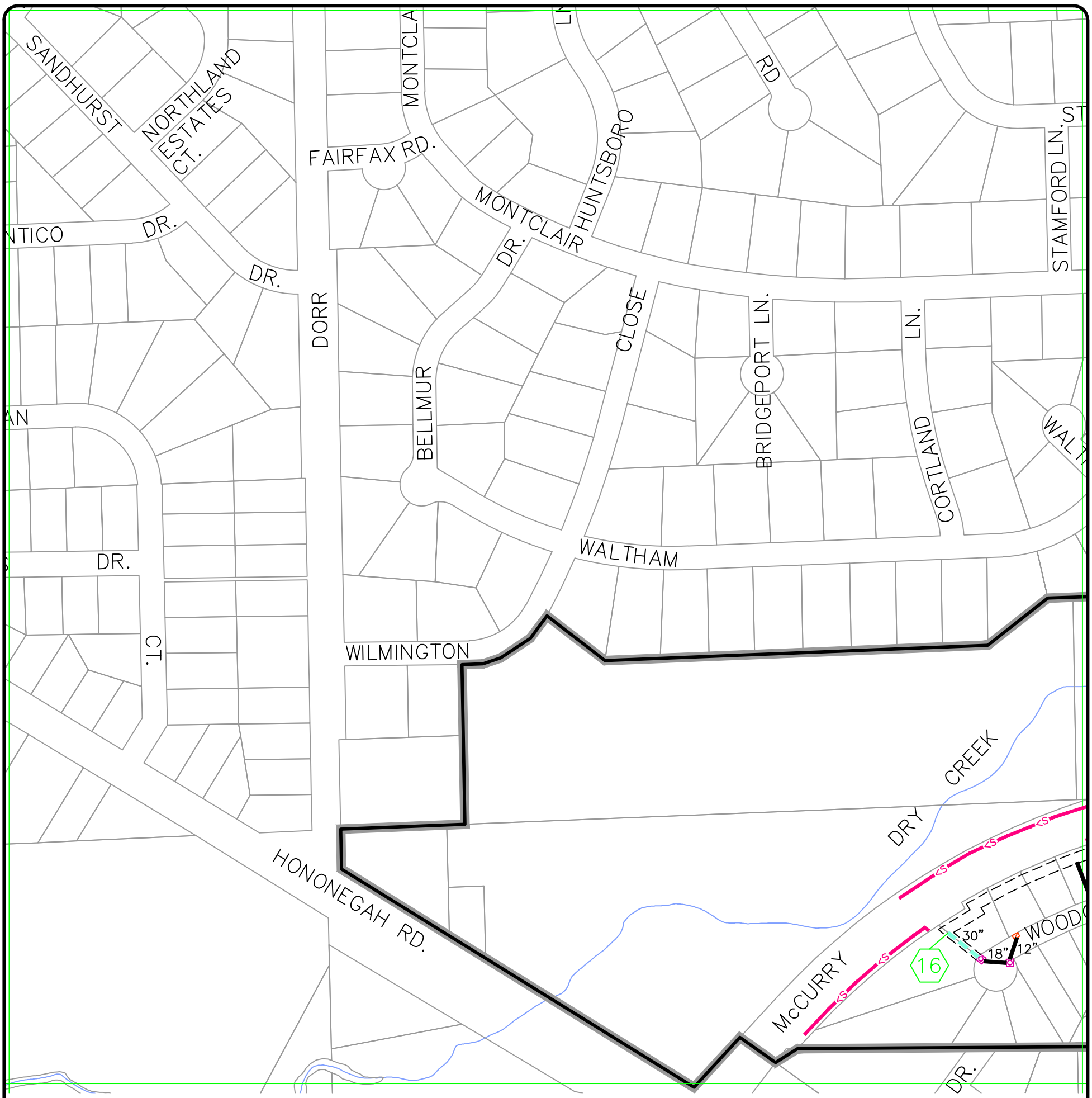
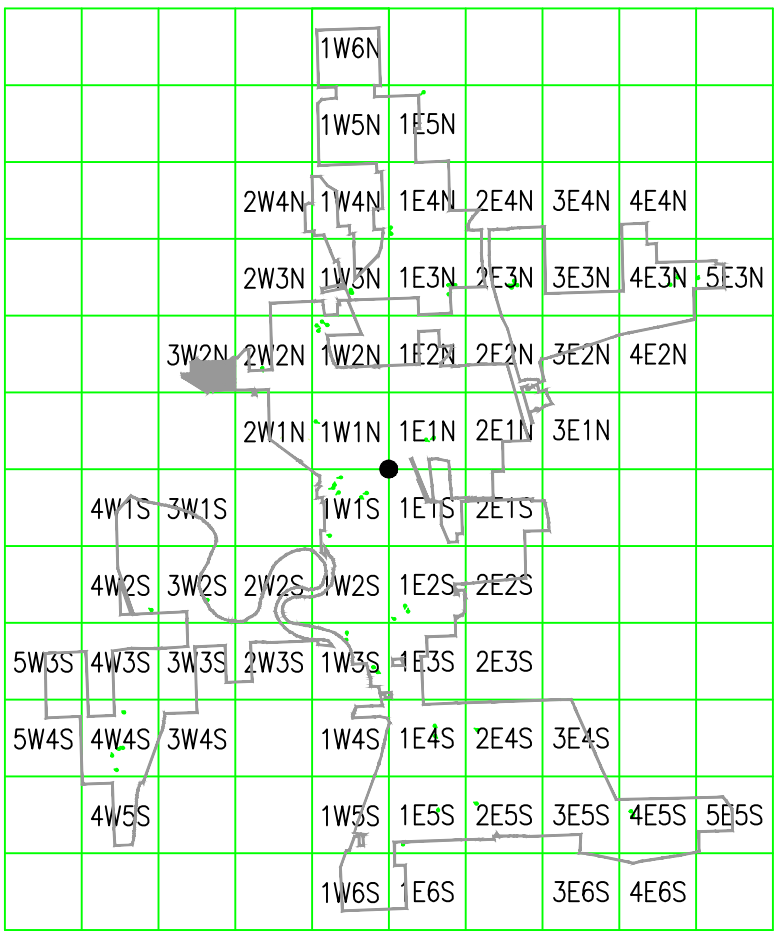
ROCHELLE, IL SPRINGFIELD, IL
MONROE, WI





LOCATION KEY

N.T.S.

LEGEND

- DRAINAGE WAY DIRECTION OBSERVED
- RECORD DRAINAGE WAY
- STORM SEWER
- INLET
- CATCH BASIN
- WINNEBAGO INLET
- STORM MANHOLE W/GRATE
- STORM MANHOLE
- 2 – 21” CMP/CULVERT – SIZE AS SHOWN
- 12” CMP
- 15” CMP
- 18” CMP
- 21” CMP
- 24” CMP
- 30” CMP
- 32” CMP
- 36” CMP
- 40” CMP
- 42” CMP
- 48” CMP
- 52” CMP
- XX SEWER OUTFALL NUMBER

N W E S

SCALE: 1” = 300’

300 0 300 FT.

DRAINAGE MAP

VILLAGE OF ROSCOE
WINNEBAGO COUNTY, ILLINOIS

MAP NUMBER

3W2N 10/29/12

G:\EGLPT\12\12-560 B\12-560 B.dwg, 3W2N

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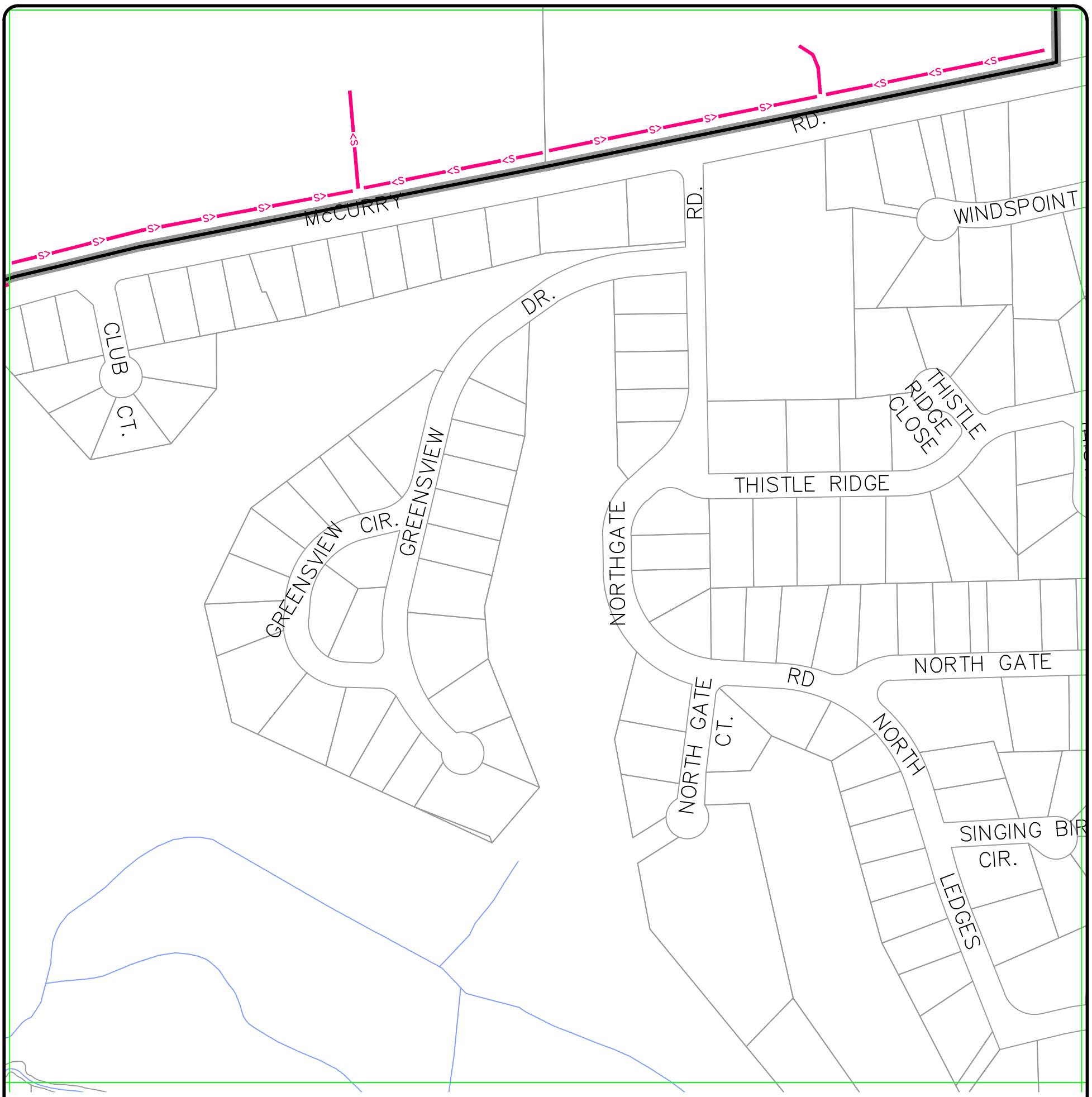
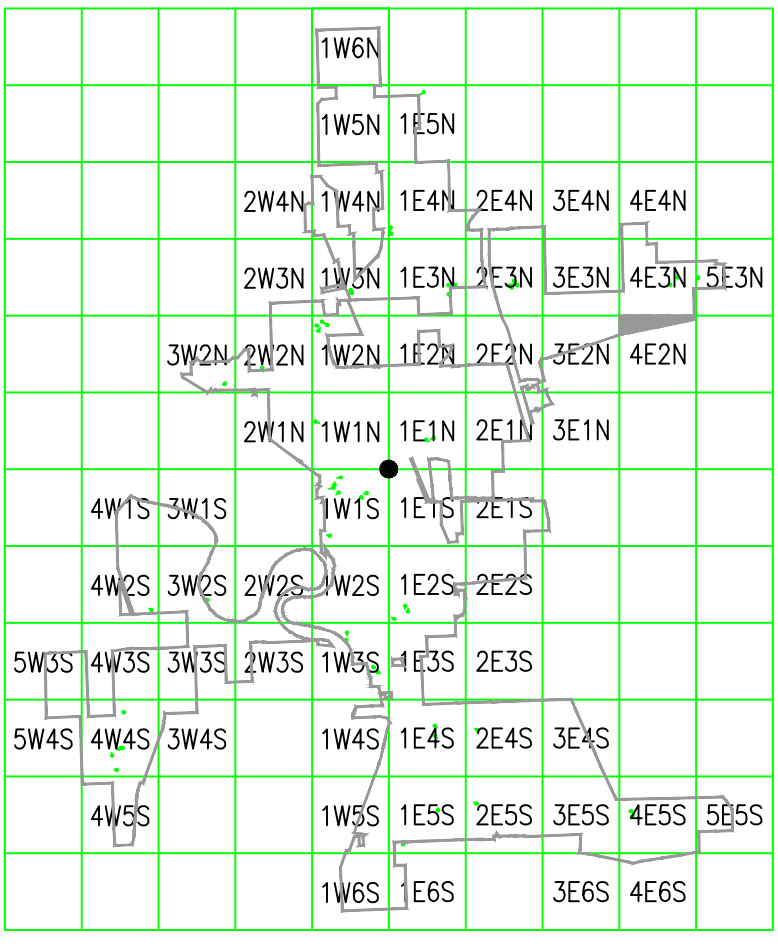
ILLINOIS DESIGN FIRM NO. 184-003525
FREEPORT, IL ROCKFORD, IL
ROCHELLE, IL SPRINGFIELD, IL
MONROE, WI





LOCATION KEY
N.T.S.

LEGEND

- DRAINAGE WAY DIRECTION OBSERVED
- RECORD DRAINAGE WAY
- STORM SEWER
- INLET
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- XX SEWER OUTFALL NUMBER

N / W / E / S

SCALE: 1" = 300'

300 0 300 FT.

DRAINAGE MAP

VILLAGE OF ROSCOE
WINNEBAGO COUNTY, ILLINOIS

MAP NUMBER

4E2N

10/29/12

G:\EGLPT\12\12-560 B\12-560 B.dwg, 4E2N

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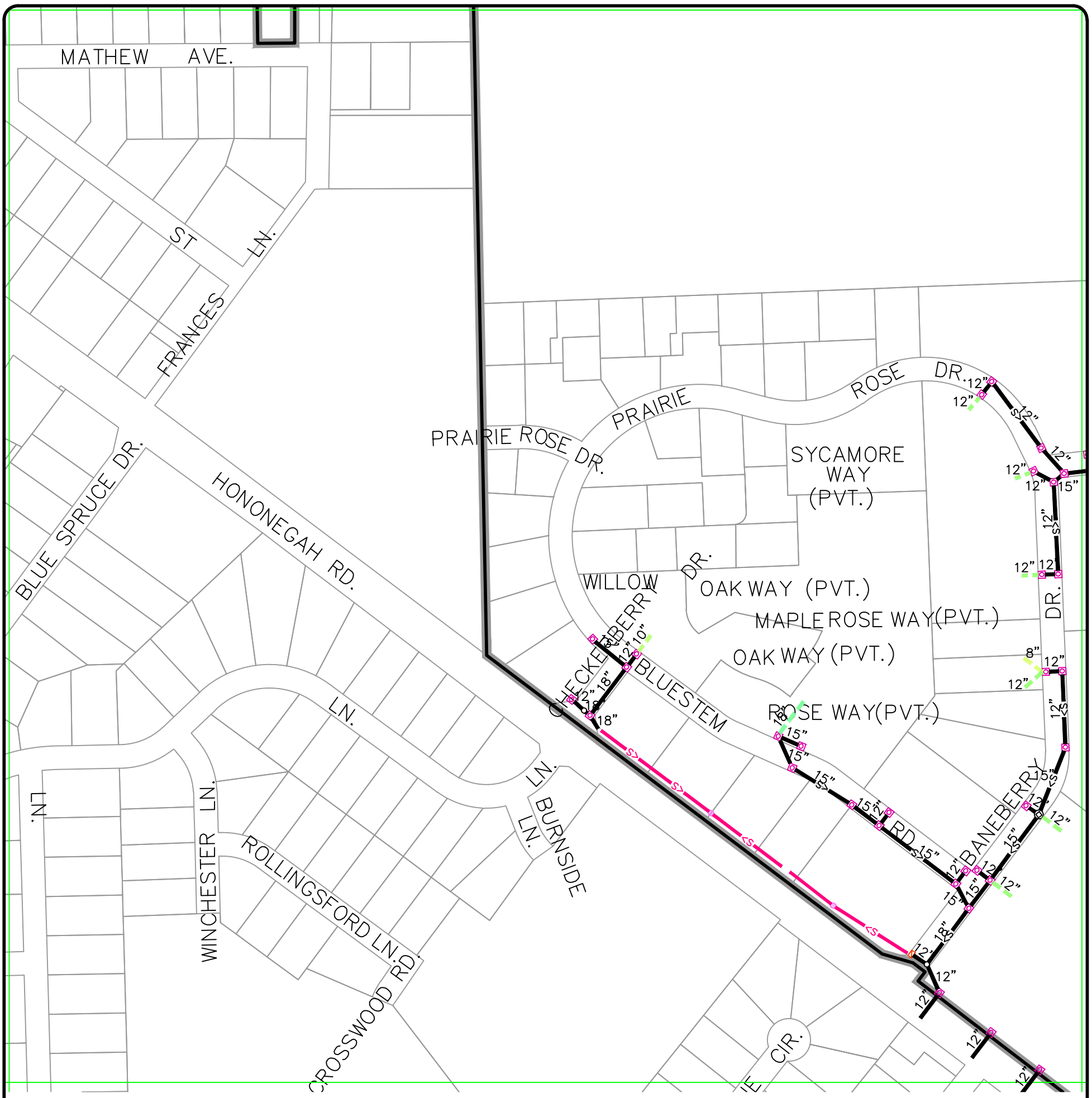
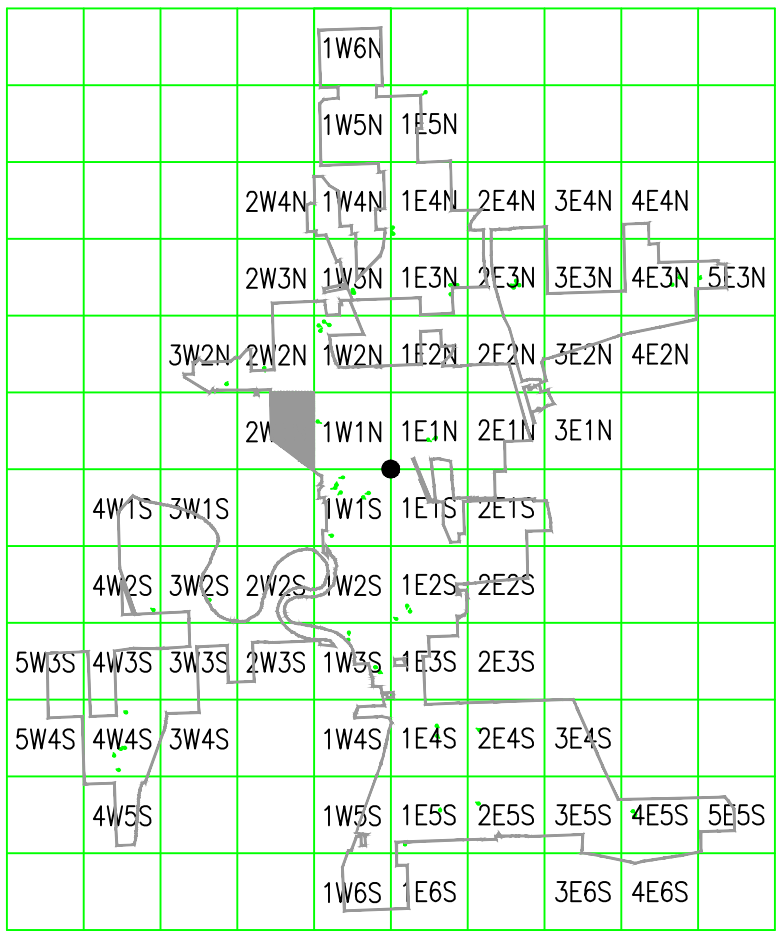
MONROE, WI





LOCATION KEY
N.T.S.

LEGEND

- S> DRAINAGE WAY DIRECTION OBSERVED
- RECORD DRAINAGE WAY
- S> STORM SEWER
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- XX SEWER OUTFALL NUMBER

N W E S

SCALE: 1" = 300'

300 0 300 FT.

DRAINAGE MAP

VILLAGE OF ROSCOE
WINNEBAGO COUNTY, ILLINOIS

MAP NUMBER

2W1N

10/29/12

G:\EGLPT\12\12-560 B\12-560 B.dwg, 2W1N

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FREEPORT, IL ROCKFORD, IL
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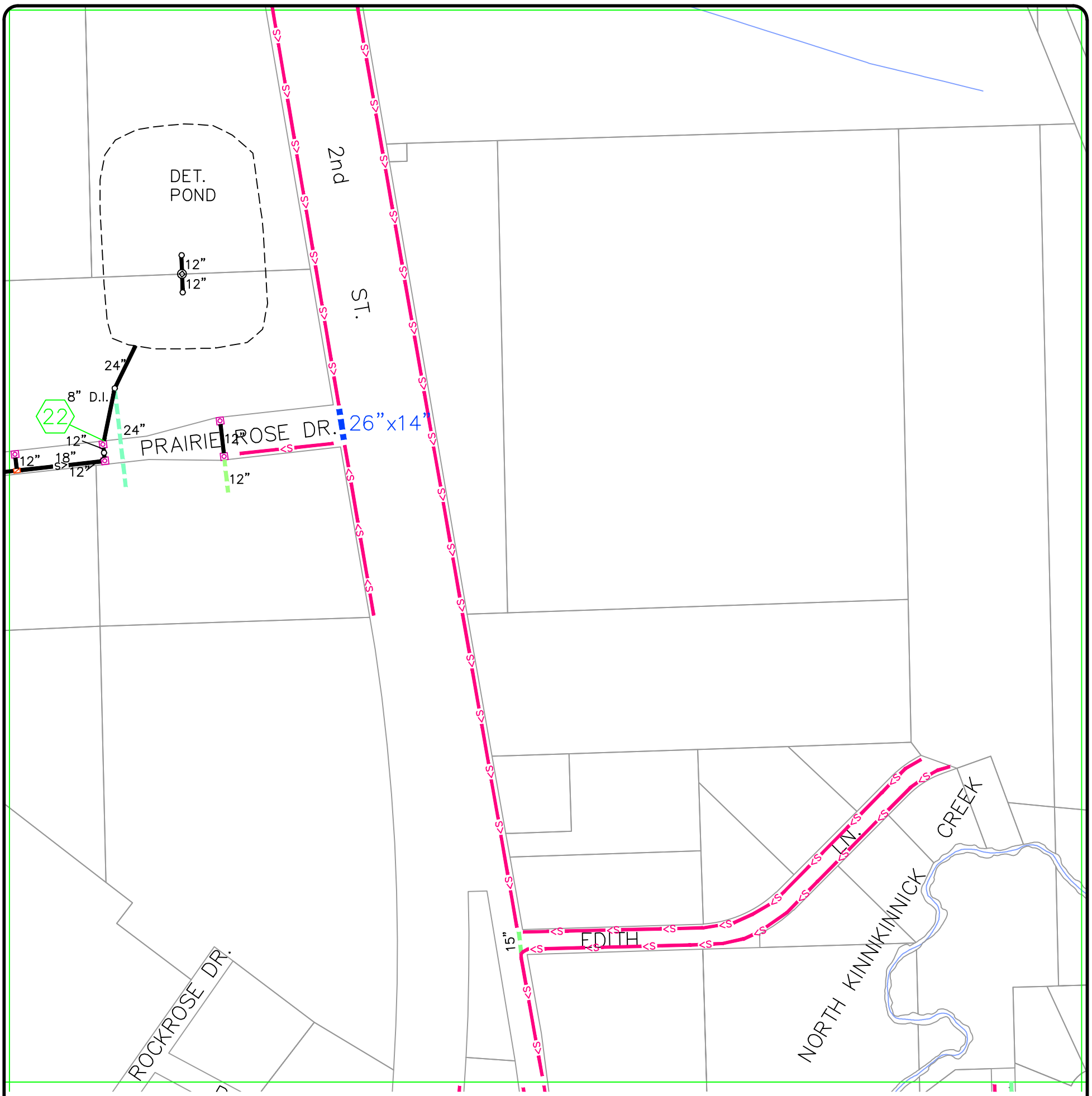
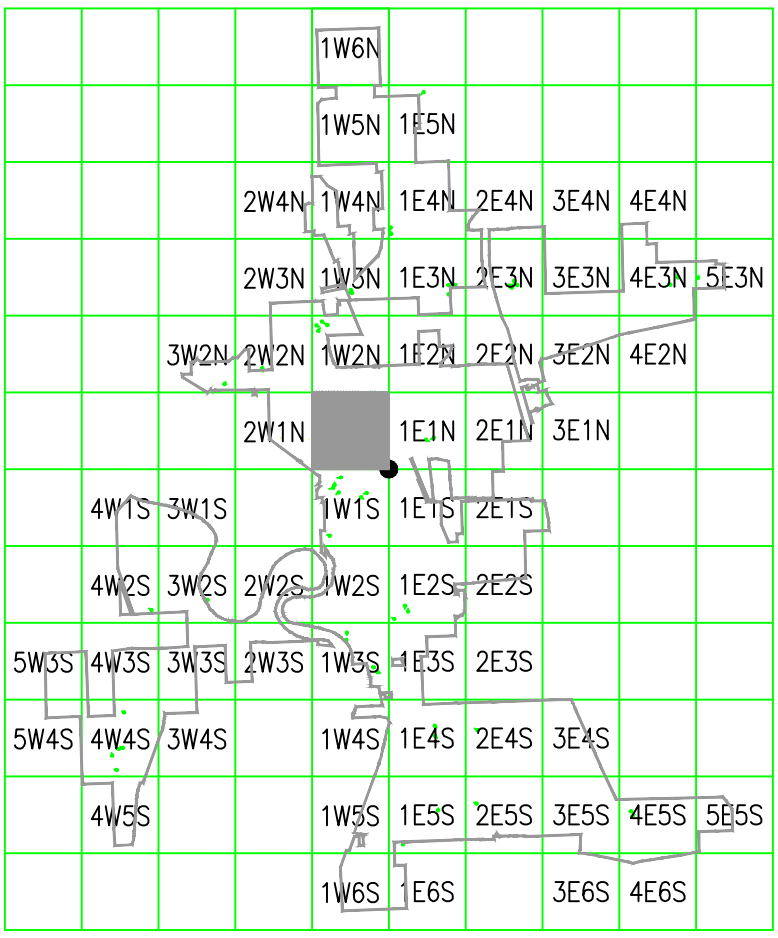
MONROE, WI





LOCATION KEY
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N W E S

SCALE: 1" = 300'

300 0 300 FT.

DRAINAGE MAP

VILLAGE OF ROSCOE
WINNEBAGO COUNTY, ILLINOIS

MAP NUMBER
1W1N

10/29/12

G:\EGLPT\12\12-560 B\12-560 B.dwg, 1W1N

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FREEPORT, IL ROCKFORD, IL
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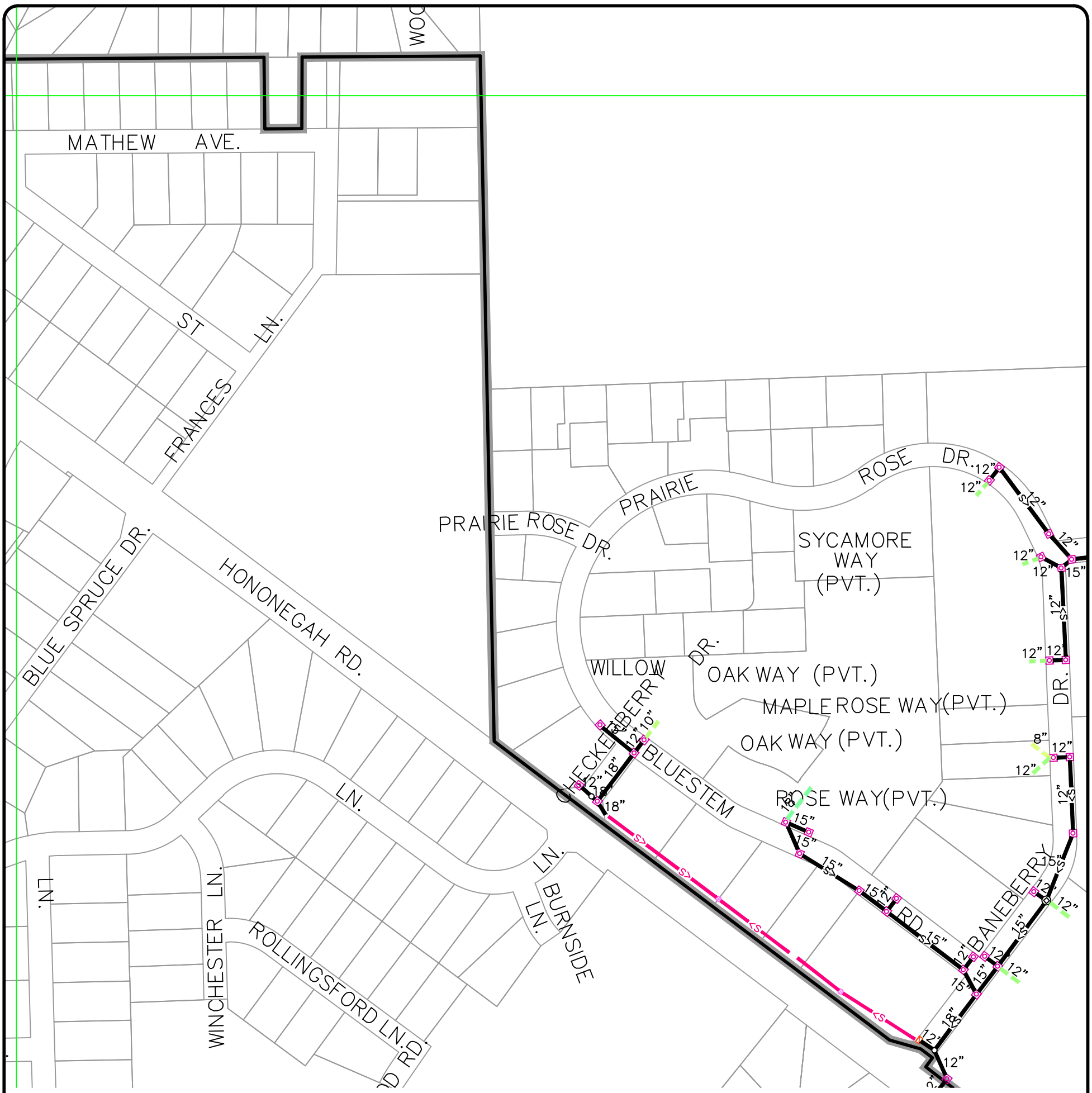

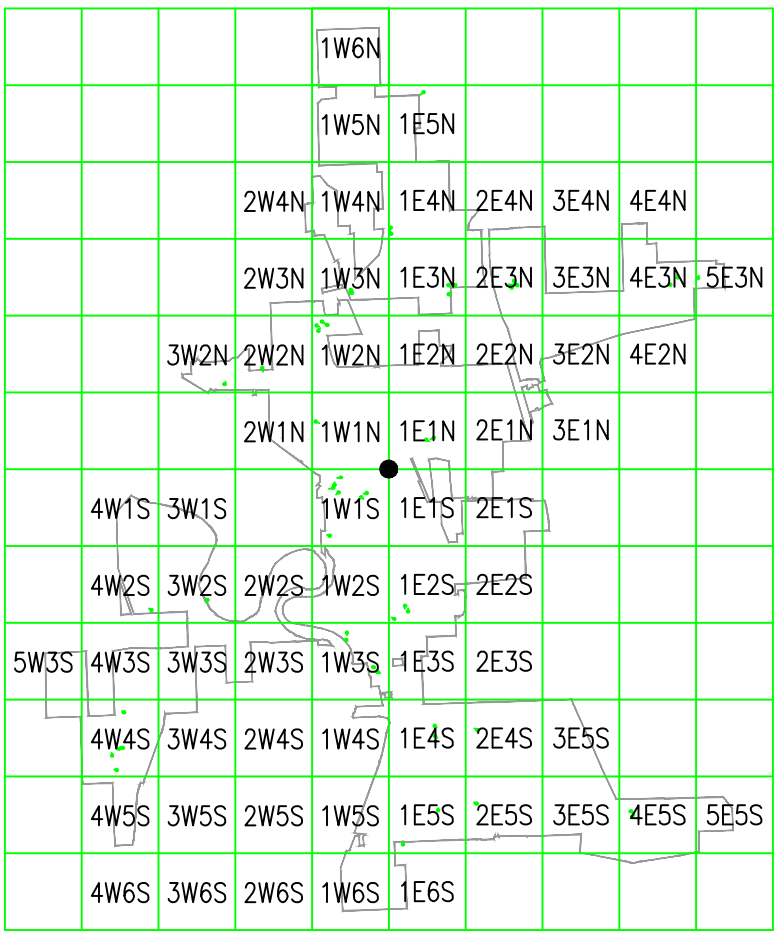

LOCATION KEY

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- RECORD DRAINAGE WAY
- S> STORM SEWER
- INLET
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N W E S

SCALE: 1" = 300'

300 0 300 FT.

DRAINAGE MAP

VILLAGE OF ROSCOE
WINNEBAGO COUNTY, ILLINOIS

MAP NUMBER

2W1N

10/29/12

G:\EGLPT\12\12-560 B\12-560 B.dwg, 2W1N (4)

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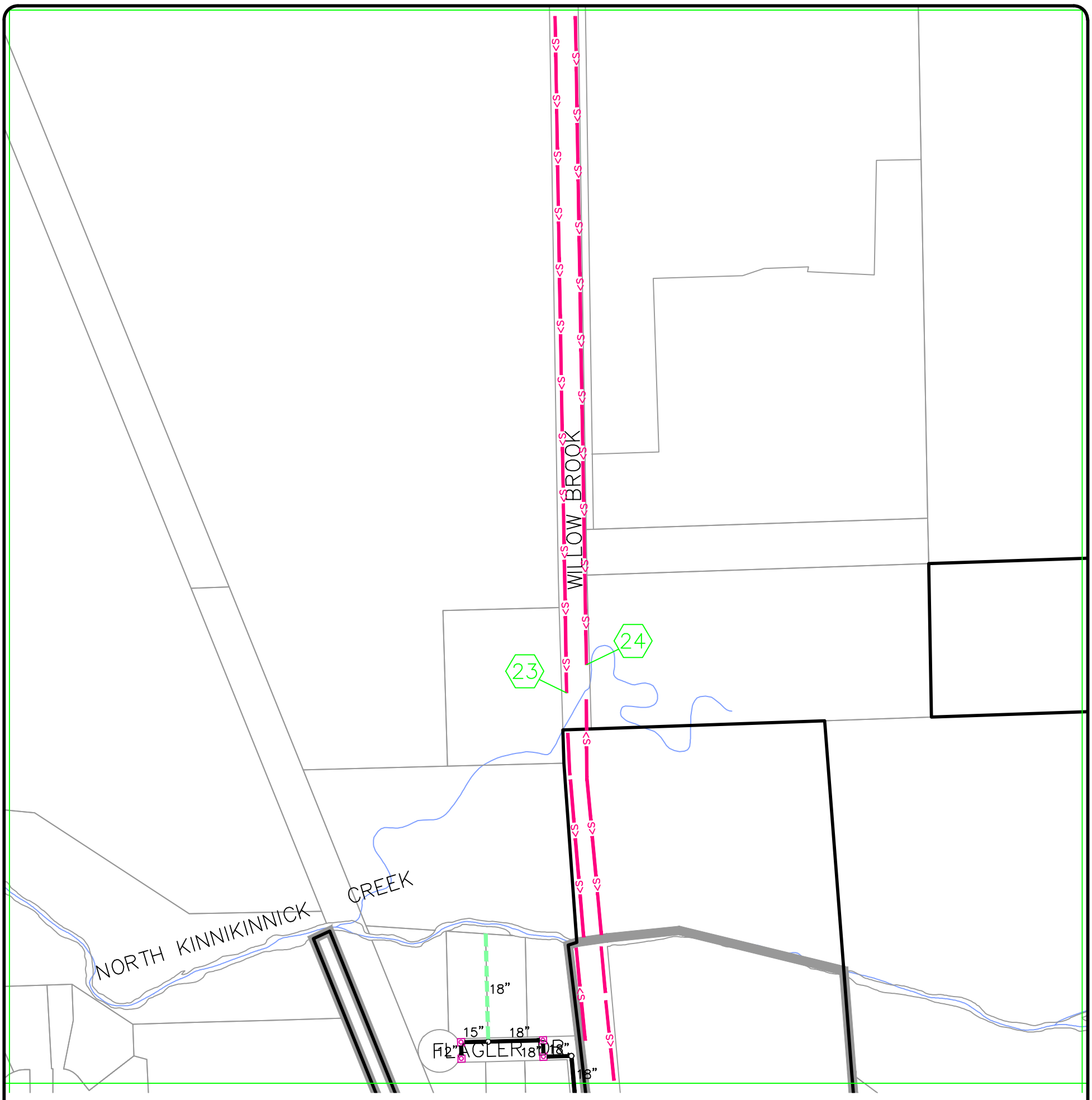

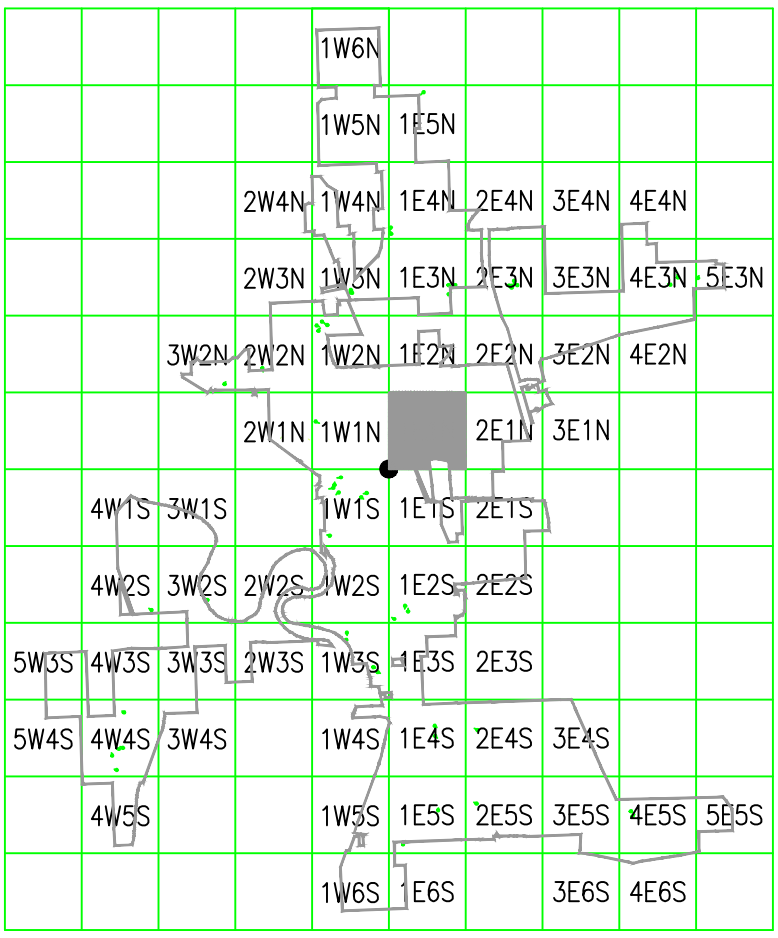

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SCALE: 1” = 300’

300 0 300 FT.

DRAINAGE MAP

VILLAGE OF ROSCOE
WINNEBAGO COUNTY, ILLINOIS

MAP NUMBER

1E1N

10/29/12

G:\EGLPT\12\12-560 B\12-560 B.dwg, 1E1N

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FREEPORT, IL ROCKFORD, IL
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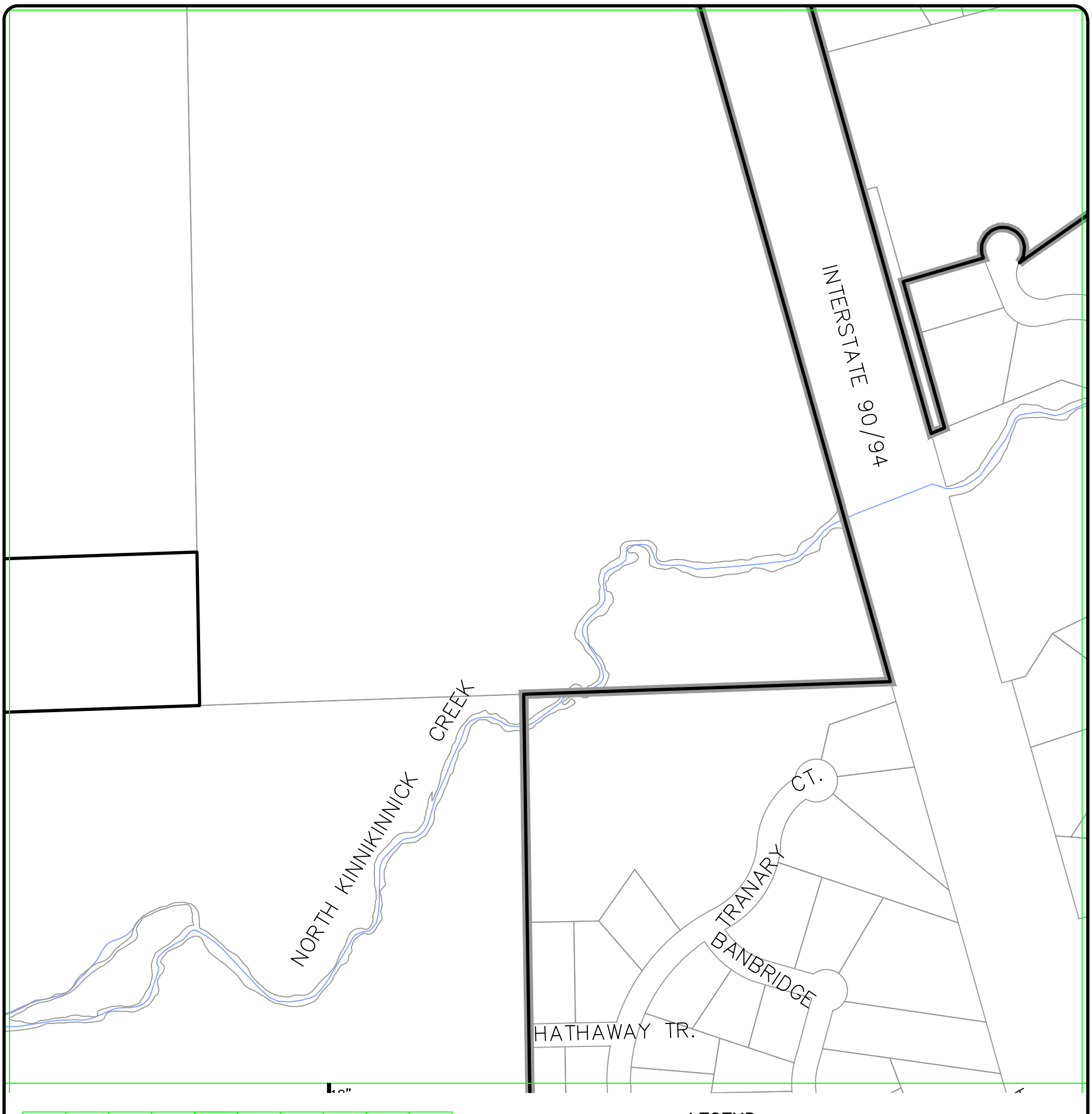

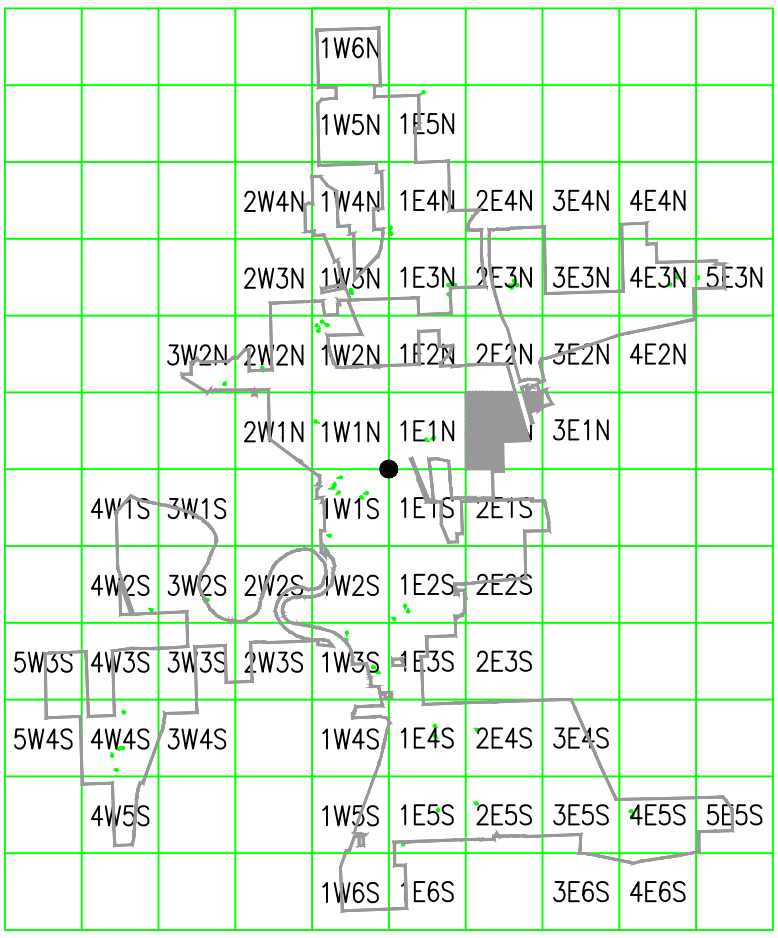

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DRAINAGE MAP

VILLAGE OF ROSCOE
WINNEBAGO COUNTY, ILLINOIS

MAP NUMBER

2E1N

10/29/12

G:\EGLPT\12\12-560 B\12-560 B.dwg, 2E1N

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FREEPORT, IL ROCKFORD, IL
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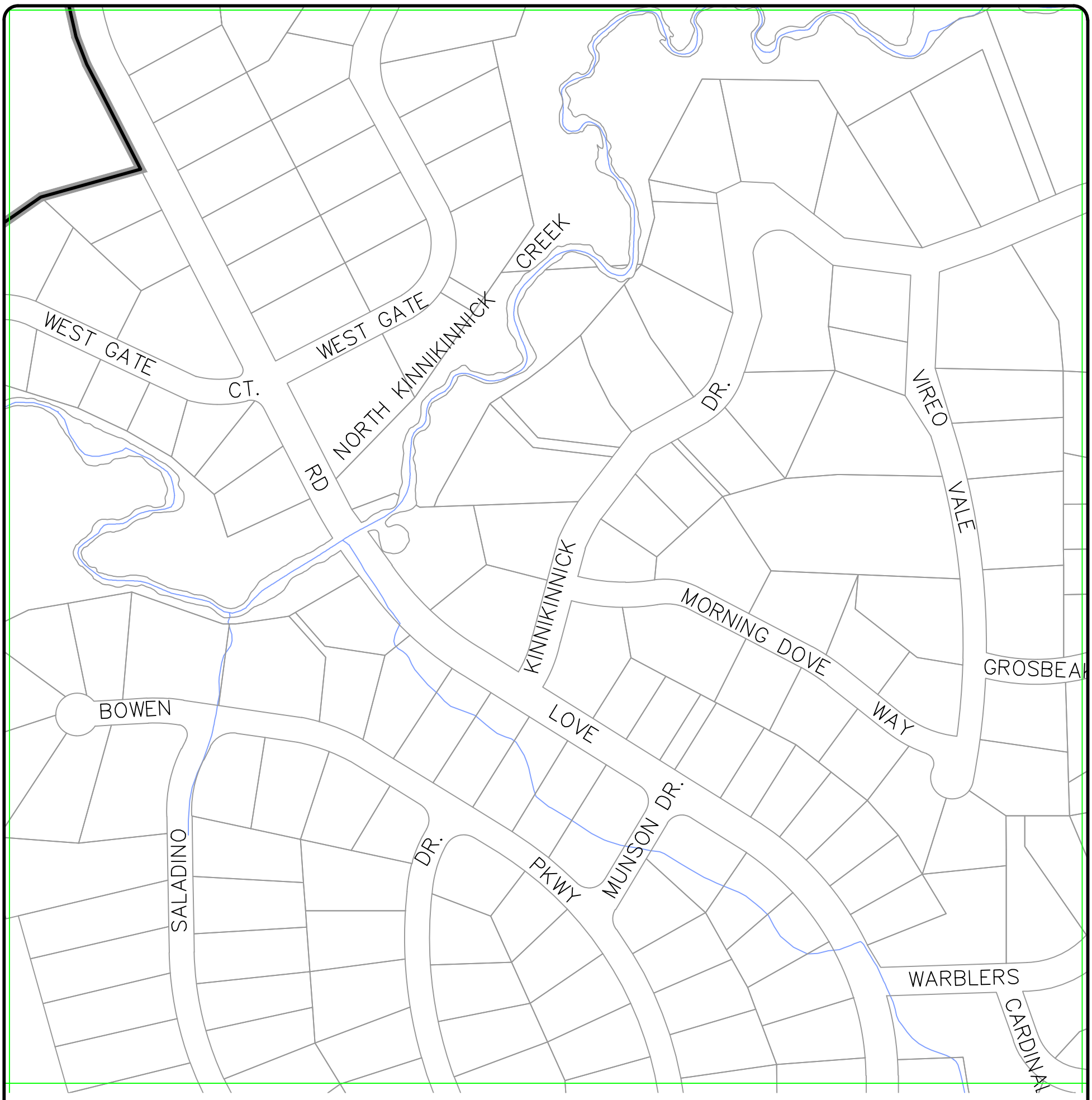

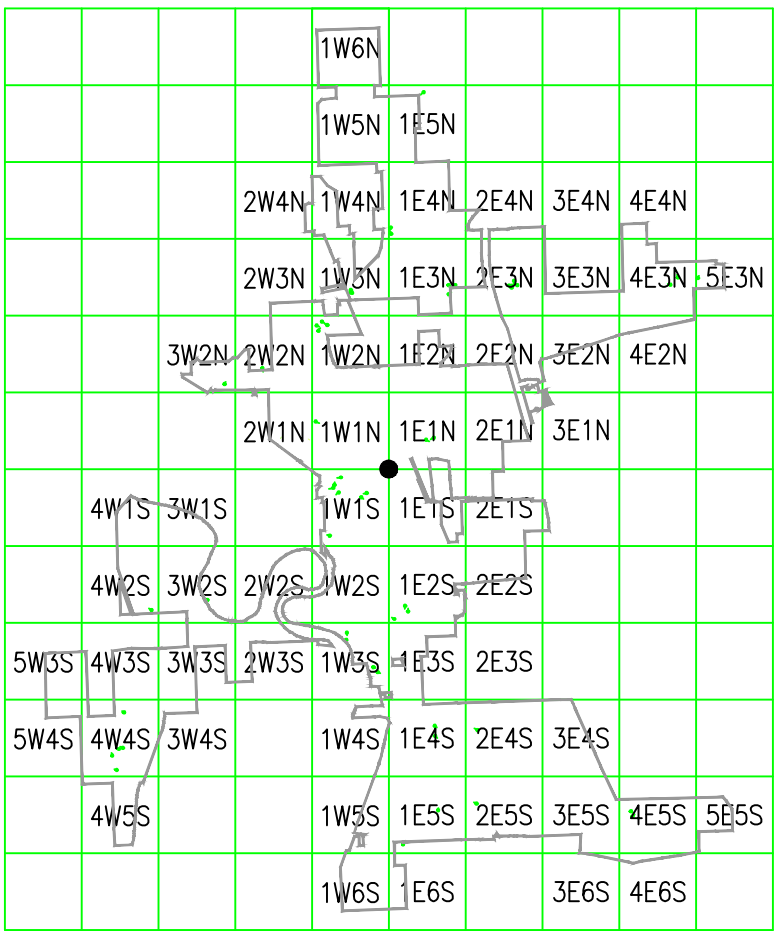

LOCATION KEY

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SCALE: 1" = 300'

300 0 300 FT.

DRAINAGE MAP

VILLAGE OF ROSCOE
WINNEBAGO COUNTY, ILLINOIS

MAP NUMBER

3E1N

10/29/12

G:\EGLPT\12\12-560 B\12-560 B.dwg, 3E1N

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FREEPORT, IL ROCKFORD, IL
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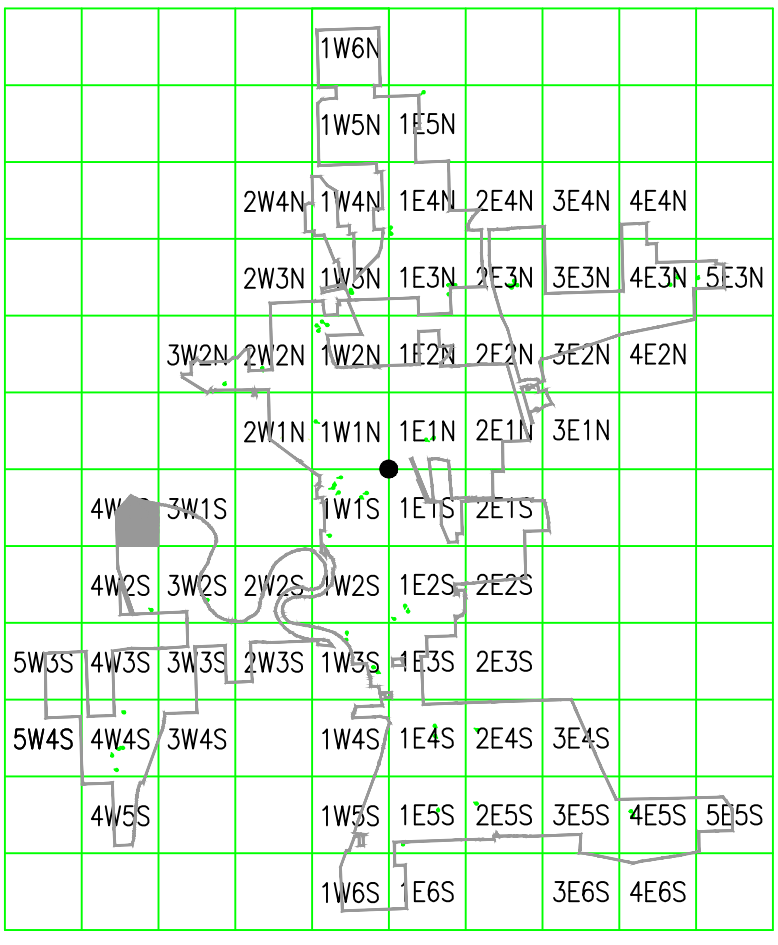

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N W E S

SCALE: 1" = 300'

300 0 300 FT.

DRAINAGE MAP

VILLAGE OF ROSCOE
WINNEBAGO COUNTY, ILLINOIS

MAP NUMBER

4W1S

10/29/12

G:\EGLPT\12\12-560 B\12-560 B.dwg, 4W1S

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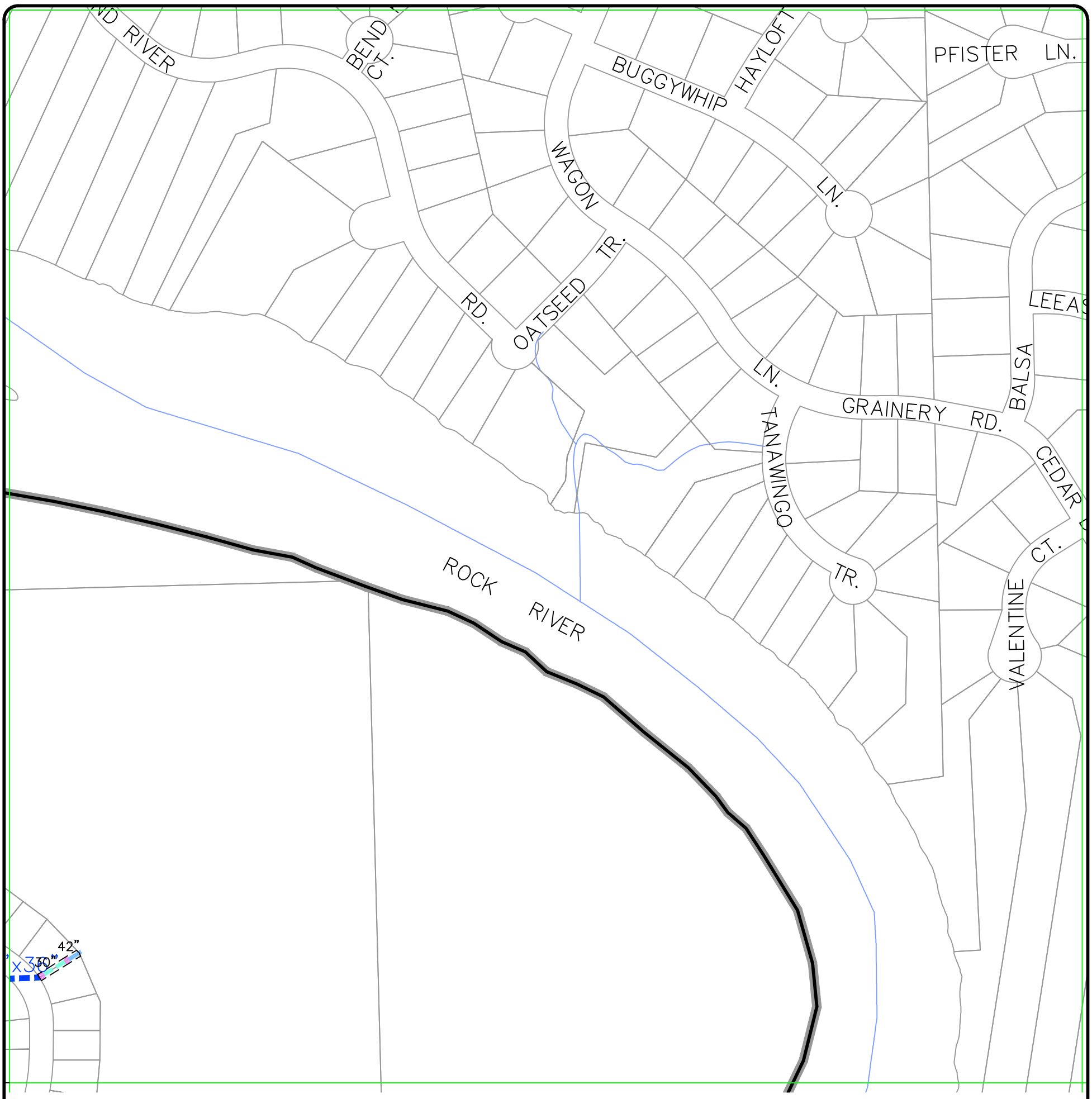

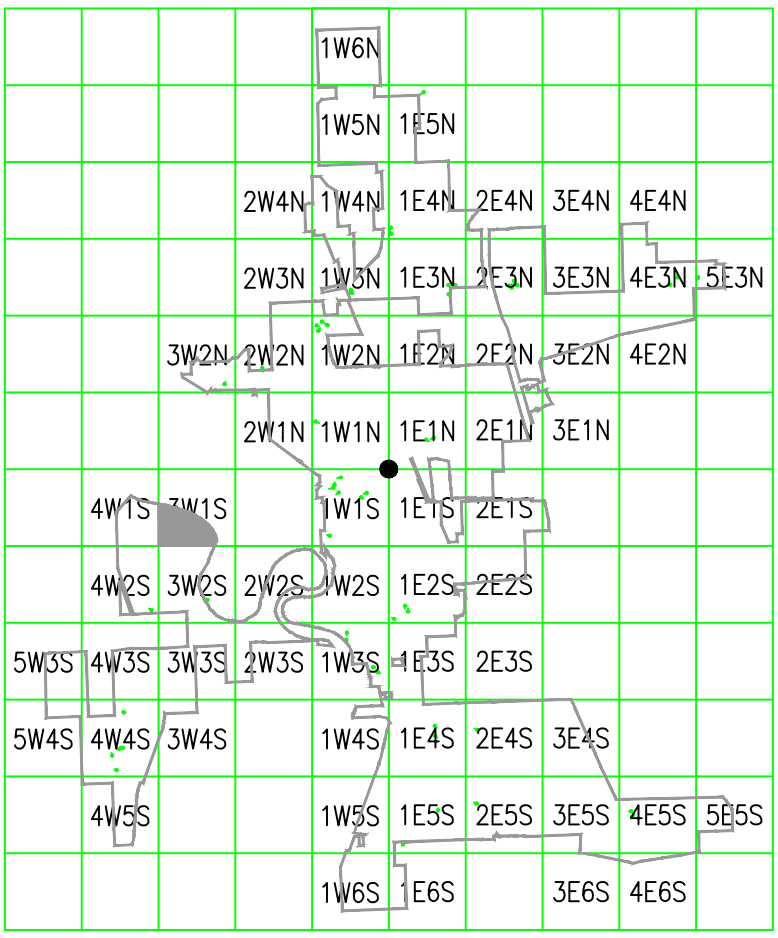

LOCATION KEY

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300 0 300 FT.

DRAINAGE MAP

VILLAGE OF ROSCOE
WINNEBAGO COUNTY, ILLINOIS

MAP NUMBER

3W1S

10/29/12

G:\EGLPT\12\12-560 B\12-560 B.dwg, 3W1S

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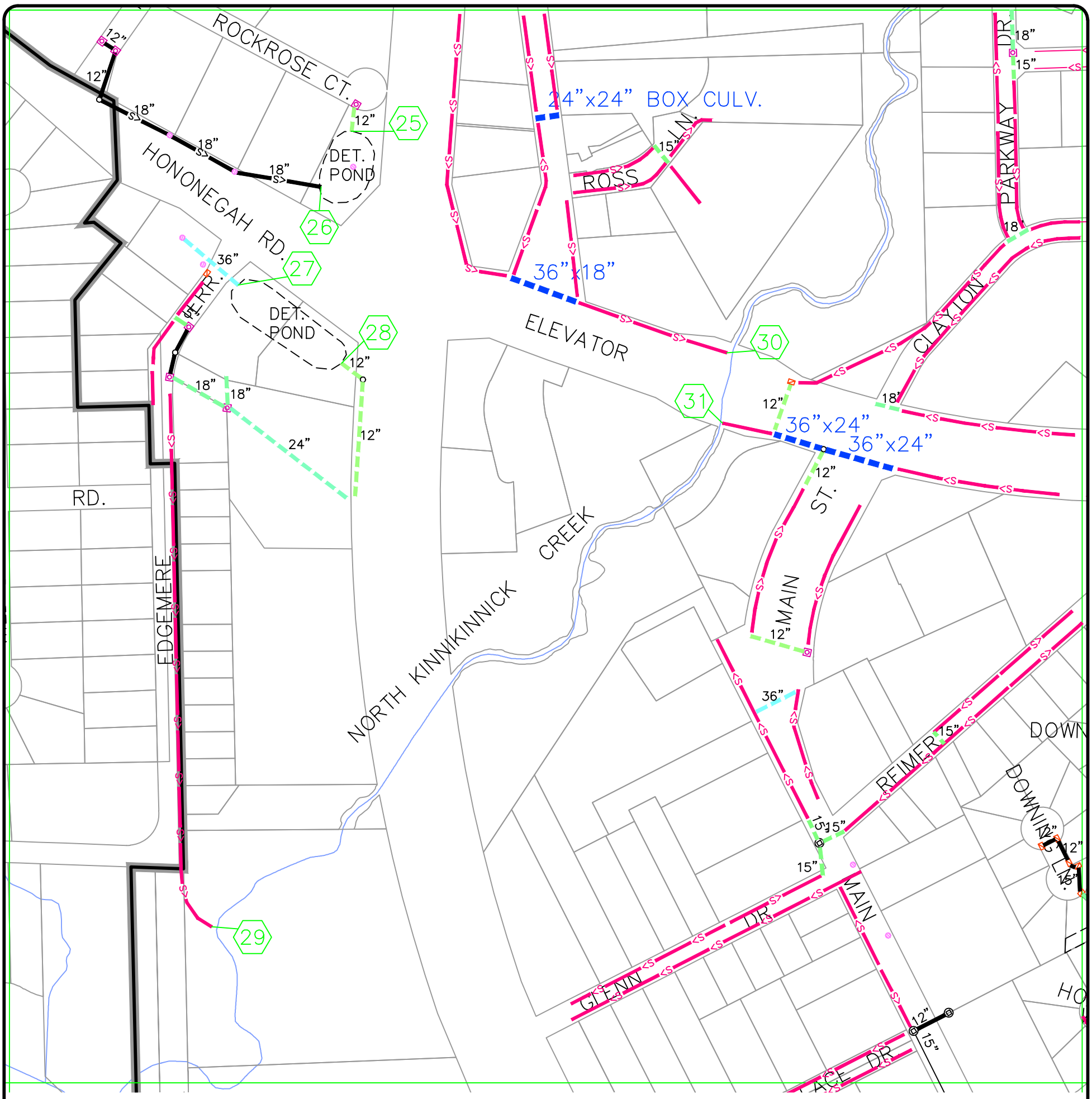

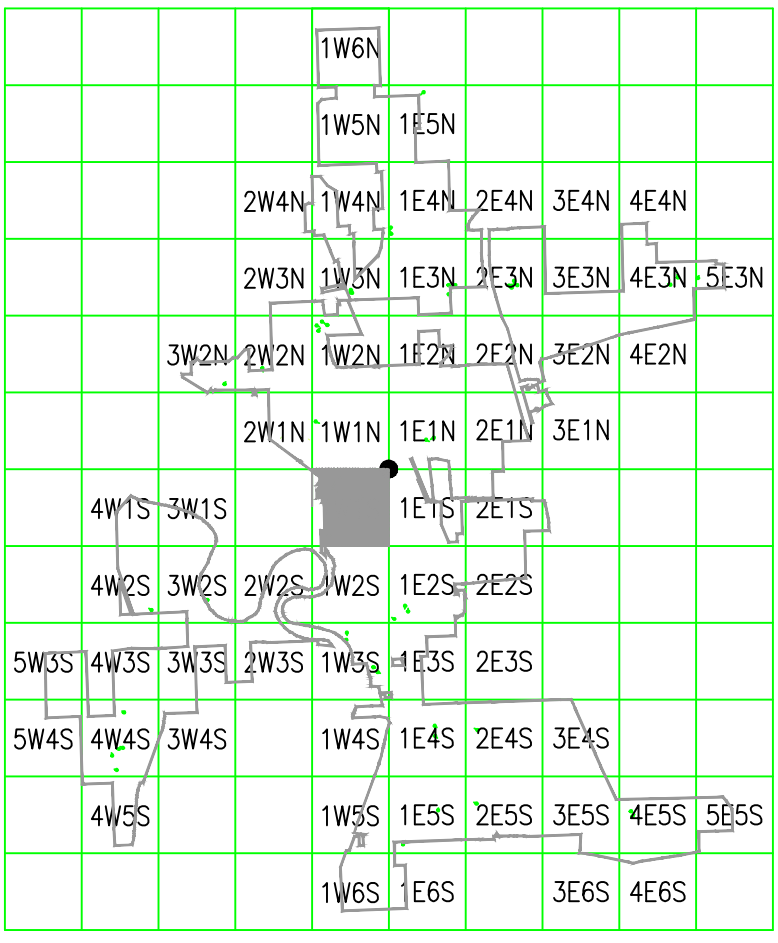

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DRAINAGE MAP

VILLAGE OF ROSCOE
WINNEBAGO COUNTY, ILLINOIS

MAP NUMBER

1W1S

10/29/12

G:\EGLPT\12\12-560 B\12-560 B.dwg, 1W1S

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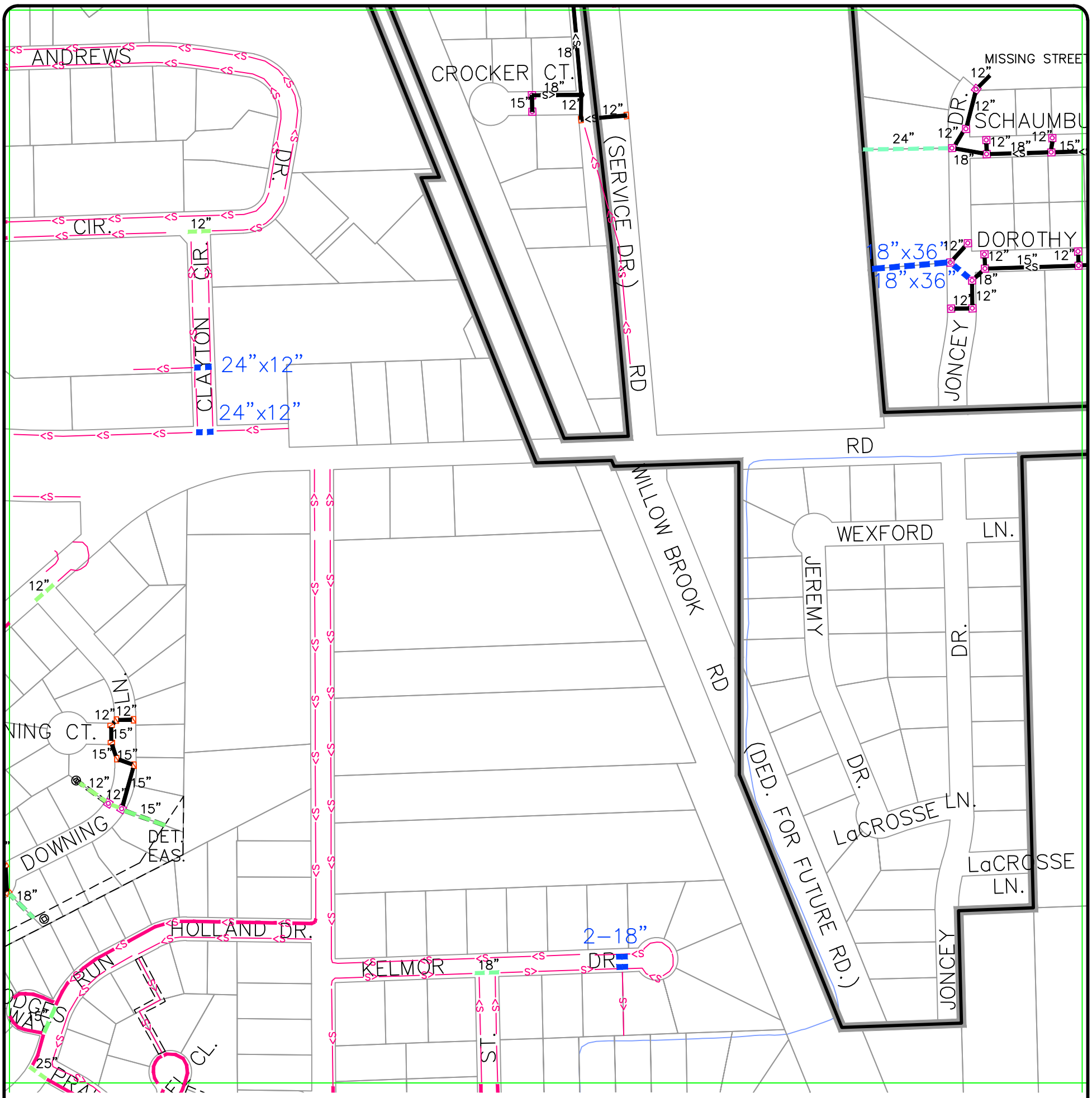

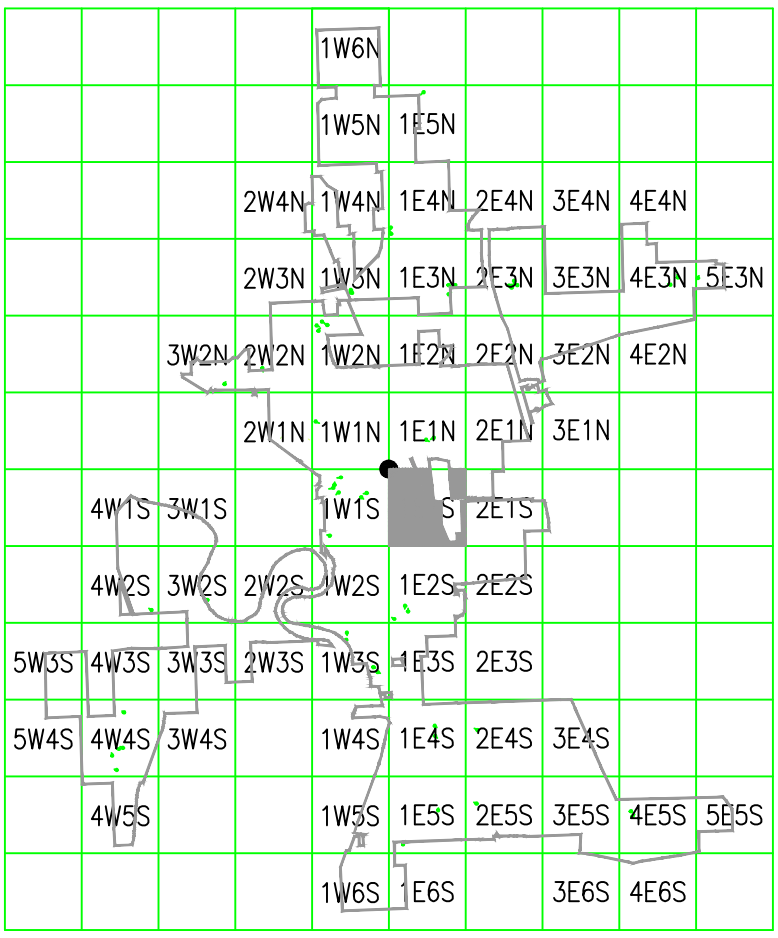

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DRAINAGE MAP

VILLAGE OF ROSCOE
WINNEBAGO COUNTY, ILLINOIS

MAP NUMBER

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10/29/12

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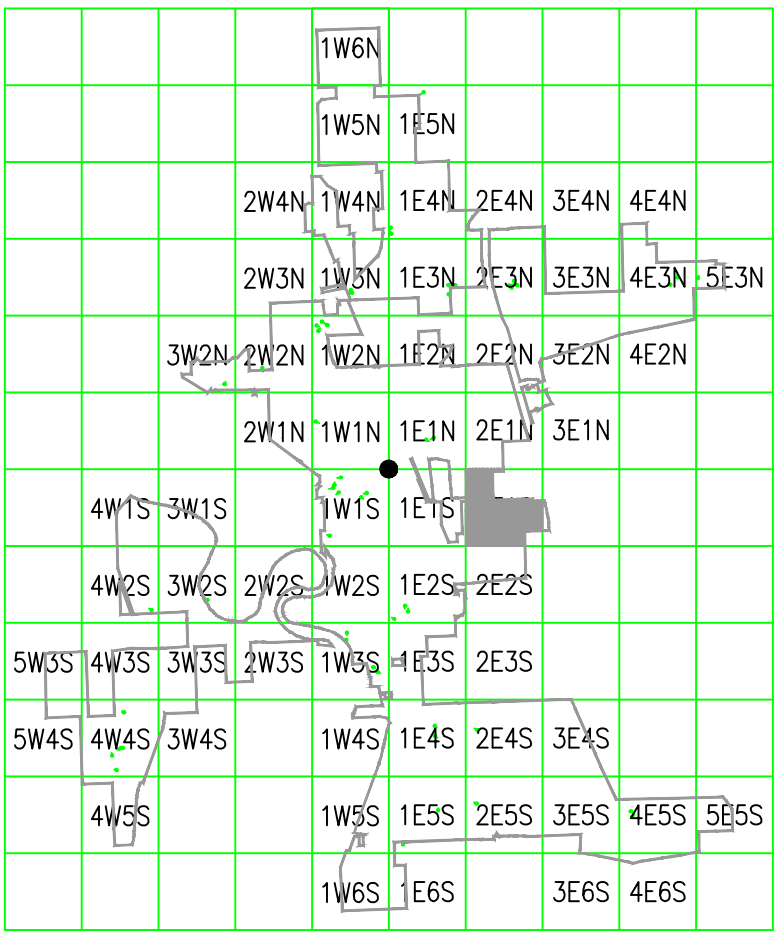

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N W E S

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DRAINAGE MAP

VILLAGE OF ROSCOE
WINNEBAGO COUNTY, ILLINOIS

MAP NUMBER
2E1S
10/29/12

FEHR GRAHAM
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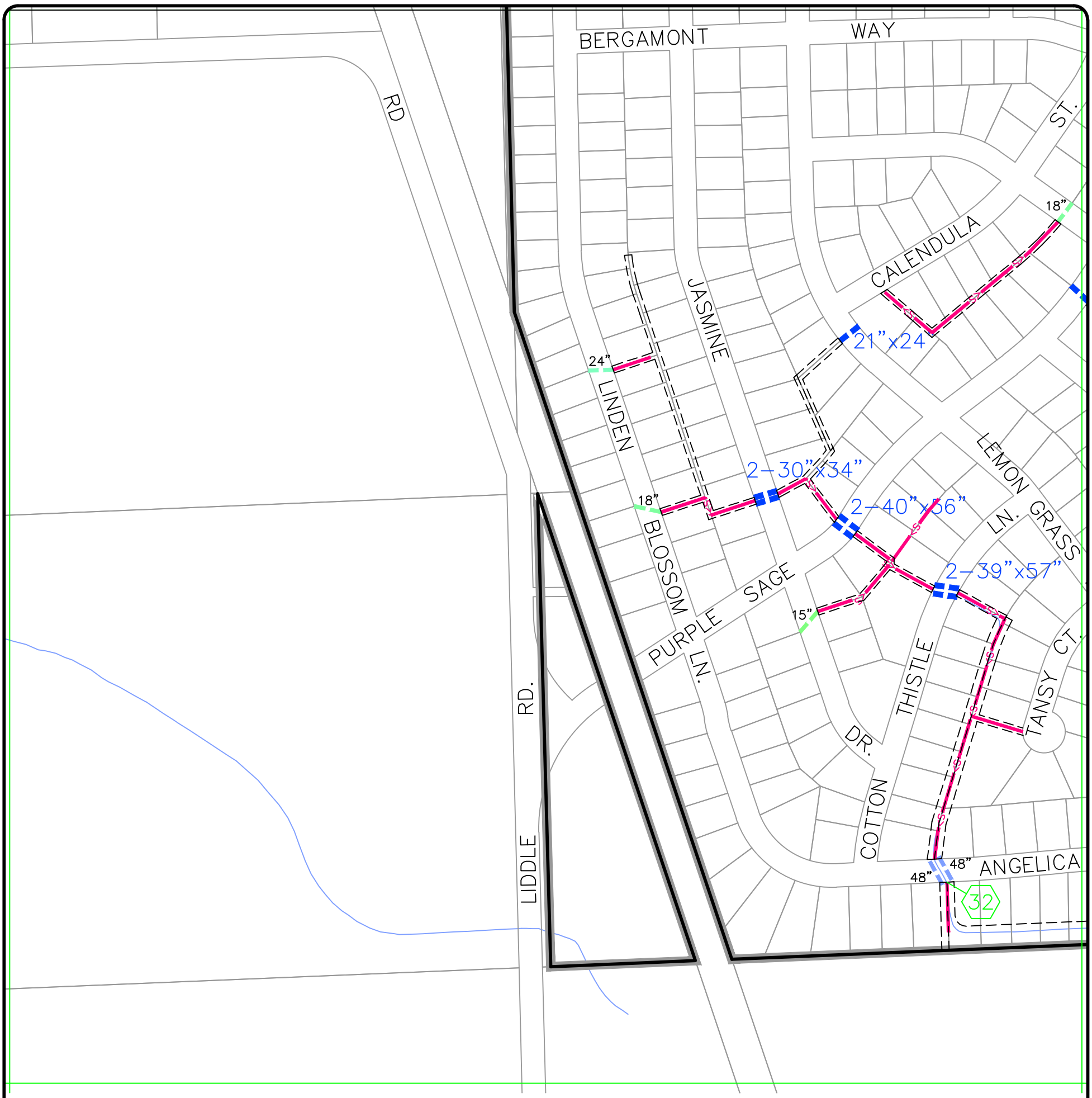
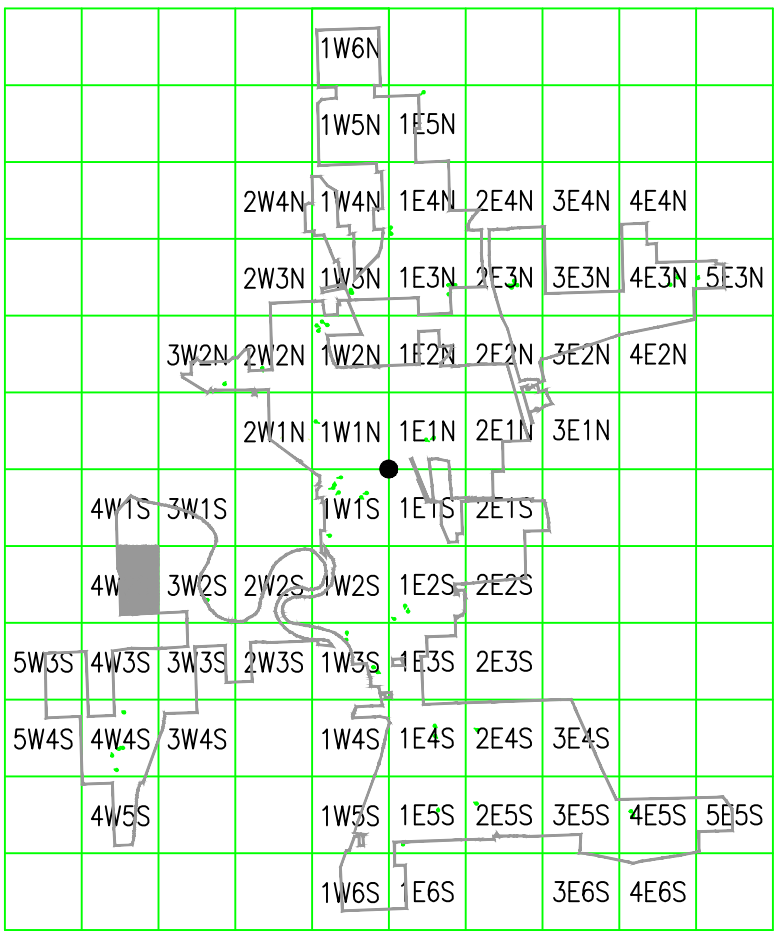
G:\EGLPT\12\12-560 B\12-560 B.dwg, 2E1S





LOCATION KEY

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- 12" CMP
- 15" CMP
- 18" CMP
- 21" CMP
- 24" CMP
- 30" CMP
- 32" CMP
- 36" CMP
- 40" CMP
- 42" CMP
- 48" CMP
- 52" CMP
- XX SEWER OUTFALL NUMBER

N W E S

SCALE: 1" = 300'

300 0 300 FT.

DRAINAGE MAP

VILLAGE OF ROSCOE
WINNEBAGO COUNTY, ILLINOIS

MAP NUMBER

4W2S

10/29/12

G:\EGLPT\12\12-560 B\12-560 B.dwg, 4W2S

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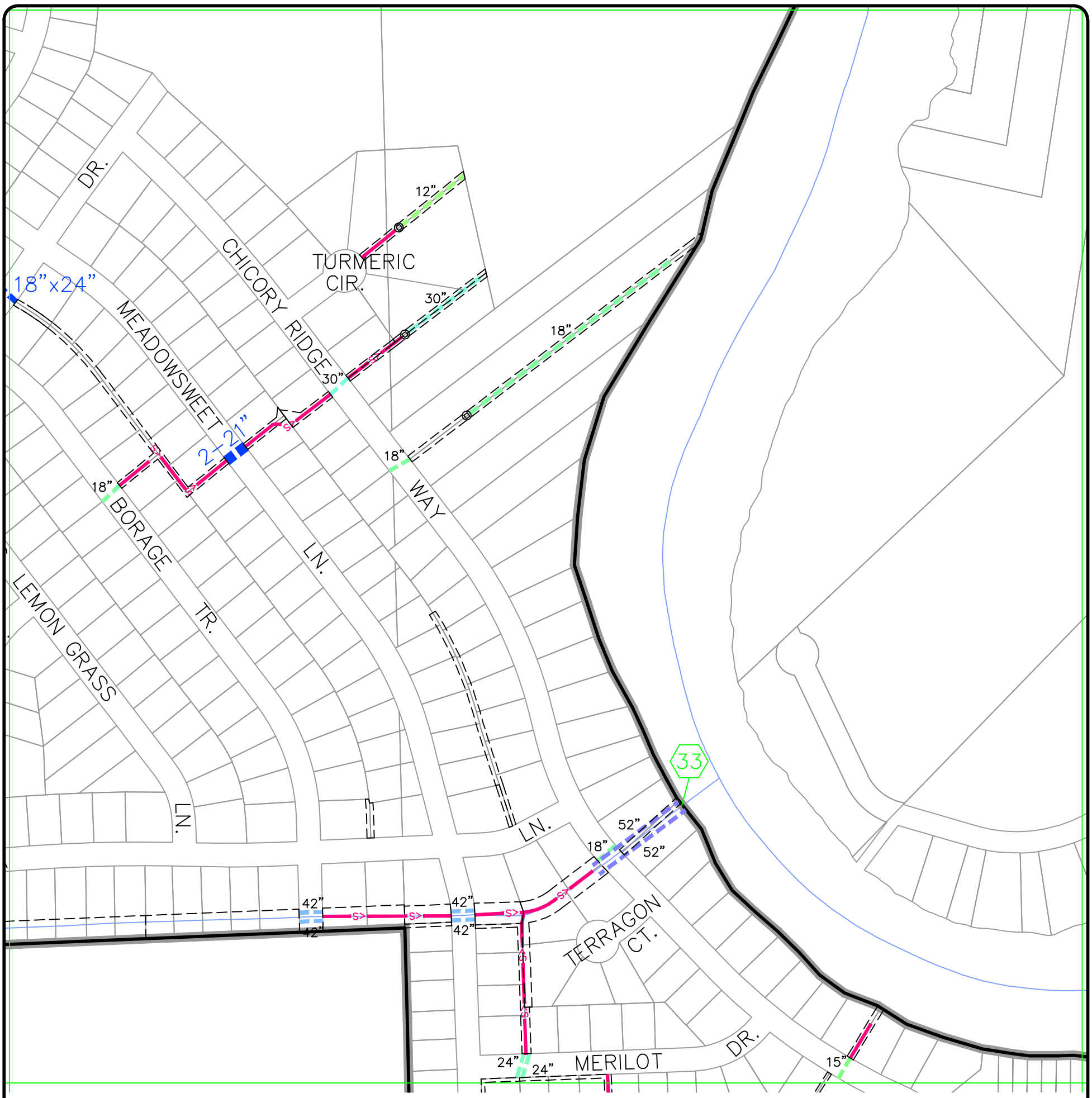
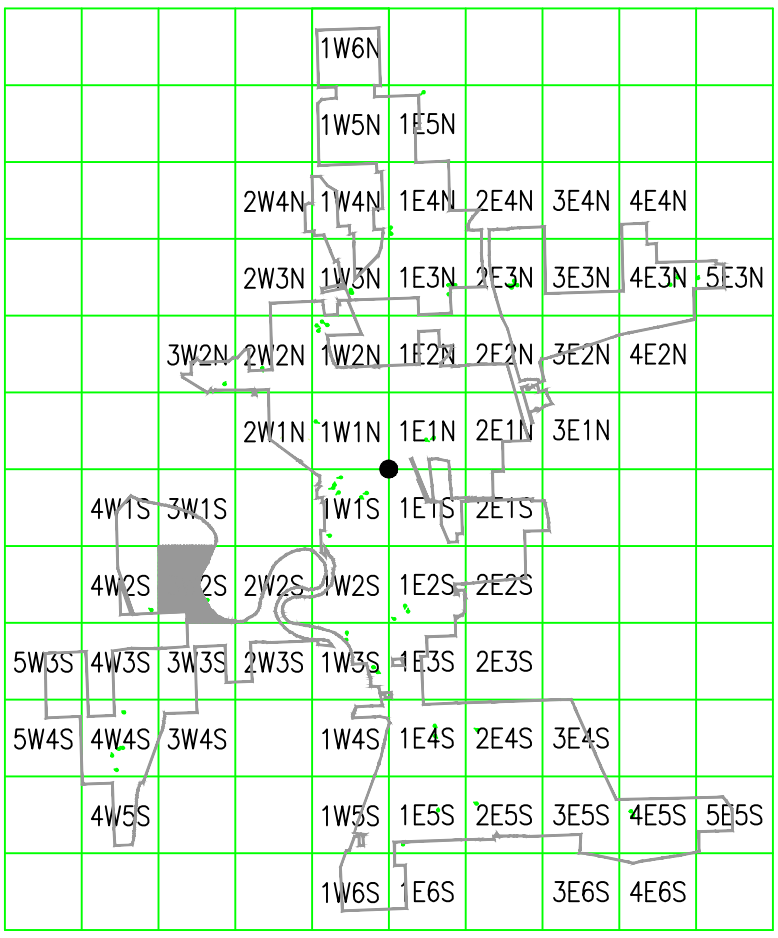
MONROE, WI





LOCATION KEY
N.T.S.

LEGEND

- DRAINAGE WAY DIRECTION OBSERVED
- RECORD DRAINAGE WAY
- STORM SEWER
- INLET
- CATCH BASIN
- WINNEBAGO INLET
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- STORM MANHOLE
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N W E S

SCALE: 1" = 300'

300 0 300 FT.

DRAINAGE MAP

VILLAGE OF ROSCOE
WINNEBAGO COUNTY, ILLINOIS

MAP NUMBER
3W2S
10/29/12

G:\EGLPT\12\12-560 B\12-560 B.dwg, 3W2S

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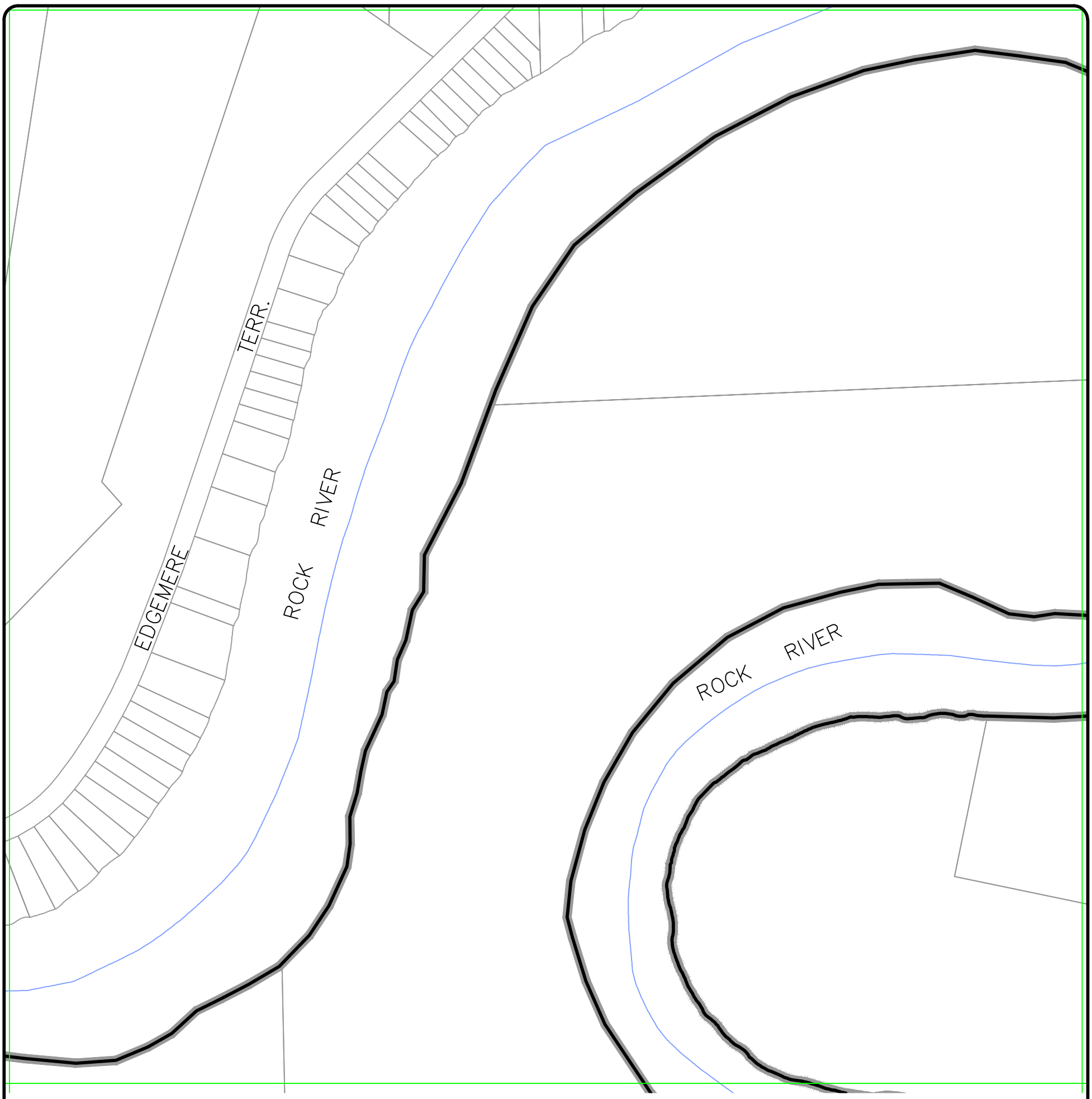

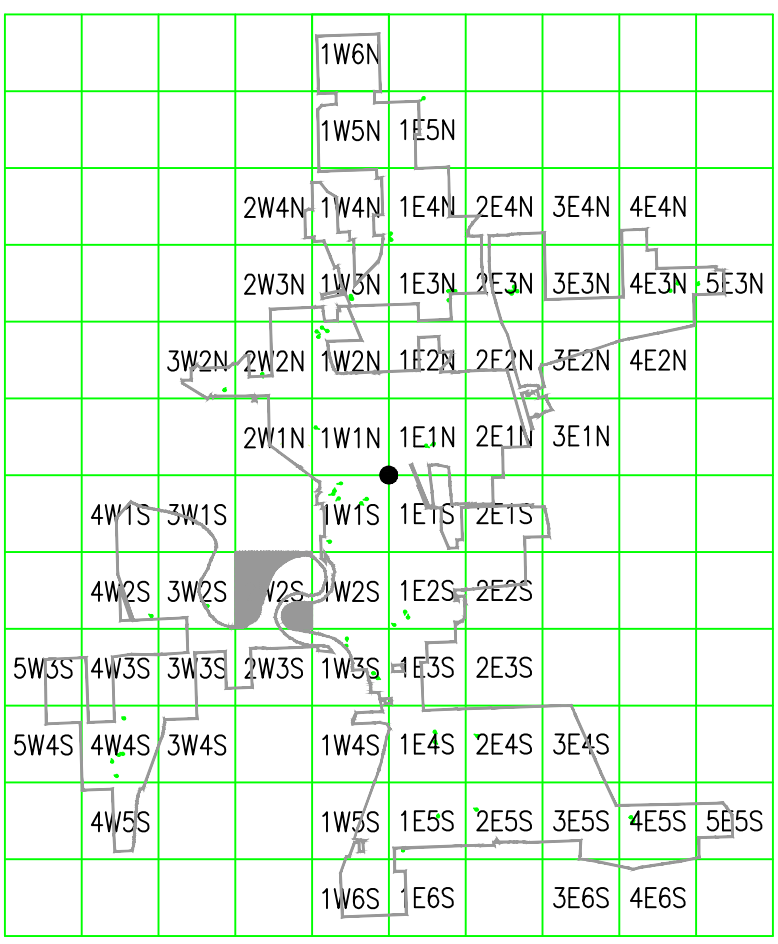

LOCATION KEY

N.T.S.

LEGEND

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- 52" CMP
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N W E S

SCALE: 1" = 300'

300 0 300 FT.

DRAINAGE MAP

VILLAGE OF ROSCOE
WINNEBAGO COUNTY, ILLINOIS

MAP NUMBER

2W2S

10/29/12

G:\EGLPT\12\12-560 B\12-560 B.dwg, 2W2S

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MONROE, WI

ROCK RIVER

SOUTH KANNIKINNICK CREEK

WALLACE ST.

HODGES ST.

DET. AREA

WILLIAMS DR.

OXBOW DR.

PINE

LN.

REED CT.

CROSS ST.

RACE ST.

ROWENA DR.

FRANKIE'S LN.

DET. EAS.

15" 18"

2 – 21"

LEGEND

- DRAINAGE WAY DIRECTION OBSERVED
- RECORD DRAINAGE WAY
- STORM SEWER
- INLET
- CATCH BASIN
- WINNEBAGO INLET
- STORM MANHOLE W/GRATE
- STORM MANHOLE
- CMP/CULVERT – SIZE AS SHOWN
- 12" CMP
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- XX SEWER OUTFALL NUMBER

N W E S

SCALE: 1" = 300'

300 0 300 FT.

DRAINAGE MAP

VILLAGE OF ROSCOE
WINNEBAGO COUNTY, ILLINOIS

MAP NUMBER

1W2S

10/29/12

LOCATION KEY

N.T.S.

1W6N
1W5N 1E5N
2W4N 1W4N 1E4N 2E4N 3E4N 4E4N
2W3N 1W3N 1E3N 2E3N 3E3N 4E3N 5E3N
3W2N 2W2N 1W2N 1E2N 2E2N 3E2N 4E2N
2W1N 1W1N 1E1N 2E1N 3E1N
4W1S 3W1S 1W1S 1E1S 2E1S
4W2S 3W2S 2W2S 1E2S 2E2S
5W3S 4W3S 3W3S 2W3S 1W3S 1E3S 2E3S
5W4S 4W4S 3W4S 1W4S 1E4S 2E4S 3E4S
4W5S 1W5S 1E5S 2E5S 3E5S 4E5S 5E5S
1W6S 1E6S 3E6S 4E6S

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KILDARE PKWY.

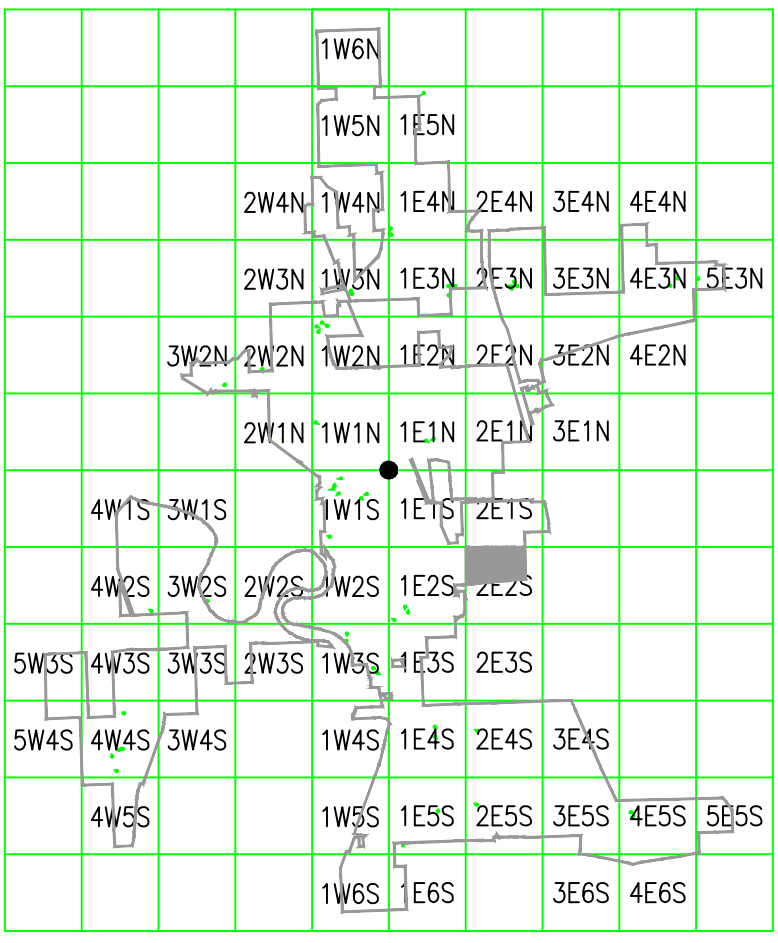
DUBLIN

TIPPERARY

RD.

BURR OAK

SOUTH KINNIKINNICK CREEK



LOCATION KEY

N.T.S.

LEGEND

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N W E S

SCALE: 1" = 300'

300 0 300 FT.

DRAINAGE MAP

VILLAGE OF ROSCOE
WINNEBAGO COUNTY, ILLINOIS

MAP NUMBER

2E2S

10/29/12

G:\EGLPT\12\12-560 B\12-560 B.dwg, 2E2S

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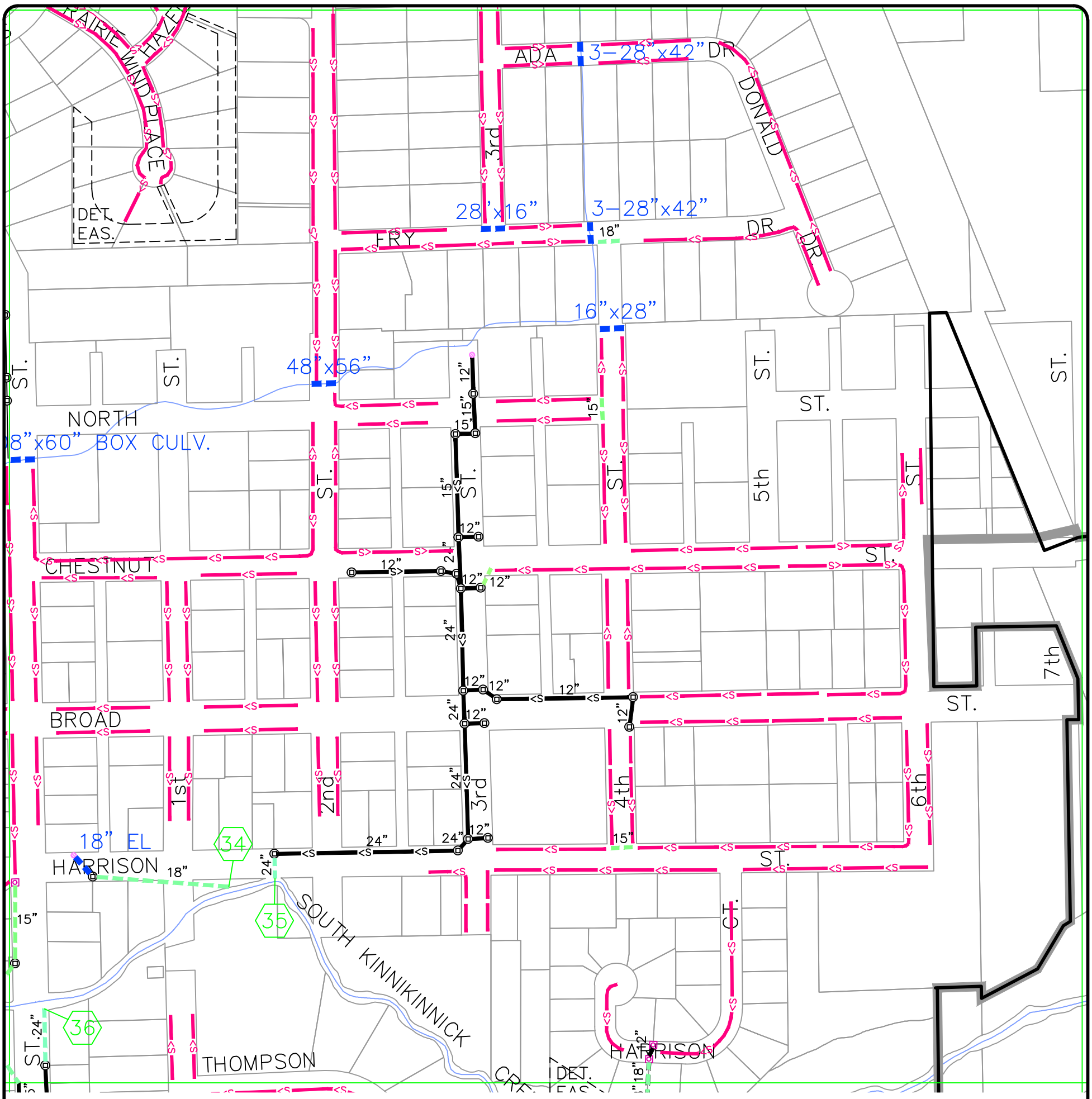
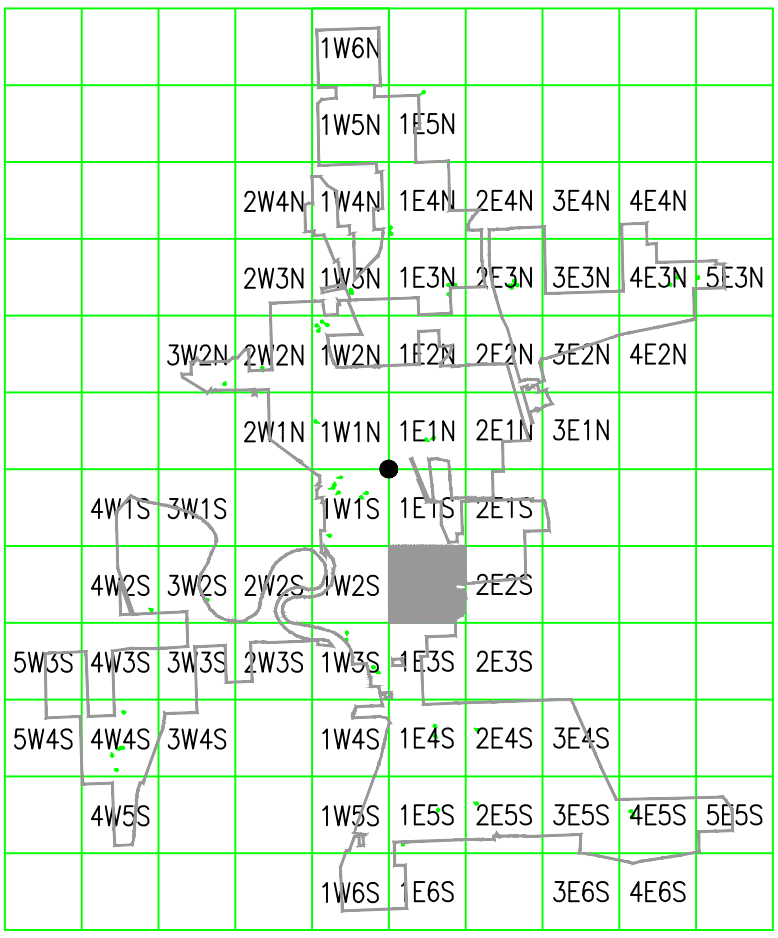
MONROE, WI





LOCATION KEY
N.T.S.

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- XX SEWER OUTFALL NUMBER

N W E S

SCALE: 1" = 300'

300 0 300 FT.

DRAINAGE MAP

VILLAGE OF ROSCOE
WINNEBAGO COUNTY, ILLINOIS

MAP NUMBER
1E2S
10/29/12

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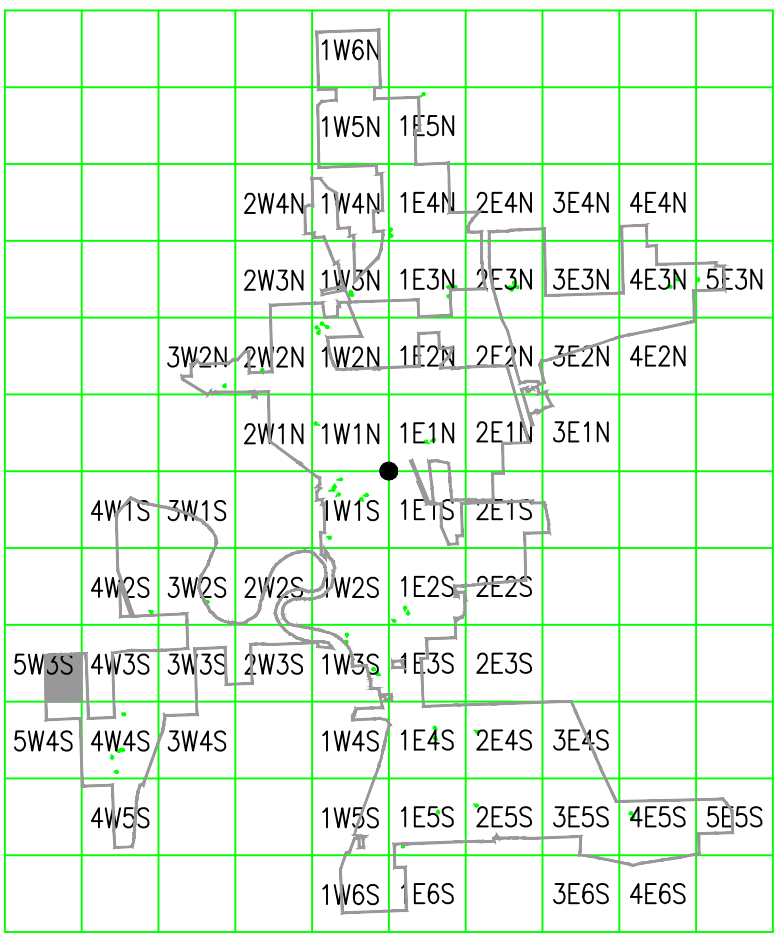
MONROE, WI

G:\EGLPT\12\12–560 B\12–560 B.dwg, 1E2S



LOCATION KEY

N.T.S.

LEGEND

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- XX SEWER OUTFALL NUMBER

N
W E
S

SCALE: 1" = 300'

300 0 300 FT.

DRAINAGE MAP

VILLAGE OF ROSCOE
WINNEBAGO COUNTY, ILLINOIS

MAP NUMBER

5W3S

10/29/12

G:\EGLPT\12\12-560 B\12-560 B.dwg, 5W3S

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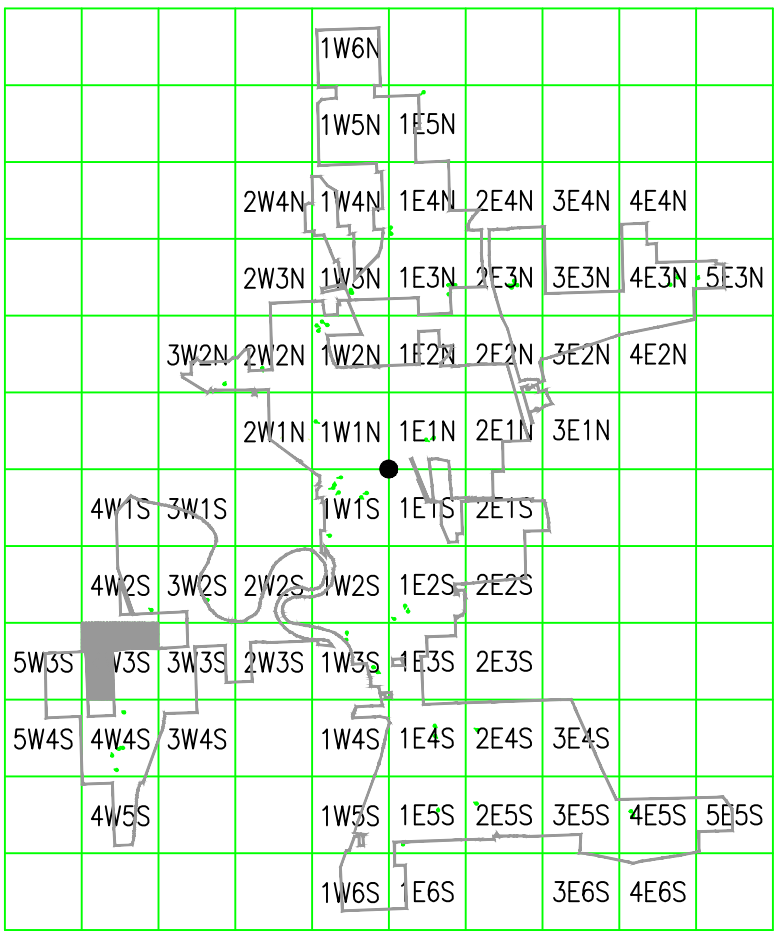
MONROE, WI



LOCATION KEY

N.T.S.

LEGEND

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- XX SEWER OUTFALL NUMBER

N W E S

SCALE: 1” = 300’

300 0 300 FT.

DRAINAGE MAP

VILLAGE OF ROSCOE
WINNEBAGO COUNTY, ILLINOIS

MAP NUMBER

4W3S

10/29/12

G:\EGLPT\12\12-560 B\12-560 B.dwg, 4W3S

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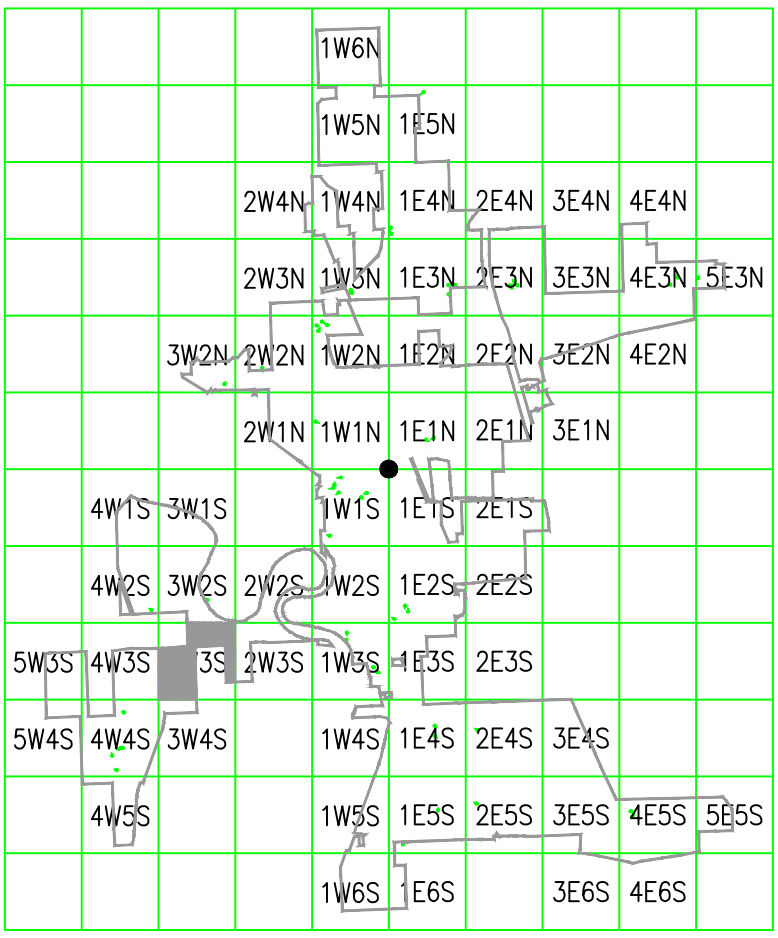
MONROE, WI



LOCATION KEY
N.T.S.

LEGEND

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N W E S

SCALE: 1" = 300'

300 0 300 FT.

DRAINAGE MAP

VILLAGE OF ROSCOE
WINNEBAGO COUNTY, ILLINOIS

MAP NUMBER
3W3S
10/29/12

G:\EGLPT\12\12-560 B\12-560 B.dwg, 3W3S

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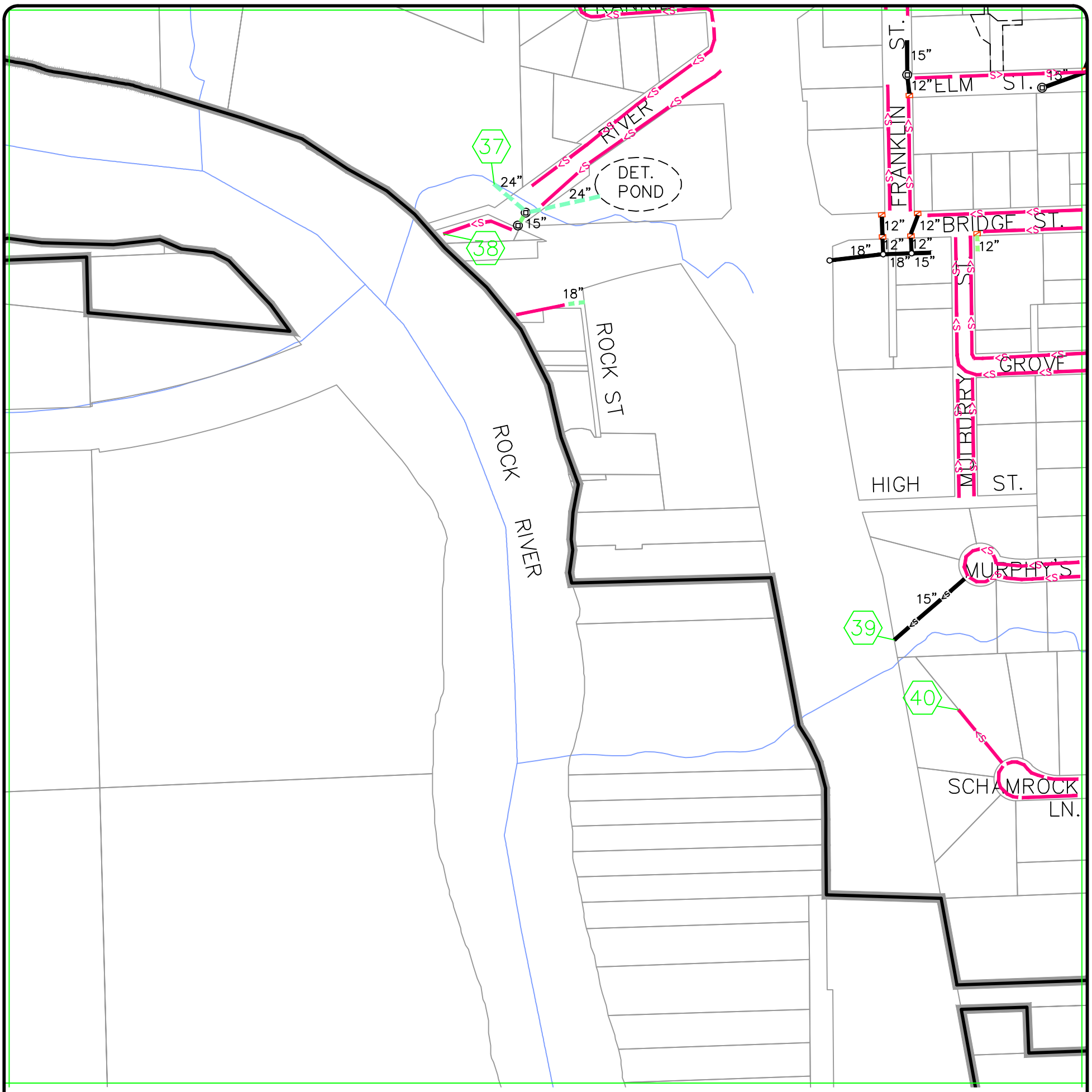
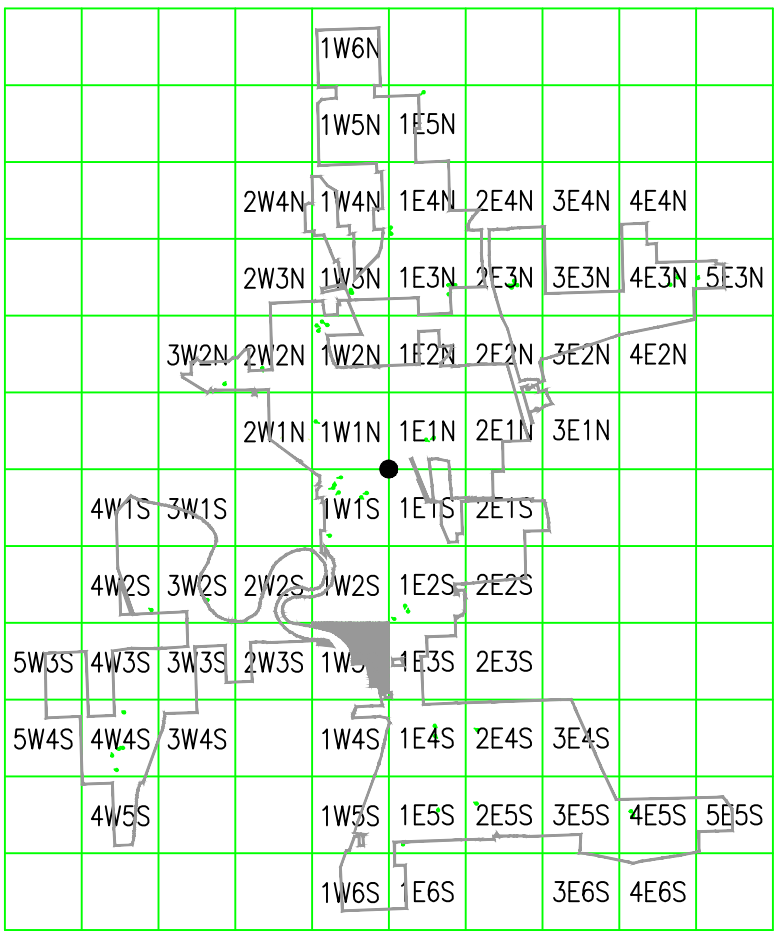
MONROE, WI





LOCATION KEY

N.T.S.

LEGEND

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- XX SEWER OUTFALL NUMBER

N W E S

SCALE: 1" = 300'

300 0 300 FT.

DRAINAGE MAP

VILLAGE OF ROSCOE
WINNEBAGO COUNTY, ILLINOIS

MAP NUMBER

1W3S

10/29/12

G:\EGLPT\12\12-560 B\12-560 B.dwg, 1W3S

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ROCHELLE, IL SPRINGFIELD, IL
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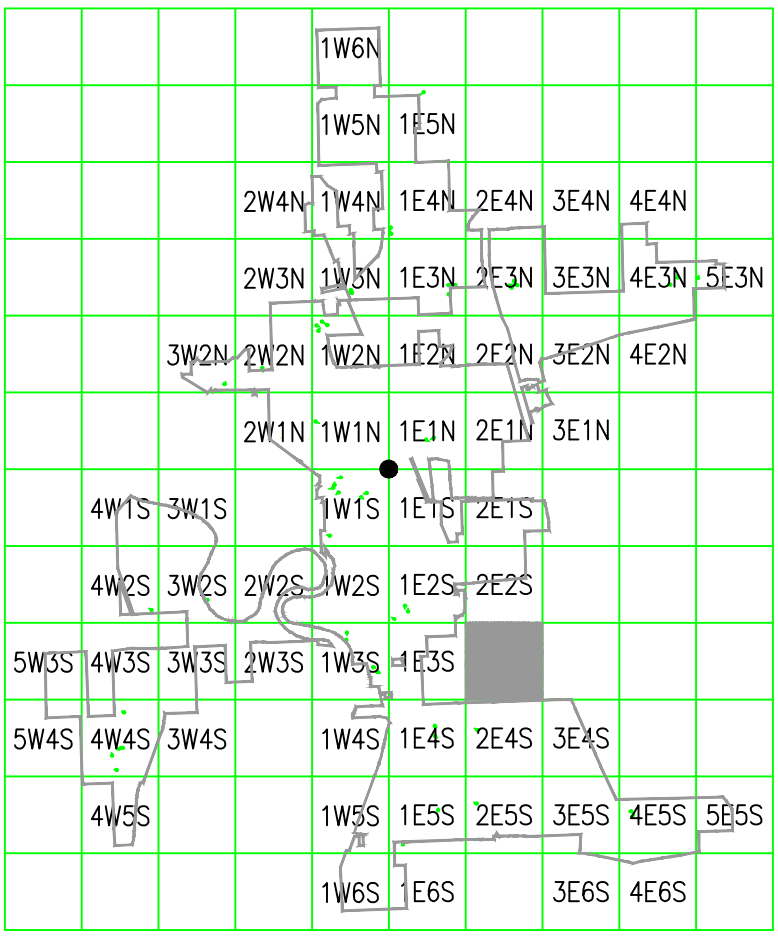

LOCATION KEY

N.T.S.

LEGEND

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- XX SEWER OUTFALL NUMBER

N
W E
S

SCALE: 1" = 300'

300 0 300 FT.

DRAINAGE MAP

VILLAGE OF ROSCOE
WINNEBAGO COUNTY, ILLINOIS

MAP NUMBER

2E3S

10/29/12

G:\EGLPT\12\12-560 B\12-560 B.dwg, 2E3S

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ILLINOIS DESIGN FIRM NO. 184-003525
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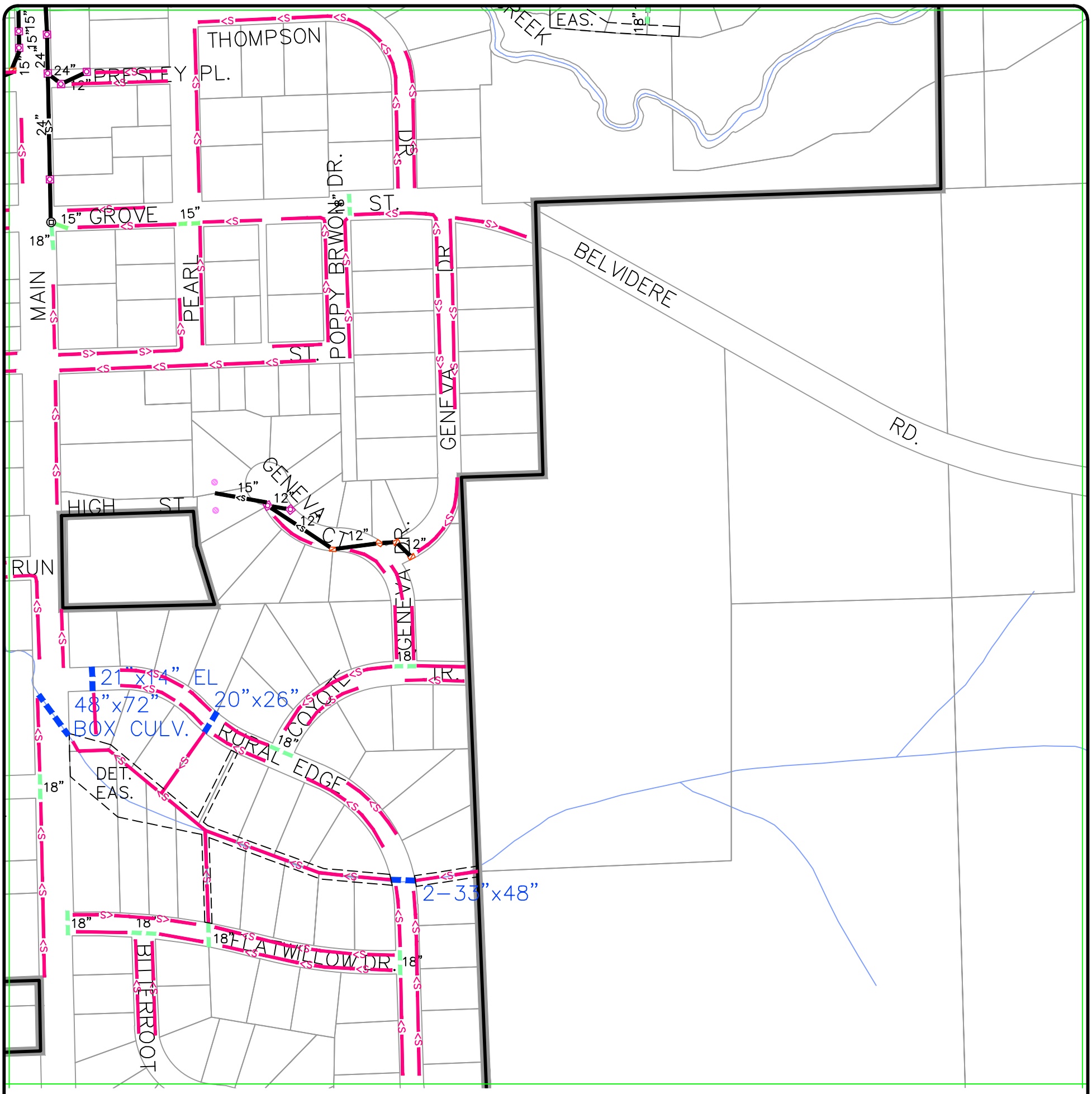
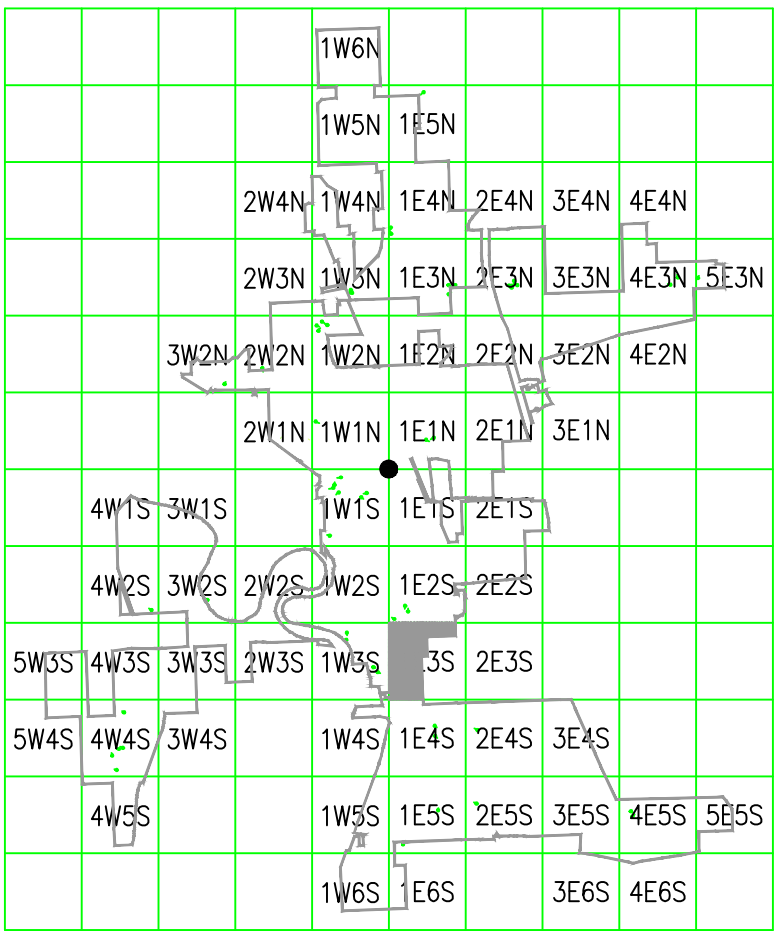
ROCHELLE, IL SPRINGFIELD, IL
MONROE, WI





LOCATION KEY
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- 52" CMP
- XX SEWER OUTFALL NUMBER

N W E S

SCALE: 1" = 300'

300 0 300 FT.

DRAINAGE MAP

VILLAGE OF ROSCOE
WINNEBAGO COUNTY, ILLINOIS

MAP NUMBER
1E3S
10/29/12

G:\EGLPT\12\12-560 B\12-560 B.dwg, 1E3S

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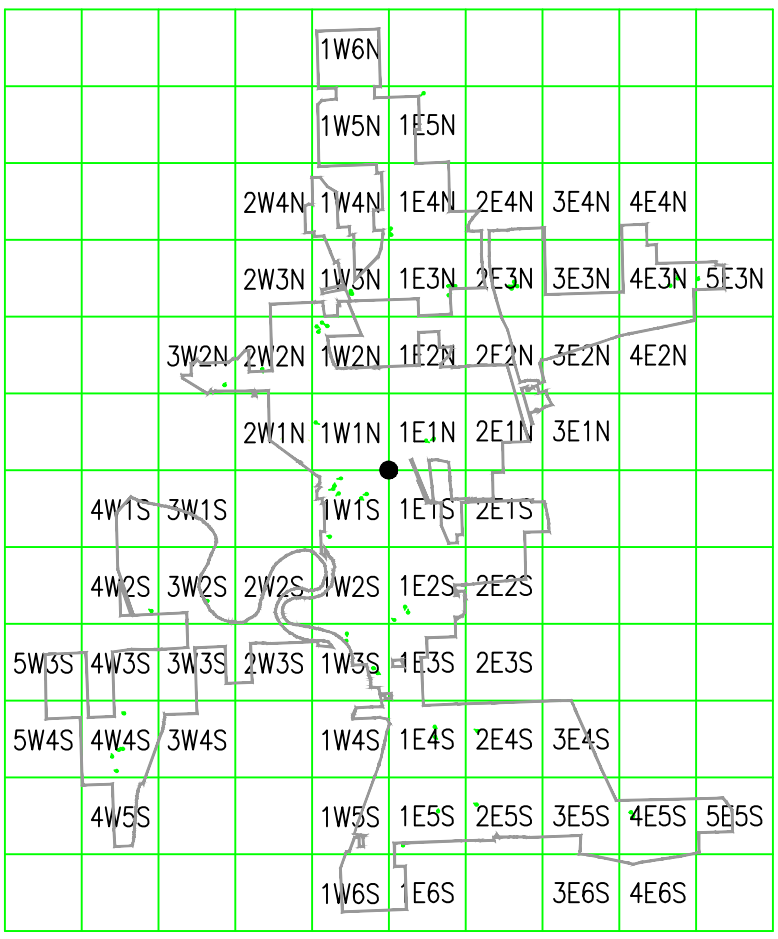
ROCHELLE, IL SPRINGFIELD, IL
MONROE, WI

PLEASANT VALLEY RD.

ROCKTON ROAD



LOCATION KEY

N.T.S.

LEGEND

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N W E S

SCALE: 1" = 300'

300 0 300 FT.

DRAINAGE MAP

VILLAGE OF ROSCOE
WINNEBAGO COUNTY, ILLINOIS

MAP NUMBER

3E4N

10/29/12

G:\EGLPT\12\12-560 B\12-560 B.dwg, 3E4N

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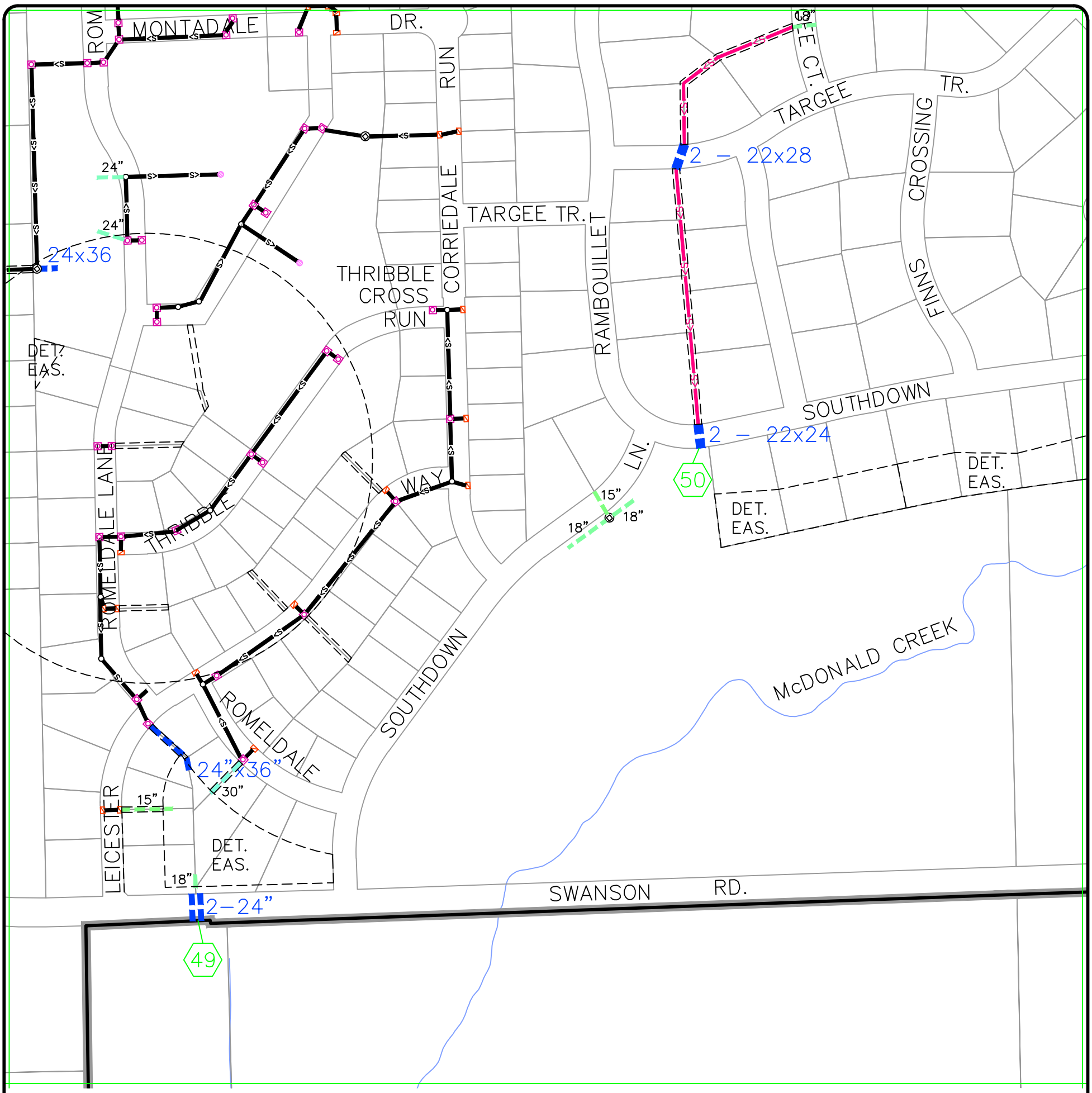
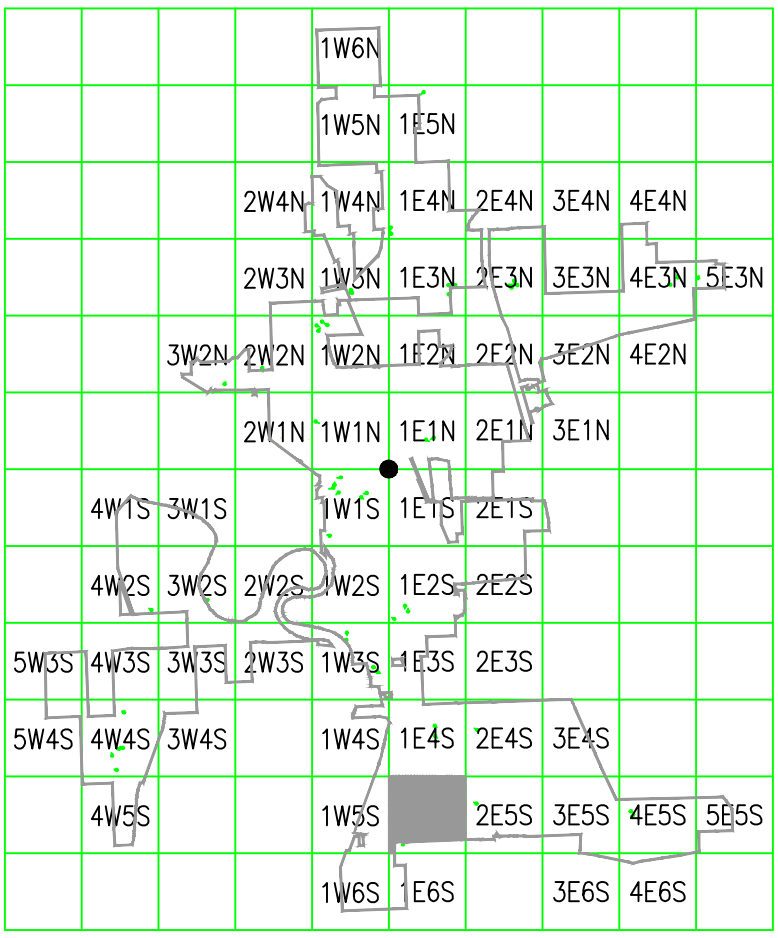
MONROE, WI





LOCATION KEY
N.T.S.

LEGEND

- S> DRAINAGE WAY DIRECTION OBSERVED
- RECORD DRAINAGE WAY
- S> STORM SEWER
- INLET
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- 42" CMP
- 48" CMP
- 52" CMP
- XX SEWER OUTFALL NUMBER

N
W E
S

SCALE: 1" = 300'

300 0 300 FT.

DRAINAGE MAP

VILLAGE OF ROSCOE
WINNEBAGO COUNTY, ILLINOIS

MAP NUMBER
1E5S
10/29/12

G:\EGLPT\12\12-560 B\12-560 B.dwg, 1E5S

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ROCHELLE, IL SPRINGFIELD, IL
MONROE, WI

SAGEWOOD DR.
SOUTH DOWN CT.
LN.
WILLOWBROOK RD.
WINTERFIELD LN.
OLD TOWNE DR.
DENSMORE
EDGEFIELD
TWIN DEER RUN
PRAIRIE FLOWER
20"x30"
15"x24"
3-40"x56"
21"x27"
15"x24"
12"x21"
2-18"x24"
51
DET. EAS.
DET. EAS.
McDONALD CREEK
McDONALD RD.
STORM WATER DETENTION EASEMENT
DRAINAGE EASEMENT
WIND FLOWER
SWANSON RD.
MITCHELL RD
PKWY.

1W6N
1W5N 1E5N
2W4N 1W4N 1E4N 2E4N 3E4N 4E4N
2W3N 1W3N 1E3N 2E3N 3E3N 4E3N 5E3N
3W2N 2W2N 1W2N 1E2N 2E2N 3E2N 4E2N
2W1N 1W1N 1E1N 2E1N 3E1N
4W1S 3W1S 1W1S 1E1S 2E1S
4W2S 3W2S 2W2S 1W2S 1E2S 2E2S
5W3S 4W3S 3W3S 2W3S 1W3S 1E3S 2E3S
5W4S 4W4S 3W4S 1W4S 1E4S 2E4S 3E4S
4W5S 1W5S 1E5S 3E5S 4E5S 5E5S
1W6S 1E6S 3E6S 4E6S

LOCATION KEY
N.T.S.

LEGEND

- DRAINAGE WAY DIRECTION OBSERVED
- RECORD DRAINAGE WAY
- STORM SEWER
- INLET
- CATCH BASIN
- WINNEBAGO INLET
- STORM MANHOLE W/GRATE
- STORM MANHOLE
- 2 - 21" CMP/CULVERT - SIZE AS SHOWN
- 12" CMP
- 15" CMP
- 18" CMP
- 21" CMP
- 24" CMP
- 30" CMP
- 32" CMP
- 36" CMP
- 40" CMP
- 42" CMP
- 48" CMP
- 52" CMP
- XX SEWER OUTFALL NUMBER

N W E S

SCALE: 1" = 300'

300 0 300 FT.

DRAINAGE MAP

VILLAGE OF ROSCOE
WINNEBAGO COUNTY, ILLINOIS

MAP NUMBER
2E5S
10/29/12

G:\EGLPT\12\12-560 B\12-560 B.dwg, 2E5S

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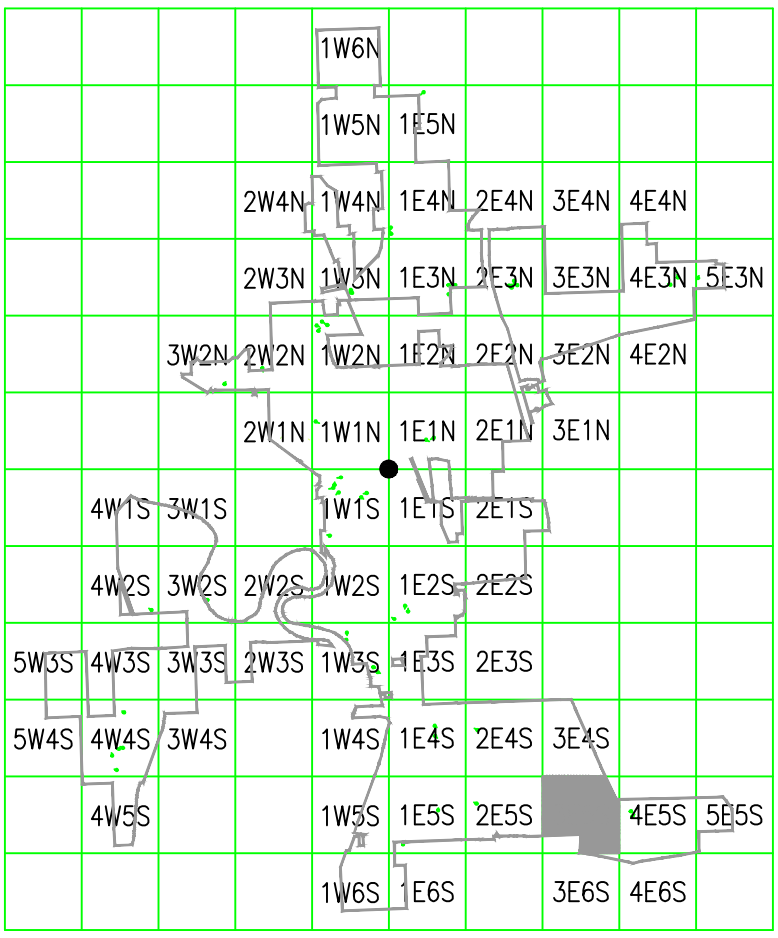
MONROE, WI

20"x28"
MEADOWBROOK
PRAIRIENOOK
NESTLEWOOD
2-20"x28"
PRAIRIE VIEW CT.
15"x24"
S>
18"
PRAIRIE FLOWER
PRAIRIE FLOWER
DET. EAS.
INTERSTATE 90/94
CRESCENT CT.
McDONALD CREEK
TRAIL
SWANSON RD.



LOCATION KEY
N.T.S.

LEGEND

- S> DRAINAGE WAY DIRECTION OBSERVED
- RECORD DRAINAGE WAY
- S> STORM SEWER
- INLET
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- 48" CMP
- 52" CMP
- XX SEWER OUTFALL NUMBER

N
W E
S

SCALE: 1" = 300'

300 0 300 FT.

DRAINAGE MAP

VILLAGE OF ROSCOE
WINNEBAGO COUNTY, ILLINOIS

MAP NUMBER
3E5S
10/29/12

G:\EGLPT\12\12-560 B\12-560 B.dwg, 3E5S

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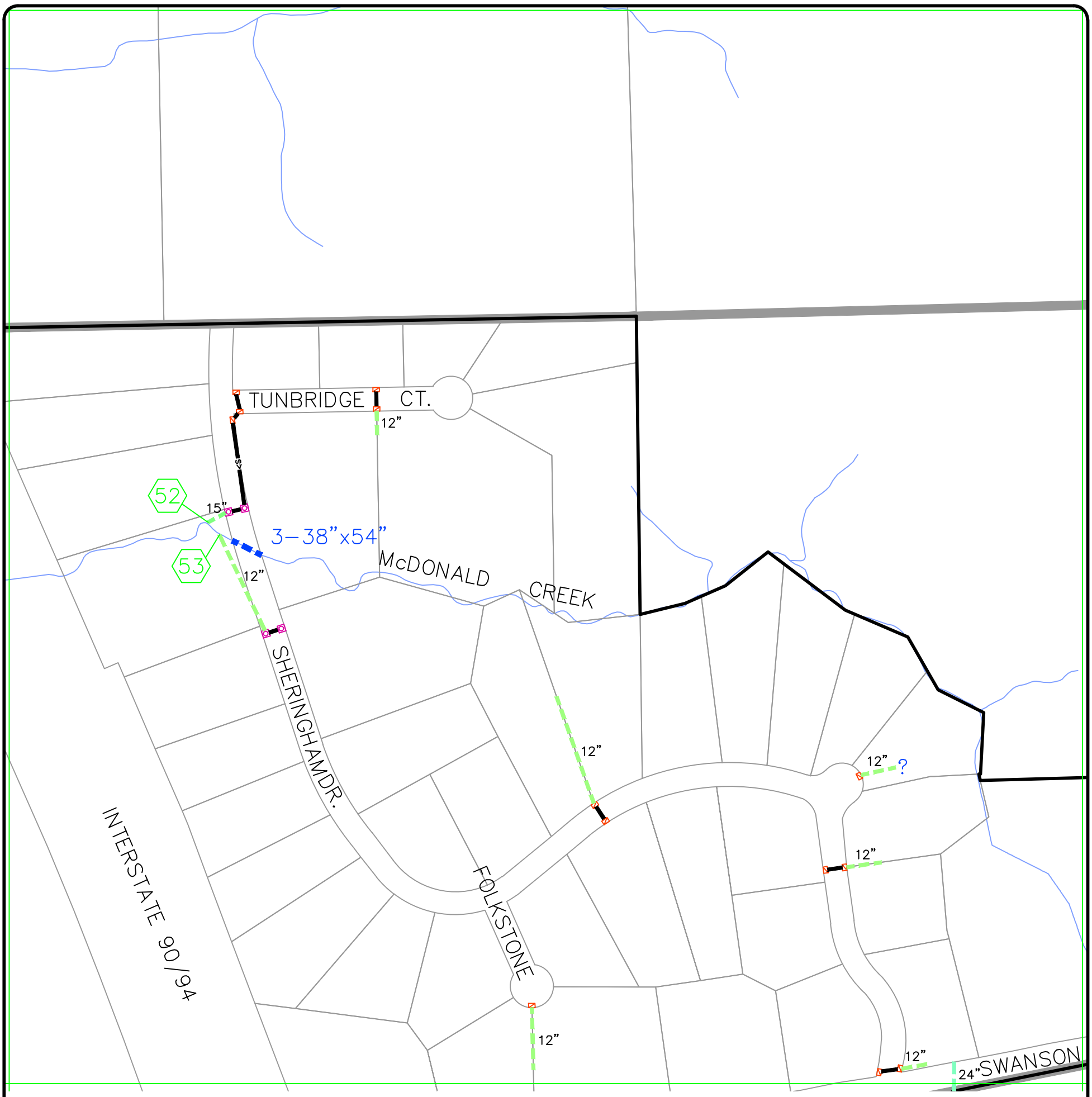
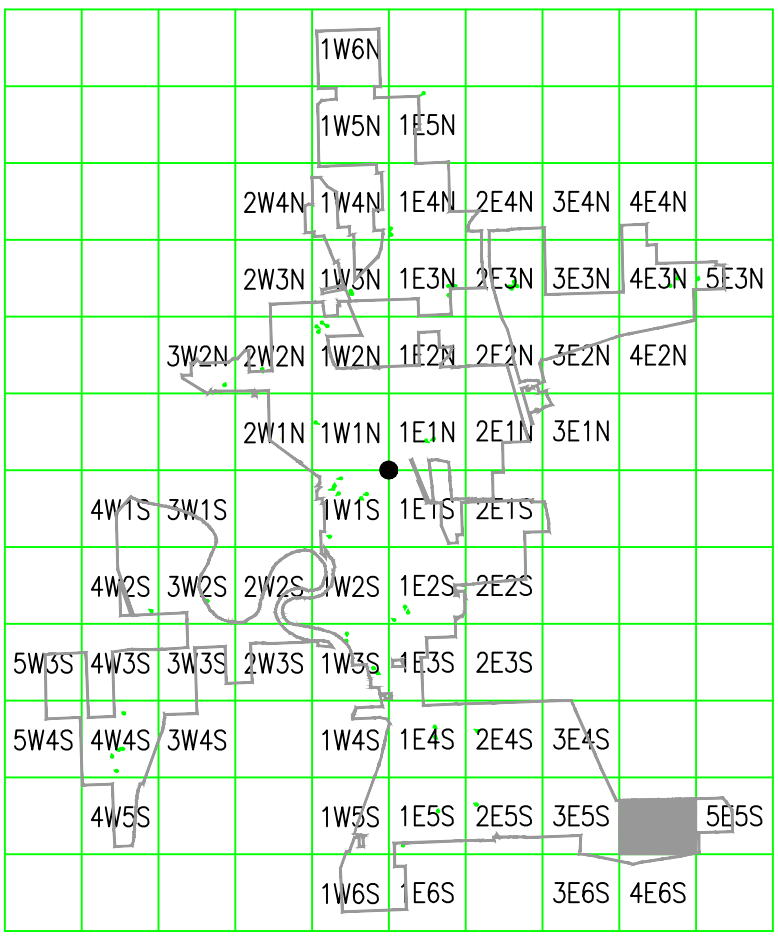
MONROE, WI





LOCATION KEY

N.T.S.

LEGEND

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SCALE: 1” = 300’

300 0 300 FT.

DRAINAGE MAP

VILLAGE OF ROSCOE
WINNEBAGO COUNTY, ILLINOIS

MAP NUMBER

4E5S

10/29/12

G:\EGLPT\12\12-560 B\12-560 B.dwg, 4E5S

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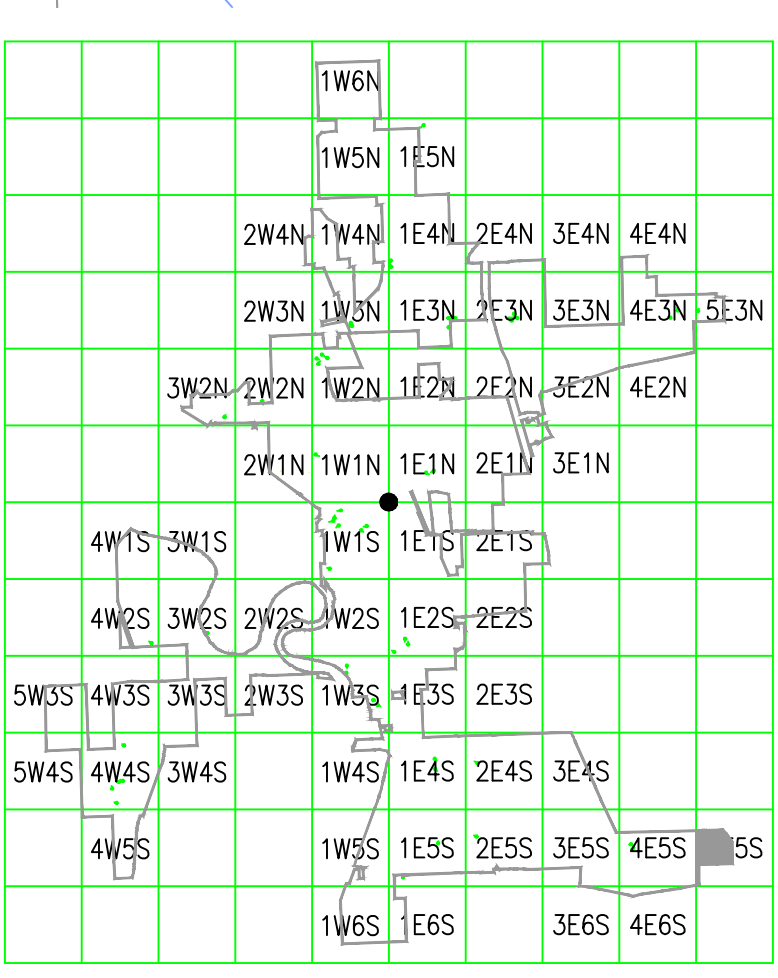
MONROE, WI

ATWOOD RD.

THE RESERVE

BELVIDERE RD.

SWANSON RD.



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300 0 300 FT.

DRAINAGE MAP

VILLAGE OF ROSCOE
WINNEBAGO COUNTY, ILLINOIS

MAP NUMBER

5E5S

10/29/12

G:\EGLPT\12\12-560 B\12-560 B.dwg, 5E5S

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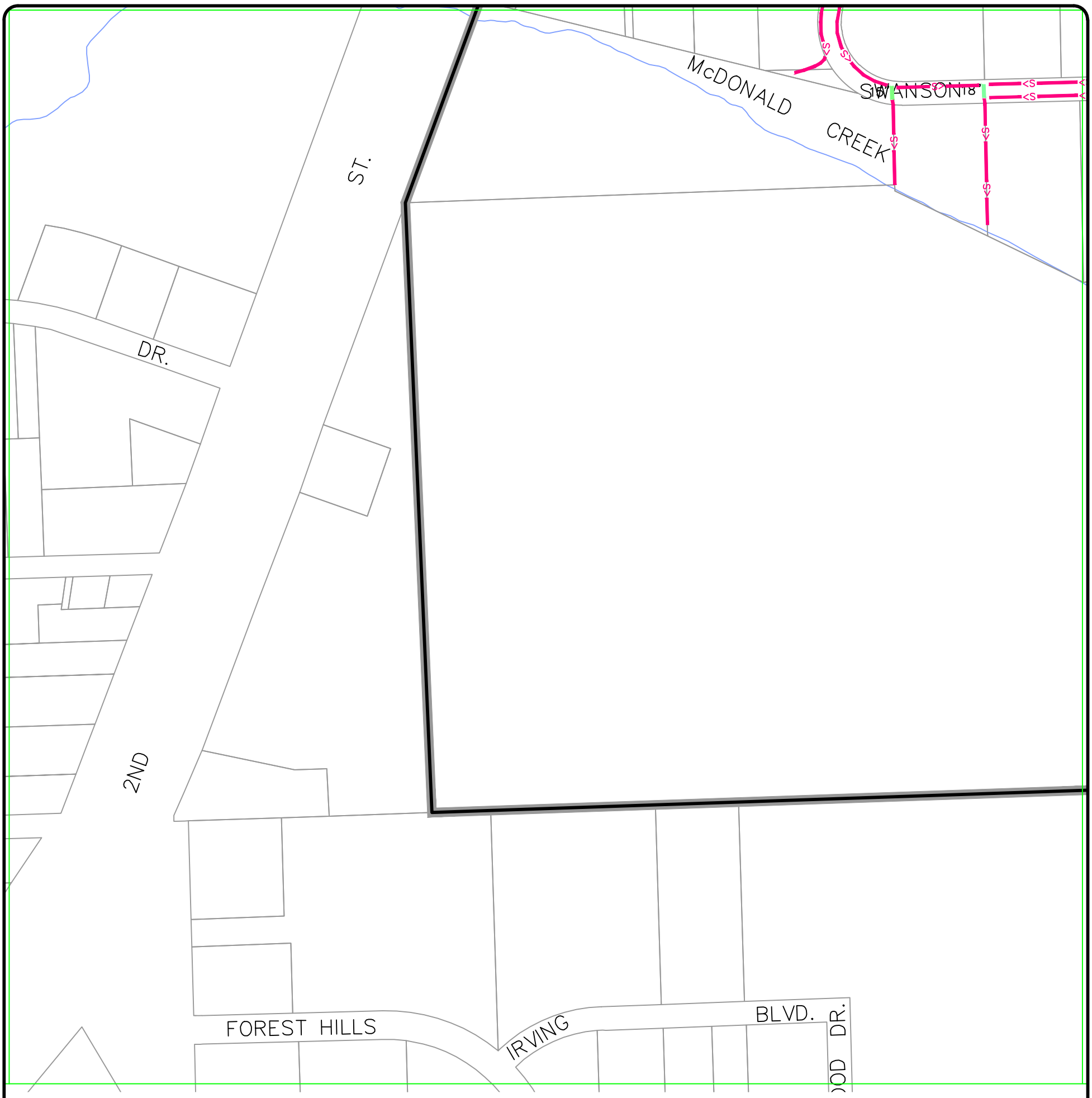
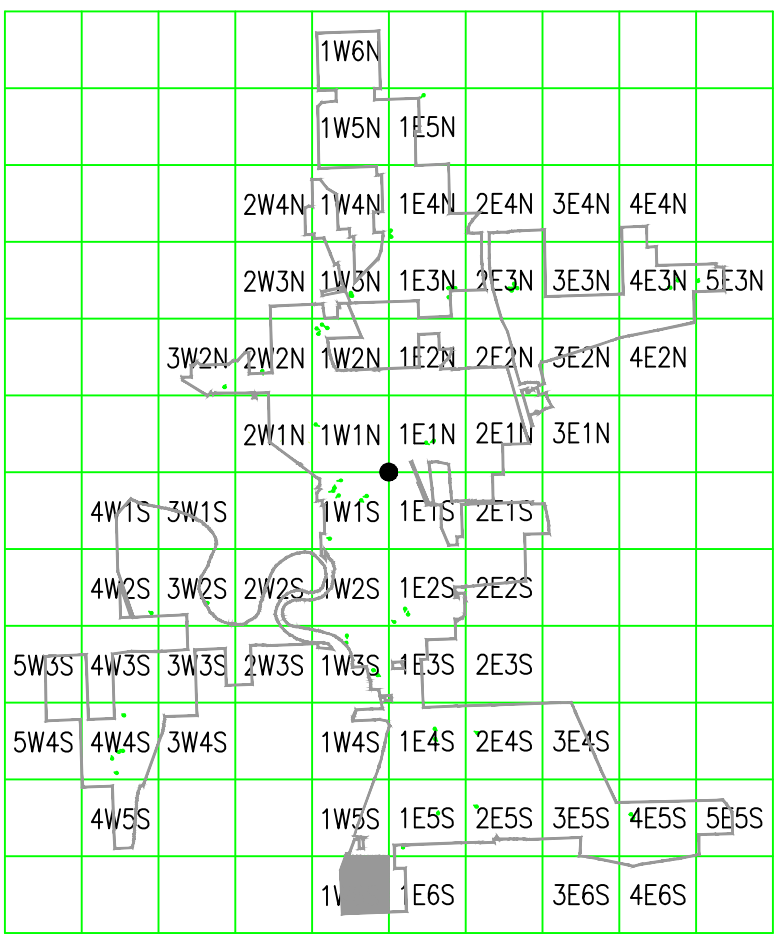
MONROE, WI





LOCATION KEY

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N W E S

SCALE: 1" = 300'

300 0 300 FT.

DRAINAGE MAP

VILLAGE OF ROSCOE
WINNEBAGO COUNTY, ILLINOIS

MAP NUMBER

1W6S

10/29/12

G:\EGLPT\12\12-560 B\12-560 B.dwg, 1W6S

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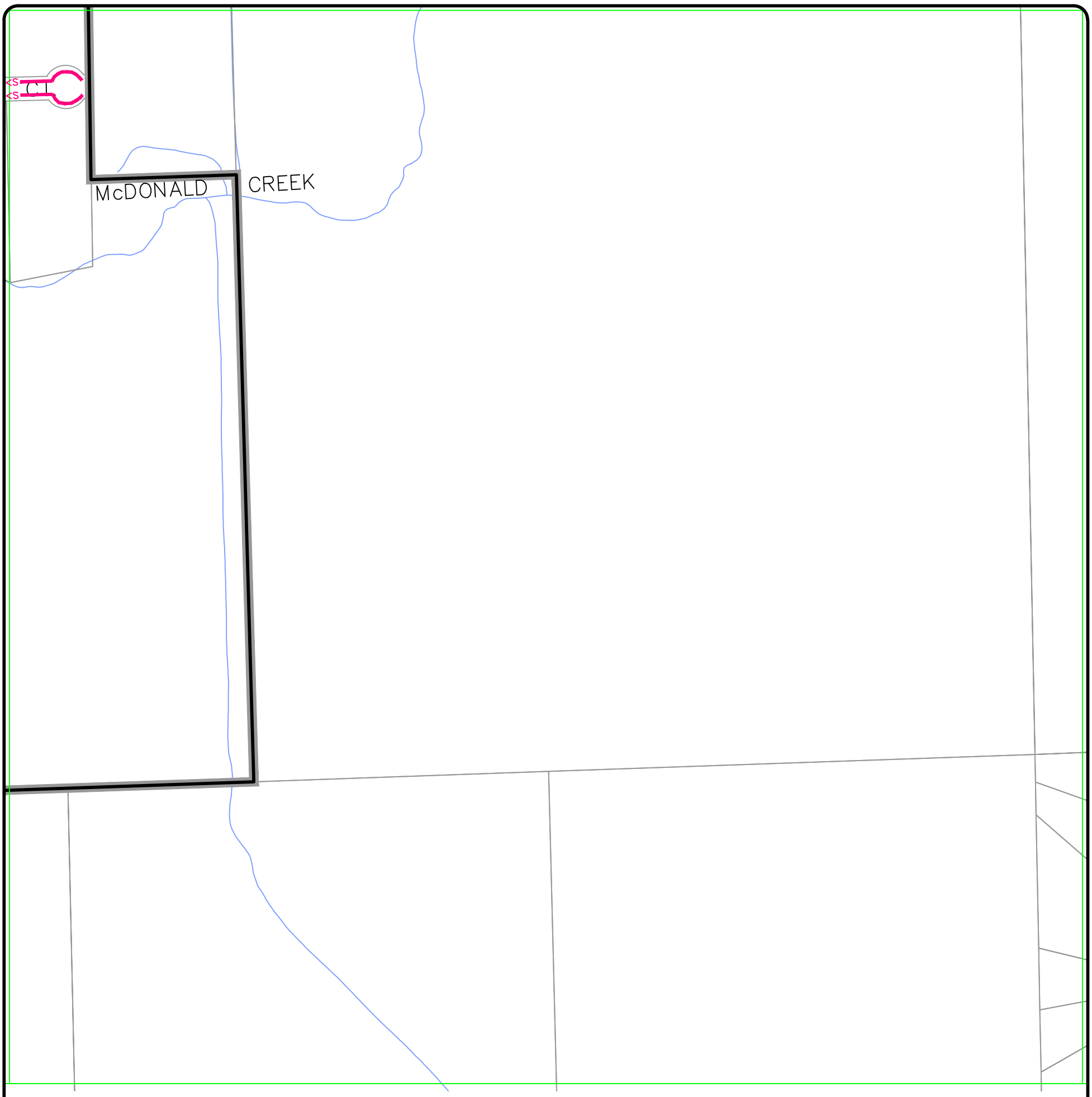

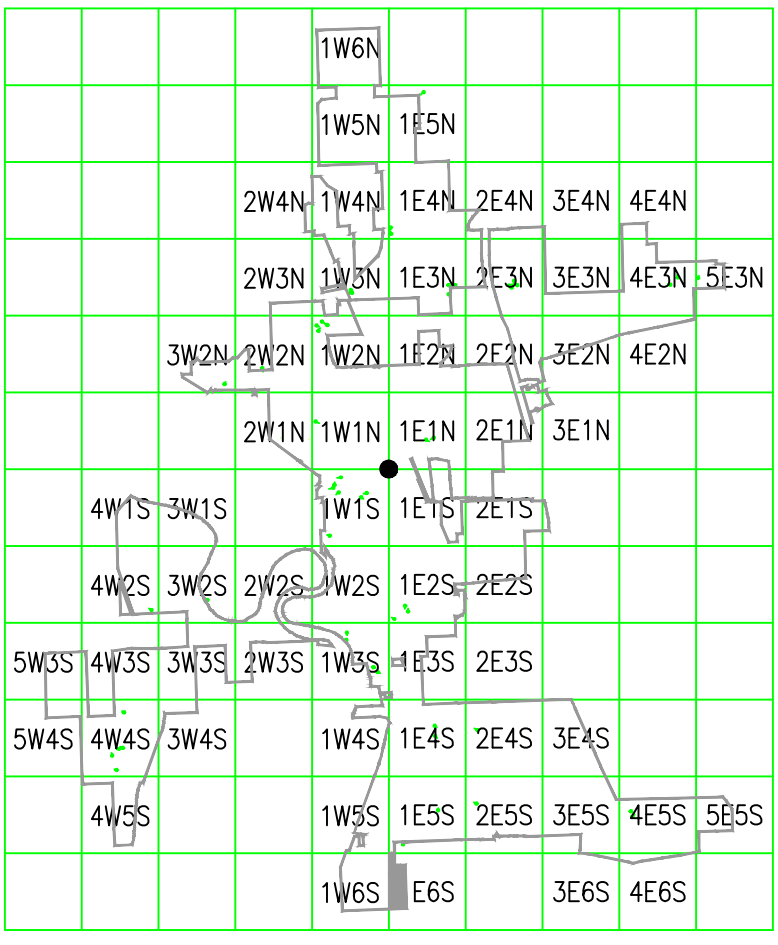

LOCATION KEY
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S

SCALE: 1" = 300'

300 0 300 FT.

DRAINAGE MAP

VILLAGE OF ROSCOE
WINNEBAGO COUNTY, ILLINOIS

MAP NUMBER

1E6S

10/29/12

G:\EGLPT\12\12-560 B\12-560 B.dwg, 1E6S

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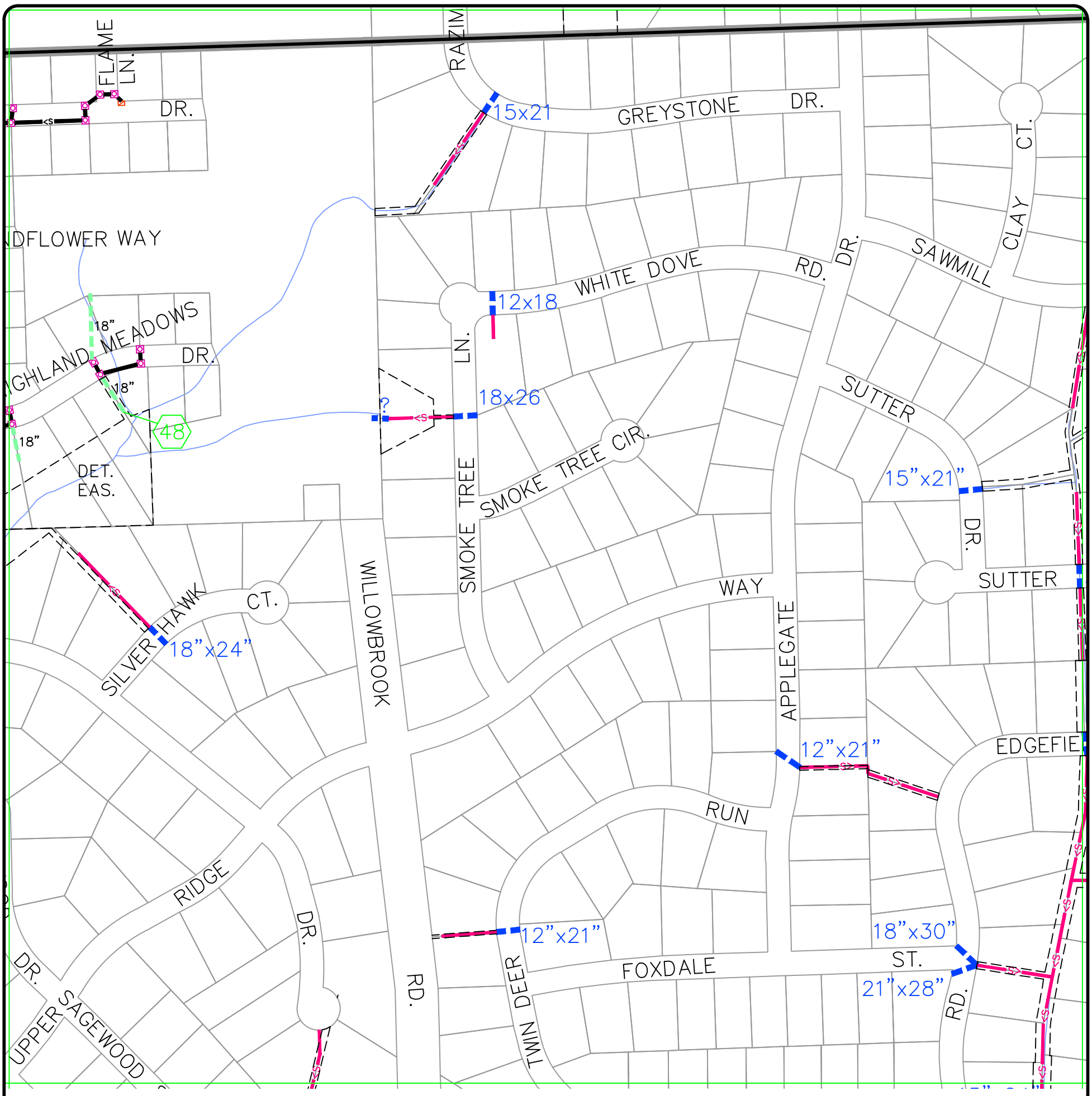

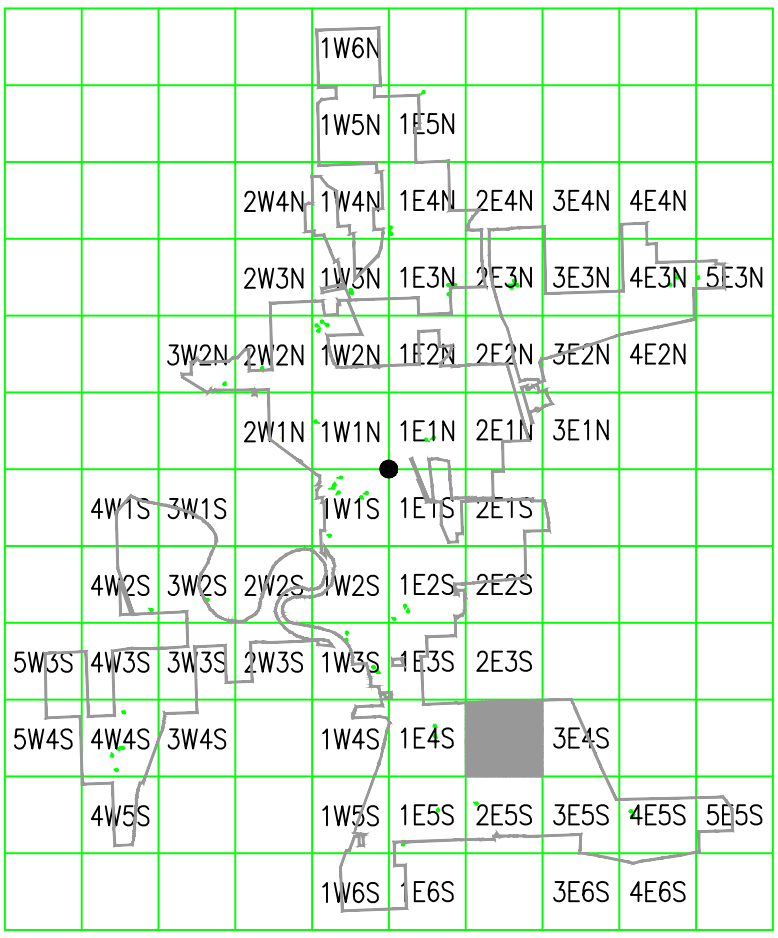

LOCATION KEY

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N W E S

SCALE: 1" = 300'

300 0 300 FT.

DRAINAGE MAP

VILLAGE OF ROSCOE
WINNEBAGO COUNTY, ILLINOIS

MAP NUMBER

2E4S

10/29/12

G:\EGLPT\12\12-560 B\12-560 B.dwg, 2E4S

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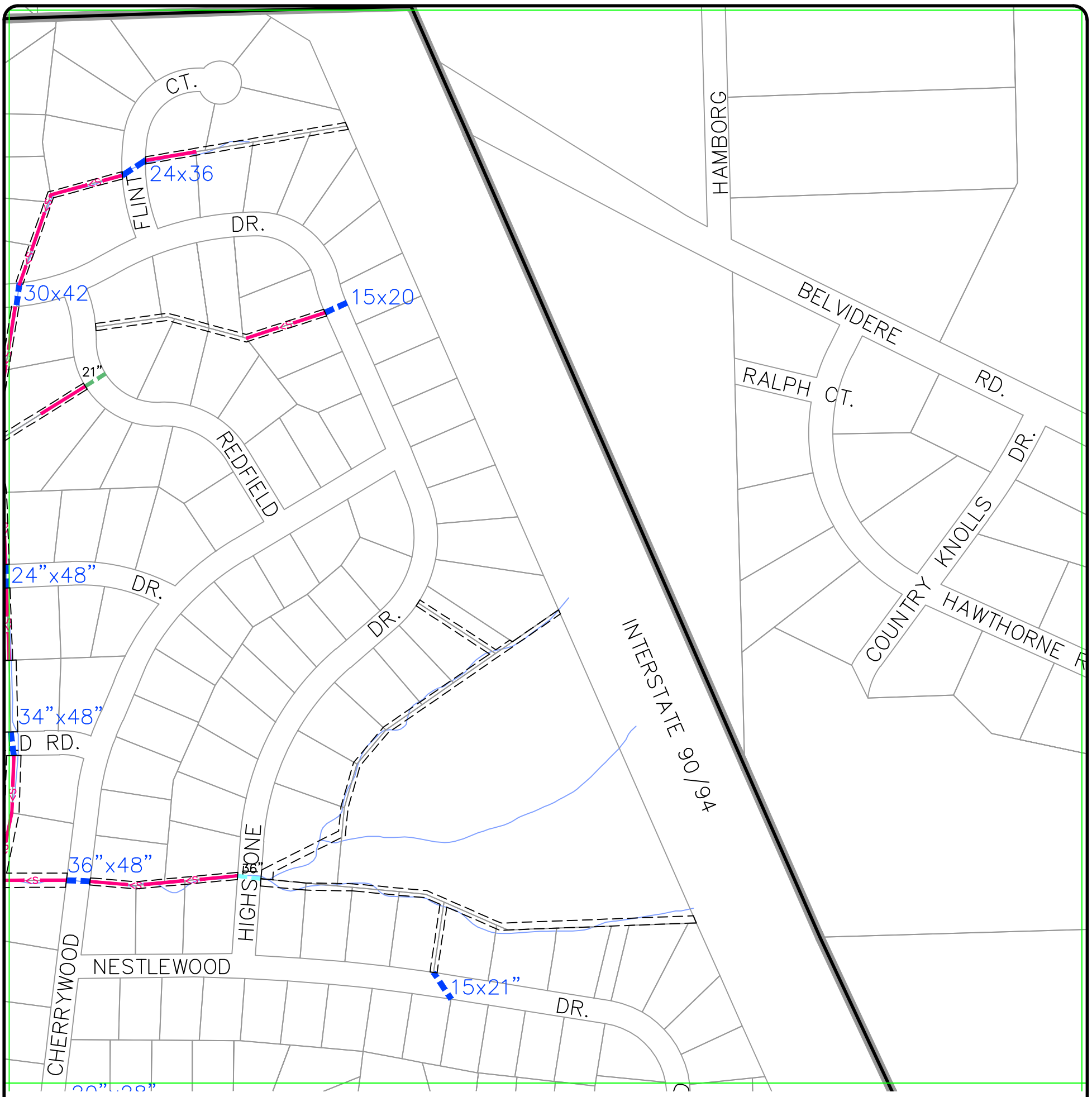
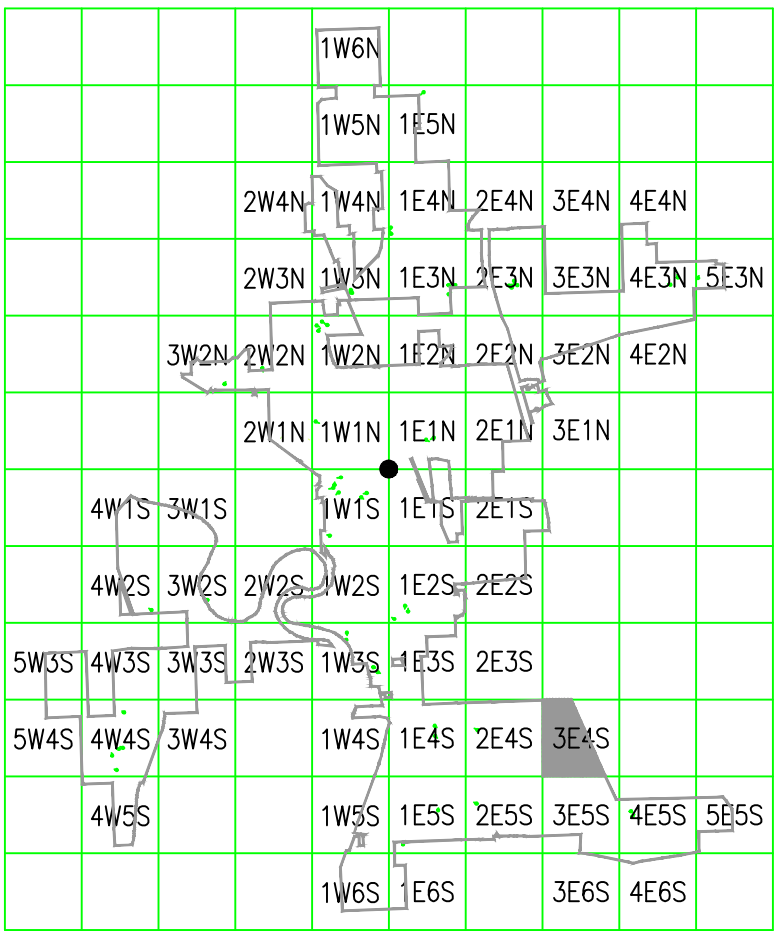
ROCHELLE, IL SPRINGFIELD, IL
MONROE, WI





LOCATION KEY

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- XX SEWER OUTFALL NUMBER

N W E S

SCALE: 1" = 300'

300 0 300 FT.

DRAINAGE MAP

VILLAGE OF ROSCOE
WINNEBAGO COUNTY, ILLINOIS

MAP NUMBER

3E4S

10/29/12

G:\EGLPT\12\12-560 B\12-560 B.dwg, 3E4S

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ROCHELLE, IL SPRINGFIELD, IL
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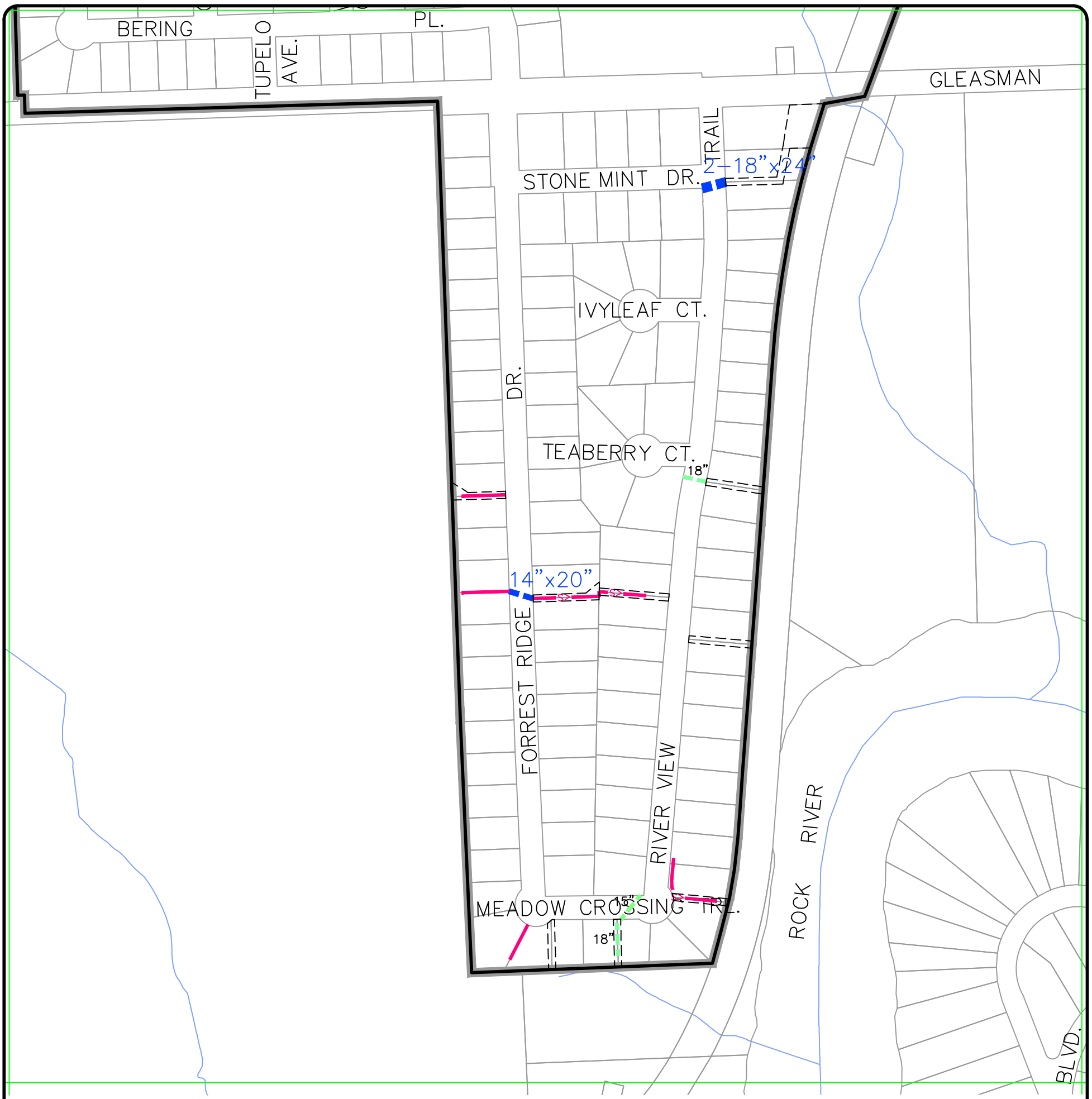

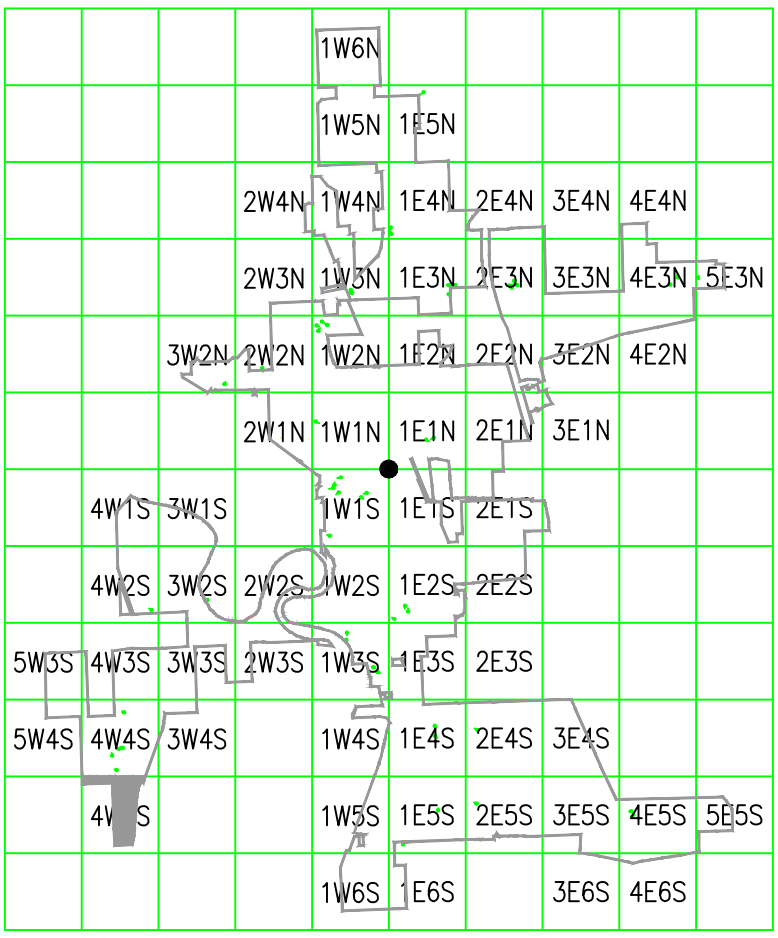

LOCATION KEY
N.T.S.

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- XX SEWER OUTFALL NUMBER

N W E S

SCALE: 1" = 300'

300 0 300 FT.

DRAINAGE MAP

VILLAGE OF ROSCOE
WINNEBAGO COUNTY, ILLINOIS

MAP NUMBER
4W5S
10/29/12

G:\EGLPT\12\12-560 B\12-560 B.dwg, 4W5S

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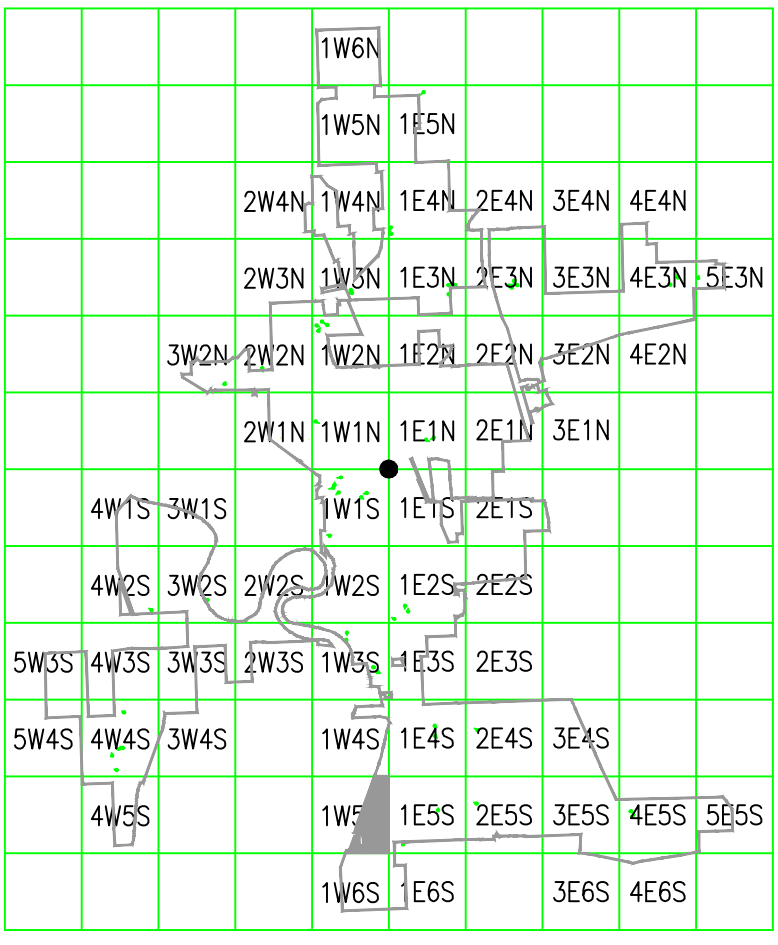

LOCATION KEY

N.T.S.

LEGEND

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N W E S

SCALE: 1” = 300’

300 0 300 FT.

DRAINAGE MAP

VILLAGE OF ROSCOE
WINNEBAGO COUNTY, ILLINOIS

MAP NUMBER

1W5S

10/29/12

G:\EGLPT\12\12-560 B\12-560 B.dwg, 1W5S

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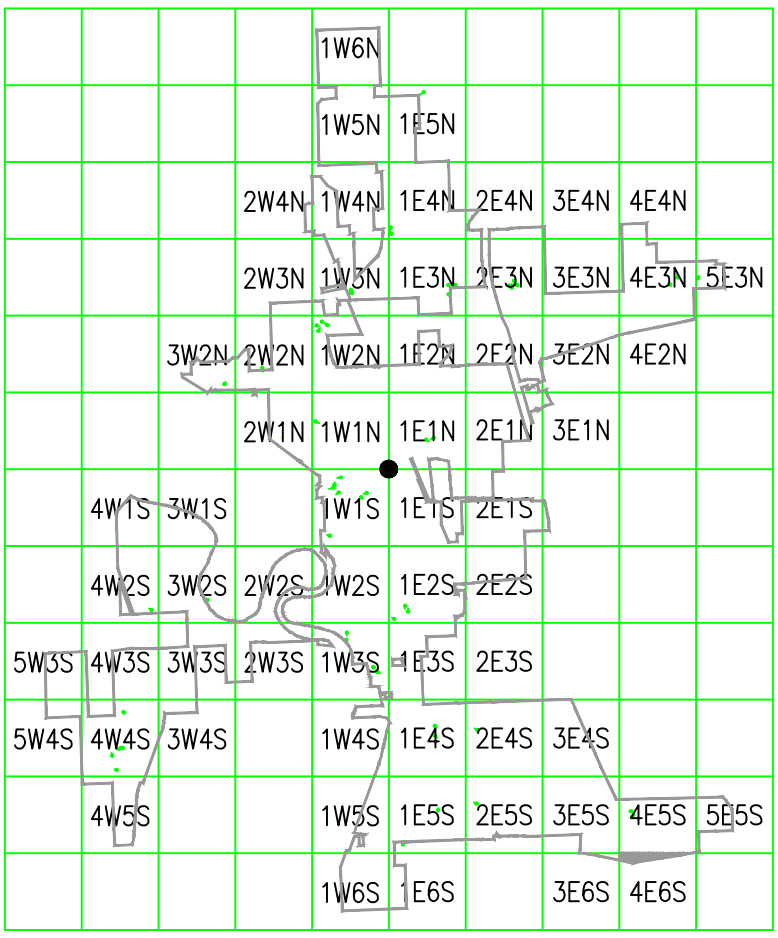
MONROE, WI

SWANSON RD.

INTERSTATE 90/94



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SCALE: 1" = 300'

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DRAINAGE MAP

VILLAGE OF ROSCOE
WINNEBAGO COUNTY, ILLINOIS

MAP NUMBER

4E6S

10/29/12

G:\EGLPT\12\12-560 B\12-560 B.dwg, 4E6S

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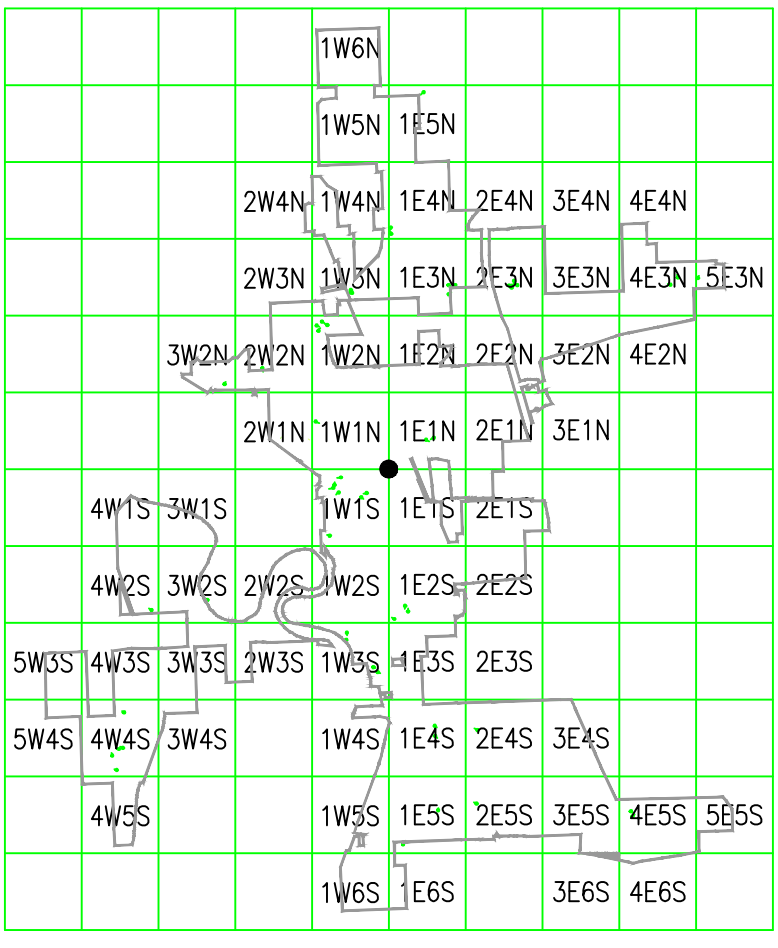

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DRAINAGE MAP

VILLAGE OF ROSCOE
WINNEBAGO COUNTY, ILLINOIS

MAP NUMBER

3E6S

10/29/12

G:\EGLPT\12\12-560 B\12-560 B.dwg, 3E6S

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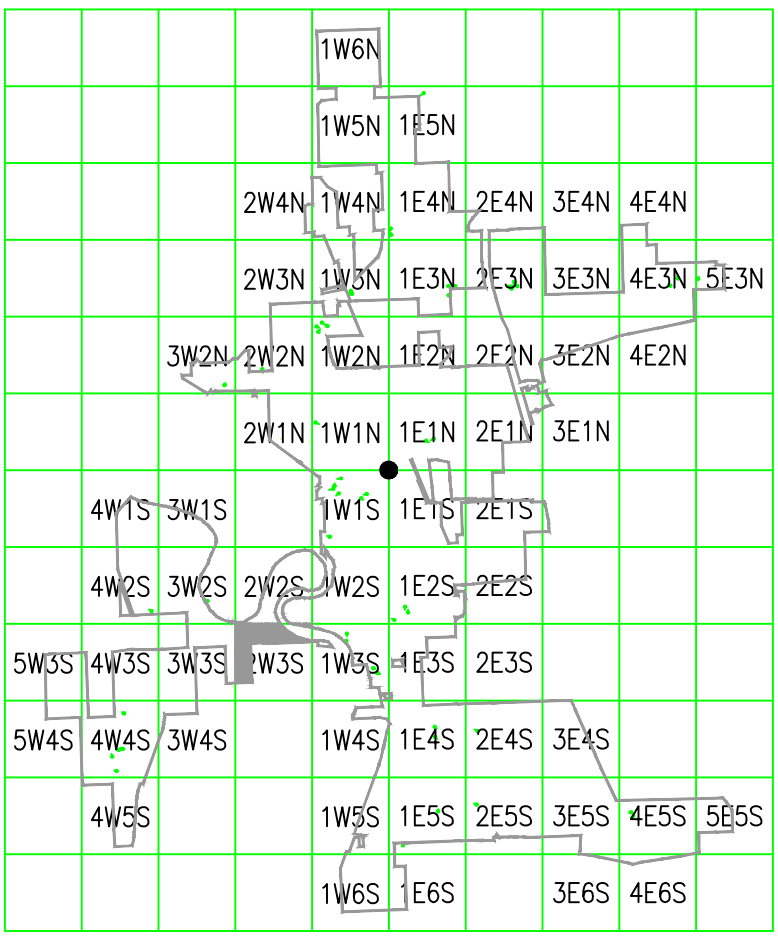
FREEPORT, IL ROCKFORD, IL
ROCHELLE, IL SPRINGFIELD, IL
MONROE, WI

ROCK RIVER

ROSCOE RD.

RD

GLEASMAN



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N W E S

SCALE: 1" = 300'

300 0 300 FT.

DRAINAGE MAP

VILLAGE OF ROSCOE
WINNEBAGO COUNTY, ILLINOIS

MAP NUMBER

2W3S

10/29/12

G:\EGLPT\12\12-560 B\12-560 B.dwg, 2W3S

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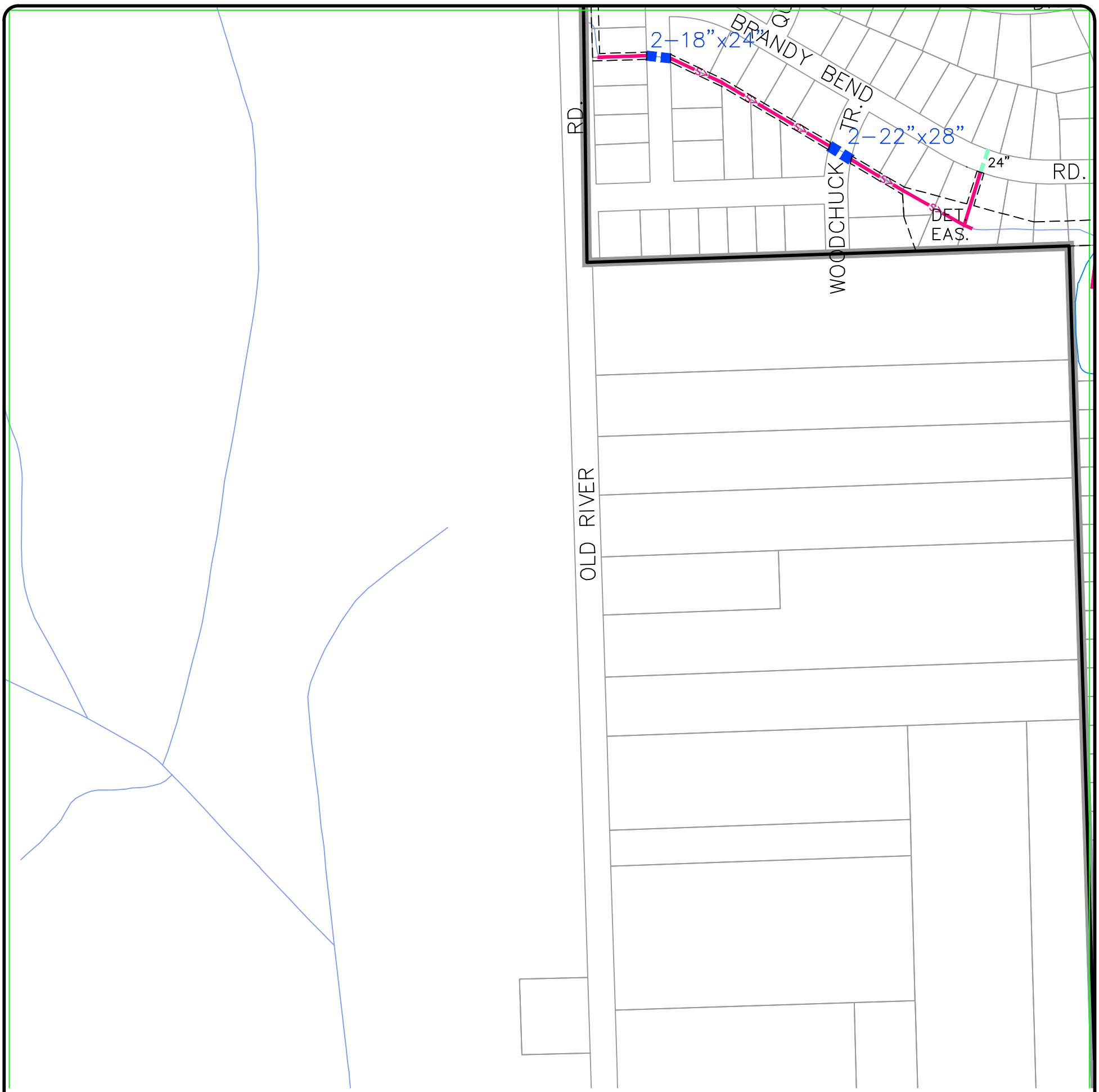

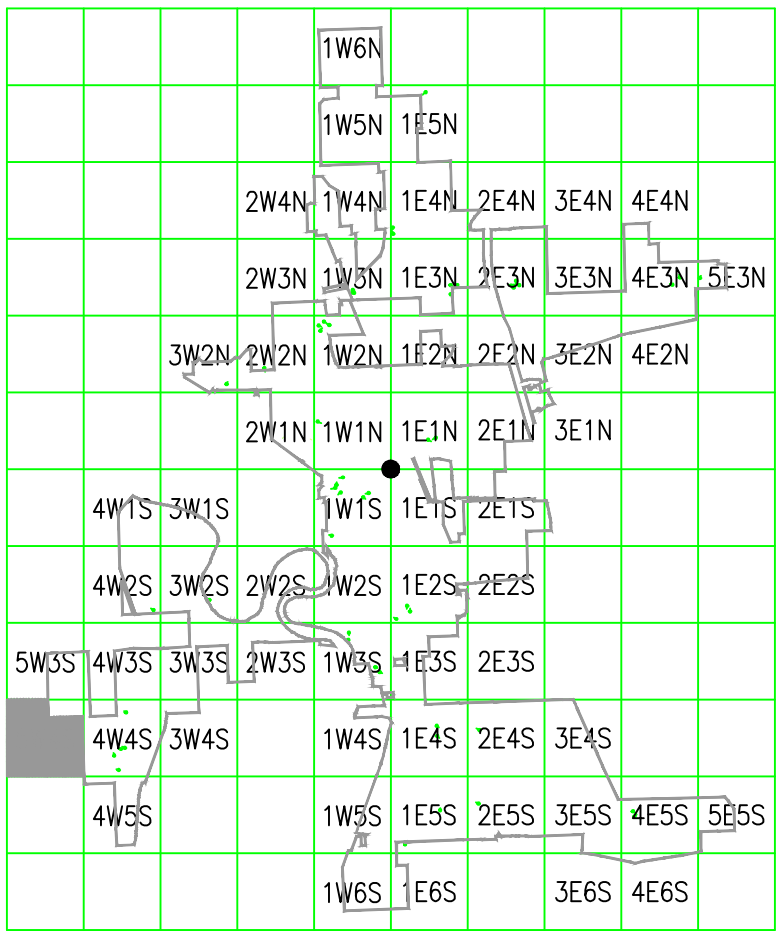

LOCATION KEY
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SCALE: 1" = 300'

300 0 300 FT.

DRAINAGE MAP

VILLAGE OF ROSCOE
WINNEBAGO COUNTY, ILLINOIS

MAP NUMBER

5W4S

10/29/12

G:\EGLPT\12\12-560 B\12-560 B.dwg, 5W4S

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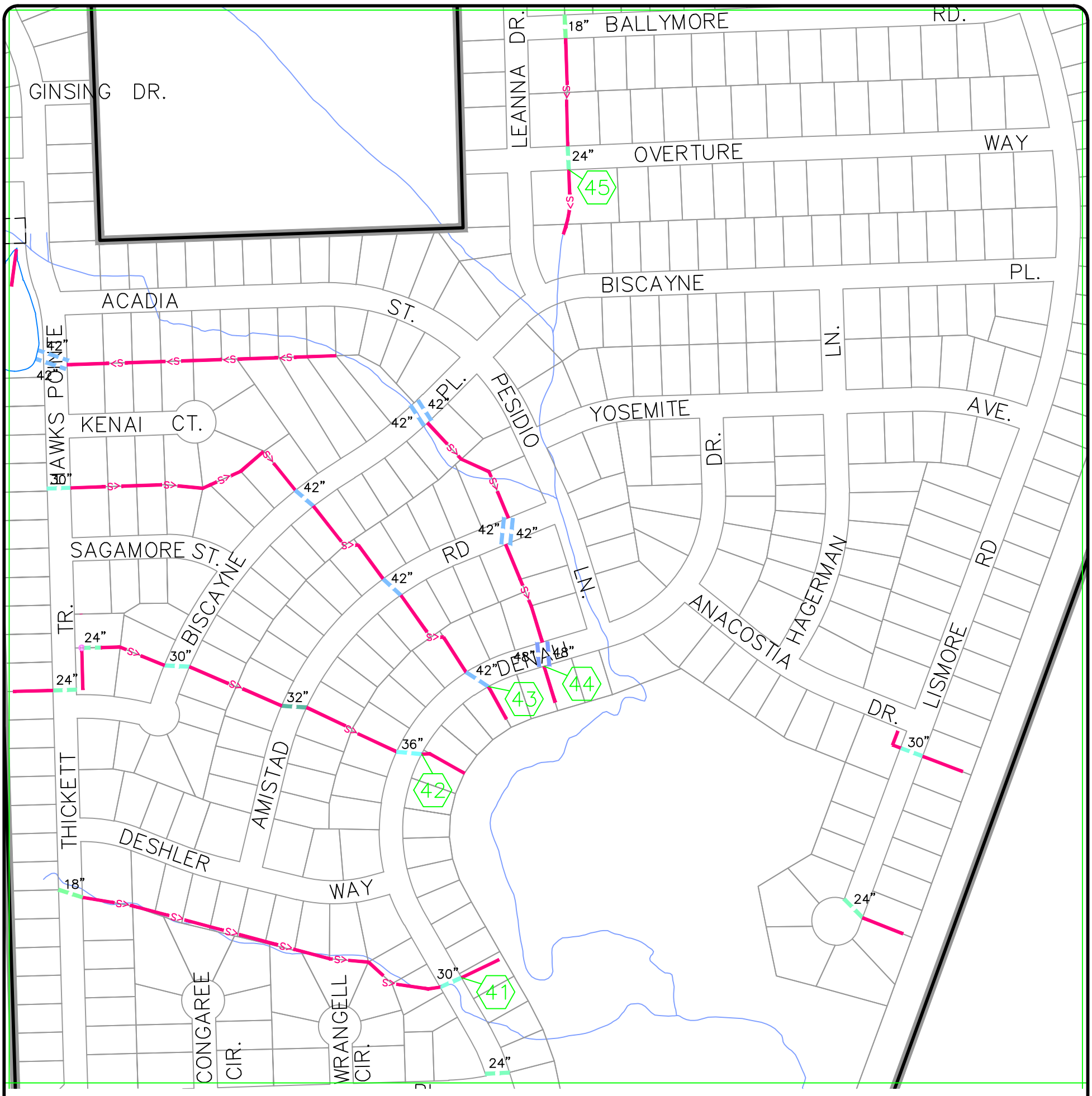
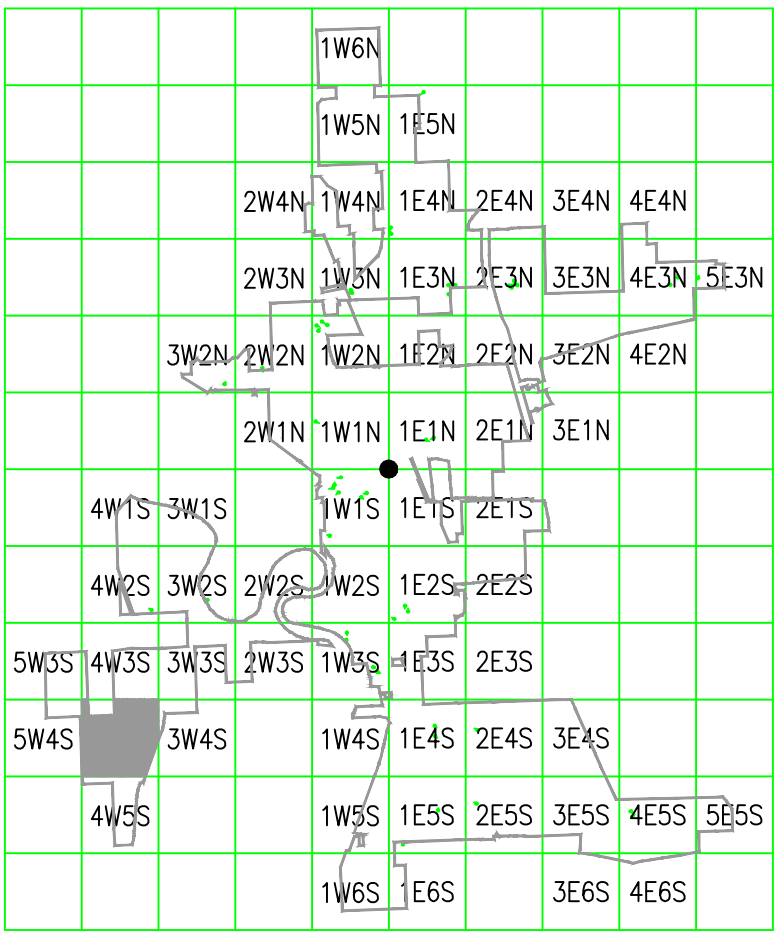
ROCHELLE, IL SPRINGFIELD, IL
MONROE, WI





LOCATION KEY
N.T.S.

LEGEND

- DRAINAGE WAY DIRECTION OBSERVED
- RECORD DRAINAGE WAY
- STORM SEWER
- INLET
- CATCH BASIN
- WINNEBAGO INLET
- STORM MANHOLE W/GRATE
- STORM MANHOLE
- 2 – 21" CMP/CULVERT – SIZE AS SHOWN
- 12" CMP
- 15" CMP
- 18" CMP
- 21" CMP
- 24" CMP
- 30" CMP
- 32" CMP
- 36" CMP
- 40" CMP
- 42" CMP
- 48" CMP
- 52" CMP
- XX SEWER OUTFALL NUMBER

N W E S

SCALE: 1" = 300'

300 0 300 FT.

DRAINAGE MAP

VILLAGE OF ROSCOE
WINNEBAGO COUNTY, ILLINOIS

MAP NUMBER
4W4S
10/29/12

FEHR GRAHAM
ENGINEERING & ENVIRONMENTAL
ILLINOIS DESIGN FIRM NO. 184-003525
FREEPORT, IL ROCKFORD, IL
ROCHELLE, IL SPRINGFIELD, IL
MONROE, WI

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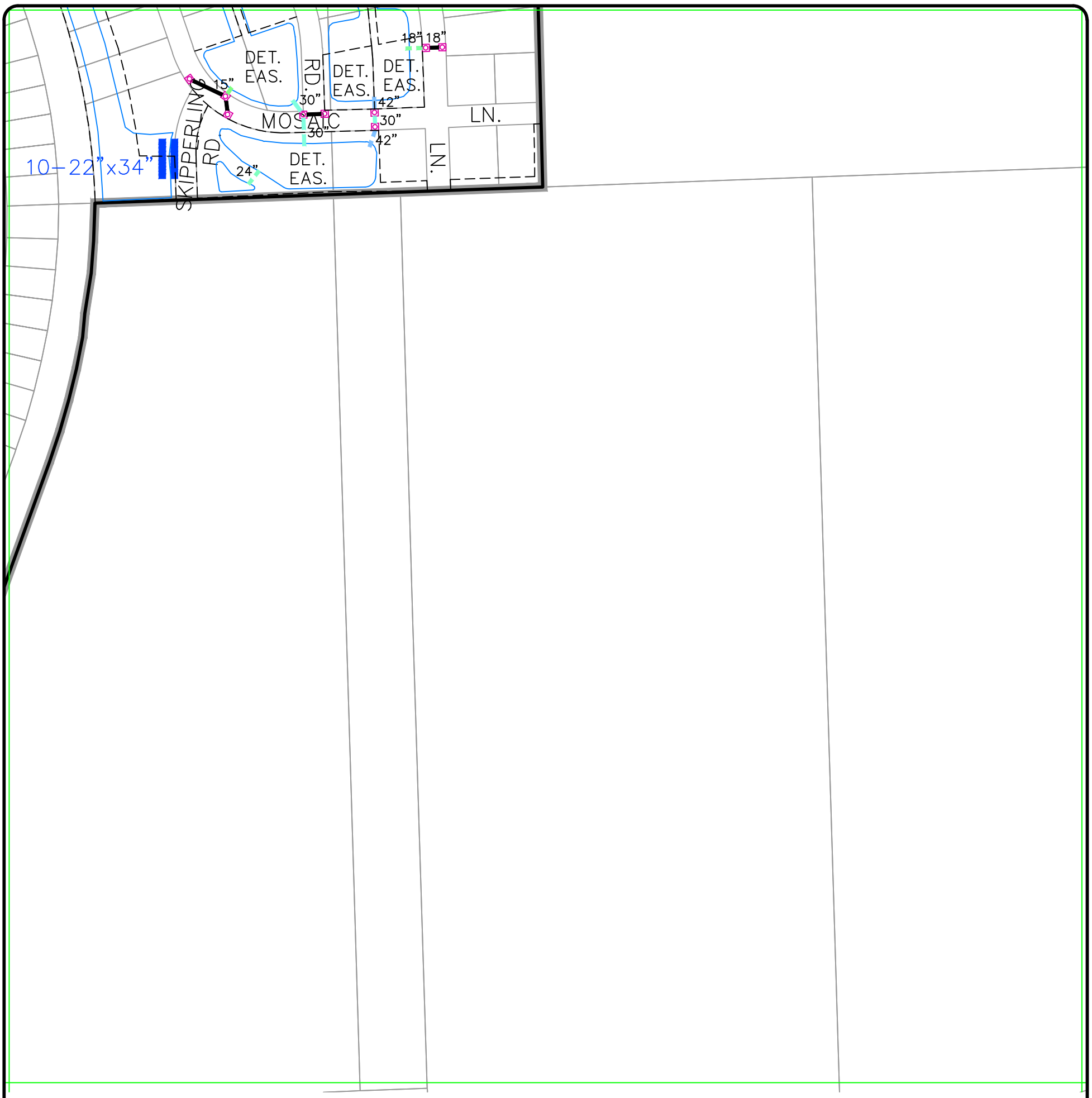

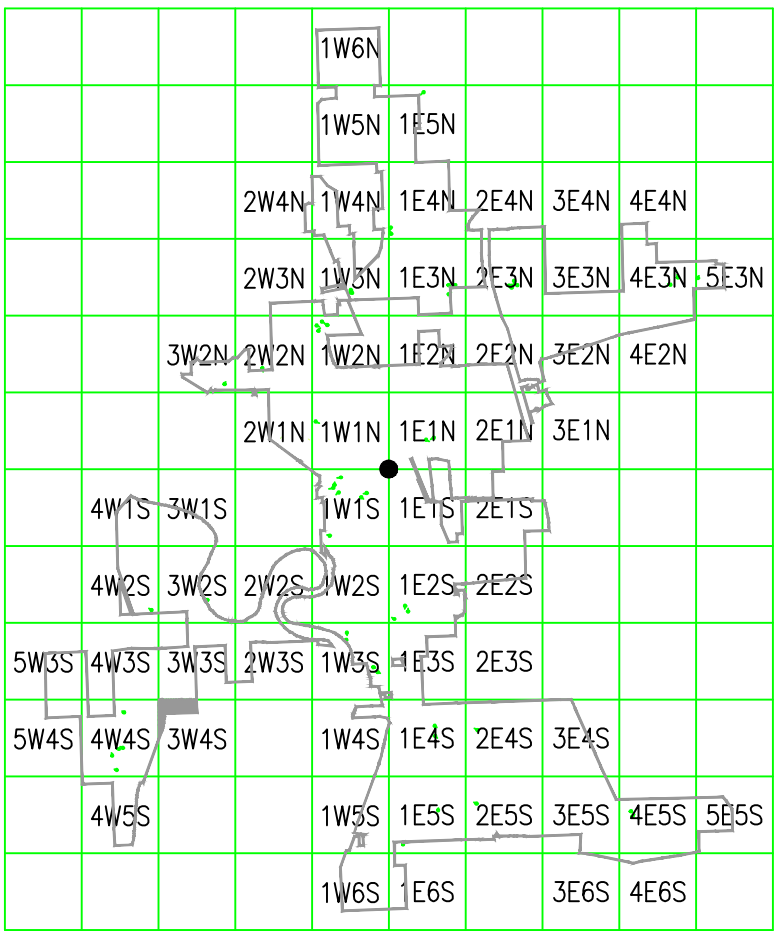

LOCATION KEY

N.T.S.

LEGEND

- DRAINAGE WAY DIRECTION OBSERVED
- RECORD DRAINAGE WAY
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- 21" CMP
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- 30" CMP
- 32" CMP
- 36" CMP
- 40" CMP
- 42" CMP
- 48" CMP
- 52" CMP
- XX SEWER OUTFALL NUMBER

N W E S

SCALE: 1" = 300'

300 0 300 FT.

DRAINAGE MAP

VILLAGE OF ROSCOE
WINNEBAGO COUNTY, ILLINOIS

MAP NUMBER

3W4S

10/29/12

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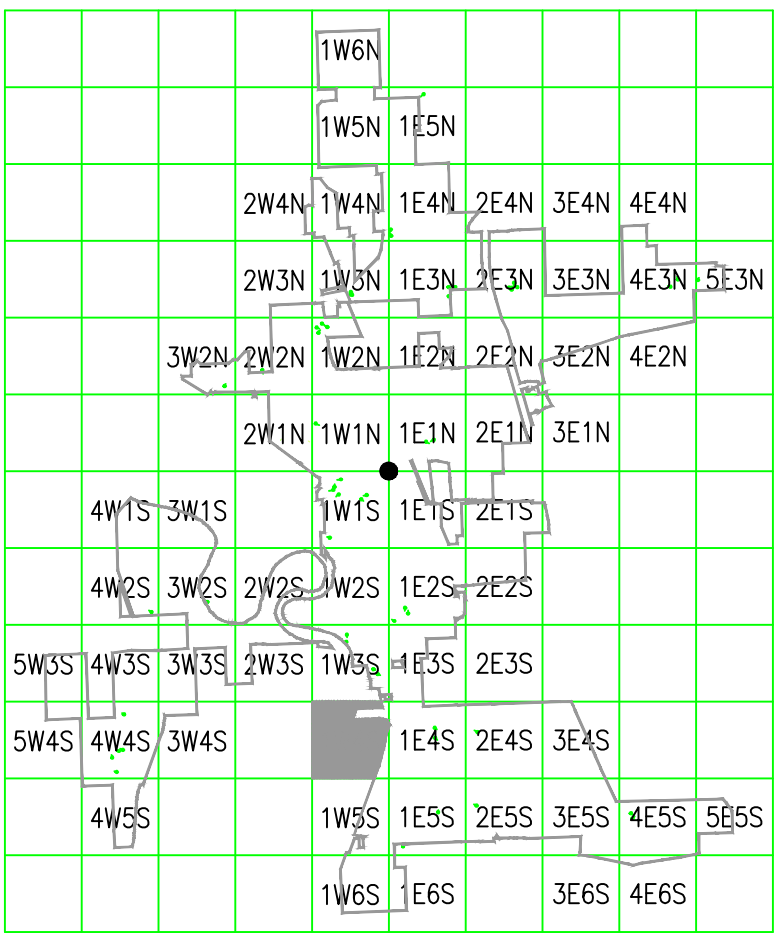
FEHR GRAHAM
ENGINEERING & ENVIRONMENTAL
ILLINOIS DESIGN FIRM NO. 184-003525
FREEPORT, IL ROCKFORD, IL
ROCHELLE, IL SPRINGFIELD, IL
MONROE, WI



LOCATION KEY

N.T.S.

LEGEND

- DRAINAGE WAY DIRECTION OBSERVED
- RECORD DRAINAGE WAY
- STORM SEWER
- INLET
- CATCH BASIN
- WINNEBAGO INLET
- STORM MANHOLE W/GRATE
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- 40" CMP
- 42" CMP
- 48" CMP
- 52" CMP
- XX SEWER OUTFALL NUMBER

N W E S

SCALE: 1" = 300'

300 0 300 FT.

DRAINAGE MAP

VILLAGE OF ROSCOE
WINNEBAGO COUNTY, ILLINOIS

MAP NUMBER

1W4S

10/29/12

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FEHR GRAHAM
ENGINEERING & ENVIRONMENTAL
ILLINOIS DESIGN FIRM NO. 184-003525
FREEPORT, IL ROCKFORD, IL
ROCHELLE, IL SPRINGFIELD, IL
MONROE, WI

THE VILLAGE OF ROSCOE – Sewer Outfall Inventory							
Outfall #	**Map Number**	**Location Description**	**Receiving Water**	**Material**	**Diameter**	**End Treatment**	**Outfall Source**
1	1E5N	Prairie Hill Road	West of Dry Creek	Ditch	-	-	Overland
2	1E4N	Rockton Road	Dry Creek	Ditch	-	-	Roadway
3	1E4N	Rockton Road	Dry Creek	Ditch	-	-	Roadway
4	1W3N	East of North 2nd Street	Dry Creek	Ditch	-	-	
5	1W3N	East of North 2nd Street	Dry Creek	Ditch	-	-	
6	1E3N	Willowbrook	Tributary to Dry Creek	Ditch	-	-	Roadway
7	1E3N	Willowbrook	Tributary to Dry Creek	Ditch	-	-	Roadway
8	1E3N	Willowbrook	Tributary to Dry Creek	Ditch	-	-	Roadway
9	2E3N	East of I-90/94	Tributary to Dry Creek	Ditch	-	-	Roadway
10	2E3N	East of I-90/94	Tributary to Dry Creek	Ditch	-	-	Roadway
11	2E3N	East of I-90/94	Tributary to Dry Creek	Ditch	-	-	Roadway
12	2E3N	East of I-90/94	Tributary to Dry Creek	Ditch	-	-	Roadway
13	4E3N	Deer Crossing	Tributary to Dry Creek	CMP	18″	FES	Residential
14	4E3N	Deer Crossing	Tributary to Dry Creek	CMP	18″	FES	Residential
15	5E3N	Crabapple Court	Tributary to Dry Creek	CMP	15″	FES	Residential
16	3W2N	Woodcliff Lane	Dry Creek	CMP	30″	FES	Residential
17	2W2N	McCurry Road	Dry Creek	CMP	24″	FES	Roadway
18	2W2N	McCurry Road	Dry Creek	CMP	24″	FES	Roadway

THE VILLAGE OF ROSCOE – Sewer Outfall Inventory

Outfall #	Map Number	Location Description	Receiving Water	Material	Diameter	End Treatment	Outfall Source
19	1W2N	2nd Street	Dry Creek	-	-	-	Roadway
20	1W2N	2nd Street	Dry Creek	-	-	-	Roadway
21	1W2N	2nd Street	Dry Creek	-	-	-	Roadway
22	1W1N	Detention Pond North of Prairie Road, East of 2nd Street	Detention Pond	Storm Sewer	24″	FES	Roadway
23	1E2N	Willowbrook Road	Tributary to North Kinnikinnick	Ditch	-	-	Roadway
24	1E1N	Willowbrook Road	Tributary to North Kinnikinnick	Ditch	-	-	Roadway
25	1W1S	Rock Rose Court	Detention Pond	CMP	12″	FES	Roadway
26	1W1S	Hononegah Road	Detention Pond	Storm Sewer	18″	FES	Roadway
27	1W1S	Edgemere Terrace	Detention Pond	CMP	36″	FES	
28	1W1S	Hononegah Road	Detention Pond	CMP	12″	FES	
29	1W1S	Edgemere Terrace	North Kinnikinnick	Ditch	-	-	Roadway
30	1W1S	Elevator Road	North Kinnikinnick	Ditch	-	-	Roadway
31	1W1S	Elevator Road	North Kinnikinnick	Ditch	-	-	Roadway
32	4W2S	Angelica	Drainageway	CMP	48″ Dual	FES	Residential
33	3W2S	Chicory Ridge Way	Rock River	CMP	52″ Dual	FES	Residential
34	1E2S	Harrison Street	South Kinnikinnick Creek	CMP	18″	FES	Roadway
35	1E2S	Harrison Street	South Kinnikinnick Creek	CMP	24″	FES	Residential
36	1E2S	Main Street	South Kinnikinnick Creek	CMP	24″	FES	Residential

THE VILLAGE OF ROSCOE – Sewer Outfall Inventory							
Outfall #	**Map Number**	**Location Description**	**Receiving Water**	**Material**	**Diameter**	**End Treatment**	**Outfall Source**
37	1W3S	River Street	Tributary to Rock River	CMP	24″	FES	Detention Pond
38	1W3S	River Street	Tributary to Rock River	Ditch	-	-	Detention Pond
39	1W3S	Murphy's Court	Tributary to Rock River	Storm Sewer	15″	FES	Residential
40	1W3S	Shamrock Lane	Tributary to Rock River	Ditch	-	-	Residential
41	4W4S	Denali Drive	Tributary to Rock River	CMP	30″	FES	Residential
42	4W4S	Denali Drive	Tributary to Rock River	CMP	36″	FES	Residential
43	4W4S	Denali Drive	Tributary to Rock River	CMP	42″	FES	Residential
44	4W4S	Denali Drive	Tributary to Rock River	CMP	48″ Dual	FES	Residential
45	4W4S	Overtureway	Tributary to Rock River	CMP	24″	FES	Residential
46	1E4S	Sage Hen Terrace	Tributary to Rock River	CMP	12″ x 2″ Dual	FES	Residential
47	1E4S	Sage Hen Terrace	Tributary to Rock River	CMP	36″ x 54″	FES	Residential
48	2E4S	Highland Meadows Drive	Tributary to Rock River	CMP	18″	FES	Residential
49	1E5S	Swanson Road	McDonald Creek	CMP	24″ Dual	FES	Residential
50	1E5S	Southdown Lane	McDonald Creek	CMP	22″ x 24″ Dual	FES	Residential
51	2E5S	Southdown Lane	McDonald Creek	CMP	18″ x 24″ Dual	FES	Residential
52	4E5S	Sheringham Drive	McDonald Creek	CMP	15″	FES	Residential
53	4E5S	Sheringham Drive	McDonald Creek	CMP	12″	FES	Residential

APPENDIX C2

Village of Roscoe
Outfall Screening Checklist

Outfall #: _____ **Receiving Water:** _____

Date: _____ **Time:** _____ **Air Temperature:** _____ **Weather** _____

Inspector: _____

Last Rainfall >= 0.10": _____

Land Use in Drainage Area: _____

Physical Observations

Outfall Data: ☐ RCP ☐CMP ☐PVC ☐other _____ **Pipe Size:** _____ inches

Flow rate: ☐ Trickle ☐1/4 Flow ☐1/2 Flow ☐3/4 Flow ☐Full Flow

Discharge Color: ☐none ☐yellow ☐brown ☐green ☐red ☐gray ☐other

Turbidity: ☐none ☐cloudy

Floatables: ☐none ☐petroleum sheen ☐sewage ☐other_____

Deposits/stains: ☐none ☐sediment ☐oily ☐other_____

Vegetation conditions: ☐normal ☐excessive growth ☐inhibited growth

Damage to outfall structures: ☐none ☐cracking ☐chipping ☐metal corrosion

Other damage: _____

Analyses

Parameter	Tested	Results	Equipment Used
Temperature (^{o}F)			
pH test			
Conductivity (uS/cm)			
E. coli (CFU/100mL)			

Comments:

_____

_____

_____

APPENDIX C3

Appendix C3				
Active Facilities in the Village of Roscoe's MS4 Area (Updated 8/2012)				
Facility Name		**Street Address**		**Telephone Number**
Erickson Metal		5383 Swanson Road		815-633-0101
Vettore's Auto Care		5335 Swanson Road		815-633-4407
T-Mac Cylinders		9014 Swanson Drive		815-877-7090
Erickson Storage & Rental		9045 Swanson Drive		815-633-6006
Erickson Storage & Rental		8982 Swanson Drive		815-633-6006
Erickson Storage & Rental		5471 Erickson Drive		815-633-6006
Thayer Lighting, Inc.		11707 N. 2nd St.		815-282-1112
River Valley Kitchen & Bath		5261 Swanson Road		815-637-4001
Saunders Insulation		9016 Swanson Dr.		815-282-4567
Hair Illusions & Tanning		5257 Swanson Road		815-282-4904
Embroid This, Inc.		5257 Swanson Road		815-639-0855
K & H Exteriors		5257 Swanson Road		815-637-6946
F & F Tire World		5257 Swanson Road		815-637-4055
ABC Supply		9203 N. 2nd St.		815-637-6977
Road Ranger		9095 N. 2nd St.		815-315-4345
ComAp LLC		5352 Mainsail Dr.		815-636-2541
GT Flow Technology		5364 Mainsail Drive		815-636-9982
Bertel Peterson Co.		5378 Mainsail Drive		815-282-0851
Rockford Rigging, Inc.		5401 Mainsail Drive		815-877-0007
Nelson Enterprises		5447 Mainsail Drive		815-633-1100
Peoria Pump, Inc.		9201 Starboard Dr.		815-282-5590
Jay's Truck Service		9225 Starboard Dr.		815-877-0525
Stewart Automotive		9303 Starboard Dr.		815-988-8939

Appendix C3				
Active Facilities in the Village of Roscoe's MS4 Area (Updated 8/2012)				
Facility Name		**Street Address**		**Telephone Number**
Crain Co.		9325 Starboard Dr.		815-654-1456
JRB Well Drilling		5432 Stern Dr.		815-633-0943
Roscoe Glass		5326 Stern Dr.		815-623-6268
Roscoe Tool & Mfg, Inc.		5339 Stern Dr.		815-633-8808
Finn Electric & Heating		9305 N. 2nd St.		815-877-5145
Kevin's Auto Sales & Service		9435 N. 2nd St.		815-316-2323
Piano Tunes Music Academy		9461 N. 2nd St.		815-623-1000
Kid's Spot		9461 N. 2nd St.		815-623-5437
Buss Landscaping		9519 N. 2nd St.		815-633-6259
Hilgart's Auto Service		9775 N. 2nd St.		815-282-0698
Thompson's Transmission		9697 N. 2nd St.		815-877-2550
Culver's		9779 N. 2nd St.		815-877-7880
Mobil Car Wash Kelly's Market		9789 N. 2nd St.		815-623-6245
Stateline Family YMCA		9901 Main St.		815-623-5858
IDOT		9988 N. 2nd St.		815-623-6767
Bug A Boo Boutique		5466 Bridge St.		815-623-7200
Sophia's Family Restaurant		5467 Bridge St.		815-623-5903
Revive, Release, Repair		5454 Bridge St.		815-513-2244
Likeables & Recyclables		5454 Bridge St.		815-312-9898
B. Elliots Salon		5440 Bridge St.		815-623-1188
Susan Anderson, D.D.S.		5412 Bridge St.		815-623-1900
Roscoe Veterinary Clinic		5411 Bridge St.		815-623-2143
The Fire Hydrant		5441 Bridge St.		815-623-2417

Appendix C3				
Active Facilities in the Village of Roscoe's MS4 Area (Updated 8/2012)				
Facility Name		**Street Address**		**Telephone Number**
First National Bank & Trust		5360 Bridge St.		815-623-3300
Helping Hands Rehabilitation		10602 Franklin St.		815-623-3700
Allstate Insurance		10602 Franklin St.		815-623-7131
Harlem-Roscoe Fire Dept.		10544 Main St.		815-623-7867
Liberty Engineering Co.		10567 Main St.		815-623-7677
Roscoe Police		10595 Main St.		815-623-7738
Roscoe Village Hall		10631 Main St.		815-623-2829
Mary's Sheer Artistry		10536 Main St.		815-623-8700
American Family Insurance		10514 Main St.		815-623-8800
Randy Flemming Heating & A/C		10532 Main St.		815-623-2121
Firehouse Pub		10670 Main St.		815-623-8389
R & L Ceramics		10697 Main St.		815-623-6633
Review Graphics		10760 Main St.		815-623-2570
Farmer's Insurance		5290 Williams Dr.		815-623-7345
Stateline Technology		10768 Main St.		815-270-0810
Hale Investments		10772 Main St.		815-623-1511
Roscoe Chiropractic		10772 Main St.		815-623-8000
Stateline Locksmiths		10776 Main St.		815-623-8602
Church of the Holy Spirit		5637 E. Broad St.		815-623-6930
First Congregational Comm. Church		10780 3rd St.		815-623-2348
Village Nursery Preschool		10816 Main St.		815-623-7731
Roscoe United Methodist Church		10816 Main St.		815-623-2292
Steven Papesh & Associates		5477 Broad St.		815-623-6499

Appendix C3				
Active Facilities in the Village of Roscoe's MS4 Area (Updated 8/2012)				
Facility Name		**Street Address**		**Telephone Number**
Family Dentistry		5640 Clayton Circle		815-623-7366
Kinnikinnick School		5410 Pine Lane		815-623-2166
Meyers Canine Colony		10985 Main St.		815-623-9999
Studio L		11017 Main St.		815-623-3939
Midwest Construction		11015 Main St.		815-623-5550
Absolute Water Spas		11039 Main St.		815-623-7665
Gateway Community Bank		5390 Williams Dr.		815-623-5243
Siepert & Co., LLP		5302 Williams Dr.		815-623-8818
Edward Jones		5308 Williams Dr.		815-623-3624
ORS Physical Therapy		5306 Williams Dr.		815-270-0704
Roscoe Area Chamber of Commerce		5310 Williams Dr.		815-623-9065
High Maintenance Salon		5322 Williams Dr.		815-623-5445
Main Street Meat Co.		5324 Williams Dr.		815-623-6328
Nutrition Works		5328 Williams Dr.		815-623-8070
Curves for Women		5348 Williams Dr.		815-623-1300
The Laundry Bin		5422 Williams Dr.		815-623-7831
Integral Therapy Center		5428 Williams Dr.		815-494-5551
James Collision Center		11212 Main St.		815-623-1082
USPS		11320 Main St.		815-623-2500
Whiffletree Bar & Grill		11347 Main St.		815-623-8213
New Life Tabernacle Church		5414 Reimer Dr.		815-623-5387
Christ Our Savior Lutheran Church		5506 Reimer Dr.		815-623-2138
Honquest Funeral Home		11342 Main St.		815-623-7553

Appendix C3				
Active Facilities in the Village of Roscoe's MS4 Area (Updated 8/2012)				
Facility Name		**Street Address**		**Telephone Number**
Molly's Attic		11361 Main St.		815-623-7888
Cypress Acupuncture		11359 Main St.		815-623-1054
Brooklyn Deli		5342 Williams Dr.		815-623-3354
MeMe's Consignments		11353 Main St.		815-623-7313
Alexander Hair Co.		11355 Main St.		815-623-8424
Chase Bank		11440 Main St.		815-623-2161
The Gun Club Restaurant		5506 Clayton Circle		815-623-2526
DQ Grill & Chill		5482 Elevator Road		815-623-1133
Roscoe True Value		5506 Elevator Road		815-623-6550
North Suburban Library District		5562 Clayton Circle		815-623-6266
Hope Evangelical Free Church		5656 Elevator Road		815-623-6545
Dollar General		5544 Elevator Road		815-623-3902
Sonco		5540 Elevator Road		815-623-1199
Sabrosa Tex-Mex		5522 Elevator Road		815-623-8226
Merry Maids		5496 Elevator Road		815-623-2402
Zazu Gift Co.		11013 Main St.		815-623-9298
Direct Value Furniture		5486 Elevator Road		815-623-7400
Backyard Grill & Bar		5390 Elevator Road		815-623-6677
American Bell Screen Printing		11447 N. 2nd St.		815-623-5522
Berner Food & Beverage		11447 N. 2nd St.		815-623-1722
Roscoe VFW		11385 N. 2nd St.		815-623-7663
Stepping Stones		11364 N. 2nd St.		815-623-7782
Hononegah Dental		5647 Elevator St.		815-623-2300

Appendix C3				
Active Facilities in the Village of Roscoe's MS4 Area (Updated 8/2012)				
Facility Name		**Street Address**		**Telephone Number**
Papa Saverio's		5689 Elevator Road		815-623-8008
Petro's Pizzeria		5724 Elevator Road		815-623-2112
Sarandy's Village Market		5755 Elevator Road		815-623-2131
Personal Pride Car Wash		5756 Elevator Road		800-551-4724
Poison Ivy Pub & Grill		5765 Elevator Road		815-623-1480
Life Church		5910 Elevator Road		815-623-7625
Roscoe Middle School		6121 Elevator Road		815-623-1884
S & H Nursery		5956 McCurry Road		815-389-0911
Heritage Baptist Church		12848 Willowbrook Rd.		815-389-2290
North Pointe Health		5605 E. Rockton Rd		815-525-4000
Love's Travel Stop		13477 Quality Dr.		815-389-1923
Hardee's		13477 Quality Dr.		815-389-1925
Auto Land Outlets		13156 Love Road		815-525-5000
Custom Gear		5466 E. Rockton Rd		815-389-6065
McGuire Collision		13548 Metric Road		815-389-0955
Ecolab		5151 E. Rockton Road		815-389-7992
Macktown Lounge		14549 N. 2nd St.		815-389-3691
Rogers Ready Mix		14615 N. 2nd St.		815-389-2223
Stateline Foundries		13227 N. 2nd St.		815-389-3921
White House Equipment		13075 N. 2nd St.		815-389-8303
Annon Auto Sales		12905 N. 2nd St.		815-389-1700
Stateline Printing Co.		13019 N. 2nd St.		815-389-2265
Brothers K Auto		12905 N. 2nd St.		815-389-9609

Appendix C3				
Active Facilities in the Village of Roscoe's MS4 Area (Updated 8/2012)				
Facility Name		**Street Address**		**Telephone Number**
Warner Electric Brake		5253 McCurry Road		815-389-4300
Roscoe Automotive		11953 Main St.		815-623-9538
Jerry's Auto Parts		11943 Main St.		815-623-6161
Rockton Marine		11949 Main St.		815-623-2315
Troy's Auto & Cycle		11907 Main St.		815-623-3325
Excel Gear		11865 Main St.		815-623-3414
D & S Marine		5350 Edith Lane		815-623-6846
Accurate CNC Machining		5365 Edith Lane		815-623-6516
Aerator Solutions		11765 Main St.		815-623-5111
Forest City Gear		11715 Main St.		815-623-2168
JimeZ Sports Bar & Grill		11677 Main St.		815-623-5900
Dickerson & Nieman Realtors		11742 Main St.		815-623-3880
Blackhawk Bank		5206 Elevator Road		815-623-3323
Wiz O'Wash		11629 Main St.		815-623-9588
Havoline Express Lube		11611 Main St.		815-623-1005
McDonald's		5195 Elevator Road		815-623-9150
Burger King		5110 Edgemere Ct.		815-623-3237
Road Ranger		11607 Main St.		815-516-8887
Crossroads Auto Sales		5255 Elevator Road		815-623-2426
Beef-a-Roo		5109 Rockrose Ct.		815-623-5279
Jessica's Restaurant		5091 Edgemere Ct.		815-623-1736
Walgreen's		5065 Hononegah Rd		815-623-5079
Imperial Palace		5077 Edgemere Ct.		815-623-9544

Appendix C3				
Active Facilities in the Village of Roscoe's MS4 Area (Updated 8/2012)				
Facility Name		**Street Address**		**Telephone Number**
VL Nails		5075 Edgemere Ct.		815-270-0690
US Cellular		5057 Edgemere Ct.		815-623-8769
Fiesta Cancun		5077 Rockrose Ct.		815-623-3111
Alpine Bank		5023 Rockrose Ct.		815-623-2306
Hilander Grocery		4860 Hononegah Rd		815-623-7799
Subway		4986 Hononegah Rd		815-623-6399
Great Clips		4900 Hononegah Rd		815-623-2028
Hallmark		4954 Hononegah Rd		815-623-3001
Today's Dental		4920 Hononegah Rd		815-623-3926
Remix Tobacco		4978 Hononegah Rd		815-623-5042
CVS		4843 Bluestem Rd.		815-623-1696
BMD Harris Bank		4844 Hononegah Rd.		815-961-4999
Di Giovanni's Ristorante		486 Bluestem Rd.		815-623-2320
Royal Car Wash		4815 Bluestem Rd.		815-623-3903
Pizza Ranch		4797 Bluestem Rd.		815-623-3800
Family Haircutting Center		4763 Bluestem Rd.		815-623-5300
ReMax Realtors		4761 Bluestem Rd.		815-623-8300
State Farm Insurance		4759 Bluestem Rd.		815-623-5433
Carpet Mill Outlet		11980 Checkerberry Dr.		815-623-9535
Family Video		4733 Bluestem Rd.		815-623-2824
N.Y. Nails		4745 Bluestem Rd.		815-623-9944
Rockford Health Physicians		5000 Prairie Rose Dr.		815-971-2000
Bedazzled Hair Studio		11708 Main St.		815-389-4965

Appendix C3				
Active Facilities in the Village of Roscoe's MS4 Area (Updated 8/2012)				
Facility Name		**Street Address**		**Telephone Number**
Stillman Bank		5250 Bridge St.		815-623-1800
Lighting Graphics		10444 Rock Lane		815-623-1937
American Dwellings		10602 Franklin St.		815-623-2182
Ambrose Greenhouse		7112 Elevator Rd.		815-623-9327
Cricket Wireless		5209 Elevator Rd.		815-623-2222
Jim Dandy Cleaners		5211 Elevator Rd		815-623-9400
Comfort Keepers		5215 Elevator Rd		815-623-6602
Rainbow Spa		5217 Elevator Rd		815-623-3500
Classic Cats		11716 Main St.		815-623-2254
Tropical Exposure Tanning		11820 Main St.		815-623-3914

Part D Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control Program

General

The Village of Roscoe has developed this Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control Program consistent with the requirements of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General NPDES Permit No. ILR40 for Discharges from Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s). The purpose of this program is to reduce pollutants in storm water runoff from construction activities discharging to the Village's MS4 and waters of the state. In addition to the requirements set forth in this program, construction site owners and operators must fully comply with the Village's Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance, and the General NPDES Permit No. ILR10 for Storm Water Discharges from Construction Site Activities. This program, in combination with the Village's Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance, provides standard procedures for construction site erosion and sedimentation control including planning, implementation, inspection, compliance and enforcement.

Applicability

The program requirements herein apply to all regulated construction projects (public and private). A project is considered regulated if it disturbs one acre or more or of it is a smaller project that is part of a larger project that will disturb one acre or more.

Program Requirements

The owners, operators, and contractors for any regulated construction project shall:

1. Abide by all requirements within the Village's Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance including but not limited to: Erosion and Sedimentation Plans, Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plans, grading permits, building permits, site inspections and other related items. Failure to comply with the Village's Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance will result in sanctions as indicated within the Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance.

2. Implement appropriate erosion and sediment control best management practices (BMPs), including green infrastructure storm water management techniques where appropriate and practical for the site.

    A. This includes the use of one or more of the following strategies, in order of preference, or providing a rational for selecting a more preferred strategy.

1) preservation of the natural features of development sites, including natural storage and infiltration characteristics;

2) preservation of existing natural streams, channels and drainage ways;

3) minimization of new impervious surfaces;

4) conveyance of storm water in open vegetated channels,

5) construction of structures that provide both quantity and quality control, with structures serving multiple sites being preferable to those serving individual sites; and

6) construction of structures that provide only quantity control, with structures serving multiple sites being preferable to those serving individual sites.

B. Soil stabilization BMPs (erosion controls) shall be designed and implemented to prevent soil particles from detaching and becoming suspended in storm water runoff. Effective erosion control will reduce the need and cost of sediment control. To this end, the contractor shall preserve existing vegetation wherever feasible and limit disturbed areas to a practical minimum. Disturbed portions of the site shall be stabilized using temporarily seeding, permanent seeding, mulching, geotextiles, sod stabilization, vegetative buffer strips, protection of trees, preservation of mature vegetation, staged or staggered development, and other appropriate measures as required in the General NPDES Permit No. ILR10.

C. Structural BMPs (sediment controls) shall be designed and implemented to complement the selected erosion control BMPs. Sediment controls intercept and settle out soil particles that have been detached or eroded by the force of water. Appropriate sediment controls including: silt fence, ditch checks, check dams, inlet protection, outlet protection, energy dissipation devices, temporary sediment traps shall be used to prevent a net increase of sediment in storm water discharges. Sufficient quantities of sediment control materials shall be maintained on-site throughout the duration of the project, to allow implementation of temporary sediment controls in the event of predicted rain, and for rapid response to failures or emergencies.

3. Control waste such as discarded building materials, concrete truck washout, chemicals, litter, and sanitary waste at the construction site.

A. No solid materials, including building materials, shall be discharged to the Village's MS4 or Waters of the State.

B. No solid materials including unused construction materials, debris or trash shall be buried on any construction site. These waste materials shall be collected and stored in a manner that does not expose the waste to storm water runoff such as a covered metal dumpster. The dumpster shall be emptied as necessary, and the waste shall be disposed of offsite at an approved landfill.

C. All sanitary waste shall be collected from the portable units by a licensed sanitary waste management contractor, as often as required.

D. All unused portland cement concrete and bituminous asphalt shall be hauled offsite and disposed of in accordance with all local and State requirements. No concrete or asphalt waste material shall be buried onsite.

E. Concrete washout shall only be conducted at designated containment areas.

F. Any and all hazardous waste materials shall be disposed of in the manner specified by local or State regulation and in conformance with Section 669 of the Illinois Department of Transportation standard specifications.

4. Prepare 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, 2012, or as amended including green infrastructure techniques where appropriate and practicable.

5. Make appropriate submittals to the Village as outlined in the Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance to allow for site plan review which incorporate consideration of potential water quality impacts and review of individual pre-construction site plans to ensure consistency with local sediment and erosion control requirements.

6. Keep the site accessible for site inspections and comply with any and all requirements of the Village inspector including: modifying, maintaining, replacing, supplementing, etc. erosion and sedimentation control BMPs as needed to maintain effective pollutant control as determined by the Village inspector.

7. Comply with all General NPDES Permit No. ILR10 requirements and conditions.

    A. To obtain and maintain permit coverage, the following steps must be completed:

1) Determine which parties are considered "operators" responsible for complying with the Phase II requirements.
2) Complete and submit a Notice of Intent (NOI) and Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) along with the appropriate permit application fee to the Illinois EPA Division of Water Pollution Control Permit Section at least 30 days before construction activities that will cause land disturbance begin.
3) When a letter of notification of coverage is received, provide a copy for the Village. Post another copy of the letter of notification of coverage along with a copy of the ILR10 general permit on-site during construction. The SWPPP must also be kept on the construction site and accessible for review during construction activities.
4) Implement the erosion and sediment control BMPs as identified on the SWPPP, including completion of inspection reports that must be kept on site. Maintain the SWPPP as necessary to reflect any changes required during construction.
5) Complete final stabilization of all areas disturbed as a result of construction.
6) Upon completion of the construction phase and final stabilization, the owner shall cancel the specific coverage under the general permit by submitting a Notice of Termination (NOT) to Illinois EPA and send one copy to the Village. The NOT certifies that:
    a) Construction activity is completed.
    b) All parts of the SWPPP have been completed.
    c) Construction and equipment maintenance waste has been properly disposed of.
    d) The site complies with all local storm water management requirements.

Inspection Procedures

The Village will inspect each project periodically to ensure project permit compliance as required by the Village's general MS4 permit. The Village's inspector shall be familiar with the site's Erosion and Sediment Control Plans / SWPPP and identify all BMP's prior to the initial site inspection. All aspects of the inspection shall be documented within an inspection report. Photos may also be taken of current site conditions for additional

documentation. The seven (7) activities listed below are a recommended inspection sequence that will help conduct a thorough inspection.

1. Plan the inspection.
    - Review Village's inspection report to be use during the inspection (Appendix D1)
    - Obtain a copy of the site map with BMP locations marked
    - Plan to walk the entire site, including discharge points from the site and any off-site support activities such as concrete batch plants should also be inspected
    - Follow a consistent pattern each time to ensure all areas are inspected (for example, starting at the lowest point and working uphill)
2. Inspect discharge points and downstream, off-site areas
    - Inspect discharge locations to determine whether erosion and sediment control measures are effective
    - Inspect nearby downstream locations, if feasible
    - Walk down the street to inspect off-site areas for signs of discharge. This is important in areas with existing curbs and gutters
    - Inspect down-slope municipal catch basin inlets to ensure that they are adequately protected
3. Inspect perimeter controls and slopes
    - Inspect perimeter controls such as silt fences to determine if sediment should be removed
    - Check the structural integrity of the BMP to determine if portions of the BMP need to be replaced
    - Inspect slopes and temporary stockpiles to determine if erosion controls are effective
4. Compare BMPs in the site plan with the construction site conditions
    - Determine whether BMP's are in place as required by the site plan
    - Evaluate whether BMP's have been adequately installed and maintained
    - Look for areas where BMP's are needed but are missing and are not in the SWPPP

5. Inspect construction site entrances
    - Inspect the construction exits to determine if there is tracking of sediment from the site onto the street
    - Determine if rock needs to be refreshed or replaced in the designated entrances
    - Look for evidence of additional construction exits being used that are not in the SWPPP or are not stabilized
    - The street should be swept if there is evidence of sediment accumulation
6. Inspect sediment controls
    - Inspect any sediment basins for sediment accumulation
    - Recommend removal of sediment when it reduces the capacity of the basin
7. Inspect pollution prevention and good housekeeping practices
    - Inspect trash areas to ensure that waste is properly contained
    - Inspect material storage and staging areas to verify that potential pollutant sources are not exposed to stormwater runoff
    - Verify that concrete, paint, plaster, etc. washouts are being used properly and are correctly sized for the volume of wash water
    - Inspect vehicle/equipment fueling and maintenance areas for signs of stormwater pollutant exposure

Recordkeeping

The owner of the project must keep copies of the SWPPP, inspection records, copies of all reports required by the permit, and records of all data used to complete the NOI to be covered by the permit for a period of at least three (3) years from the date that permit coverage expires or is terminated. At the request of the Village's inspector, these records shall be made available for review. The records should include the following:

A copy of the SWPPP, with any modifications

1. A copy of the NOI and Notice of Termination (NOT) and any stormwater related correspondence with federal, state, and local regulatory authorities
2. Inspection forms, including the date, place, and time of BMP inspections
3. Names of inspector(s)

4. The date, time, exact location, and a characterization of significant observations, including spills and leaks
5. Records of any non-stormwater discharges
6. BMP maintenance and corrective actions taken at the site (Corrective Action Log)
7. Any documentation and correspondence related to endangered species and historic preservation requirements
8. Weather conditions (e.g., temperature, precipitation)
9. Date(s) when major land disturbing (e.g. clearing, grading, and excavating) activities occur in an area
10. Date(s) when construction activities are either temporarily or permanently ceased in an area
11. Date(s) when an area is either temporarily or permanently stabilized

Compliance & Enforcement

1. Violations discovered during site inspections shall be duly noted. See Appendix D2 for sample letter of each offense. Application of levels of enforcement are as follows:
    - **First Offense:** Written notification of non-compliance
    - **Second Offense:** Second written notification of non-compliance
    - **Third Offense:** Issuance of Notice of Violation (NOV)
2. Documentation is critical to effective enforcement. It is the responsibility of the Village inspector to maintain time limits, specified by enforcement levels, and re-inspect on appropriate dates. Timely follow-up inspection is critical.

APPENDIX D1

VILLAGE OF ROSCOE
10631 MAIN STREET
ROSCOE, Illinois 61088
Phone: 815-623-2829
Fax: 815-623-1360

SWPPP INSPECTION REPORT			
Site Name:	Inspector Name:	Date:	Weather:

SITE DOCUMENTATION

	YES	NO	N/A	
1.	☐	☐	☐	Current SWPPP onsite and available for review?
2.	☐	☐	☐	SWPPP executed by contractors?
3.	☐	☐	☐	Site Inspection reports on site and available? Date of most recent inspection _____

SITE DISTURBANCE

	YES	NO	N/A	
1.	☐	☐	☐	Areas previously disturbed, but have not undergone active site work in the last 14 days?
2.	☐	☐	☐	Areas disturbed within last 14 days?

INSPECTION OF CONTROL DEVICES

	YES	NO	N/A	
1.	☐	☐	☐	Perimeter controls (silt fences) installed? Type: _____ Condition: _____
2.	☐	☐	☐	Inlet protection: Type: _____ Condition: _____
3.	☐	☐	☐	Concrete Washout Pit? Type: _____ Condition: _____

STABILIZATION

	YES	NO	N/A	
1.	☐	☐	☐	Are all existing disturbed areas contained by control devices?
2.	☐	☐	☐	Are there areas that require stabilization within the next 14 days? Specify Area: _____
3.	☐	☐	☐	Have stabilization measures been initiated in inactive areas?

RECEIVING STRUCTURES/WATER BODIES

	YES	NO	N/A	
1.	☐	☐	☐	Was there a discharge into the receiving water on the day of inspection?
2.	☐	☐	☐	Is there evidence of turbidity, sedimentation, or oil in the receiving waters?

VISUAL OBSERVATIONS

	YES	NO	N/A	
1.	☐	☐	☐	Is the site maintained in an orderly manner?

SUMMARY OF ACTION ITEMS OR COMMENTS:_____

_____

_____

Action Reported To: Name / Company _____

Duly Authorized Town Representative's Name / Signature _____

APPENDIX D2

SAMPLE FIRST NOTICE LETTER

February 26, 2011

Mr. John Smith
Vice President of Land Management
Comfort Homes
111 Elm Street
Roscoe, IL 61088

Re: Elm Street Subdivision

Dear Mr. Smith,

A soil erosion and sediment control site inspection was conducted by Fehr Graham on February 25, 2011, at the Elm Street Subdivision in Roscoe, Illinois. The purpose of the inspection was to determine the effectiveness of soil erosion and sediment control measures in preventing water pollution, as well as review compliance with conditions and requirements of the site's NPDES permit.

The site inspection identified the following deficiencies, requiring corrective action to meet the requirements of said NPDES permit:

1. Sediment leaving the site at the outlet of the detention pond into the receiving ditch.
2. No signatures of Contractors and Subcontractors to certify their understanding of the SWPPP.
3. No signatures of the responsible individual or official in the SWPPP plan.
4. Construction site has been mass graded; there is a lack of stabilization measures that have been installed on the site where construction activity has ceased for more than 14 days. The lack of erosion control measures is impacting the entire site. Stabilization measures may include: temporary seeding, permanent seeding, mulching, geotextiles, sod stabilization, vegetative buffer strips for example.
5. Severe bank erosion is occurring in the detention basin, primarily on the north bank. Concentrated flows need to be stabilized.
6. Sediment Traps are not maintained.
7. Storm water channels are not stabilized.
8. Utility trenches are not properly backfilled, tamped and stabilized.
9. Last SWPPP inspection sheet was dated November 11, 2010.

SAMPLE FIRST NOTICE LETTER

In addition, we recommend that the following items continue to be monitored and maintained:

- Reinstall and clean filter around inlet to storm drains.
- Maintain, repair and replace silt fence on site, as necessary.
- Install appropriate protection measures at the inlets and outlets of detention basins.
- Stabilize the site where construction activities are temporarily or permanently ceased for a period longer than 14 days, stabilization measures need to be in place by the 7th day.
- Clean accumulated sediment as it fills the sediment basin.
- Provide dust control on construction site.

The site inspection identified several deficiencies that require corrective action to meet the requirements of the site's NPDES permit. The Illinois Urban Manual can assist you in the proper erosion and sediment control practices that can be used to address the deficiencies listed above. These deficiencies shall be completed within 7 days of February 25, 2011.

If you have any further questions regarding this matter please call Emily Roen (Village Engineer) at (815) 394-4700.

Respectfully,

David Krienke, Village President/Village of Roscoe

SAMPLE SECOND NOTICE LETTER

March 5, 2011

Mr. John Smith
Vice President of Land Management
Comfort Homes
111 Elm Street
Roscoe, IL 61088

Re: Elm Street Subdivision

Dear Mr. Smith,

In a letter dated February 26, 2011, you were informed that the Elm Street Subdivision was not in compliance with the site's NPDES permit. On March 4, 2011, Fehr Graham conducted a follow-up survey to verify NPDES compliance.

Based on this follow-up survey, the following deficiencies require corrective action:

1. Sediment leaving the site at the outlet of the detention pond into the receiving ditch.
2. No signatures of Contractors and Subcontractors to certify their understanding of the SWPPP.
3. No signatures of the responsible individual or official in the SWPPP plan.
4. Storm water channels are not stabilized.
5. Utility trenches are not properly backfilled, tamped and stabilized.
6. Last SWPPP inspection sheet was dated November 11, 2010.

Corrective action is required immediately. Should noncompliance continue, the site may be found in violation of Village of Roscoe ordinances and be subject to violations and penalties.

If you have any further questions regarding this matter please call Emily Roen (Village Engineer) at (815) 394-4700.

Respectfully,

David Krienke, Village President/Village of Roscoe

SAMPLE NOTICE OF VIOLATION LETTER

March 12, 2011

Mr. John Smith
Vice President of Land Management
Comfort Homes
111 Elm Street
Roscoe, IL 61088

Re: Elm Street Subdivision

Dear Mr. Smith,

This letter constitutes a Notice of Violation pursuant to Title XV of the Roscoe Code of Ordinances and is based upon review of the available information and investigation by representatives of the Village of Roscoe.

Information collected by Fehr Graham during site visits conducted on February 25, 2011 and March 4, 2011 indicates that the above-referenced site is noncompliant with the requirements of the site NPDES permit. The following items require corrective action:

1. Sediment leaving the site at the outlet of the detention pond into the Union Ditch.
2. No signatures of Contractors and Subcontractors to certify their understanding of the SWPPP.
3. No signatures of the responsible individual or official in the SWPPP plan.
4. Stormwater channels are not stabilized.
5. Utility trenches are not properly backfilled, tamped and stabilized.
6. Last SWPPP inspection sheet was dated November 11, 2010.

This Notice of Violation may be appealed to the Village of Roscoe by filing a written notice of appeal with the Village Clerk within 30 days of service of this notice. Should you fail to restore NPDES compliance within the established time schedule, the work may be done by a designated governmental agency or contractor and the expense thereof shall be your responsibility.

The Village intends to take full action necessary allowed by the Village's Ordinance to correct these deficiencies. Questions regarding this violation should be directed to Emily Roen (Village Engineer) at (815) 394-4700.

Respectfully,

David Krienke, Village President/Village of Roscoe

Part E Post-Construction Storm Water Management Program

General

The Village of Roscoe has developed this Post-Construction Site Runoff Control Program consistent with the requirements of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General NPDES Permit No. ILR40 for Discharges from Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s). The purpose of this program is to reduce storm water runoff from developments discharging to the Village's MS4 and waters of the state. In addition to the requirements set forth in this program, all development must fully comply with the Village's Ordinance (ORDINANCE). This program, in combination with the Village's ORDINANCE, provides specific requirements to ensure that controls are in place that would protect water quality and reduce the discharge of pollutants for new development projects, redevelopment projects, and existing privately owned developed property.

Program Requirements

New Development/Redevelopment Projects Greater Than 1 Acre

Any new development or redevelopment project that will disturb greater than or equal to one acre, including 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 Village of Roscoe's MS4 must have controls in place to protect water quality and reduce the discharge of pollutants to the maximum extent practicable. Any such development must comply fully with the Village's ORDINANCE including requirements for plan/permit submittals and review, construction site inspections, long term operation and maintenance procedures, and post-construction inspections.

The project plans for these developments shall incorporate storm water infiltration, reuse and evapotranspiration of storm water to the maximum extent practicable.

These projects shall also provide post-construction management that meets or exceeds the requirements of Section IV (D) (2) (b) 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, 2012.

All New Development/Redevelopment Projects

The plans for any project including: development, redevelopment, highway construction, maintenance, replacement/repair on existing developed sites, or other land disturbing activity must incorporate a combination of structural and/or nonstructural BMPs appropriate for the project which will reduce the discharge of pollutants, the volume and velocity of storm water flow to the maximum extent practicable using the strategies below. When selecting BMPs to comply with these requirements, the developer should adopt one or more of these strategies, in order of preference, or provide rational for selecting a more preferred strategy.

1. Preservation of the natural features of development sites, including natural storage and infiltration characteristics
2. Preservation of existing natural streams, channels and drainage ways
3. Minimization of new impervious surfaces
4. Conveyance of storm water in open vegetated channels
5. Construction of structures that provide both quantity and quality control, with structures serving multiple sites being preferable to those serving individual sites
6. Construction of structures that provide only quantity control, with structures serving multiple sites being preferable to those serving individual sites.

Existing Privately Owned Developed Property

In order to minimize the volume of storm water runoff and pollutants from existing privately owned developed property that contributes storm water to the Village's MS4, the following requirements shall apply:

- Special events such as fairs, parades, and performances expected to generate significant pollution will require the implementation of BMP controls.
- Appropriate maintenance language shall be included on Final Plats according to the requirements set forth in the Village's ORDINANCE for structural pollution control devices or systems.
- Pesticides and fertilizers shall not be used or stored in environmentally sensitive areas.

Part F Municipal Pollution Prevention & Good Housekeeping Program

General

The Village of Roscoe has developed this Municipal Pollution Prevention And Good Housekeeping Program consistent with the requirements of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General NPDES Permit No. ILR40 for Discharges from Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s). The purpose of this program is to reduce the discharge of pollutants associated with municipal operations to the Village's MS4 and waters of the state to the maximum extent practicable. This program outlines strategies for the Village in order to reduce pollution from the use, storage, and disposal of materials and wastes associated with the Village's municipal operations. This program also includes a Storm Water Pollution Prevention (SWPP) training component for the Village's public works employees.

Goals

1. Reduce storm water pollution from municipal operations and maintenance activities.

2. Establish guidelines and strategies for minimizing the potential for storm water pollution.

3. Enhance awareness of Public Works Employees regarding pollution prevention.

O & M Pollution Prevention Strategies

In general, the following hierarchy should be followed during municipal operation and maintenance activities in order to reduce pollutant discharges in the Village of Roscoe's Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System to the maximum extent practicable.

1. Eliminate or reduce storm water pollutants used, stored, wasted, or caused by municipal operation and maintenance activities whenever feasible.

2. For pollutants that cannot be eliminated, minimize their exposure to rainfall and storm water runoff during associated municipal operation and maintenance activities.

3. Use appropriate best management practices (BMPs) to prevent the pollutants from being discharged into the Village's MS4 or waters of the state.

The following specific operational policies should be incorporated by the Village of Roscoe to prevent storm water pollution associated with municipal operations.

Park and Open Space Maintenance

As parks and open spaces are maintained and mowed on a regular basis during the summer and/or as needed, this regular activity is a good time for employees to identify any areas with soil erosion or sources of potential pollution. Employees should also be observant to the need for any repairs (including storm sewer structures/outlets) within these areas. When soil erosion, potential pollutant sources, or the need for repairs is noticed, the employee should inform the Public Works Superintendent.

Fleet and Building Maintenance

At this time the Village does minimal maintenance of Village Vehicles in-house. Any vehicle maintenance to be completed by Public Works employees (including oil changes) should be done inside the Public Works facility. The building's floor traps, trenches, and floor should be cleaned once a month or as needed and waste material should be disposed of as municipal waste. Building gutters and other storm water drainage in and around the public works facilities should be evaluated and modified as necessary to reduce the risk of storm water pollution.

Lubricant and Oil

Any spill resulting from equipment maintenance are cleaned up using oil absorbing compounds to the maximum extent possible. All used oil should be disposed of at a used oil recycling facility.

Operation of Storage Yards

Stored materials at the Public Works Facilities should be covered, contained or otherwise protected from rainfall and/or storm water runoff. The Village should inspect the storage areas periodically including after significant rainfall events to ensure these conditions are met and that stored materials are not discharged into the Village MS4 or waters of the State. These areas shall be repaired or modified as needed based on information gathered during inspections.

Road Salt

Road salt should be stored in covered containers in a manner that isolates the salt from rainfall and storm water runoff. The Village should inspect the containers on an annual basis to ensure the integrity of the containers for these conditions. These containers shall be repaired and replaced as needed based on information gathered during inspections.

Snow Disposal

Public Works department has snow routes to maintain during the winter months. Employees responsible for snow removal should be trained on traffic safety, speeds, routes, and snow piling locations. Snow should not be piled near or on inlets or sensitive environmental areas (streams, creeks, wetlands, etc.).

Should snow fall depth require removal and storage at a Village Facility, snow should be picked up from the various streets/cul-de-sacs and dumped in an area which will allow for the snow to melt and runoff without introducing the debris into the Village's MS4 or waters of the state. This may require the use of sedimentation control BMPs. Once all the snow has melted at the Village Facility, the remaining debris should be swept and disposed of at an approved local landfill.

Municipal Construction and Land Disturbances

All materials for municipal construction projects shall be delivered and stored in a manner that minimizes the potential for these materials to be introduced into storm water runoff. Materials should be stored indoors, covered, or otherwise protected with appropriate best management practices. Land disturbances should be kept to a minimum. Land disturbance that cannot be avoided should be protected with appropriate best management practices. More information is included in the Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control Program.

Storm Sewer Cleaning, Street Sweeping and Disposal

The Village hires a contractor to perform storm sewer cleaning on various sections as required. The storm sewer pipe is jetted to remove any debris build-up. Each structure is then cleaned out by a vacuum trailer. Street sweeping is performed by an outside contractor on an annual basis. Minor repairs to the storm sewer system are performed as required. All solid wastes associated with these activities should be disposed of at an approved local landfill.

Bulk Liquid Chemicals

The Village stores liquid chemicals for water treatment within the Village's well houses. These areas should be inspected annually to verify containment is in proper working order. The Village does not use herbicides or pesticides for any municipal operations. The Village does use a 500 gallon gasoline tank and a 500 gallon diesel tank for fueling. These tanks are located outdoors within a containment area. The fueling and containment area should be maintained in a clean manner. The Village of Roscoe's Fire District is responsible for any hazardous materials spill response.

Municipal Waste

All municipal wastes including those for road, water, and sewer repair/construction, landscaping should be disposed of at an approved local landfill.

Employee Training Program

The Village of Roscoe should educate staff on the prevention and reduction of storm water pollution from municipal activities. New employees should be given initial training for which the brochure attached as Appendix F1 would be beneficial. In addition to this initial training, the Village should also provide annual training for all Public Works employees involved in municipal operation and maintenance activities. This annual training should include a review of the operation and maintenance pollution prevention strategies (general and specific) discussed above. This training should also address the hazards associated with illegal discharges and improper disposal of waste. A power point document attached as Appendix F2 can be used to facilitate this training.

APPENDIX F1

After the Storm

A Citizen's Guide to Understanding Stormwater

WHEN IT RAINS IT DRAINS

What is stormwater runoff?

Stormwater runoff occurs when precipitation from rain or snowmelt flows over the ground. Impervious surfaces like driveways, sidewalks, and streets prevent stormwater from naturally soaking into the ground.

Why is stormwater runoff a problem?

Stormwater can pick up debris, chemicals, dirt, and other pollutants and flow into a storm sewer system or directly to a lake, stream, river, wetland, or coastal water. Anything that enters a storm sewer system is discharged untreated into the waterbodies we use for swimming, fishing, and providing drinking water.

The effects of pollution

Polluted stormwater runoff can have many adverse effects on plants, fish, animals, and people.

- Sediment can cloud the water and make it difficult or impossible for aquatic plants to grow. Sediment also can destroy aquatic habitats.
- Excess nutrients can cause algae blooms. When algae die, they sink to the bottom and decompose in a process that removes oxygen from the water. Fish and other aquatic organisms can't exist in water with low dissolved oxygen levels.

- Bacteria and other pathogens can wash into swimming areas and create health hazards, often making beach closures necessary.
- Debris—plastic bags, six-pack rings, bottles, and cigarette butts—washed into waterbodies can choke, suffocate, or disable aquatic life like ducks, fish, turtles, and birds.
- Household hazardous wastes like insecticides, pesticides, paint, solvents, used motor oil, and other auto fluids can poison aquatic life. Land animals and people can become sick or die from eating diseased fish and shellfish or ingesting polluted water.
- Polluted stormwater often affects drinking water sources. This, in turn, can affect human health and increase drinking water treatment costs.

Stormwater Pollution Solutions

Residential

Recycle or properly dispose of household products that contain chemicals, such as insecticides, pesticides, paint, solvents, and used motor oil and other auto fluids. Don't pour them onto the ground or into storm drains.

Lawn care

Excess fertilizers and pesticides applied to lawns and gardens wash off and pollute streams. In addition, yard clippings and leaves can wash into storm drains and contribute nutrients and organic matter to streams.

- Don't overwater your lawn. Consider using a soaker hose instead of a sprinkler.
- Use pesticides and fertilizers sparingly. When use is necessary, use these chemicals in the recommended amounts. Use organic mulch or safer pest control methods whenever possible.
- Compost or mulch yard waste. Don't leave it in the street or sweep it into storm drains or streams.
- Cover piles of dirt or mulch being used in landscaping projects.

Auto care

Washing your car and degreasing auto parts at home can send detergents and other contaminants through the storm sewer system. Dumping automotive fluids into storm drains has the same result as dumping the materials directly into a waterbody.

- Use a commercial car wash that treats or recycles its wastewater, or wash your car on your yard so the water infiltrates into the ground.
- Repair leaks and dispose of used auto fluids and batteries at designated drop-off or recycling locations.

Septic systems

Leaking and poorly maintained septic systems release nutrients and pathogens (bacteria and viruses) that can be picked up by stormwater and discharged into nearby waterbodies. Pathogens can cause public health problems and environmental concerns.

- Inspect your system every 3 years and pump your tank as necessary (every 3 to 5 years).
- Don't dispose of household hazardous waste in sinks or toilets.

Pet waste

Pet waste can be a major source of bacteria and excess nutrients in local waters.

- When walking your pet, remember to pick up the waste and dispose of it properly. Flushing pet waste is the best disposal method. Leaving pet waste on the ground increases public health risks by allowing harmful bacteria and nutrients to wash into the storm drain and eventually into local waterbodies.

Education is essential to changing people's behavior. Signs and markers near storm drains warn residents that pollutants entering the drains will be carried untreated into a local waterbody.

Residential landscaping

Permeable Pavement—Traditional concrete and asphalt don't allow water to soak into the ground. Instead these surfaces rely on storm drains to divert unwanted water. Permeable pavement systems allow rain and snowmelt to soak through, decreasing stormwater runoff.

Rain Barrels—You can collect rainwater from rooftops in mosquito-proof containers. The water can be used later on lawn or garden areas.

Rain Gardens and Grassy Swales—Specially designed areas planted with native plants can provide natural places for rainwater to collect and soak into the ground. Rain from rooftop areas or paved areas can be diverted into these areas rather than into storm drains.

Vegetated Filter Strips—Filter strips are areas of native grass or plants created along roadways or streams. They trap the pollutants stormwater picks up as it flows across driveways and streets.

Commercial

Dirt, oil, and debris that collect in parking lots and paved areas can be washed into the storm sewer system and eventually enter local waterbodies.

- Sweep up litter and debris from sidewalks, driveways and parking lots, especially around storm drains.
- Cover grease storage and dumpsters and keep them clean to avoid leaks.
- Report any chemical spill to the local hazardous waste cleanup team. They'll know the best way to keep spills from harming the environment.

Erosion controls that aren't maintained can cause excessive amounts of sediment and debris to be carried into the stormwater system. Construction vehicles can leak fuel, oil, and other harmful fluids that can be picked up by stormwater and deposited into local waterbodies.

- Divert stormwater away from disturbed or exposed areas of the construction site.
- Install silt fences, vehicle mud removal areas, vegetative cover, and other sediment and erosion controls and properly maintain them, especially after rainstorms.
- Prevent soil erosion by minimizing disturbed areas during construction projects, and seed and mulch bare areas as soon as possible.

Construction

Agriculture

Lack of vegetation on streambanks can lead to erosion. Overgrazed pastures can also contribute excessive amounts of sediment to local waterbodies. Excess fertilizers and pesticides can poison aquatic animals and lead to destructive algae blooms. Livestock in streams can contaminate waterways with bacteria, making them unsafe for human contact.

- Keep livestock away from streambanks and provide them a water source away from waterbodies.
- Store and apply manure away from waterbodies and in accordance with a nutrient management plan.
- Vegetate riparian areas along waterways.
- Rotate animal grazing to prevent soil erosion in fields.
- Apply fertilizers and pesticides according to label instructions to save money and minimize pollution.

Forestry

Improperly managed logging operations can result in erosion and sedimentation.

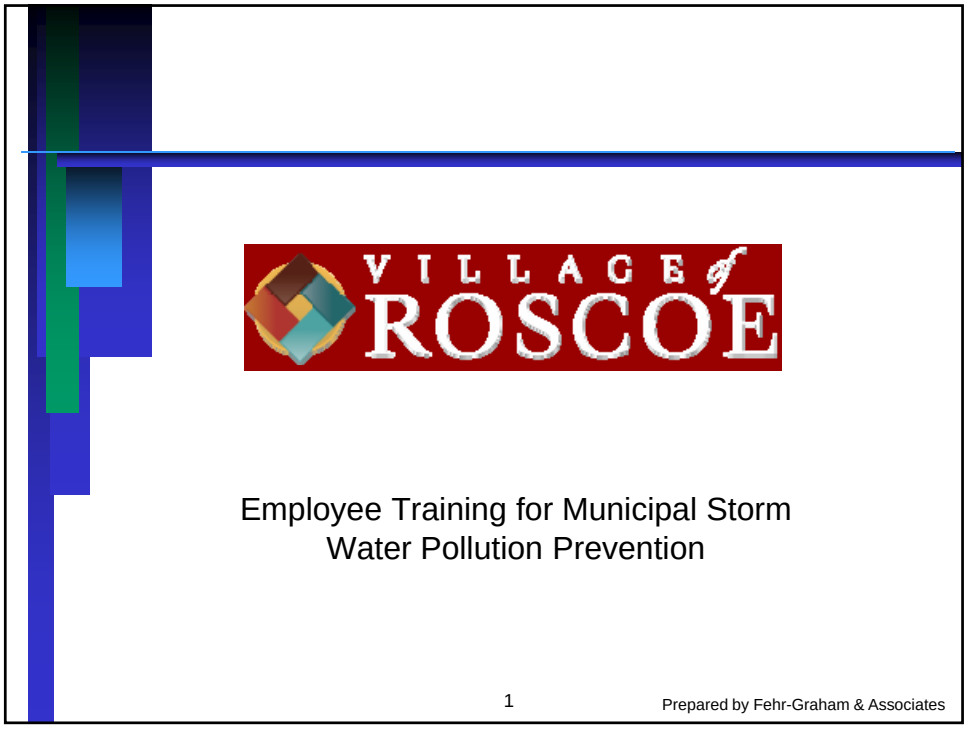
- Conduct preharvest planning to prevent erosion and lower costs.
- Use logging methods and equipment that minimize soil disturbance.
- Plan and design skid trails, yard areas, and truck access roads to minimize stream crossings and avoid disturbing the forest floor.
- Construct stream crossings so that they minimize erosion and physical changes to streams.
- Expedite revegetation of cleared areas.

Automotive Facilities

Uncovered fueling stations allow spills to be washed into storm drains. Cars waiting to be repaired can leak fuel, oil, and other harmful fluids that can be picked up by stormwater.

- Clean up spills immediately and properly dispose of cleanup materials.
- Provide cover over fueling stations and design or retrofit facilities for spill containment.
- Properly maintain fleet vehicles to prevent oil, gas, and other discharges from being washed into local waterbodies.
- Install and maintain oil/water separators.

APPENDIX F2



Employee Training for Municipal Storm Water Pollution Prevention

Training Agenda

- Goals and Objectives
- Regulations
- Storm Water Pollution Prevention (SWPP) Training

Goals & Objectives

- Enhance Employee Awareness of:
  - Regulatory Background
  - Pollution Prevention
  - Good Housekeeping

Regulations – Background

- 1972: The Clean Water Act is Established to Protect Rivers, Lakes, and Streams From Industrial Waste Waters.
- 1980's: The National Urban Runoff Program is Conducted By The EPA. Results Indicate "A Significant Portion of Water Pollution Comes From Contaminated Storm Water Runoff". This is a Direct Result of Inadequate Control of Materials Like **Oils**, **Fuels**, and **Solids**.
- 1990: The EPA Issues Regulations for Storm Water Discharge.

Regulations – ILR40 MS4 Permit

- Point sources of pollution are regulated by the EPA under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)
- In Illinois, the NPDES program authority is the IEPA
- The IEPA has issued the General NPDES Permit No. ILR40
- The current permit is in effect until March 31, 2014

Regulations - ILR40 Requirements

- Village is Required to:
  - Develop, Implement, and Enforce a Storm Water Management Program (SWMP)
  - Submit a completed Notice of Intent (NOI) to the IEPA to apply for permit coverage
  - Submit an annual report to IEPA each June for the previous year (March to March)

SWPP Training
Pollutant Sources

- What is a Pollutant?
  - Anything other than storm water
- ILR40 does allow discharges from sources such as hydrant flushing and irrigation water. See list in the permit.

SWPP Training
Potential Pollutant Sources

- Waste Materials Stored Outside
  - Landscaping Wastes
  - Road Maintenance Wastes
  - Street Sweepings
- Drainage From Rooftops
- Parking Lot Runoff
- Road Salt
- Vehicle Lubricants and Oils

SWPP Training

Potential Pollutant Sources (Continued)

- Outdoor Dumpsters
- Outdoor Maintenance Activities
- Misc. Equipment Stored Outside
- Diesel and Gasoline Tanks

Potential Storm Water Pollutants at Village of Roscoe

Potential Storm Water Pollutants (cont.)

11

Prepared by Fehr-Graham & Associates

Potential Storm Water Pollutants (cont.)

12

Prepared by Fehr-Graham & Associates

Potential Storm Water Pollutants (cont.)

No longer potential…

SWPP Training

Pollution Prevention Basics

- How do you prevent storm water pollution?
  1. Eliminate pollutants as much as possible.
  2. Reduce the production and use of potential pollutants as much as possible.
  3. Contain any pollutants before they get to the storm sewer system or water of the state.

SWPP Training

Public Works Employees Duties

- Follow Operations of the Village in Accordance with Plan Criteria
- Evaluate the Effect of Activities at the Village on the Quality of the Storm Water Discharged From the Site
- Lead Efforts to Implement Pollution Prevention Practices

SWPP Training

Public Works Employees Duties (Cont.)

- Maintain a Clear Line of Communication with Public Works Director
  - Inform Director of any new exposures or problems
- Inspect Material Storage and Equipment Areas on a Routine Basis (i.e. General Conditions, Spills/Leaks, Etc.)

Spill Response Procedures

What do I do if there is a spill?

In the event of a significant spill or release:

- 1st assure safety of the employees!!!!!!!!!!
- Think safety first!! If spill is beyond Village employee capabilities, do not hesitate to contact Village Fire Department at 911.
- Identify type of spilled material and look for simple solution to stop the release at the source (example: shutting of valves, blocking migrations routes, etc.)
- Protect all drains and sewer inlets.
- Notify Public Works Director.
- Contain spilled material (if feasible) and proceed with appropriate clean-up.

SWPP Training

Post Clean Up Procedures

- Notification and Reports to Outside Agencies
  - Contact supervisor and/or FGA for assistance
- Arrange for Proper Disposal of any Waste Material Generated
- Review Spill Response Procedures for Adequacy During Spill Event
  - Change or update as necessary

SWPP Training

Best Management Practices (BMPs)

- Park and Open Space Maintenance
  - Don't apply herbicides, pesticides, or other chemicals in environmentally sensitive areas
  - Dispose of lawn clippings and other landscape wastes properly
  - Keep parks free from debris and trash
  - Keep equipment maintained to reduce leaks

SWPP Training

Best Management Practices (BMPs) (Continued)

- Fleet and Building Maintenance
  - Perform all vehicle maintenance indoors. Clean leaks/spills ASAP.
  - Any vehicles/equipment stored outdoors should be inspected for leaks or other pollutant sources.
  - Wash vehicles at a wash facility, not outdoors.

SWPP Training

Best Management Practices (BMPs) (Continued)

- Operation of Storage Yards
  - Dispose of materials that will not be needed for future use.
  - Materials stored outdoors should be covered.
  - Direct storm water away from stored materials.
  - Provide containment measures, if necessary.

SWPP Training

Best Management Practices (BMPs) (Continued)

- Snow Disposal
  - Pile snow away from sensitive environmental areas.
  - If stored, store in a location where pollutants and debris can be collected and disposed of during and after the snow melts.

SWPP Training

Best Management Practices (BMPs) (Continued)

- New Construction/Land Disturbance
  - Minimize disturbed area.
  - Stabilize disturbed areas (seeding, aggregate base course).
  - Use appropriate BMPs to contain sediments on-site.

SWPP Training

Best Management Practices (BMPs) (Continued)

- Storm Water System Maintenance
  - Keep system free of debris, sediment, etc.
  - Take solid wastes to an approved landfill.

SWPP Training

Best Management Practices (BMPs) (Continued)

- Material Inventory
  - Ensure proper response material is available
- Material Handling and Storage
  - Stack Containers Correctly
  - Store Containers On Pallets Whenever Possible To Prevent Corrosion of Containers
  - Do Not Store Containers Near Drains Or Inlets without proper containment

SWPP Training

Best Management Practices (BMPs) (Continued)

- Housekeeping Practices
  - Routine Clean Up And Waste Disposal.
  - Clean Up Small Spills Which Occur During Material Handling To Prevent Accumulation And Storm Water Contamination.
  - Keep Waste Containers Closed At All Times.
  - Keep containment areas clean at all times.

SWPP Training

Best Management Practices (BMPs) (Continued)

- Preventative Maintenance
  - Routinely Inspect Village Vehicles and Equipment.
  - Document and Maintain a Record of Inspections
  - Follow-Up Inspection with Immediate Correction of any Defects or Leaks Found on Vehicles and/or Equipment.

SWPP Training

Inspections

- Daily Inspections
  - Day-to-day awareness (non-documented)
- Storm Water Outfalls
  - Annually (documented)
  - Dry weather
  - After rain event

SWPP Training

Summary

- Identify A Potential Storm Water Pollutant In Your Area Of Responsibility.
- What Is The First Step In A Spill Response?
- How do you restrict Storm Water flow from areas with pollutants?

IV. MONITORING, RECORDING & REPORTING

Part G Notice of Intent

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency

Bureau of Water • 1021 N. Grand Avenue E. • Box 19276 • Springfield • Illinois • 62794-9276

Notice of Intent for New or Renewal of General Permit for Discharges from Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems - MS4's

Part I. General Information

1. MS4 Operator Name: Village of Roscoe

2 MS4 Mailing Address: 10631 Main Street

City: Roscoe State: IL Zip Code: 61073

3. Operator Type: Village Other:

4. Operator Status: Local Other:

5. Name(s) of governmental entity(ies) in which MS4 is located:

Village of Roscoe

6. Area of land that drains to your MS4 in square miles: 13.4

7. Latitude and Longitude at approximate geographical center of MS4 for which you are requesting authorization to discharge:

Latitude:			Longitude:		
42	25	30	89	01	15
Degrees:	Minutes:	Seconds:	Degrees:	Minutes:	Seconds:

8. Name(s) of known receiving waters

Rock River

McDonald Creek

South Kinnikinnick Creek

North Kinnikinnick Creek

Dry Run Creek

9. Persons responsible for implementation or coordination of Stormwater Management Program:

Name:	Title:	Phone:
Eric Tracy	Village Engineer	815-877-0746

Area of Responsibility:

A B C D E

Name:	Title:	Phone:
Rick Bates	Public Works Superintendent	815-877-0746

Area of Responsibility:

C E F

Part II. Best Management Practices (include shared responsibilities) which have been implemented or are proposed to be implemented in the MS4 area

A. Public Education and Outreach Qualifying Local Programs:

Measurable Goals (include shared responsibilities)

- ☐ A.1 Distributed Paper Material
- ☐ A.2 Speaking Engagement
- ☐ A.3 Public Service Announcement
- ☒ A.4 Community Event

Brief Description of BMP:
The Village of Roscoe will develop a Storm Water Pollution Prevention booth for the Fall Festival.

Measurable Goals, including frequencies:
Develop a Storm Water Pollution Prevention booth during Year 4. Booth will be set up at the Village of Roscoe Fall Festival annually beginning in Year 4.

Milestones:

Year 1: 2009-2010:

Go to Additional Pages

Year 2: 2010-2011:

Year 3: 2011-2012:

Year 4: 2012-2013: Develop Storm Water Pollution Prevention booth. Set up booth at Village of Roscoe Fall Festival distributing educational material.

Year 5: 2013-2014: Set up booth at Village of Roscoe Fall Festival distributing educational material.

- ☐ A.5 Classroom Education Material

☒ A.6 Other Public Education (You may need to go to the next page to fill in this information)

Brief Description of BMP:

The Village will develop a web page for public education which will include links to educational material on storm water pollution prevention and green infrastructure strategies.

Measurable Goals, including frequencies:

Develop the Village's web page during Year 4. The Village's web page should be current, accessible, and reviewed on an annual basis.

Milestones:

Go to Additional Pages

Year 1: 2009-2010:

Year 2: 2010-2011:

Year 3: 2011-2012:

Year 4: 2012-2013: Develop web page for posting relevant educational materials and storm water links.

Year 5: 2013-2014: Maintain web page. Post new relevant information, as necessary.

B.Public Participation/Involvement Qualifying Local Programs:

Measurable Goals (include shared responsibilities)

☐ B.2 Educational Volunteer

☐ B.3 Stakeholder Meeting

☒ B.4 Public Hearing (You may need to go to the next page to fill in this information)

Brief Description of BMP:

Conduct a public hearing as part of the regular Village of Roscoe Board Meeting to review the proposed Storm Water Management Program as outlined in this NOI.

Measurable Goals, including frequencies:

Present Storm Water Management Program at public Village Board Meeting for public comments.

Milestones:

Go to Additional Pages

Year 1: 2009-2010:

Year 2: 2010-2011:

Year 3: 2011-2012:

Year 4: 2012-2013: Conduct public hearing at Village Board meeting to present Notice of Intent and Storm Water Management Program.

Year 5: 2013-2014:

☐ B.5 Volunteer Monitoring

☐ B.6. Program Involvement

☒ B.7 Other Public Involvement (You may need to go to the next page to fill in this information)

Brief Description of BMP:

The Village of Roscoe will provide a Service Request Center on the Village Web page for the purpose of public reporting of any storm water related issues.

Measurable Goals, including frequencies:

Develop the Service Request Center during Year 4. The Service Request Center should be reviewed on an annual basis to verify all information is current and accessible.

Milestones:

Go to Additional Pages

Year 1: 2009-2010:

Year 2: 2010-2011:

Year 3: 2011-2012:

Year 4: 2012-2013: Develop Service Request Center.

Year 5: 2013-2014: Continue to maintain Service Request Center.

C. Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination

Qualifying Local Programs:

Measurable Goals (include shared responsibilities)

☒ C.1 Sewer Map Preparation (You may need to go to the next page to fill in this information)

Brief Description of BMP:

The Village of Roscoe will develop a Storm Sewer System Map showing the location of all outfalls and the names and location of all receiving waters.

Measurable Goals, including frequencies:

Develop a Storm Sewer System Map during Year 4. Storm Sewer System Map should be updated annually to maintain an accurate representation of all storm sewer outfalls.

Milestones:

Year 1: 2009-2010:

Go to Additional Pages

Year 2: 2010-2011:

Year 3: 2011-2012:

Year 4: 2012-2013: Develop a Storm Sewer System Map.

Year 5: 2013-2014: Update Storm Sewer System Map as needed.

☒ C.2 Regulatory Control Program (You may need to go to the next page to fill in this information)

Brief Description of BMP:

The Village of Roscoe will develop and adopt an ordinance prohibiting non-stormwater discharge into the Village's stormwater system. The ordinance will include enforcement and penaltites for ordinance violations.

Measurable Goals, including frequencies:

Develop, adopt, and implement Illicit Discharge Ordinance during Year 4.

Milestones:

Year 1: 2009-2010:

Go to Additional Pages

Year 2: 2010-2011:

Year 3: 2011-2012:

Year 4: 2012-2013: Develop, adopt, and implement Illicit Discharge Ordinance.

Year 5: 2013-2014: Continue to implement and enforce Illicit Discharge Ordinance.

☐ C.3 Detection/Elimination Prioritization Plan

☒ C.4 Illicit Discharge Tracing Procedures (You may need to go to the next page to fill in this information)

Brief Description of BMP:

The Village of Roscoe will develop a procedure for tracing illicit discharges identified through a dry-weather screening program and regular stormwater maintenance. Efforts to locate illicit discharges will be documented.

Measurable Goals, including frequencies:

Develop illicit discharge tracing procedures during Year 4. Investigate all illicit discharges identified by Village staff. Document Village efforts in tracing illicit discharges.

Milestones:

Year 1: 2009-2010:

Go to Additional Pages

Year 2: 2010-2011:

Year 3: 2011-2012:

Year 4: 2012-2013: Develop and implement tracing program for all discharges identified.

Year 5: 2013-2014: Continue to implement tracing program for all discharges identified.

☒ C.5 Illicit Source Removal Procedures (You may need to go to the next page to fill in this information)

Brief Description of BMP:

The Village of Roscoe will develop a procedure for removing illicit discharges identified through the illicit discharge tracing procedures.

Measurable Goals, including frequencies:

Develop illicit discharge removal procedures during Year 4. Disconnect any illicit discharge sources that are identified through the tracing procedures.

Milestones:

Year 1: 2009-2010:

Year 2: 2010-2011:

Year 3: 2011-2012:

Go to Additional Pages

Year 4: 2012-2013: Develop and implement illicit discharge removal procedures.

Year 5: 2013-2014: Continue to support illicit discharge removal procedures, as necessary.

☐ C.6 Program Evaluation and Assessment

☒ C.7 Visual Dry Weather Screening (You may need to go to the next page to fill in this information)

Brief Description of BMP:

The Village of Roscoe will conduct periodic inspections of the storm sewer outfalls during dry weather periods to detect non-storm water discharges.

Measurable Goals, including frequencies:

Inspect all storm sewer outfalls annually during Years 4, and 5.

Milestones:

Go to Additional Pages

Year 1: 2009-2010:

Year 2: 2010-2011:

Year 3: 2011-2012:

Year 4: 2012-2013: Perform visual dry weather screening and review the effectiveness.

Year 5: 2013-2014: Continue to perform visual dry weather screening and review the effectiveness.

☐ C.8 Pollutant Field Testing

☐ C.9 Public Notification

☐ C.10 Other Illicit Discharge Controls

D. Construction Site Runoff Control

Qualifying Local Programs:

Measurable Goals (include shared responsibilities)

☒ D.1 Regulatory Control Program (You may need to go to the next page to fill in this information)

Brief Description of BMP:

The Village of Roscoe will develop, implement, and enforce a revised Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance and Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control Program.

Measurable Goals, including frequencies:

Revise the Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance and develop a Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control Program during Year 4.

Milestones:

Year 1: 2009-2010:

Go to Additional Pages

Year 2: 2010-2011:

Year 3: 2011-2012:

Year 4: 2012-2013: Adopt and implement revised Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance and Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control Program.

Year 5: 2013-2014: Continue to review the effectiveness of and enforce the ordinance and program.

☒ D.2 Erosion and Sediment Control BMPs (You may need to go to the next page to fill in this information)

Brief Description of BMP:

Erosion and Sediment Control BMPs will be required as part of the revised Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance and Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control Program.

Measurable Goals, including frequencies:

Revise the Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance and develop a Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control Program during Year 4.

Milestones:

Go to Additional Pages

Year 1: 2009-2010:

Year 2: 2010-2011:

Year 3: 2011-2012:

Year 4: 2012-2013: Adopt and implement revised Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance and Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control Program.

Year 5: 2013-2014: Continue to review the effectiveness of and enforce the ordinance and program.

☒ D.3 Other Waste Control Program (You may need to go to the next page to fill in this information)

Brief Description of BMP:

Other Waste Control BMPs will be required as part of the revised Erosion and Sediment Control ordinance and Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control Program.

Measurable Goals, including frequencies:

Revise the Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance and develop a Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control Program during Year 4.

Milestones:

Go to Additional Pages

Year 1: 2009-2010:

Year 2: 2010-2011:

Year 3: 2011-2012:

Year 4: 2012-2013: Adopt and implement revised Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance and Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control Program.

Year 5: 2013-2014: Continue to review the effectiveness of and enforce the ordinance and program.

☒ D.4 Site Plan Review Procedures (You may need to go to the next page to fill in this information)

Brief Description of BMP:

Site Plan Review Procedures will be included as part of the revised Erosion and Sediment Control ordinance and Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control Program.

Measurable Goals, including frequencies:

Revise the Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance and develop a Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control Program during Year 4.

Milestones:

Go to Additional Pages

Year 1: 2009-2010:

Year 2: 2010-2011:

Year 3: 2011-2012:

Year 4: 2012-2013: Adopt and implement revised Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance and Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control Program.

Year 5: 2013-2014: Continue to review the effectiveness of and enforce the ordinance and program.

☐ D.5 Public Information Handling Procedures

☒ D.6 Site Inspection/Enforcement Procedures (You may need to go to the next page to fill in this information)

Brief Description of BMP:

Site Inspection/Enforcement will be included as part of the revised Erosion and Sediment Control ordinance and Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control Program.

Measurable Goals, including frequencies:

Revise the Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance and develop a Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control Program during Year 4.

Milestones:

Go to Additional Pages

Year 1: 2009-2010:

Year 2: 2010-2011:

Year 3: 2011-2012:

Year 4: 2012-2013: Adopt and implement revised Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance and Construction Site Storm Water Runoff Control Program.

Year 5: 2013-2014: Continue to review the effectiveness of and enforce the ordinance and program.

☐ D.7. Other Construction Site Runoff Controls

E. Post-Construction Runoff Control

Qualifying Local Programs:

Measurable Goals (include shared responsibilities)

☐ E.1 Community Control Strategy

☒ E.2 Regulatory Control Program

Brief Description of BMP:

The Village of Roscoe will develop, implement, and enforce a revised Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance, a revised Stormwater Detention Ordinance, and a Post-Construction Runoff Control Program.

Measurable Goals, including frequencies:

Revise the Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance and Stormwater Detention Ordinance, and develop a Post-Construction Runoff Control Program during Year 4.

Milestones:

Year 1: 2009-2010:

Go to Additional Pages

Year 2: 2010-2011:

Year 3: 2011-2012:

Year 4: 2012-2013: Adopt and implement revised Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance and revised Stormwater Detention Ordinance, and Post-Construction Runoff Control Program.

Year 5: 2013-2014: Continue to review the effectiveness of and enforce the ordinance and program.

☒ E.3 Long Term O & M Procedures (You may need to go to the next page to fill in this information)

Brief Description of BMP:

The Village of Roscoe will develop, implement, and enforce a revised Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance, a revised Stormwater Detention Ordinance, and a Post-Construction Runoff Control Program.

Measurable Goals, including frequencies:

Revise the Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance and Stormwater Detention Ordinance, and develop a Post-Construction Runoff Control Program during Year 4.

Milestones:

Go to Additional Pages

Year 1: 2009-2010:

Year 2: 2010-2011:

Year 3: 2011-2012:

Year 4: 2012-2013: Adopt and implement revised Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance and revised Stormwater Detention Ordinance, and Post-Construction Runoff Control Program.

Year 5: 2013-2014: Continue to review the effectiveness of and enforce the ordinance and program.

☒ E.4 Pre-Construction Review of BMP Designs (You may need to go to the next page to fill in this information)

Brief Description of BMP:

The Village of Roscoe will develop, implement, and enforce a revised Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance, a revised Stormwater Detention Ordinance, and a Post-Construction Runoff Control Program.

Measurable Goals, including frequencies:

Revise the Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance and Stormwater Detention Ordinance, and develop a Post-Construction Runoff Control Program during Year 4.

Milestones:

Year 1: 2009-2010:

Go to Additional Pages

Year 2: 2010-2011:

Year 3: 2011-2012:

Year 4: 2012-2013: Adopt and implement revised Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance and revised Stormwater Detention Ordinance, and Post-Construction Runoff Control Program.

Year 5: 2013-2014: Continue to review the effectiveness of and enforce the ordinance and program.

☒ E.5 Site Inspections During Construction (You may need to go to the next page to fill in this information)

Brief Description of BMP:

The Village of Roscoe will develop, implement, and enforce a revised Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance, a revised Stormwater Detention Ordinance, and a Post-Construction Runoff Control Program.

Measurable Goals, including frequencies:

Revise the Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance and Stormwater Detention Ordinance, and develop a Post-Construction Runoff Control Program during Year 4.

Milestones:

Year 1: 2009-2010:

Year 2: 2010-2011:

Year 3: 2011-2012:

Go to Additional Pages

Year 4: 2012-2013: Adopt and implement revised Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance and revised Stormwater Detention Ordinance, and Post-Construction Runoff Control Program.

Year 5: 2013-2014: Continue to review the effectiveness of and enforce the ordinance and program.

☒ E.6 Post-Construction Inspections

Brief Description of BMP:

The Village of Roscoe will develop, implement, and enforce a revised Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance, a revised Stormwater Detention Ordinance, and a Post-Construction Runoff Control Program.

Measurable Goals, including frequencies:

Revise the Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance and Stormwater Detention Ordinance, and develop a Post-Construction Runoff Control Program during Year 4.

Milestones:

Go to Additional Pages

Year 1: 2009-2010:

Year 2: 2010-2011:

Year 3: 2011-2012:

Year 4: 2012-2013: Adopt and implement revised Erosion and Sediment Control Ordinance and revised Stormwater Detention Ordinance, and Post-Construction Runoff Control Program.

Year 5: 2013-2014: Continue to review the effectiveness of and enforce the ordinance and program.

☐ E.7 Other Post-Construction Runoff Controls

F. Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping

Qualifying Local Programs:

Measurable Goals (include shared responsibilities)

☒ F.1 Employee Training Program (You may need to go to the next page to fill in this information)

Brief Description of BMP:

The Village of Roscoe will develop a formal Municipal Pollution Prevention Program that will include a training program to educate staff on prevention and reduction of stormwater pollution from municipal activities.

Measurable Goals, including frequencies:

Develop and implement employee training program during Year 4. Employee training to be conducted annually.

Milestones:

Year 1: 2009-2010:

Go to Additional Pages

Year 2: 2010-2011:

Year 3: 2011-2012:

Year 4: 2012-2013: Develop and implement employee training program.

Year 5: 2013-2014: Continue to conduct and evaluate effectiveness of the employee training program.

☐ F.2 Inspection and Maintenance Program

☒ F.3 Municipal Operations Storm Water Contro(You may need to go to the next page to fill in this information)

Brief Description of BMP:

The Village of Roscoe will develop a Municipal Pollution Prevention Program with policies intended to prevent storm water pollution associated with municipal operations.

Measurable Goals, including frequencies:

Develop and implement Municipal Pollution Prevention Program during Year 4. Review program annually to determine effectiveness.

Milestones:

Go to Additional Pages

Year 1: 2009-2010:

Year 2: 2010-2011:

Year 3: 2011-2012:

Year 4: 2012-2013: Develop and implement the Municipal Pollution Prevention Program.

Year 5: 2013-2014: Evaluate effectiveness of Municipal Pollution Prevention Program.

☐ F.4 Municipal Operations Waste Disposal

☐ F.5 Flood Management/Assess Guidelines

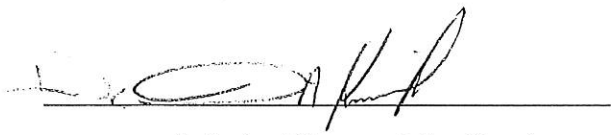
☐ F.6 Other Municipal Operations Controls

Part III. Certification

I certify under penalty of law that this document an all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gathered and evaluated the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for knowingly submitting false information, including the possibility of fines and imprisonment.

Any person who knowingly makes a false, fictitious, or fraudulent material statement, orally or in writing, to the Illinois EPA commits a Class 4 felony. A second or subsequent offense after conviction is a Class 3 felony (415 ILCS 5/44 (h)).

David Krienke	Village President	03/06/12
Authorized Representative Name	Title	Date



Authorized Representative Signature

You may complete this form online and save a copy locally before printing and signing the form. It should then be sent to:

ILLINOIS ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
BUREAU OF WATER
DIVISION OF WATER POLLUTION CONTROL
ATTN: PERMIT SECTION
P.O. BOX 19276
1021 N. GRAND AVENUE EAST
SPRINGFIELD, IL 62794-9276

Information required by this form must be provided to comply with 415 ILCS 5/39 (2000). Failure to do so may prevent this form from being processed and could result in your application being denied.

Part H Annual Facility Inspection Reports

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency

Bureau of Water • 1021 N. Grand Avenue E. • P.O. Box 19276 • Springfield • Illinois • 62794-9276

Division of Water Pollution Control
ANNUAL FACILITY INSPECTION REPORT
for NPDES Permit for Storm Water Discharges from Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4)

This fillable form may be completed online, a copy saved locally, printed and signed before it is submitted to the Compliance Assurance Section at the above address. Complete each section of this report.

Report Period: From March, _____ To March, _____

Permit No. ILR40 _____

MS4 OPERATOR INFORMATION: (As it appears on the current permit)

Name: _____ Mailing Address 1: _____

Mailing Address 2: _____ County: _____

City: _____ State: ____ Zip: _____ Telephone: _____

Contact Person: _____ Email Address: _____
(Person responsible for Annual Report)

Name(s) of governmental entity(ies) in which MS4 is located: (As it appears on the current permit)

_____ _____

_____ _____

THE FOLLOWING ITEMS MUST BE ADDRESSED.

A. Changes to best management practices (check appropriate BMP change(s) and attach information regarding change(s) to BMP and measurable goals.)

1. Public Education and Outreach ☐
2. Public Participation/Involvement ☐
3. Illicit Discharge Detection & Elimination ☐
4. Construction Site Runoff Control ☐
5. Post-Construction Runoff Control ☐
6. Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping ☐

B. Attach the status of compliance with permit conditions, an assessment of the appropriateness of your identified best management practices and progress towards achieving the statutory goal of reducing the discharge of pollutants to the MEP, and your identified measurable goals for each of the minimum control measures.

C. Attach results of information collected and analyzed, including monitoring data, if any during the reporting period.

D. Attach a summary of the storm water activities you plan to undertake during the next reporting cycle (including an implementation schedule.)

E. Attach notice that you are relying on another government entity to satisfy some of your permit obligations (if applicable).

F. Attach a list of construction projects that your entity has paid for during the reporting period.

Any person who knowingly makes a false, fictitious, or fraudulent material statement, orally or in writing, to the Illinois EPA commits a Class 4 felony. A second or subsequent offense after conviction is a Class 3 felony. (415 ILCS 5/44(h))

_____ _____
Owner Signature: Date:

_____ _____
Printed Name: Title:

EMAIL COMPLETED FORM TO: epa.ms4annualinsp@illinois.gov

or Mail to: ILLINOIS ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WATER POLLUTION CONTROL
COMPLIANCE ASSURANCE SECTION #19
1021 NORTH GRAND AVENUE EAST
POST OFFICE BOX 19276
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS 62794-9276

IL 532 2585
WPC 691 Rev 6/10

This Agency is authorized to require this information under Section 4 and Title X of the Environmental Protection Act (415 ILCS 5/4, 5/39). Failure to disclose this information may result in: a civil penalty of not to exceed $50,000 for the violation and an additional civil penalty of not to exceed $10,000 for each day during which the violation continues (415 ILCS 5/42) and may also prevent this form from being processed and could result in your application being denied. This form has been approved by the Forms Management Center.

V. GENERAL NPDES PERMIT NO. ILR40

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: March 31, 2014

Issue Date: February 20, 2009

Effective Date: April 1, 2009

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, 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 an application as described in the permit conditions to the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency. Authorization, if granted, will be by letter and include a copy of this permit.

Alan Keller

Alan Keller, P.E.
Manager, Permit Section
Division of Water Pollution Control

ILR40.wpd

CONTENTS OF THIS GENERAL PERMIT

PART I. COVERAGE UNDER THIS PERMIT

A. Permit Area

This permit covers all areas of the State of Illinois.

B. Eligibility

1. This permit authorizes discharges of storm water from small municipal separate storm sewer systems (MS4s) as defined in 40 CFR 122.26(b)(16) as designated for permit authorization pursuant to 40 CFR 122.32.

2. 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:

1. 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.

2. 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.

3. Storm water discharges to any receiving water specified under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 302.105(d)(6).

D. Obtaining Authorization

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

1. 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) or the appropriate U.S. EPA NOI form.

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, submit an NOI in accordance with the requirements of this permit to be authorized to discharge storm water from small municipal separate storm sewer systems under the terms and conditions of this permit 30 days after the date that the NOI is received. 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 REQUIREMENTS

A. Deadlines for Notification

1. If you were 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 you have coverage under the previous general permit for storm water discharges from small MS4s, you must renew your permit coverage under this part. You must submit a 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.

3. If you are designated by IEPA under Section 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. You 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. IEPA 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 either the Illinois MS4 NOI form or the U.S. EPA MS4 NOI form. The Notice(s) of Intent shall be signed in accordance with Standard Condition 11 of this permit and shall include the following information:

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

2. The name, address, and telephone number of the operator(s) filing the NOI for permit coverage;

3. The name of the receiving water(s), their impairments from any approved 303(d) list and any appropriate TMDL or alternate water quality study; and

4. The following shall be provided as an attachment to the NOI:

   a. 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;

b. 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.

5. 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 to the following email and office addresses: epa.ms4noipermit@illinois.gov

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

D. Shared Responsibilities

You may partner with other MS4s to develop and implement your storm water management program. You may also jointly submit an NOI with one or more MS4s. Each MS4 must fill out the NOI form. The description of your 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. Your 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 Ill. Adm. Code 302.

B. 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 total maximum daily load (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 approval. Where a TMDL or watershed management plan is approved, you must:

1. Determine whether the approved TMDL is for a pollutant likely to be found in storm water discharges from your MS4.

2. Determine whether the TMDL includes a pollutant waste load allocation (WLA) or other performance requirements specifically for storm water discharge from your MS4.

3. Determine whether the TMDL addresses a flow regime likely to occur during periods of storm water discharge.

4. 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.

5. 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.

6. Describe and implement a monitoring program to determine whether the storm water controls are adequate to meet the WLA.

7. If the evaluation shows that additional or modified controls are necessary, describe the type and schedule for the control additions/revisions.

8. Continue Paragraphs 4 above through 7 until two continuous monitoring cycles show that the WLAs are being met or that WQ standards are being met.

D. If this permit is not reissued or replaced prior to the expiration date, it will be administratively continued in accordance with the Administrative Procedures Act and remain in force and effect. Any permittee who was granted permit coverage prior to the expiration date will automatically remain covered by the continued permit until the earlier of:

1. Reissuance or replacement of this permit, at which time you must comply with the Notice of Intent conditions of the new permit to maintain authorization to discharge; or

2. Your submittal of a Notice of Termination; or

3. Issuance of an individual permit for your discharges; or

4. A formal permit decision by the Agency not to reissue this general permit at which time you must seek coverage under an alternative general permit or an individual permit.

5. The permittee shall submit a revised or updated NOI to the Agency no later than 180 days prior to the expiration date of this permit in order for permit coverage to be administratively continued.

E. 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 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 NPDES permit application required by the Agency under this paragraph, then the applicability of this permit to the individual NPDES permittee is automatically terminated at the end of the day specified for application submittal.

F. 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 or operator are adequate to support the request.

G. 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.

H. When an individual NPDES permit is denied to an owner or operator otherwise subject to this permit, or the owner or operator is denied coverage under an alternative NPDES general permit the applicability of this permit to the individual NPDES permittee is automatically terminated on the date of such denial, unless otherwise specified by the Agency.

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 your small municipal separate storm sewer system to the maximum extent practicable (MEP), 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. Your 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 a program by the date specified in your 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 your storm water management program are:

1. Public education and outreach on storm water impacts

The permittee must:

a. implement a public education program to 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 permittee should incorporate into its education materials 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, evapotranspirated or reused, discuss the benefits and costs of such strategies and provide guidance to the public on how to implement them; and

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.

2. Public Involvement/Participation

The permittee must:

a. at a minimum, comply with State and local public notice requirements when implementing a public involvement/ participation program; and

b. 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 your storm water discharges to the maximum extent practicable.

3. Illicit discharge detection and elimination

The permittee must:

a. develop, implement and enforce a program to detect and eliminate illicit discharges into your small MS4;

b. 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;

c. to the extent allowable under state or local law, effectively prohibit, through ordinance, or other regulatory mechanism, non-storm water discharges into your 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.

d. develop, implement, and adequately fund a plan to detect and address non-storm water discharges, including illegal dumping, to your system;

e. inform public employees, businesses, and the general public of hazards associated with illegal discharges and improper disposal of waste and the requirement and mechanism 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 the fire fighting 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); and

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.

h. conduct periodic (annual is recommended) inspections of the storm sewer outfalls for detection of non-storm water discharges and illegal dumping.

4. Construction site storm water runoff control

The permittee must:

a. develop, implement, and enforce a program to reduce pollutants in any storm water runoff to your 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.

Your program must include the development and implementation of, at a minimum:

i. 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. requirements for construction site operators to implement appropriate erosion and sediment control best management practices, including green infrastructure storm water management techniques where appropriate and practicable;

iii. requirements for construction site operators to control waste such as discarded building materials, concrete truck washout, chemicals, litter, and sanitary waste at the construction site that may cause adverse impacts to water quality;

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, 2002, or as amended including green infrastructure techniques where appropriate and practicable;

v. procedures for site plan review which incorporate consideration of potential water quality impacts and review of individual pre-construction site plans to ensure consistency with local sediment and erosion control requirements;

vi. procedures for receipt and consideration of information submitted by the public; and

vii. procedures for site inspections and enforcement of control measures.

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.

5. Post-construction storm water management in new development and redevelopment

The permittee must:

a. develop, implement, and enforce a program to address and minimize storm water runoff from new development and redevelopment projects that disturb greater than or equal to one acre, including 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 your small MS4 within the MS4 jurisdictional control. Your 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 should adopt strategies that incorporate storm water infiltration, reuse and evapotranspiration of storm water into the project to the maximum extent practicable;

b. develop and implement strategies which include a combination of structural and/or non-structural BMPs appropriate for all projects within your community for all new development and redevelopment that will reduce the discharge of pollutants, the volume and velocity of storm water flow to the maximum extent practicable. When selecting BMPs to comply with requirements contained in this Part, the permittee should adopt one or more of the following general strategies, in order of preference. Proposal of a strategy should include a rationale for not selecting an approach from among those with a higher preference. When approving a plan for development, redevelopment, highway construction, maintenance, replacement or repair on existing developed sites or other land disturbing activity covered under this Part, the permittee should require the person responsible for that activity to adopt one or more of these strategies, in order of preference, or provide a rationale for selecting a more preferred strategy.

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. 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:

i. appropriate 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.

ii. appropriate 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.

d. 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 may contain the following elements:

i. source identification – establishment of 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. identify a relevant set of BMPs for all departments
C. evaluation of existing flood control techniques to determine the feasibility of pollution control retrofits
D. 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
G. street cleaning in targeted areas

e. use 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; and

f. require all regulated construction sites to have post-construction management plans that meets or exceeds the requirements of Section IV (D)(2)(b) 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, 2002;

g. ensure adequate long-term operation and maintenance of BMPs; and

h. 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.

6. Pollution prevention/good housekeeping for municipal operations

The permittee must:

a. develop and implement an operation and maintenance program that includes a training component and is designed to prevent and reduce the discharge of pollutants to the maximum extent practicable;

b. using training materials that are available from EPA, the state of Illinois, or other organizations, your program must include 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, new construction and land disturbances, and storm water system maintenance procedures for proper disposal of street cleaning debris and catch basin material, address ways that flood management projects impact water quality, non-point source pollution control, green infrastructure controls, and aquatic habitat; and

c. 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.

C. Qualifying State, County, or Local Program

If an existing qualifying local program requires you to implement one or more of the minimum control measures of B. above, you may follow that qualifying program's requirements rather than the requirements of 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 Section B. Any qualifying local programs that you intend to follow shall be specified in your storm water management plan.

D. Sharing Responsibility

1. Implementation of one or more of the minimum measures may be shared with another entity, or the entity may fully take over the measure. You may rely on another entity only if:

   a. the other entity, in fact, implements the control measure;

   b. 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 the control measure on your behalf. Written acceptance of this obligation is expected. This obligation must be maintained as part of the description of your storm water management program. If the other entity agrees to report on the minimum measure, you must supply the other entity with the reporting requirements contained in Section V (C) of this permit. If the other entity fails to implement the control measure on your behalf, then you remain liable for any discharges due to that failure to implement.

E. Reviewing and Updating Storm Water Management Programs

1. Storm Water Management Program Review: You must do an annual review of your Storm Water Management Program in conjunction with preparation of the annual report required under Part V.(C).

2. Storm Water Management Program Update: You may change your Storm Water Management Program during the life of the permit in accordance with the following procedures:

   a. changes 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; and

   b. changes replacing an ineffective or unfeasible BMP specifically identified in the Storm Water Management Program with an alternate BMP may be requested at any time. Unless denied by the Agency, changes proposed in accordance with the criteria below shall be deemed approved and may be implemented 60 days from submittal of the request. If request is denied, the Agency will send you a written response giving a reason for the decision. Your modification requests must include the following:

      i. 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.

   c. changes replacing or modifying any ordinances relative to the storm water management program;

   d. change 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. The Agency may require changes to the Storm Water Management Program as needed to:

   a. address impacts on receiving water quality caused, or contributed to, by discharges from the municipal separate storm sewer system;

   b. include more stringent requirements necessary to comply with new federal statutory or regulatory requirements; or

   c. include such other conditions deemed necessary by the Agency to comply with the goals and requirements of the Clean Water Act.

d. changes requested by the Agency must be made in writing, set forth the time schedule for you to develop the changes, and offer you the opportunity to propose alternative program changes to meet the objective of the requested modification. All changes 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.

PART V. MONITORING, RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING

A. Monitoring

The permittee must evaluate program compliance, the appropriateness of your identified best management practices, and progress towards achieving your identified measurable goals, which must include reducing the discharge of pollutants to the maximum extent practicable (MEP). Monitoring shall include at least annual monitoring of receiving waters upstream and downstream of the MS4 discharges, use of indicators to gauge the effects of storm water discharges on the physical/habitat-related aspects of the receiving waters, and/or monitoring of the effectiveness of BMPs.

B. Recordkeeping

The permittee must keep records required by this permit for the duration of this permit. 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 , you must submit your records to the Agency only when specifically asked to do so. You must post your notice of intent (NOI), your storm water management plan and your annual reports on your website. You must make your records, including your notice of intent (NOI) and your storm water management plan, available to the public at reasonable times during regular business hours within 10 working days of its approval by the permitting authority. (You may assess a reasonable charge for copying. You may require a member of the public to provide advance notice, not to exceed seven working days.) 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. Your report must include:

1. The status of compliance with permit conditions, an assessment of the appropriateness of your identified best management practices and progress towards achieving the statutory goal of reducing the discharge of pollutants to the MEP, and your identified measurable goals for each of the minimum control measures;

2. Results of information collected and analyzed, including monitoring data, if any, during the reporting period;

3. A summary of the storm water activities you plan to undertake during the next reporting cycle (including an implementation schedule);

4. A change in any identified best management practices or measurable goals that apply to the program elements; and

5. Notice that you are relying on another government entity to satisfy some of your permit obligations (if applicable).

6. The annual reports shall be submitted to the following email and office addresses: epa.ms4annualinsp@illinois.gov .

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

PART VI. DEFINITIONS AND ACRONYMS (SEE ALSO SPECIAL CONDITIONS)

All definitions contained in Section 502 of the Clean Water Act, 40 CFR 122, and 35 Ill. 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, but 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.

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 and 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.

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.).

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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 requirement.

(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. 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, 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.**

(a) 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. This period may be extended by request of the Agency at any time.

(c) Records of monitoring information shall include:

(1) 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:

(1) The authorization is made in writing by a person described in paragraph (a); and

(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.

(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.

(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) **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.

(d) **Monitoring reports.** Monitoring results shall be reported at the intervals specified elsewhere in this permit.

(1) 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.

(e) **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:

(1) Any unanticipated bypass which exceeds any effluent limitation in the permit;

(2) Violation of a maximum daily discharge limitation for any of the pollutants listed by the Agency in the permit to be reported within 24 hours.

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

(f) **Other noncompliance.** The permittee shall report all instances of noncompliance not reported under paragraphs (12)(c), (d), or (e), at the time monitoring reports are submitted. The reports shall contain the information listed in paragraph (12)(e).

(g) **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) **Transfer of permits.** A permit may be automatically transferred to a new permittee if:

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

(b) The notice includes a written agreement between the existing and new permittees containing a specific date for transfer of permit responsibility, coverage and liability between the current and new permittees; and

(c) 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.

(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.

(14) 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:

(1) 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.

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

(4) 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.

(15) All Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs) must provide adequate notice to the Agency of the following:

(a) 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.

(16) 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 35;

(b) Toxic pollutant effluent standards and pretreatment standards pursuant to Section 307 of the Clean Water Act; and

(c) Inspection, monitoring and entry pursuant to Section 308 of the Clean Water Act.

(17) 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.

(18) Any authorization to construct issued to the permittee pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 309.154 is hereby incorporated by reference as a condition of this permit.

(19) 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.

(20) 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 $10,000 per day of such violation. Any person who willfully or negligently violates permit conditions implementing Sections 301, 302, 306, 307, or 308 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.

(21) 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 permit 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.

(22) The Clean Water Act provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit shall, 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.

(23) 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.

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

(25) The permittee shall comply with, in addition to the requirements of the permit, all applicable provisions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code, Subtitle C, Subtitle D, Subtitle E, and all applicable orders of the Board.

(26) The provisions of this permit are severable, and if any 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.6-1-2007)