

# HOW TO USE

SMC revised their SMPP template in order to comply with IEPA'S General NPDES Permit No. ILR40 issued August 1, 2025. The SMPP includes substantial changes from the previous template. If you previously created a SMPP, it may be most effective to revise the new SMPP template to coincide with MS4 specific changes rather than updating your existing SMPP.

- Carefully review and update, utilize track changes, all fields and text highlighted and be sure to delete text where it does not apply to your MS4.
- Margin comments provide useful information and helpful tips for completing your SMPP.
- **Do not modify anything in Qualified Local Program (Chapter 3.1).** This section describes the QLP program.
- Ensure that the SMPP addresses all minimum requirements (as noted in the margin comments) or provides an alternative best management practice (BMP). Optional BMPs can be enhanced or omitted.
- Review **ALL** "Measurable Goals" described in Chapters 3.2-3.7 and the Chapter 4 commitments. Revise as necessary. Failure to do so will result in may lead to unintentional commitments for your stormwater program.
- Figures and tables should be updated, as noted, to reflect the community.
- Update the table of contents including Tables and Figures references, after the update is complete. Chapter references within the document text should be updated as necessary.
- Margin comments should be deleted prior to posting the SMPP to the MS4 community website. Please note that failure to review the information in the margin comments may lead to errors and/or unintentional commitments for your stormwater management program.
- Contact SMC with any technical inquiries. A brief overview will be provided at the April MAC meeting, in addition to any amendments to the template.

# Stormwater Management Program Plan



Independence Grove Forest Preserve - Libertyville, IL

Photo by: Sharon Doty

**(INSERT MS4 NAME)**

LAKE COUNTY, ILLINOIS

**(INSERT EFFECTIVE DATE)**

TEMPLATE LAST REVISED MARCH 2026

**Commented [LU1]:** Replace with a community specific picture or logo.

# SMPP

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# 1 Overview of the Stormwater Management Program Plan



Des Plaines River – Lake County, IL Photo by Dave Piasecki

## 1.1 Introduction

This Stormwater Management Program Plan (SMPP) was developed by **insert MS4 type** based off a SMPP template provided by the Lake County Stormwater Management Commission. The purpose of the SMPP is to meet the minimum standards required by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Phase II program. Federal regulations through the USEPA require that all Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s), partially or fully in urbanized areas based on the 2000 census, obtain stormwater permits for their discharges into receiving waters. Illinois EPA has issued a new version of its MS4 Permit. The new version of the permit became effective on August 1, 2025. According to the new permit, MS4s have 12 months from the coverage letter to comply with any changes or new provisions contained in the permit.

The SMPP describes the procedures and practices that can be implemented by **insert MS4 type** toward the goal of reducing the discharge of pollutants within stormwater runoff in order to comply with Federal standards. Compliance with the plan is intended to protect water quality thus contributing to the following amenities:

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

The SMPP addresses the primary program elements, including the manner in which **insert MS4 type:**

- reviews, permits and inspects construction activity within its limits.
- manages the planning, design and construction of projects performed within its limits.
- maintains its facilities and performs its day-to-day operations.
- works toward protecting the receiving waters from illicit discharges.
- provides public education and outreach.
- trains its employees in carrying out and reporting program activities; and
- continually monitors and evaluates the program.

## 1.2 History



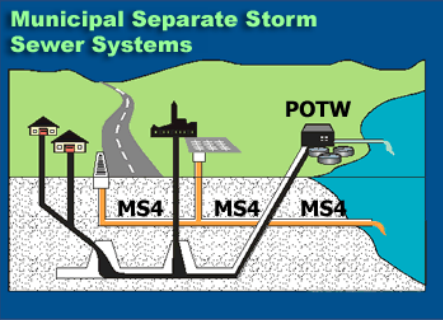
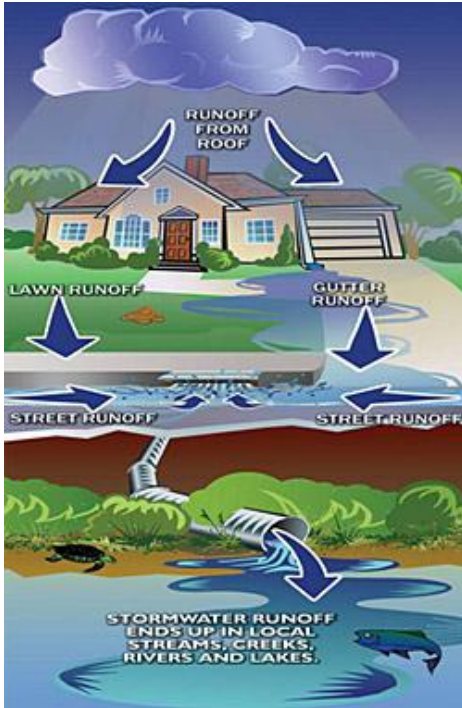
In 1948 the Federal Water Pollution Control Act was enacted to encourage water pollution control at the state and local levels. Between 1949 and 1969 the Cuyahoga River in Ohio caught fire ten times.

To better protect these public assets the 1948 Act was amended in 1972. The focus of the '72 Act was to obtain fishable and swimmable waters and eliminate the discharge of point source pollutants into navigable waters (such as industrial and wastewater treatment plant outfalls). This was the beginning of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program.



James Thomas  
Cleveland Press Collection  
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The Act was further refined in 1977, to extend deadlines and better define types of pollutants. It became commonly referred to as the Clean Water Act (CWA).



In 1987 the NPDES permit program was expanded to also regulate discharges from Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4) as point source discharges instead of non-point source discharges.

The NPDES permit process regulates the discharge from MS4s, construction sites and industrial activities based on amendments to CWA in 1987 and the subsequent 1990 and 1999 regulations by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). In Illinois, the USEPA has delegated administration of the federal NPDES program to the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA). On December 20, 1999, the IEPA issued a general NPDES Phase II permit for all MS4s. Under the General Permit each MS4 was required to submit a Notice of Intent (NOI) declaring compliance with the conditions of the permit by March 10, 2003. The original NOI describes the proposed activities and best management practices that occurred over the original 5-year period toward the ultimate goal of developing a compliant SMPP. At the end of the 5<sup>th</sup> year (March 1, 2008) the components of the SMPP were required to be implemented; per the ILR40 permit. The IEPA reissued the ILR 40 permit on April 1, 2009, March 1, 2016, and most recently August 1, 2025, including revisions each time.

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

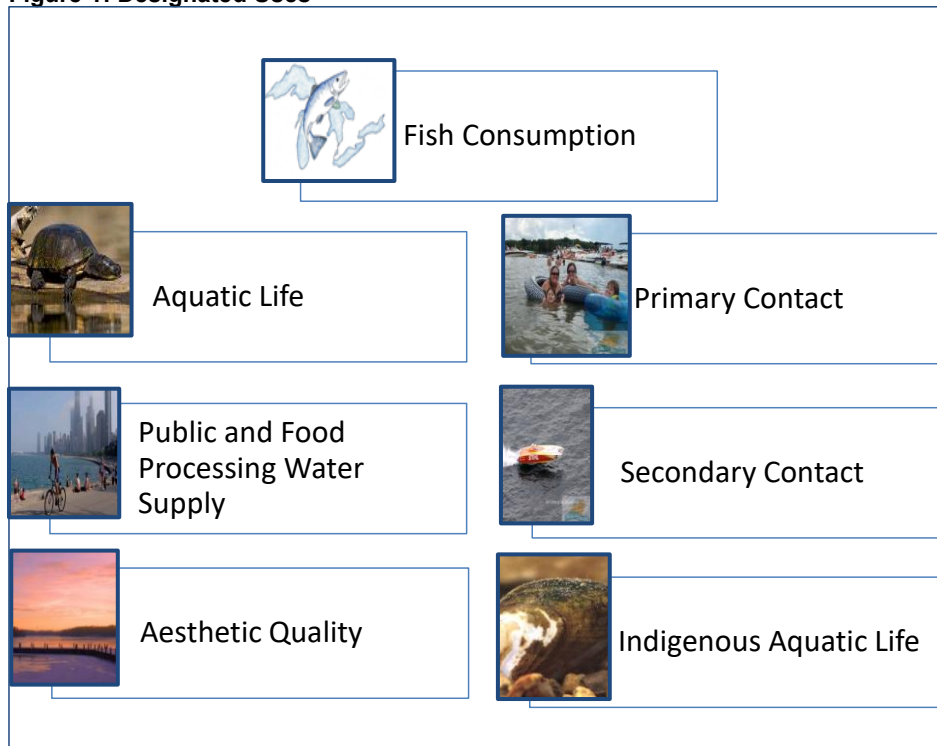
### 1.3 Water Quality Standards

The 1987 Water Quality Act also established new requirements and funding, through the Clean Water Act Section 319, for states to develop and implement nonpoint source pollution control. Specifically, Section 319 required each state to: (1) identify navigable waters that, without government action to control non-point sources of pollution, cannot be reasonably expected to maintain applicable water quality standards or goals; (2) identify nonpoint sources that add significant amounts of pollution to affected waters; and (3) development a nonpoint source water pollution plan on a watershed-by-watershed basis. The Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) created a program to comply with these federal regulations. This program has 3 basic components.

#### 1.3.A Designated Uses

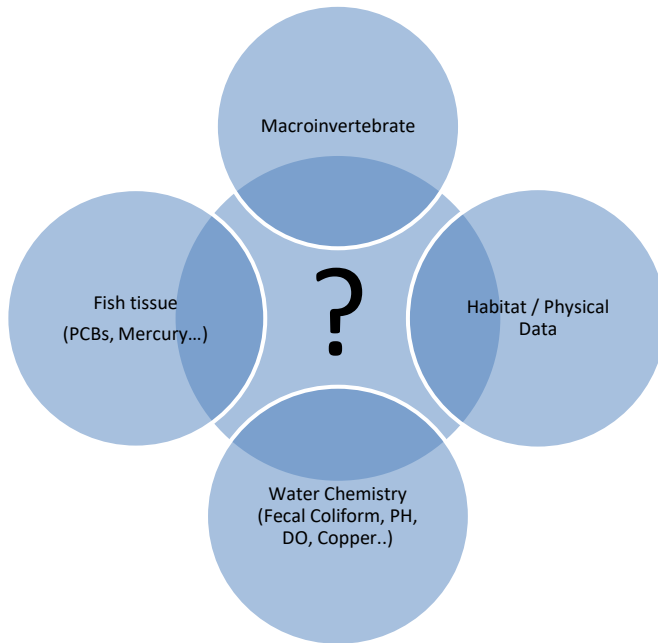
One of IEPA's first steps in achieving compliance with the Act was to identify all uses its waters should support. IEPA identified 7 designated uses, as depicted on **Figure 1**. Then each navigable water was evaluated to identify the designated uses it should support.

**Figure 1: Designated Uses**



### 1.3.B Water Quality Criteria

IEPA determined a set of water quality criteria that need to be met based on each of the 7 designated uses. Some criteria are applicable for multiple Designated Uses.

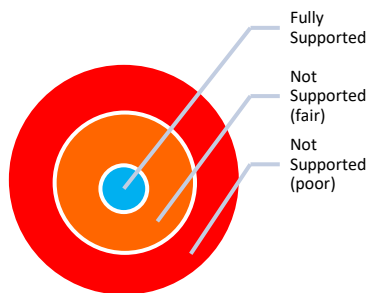


### 1.3.C Monitoring

IEPA is required to conduct a monitoring program for all of its receiving streams based on the water quality criteria it should meet for each of its designated uses according to the following process.

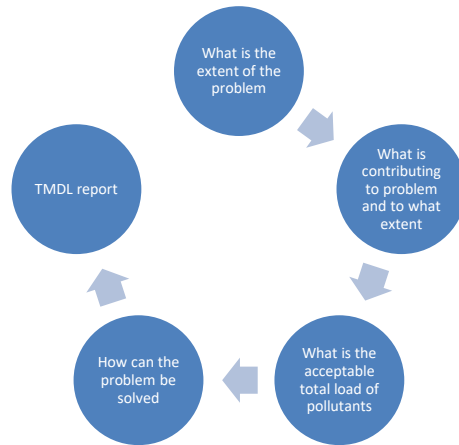
- Conduct Monitoring per Designated Use
- Determine if Water Quality Criteria are met
- Include Non-Supporting Waters on Impaired Waters report
- Rank non-supporting waters based on severity of problem.

IEPA is required to submit the monitoring results [305(b) report] to USEPA every 2 years. The impaired waters report [303(d) report] and ranking are part of this report.



### 1.3.D Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)

Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) reports are created by IEPA for impaired waters. These reports are created by IEPA based on severity. IEPA creates TMDL reports for impaired waters with the highest ranks. The majority of impaired waters do not yet have TMDL reports. This graphic identifies the pieces of a TMDL report. Once the TMDL report is approved by the USEPA, the recommended strategies should be implemented by the affected MS4.



### 1.4 Watershed, Sub-watersheds and Receiving Waters

Figure 2: Mississippi River Watershed



All storm water runoff from the Village discharges into the Illinois River, a tributary to the Mississippi River. There are several receiving streams tributary to the Des Plaines River (a tributary to the Illinois River) located within the Village. These streams include Bull Creek, Seavey Drainageway and the Indian Creek/Diamond Lake Drain. A small portion of the Village drains into the Fox River via Manitou Creek.

Topographic characteristics of the Village are typical of those in northeastern Illinois. Floodplains tend to be broad and flat with relatively small channels.

**Commented [LU2]:** Update to reflect MS4. The inclusion of a description of the receiving stream segments is a minimum requirement

**Watershed:** The land area that contributes storm water to one of the four major Rivers in Lake County.

**Sub-Watershed:** The land area that contributes storm water to one of the receiving waters tributary to a major River.

**Receiving Water:** A natural or man-made system into which storm water or treated wastewater is discharged, including the four major rivers in Lake County, their tributary stream systems and other Waters of the U.S.

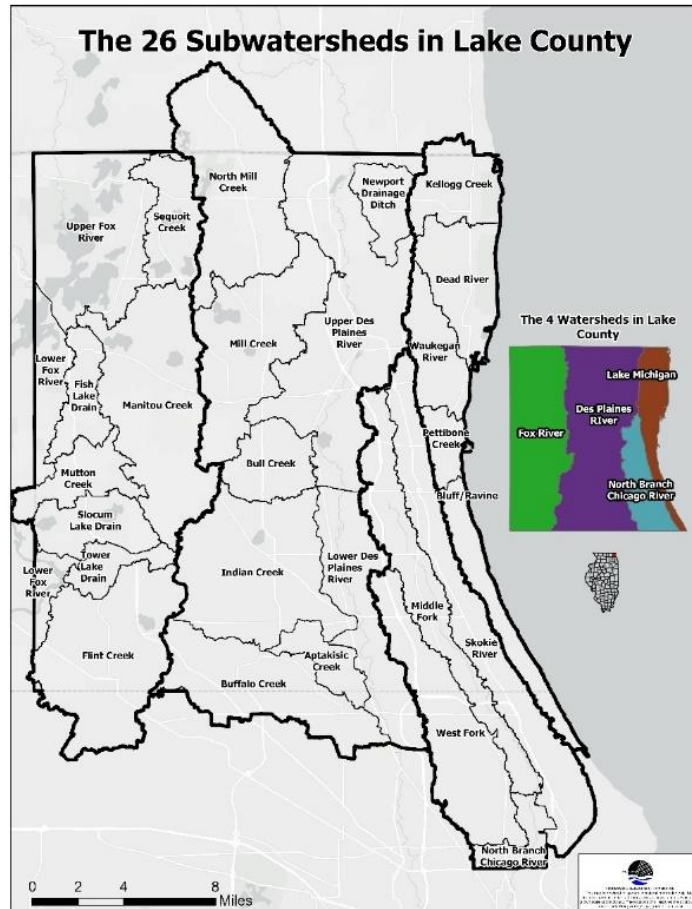
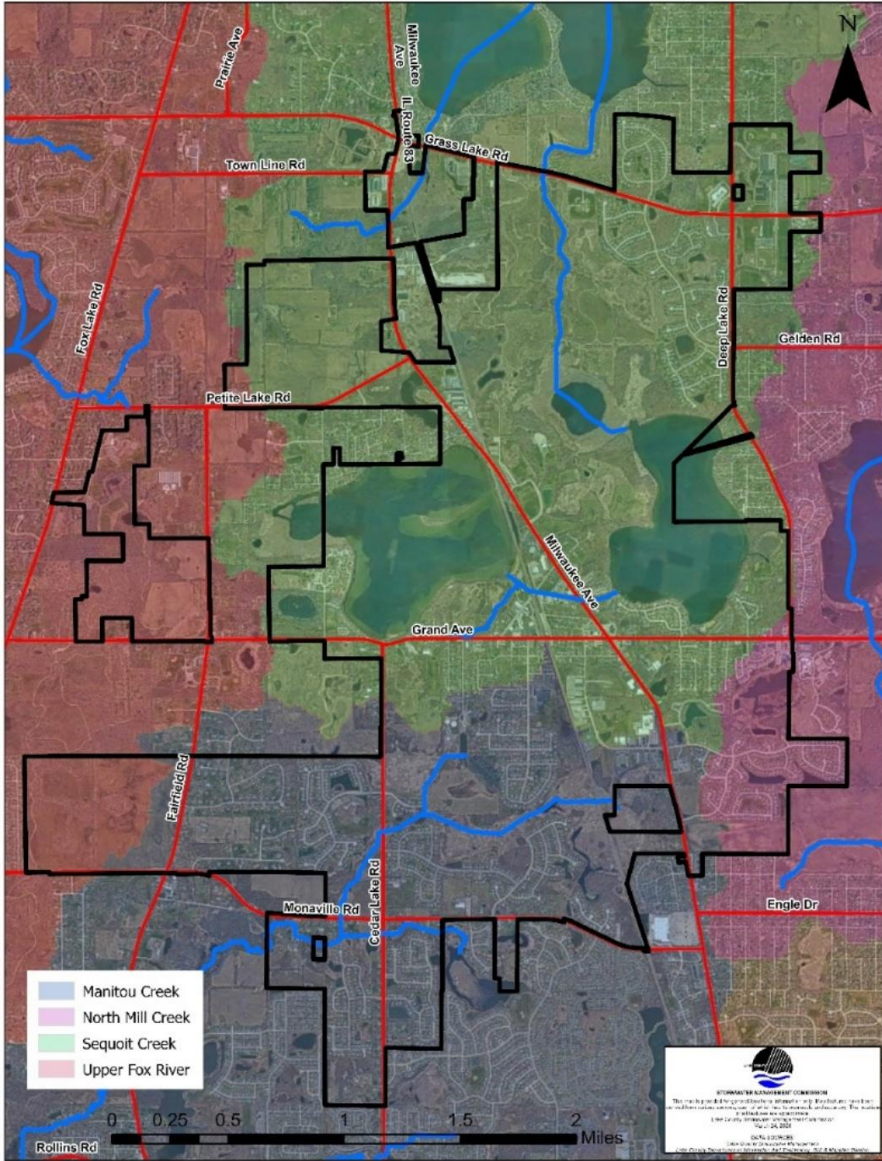


Figure 3: Lake County's Watersheds & Subwatersheds

Figure 4: Major Sub-watersheds and Receiving Streams for **Insert MS4 Type**

Commented [AN3]: Replace with MS4 specific figure.



## 1.4.A Watershed Descriptions

### ***Des Plaines River Watershed***

**Commented [LU4]:** Remove watersheds not part of MS4, identify which sub-watersheds the MS4 includes

The Des Plaines River watershed originates in Racine and Kenosha Counties in Wisconsin flowing south into Illinois. The Des Plaines watershed in Lake County drains an area of approximately 202 square miles or 129,577 acres. It is the largest of the county's four major watersheds. The topography of the watershed is dominated by a gently rolling landscape with numerous wet marshy areas. The Lake County portion of the watershed is divided into nine sub-watersheds.

Within Lake County, the Des Plaines River watershed includes the communities of Antioch, Arlington Heights, Beach Park, Buffalo Grove, Deer Park, Grayslake, Green Oaks, Gurnee, Hainesville, Hawthorn Woods, Indian Creek, Kildeer, Lake Villa, Lake Zurich, Libertyville, Lincolnshire, Lindenhurst, Long Grove, Mettawa, Mundelein, Northbrook, Old Mill Creek, Palatine, Park City, Riverwoods, Round Lake Beach, Round Lake Park, Third Lake, Vernon Hills, Wadsworth, Waukegan, Wheeling, and Zion . Townships within the Des Plaines River watershed include Antioch, Avon, Benton, Ela, Fremont, Lake Villa, Libertyville, Newport, Vernon, Warren, West Deerfield, Waukegan, and Zion. Open space areas are concentrated along the floodplain of the Des Plaines River, where the Lake County Forest Preserve District has substantial holdings that stretch uninterrupted from the Wisconsin-Illinois border into Cook County.

### ***Fox River Watershed***

The Fox River originates about 15 miles northwest of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The river enters the northwest corner of Lake County in the Chain O'Lakes area and then enters McHenry County, but reenters Lake County south of the Village of Port Barrington. About 163 square miles of Lake County drains to the Fox River.

Along the Fox River from the state line to Algonquin, the terrain is flat and contains many lakes and low-lying wetlands. The upland areas of the watershed include gently sloping topography to steep hilly terrain.

Major tributaries to the Fox River in Lake County include the Chain O'Lakes, Sequoit Creek, Manitou Creek, Fish Lake Drain, Mutton Creek, Slocum Lake Drain, Tower Lake Drain and Flint Creek. The area around the Chain O'Lakes is substantially developed around the many lakes, while the middle of the watershed is experiencing an increase in suburbanization. The same can be said for the southern area of the watershed, which includes new development within estate and rural estate land use.

The Fox River watershed includes all or portions of the communities of Antioch, Barrington, Barrington Hills, Deer Park, Fox Lake, Fox River Grove, Grayslake, Hainesville, Hawthorn Woods, Island Lake, Lake Barrington, Lake Villa, Lake Zurich, Lakemoor, Lindenhurst, Mundelein, North Barrington, Port Barrington, Round Lake, Round Lake Beach, Round Lake Heights, Round Lake Park, Tower Lakes, Volo and Wauconda.

Townships within the Fox River watershed include Antioch, Avon, Cuba, Ela, Fremont, Grant, Lake Villa, and Wauconda.

### ***North Branch of the Chicago River Watershed***

The North Branch of the Chicago River (North Branch) watershed area covers an area of about 50 square miles in Lake County and 45 square miles in Cook County. It is the most urbanized of the four major Lake County watersheds. There are three main tributaries of the North Branch Chicago River, each identified as separate subwatersheds: the West Fork, Middle Fork, and the Skokie River. The North Branch watershed is a tributary to the larger Chicago River Watershed that is formed of the North and South Branches of the Chicago River. The Chicago River Watershed is a sub-basin of the larger Illinois River Watershed.

The North Branch watershed in Lake County roughly extends from Route 132 (Grand Avenue - Waukegan) on the north and continues into Cook County. The western boundary is approximately ½ mile to a mile west of Interstate 94; the eastern boundary follows Green Bay Road. Portions of Gurnee, Park City, Waukegan, North Chicago, Lake Bluff, Green Oaks, Mettawa, Lake Forest, Highwood, Highland Park, Deerfield, Riverwoods, Lincolnshire, Northbrook, and Bannockburn make up the North Branch Chicago River watershed in Lake County. Within the North Branch watershed Libertyville, Moraine, Shields, Vernon, Warren, Waukegan, and West Deerfield townships reside.

### ***Lake Michigan Watershed***

The Lake Michigan watershed drains 54 square miles of Lake County. Channels in this area generally flow toward the east into Lake Michigan with the western limits at about Green Bay Road. Subwatersheds include Bluff/Ravine, Dead River, Kellogg Creek, Pettibone Creek and Waukegan River.

The topography of the Lake Michigan watershed ranges from gently sloping topography to a steep/ravine bluff system. A coastal beach-ridge plain is located along the lakeshore from the state line south to the Waukegan harbor. The northern third of the watershed has increasingly become suburbanized while the southern third is mostly entirely suburbanized. While the Lake Michigan watershed contains some of the most urbanized area of the county, it boasts Illinois Beach State Park and Spring Bluff and Fort Sheridan Forest Preserves with high quality water, wetland and ravine resources.

Lake County communities located wholly or predominantly in the watershed include Beach Park, Lake Bluff, Lake Forest, Highwood, Highland Park, North Chicago, Winthrop Harbor, Waukegan and Zion. Townships within the watershed include Benton, Moraine, Shields, Waukegan, West Deerfield, and Zion. The Great Lakes Naval Base is also located in the watershed.

### 1.4.B Identifying Outfalls (BMP C.1)

An Outfall (is defined at 40 CFR 122.26(B)(9)) means a point source (as defined by 40 CFR 122.2) at the point where a municipal separate storm sewer discharges into a "receiving water". Open conveyances connecting two municipal storm sewers, or pipes, tunnels or other conveyances which connect segments of the same stream or other Waters of the United States are not considered Outfalls. For the purposes of this manual the following definitions shall be used:

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

Regulated systems include the conveyance or system of conveyances including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, gutters, ditches, swales, manmade channels or storm sewers. High priority outfalls are defined, for the purpose of implementing this SMPP, as xxx. To date xxx outfalls have been identified though xxx. Of these xxx outfalls are greater than 6" in diameter and xxx have been classified as high priority outfalls.

The outfall map should be revised to incorporate permitted outfalls associated with new developments. An outfall inventory should be performed every 5 years in conjunction with pre-screening efforts (Chapter 3.4.D.2); the focus of this effort is to search for new outfalls.

Measurable Goal(s):

- Maintain outfall inventory, searching for new outfalls every 5 years.
- Identify high priority outfalls

**Commented [LU5]:** Verify community definition of high priority (it can be modified per community). Note that all outfalls designated as high priority are required to be inspected annually. Also review this in conjunction with Chapter 4.1 (if high priority outfalls are used in concert with other monitoring efforts to meet permit requirements). Suggestions to identify HP outfalls include:

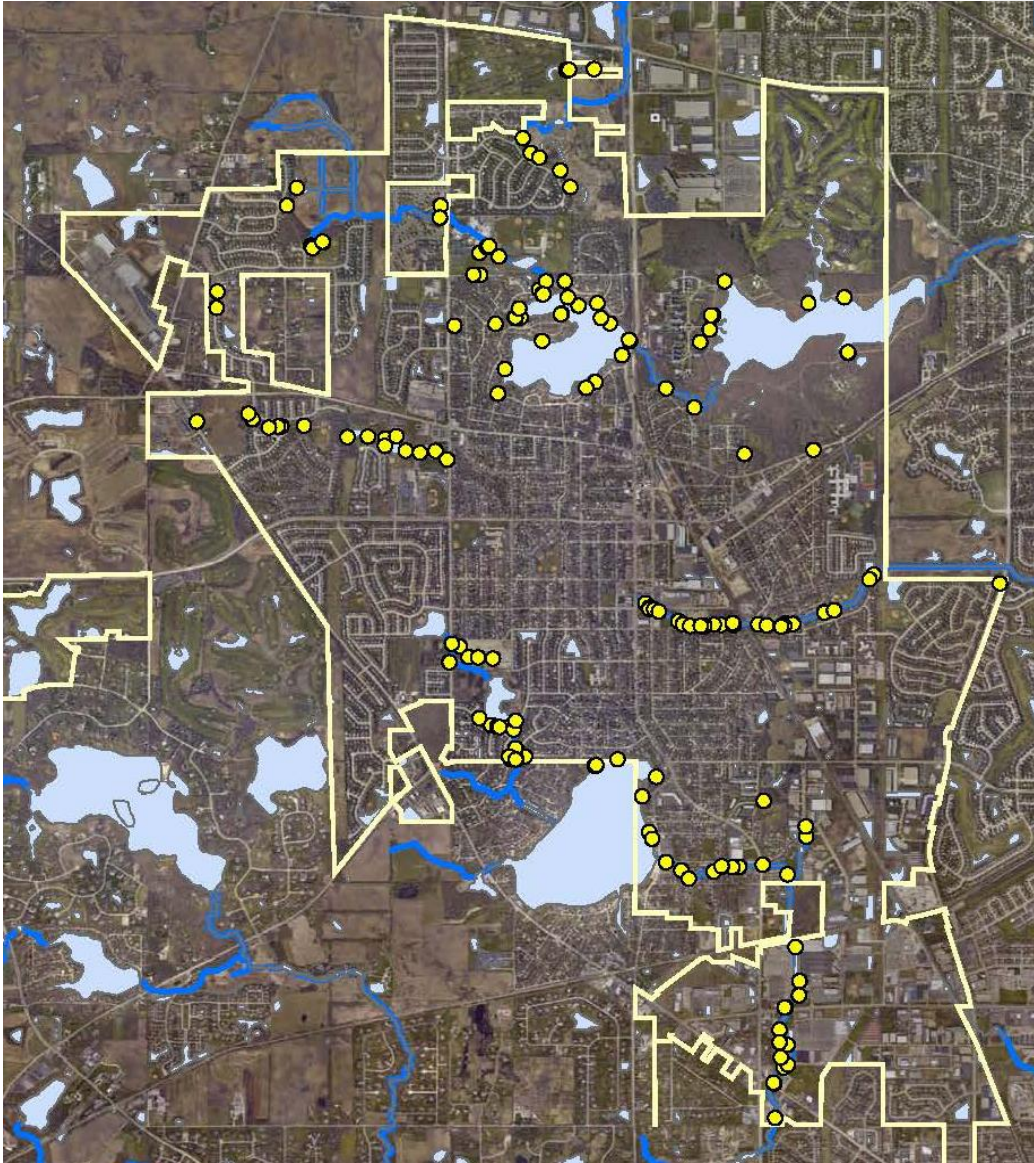
- High priority outfalls could be determined based on a review of available watershed plans (choosing larger outfalls in critically impaired sewersheds for example).
- Storm sewers of diameter of at least 48 inches or equivalent, other outfalls serving a drainage area 100 acres or more and outfalls previously identified with an illicit discharge
- USEPA (40 CFR 122.26) defines a major outfall as storm sewers of diameter of at least 36 inches or equivalent or other stormwater outfalls serving a drainage area of at least 50 acres or more. Storm sewers or other stormwater outfalls serving industrial land uses are defines as "major" if they have a diameter of at least 12 inches or serve a drainage area of 2 acres or more.

**Commented [LU6]:** The outfall inventory should be described. Did the MS4 complete the inventory. Was the stream inventory (per various watershed plans) used to identify outfalls etc. ???

**Commented [LU7]:** Could choose to identify/depict those 12" or greater instead, similar to MWRD.

Figure 5: Significant Outfall Locations for **Insert MS4 Type**

**Commented [LU8]:** Permit requirement. Create community specific exhibit. Recommend only showing outfalls greater than 6" and designating high priority outfalls.

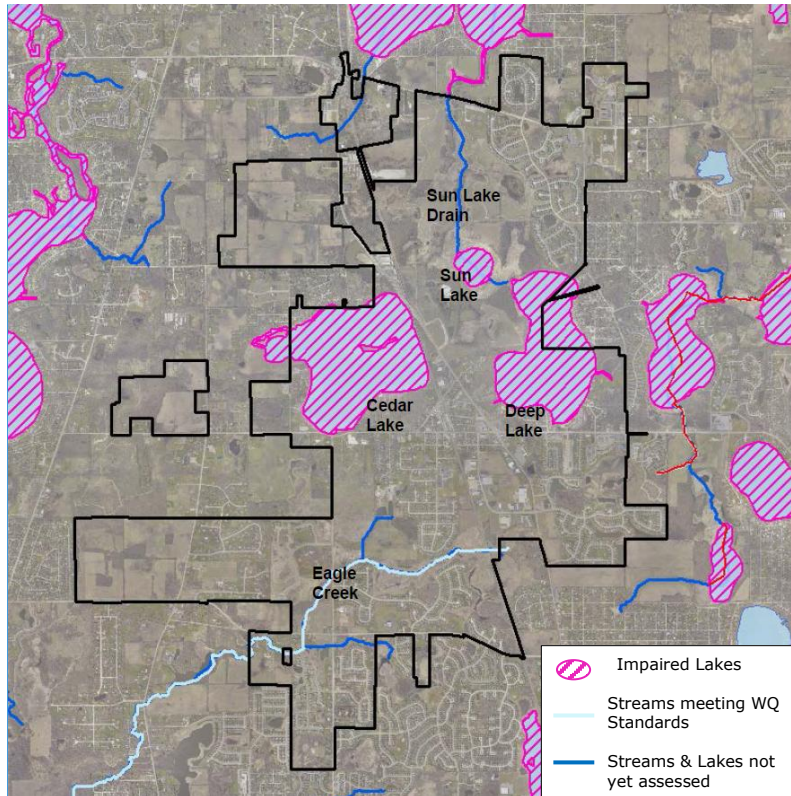


## 1.5 Status of Waters

As can be seen in **Figure 6** add detailed description of impaired status for both streams and lakes (not all assessed, some impaired some not impaired etc.). The most recent 303(d) list may be found at <https://epa.illinois.gov/topics/water-quality/watershed-management/tmdls/303d-list.html>.

Information regarding TMDLs may be found at <http://www.epa.state.il.us/water/tmdl/>.

**Figure 6: Impaired Waters 2024 303d and 305b Reports by IEPA**



**Commented [LU9]:** Replace with MS4 specific figure. Figure should denote all receiving waters and status (not impaired, impaired, not assessed). This section is a minimum requirement.

You can use IEPA Integrated Report Companion App <https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/d4e286ea87840c1bd154c8ca08b609a> to create this exhibit if you don't have GIS capabilities. If you have GIS you can obtain the impaired waters shapefiles from SMC.

**Table 1: Receiving Water and Impaired Segments within Insert MS4 Type**

Segment	Impaired DU	Potential Cause	Potential Source	TMDL Status
Eagle Creek	Not Impaired			
Sun Lake Drain	Not Assessed			
Cedar Lake	Fish Consumption	Mercury	Unknown	
Deep Lake	Fish Consumption, Primary Contact, Aesthetic Quality	Mercury, Fecal Coliform, Aquatic Plants, Unknown	Atmospheric Deposition – Toxics, Unknown	TMDL Approved 06/2020 (fecal)
Sun Lake	Aesthetic Quality	Aquatic Plants, Unknown	Unknown	Delisted

**Commented [LU10]:** Update to include list of al MS4 receiving waters. Minimum requirement.

At this time no TMDL requirements have been issued for receiving waters within the MS4. OR Insert TMDL TMDL has been approved for the community. TMDL statuses will be reviewed as part of each year’s annual reports and described in the “State of Lake County’s Waters” segment provided by the QLP, refer to Chapter 3.1. Upon issuance of a TMDL requirement, an implementation strategy or plan will be created by the MS4 and described in the annual report. Each annual report will also include a summary of BMPs implemented by the MS4 to meet the TMDL requirement(s) and an assessment of the program’s effectiveness toward meeting Waste Load Allocation (WLA) goals.

**Commented [AN11]:** If a TMDL has been approved for the community select applicable report(s):  
 Des Plaines/Higgins Creek  
 Lake Michigan Beaches  
 Lake Michigan (Nearshore)  
 North Branch Chicago River  
 Upper Fox-Chain O’ Lakes  
 Upper Fox-Flint Creek

**Commented [AN12R11]:**

**Commented [LU13]:** Choose one of these sentences.

## 1.6 Countywide Approach to NPDES Compliance

The Lake County Stormwater Management Commission (SMC) is a countywide governmental agency created by county ordinance under the authority of Illinois Revised Statute 55/5-1062. SMC’s goals include the reduction of flood damage and water quality degradation. Another purpose of SMC is to assure that new development addresses non-point source pollution, does not increase flood and drainage hazards to others, or create unstable conditions susceptible to erosion. To accomplish this, the SMC works cooperatively with individuals, groups, and units of government as well as serving as the corporate enforcement authority for the Lake County Watershed Development Ordinance. SMC enforces the Watershed Development Ordinance (WDO) in non-certified communities on behalf of the municipality. The municipality is responsible for enforcing the WDO in Certified Communities. A municipality is considered a Certified Community after its petition is approved by SMC. SMC utilizes technical assistance, education programs and watershed planning to increase public awareness of natural resources and the impacts of urbanization on stormwater quality. In addition, SMC provides solutions to problems related to stormwater and identifies effective ways of managing natural resources.

The General Permit allows MS4s to take credit for activities being performed by a Qualifying Local Program (QLP) toward meeting its permit requirements. The Lake County Stormwater Management Commission (SMC) is a Qualifying Local Program for MS4s in Lake County. As part of their ongoing services, SMC performs some functions related to each of the six minimum control measures (MCM). SMC has been providing services under four of the six minimum control categories since it began implementing a comprehensive, countywide stormwater program in 1991. Currently SMC provides services under all six of the MCM categories. However, MS4s are required to provide additional services for each of the Minimum Control Measures with the greatest effort in the Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination and Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping categories. A detailed discussion of the QLP program is described in **Chapter 3.1**.

## 2 Program Management

This Chapter describes the organizational structures of the **insert MS4 type**, the County, and IEPA. It further discusses the roles and responsibilities of the various involved parties.

### 2.1 Implementation of this SMPP

The SMPP includes detailed discussions on the types of tasks that are required to meet the permit conditions under the NPDES II program and how to perform these tasks. **Appendix 5.10** includes related tracking forms. The tracking forms are broken out into three categories (based on the frequency of occurrence). There are three different tracking forms included: Annual, As Needed and On-Going/Quarterly. These forms should be printed annually and the progress of all tasks tracked. At the end of the yearly reporting period (March 1 – February 28/29) the forms should be filed in a binder to document SMPP related activities to IEPA, or their authorized agent, in the case of an audit. It is anticipated that implementation of this SMPP constitutes compliance with the program. The SMPP must be posted on the **insert MS4 type** website.

Annual Reports, Monitoring Data, NOI and Stormwater Management Plans shall be kept for a minimum of 5 years after the expiration of this permit (July 31, 2030).

**Commented [LU14]:** Minimum requirement

### 2.2 Intra-Department Coordination

The Board of Trustees is the policy and budget setting authority for **insert MS4 type**. The **Departments of Engineering and Public Works** work together to implement this SMPP. The Stormwater Coordinator has primary responsibility for managing the overall program.

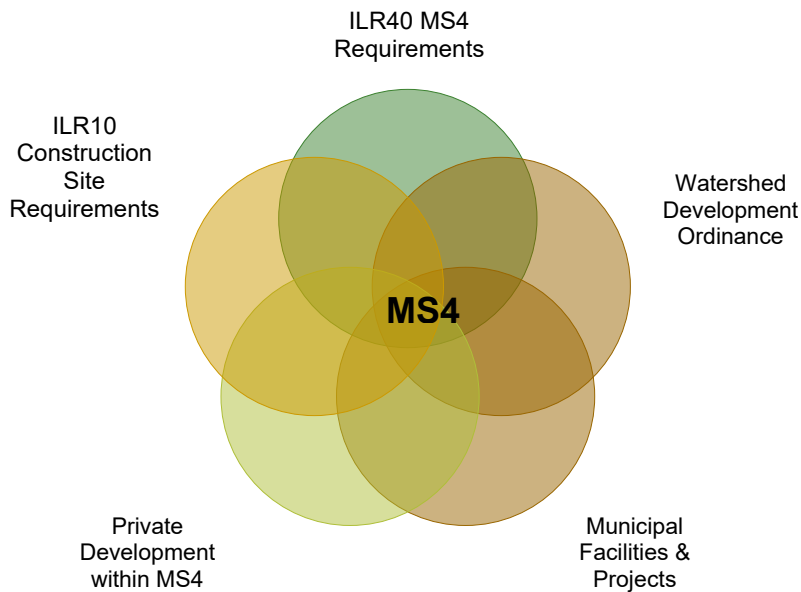
**Commented [jmc15]:** This section should be updated to reflect the MS4 administrative structure. The sub-sections A-C should be also be reviewed/ revised to reflect MS4 structure.

#### 2.2.A Stormwater Coordinator

The **insert name of Stormwater Coordinator using title/position** is the Stormwater Coordinator and is responsible for the oversight and implementation of this SMPP. The Stormwater Coordinator has many different responsibilities, he/she:

- is the lead contact for coordination with the Lake County Stormwater Management Commission, the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency, contractors, the development community and other external regulatory agencies.
- understands the requirements of ILR40, ensures that the SMPP meets the requirements of the permit and that the **insert MS4 type** effectively implements the SMPP.
- ensures, or assists the Enforcement Officer in ensuring, that the **insert MS4 type** complies with all minimum Watershed Development Ordinance (WDO) provisions;

- ensures that the Facilities comply with all minimum ILR40 permit requirements;
- is aware when a Project is required to be authorized under the ILR10 permit. In these cases, the Stormwater Coordinator should ensure that the NOI is received by IEPA at least 30 days prior to the start of construction;
- assists the development community in understanding when a ILR10 permit is required and whether construction sites comply with the general ILR10 and WDO permit conditions; and
- understands the role illicit discharges play in the overall NPDES II program. In general, an incidence of non-compliance must be filed with IEPA for illicit discharges exiting an MS4's outfall into a receiving water. Additionally, if the illicit discharge is generated by a construction site, it may be necessary for both the applicant and the MS4 to file the ION form with IEPA.



**Figure 7: Roles of MS4 (provided by Gewalt Hamilton & Associates)**

## 2.2.B Engineering Department

Engineering personnel support the Stormwater Coordinator in obtaining compliance with both the NDPES and WDO programs.

The insert MS4 type Engineer is also the Enforcement Officer with respect to the administration and enforcement of the Lake County Watershed Development Ordinance (WDO). Additionally, the Enforcement Officer is responsible for performing inspections and monitoring the development. Review and inspection efforts can be performed by personnel under his/her direct supervision. A full description of the EO responsibilities is included in Appendix E of the WDO. The EO follows established procedures for notifying applicants of deficiencies and obtaining site compliance (i.e. enforcement). The EO has the responsibility to ensure that projects meet WDO standards prior to the issuance of permits and oversee site inspections during construction. Refer to Chapter 3.1.D, 3.1.E, 3.5 and 3.6 for additional information on this process.

Commented [LU16]: Delete if Non-Cert Community

The SMC Chief Engineer is the Enforcement Officer with respect to the administration and enforcement of the Lake County Watershed Development Ordinance (WDO). The Enforcement Officer has the responsibility to concur that projects meet WDO standards prior to the issuance of permits and oversee site inspections during construction. Refer to Chapter 3.1.D, 3.1.E, 3.5 and 3.6 for additional information on this process.

Commented [LU17]: Delete if Cert Community

## 2.2.C Public Works Department

Infrastructure maintenance activities within the MS4 are carried out by Public Works personnel. Public Works personnel are designated as the primary entity responsible for performing the duties specified under Chapter 3.4 Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination and Chapter 3.7 Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping.

## 2.3 Coordination with Lake County Stormwater Management Commission

Coordination between the MS4 and the Lake County Stormwater Management Commission (SMC) occurs through both participation in the SMC sponsored MAC forums and through the Certified Community Status under the Lake County Watershed Development Ordinance (WDO). The MS4's Stormwater Coordinator is the lead contact for participation in the MAC forums.

SMC is the primary entity responsible for meeting Public Education and Outreach and Public Participation and Involvement MCMs. Additionally, SMC and has the lead responsibility for Construction Site Runoff Control and Post Construction Runoff Control MCMs in Non-Certified Communities. If the MS4 is a Certified Community, the MS4's Enforcement Officer has lead responsibility for Construction Site Runoff Control and Post Construction Runoff Control MCMs.

## 2.4 Watershed Work Groups

### 2.4.A.1 Fox River Study Group

The Fox River Study Group (FRSG) is a diverse coalition of stakeholders working together to assess water quality in the Fox River watershed. Participants include Friends of the Fox River, Sierra Club, Fox River Water Reclamation District (Elgin), Fox Metro Water Reclamation District (Aurora), Fox River Ecosystem Partnership, Moraine Hills Water Reclamation District, Lake in the Hills Sanitary District, and Yorkville-Bristol Sanitary District as well as representatives from Algonquin, Aurora, Barrington, Batavia, Cary, Crystal Lake, Elgin, Geneva, Gilberts, Kane County, Plano, Sandwich, St. Charles, Wauconda, and Yorkville.

The FRSG began meeting in the summer of 2001 to plan how to prepare for the upcoming Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) study on the river. A TMDL study is required by federal law because three segments of the Fox River appeared on the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency's list of impaired waters (the 1998 303(d) list). These segments, which lie between Holiday Hills and North Aurora, were listed because results from at least one water sample suggest there are water quality concerns. The most common concerns include low dissolved oxygen levels or high concentrations of fecal coliform bacteria. The 303(d) listing was updated in 2002 and now includes the entire length of the Fox River from the Wisconsin state line to the river's mouth at Ottawa with the most numerous causes listed as flow alteration, habitat alteration, low dissolved oxygen, nutrients, organic enrichment, PCBs, siltation or suspended solids.

The mission of the Fox River Study Group is to bring together a diverse coalition of stakeholders to work together to preserve and/or enhance water quality in the Fox River watershed.

The activities of the Fox River Study Group shall include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Participation in water quality monitoring efforts in the Fox River watershed;
- Development of a computer model of the Fox River watershed;
- Maintenance of the computer model as a management tool to promote efficient use of taxpayer and private money on watershed projects, assess the effect of various development options throughout the watershed, educate stakeholders, evaluate management priorities, identify sensitive regions within the watershed, develop continuing monitoring programs;
- Development of a plan to preserve and/or enhance the water quality of the Fox River; and
- Promotion, as needed, of the adoption of the watershed plan by appropriate entities who have the authority for its implementation.

Additional information and a copy of the Fox River Implementation Plan can be found at <https://www.foxriverstudygroup.org/>.

#### *2.4.A.2 Des Plaines River Watershed Workgroup*

The Des Plaines River Watershed Workgroup (DRWW) is a voluntary, dues paying organization with a mission to bring together a diverse coalition of stakeholders to work together to improve water quality in the Des Plaines River and its tributaries in a cost-effective manner to meet IEPA requirements. Membership of the DRWW consists of communities, Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs), and other interested parties. The Workgroup consists of Agency members represented by NPDES permit holders, Associate members which are non-permit holding organizations, and individual members. The DRWW will monitor water quality in the river and tributaries, prioritize and implement water quality improvement projects, and secure grant funding to offset the cost. Monitoring data will allow for a greater understanding of the water quality impairments, identify priority restoration activities, and track water quality improvements. The Workgroup is committed to an approach for attaining water quality standards that focuses on stakeholder involvement, monitoring, and locally led decision-making based on sound science.

Additional information can be found at <http://www.drww.org>.

#### *2.4.A.3 North Branch Chicago River Watershed Workgroup*

The North Branch Chicago River Watershed Workgroup (NBWW) is a voluntary, dues paying, membership organization that monitors water quality to better identify and address sources of pollution; and strategize to improve water quality based on scientific data and local decision making. The NBWW provides many benefits including:

- Workgroup monitoring data is utilized by members for NPDES permit compliance for POTWs and MS4s
- Local decision making for cost-effective improvements – allowing for cost savings for everyone
- Education and outreach to identify the best new and improved pollutant reduction practices and technologies
- Continuing education credits to maintain professional certifications
- Water quality improvements in the river and tributaries

Annual dues are used to implement a comprehensive, watershed wide monitoring program that is the basis for identifying more specific pollution sources and water quality improvements and covers technical and administrative support. To improve water quality most cost efficiently and effectively, Illinois EPA is encouraging watershed communities to form a “workgroup” to address the pollution issues. The workgroup model is being successfully implemented in other watersheds in the region as an alternative to the Illinois EPA imposing costly upgrades to publicly owned treatment works’ (POTWs) and more stringent permit limits to communities’ NPDES stormwater permits.

Additional information can be found at <http://www.nbwwil.org>.

## 2.5 Coordination with Consultants

The MS4 may enlist the services of consultants to assist in the implementation of the WDO (including, but not limited to, plan review, site inspections and enforcement), and the design of MS4 projects.

## 2.6 Coordination of Contractors

The **insert MS4 type** also has a responsibility to hire contractors who are knowledgeable of the applicable requirements of the ILR40 and ILR10 permits. Provide appropriate training, or require documentation that appropriate training has been attended, for all contractors responsible for municipal green infrastructures and ensure they are aware of good housekeeping/pollution prevention practices.

**Commented [LU18]:** Minimum requirement. Consider adding language to front end of bid documents for all PW contracts a statement that contractor to certify they are meeting the training requirements

## 2.7 Coordination with the Public

Coordination with the Public occurs on several levels. In addition to the avenues described in this SMPP the Public has the opportunity to comment on proposed preliminary and final plans through the Plan Commission and Municipal Board process established in the Municipal Code.

## 2.8 Coordination with the IEPA

The **insert MS4 type** is required to complete annual reports which describes the status of compliance with the ILR40 permit conditions and other related information as presented on the annual report template provided by the QLP. The annual report must be posted on the **insert MS4 type** website and submitted to the IEPA by the first day of June each year. Annual reporting to IEPA should consist of "implemented SMPP" for all tasks completed in accordance with this SMPP. Additional information should be provided for areas of enhancement or tasks not completed.

Records regarding the completion and progress of the SMPP commitments must be kept by the community. The tracking form, described in Chapter 2.1, should be updated throughout the year. The completed forms should be located in a binder with necessary supporting documentation. The binder must be available for inspection by both IEPA and the general public.

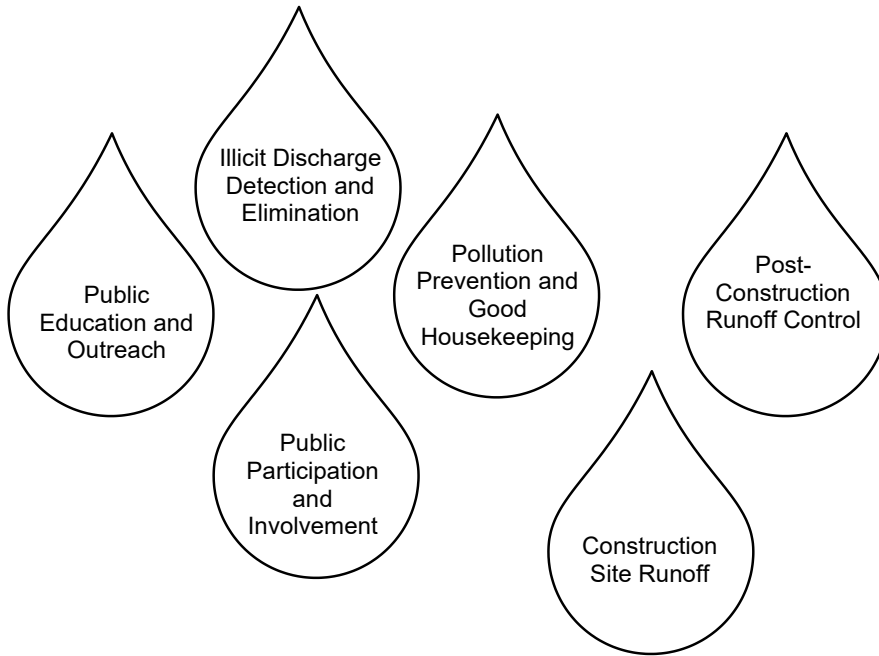
## 2.9 Coordination with the Development Community

The **insert MS4 type** has a responsibility to assist the development community in understanding when an ILR10 permit is required and whether construction sites comply with the general ILR10 and WDO permit conditions. In general, an incidence of non-compliance must be filed with IEPA for illicit discharges exiting an MS4's outfall into a

receiving water. Additionally, if the illicit discharge is generated by a construction site, it may be necessary for both the applicant and the MS4 to file the ION form with IEPA.

Furthermore, the municipality has a responsibility to inform the development community that they are required to hire contractors which meet the qualifications necessary under the program, refer to Chapter 3.5.B for additional information on qualified personnel.

### 3 The Program



This Stormwater Management Program Plan includes six Minimum Control Measure (MCM) categories, each of which is necessary in an effort to reduce/eliminate stormwater pollution in receiving water bodies. The QLP role in addressing each MCM is described in Chapter 3.1. Additional MS4 efforts are described in the subsequent chapters. Chapter 3.2 describes the efforts to educate the public about stormwater pollution and stormwater pollution prevention. The manner in which **insert MS4 type** incorporates public participation and involvement into the SMPP is explained in Chapter 3.3. Chapter 3.4 describes the approach to detecting and eliminating stormwater illicit discharges. Construction and post construction runoff control are addressed in Chapters 3.5 and 3.6. Lastly, Chapter 3.7 discusses responsibilities for the care and upkeep of its general facilities, associated maintenance yards, and municipal roads and to minimize pollution. This chapter also discusses necessary training for employees on the implementation of the SMPP.

Commented [LU19]: DO NOT MODIFY ANYTHING IN ALL OF 3.1

### 3.1 Qualified Local Program

SMC requires – through the Lake County Watershed Development Ordinance – local stormwater management programs to implement one or more of the minimum control measures specified in the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency’s (IEPA’s) General NPDES Permit No. ILR40 (MS4 Permit), making it a Qualifying Local Program (QLP). Consistent with the County’s comprehensive, countywide approach to stormwater management, as a QLP, SMC has been working since the early 2000’s, when began the process of expanding its NPDES Stormwater Program to include small MS4s, to assist Lake County MS4s in developing and implementing efficient and effective stormwater management programs. Although SMC is not itself an MS4, as it does not own or operate a separate storm sewer system, it does perform activities related to each of the six minimum control measures (MCMs) described in Illinois EPA’s General NPDES Permit No. ILR40. SMC remains committed to performing a variety of stormwater management activities across the County – which are described in more detail below – to provide Lake County with a baseline Countywide stormwater management program that can be built upon by each of the individual MS4s. In addition to the stormwater management activities described below, SMC program is continually evolving, to better assist Lake County MS4s in meeting the requirements of the new 2025 MS4 Permit.

#### Measurable Goal(s):

- Provide a Stormwater Management Pollution Plan (SMPP) template for use to Lake County MS4s in accordance with the 2025 ILR40 permit
- Provide NOI template in accordance with 2025 ILR40s permit
- Provide yearly annual reporting template including a description of QLP activities for the applicable permit year.
- Research, compile, and make available information regarding receiving waters, impaired waters, pollutants causing such impairments, and the status of TMDL development on such waters. Expand the “State of Lake County Water’s segment of the annual report template accordingly.

#### 3.1.A Public Education and Outreach

SMC will continue to support Lake County MS4s in the development and implementation of their stormwater management programs by performing activities related to the Public Education and Outreach MCM, as described below.

##### 3.1.A.1 *Distributed Paper Material (BMP A.1)*

SMC compiles, develops, and distributes throughout Lake County a variety of materials related to stormwater management. SMC has produced a number of pamphlets, booklets, and brochures related to stormwater management and prepares a monthly e-newsletter, “Mainstream,” as well as an Annual Report, which highlight successful stormwater management activities conducted throughout Lake County. SMC also prepares project fact sheets that provide information about ongoing and recently completed stormwater management projects. In addition, SMC has developed or collaborated on a number of

manuals related to stormwater management, such as “Riparian Areas Management: A Citizen’s Guide,” “A Citizen’s Guide to Maintaining Stormwater Best Management Practices,” and the “Streambank Stabilization Manual,” and will continue to develop or collaborate on such manuals or manual updates on an as-needed basis.

Additionally, SMC researches and compiles materials related to stormwater management from a variety of sources including the QLP, IEPA, USEPA, Center for Watershed Protection, Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning (CMAP) University of Wisconsin Extension, Solid Waste of Lake County (SWALCO) and other agencies and organizations. SMC is a clearing house for MS4 communities by making available the following types of materials available through their take-away rack or website:

- Informational sheets/pamphlets regarding storm water best management practices including cost-benefits and implementation guidance,
- Informational sheets/pamphlets regarding water quality best management practices,
- Informational sheets/pamphlets regarding construction site activities (soil erosion and sediment control best management practices),
- Storage and disposal of fuels, oils and similar materials used in the operation of or leaking from vehicles and other equipment;
- Use of soaps, solvents or detergents used in the outdoor washing of vehicles, furniture and other property,
- Paint and related décor;
- Lawn and garden care; and
- Winter de-icing material storage and use.
- Informational sheets/pamphlets regarding green infrastructure strategies such as green roofs, rain gardens, rain barrels, bioswales, permeable piping, dry wells and permeable pavement.
- Informational sheets/pamphlets regarding the hazards associated with illegal discharges and improper disposal of waste and the manner in which to report such discharges.

Measurable Goal(s):

- Distribute and track the number of informational materials from “take away” rack at SMC and on the SMC website.
- Track the number of educational pamphlets, brochures, and other materials produced and an estimation of Lake County MS4s reached
- Upon request, distribute informational materials directly to Lake County MS4s for local distribution.

*3.1.A.2 Speaking Engagement (BMP A.2)*

SMC provides educational presentations related to IEPA's NPDES Stormwater Program on a regular basis at Municipal Advisory Committee (MAC) meetings. Upon request, SMC will provide educational presentations related to IEPA's NPDES Stormwater Program to Lake County MS4s, applicable workshops (homeowners association, winter best management practices, etc.), education groups, and other public groups.

Measurable Goal(s):

- Provide educational presentations related to IEPA's NPDES Stormwater Program at MAC meetings.
- Provide and track number of educational presentations related to IEPA's NPDES Stormwater Program (e.g., "The Big Picture: Water Quality, Regulations & NPDES") to Lake County MS4s and to applicable public groups upon request.

### *3.1.A.3 Public Service Announcement (BMP A.3)*

A public service announcement related to IEPA's NPDES Stormwater Program will be included in SMC's monthly e-newsletter, "Mainstream," at least once each year. SMC will coordinate with the Lake County Department of Transportation (LCDOT) to maintain watershed identification signage in watersheds where watershed planning, or project implementation efforts have occurred or are occurring.

SMC also utilizes social media to reach out to additional target audiences. Both Facebook and Twitter feeds are updated to include relevant water quality information and promote educational opportunities across the County.

Measurable Goal(s):

- Include public service announcement related to IEPA's NPDES Stormwater Program in its monthly e-newsletter, "Mainstream," at least once each year.
- Maintain watershed identification signage in cooperation and collaboration with LCDOT.
- Provide information via social media (Facebook and Twitter).

### *3.1.A.4 Outreach Events (BMP A.4)*

SMC regularly sponsors and co-sponsors educational and technical training workshops on a variety of stormwater management-related topics. Each year, SMC will sponsor or co-sponsor at least one workshop on a topic related to IEPA's NPDES Stormwater Program, such as soil erosion and sediment control or stormwater best management practices (BMPs) that can be used to protect and improve water quality. SMC also offers an annual winter best management practices workshop and a training workshop on green infrastructure practices; made available to both public employees and contractors.

Measurable Goal(s):

- Sponsor or co-sponsor workshop(s) on a topic related to IEPA's NPDES Stormwater Program.
- Track number of attendees at workshops and events.

### 3.1.A.5 Classroom Education Material (BMP A.5)

Upon request, SMC will contribute to the development and compilation of materials for inclusion in a stormwater education kit that can be distributed to local students and teachers and/or other local stakeholders. Additionally, upon request, SMC will provide information, materials, and training to local students and teachers and/or other local stakeholders interested in conducting storm drain stenciling.

Measurable Goal(s):

- Upon request, develop and compile materials for inclusion in a stormwater education kit.
- Upon request, provide information, materials, and training to local students, teachers and/or stakeholders interested in conducting storm drain stenciling.

### 3.1.A.6 Other Public Education – Web Site (BMP A.6)

SMC maintains a website that contains a variety of materials and resources related to stormwater management. The website provides information about IEPA's NPDES Stormwater Program, provides information about stormwater best management practices (BMPs), allow for download of stormwater management-related publications and documents, provide notices of upcoming meetings and ongoing projects, includes watershed plans and watershed workgroup information, and provide links to a number of other stormwater management-related resources including materials described in 3.1.A.1.

SMC will research, compile and make available materials about the impacts of climate change on precipitation and stormwater runoff and the pollution prevention practices that can be used by private property owners, businesses, construction contractors, and an evaluation of the impacts of climate change on existing flood control techniques and practices used to achieve runoff volume reduction. A link to the USEPA's climate change website <http://www3.epa.gov/climatechange> is included on SMC's website.

Measurable Goal(s):

- Maintain and update the portion of the SMC website dedicated to IEPA's NPDES Stormwater Program with resources such as model ordinances, case studies, brochures, and links including information related to climate change.
- Maintain information resources for at least three residential issues and three industrial/commercial issues
- Make "The Big Picture: Water Quality, Regulations & NPDES" presentation available to Lake County MS4s.

### 3.1.B Public Participation/Involvement

SMC will continue to support Lake County MS4s in the development and implementation of their stormwater management programs by performing activities related to the Public Participation/Involvement MCM, as described below.

### 3.1.B.1 *Public Panel (BMP B.1)*

SMC provides procedural guidance and implements its Citizen Inquiry Response System (CIRS) for receiving and taking action on information provided by the public regarding post-construction stormwater runoff control. SMC coordinates and conducts public meetings as well as committee meetings that are open to the public. A monthly Stormwater Management Commission meeting is open to the public and involves the SMC Board of Commissioners, which includes six municipal representatives and six county board members. There is an opportunity for public comment at the beginning of the Board of Commissioners meeting when stormwater management concerns may be addressed.

The Technical Advisory Committee (TAC) was created in 1992 to assist in the development, review, and revision of the Watershed Development Ordinance (WDO) and the associated administrative policies and procedures. TAC is made up of representatives from the development, environmental, municipal, and consulting engineering fields. TAC meetings are held monthly or on an as-needed basis.

The Municipal Advisory Committee (MAC) is made up of municipal, township, drainage district, consulting firm, and county representatives. MAC has worked to discuss, coordinate, and collaborate on the implementation of IEPA's NPDES Stormwater Program. MAC will continue to meet biannually or as needed to assist Lake County MS4s with the implementation of IEPA's NPDES Stormwater Program.

The Watershed Management Board (WMB) meets annually to make recommendations on stormwater BMP project funding. WMB members include chief municipal elected officials, township supervisors, drainage district chairs, and county board members from each district within each of Lake County's four major watersheds.

#### Measurable Goal(s):

- Implement and provide guidance on existing CIRS procedures.
- Provide notice of public meetings on SMC website.
- Track number of meetings conducted

### 3.1.B.2 *Stakeholder Meeting (BMP B.3)*

SMC is actively involved in watershed planning throughout Lake County. SMC believes that the watershed planning process cannot happen and will not be successful without the input, interest, and commitment of the watershed stakeholders. Watershed stakeholders may include municipalities, townships, drainage districts, homeowner associations, lakes management associations, developers, landowners, and local, county, state, and federal agencies.

#### Measurable Goal(s):

- Provide notice of stakeholder meetings on SMC website and in the monthly e-newsletter.
- Track number of watershed committee meetings conducted.

- Establish watershed planning committees for each new watershed planning effort.

### **3.1.B.3 Program Involvement (BMP B.6)**

Consistent with Lake County’s comprehensive, countywide approach to stormwater management, SMC serves as a Qualifying Local Program (QLP) for all Lake County MS4s. In this role, in 2002, SMC proactively formed the Municipal Advisory Committee (MAC) to provide a forum for representatives of local MS4s, which include municipalities, townships, and drainage districts, to discuss, among other topics, the implementation of IEPA’s NPDES Stormwater Program. SMC will continue to facilitate biannual MAC meetings and will continue to provide general support to Lake County MS4s as they continue to develop and implement their stormwater management programs. SMC will prepare an annual report on its stormwater management activities and will provide guidance to Lake County MS4s in preparing their own annual reports.

Measurable Goal(s):

- Track number of MAC meetings conducted.
- Prepare annual report template for use by Lake County MS4s including a description of the Qualifying Local Program stormwater management activities.
- Prepare SMPP template for use by Lake County MS4s in creating their own SMPP.

### **3.1.C Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination**

SMC will continue to support Lake County MS4s in the development and implementation of their stormwater management programs by performing activities related to the Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination MCM, as described below. Note, however, that the primary responsibility for the implementation of the Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination MCM lies with the MS4.

Measurable Goal(s):

- Continue to make available information regarding prioritization of outfalls for illicit discharge screening activities.
- Continue to make available compiled GIS data related to the County’s existing stormwater infrastructure (e.g. storm sewer atlases, stream inventories and detention basin inventories).

#### **3.1.C.1 Regulatory Control Program (BMP C.2)**

SMC provides local MS4s with model and example illicit discharge ordinances that prohibit all non-stormwater discharges, including illegal dumping, to the storm sewer system. Additionally, the WDO includes provisions that prohibit illicit discharges to the storm sewer system during construction (i.e., prior to final site stabilization) on development sites.

Measurable Goal(s):

- Provide model and example illicit discharge ordinances to Lake County MS4s.
- Continue to administer and enforce the WDO.

### 3.1.C.2 *Other Illicit Discharge Controls (BMP C.10)*

SMC regularly sponsors and co-sponsors educational and technical training workshops on a variety of stormwater management-related topics. Each year, SMC will sponsor or co-sponsor an illicit discharge detection and elimination workshop, or other training workshop related to IEPA's NPDES Stormwater Program and track the number of attendees that attend the workshop as previously described in Chapter 3.1.A.4. SMC makes available the Excal Visual "IDDE - A Grate Concern" training software to Lake County MS4s upon request.

Additionally, as part of its public education and outreach efforts, SMC distributes informational materials throughout Lake County about the hazards associated with illegal discharges and the improper disposal of waste. SMC makes available on the Lake County SMC website, Community Awareness Illicit Discharge Education and Elimination Training Videos available in English and Spanish,

As described in Chapter 4.1, the Lake County Health Department's Lake Management unit (LMU) performs extensive monitoring of inland lakes and Lake Michigan Beaches. Upon receiving a request for service, LMU staff investigates possible pollution sources, fish kills, and other lake or pond related inquiries throughout the county. Although the Lakes Management Unit is not an enforcement agency, they direct non-jurisdictional issues to appropriate agencies for enforcement, if necessary.

Measurable Goal(s):

- Sponsor or co-sponsor and track the number of attendees at an Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination workshop or other training workshop related to IEPA's NPDES Stormwater Program.
- Continue to make available the digital IDDE training software to Lake County MS4s. Distribute informational materials and training videos about the hazards of illicit discharges and illegal dumping from "take away" rack at SMC and SMC website.

### **3.1.D Construction Site Runoff Control**

The goal of the Lake County Watershed Development Ordinance (WDO) is to ensure that new development does not increase existing stormwater problems or create new ones. The WDO establishes countywide standards for runoff maintenance, detention sites, soil erosion and sediment control, water quality, wetlands and floodplains. These provisions are only applicable for regulated development activities as defined by the WDO. Applicants that hydrologically disturb greater than 1-acre are also required to seek coverage under the statewide construction general permit by filing a Notice of Intent (NOI) with IEPA.

The WDO is implemented primarily at the local level. The majority of the fifty-three municipalities in the county were "Certified Communities." The designation allows those communities to enforce WDO standards within their own jurisdictions. Note, however, that

the primary responsibility for the implementation of the Construction Site Runoff Control MCM in certified communities (i.e., communities certified by SMC to administer and enforce the provisions of the WDO) lies with the MS4.

SMC will continue to support Lake County MS4s in the implementation of the Construction Site Runoff Control MCM by administering and enforcing the WDO and performing other stormwater management activities, as described below. SMC administers the WDO, and issues permits for the developments within the Non-Certified Communities.

#### *3.1.D.1 Regulatory Control Program (BMP D.1)*

The WDO is the regulatory mechanism that requires the use of soil erosion and sediment controls on development sites throughout Lake County. The soil erosion and sediment control provisions are included in Article 6 of the WDO. At a minimum, these standards apply to any development project that hydrologically disturbs 5,000 square feet of land or more.

SMC has also created a Designated Erosion Control Inspector (DECI) program. The purpose of the program is to facilitate positive communication between the permit issuing agency, whether such agency be SMC or a certified community, and the permit holder, by creating a single point of contact for the discussion and resolution of site soil erosion and sediment control issues and concerns. Furthermore, the program is intended to improve site conditions, minimize environmental impacts, and educate contractors, developers, and inspectors about the use of soil erosion and sediment control BMPs. It is worth noting that the DECI program was designed to closely mirror the inspection requirements of IEPA's General NPDES Permit No. ILR10.

Measurable Goal(s):

- Continue to administer and enforce the WDO.
- Continue to administer the Designated Erosion Control Inspector (DECI) program outlined by the WDO.

#### *3.1.D.2 Erosion and Sediment Control BMPs (BMP D.2)*

§600 of the WDO specifies the soil erosion and sediment control measures that must be used in conjunction with any land disturbing activities conducted on a development site. Ordinance provisions include but are not limited to the following:

- Grading, soil erosion and sediment control plan. The plan must:
  - Minimize soil disturbance
  - Prevent discharge of sediment from the site through the implementation of soil erosion control practices, primarily, and sediment control secondarily
  - Protect receiving waters, natural areas and adjacent properties from damage which may result from the proposed grading
  - complete installation of soil erosion and sediment control features prior to commencement of hydrologic disturbance

- stabilize disturbed areas within 7 days of active disturbance
  - avoid disturbance of streams whenever possible use controls that are appropriate for the size of the tributary drainage area
  - protect functioning storm sewers from sediment
  - prevent sediment from being tracked onto adjoining streets
  - limit earthen embankments to slopes of 3H:1V
  - identify soil stockpile areas
  - utilize statewide standards and specifications as guidance for soil erosion and sediment control.
- Waste control;
  - Runoff Volume Reduction Hierarchy and Water Quality;
  - Established inspection duties for the applicant and procedures for inspections;
  - Record keeping and reporting procedures;
  - Security deposits to ensure faithful performance;
  - Enforcement measures to achieve compliance; and
  - One year warranty period, for applicable developments.

SMC has technical guidance memorandums to accompany the WDO. The guidance documents and the most recent version of the Illinois Urban Manual are used to guide the creation of development plans that are in compliance with the provisions of the WDO and provides detailed information on the use of soil erosion and sediment control BMPs. SMC staff also distributes precipitation weather notifications. The rainfall reports indicate county rain events with observed precipitation for guidance on construction site runoff SE/SC inspections. Information can be found at <https://www.lakecountyil.gov/5250/Technical-Guidance-Documents>.

As part of the permit review process, applicants that hydrologically disturb greater than 1-acre are also required to seek coverage under the statewide construction general permit by filing a Notice of Intent (NOI) with IEPA. During construction, applicants are required to submit to IEPA Incidence of Noncompliance (ION) forms, as necessary. After the site is substantially stabilized, the applicant is required to submit a Notice of Termination (NOT).

Measurable Goal(s):

- Continue to administer and enforce the WDO.
- Continue to maintain technical guidance documents.

### *3.1.D.3 Other Waste Control Program (BMP D.3)*

The WDO includes several provisions that address illicit discharges generated by construction sites. The applicant is required to prohibit the dumping, depositing, dropping,

throwing, discarding or leaving of litter and construction material and all other illicit discharges from entering the stormwater management system.

Measurable Goal(s):

- Continue to administer and enforce the provisions of the WDO related to the control of waste and debris during construction on development sites.

#### 3.1.D.4 Site Plan Review Procedures (BMP D.4, E.4)

A community's designated enforcement officer is responsible for reviewing and permitting development plans and for administering and enforcing the provisions of the WDO. Within certified communities (i.e., communities certified by SMC to administer and enforce the provisions of the WDO), responsibility for reviewing and permitting development plans and for administering and enforcing the provisions of the WDO lies with the MS4; within non-certified communities, the designated enforcement officer is SMC's chief engineer. All designated enforcement officers must pass an exam in order to qualify to act as such. SMC administers this enforcement officer program, providing training on an as-needed basis to all enforcement officers to assist them in passing the exam, and maintains an up-to-date list identifying each community's designated enforcement officer. In addition to administering the enforcement officer program, SMC periodically reviews each community's WDO administration and enforcement records, using the results of such review to evaluate the performance of certified communities and designated enforcement officers.

Certified communities within Lake County shall maintain an inventory of active public and private development that result in a total land disturbance of one or more acres that require an NPDES permit within the MS4 permittees jurisdiction. For non-certified communities and township highway departments within Lake County, SMC shall maintain an inventory of active public and private development that require an NPDES permit which shall be made available to the MS4 permittee upon request. The inventory shall be continuously updated as new projects are permitted and projects are completed and shall include at the minimum; relevant contact information for each project (e.g., name, address, phone, etc.) and the ILR10 number or the area of disturbance in acres.

Commented [AN20]: Minimum requirement

SMC maintains technical guidance documents to accompany the WDO. These documents are used to guide the creation of development plans that are in compliance with the provisions of the WDO and provides additional guidance on the administration and enforcement of the ordinance.

Measurable Goal(s):

- Administer the Enforcement Officer (EO) program outlined by the WDO.
- Maintain an up-to-date list identifying each community's designated enforcement officer.
- Maintain an inventory of public and private development in non-certified communities.
- Periodically review each community's WDO administration

- Track number of preconstruction meetings conducted by SMC
- Continue to maintain technical guidance documents.

#### *3.1.D.5 Site Inspection/Enforcement Procedures (BMP D.6, E.5, E.6)*

Article 6 of the WDO contains both recommended and minimum requirements for the inspection of development sites; which includes an inspection prior to land disturbance and during construction. Within certified communities, the community's designated enforcement officer is responsible for conducting these inspections; within non-certified communities, SMC's chief engineer is responsible for conducting these inspections. Per the ordinance, these inspections may be conducted by a community's designated enforcement officer at any stage in the construction process. For major developments, as defined by the WDO, the enforcement officer conducts site inspections, at a minimum, upon completion of installation of soil erosion and sediment controls, prior to the start of any other land disturbing activities, and after final stabilization and landscaping, prior to the removal of soil erosion and sediment controls.

Article 12 of the WDO specifies the legal actions that may be taken and the penalties that may be imposed if the provisions of the WDO are violated. If development activities on a development site are not in compliance with the requirements of the WDO, the enforcement officer may issue a stop work order on all development activity on the development site or on the development activities that are in direct violation of the WDO. In addition, failure to comply with any of the requirements of the WDO constitutes a violation of the WDO, and any person convicted of violating the WDO may be fined.

Measurable Goal(s):

- Document and track the number of site inspections, violations, and enforcement/corrective actions conducted by SMC.

#### *3.1.D.6 Public Information Handling Procedures (BMP D.5)*

SMC provides a number of opportunities for the receipt and consideration of information submitted by the public. SMC's Citizen Inquiry Response System (CIRS) documents and tracks the resolution of problems and complaints reported by the public. SMC's website provides information on "who to call" for various stormwater-related problems and concerns. An Interagency Coordination Agreement between SMC, the US Army Corps of Engineers, and the National Resources Conservation Service specifies that if any of these agencies receive a report of a soil erosion and sediment control issue, they will relay such report to SMC. SMC will then investigate the report and prescribe appropriate corrective actions, sharing the results of such investigation with the property owner and any applicable local, state, or federal agencies. Within certified communities, such investigations are coordinated with the community's designated enforcement officer.

Measurable Goal(s):

- Document and track the number of soil erosion and sediment control-related complaints received and processed by SMC.

### 3.1.D.7 BMP Reference Information

Reference information includes, but is not limited to, the following sources:

- Native Plant Guide,
- Lake County SMC's Technical Reference Memorandums,
- Illinois Urban Manual
- SMC's
  - soil erosion and sediment checklist,
  - soil erosion and sediment control notes,
  - typical construction sequencing,
- Construction details are available on the website,
- Center for Watershed Protection documents, and
- IEPA and USEPA publications.

### 3.1.E Post-Construction Runoff Control

As described above, Lake County has adopted a countywide Watershed Development Ordinance (WDO) that establishes the minimum stormwater management requirements for development in Lake County, including requirements for post-construction runoff control. SMC will continue to support Lake County MS4s in the implementation of the Post-Construction Runoff Control MCM by administering and enforcing the WDO and performing other stormwater management activities, as described below. Note, however, that the primary responsibility for the implementation of the Post-Construction Runoff Control MCM in certified communities (i.e., communities certified by SMC to administer and enforce the provisions of the WDO) lies with the MS4.

#### 3.1.E.1 Regulatory Control Program (BMP E.2)

The WDO requires all applicants to adopt stormwater management strategies for controlling post-construction stormwater runoff on development sites. As outlined in Article 6 of the WDO, all applicants must adopt stormwater management strategies that minimize increases in stormwater runoff rates, volumes, and pollutant loads from development sites. Proposed stormwater management strategies must address the runoff volume reduction requirements described in §503 of the WDO and must include appropriate stormwater BMPs to address the other applicable post-construction runoff control requirements of the WDO.

Measurable Goal(s):

- Continue to administer and enforce the WDO.

### *3.1.E.2 Long Term O&M (BMP E.3)*

The WDO requires that maintenance plans be developed for all stormwater management systems designed to serve major developments, as defined by the WDO. Such maintenance plans must include: a description of all maintenance tasks; an identification of the party or parties responsible for performing such maintenance tasks; a description of all permanent maintenance easements or access agreements, overland flow paths, and compensatory storage areas; and a description of dedicated sources of funding for the required maintenance. The WDO also requires that all stormwater management systems be located within a deed or plat restriction (e.g., easement) to ensure that the system remains in place in perpetuity and that access to the system is maintained in perpetuity for inspection and maintenance purposes.

Concerns related to a completed development or re-development shall be route to the Enforcement Officer, or designee. Site inspections and/or follow-up maintenance recommendations will be made to the property owner on a case-by-case basis.

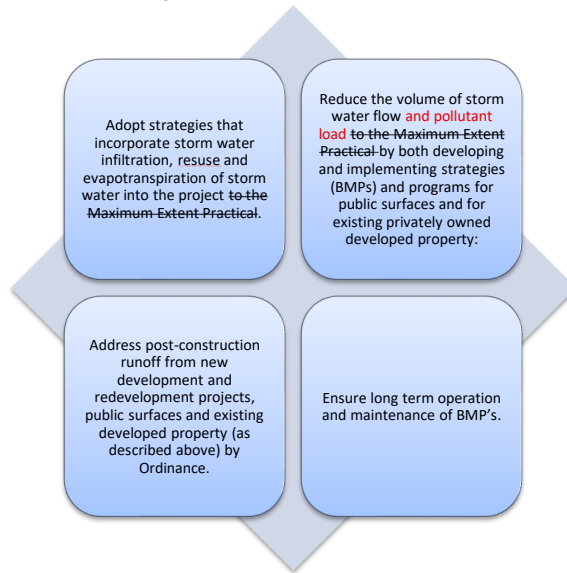
Measurable Goal(s):

- Continue to administer and enforce the WDO.

### *3.1.E.3 Runoff Volume Reduction Hierarchy (BMP E.4)*

As described above, a community's designated enforcement officer is responsible for reviewing and permitting development plans and for administering and enforcing the provisions of the WDO. This includes a review of the stormwater BMPs that will be used to meet the post-construction runoff control requirements of the WDO. Developments that exceed the thresholds identified in the WDO are required to quantify the RVR provided by the site design, including a combination of structural and/or non-structural BMPs that will reduce the discharge of pollutants, the volume and velocity of storm water flow to the maximum extent practicable. The permittee should ensure that the development plan addresses these provisions during the plan review process. The WDO was written to

specifically address the following ILR40 permit requirements.



Each permittee is also required to adopt strategies that incorporate storm water infiltration, reuse and evapotranspiration of storm water into the project to the maximum extent practicable in accordance with the qualitative RVR provisions of the WDO. Types of techniques include green roofs, rain gardens, rain barrels, bioswales, permeable piping, dry wells and permeable pavement.

Measurable Goal(s):

- Continue to administer and enforce the WDO.

#### 3.1.E.4 Other Post-Construction Runoff Controls (BMP E.7)

Through the Watershed Management Board (WMB), SMC provides partial funding for flood damage reduction and surface water quality improvement projects. The WMB, which includes representatives from the Lake Michigan, North Branch Chicago River, Fox River, and Des Plaines River watersheds, meets annually to review potential projects and to make recommendations on stormwater BMP project funding. Members of the WMB include chief municipal elected officials, township supervisors, drainage district chairmen, and county board members from each district found within each of Lake County's four major watersheds. The goal of the WMB program is to maximize opportunities for local units of government and other groups to have input and influence on the solutions used to address local stormwater management problems. Previous WMB-funded projects have reduced flooding, improved surface water quality, and enhanced existing stormwater management facilities throughout Lake County.

SMC regularly sponsors and co-sponsors educational and technical training workshops on a variety of stormwater management-related topics. Each year, SMC will sponsor or co-sponsor a green infrastructure maintenance or other training workshop related to IEPA's NPDES Stormwater Program and track the number of attendees that attend the workshop as previously described in Chapter 3.1.A.4. SMC regularly notifies MS4s and contractors when training opportunities are available.

Measurable Goal(s):

- Conduct annual WMB meeting.
- Contribute funding to flood damage reduction and water quality improvement projects through the WMB

### **3.1.F Pollution Prevention / Good Housekeeping**

SMC will continue to support Lake County MS4s in the development and implementation of their stormwater management programs by performing activities related to the Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping MCM, as described below. Note, however, that the primary responsibility for the implementation of the Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping MCM lies with the MS4.

#### **3.1.F.1 Employee Training Program (BMP F.1)**

SMC will assist Lake County MS4s with the development and implementation of their employee training programs by maintaining a list of known employee training resources and opportunities, making available a software-based employee training program, and providing, upon request, technical assistance to local MS4s in developing and implementing their employee training programs. The Center for Watershed Protection's *URSM Manual 9: Municipal Pollution Prevention Practice* is a key resource. In addition, each year, SMC will sponsor, or co-sponsor training workshops as previously described in Chapter 3.1.A.4.

Measurable Goal(s):

- Maintain a list of known employee training resources and opportunities.
- Make available the Excal Visual Storm Watch: Municipal Storm Water Pollution Prevention software-based employee training program.
- Sponsor or co-sponsor a training workshop related to pollution prevention/good housekeeping or another training workshop related to IEPA's NPDES Stormwater Program.

#### **3.1.F.2 Flood Management / Assess Guidelines (BMP F.5)**

In working toward meeting its primary goals of flood damage reduction and surface water quality improvement, SMC follows a set of stormwater management policies that were created to define its roles and responsibilities for stormwater management in Lake County. One of these policies is to integrate multi-objective opportunities (e.g., flood damage reduction, surface water quality improvement, environmental enhancement) into SMC-

sponsored projects. In accordance with this policy, SMC will evaluate all SMC-sponsored projects for multi-objective opportunities.

Measurable Goal(s):

- Track number of SMC-sponsored projects that are reviewed for multi-objective opportunities.

Winter Roadway Deicing (BMP F.6)

SMC regularly sponsors and co-sponsors educational and technical training workshops on a variety of stormwater management-related topics. Each year, SMC will sponsor or co-sponsor a winter best management practices for roads other training workshops related to IEPA's NPDES Stormwater Program and track the number of attendees that attend the workshop as previously described in Chapter 3.1.A.4. SMC will send notification when training opportunities are available.

Additionally, SMC researches and compiles materials related to winter best management practices and chloride use from a variety of sources including the QLP, IEPA, USEPA, Slat Smart Collaborative, and other agencies and organizations. SMC is a clearing house for MS4 communities by making available roadway deicing materials available through their take-a-way rack or website.

Measurable Goal(s):

- Advise MS4 communities of watershed groups addressing issues associated with the use of chlorides (i.e. road salt).

### **3.1.G Watershed Plans**

SMC has collaborated on a number of watershed-based plans throughout the County. Watershed plans are implemented by SMC and local communities and organizations as plan recommended best management practices and projects are fleshed out with designs and budgets and funding is secured.

These plans were created in part to identify opportunities for watershed communities to integrate multi-objective watershed management in community decisions and activities; establish an inventory of stormwater and pollutants; and to improve degraded conditions in the watershed by implementing best management practices and programs to retrofit existing flood control techniques and problem areas and prevent future problems from occurring. The adoption of these Plans will guide the successful implementation of a series of individual site-specific projects and watershed-wide programmatic actions to improve water quality, reduce flood damage potential, protect and enhance natural resources including the watershed's lakes, streams and wetlands; and in addition, will provide watershed education and recreation opportunities and improve community cooperation and participation in watershed improvement activities.

The creation and adopted watershed-based plans were completed on a voluntary basis and not to meet any ILR40 permit requirements. However, implementation of individual

site-specific projects or programmatic actions without the use of 319 funding can be cited by an MS4 community toward meeting ILR40 permitting requirements. The status of the County's watershed planning efforts is depicted on Figure 8 below.

### ***Des Plaines River Watershed***

The Lake County Stormwater Management Commission (SMC) has completed watershed management plans for the Indian Creek, Bull Creek/Bull's Brook, North Mill Creek-Dutch Gap Canal, Mill Creek, and Buffalo Creek sub-watersheds, and developed an umbrella watershed-based plan for the entire Des Plaines watershed in Lake County that was completed and approved in 2018.

### ***Fox River Watershed***

Watershed management plans have been completed for Chain ' Lakes by the Fox Waterway Agency (2024), Flint Creek by the Flint Creek Spring Creek Watersheds Partnership (2018), and Mutton Creek, Slocum Lake Drain, and Tower Lake Drain by Chicago Metropolitan Agency for Planning CMAP). SMC is updating the Manitou Creek – Fish Lake Drain watershed-based plan that will be completed by 2030. Sequoit Creek has a watershed management plan that was completed in 2004.

### ***North Branch of the Chicago River Watershed***

Completed watershed plans include the North Branch of the Chicago River Watershed-Based Plan which was updated and completed in 2023.

### ***Lake Michigan Watershed***

The Lake Michigan Watershed-based plan was completed and approved in 2023. It contains watershed management plans for the Dead River Kellogg Creek, and Waukegan subwatersheds. Extensive ravine and stream inventories have been completed for the entire Lake Michigan Watershed, excluding stream segments in the coastal plain of Illinois Beach State Park.

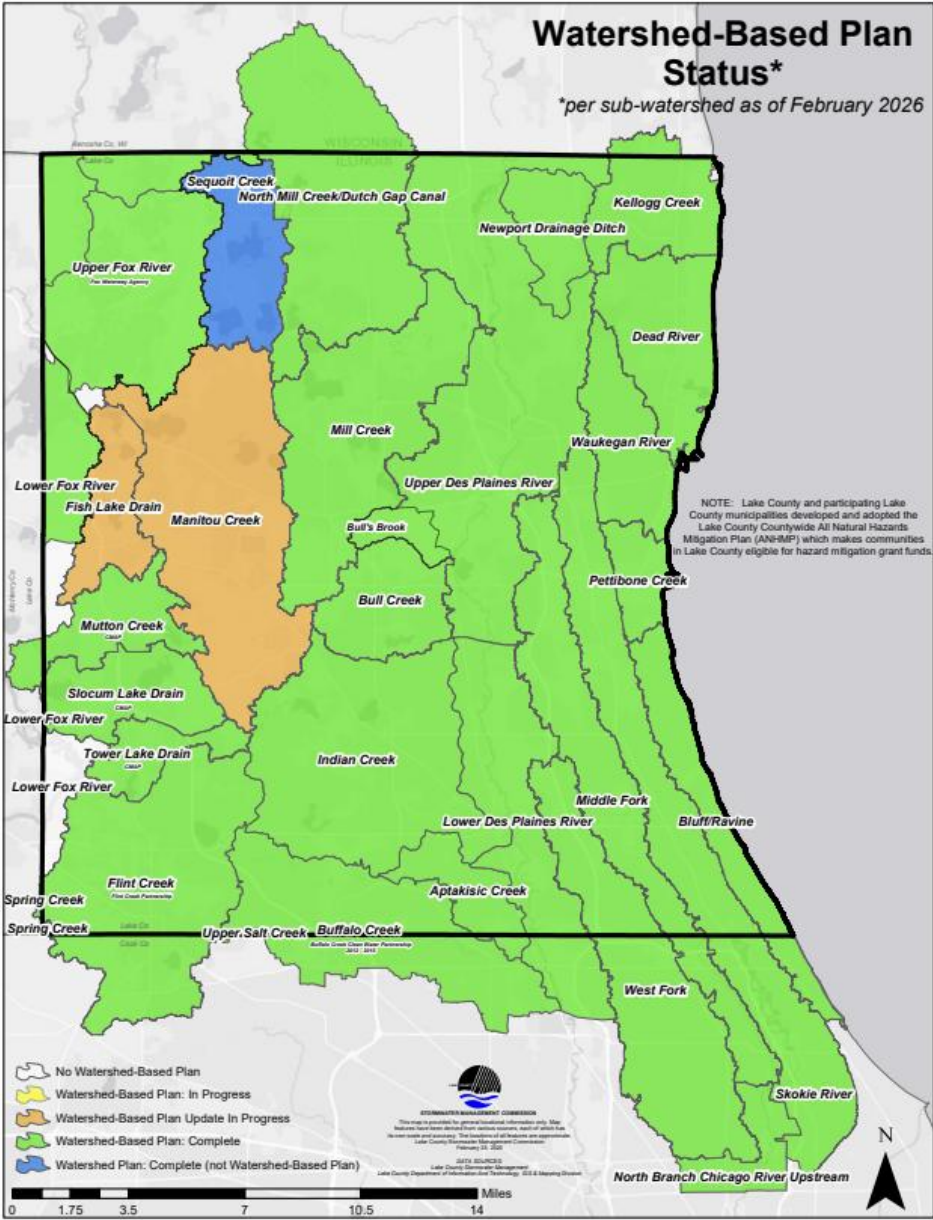


Figure 8: Watershed Based Plan Status

## 3.2 Public Education and Outreach



In addition to the extensive QLP efforts, which are described in more detail in Chapter 3.1, the **insert MS4 type** utilizes a variety of methods to educate and provide outreach to the public about the importance of managing pollutants that potentially could enter the stormwater system in order to ensure the reduction of pollutants of concern in stormwater discharges. The program includes the following activities which are discussed in greater detail in this **chapter**.

**Commented [jmc21]:** Outreach activities should be reviewed for consistency with the current program and sub-chapters revised as applicable.

- Identify and distribute information sheets regarding stormwater BMPs, water quality BMPs, and proper hazardous waste use and disposal on at least three targeted residential issues and three targeted industrial/commercial issues.
- Maintain a water quality/stormwater section in the **insert MS4 type** newsletter.
- Attend/sponsor outreach activities to homeowners / property owner associations, commercial / industrial facilities, schools, and other events.
- Coordinate, publicize, and participate in bi-annual SWALCO events.
- Maintain website which offers links to additional educational information, and ways to contact **insert MS4 type** personnel.
- Advise on the potential impacts and effects on stormwater discharge due to climate change <http://epa.gov/climatechange>.
- Annually assess changes in public awareness and behavior resulting from implementation of the SMPP and modify outreach accordingly

**Commented [AN22]:** Minimum requirement

### 3.2.A Distribution of Paper Materials (BMP A.1)

In addition to the QLP's efforts to obtain and distribute informational materials throughout Lake County, the **insert MS4 type** provides contact information on outreach publications to encourage residents to report environmental concerns and distributes the following additional types of materials:

- The “Guidelines for Draining Swimming Pools” door hanger,
- The “Protect Our Water” door hanger,
- Informational sheets/pamphlets regarding the hazards associated with illegal discharges and improper disposal of waste and the manner in which to report such discharges.
- Informational sheets/pamphlets published by SWALCO regarding proper hazardous waste use and disposal, and

Publications are provided in the following manner:

- At takeaway racks,
- At outreach events,
- The municipal newsletter, a quarterly publication,
- At Earth Day/Green Day events held in the community, and
- At scheduled meetings with the general public. These meetings are on an as needed or as requested basis and may be with the homeowner’s associations, businesses, or local schools.

Commented [LU23]: Verify commitment

Measurable Goal(s):

- Support QLP efforts.
- Distribute and track informational materials from “take away” racks and other appropriate forms.
- Include SMPP related article in newsletter

### 3.2.B Public Service Announcement (BMP A.3)

Commented [AN24]: Program must address this, identify reasonable BMP

In addition to the QLP’s efforts to obtain and distribute informational materials throughout Lake County, the insert MS4 type will provide a public service announcement(s) related to addressing at least three targeted residential and commercial/industrial stormwater concerns.

Public service announcements can be provided in the following manner:

- Printed materials
- Digital/social media
- Billboard and mass transit advertisements
- Signage at select locations
- Radio/television advertisements
- Websites
- Any method deemed effective by the MS4 community

Measurable Goal(s):

- Include public service announcement related to IEPA's NPDES Stormwater Program in **insert MS4 type** newsletter at least once each year.
- Determine methods and process of distribution, track effectiveness of distribution and messaging to MS4 population

### 3.2.C Other Public Education - Web Site (BMP A.6)

In addition to the QLP's efforts to distribute information via its website, which are described in more detail in Chapter 3.1.A.6, maintain a website that contains materials and resources related to stormwater management. The website includes a webpage that provides information about IEPA's NPDES Stormwater Program, information about the stormwater management program, including its SMPP, NOI, Permit, Annual Report and Green Practices, and links to a number of other stormwater management-related resources, including the Lake County Stormwater Management Commission's (i.e., QLP's) website.

Measurable Goal(s):

- Maintain and update the portion of the website dedicated to its stormwater management program including links to SMC, IEPA and SWALCO.
- Post SMPP, the NOI and current Annual Report and previous 5 Annual Reports on the website.

### 3.2.D Outreach Events (BMP A.1, A.4)



In addition to the QLP's efforts to sponsor or co-sponsor workshops and provide educational presentations, which are described in more detail in Chapter 3.1, when possible, attend and/or sponsors outreach events and scheduled meetings with the general public on stormwater management-related topics. Events sponsored by the QLP often offer the opportunity to share information and facilitate a collective focus on potential solutions to the challenges faced by the County, Villages, and other stakeholders. These

events are held on an as needed or as requested basis. Audiences may include the homeowner's associations, lake associations, businesses, and neighborhood groups.

Measurable Goal(s):

- Support QLP efforts.

### 3.2.E Storm Drain Stenciling & Markers (BMP A.6, B.5)

Commented [LU25]: Optional BMP



The **insert MS4 type** supports the efforts of private entities to stencil or apply stickers to inlets, and their purchase of factory stamped inlet grates. Stamped or stenciled inlets assist in educating the public about stormwater runoff pollution. Efforts may include:

- Providing the "Guide to Storm Drain Marking" (by SMC) to Homeowners Associations, school groups etc. that express interest.
- Requiring all new development to furnish stamped inlet grates.
- Encouraging Homeowners Associations to annually paint the embossed area, of any stamped inlet grates within the subdivision.
- Instituting a program to add "stickers" or other markers to existing inlets through the use of municipal staff or private groups.

Measurable Goal(s):

- Support QLP and private efforts.

### 3.2.F Household Hazardous Wastes (BMP A.4)



The average garage contains a lot of products that are classified as hazardous wastes, including paints, stains, solvents, used motor oil, pesticides and cleaning products. While some household hazardous waste (HHW) may be dumped into storm drains, most enter the storm drain system as a result of outdoor rinsing and cleanup. Improper disposal of HHW can result in acute toxicity to downstream aquatic life. The desired neighborhood behavior is to participate in HHW collection days, and to use appropriate pollution prevention techniques when conducting rinsing, cleaning and fueling operations.

Support the efforts of the Solid Waste Agency of Lake County (SWALCO) to implement programs throughout Lake County. These programs are aimed at reducing our reliance on landfills through source reduction, recycling and energy recovery. In general, the programs help residents dispose of problem wastes, such as household chemicals, electronic equipment, and yard waste. Their recycling programs are targeted at both commercial and residential markets in order to divert as much solid waste as possible from reaching landfills. They also administer a public information and education programs in the schools, promoting SWALCO events, and publishing various resources and public service announcements. As part of these waste management efforts, SWALCO:

- Conduct dozens of household hazardous chemical waste and electronic collection events each year at various locations throughout the county.
- Mass media campaigns to educate residents about proper outdoor cleaning/ rinsing techniques
- Conventional outreach materials notifying residents about HHW and collection days
- Providing curbside disposal options for some HHW
- Providing mobile HHW pickup

Measurable Goal(s):

- Support and publicize SWALCO efforts.

### 3.2.G Septic System Maintenance (BMP A.6)

Commented [LU26]: Optional BMP

Failing septic systems can be a major source of bacteria, nitrogen, and phosphorus, depending on the overall density of systems present in a subwatershed. Failure results in illicit surface or subsurface discharges to streams. Septic systems are a classic case of out of sight and out of mind. Many owners take their septic systems for granted, until they back up or break out on the surface of their lawn. Subsurface failures, which are the most common, go unnoticed. In addition, inspections, pump outs, and repairs can be costly, so many homeowners tend to put off the expense until there is a real problem. Lastly, many septic system owners are not aware of the link between septic systems and water quality. The **insert MS4 type** may utilize a range of tools to improve septic system maintenance:

- Media campaigns and conventional outreach materials to increase awareness about septic system maintenance and water quality (e.g., radio, newspapers, brochures, bill inserts, and newsletters)

- Mandatory inspections
- Termination of public services for failing systems

Measurable Goal(s):

- Track efforts

### 3.2.H Vehicle Fluid Maintenance (BMP A.6)



Dumping of automotive fluids into storm drains can cause major water quality problems, since only a few quarts of oil or a few gallons of antifreeze can severely degrade a small stream. Dumping delivers hydrocarbons, oil and grease, metals, xylene and other pollutants to streams, which can be toxic during dry-weather conditions when existing flow cannot dilute these discharges. The major culprit has been the backyard mechanic who changes his or her own automotive fluids. The **insert MS4 type** may utilize a range of tools to minimize illicit discharges:

- Outreach materials distributed at auto parts store and service stations
- Community oil recycling centers
- Directories of used oil collection stations
- Free or discounted oil disposal containers
- Pollution hotlines
- Fines and other enforcement actions

Measurable Goal(s):

- Promote safe vehicle maintenance through previously described BMPs: *Distribution of Paper Materials* (Chapter 3.2.A), *Web Site* (Chapter 3.2.B) and *Outreach Events* (Chapter 3.2.C)

### 3.2.I Car / Outdoor Washing (BMP A.6)

Car washing is a common neighborhood behavior that can produce transitory discharges of sediment, nutrients and other pollutants to the curb, and ultimately the storm drain.

**Commented [LU27]:** Program must address this, identify reasonable BMP

**Commented [LU28]:** Program must address this, identify reasonable BMP

Communities have utilized many innovative outreach tools to promote environmentally safe car washing, including:

- Public service announcements/Media campaign
- Brochures promoting nozzles with shut off valves
- Storm drain plugs and wet vac provisions for charity car wash events
- Water bill inserts promoting environmentally safe car washing products
- Discounted tickets for use at commercial car washes

Measurable Goal(s):

- Promote safe car washing through previously described BMPs: *Distribution of Paper Materials* (Chapter 3.2.A), Web Site (Chapter 3.2.B) and Outreach Events (Chapter 3.2.C)

### 3.2.J Lawn and Garden Care (BMP A.6)

Our yards are our outdoor homes: fun, beautiful, great spaces for relaxing. Fertilization decisions should be based on the nutritional and growth requirements of plants and the soil conditions. Adding unneeded fertilizer in the yard does not benefit plants and could end up in the storm water system or polluting streams, lakes, and aquifers. By taking care of our lawns and gardens properly, we can save money, time and help the environment. Green Scaping encompasses a set of landscaping practices that can improve the health and appearance of your lawn and garden while protecting and preserving natural resources. This is further described in EPA's [Green Scaping Publication](https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2014-04/documents/greenscaping_-_the_easy_way_to_a_greener_healthier_yard.pdf).  
[https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2014-04/documents/greenscaping\\_-\\_the\\_easy\\_way\\_to\\_a\\_greener\\_healthier\\_yard.pdf](https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2014-04/documents/greenscaping_-_the_easy_way_to_a_greener_healthier_yard.pdf)

Measurable Goal(s):

- Promote healthy lawn care through previously described BMPs: *Distribution of Paper Materials* (Chapter 3.2.A), Web Site (Chapter 3.2.B) and Outreach Events (Chapter 3.2.C)

### 3.2.K Winter de-icing material storage and use (BMP A.6)

Winter de-icing is a common winter behavior in both residential and commercial/industrial areas that can produce a substantial discharge of chlorides into storm drains, creeks and rivers. Chloride pollution stays in the water and damages aquatic life. Salt from de-icing operations cause significant damage to infrastructure and private property. Communities have utilized many innovative outreach tools to educate on de-icing storage and other winter best management practices, which include public service announcements/media campaigns before/during the winter season and winter best management practices workshops.

Measurable Goal(s):

**Commented [LU29]:** Program must address this, identify reasonable BMP

**Commented [LU30]:** Program must address this, identify reasonable BMP

- Promote de-icing and winter best management practices through previously described BMPs: *Distribution of Paper Materials* (Chapter 3.2.A), Web Site (Chapter 3.2.B) and Outreach Events (Chapter 3.2.C)

### 3.2.L Green Infrastructure (BMP A.6)

Commented [LU31]: Minimum Requirement

Encourage residents' use of storm water infiltration, reuse and evapotranspiration of storm water practices on their properties. Types of techniques include green roofs, rain gardens, rain barrels, bioswales, permeable piping, dry wells and permeable pavement.

Measurable Goal(s):

- Promote the use of green infrastructure on private property through previously described BMPs: *Distribution of Paper Materials* (Chapter 3.2.A), Web Site (Chapter 3.2.B) and Outreach Events (Chapter 3.2.C)

### 3.2.M Pool Dewatering (BMP A.6)



Chlorinated water discharged to surface waters, roadways or storm sewers has an adverse impact on local stormwater quality. High concentrations of chlorine are toxic to wildlife, fish and aquatic plants. The pH of the water should be between 6.5 and 8.5. Algaecides such as copper or silver can interrupt the normal algal and plant growth in receiving waters and should not be present when draining. Prepare appropriately before draining down a pool. It is recommended that one of the following measures be used:

- 1) De-chlorinate the water in the pool prior to draining through mechanical or chemical means; these types of products are available at local stores.
- 2) De-chlorinate the water in the pool through natural means. Pool water must sit at least 2 days with a reasonable amount of sun, after the addition of chlorine or bromine. It is recommended that the chlorine level be tested after 2 days to ensure that concentrations are at a safe level (below 0.1-mg/l).
- 3) Drain the pool slowly over a several day period across the lawn; or drain directly into the sanitary sewer using the following additional guidelines:

- a) Avoid discharging suspended particles (e.g. foreign objects blown into the pool like leaves, seedlings, twigs etc.) with pool water.
- b) When draining your pool, do not discharge directly onto other private properties or into public right-of-way **including storm sewer inlets**.

Measurable Goal(s):

- Promote safe pool dewatering through previously described BMPs: *Distribution of Paper Materials* (Chapter 3.2.A), Web Site (Chapter 3.2.B) and Outreach Events (Chapter 3.2.C). Efforts should be targeted each fall, preferably September, and may incorporate the use of Pool **Dewatering Fact Sheet (Appendix 5.11)**.

### 3.3 Public Participation and Involvement

The public participation and involvement program allows input from citizens during the development and implementation of the SMPP.

#### 3.3.A Stakeholder Meeting (BMP B.3)

The QLP is actively involved in watershed planning throughout Lake County. Watershed stakeholder meetings are regularly held throughout Lake County as part of new and/or ongoing watershed planning and/or project implementation efforts. When the MS4 is a stakeholder in a watershed planning and/or project implementation effort (i.e., any part of the MS4 is located within boundaries of a watershed subject to a planning and/or project implementation effort), the MS4 participates in scheduled stakeholder meetings.

IEPA has stated that MS4 permittees should participate with watershed workgroups and other stakeholders, when feasible, in the watershed to enhance the storm water management program through the watershed group(s). The three watershed workgroups in Lake County provide monitoring services which will be further described in Monitoring Programs (Chapter 4.1). Insert MS4 type has identified xx watershed workgroups within its jurisdiction and are participating members of xx workgroup. OR Insert MS4 type has identified xx watershed workgroups in its jurisdiction and are not participating members.

**Commented [LU32]:** Minimum requirement. Choose one of these sentences.

Measurable Goal(s):

- Support QLP efforts.
- Identify watershed workgroups in jurisdiction
- Participate in stakeholder/watershed groups, if feasible

#### 3.3.B Public Review Process (BMP B.4)

In addition to the QLP's efforts to coordinate and conduct public meetings as well as committee meetings that are open to the public throughout Lake County, the insert MS4 type presents each year's annual report to the Board during an open meeting and provides for input from the public as to the adequacy of the permittee's MS4 program. Comments

**Commented [LU33]:** Min requirement

are evaluated for inclusion and incorporated into the next revision of the SMPP as appropriate.

Measurable Goal(s):

- Present each year's annual report to the Board during an open meeting and provide for input from the public as to the adequacy of the permittee's MS4 program.
- Support QLP efforts.

### 3.3.B.1 *Environmental Justice Areas*

Commented [LU34]: Minimum requirement

Environmental justice is the fair treatment and meaningful involvement of all people regardless of race, color, national origin, or income, with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies. EPA has this goal for all communities and persons across this nation. It will be achieved when everyone enjoys:

- the same degree of protection from environmental and health hazards, and
- equal access to the decision-making process to have a healthy environment in which to live, learn, and work.

"Potential" EJ communities have been identified based on IEPA guidance to include communities with a low-income and/or minority population greater than twice the statewide average. In addition, a community may be considered a potential EJ community if the low-income and/or minority population is less than twice the state-wide average but greater than the statewide average and that has identified itself as an EJ community. If the low-income and/or minority population percentage is equal to or less than the statewide average, the community should not be considered a potential EJ community. The following web application is another resource that can be used to determine if an area would qualify for consideration as an environmental justice community  
<https://experience.arcgis.com/experience/df4e286ea87840cdbc54c8caa08b609a>

Measurable Goal(s):

- Identify EJA, if any, within the community and ensure that BMP efforts are targeted at these areas.

### 3.3.B.2 *Complaints, Suggestions and Requests (BMP B.7)*



The **insert MS4 type** encourages the submission of complaints, suggestions and requests related to its stormwater program. Calls are screened, logged and routed to the appropriate department for action. General program related calls are directed to the Stormwater Coordinator, or designee. Construction activity related telephone calls are directed to the Enforcement Officer, or designee

Measurable Goal(s):

- Encourage submission of complaints, suggestions and requests by publicizing contact information on previously described BMPs: Distributed Paper Materials (Chapter 3.2.A.) and on the Website (Chapter 3.2.B).

### 3.3.C Program Involvement (BMP B.6, C.6)

As described in Chapter 3.1.B.3, SMC proactively formed the Municipal Advisory Committee (MAC) to provide a forum for representatives of local MS4s to discuss, among other topics, the implementation of IEPA's NPDES Stormwater Program. SMC facilitates quarterly MAC meetings to bring Lake County MS4s together to discuss the implementation of IEPA's NPDES Stormwater Program. The **insert MS4 type** will continue to attend and participate in the quarterly MAC meetings.

Measurable Goal(s):

- Attend and participate in MAC meetings
- Support QLP efforts.

### 3.3.D Illicit Discharge/Illegal Dumping Hotline (BMP B.7, D.5)

Commented [LU35]: Optional BMP



The community maintains, operates and publicizes a call-in phone number where parties can contact **insert MS4 type** with environmental concerns. Telephone calls received from residents, other Village Departments or other agencies are logged on the **Indirect Illicit Discharge Tracking Form (Appendix 5.7)**. Primary advertisement venues include the website and all related municipal publications.

Measurable Goal(s):

- Log reports on the **Indirect Illicit Discharge Tracking Form (Appendix 5.7)**.
- Investigate potential illicit discharges

### 3.3.E Adopt-A-Highway(BMP B.7)



*Adopt  
a  
Highway*

Commented [LU36]: Optional BMP

**Insert MS4 type**, in cooperative partnership with the IDOT, supports Adopt-A-Highway Programs for state roadways within the municipal limits. The objective of the program is to improve and promote the image of the entire community by reducing potential illicit discharges. Participation meets the Program Policy and Safety Guidelines established by IDOT in a separate document.

Measurable Goal(s):  
Support the Adopt-A-Highway Program

### 3.3.F Local Clean-Up events (BMP B.7)

Commented [AN37]: Optional BMP

**Insert MS4 type**, supports a local park or stream cleanup program, this can be run by local environmental groups, charities, or workgroups. The objective of the program is to improve and promote the image of the entire community by reducing potential illicit discharges and by restoring the aesthetic value of local habitats.

Measurable Goal(s):

- Track number of park or stream cleanup
- Track number of training activities within MS4

## 3.4 Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Chapter 3.5 is a revision of the Lake Michigan Watershed Stormwater Outfall Screening Program Training Program (April 1994 by SMC) and incorporates material from the Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination: A Guidance Manual



Currently, illicit discharges (defined in 40 CFR 122.26(B)(2)) contribute considerable pollutant loads to receiving waters. There are two primary situations that constitute illicit discharges; these include non-stormwater runoff from contaminated sites and the deliberate discharge or dumping of non-stormwater. Illicit discharges can enter the storm sewer system as either an indirect or direct connection.

Program objectives and procedures for the identification and removal of direct connections of pollutants into the storm water management systems (including wetlands and receiving waters) are included in this manual. Step-by-step instructions for identifying storm sewers suspected of containing pollutants, suggestions for actions to be taken to determine the sources of identified pollutants, and steps for correcting identified problems are provided. The results of the procedures presented in this manual are intended to serve as indicators of pollution, rather than to provide specific quantitative analysis. If the presence of pollutants is indicated, the detective work of identifying the source of the discharge can begin. Once the source is identified, it can then be corrected.

### **3.4.A Regulatory Authority (BMP C.2)**

Effective implementation of an IDDE program requires adequate legal authority to remove illicit discharges and prohibit future illicit discharges. This regulatory authority is achieved through adoption of the Lake County Watershed Development Ordinance (WDO) and the local IDDE Ordinance. Additionally, IEPA has regulatory authority to control pollutant discharges and can take the necessary steps to correct or remove an inappropriate discharge over and above MS4 jurisdiction.

#### **3.4.A.1 Watershed Development Ordinance**

Several provisions of the Lake County Watershed Development Ordinance (WDO) prohibit illicit discharges as part of the development process. These provisions are only applicable for regulated development activities as defined by the WDO. Regulated developments are required to meet the soil erosion and sediment control standards of the WDO.

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for Program Development and Technical Assessments (October 2004 by the Center for Watershed Protection and Robert Pitt, University of Alabama).

Furthermore, the WDO requires that the applicant prohibit illicit discharges into the stormwater management system generated during the development process.

The WDO allows enter either MS4 name for Certified Communities or SMC for non-certified communities to require inspection deposits, performance bonds, and to adopt/enforce violation procedures. These tools assist in achieving complaint construction sites. These items are further discussed in Chapters 3.1.D, 3.1.E, 3.5 and 3.6.

Measurable Goal(s):

- Support QLP efforts.
- Enforce Watershed Development Ordinance

#### 3.4.A.2 *Illicit Discharge Ordinance*

The insert MS4 name created and adopted an Illicit Discharge Ordinance. The Ordinance is the mechanism to allow for the execution and enforcement of the SMPP and is enforced.

Measurable Goal(s):

- Enforce Illicit Discharge Ordinance

#### 3.4.A.3 *Subdivision and Public Utility Ordinance*

The insert MS4 name created and adopted Subdivision and Public Utility Ordinances. These Ordinances are administered by the Building and Engineering Departments and can be used to further support the activities required by the SMPP.

Measurable Goal(s):

- Enforce Subdivision and Public Utility Ordinance

#### 3.4.A.4 *Regulation of Fertilizer Containing Phosphorus*

The Code was amended to include regulations pertaining to the application of fertilizers. This ordinance prohibits both Commercial and Non-Commercial Applicators, including homeowners and renters, from applying any fertilizer which contains any amount of phosphorus/phosphate except as noted in the code. Additionally, all fertilizers are prohibited from application in drainage ditches, waterways or within twenty feet therefore and any delineated wetland or designated buffer area.

Measurable Goal(s):

- Enforce Phosphorus Ordinance

### 3.4.B Understanding Outfalls and Illicit Discharges

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

Commented [LU38]: Minimum requirement

Commented [LU39]: Verify commitment

Commented [LU40]: Optional BMP

### *3.4.B.1 Potential Sources of Illicit Discharges*

Inspecting storm water outfalls during dry-weather conditions reveals whether non-storm water flows exist. If non-storm water flows are observed, they can be screened and tested to determine whether pollutants are present.

There are two primary situations that constitute illicit discharges; these include non-storm water runoff from contaminated sites and the deliberate discharge or dumping of non-storm water. Deliberate discharge or dumping can enter the storm sewer system in two ways:

- direct connections – through direct piping connections to the storm sewer system, and
- indirect connections – through subtle connections, such as dumping or spillway of materials into storm sewer drains.

Direct connections are more likely to result in continuous pollutant discharges than indirect connections, which often produce limited, intermittent discharges of pollutants. USEPA guidance indicates that direct connections to storm sewer systems most likely originate from commercial/industrial facilities. Thus, the focus of this manual is the identification of illicit discharges from commercial/industrial facilities.

### *3.4.B.2 Exclusions*

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

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

- Discharges from dewatering activities, if managed by appropriate controls as specified in a project's SMPP, erosion and sediment control plan, or stormwater management plan.

### 3.4.B.3 Prohibited Discharges

It is noted the following non-stormwater discharges are prohibited by the ILR40 permit:

- Concrete and wastewater from washout of concrete (unless managed by an appropriate control),
- Drywall compound,
- Wastewater from washout and cleanout of stucco
- Paint
- Form release oils
- Curing compounds and other construction materials
- Fuels
- Oils or other pollutants used in vehicle and equipment O&M,
- Soaps, solvents, or detergents,
- Toxic or hazardous substances from a spill or other release
- Any other pollutant that could cause or tend to cause water pollution

### 3.4.B.4 Pollutant Indicators

#### 3.4.B.4.a PHYSICAL POLLUTANT INDICATORS

Adapted from New Hampshire Estuaries Project and the IDDE Guidance Manual by the Center for Watershed Protection.

#### Odor

Water is a neutral medium and does not produce odor; however, most organic and some inorganic chemicals contribute odor to water. Odor in water may originate from municipal and industrial waste discharges, from natural sources such as decomposition of vegetative matter, or from associated microbial activity.

**Table 1: Odor or Potential Illicit Discharges** (adapted from CWP)

Odor	Possible Cause
Sewage	Wastewater treatment facilities, domestic waste connected into storm drain, failing septic system
Sulfide (rotten eggs)	Decaying organic waste from industries such as meat packers, dairies and canneries
Rancid/sour	Many chemicals, including pesticides and fertilizers, emit powerful odors that may produce irritation or stinging sensations.
Petroleum/gas	Industry associated with vehicle maintenance or petroleum product storage; gas stations


Laundry	Laundromat, dry cleaning, household laundry
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*Color*



Color is a numeric computation of the color observed in a water quality sample, as measured in cobalt-platinum units. Both industrial liquid wastes and sewage tend to have elevated color values. Unfortunately, some “clean” flow types can also have high color values. A color value higher than 500 units may indicate an industrial discharge.

**Table 2: Color of Potential Illicit Discharges** (adapted from CWP)

<b>Water Color</b>	<b>Possible Cause</b>	<b>Images</b>
<b>Brown Water</b> – water ranging in color from light-tea to chocolate milk; it may have a rotten egg odor.	Human causes may be eroded, disturbed soils from constr. sites, animal enclosures, destabilized stream banks and lake shore erosion due to boat traffic.	
<b>Yellow</b> –	Human causes may include textile facilities, chemical plants or pollen.	
<b>Gray Water</b> – water appears milky and may have a rotten egg smell and/or soap odor. There may also be an appearance of cottony slime.	Human causes may be illicit connections of domestic wastewater; untreated septic system discharge; illegal boat discharge; and parking lot runoff.	
<b>Green Water</b> – ranging from blue green to bright green color and may impart odor. Conditions typically occur from May to October.	Human causes may be over-fertilizing lawns, boat discharges, septic systems, agriculture operations, or discharging poorly treated wastewater.	
<b>Orange/Red</b> -	Human causes may include meat packing facilities or dyes.	

<p><b>Green Flecks</b> – resembling floating blue-green paint chips or grass clippings. These <i>Blooms</i> are potentially toxic.</p>	<p>Human cause is excessive nutrients. Fertilizers used on lawns can contaminate surface and ground water.</p>	
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**Table 2 (continued)**

Water Color	Possible Cause	Images
<b>Green Hair-Like Strands</b> - bright or dark green, resembling cotton candy and often in floating mats.	Human causes are excessive nutrients from fertilizers or failed onshore septic systems.	
<b>Multi-Color Water</b> – various or uniform color, other than brown, green or gray. For rainbow sheen see floatables.	Human causes include oil or hazardous waste spills, paint and paint equipment rinsed into storm drains or into failing septic systems.	

*Turbidity*

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

Turbidity and color are related terms but are not the same. Remember, turbidity is a measure of how easily light can penetrate through the sample bottle, whereas color is defined by the tint or intensity of the color observed.

**Figure 9 Turbidity Severity Examples**

(adapted from CWP)



Turbidity Severity 1



Turbidity Severity 2



Turbidity Severity 3

### *Floatables*

The presence of sewage, floating scum, foam, oil sheen, or other materials can be obvious indicators of an illicit discharge. However, trash originating from areas adjacent to the outfall is this section.

- If you think the floatable is sewage, you should automatically assign it a severity score of three since no other source looks quite like it.
- Suds are rated based on their foaminess and staying power. A severity score of three is designated for thick foam that travels many feet before breaking up. Natural foam breaks apart easily, can be brown, black or yellowish and may smell fishy or musty.
- Surface oil sheens are ranked based on their thickness and coverage. In some cases, surface sheens may not be from oil discharges but instead created by in-stream processes. A petroleum sheens doesn't break apart and quickly flows back together.

**Figure 10 Natural Sheen versus Synthetic (adapted from CWP)**



Sheen from natural bacteria forms a swirl-like film that cracks if disturbed



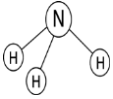
Synthetic oil forms a swirling pattern

**Table 3: Floatables in Potential Illicit Discharges** (adapted from CWP)

<b>Floatables</b>	
<p>Sewage</p> 	<p>Human causes include connection of domestic wastewater, leaking sanitary sewers or failing septic systems.</p>
<p>Suds and Foam –</p> 	<p>Common human causes of unnatural foam include leaking sewer lines, boat discharges, improper sewer connections to storm sewers and detergents from car washing activities.</p>
<p>Petroleum (oil sheen)</p> 	<p>Human causes may include leaking underground storage tank or illegal dumping.</p>
<p>Grease</p> 	<p>Common human causes include overflow from sanitary systems (due to clogging from grease) and illegal dumping.</p>

### 3.4.B.4.b CHEMICAL POLLUTANT INDICATORS

#### *Ammonia*



Ammonia is a good indicator of sewage, since its concentration is much higher there than in groundwater or tap water. High ammonia concentrations (>50 mg/l) may also indicate liquid waste from some industrial sites. Ammonia is relatively simple and safe to analyze. Some challenges include the potential generation of waste from non-human sources, such as pets or wildlife.

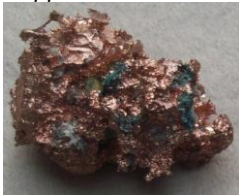
Potential ID NH<sub>3</sub>-N: > 0.1 mg/L

#### *Chlorine*



Chlorine is used throughout the country to disinfect tap water, except where private wells provide the water supply. Chlorine concentrations in tap water tend to be significantly higher than most other discharge types. Unfortunately, chlorine is extremely volatile, and even moderate levels of organic materials can cause chlorine levels to drop below detection levels. Because chlorine is non-conservative, it is not a reliable indicator, although if very high chlorine levels are measured, it is a strong indication of a water line break, swimming pool discharge, or industrial discharge from a chlorine bleaching process.

#### *Copper*



Concentrations of copper in dry-weather flows can be a result of corrosion of water pipes or automotive sources (for example, radiators, brake lines, and electrical equipment). The occurrence of copper in dry-weather flows could also be caused by inappropriate discharges from facilities that either use or manufacture copper-based products. A copper value of >0.025-mg/L indicates an industrial discharge is present.

Industrial sources of copper include the following:

- Copper manufacturing (smelting),
- Copper metal processing/scrap remelting,
- Metal plating,
- Chemicals manufacturing,
- Analytical laboratories,
- Power plants,
- Electronics,
- Wood preserving, and
- Copper wire production.

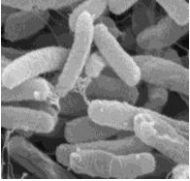
In each of these industries, wastes containing copper would normally be discharged to a treatment facility. Sludge from the waste treatment facility, whether on-site (including lagooning) or publicly operated treatment facilities, would contain copper. If the sludge (or the treatment process) is not managed properly, copper could enter the storm sewer system.

#### *Detergents*



Most illicit discharges have elevated concentration of detergents. Sewage and wash water discharges contain detergents used to clean clothes or dishes, whereas liquid wastes contain detergents from industrial or commercial cleansers. The nearly universal presence of detergents in illicit discharges, combined with their absence in natural waters or tap water, makes them an excellent indicator. Research has revealed three indicator parameters that measure the level of detergent or its components-- surfactants, fluorescence, and surface tension. Surfactants have been the most widely applied and transferable of the three indicators. Fluorescence and surface tension show promise, but only limited field testing has been performed on these more experimental parameters; therefore, these are not tested. Refer to Boron and Surfactants descriptions.

### *E. coli, Enterococci and Total Coliform*



Each of these bacteria is found at very high concentrations in sewage compared to other flow types and is a good indicator of sewage or seepage discharges, unless pet or wildlife sources exist in the subwatershed. Overall, bacteria are good supplemental indicators and can be used to find “problem” streams or outfalls that exceed public health standards.

Potential ID Range: Fecal Coliform > 2,000 mg/L indicates waste water contamination.

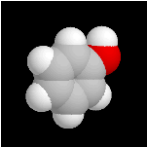
Potential ID Range: E. coli bacteria > 1,000/100 ml indicates waste water contamination.

### *Fluoride*



Fluoride, at a concentration of two parts per million, is added to drinking water supplies in most communities to improve dental health. Consequently, fluoride is an excellent conservative indicator of tap water discharges or leaks from water supply pipes that end up in the storm drain. Fluoride is obviously not a good indicator in communities that do not fluorinate drinking water, or where individual wells provide drinking water. Fluoride levels greater than 0.6-mg/L indicate a potable water source is connected to the stormwater system.

### *Phenol*



Phenol is a very commonly occurring chemical and can be found in foods, medicines, and cleaning products, as well as industrial products and by-products. Generally, the appearance of phenols in stormwater would indicate a misconnected industrial sewer to a storm drain or ditch. Exceptions would include runoff from treated wood storage yards (for example, treated lumber and telephone poles) and improper disposal (flash dumping) of cleaning products. A phenol value greater than 0.1-mg/L indicates an illicit discharge is present.

Industrial sources of phenol include the following:

- Chemical manufacturing (organic),
- Textile manufacturing,
- Paint and coatings manufacturing,
- Metal coating,
- Resin manufacturing,
- Tire manufacturing,
- Plastics fabricating,
- Electronics,
- Oil refining and re-refining,
- Naval stores (turpentine and other wood treatment chemicals),
- Pharmaceutical manufacturing,
- Paint stripping (for example, automotive and aircraft),
- Military installations (rework and repair facilities),
- Coke manufacturing,
- Iron production, and
- Ferro-alloy manufacturing.

Other sources of phenol include improper handling and disposal of cleaning compounds by institutions such as hospitals and nursing homes.

### pH



Most discharge flow types are neutral, having a pH value around 7, although groundwater concentrations can be somewhat variable. pH is a reasonably good indicator for liquid wastes from industries, which can have very high or low pH (ranging from 3 to 12). The pH of residential wash water tends to be rather basic (pH of 8 or 9). The pH of a discharge is very simple to monitor in the field with low-cost test strips or probes. Although pH data is often not conclusive by itself, it can identify problem outfalls that merit follow-up investigations using more effective indicators.

Potential ID Range: <6.5 and > 8.5

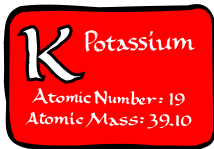
### *Phosphorus*

Phosphorus is recognized as the controlling factor in plan and algae growth. Small increases in phosphorus can fuel substantial increases in aquatic plant and algae growth. In addition to reducing the recreational use of the water body the increased plant and algae growth lowers dissolved oxygen levels. Low dissolved oxygen levels often results in

the death of certain fish, invertebrates and other aquatic animals, reduce recreational use, property values and public health. A key source of phosphorus comes from runoff pollution, as rain or melting snow wash over fertilized areas or manure.

Potential ID Range: >1 mg/L

### Potassium



Potassium is found at relatively high concentrations in sewage, and extremely high concentrations in many industrial process waters. Consequently, potassium can act as a good first screen for industrial wastes and can also be used in combination with ammonia to distinguish wash waters from sanitary wastes. An ammonium to potassium ratio of >1 or <1 indicate waste water or wash water discharge respectively. A potassium value of >20-mg/l is a good indicator for industrial discharges.

### Surfactants

Surfactant products where the surfactants are the primary components



Products where surfactant is a secondary component in the material or the production.



Surfactants are the active ingredients in most commercial detergents and are typically measured as Methyl Blue Active Substances (or MBAS). They are a synthetic replacement for soap, which builds up deposits on clothing over time. Since surfactants are not found in nature, but are always present in detergents, they are excellent indicators of sewage and wash waters. The presence of

surfactants in cleansers, emulsifiers and lubricants also makes them an excellent indicator of industrial or commercial liquid wastes. A surfactant value of  $> 0.25\text{-mg/L}$  within residential areas indicates that either a sewage or wash water is present in the stormwater; a value of  $>5\text{-mg/L}$  within non-residential areas indicates that there is an industrial discharge (refer to Table 46 from the Illicit Discharge Detection and Elimination manual by the Center for Watershed Protection for use in determining industrial flow types).

### 3.4.C Indirect Connection Program (BMP C.3)



Indirect connections are subtle connections, such as dumping or spillage of materials into storm sewer drains. Flash dumping is a common type of indirect connection. Generally, indirect modes of entry produce intermittent or transitory discharges, with the exception of groundwater seepage. There are five main modes of indirect entry for discharges.

Upon observing or receiving notification of a potential illicit discharge, the Illicit Discharge Incident Tracking Form, found in **Appendix 5.7**, is used to log and investigate the incident. Appropriate procedures found within this chapter are implemented in the event an illicit discharge has been confirmed.

#### Measurable Goal

- Track efforts related to indirect illicit discharges.

#### 3.4.C.1 Groundwater Seepage

Seepage discharges can be either continuous or intermittent, depending on the depth of the water table and the season. Groundwater seepage usually consists of relatively clean water that is not an illicit discharge by itself but can mask other illicit discharges. If storm drains are located close to sanitary sewers, groundwater seepage may intermingle with diluted sewage. Addressing seepage that is observed during the outfall screening process is described in more detail in this chapter.

#### 3.4.C.2 Spills

These transitory discharges occur when a spill travels across an impervious surface and enters a storm drain inlet. Spills can occur at many industrial, commercial and transport-

related sites. A very common example is an oil or gas spill from an accident that then travels across the road and into the storm drain system. The Spill Response Plan is described in Chapter 3.7.B.

### 3.4.C.3 *Dumping*

Dumping a liquid into a storm drain inlet: This type of transitory discharge is created when liquid wastes such as oil, grease, paint, solvents, and various automotive fluids are dumped into the storm drain. Liquid dumping occurs intermittently at sites that improperly dispose of rinse water and wash water during maintenance and cleanup operations. A common example is cleaning deep fryers in the parking lot of fast-food operations. The Storm Drain Stenciling, Household Hazardous Wastes, Vehicle Fluid Maintenance and Pool Dewatering programs are designed to minimize dumping; these programs were previously described in Chapter 3.2. The procedure for handling a dumping incident is described in Chapter 3.7.B.2.

Commented [LU41]: Verify commitments

### 3.4.C.4 *Outdoor washing activities*

Outdoor washing may or may not be an illicit discharge, depending on the nature of the generating site that produces the wash water. For example, hosing off individual sidewalks and driveways may not generate significant flows or pollutant loads. On the other hand, routine washing of fueling areas, outdoor storage areas, and parking lots (power washing), and construction equipment cleanouts may result in unacceptable pollutant loads. Individual washing activities are addressed through the Public Education and Outreach Program in Chapter 3.2 whereas observed/documented routine washing activities should be addressed through the Removal of Illicit Discharges Procedure in Chapter 3.4.D.4.

### 3.4.C.5 *Non-target irrigation from landscaping or lawns*

Irrigation can produce intermittent discharges from over-watering or misdirected sprinklers that send tap water over impervious areas. In some instances, non-target irrigation can produce unacceptable loads of nutrients, organic matter or pesticides. The most common example is a discharge from commercial landscaping areas adjacent to parking lots connected to the storm drain system. This type of discharge is addressed by the Public Education and Outreach Program in Chapter 3.2.1.

## 3.4.D Direct Connection Illicit Discharge Program (BMP C.3 – C.8)

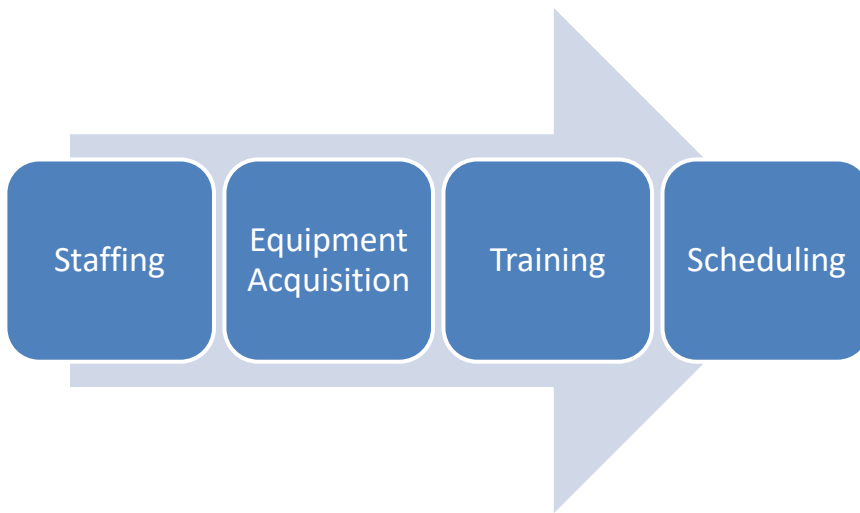


Direct connections enter through direct piping connections to the storm sewer system, and since direct connections exist regardless of whether or not a stormwater event (e.g. rain or melting snow) is occurring, they are most easily detected during dry-weather periods. Inspection of stormwater outfalls during dry-weather conditions reveals whether non-stormwater flows exist. If non-stormwater flows are observed, they can be screened and tested to determine whether pollutants are present. If the presence of pollutants is indicated, the detective work of identifying the source of the discharge can begin. Once the source is identified, it can then be corrected. A direct connection illicit discharge program consists of three principal components: 1) outfall inspection, and 2) follow-up investigation and 3) removal.

#### 3.4.D.1 *Program Planning*

Program Planning involves the office work, planning, and organization required to conduct outfall screening and follow-up investigative activities of the program. This includes the identification of the staffing and equipment needed to conduct the outfall screening and scheduling inspection activities. Program planning also identifies the regulatory authority to remove directly connected illicit discharges and the identification of the outfalls and receiving waters in the municipality (both discussed earlier in this chapter).

Commented [AN42]: Minimum requirement



#### 3.4.D.1.a STAFFING



Personnel for an outfall inspection screening program are required for program administration, effort for conducting the outfall screening, and any follow-up investigations. Typically, a two-member crew is required for the outfall screening and follow-up portions of the program.

#### 3.4.D.1.b EQUIPMENT NEEDS



General field equipment and specialized outfall screening equipment are required for IDDE programs. The method of collecting and managing inspection screening data is driven by available technology. A complete list of recommended equipment and supplies is found on **Stormwater Outfall Screening Equipment Checklist (Appendix 5.2)**. Field Crews carry basic safety items, such as cell phones, surgical gloves, and first aid kits. Additional safety precautions are described following the Equipment Checklist,

#### 3.4.D.1.c SCHEDULING

Perform all pre-screening and follow-up inspections preceding a dry-weather period, a period of 72 hours of dry weather. A period of 72 hours is selected to allow local detention facilities to drain, and local groundwater flows to recede after precipitation events. However, some judgment may be exercised in evaluating the 72-hour period to sampling. For example, if very light rain or drizzle occurred and no runoff was experienced, it is likely that dry-weather conditions would exist, and outfall inspection could be conducted.

#### **Pre-Screening:**

Pre-screening is on-going, in coordination with the outfall inventory, refer to Chapter 3.4.D.2.a. High priority dry weather flow locations will be identified in 2016, in accordance with the new ILR40 permit. It is recommended that all outfalls be re-screened in 2022 and every 5 years thereafter.

Pre-screening should generally take place during the late summer or fall months, ideally in August, September, or October, although other summer months may be acceptable, depending on weather conditions. This time period is generally warm, which improves field efficiency as well as reliability and consistency of field-testing. This time period is also more likely to have extended dry periods with little or no precipitation, which is required for the inspection activities.

#### **Outfall Inspections:**

Upon completion of the pre-screening efforts, review collected data to identify outfalls with observed dry weather flow or other indicators of an illicit discharge, refer to Chapter 3.4.D.2.b. Schedule outfall inspections so that all identified outfalls with potential illicit

discharges are investigated within the following 5-years, ensuring that outfalls with the greatest potential for the presence of an illicit discharge are investigated first. Annual inspection of all high priority outfalls, as identified in Chapter 1.4.A, is required.

#### 3.4.D.2 *Outfall Inspection (BMP C.3, C.7, C.8)*



The identification of potential illicit discharge locations is primarily a two-part process, pre-screening and follow-up inspections. Pre-screening is performed by a rapid inspection of all outfalls in a pre-determined area such as along a receiving water. Follow-up inspections are required for those pipes found to have dry weather flow. Once probable illicit discharges are found, identify the sources of illicit discharges and correct per the removal procedure of Chapter 3.4.D.4. Outfall inspection consists of the following tasks:

- (1) Pre-Screening
- (2) Outfall Inspection, and
- (3) Outfall Assessment and Documentation.

##### 3.4.D.2.a PRE-SCREENING

Pre-screening consists of a rapid inspection of outfalls, during dry weather flow conditions. During pre-screening basic information should be obtained for each outfall. Recommended information includes basic data about the structure (such as size, shape, material, condition), presence of dry weather flow determination and a photograph. The Outfall Inventory was previously described in Chapter 1.4.A

##### Measurable Goal

- Pre-screen outfalls and search for new outfalls, repeat every five years.

##### 3.4.D.2.b OUTFALL INSPECTION



An outfall inspection is required for those outfalls identified during pre-screening inspections with dry weather flow or other indicators of a potential illicit discharge. The intent is to gather additional information to determine if an illicit discharge is present. Upon arriving at an outfall, the field crew should inspect the outfall by approaching the outfall on foot to a proximity that allows for visual observations to be made. Outfalls should be screened to determine which one of the three following conditions applies:

- The outfall is dry or damp with no observed flow,
- Flowing discharges are observed from the outfall, or
- The outfall is partially or completely submerged with no observed flow or is inaccessible.

The field crew should photograph the outfall and complete applicable sections of the **Storm Water Outfall Inspection Data Form, Appendix 5.3**. The need for on-site testing and obtaining grab samples for laboratory analysis is determined by using the flow chart as guidance. Testing results are used to identify potential sources. Instructions for Completing the Storm Water Outfall Inspection Data Form and an associated Outfall Inspection Procedure Flow Chart (used to identify applicable sections of the form that must be filled out) are included in **Appendix 5.3**. Initial testing results are NOT intended to document the event for future removal and/or enforcement actions. If the initial testing results identify a potential illicit discharge, proceed to the follow-up investigation procedures discussed in Chapter 3.4.D.3.

Locating an upstream sampling point may be required if any of the following conditions exist at an outfall:

- The outfall discharge is submerged or partially submerged due to backwater conditions,
- Site access and safety considerations prevent sample collection,
- Other special considerations.

Make reasonable efforts to location upstream sampling location(s) using the available storm sewer atlas and development plan information. Manholes, catch basins, or culvert crossings can be used for upstream sampling locations. If no dry weather flow is present (i.e. the submerged outfall is based solely on a backwater condition, follow the above Scenario 1 procedure. If dry weather flow is identified in an upstream manhole, follow the above Scenario 2 procedure. If the upstream manhole(s) are inaccessible, resolve the problem in the office with appropriate supervisory personnel.

**Measurable Goal**

- Inspect outfalls identified during pre-screening inspections with dry weather flow or other indicators of a potential illicit discharge over a 5-year period.
- Inspect all high priority outfalls, as identified in Chapter 1.4.A annually.

		
<p>Submerged: More than ½ below water</p>	<p>Partially submerged: Bottom is below water</p>	<p>Fully submerged: Can't see outfall</p>
		
<p>Outfall fully submerged by debris</p>	<p>Fully submerged from downstream trees trapping debris</p>	<p>Partially submerged by leaf debris "back water"</p>
		
<p>Trickle Flow: Very narrow stream of water</p>	<p>Moderate Flow: Steady stream, but very shallow depth</p>	<p>Significant flow (Source is a fire hydrant discharge)</p>

**Figure11: Characterizing Submersion and Flow**  
Center for Watershed Protection

3.4.D.2.c OUTFALL ASSESSMENT AND DOCUMENTATION

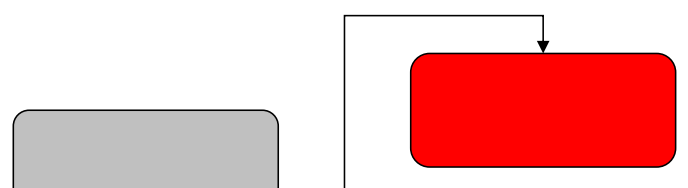
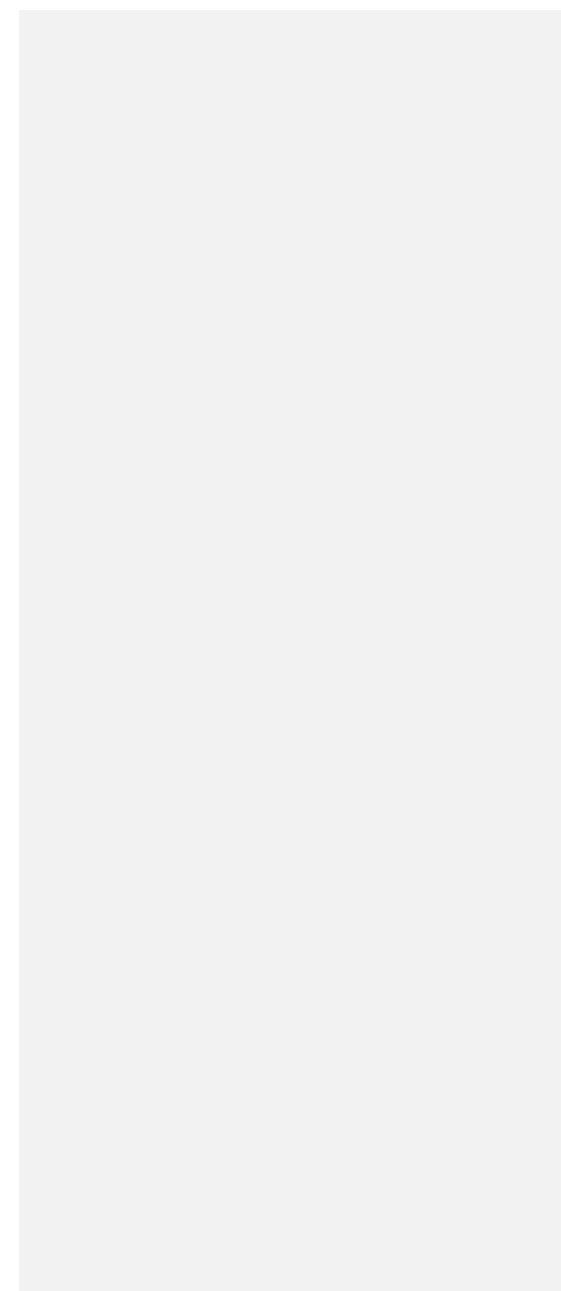
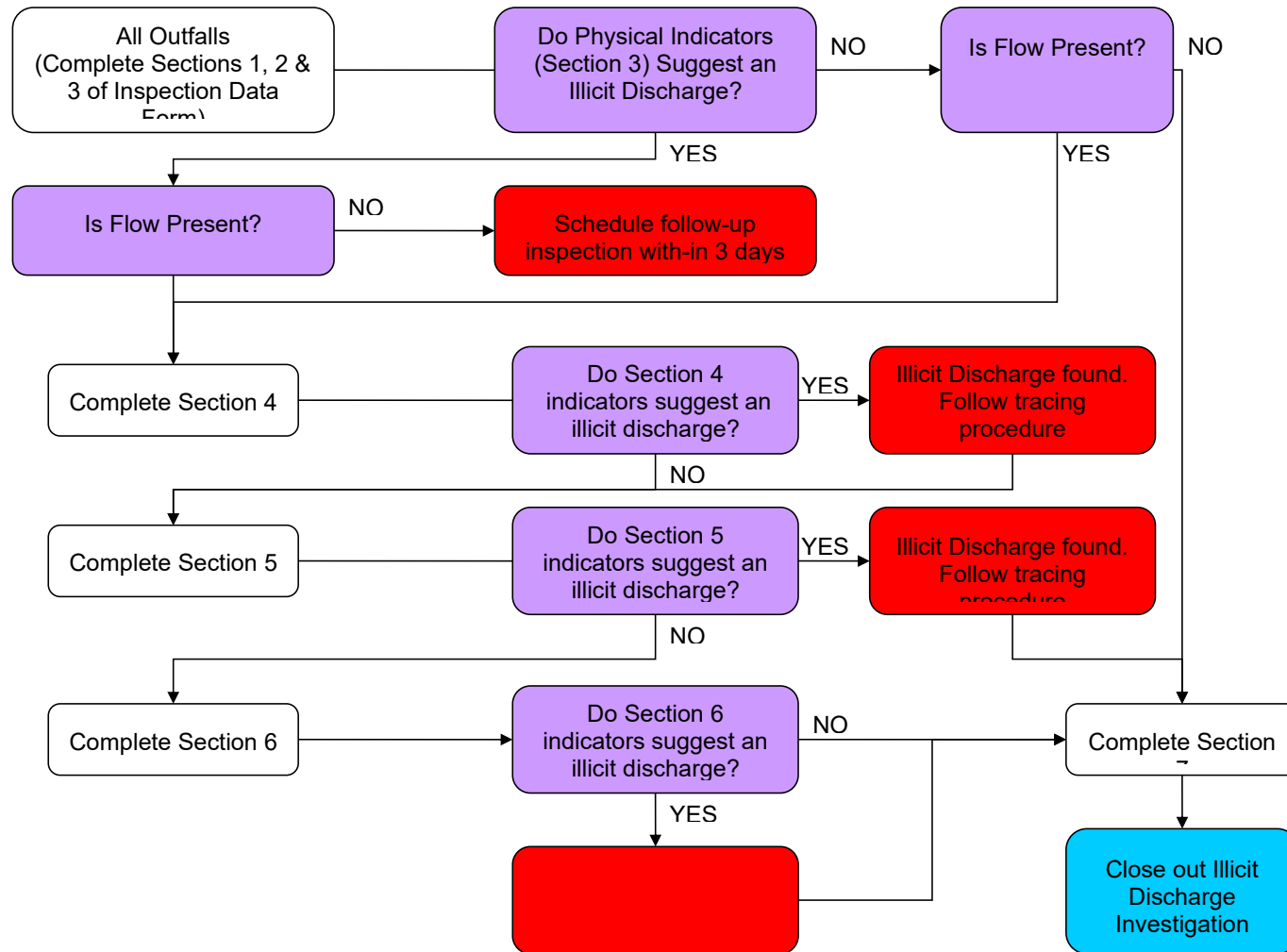
Complete the **Storm Water Outfall Inspection Data Form (Appendix 5.3)** for all outfall screening and grab sampling activities. All completed forms must be dated, legible, and contain accurate documentation of each outfall inspection. *A separate data form must be completed for each outfall.* It is recommended that non-smearing pens be used to

complete the forms and that all data be objective and factual. Once completed, these data forms are considered accountable documents and are maintained as part of the municipality's files. In addition to standard information, the data form is used to record other information that is noted at the time the outfall inspection is conducted. For example, observations of dead or dying plants, fish kills, algal blooms (excessive algae growth), construction activities, and other activities that might provide information regarding the potential for illicit connections or inappropriate discharges should be recorded on the form.

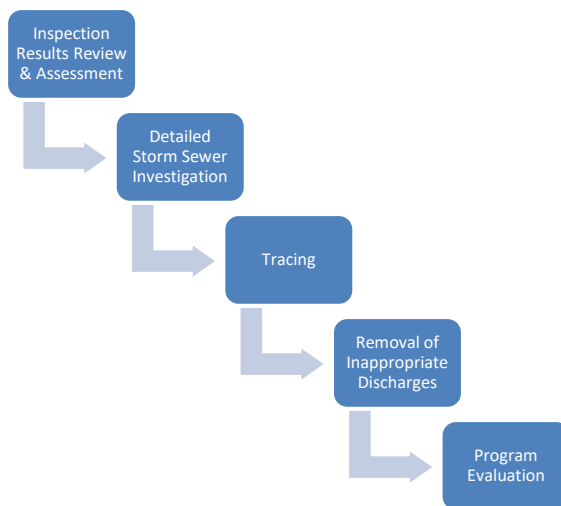
**Measurable Goal**

- Document all outfall inspections.

**Figure 12: Outfall Inspection Procedure Flow Chart**



### 3.4.D.3 Follow Up Investigation - Program Evaluation (BMP C.4)



#### Measurable Goal

- Continue investigation for outfalls identified through outfall inspection efforts to have a potential illicit discharge.

#### 3.4.D.3.a OUTFALL SCREENING RESULTS REVIEW AND ASSESSMENT

Follow up inspections are required for outfalls identified to have potential illicit discharges during the outfall inspection procedure. This is accomplished by reviewing the **Stormwater Outfall Inspection Data Forms (Appendix 5.3)** collected during outfall investigations to determine which outfalls require a follow up investigation, target sewer system areas (using available mapping and atlas information) for detailed investigation.

#### 3.4.D.3.b INDEPENDENT VERIFICATION



If the initial outfall assessment identifies potential illicit discharges (through either the on-site or off-site testing procedures), additional sampling is required. The results of the

inspection and testing should be discussed with the Stormwater Coordinator. Contract an independent laboratory to take and test an additional sample and verify preliminary finding. Use the established procedure to coordinate the independent laboratory sample and testing.

#### 3.4.D.3.c SOURCE IDENTIFICATION

**Commented [AN43]:** Minimum requirement, Program must identify reasonable BMP

Follow up investigation is required for all outfalls with positive indicators for pollutant discharges during the pre-screening efforts.

#### Mapping and Evaluation (BMP C.1)

For each outfall to be investigated, a large-scale working map should be obtained (digitally or in paper form) that includes the entire upstream storm sewer network, outfall locations and parcel boundaries indicated. This map product is based on information from the storm sewer atlas and outfall inventory. Land use information is evaluated to determine the types of residential, commercial, and industrial areas that might contribute to the type of pollution identified at the outfall. Make attempts to match detected indicators with upstream activities.

#### Storm Sewer Investigation

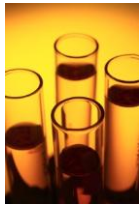


After conducting the mapping evaluation, a manhole-by-manhole inspection is conducted to pinpoint the location of the inappropriate discharge, into the storm sewer / conveyance system. This inspection requires a field crew to revisit the outfall where the polluted dry-weather discharge was detected. The field crew should be equipped with the same testing and safety equipment and follow similar procedures as those used during the outfall inspection.

After confirming that dry-weather flow is present at the outfall, the field crew continues moving to the next upstream manhole or access point investigating for dry weather flow. In cases where more than one source of dry-weather discharge enters a manhole, the field crew records this information on the screening form and then tracks each source separately. All sources are tracked upstream, manhole-by-manhole, until the dry-weather discharge is no longer detected. Finally, the last manhole where dry-weather flow is present is identified and potential sources to that manhole are accessed. This data is important for source identification.

The field crew should also determine whether there has been a significant change in the flow rate between manholes. If the flow rate appears to have changed between two manholes in the system, the illicit connection likely occurs between the two manholes. Changes in the concentration of pollutant parameters could also aid in confirming the presence of an illicit connection between the two manholes.

### Tracing



Once the manhole inspection has identified the reach area, between two manholes suspected of containing an inappropriate discharge, testing may be necessary. If there is only one possible source to this section of the storm sewer system in the area, source identification and follow-up for corrective action is straightforward. Multiple sources, or non-definitive sources, may require additional evaluation and testing in order to identify the contributing source. The method of testing must be approved by the PWD Director prior to testing. Potential testing methods include fluorometric dye testing, smoke testing, and/or remote video inspections. Once identified, clearly log the contributing source.

**Commented [AN44]:** Program must verify commitments

#### 3.4.D.4 *Removal of Illicit Discharges (BMP C.5, C.8)*

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

**Commented [AN45]:** Minimum requirement, Program must verify commitments

- Step 1. Have an outside laboratory service take a grab sample and test for the illicit discharge at the manhole located immediately downstream of the suspected discharge connection.
- Step 2: Conduct an internal meeting with appropriate personnel including but not limited to Public Works Personnel, Public Works Director, Building Department Code Enforcement Officer, and Stormwater Coordinator to discuss inspection and testing results and remedial procedures.
- Step 3: The Public Works Administration shall send a notification letter to the owner/operator of the property/site suspected of discharging a pollutant. The letter should request that the owner/operator describe the activities on the site and the possible sources of non-stormwater discharges including information regarding the use and storage of hazardous substances,

chemical storage practices, materials handling and disposal practices, storage tanks, types of permits, and pollution prevention plans.

If the illicit discharge is observed related to another community's storm sewer system, the insert MS4 type will notify the community's Enforcement Officer or Stormwater coordinator within 7 calendar days of discovery.

Commented [AN46]: Minimum requirement

Step 4: Arrange a meeting for an inspection of the property with Public Works Personnel, the Building Department Code Enforcement Officer, and the owner/operator of the property where the pollution source is suspected. Most illicit connections and improper disposal can probably be detected during this step. Notify the site owner/operator of the problem and instruct them to take corrective measures.

Commented [AN47]: Verify commitments

Step 5: Conduct additional tests as necessary if the initial site inspection is not successful in identifying the source of the problem. The Public Works Director is responsible for determining the appropriate testing measure to pinpoint the source.

Step 6: If the owner/operator does not voluntarily initiate corrective action, the Building Department Code Enforcement Office issues a notification of noncompliance. The notification includes a description of the required action(s) and a time frame in which to assess the problem and take corrective action. Upon notification of noncompliance, the owner can be subject to any penalties stipulated in the IDDE Ordinance.

Step 7: Conduct follow-up inspections after stipulated time frame has elapsed to determine whether corrective actions have been implemented to: 1) remove the illicit connection or 2) eliminate the improper disposal practice.

Step 8: If corrective actions have been completed (i.e. and the illicit discharge has been eliminated) the Public Works Administration sends a notification of compliance letter to the owner/operator of the property/site suspected of discharging a pollutant.

If corrective actions have not been completed an additional internal meeting with appropriate municipal personnel (likely including involved Public Works Personnel, Public Works Director, Building Department Code Enforcement Officer, and Stormwater Coordinator) is held to determine appropriate steps to obtain compliance. Appropriate actions may include monetary or other penalties.

If another MS4 operator notifies insert MS4 type of an illicit discharge, a non-stormwater discharge or discharge not listed in Part I.B.2 to the MS4, then the insert MS4 type shall remove the discharge within 7 calendar days of discovery.

Measurable Goal

- Administer Removal Procedures for outfalls with illicit discharges
- Track number of illicit discharges eliminated

3.4.D.5 Other Illicit Discharge Controls (BMP C.10)

Commented [AN48]: Program must verify commitments

SMC regularly sponsors and co-sponsors educational and technical training workshops on a variety of stormwater management-related topics. Each year, SMC will sponsor or co-sponsor an illicit discharge detection and elimination workshop, or other training workshop related to IEPA's NPDES Stormwater Program and track the number of attendees that attend the workshop as previously described in Chapter 3.1.A.4. SMC makes available the Excal Visual "IDDE - A Grate Concern" training software to Lake County MS4s upon request.

Insert MS4 type shall use QLP resources to provide educational resources to inform public employees, businesses, and the general public of hazards associated with illegal discharges and improper disposal of waste. The community will publicize a call-in phone number where parties can contact insert MS4 type with illicit discharge concerns.

Measurable Goal

- Support the QLP
- Track number of illicit discharge trainings performed

### 3.5 Construction Site Runoff Control



Development is subject to the provisions of the Lake County Watershed Development Ordinance (WDO).

#### 3.5.A Regulatory Program (BMP D.1)

In addition to the QLP efforts described above, the insert MS4 has adopted the Lake County Watershed Development Ordinance (WDO) and is currently a Certified Community for the review, permitting, inspection and enforcement of the provisions of the WDO. The community designates an Enforcement Officer; this person is responsible for the administration and enforcement of the WDO. The insert MS4 has created an Inspection and Violation Notification Procedure to ensure compliance with the WDO.

Commented [LU49]: Delete if Non-Cert

The QLP has the primary responsibility for the Construction Site Runoff Control MCM. The insert MS4 is currently a non-Certified Community with respect to the provisions of the WDO. The SMC Chief Engineer is responsible for the review, permitting, inspection and enforcement of the provisions of the WDO. The insert MS4 assists SMC in achieving compliance with the WDO.

Commented [LU50]: Delete if Cert

#### Measurable Goal

- Support QLP efforts
- Enforce WDO
- Support SMC Enforcement of WDO

Commented [LU51]: Select appropriate goal (cert vs non-cert)

#### 3.5.B Responsible Parties (BMP D.1)

##### 3.5.B.1 Applicant

The applicant is ultimately responsible for ensuring compliant soil erosion and sediment control measures on-site during construction. General contractors, sub-contractors and other hired employees of the applicant can assist the applicant in maintaining a compliant site; however, the applicant remains the responsible party. The applicant is also responsible for obtaining all other required state and federal permits, including an

NOI with IEPA and upholding all permit conditions (including completing inspection logs).

### 3.5.B.2 DECI – Designated Inspectors

As previously described in Chapter 3.1.D.1. the purpose of the DECI program is to facilitate positive communication between the insert MS4 and the permit holder by creating a single point of contact for soil erosion/sediment control issues with the idea that it is easier to prevent soil erosion and sediment control problems than it is to correct them after they have occurred. Further, the program is intended to improve site conditions, minimize environmental impacts, and educate contractors/developers/inspectors about proper soil erosion/sediment control Best Management Practices.

The applicant, for sites that exceed the WDO thresholds per §601 are required to hire or employ a Designated Erosion Control Inspector (DECI).

- All development with 10 acres or more of hydrologic disturbance
- All development with 1 acre or more of hydrologic disturbance **and** regulatory floodplain **or** wetlands on site or on adjoining properties.

The DECI can work for the permittee's contractor, subcontractor, consultant, etc. He does not have to be a direct employee of the permittee. SMC keeps a list of DECIs that have been approved.

The DECI has the responsibility to conduct inspections as required, document inspections, keep inspections and project plans available on site, report noncompliance issues promptly, recommend soil erosion/sediment control measures. Assuming the DECI is competently completing these steps, the DECI is considered to meet the requirements of the program. Ultimately, liability for a development in noncompliance may fall to the owner, the applicant, the contractor, the developer, the DECI, or anyone else involved as determined on a case-by-case basis.

Sites that do not require a DECI may still require a designated inspector under the NPDES II permit process. Significant efforts have been made to minimize overlap between the two programs. Currently all sites with greater than 1-ac or more of hydrologic disturbance require a permit from IEPA and a designated inspector (which is more stringent than the DECI requirements). A designated inspector, under the IEPA program, does not need to be a DECI recognized by SMC; however, a DECI can fulfill both roles. However, the site inspection logs can typically meet the permit conditions of both the WDO and the IEPA.

The DECI reports to the Enforcement Officer. However, SMC administers the DECI program. During the course of a project, the DECI must notify the EO within any if the development site is determined to be noncompliant with the soil erosion and sediment control plan. The insert MS4 Stormwater Coordinator should also be contacted within

24 hours. It is highly recommended that the Stormwater Coordinator remind the DECI to also file an Incidence of Noncompliance (ION) with IEPA. If the discharge from the construction site enters a receiving water within the MS4 jurisdictional boundaries, it is highly recommended that the MS4 also file an ION with IEPA.

Commented [LU52]: Delete if Non-Cert Comm

The DECI reports to the Enforcement Officer (SMC's Chief Engineer). During the course of a project, the DECI must notify the EO within any if the development site is determined to be noncompliant with the soil erosion and sediment control plan. The insert MS4 Stormwater Coordinator should also be contacted within 24 hours. It is highly recommended that the Stormwater Coordinator remind the DECI to also file an Incidence of Noncompliance with IEPA. If the discharge from the construction site enters a receiving water within the MS4 jurisdictional boundaries, it is highly recommended that the MS4 also file an ION with IEPA.

Commented [LU53]: Delete if Cert Comm

### 3.5.B.3 Enforcement Officer

It is also both the right and the responsibility of the Enforcement Officer to ensure that all incidences of non-compliance received from a DECI are resolved. Furthermore, it is the Enforcement Officer's right and the responsibility to notify the SMC if a DECI listed by SMC is not adequately performing the DECI responsibilities. SMC may remove a DECI from the approved DECI list. However, a DECI may be removed from a development by the Enforcement Officer at their sole discretion.

### Alternative 3.4.B.3 Municipal Contact - Stormwater Coordinator

Commented [jmc54]: Verify Commitment. Depending on the community, both EO and SC sections may be appropriate.

The insert MS4 has the responsibility to designate a contact with both the SMC and the IEPA. The insert MS4 has designated insert community title/position to fulfill both roles. SMC refers to this person as their community contact. The community contact provides support and coordinates with SMC on development related activities within the community. The IEPA considers this person the Stormwater Coordinator. Chapter 2.2.A provides additional information regarding the role of the Stormwater Coordinator.

### 3.5.C Erosion and Sediment Control BMPs (BMP D.2)

As described in the QLP section above, the site plan is required to comply with minimum prescribed practice requirements set forth in the WDO. The WDO also allows for the insert MS4 to require additional measures, above and beyond minimum control measures, to prevent the discharge pollutants from construction sites.

#### Measurable Goal

- Support QLP efforts
- Enforce WDO
- Support SMC Enforcement of WDO

Commented [LU55]: Select appropriate goal (cert vs non-cert)

### 3.5.D Construction Site Waste Control (BMP D.3)

As described in the QLP section, the WDO includes appropriate waste control provisions.

Measurable Goal

- Support QLP efforts
- Enforce WDO
- Support SMC Enforcement of WDO

Commented [LU56]: Select appropriate goal (cert vs non-cert)

### 3.5.E Site Plan Review (BMP D.4, E.4)

The insert MS4 is a certified community for the enforcement of the Stormwater Provisions of the WDO. Applicants are directed to Engineering Department for information pertaining to the permitting process. Developments that exceed the WDO minimum thresholds are provided with a Lake County Watershed Development Ordinance (WDO) application form. Applicants submit the completed form and supporting documentation to the Engineering Department for review and comment. The Engineering Department performs a review of the proposed site plan and provides comments to the applicant on any plan deficiencies and/or recommended plan enhancements. The plan review also assists in identifying other approvals that the applicant may be required to obtain. The permit is issued once all applicable provisions of the WDO have been addressed. The permit lists any additional conditions that are applicable for the development, including providing prior notification of the pre-construction meeting to the insert MS4. Attendance of the pre-construction meeting shall be made a condition of the permit for all major developments. The applicant is required to post the permit at the construction site. The insert MS4 type shall maintain an inventory of public and private construction sites that result in a total land disturbance of one or more acres or that result in a total land disturbance of less than one acre if part of a larger common plan or development or sale. The inventory shall be continuously updated as new projects are permitted and projects are completed and shall include at the minimum; relevant contact information for each project (e.g., name, address, phone, etc.) and the ILR10 number or the area of disturbance in acres.

Commented [LU57]: Delete if Non-Cert

Commented [AN58]: Minimum requirement

Applicants are directed to Engineering Department for information pertaining to the permitting process. Developments that exceed the WDO minimum thresholds are provided directed to submit a Watershed Development Permit Application Form and supporting documentation to the Lake County Stormwater Management Commission for review and comment. The permit is issued once all applicable provisions of the WDO have been addressed. Each permit lists any additional conditions that are applicable to the development.

Commented [LU59]: Delete if Cert Comm

Measurable Goal

- Support QLP efforts
- Enforce WDO
- Track number of pre-construction meetings
- Support SMC Enforcement of WDO

Commented [LU60]: Select appropriate goal (cert vs non-cert)

### 3.5.F Site Inspection Procedures (BMP D.6, E.5)

WDO provisions are described in the QLP section above. Representatives of the insert MS4 are authorized to enter upon any land or water to inspect development activity and to verify the existing conditions of a development site that is under permit review.

The insert MS4 may inspect site development at any stage in the construction process.

Commented [LU61]: Delete if Non-Cert Comm

The insert MS4 may accompany SMC on-site inspections. Additionally, it is the community's responsibility to notify SMC of any violations observed within the community. Types of violations include development activity occurring without a permit from SMC or soil erosion/sediment control violations occurring on permitted construction sites.

Commented [LU62]: Delete if Cert Comm

#### Site Inspection Process:

- insert MS4 or SMC attends the pre-construction meeting on applicable development sites. Complete **Pre-Construction Meeting Form (Appendix 5.4)**. It is also recommended that the inspector request to see the SMPP and IEPA NOI for applicable construction sites.
- The applicant notifies the insert MS4 or SMC when initial sediment and runoff controls measures have been installed.
- The insert MS4 or SMC inspects the initial sediment and runoff control measures and authorizes the start of general construction.
- The insert MS4 or SMC inspects the stormwater management system and authorizes additional site improvement activities.
- The insert MS4 or SMC performs site inspections at the recommended intervals listed above and completes the **SE/SC Inspection Form (Appendix 5.5)**.
- For sites that exceed the WDO thresholds per §601 a DECI is required, refer to Chapter 3.5.B.2 for additional information regarding the program.
- The insert MS4 or SMC requires as-built documentation of the stormwater management system prior to final site stabilization. Tags of the seed mixes are kept by the developer for inspection and approval. Upon approval of the as-builts, the applicant shall permanently stabilize the site.

#### Measurable Goal

- Support QLP efforts
- Enforce WDO
- Track number of site inspections
- Support SMC Enforcement of WDO

Commented [LU63]: Select appropriate goal (cert vs non-cert)

### 3.5.G Public Information Handling Procedures (BMP D.5)

The QLP has established a Citizen Inquiry Response System (CIRS) which processes both citizen and agency inquiries. Additionally, the Community frequently receives phone calls regarding a development, either during the review or construction phase. Both site design and construction related phone calls are directed to the Enforcement Officer, or designee. Site design comments are handled on a case-by-case basis. Construction-related calls are typically addressed by performing a site inspection.

Measurable Goal

- Support QLP CIRS efforts
- Enforce WDO
- Support SMC Enforcement of WDO

Commented [LU64]: Select appropriate goal (cert vs non-cert)

### 3.5.H Performance Guarantees (BMP D.6)

Commented [LU65]: Verify commitment

Pre-construction meeting – No deposit required.

Performance Guarantee (surety) is required for public improvements (i.e. sewer, water, right-of-way work), stormwater management system and landscaping. The Engineers Opinion of Probable Construction Cost (EOPCC) is provided to insert MS4 type for review/approval. The required surety amount shall be 110% of the approved EOPCC. In cases where the SMC requires a surety the Community will only hold a guarantee for the portions of the EOPCC that is not being held by SMC. Alternatively, the Community will provide SMC with a letter indicating that the insert MS4 type will hold the surety and not reduce the surety amount until SMC approval has been obtained.

The insert MS4 type will hold 10% of the surety for a minimum of 1-yr after site stabilization is complete, and as-built drawings are accepted, to ensure that the vegetation is established and no failures occur. For sites with native vegetation, this portion of the surety will be held for a minimum of 3-yr after site stabilization.

Measurable Goal

- Enforce WDO
- Support SMC Enforcement of WDO

Commented [LU66]: Select Appropriate Goal (Cert vs. Non-Cert)

### 3.5.I Violation Notification Procedures (BMP D.6)

In general, the compliance due date should be within 5 working days. However, if the inspector determines whether the violation is or will result in significant environmental, health or safety hazards, a 24-hour due date should be set. For time-critical violations, the developer should also be advised to complete an Incidence of Non-Compliance (ION) report with IEPA for all sites that were required to obtain a Notice of Intent (NOI) with IEPA. If the discharge from the construction site enters a receiving water within the MS4 jurisdictional boundaries, it is highly recommended that the MS4 also file an ION with IEPA. The SE/SC Inspection Form is found in Appendix 5.5. The violation procedure is included in Appendix 5.6 along with a sample letter of violation.

#### Measurable Goal

- Enforce WDO
- Track violations found during site inspections and enforcement actions taken by community
- Support SMC Enforcement of WDO

**Commented [LU67]:** Select Appropriate Goal (Cert vs. Non-Cert)

### 3.6 Post Construction Runoff Control



The insert MS4 complies with NDPEs permit requirements by incorporating Ordinance and BMP standards to minimize the discharge of pollutants of development projects. This chapter describes how the compliance with stormwater discharge permit requirements for long-term post-construction practices that protect water quality and control runoff flow is achieved.

This SMPP creates and references extensive policies and procedures for regulating design and construction activities for protecting receiving waters. The design and construction site practices selected and implemented by the responsible party for a given site are expected to meet BMP measures described through the Lake County Technical Reference Manual and IEPA's Program recommendations. All proposed permanent stormwater treatment practices must be reviewed and approved by the Enforcement Officer.

#### 3.6.A Regulatory Program (BMP E.2)

As described in the QLP section, the WDO includes numerous performance standards on Grading, Stormwater and Soil Erosion/Sediment Control that must be met for all parties undertaking construction. The Lake County Technical Reference Manual is a guidance tool that describes BMP and implementation procedures for enforcing the WDO.

#### Measurable Goal

- Support QLP efforts

- Enforce WDO
- Support SMC Enforcement of WDO

Commented [LU68]: Select appropriate goal (cert vs non-cert)

### 3.6.B Long Term Operation and Maintenance (BMP E.3)

As described in the QLP section, the WDO requires that maintenance plans be developed for all stormwater management systems designed to serve major developments. The SMPP includes two long-term maintenance plans. These sample maintenance plans are included in **Appendix 5.9**.

- The first plan is the recommended plan for existing detention and stormwater management facilities, whether publicly or privately maintained. The intent of this sample plan is to provide guidance for the maintenance of facilities that do not have an approved plan. If an existing facility already has an adequate plan adequate; this document would supersede the sample plan. Attempts should be made to provide the sample maintenance plan to pre-WDO sites with stormwater management facilities.
- The second plan is provided to applicants during the permit review period. This plan should be reviewed and enhanced by the applicant to reflect the site's specific design. Receipt of the signed and recorded maintenance plan is required prior to issuance of the WDP or listed as a permit condition. The SMC is responsible for ensuring that the new developments provide an adequate maintenance plan during the permit review process.

Commented [LU69]: Delete sentence for Cert Comm

#### Measurable Goal

- Support QLP efforts
- Enforce WDO
- Support SMC Enforcement of WDO
- Allow for public submission of concerns related to post-construction stormwater runoff control. Follow up with concerns as appropriate.

Commented [LU70]: Select appropriate goal (cert vs non-cert)

### 3.6.C Runoff Volume Reduction Hierarchy (BMP E.4)

Developments that exceed the thresholds identified in the WDO are required to quantify the RVR provided by the site design. The Community recommends that projects be designed to effectively capture 85% of the average annual rainfall events, as documented in Appendix O of the WDO

Commented [LU71]: Verify commitment

#### Measurable Goal

- Support QLP efforts
- Enforce WDO
- Support SMC Enforcement of WDO

Commented [LU72]: Select appropriate goal (cert vs non-cert)

### 3.6.D Watershed Plans (BMP E.7)

SMC has collaborated on a number of watershed-based plans throughout the County as described in Chapter 3.1.H and depicted in Figure 8. The insert MS4 will adopt watershed plans that extend into its corporate limits and review recommended individual site-specific projects and programmatic actions. The MS4 encourages private property owners to implement the recommendations. Implementation of recommendations by the MS4 will be evaluated on a yearly basis as part of its fiscal planning/budgeting process keeping in mind that ONLY the implementation of individual site-specific projects or programmatic actions WITHOUT the use of 319 funding can be cited by an MS4 community toward meeting ILR40 permitting requirements.

Measurable Goals:

- Encourage private property owners to implement watershed plan recommendations
- Evaluate feasibility of implementing watershed plan recommendations as part of its fiscal planning/budgeting process.

### 3.6.E Site Inspections (BMP E.6)

The inspection program for its general facilities is discussed in detail in Chapter 3.7.A. The inspection procedure for site inspections during and post construction is described in Chapter 3.5.E. This section focuses on post-construction inspections of previously developed sites, streambanks / shorelines, streambeds, and detention / retention ponds.

As described previously in Chapter 3.1.H. SMC has collaborated on a number of watershed-based plans throughout the County. The ~~xx~~ watershed plans included a stream and detention basin inventory, as depicted in Figure 13. The plans also include a list of site-specific best management practices (BMPs) within the community based on an assessment of these inventories and other data. **Insert MS4 type** shall track BMPs implementation with the community and provide an estimate of the percent reduction in stormwater runoff and pollutants.

Measurable Goals for all of 3.6.E:

- Track BMP implementation within community
- Annually provide an estimate of stormwater runoff and pollution reductions

**Commented [LU73]:** This section is a minimum requirements, however, the commitment can be modified to work for the MS4. Refer to ILR40 IV.B.5.e

**Commented [LU74]:** Indicate which watershed plans, if any, include the MS4.

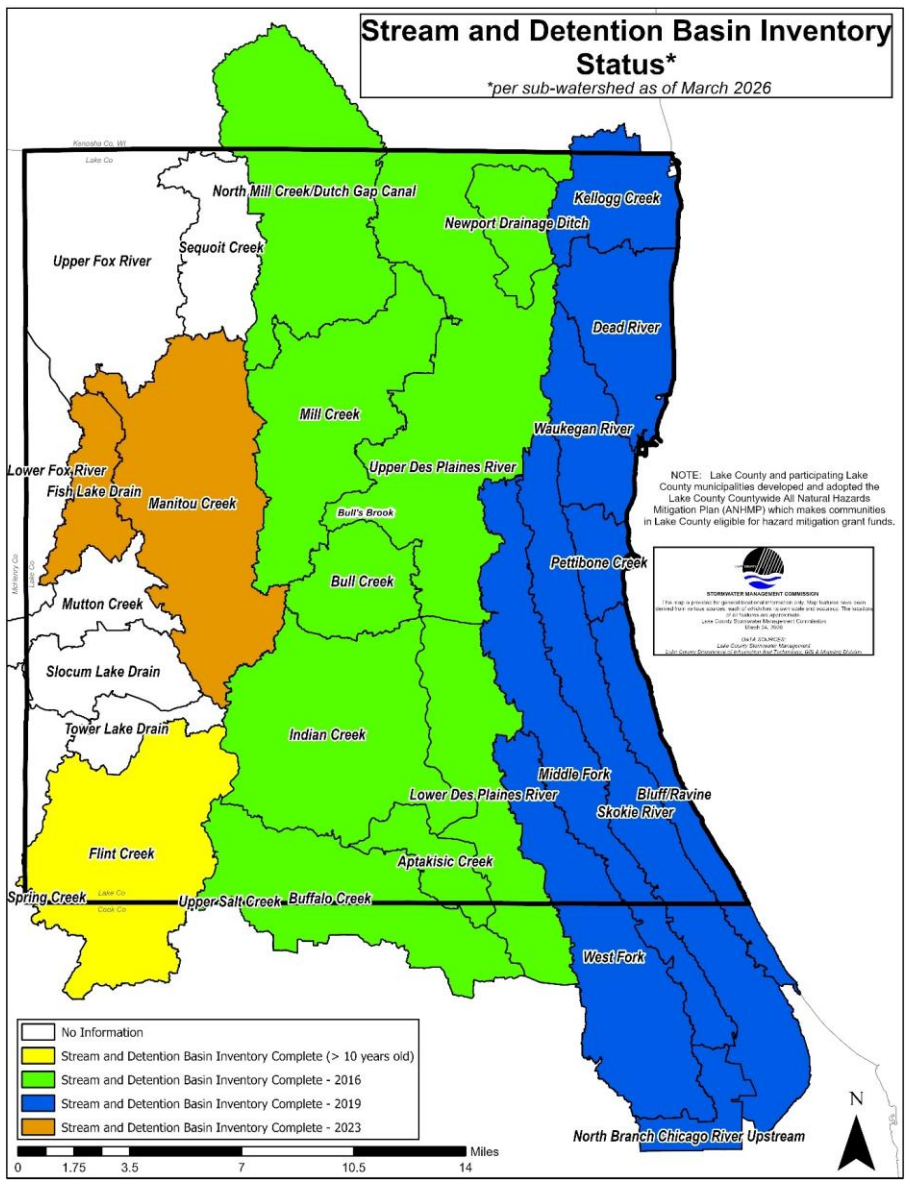


Figure 13: SMC Stream and Detention Basin Inventory Status

Commented [LU75]: I highlight location of community

### 3.6.E.1 Shorelines, Streambanks and Stream Bed Sediment Accumulation



The MS4 encourages private property owners to implement the shoreline and stream retrofits recommended in the xx-watershed plan. Project categories identified in plans typically include problem discharge locations, problem hydrologic impediments, stream buffers, logjam-debris removal, streambank stabilization and shoreline stabilization. The MS4 encourages private property owners to implement the recommendations. Implementation of recommendations by the MS4 will be evaluated on a yearly basis as part of its fiscal planning/budgeting process, keeping in mind that ONLY the implementation of individual site-specific projects or programmatic actions WITHOUT the use of 319 funding can be cited by an MS4 community toward meeting ILR40 permitting requirements.

**Commented [LU76]:** Review and update with applicable watershed plans

For those areas of the community not evaluated as part of a watershed plan, the community will inspect streambanks and lake shorelines as part of their periodic outfall pre-inventory and pre-screening process. Document observed erosion and/or sediment accumulation. Remedial actions might include notifying the property owner or including maintenance activities in the work program.

#### Measurable Goals:

- Encourage private property owners to recommend retrofits cited in adopted watershed plan(s).
- Evaluate feasibility of implementing retrofits cited in adopted watershed plan(s) as part of fiscal planning/budgeting process.
- Inspect streambanks and lake shorelines as part of their periodic outfall pre-inventory and pre-screening process and recommend remedial actions as appropriate.

### 3.6.E.2 Detention / Retention Pond

PREVIOUSLY INVENTORIED DETENTION BASINS

The MS4 encourages private property owners to implement the detention basin and discharge structure retrofits recommended in the xx-watershed plan. Implementation by the MS4 recommendations will be evaluated on a yearly basis as part of its fiscal planning/budgeting process, keeping in mind that ONLY the implementation of individual site-specific projects or programmatic actions WITHOUT the use of 319 funding can be cited by an MS4 community toward meeting ILR40 permitting requirements.

Commented [LU77]: Review and update with applicable watershed plans

#### OTHER DETENTION BASINS

Portions of the community are located outside of watershed planning areas. Attempts to inspect approximately 20% of all unassessed properties with stormwater management facilities a year; resulting in a re-occurrence inspection interval of every 5 years. Observed erosion, seeding/re-seeding or slope stabilization needs are documented. A ranking system has been established to identify ponds that would most benefit from a retrofit or other enhancements.

Commented [LU78]: Verify commitment

- 1 Turf, obstructed or other deficiencies
- 2 Turf, unobstructed
- 3 Rock
- 4 Native, obstructed or other deficiencies
- 5 Native, unobstructed
- 6 Turf, recreational

Typical BMP for maintenance of these areas are similar to those for a construction site. SMC's streambank/shoreline stabilization manual is used as a starting point in choosing the appropriate BMP for remediation activities. Remedial actions might include notifying the property owner of recommended maintenance activity, deficiencies or additional enhancements or including maintenance activities in the insert MS4 type work program. Recommendations will take into consideration potential impacts and effects due to climate change.

#### Measurable Goals:

- Encourage private property owners to implement detention basin and discharge structure retrofits cited in adopted watershed plan(s).
- Evaluate feasibility of detention basin and discharge structure retrofits cited in adopted watershed plan(s) as part of fiscal planning/budgeting process.
- Inspect approximately 20% of all unassessed stormwater management facilities and recommend remedial actions as appropriate.

### 3.7 Pollution Prevention and Good Housekeeping



The insert MS4 is responsible for the care and upkeep of the general facilities, municipal roads, its general facilities and associated maintenance yards. Many maintenance activities are most regularly performed directly by staff; however, from time-to-time contractors are employed to perform specific activities. This chapter describes how the compliance with permit requirements is achieved by incorporating pollution prevention and good housekeeping stormwater quality management into day-to-day operations. On-going education and training is provided to ensure that all of its employees have the knowledge and skills necessary to perform their functions effectively and efficiently.

### 3.7.A Inspection and Maintenance Program

**Commented [LU79]:** all commitments in this section should be reviewed and verified to ensure consistency with ind. MS4 program.



This chapter described the Communities Good House Keeping Program by describing areas/items that require inspection and their recommended inspection frequency. It further details recommended maintenance activities and subsequent tracking procedures for each of the tasks.

Measurable Goal for all of 3.7.A

- Implement the SMPP

### 3.7.A.1 Municipal Facility and Stormwater Control Inventory (F.2)

The first part of Good Housekeeping program is to know the facilities that need to be maintained and inspected. **insert MS4 type** shall develop and maintain an inventory of municipally owned or operated facilities and associated storm water controls available for review by the IEPA upon request. The inventory shall include:

- A list of **insert MS4 type** owned or operated facilities;
- Stormwater controls maintained by **insert MS4 type**;
- Contact information for the facilities;
- A map of the facility and associated stormwater controls;
- And a map identifying outfalls corresponding to each facility well as the receiving waters these facilities discharge;

Facilities owned and operated by the **insert MS4 type** include: [Select applicable facilities found in IV.B.6.f]

Measurable Goal:

- Develop a municipal facility and stormwater control inventory
- Periodically update facility inventory

#### 3.7.A.1.a FACILITY VISUAL INSPECTIONS

**insert MS4 type** shall perform quarterly visual inspections using the **Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping Inspection Forms**, found in **Appendix 5.12** of the facilities identified in item 3.7.A.1 above to ensure materials and equipment is clean and orderly, and to minimize the potential for pollutant discharge. The permittee shall look for evidence of spills. If found, Corrective Action shall be taken immediately to prevent contact with precipitation or runoff. The quarterly inspections shall be tracked and logged, and records kept with the SWMP documents. Sites that have had no corrective actions necessary over a period of 12 months, may be inspected on a semi-annual basis.

Measurable Goal:

- Implement the SMPP

#### 3.7.A.1.b STORMWATER DISCHARGE OBSERVATIONS

At least once per quarter, **insert MS4 type** shall visually observe the storm water discharges from the facilities unless climate conditions preclude doing so, (in which case the permittee shall evaluate the discharges four times during the wet season). Any observed problems (e.g., color, foam, sheen, turbidity) that can be associated with pollutant sources or controls shall be remedied within 7 days. Visual observations shall be documented using the **Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping Inspection Forms**, found in **Appendix 5.12**. The inspection report shall also include any identified deficiencies and follow-up actions taken to fix the deficiencies.

Measurable Goal:

**Commented [AN80]:** Minimum requirement

**Commented [AN81]:** Select applicable facilities found in IV.B.6.f of the IIR40 permit.

**Commented [AN82]:** The permittee shall develop and maintain an inventory of municipally-owned or operated facilities and storm water controls, including but not limited to the following:

- Composting facilities
- Equipment storage and maintenance facilities
- Fuel farms
- Hazardous waste disposal facilities
- Hazardous waste handling and transfer facilities
- Incinerators
- Landfills
- Landscape maintenance on municipal property
- Materials storage yards
- Pesticide storage facilities
- Public buildings, including schools, libraries, police stations, fire stations, municipal buildings, and similar buildings
- Public parking lots
- Public golf courses
- Public swimming pools
- Public works yards
- Recycling facilities
- Salt storage facilities
- Solid waste handling facilities and solid waste transfer facilities
- Street repair and maintenance sites
- Vehicle storage and maintenance yards
- Municipally-owned and/or maintained structural storm water controls

**Commented [AN83]:** Minimum requirement

**Commented [AN84]:** Minimum requirement

- Implement the SMPP

### 3.7.A.2 *Street Sweeping/Cleaning (BMP E.7, F.4)*

**Commented [AN85]:** Minimum requirement; Verify MS4 commitment

Street sweeping operations are performed to reduce potential illicit discharges and to provide a clean environment. The curb lines of all streets are cleaned on a rotating basis. The rotation may be changed or interrupted. Each street is typically swept/cleaned approximately 2 to 4 times per year. Sweeper waste is collected and disposed of in the spoil waste area. Street sweeping activities shall be included in the Annual Report. The intended frequency of street sweeping operations is as follows:

- December to April – no sweeping due to winter operations/conditions
- April to June –daily
- June to September – one to two days a week
- September to December – daily (due to falling leaves the sweeping operations are assisted by a dump truck to increase the speed of operations).

**Commented [AN86]:** Verify Commitment

Measurable Goal for all of 3.7.A.1

- Implement the SMPP
- Track street sweeping/cleaning activities

### 3.7.A.3 *Drainageways (BMP E.7, F.2)*

Drainageways include any river, stream, creek, brook, branch, natural or artificial depression, ponded area, lakes, flowage, slough, ditch, conduit, culvert, gully, ravine, swale, wash, or natural or man-made drainageway, in or into which surface or groundwater flows, either perennially or intermittently. Primary drainageways are described in Chapter 1.4. Minor drainageways include roadside and side yard swales, overland flow paths, pond outlets, etc.

#### 3.7.A.3.a DRIVEWAY CULVERTS

Maintenance and replacement of driveway culverts is the property owner's responsibility. A minimum 12" diameter culvert is required per Code. Permits are required for culvert replacement; a soil erosion and sediment control plan may be required as part of the permit. The Engineering Department inspects the culvert when it is set to grade and prior to backfilling. The Public Works may rod/clean culverts on an as needed basis.

#### 3.7.A.3.b *CATCH BASINS (BMP C.7)*

**Commented [AN87]:** Minimum requirement

Catch basin locations are identified on the **Storm Sewer Atlas**. The goal is to annually clean approximately 20% of all catch basins, to a minimum sump depth of 2 feet. If catch basin debris is at the invert elevation of the downstream pipe (i.e. has completely

filled the sump area), then the downstream storm sewer system is also cleaned. Likewise, if a water main break or other heavy flow occurs that flushes potential illicit discharges into the storm sewer system, the receiving storm sewer lines are inspected and then cleaned as necessary. Spoil waste obtained from catch basin cleaning is disposed of in the spoil waste area. Locations of cleaned catch basins are tracked.

Catch basins found to have structural deficiencies are noted. Necessary remedial actions are completed or incorporated into a capital project.

Measurable Goal:

- Develop a catch basin cleaning schedule or Implement the SMPP
- Track catch basin cleaning activities

Commented [AN88]: Select appropriate goal

#### 3.7.A.3.c OTHER INLET AND GRATE CLEANING

Cleaning of these areas occurs on an as-needed basis (e.g. complaints, incidences, standing water, etc.). Spoil waste that is obtained from inlet and grate cleaning or vacuuming is disposed of in the spoil waste area. Any waste jetted out is picked up with a clapper bar if possible.

#### 3.7.A.3.d SWALES AND OVERLAND FLOW PATHS

Document observed or reported erosion or sediment accumulation. Areas of significant concern are incorporated into a maintenance program.

Privately Owned Drainage Swales (side/rear yard): Document observed or reported erosion or sediment accumulation in privately owned swales. Notify the property owner on an as needed basis for appropriate remediation.

#### 3.7.A.4 *Landscape Maintenance*

Commented [AN89]: Minimum requirement



Maintain general facilities, municipal roads, associated maintenance yards, and other public areas. Municipal staff is responsible for Litter and Debris. A landscape contractor is selected annually to be responsible for the remainder of the landscape maintenance program under the supervision of the Public Works Department.

Landscape contractors are required to meet ILR40 training requirements and ensure that they adhere to the SMPP.

3.7.A.4.a LITTER AND DEBRIS (BMP F.4)

Litter and debris can accumulate on **insert MS4 type** property and roadway right-of-ways and should be removed. Each Public Works Division is responsible for the cleanup of their respective facilities. Clean-up at park and recreation areas is the responsibility of the Park and Recreation District. Other properties and right-of-ways (including municipal, Township, County and State right-of-ways within the MS4 limits) are cleaned by Public Works personnel or volunteer groups on an as-needed basis.

3.7.A.4.b PRIVATE RESIDENCE YARD WASTE (BMP E.7, F.4)

Yard waste and leaves from private residences are collected through contract. Yard waste is collected weekly throughout the growing season. Leaf collection typically starts in October and runs for approximately six weeks.

3.7.A.4.c FERTILIZERS

The annual landscape contractor is required to be a licensed applicator for fertilizers. Contractor specifications incorporate low impact products. The use of pesticides and fertilizers shall be managed in a way that minimizes the volume of storm water runoff and pollutants.

3.7.A.5 *Snow Removal and Ice Control (BMP F.3)*



During snow removal and ice control activities, salt, de-icing chemicals, abrasives and snow melt may pollute stormwater runoff. To address these potential pollutants, the following procedures for the “winter season” (November 1 through May 1) are implemented.

Participate in watershed groups, as identified by the QLP, organized to implement control measures which will reduce chloride concentrations in receiving waters.

Commented [LU90]: Minimum requirement

3.7.A.5.a ROADWAY ICE CONTROL

Use the minimal amount of salt, deicing chemicals and additives necessary for effective control. Prior to November 1, preparation work to obtain seasonal readiness is completed. These tasks include inspecting and re-conditioning of spreaders and spinners, install these items onto snow removal vehicles, performing test operations, calibrating distribution rates per National Salt Institution Application Guidelines, and conducting better driver training. The completion of these preparatory tasks helps to ensure that only the necessary level of salt is applied.

Consider the additional use of Calcium Chloride if the ambient temperature is below 20-degrees Fahrenheit, to improve the efficiency of snow melting efforts. Incorporate pre-wetting and alternative deicing methods if appropriate.

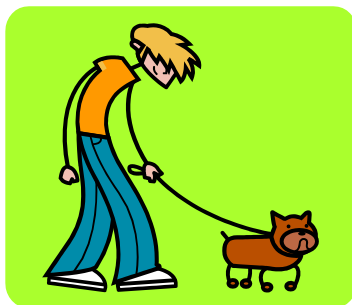
#### 3.7.A.5.b SALT DELIVERY AND STORAGE

Steps are taken to ensure that the delivery, storage and distribution of salt does not pollute stormwater runoff. The floor of the enclosed salt storage building, and adjacent receiving/unloading area is constructed of impervious material. Push back the limits of the salt pile away from the door opening to minimize potential illicit runoff.

#### 3.7.A.5.c SNOW PLOWING

Snow plowing activities direct snow off the pavement and onto the parkways to reduce the amount of salt, chemical additives, abrasives or other pollutants that go directly into the storm sewer system. When deemed necessary, haul accumulated snow to designated stockpile locations. These locations are asphalt surface areas. Snow blowing, plowing or dumping into drainageways is not allowed. Once the snow has melted, the stockpile areas are cleaned with a street sweeper removing any debris deposited.

#### 3.7.A.6 Pet Waste (BMP E.7, F.4)



The **insert MS4 type** maintains at least xx pet waste stations. These stations are intended to encourage the proper disposal of pet waste, reduce illicit discharges and

Commented [LU91]: Optional bmp

improve public relations. Performs weekly inspections of the Pet Waste Stations and removes the accumulated waste. The waste disposal bags are disposed of in regular waste containers. Restock bags as necessary.

### 3.7.A.7 Vehicle and Equipment Operations (BMP F.4)



Vehicle and equipment fueling procedures and practices are designed to minimize or eliminate the discharge of pollutants to the stormwater management system, including receiving waters.

#### 3.7.A.7.a VEHICLE WASHING

Commented [LU92]: Minimum requirement

Vehicle washing, wheel wash water, and other wash waters must be treated in a sediment basin or alternative control that provides equivalent or better treatment prior to discharge.

#### 3.7.A.7.b VEHICLE MAINTENANCE

Vehicle maintenance procedures and practices are designed to minimize or eliminate the discharge of petroleum-based pollutants to the stormwater management system, including receiving waters. This chapter discusses proper handling and disposal of vehicle maintenance by-products such as waste oil, antifreeze, batteries and tires.

##### **Waste Oil**

Used motor oil, transmission fluids, gear lubes, brake fluids and other vehicle fluids (except antifreeze) are collected and stored. Typically, the waste oil tank is emptied and the contents removed for recycling.

##### **Antifreeze**

Store used antifreeze. When container is full, contact a special waste hauler for collection and disposal.

#### **Batteries**

Store used batteries are stored in an enclosed covered container. Typically, the batteries are collected bi-monthly from a local vendor.

#### **Tires**

Used tires are disposed of quarterly by a local vendor.

#### **Other**

Private certified companies perform all air-conditioning related work; therefore, the disposal of Freon is not handled directly by the Community. Cleaning fluids and solvents are contained within an enclosed tank and maintained by a private licensed special waste company.

#### **3.7.A.8 Animal Nuisance Control (BMP F.4)**

Upon receiving notification, collect "road kill" from right-of-way areas. The carcasses are disposed of in the Public Works Complex garbage dumpsters.

#### **3.7.A.9 Waste Management (BMP F.4)**



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

##### **3.7.A.9.a SPOIL STOCK PILE**

Asphalt and concrete maintenance by-products and excess earth excavation materials are temporarily stored in the stock pile. Attempts are made to recycle asphalt and concrete products prior to storage in the spoil stock pile. Licensed waste haulers are contracted to remove and dispose of the contents of the spoil stock pile at a licensed landfill. Surface runoff from this area is largely contained.

#### 3.7.A.9.b CONTAMINATED SOIL MANAGEMENT

Collect or manage contaminated soil/sediment generated during an emergency response or identified during construction activities for treatment or disposal. Attempts are made to avoid stockpiling of the contaminated soil. If temporary stock piling is necessary, place the stockpile on an impermeable liner. Additionally, BMP (presented in the SMC's Technical Reference Manual or the Illinois Urban Manual, 2014) are used to protect the downslope of the stockpiled area for erosion downstream. Locate the construction access on the upstream side of the temporary stock pile.

#### 3.7.A.9.c HAZARDOUS WASTE

Store all hazardous wastes in sealed containers constructed of compatible material and labeled. The containers are located in non-flammable storage cabinets or on a containment pallet. These items include paint, aerosol cans, gasoline, solvents and other hazardous wastes. Do not overfill containers. Paint brushes and equipment used for water and oil-based paints are cleaned within the designated cleaning area. Contain associated waste and other cleaning fluids within an enclosed tank, the tank is maintained by a private licensed special waste company.

#### 3.7.A.9.d SANITARY WASTE

Sanitary waste discharged into the sanitary sewer or managed by a licensed waste hauler.

#### *3.7.A.10 Water Conservation & Irrigation*



Water conservation practices minimize water use and help to avoid erosion and/or the transport of pollutants into the stormwater management system. During periods of dry weather, a sprinkling/irrigation schedule is enforced. Maintenance activities (performed by the staff or its contractors) preserve water by utilizing vacuum recovery as opposed to water-based cleaning when possible. Additionally, the water main replacement program decreases the possibility for water main leaks. In the event that a water main leak occurs, valve off the leaking section as soon as possible and then repair.

### 3.7.A.11 Green Infrastructure (BMP F.3)

Operation and maintenance requirements should be described for all of the MS4s green infrastructure.

**Commented [LU93]:** Identify municipal GI and describe associated maintenance requirements. If none, encourage the implementation of areas on municipal properties.

### 3.7.A.12 Special Events (BMP F.4)

Ensure that entities in charge of special events (such as parades, fairs) prohibit the dumping, depositing, dropping, throwing, discarding or leaving of litter and all other illicit discharges from entering the stormwater management system. The Public Works Department will oversee clean-up activities to promote compliance with the SMPP.

**Commented [LU94]:** Min requirement

### 3.7.B Spill Response Plan (BMP F.6, C.9)

Commented [AN95]: Minimum requirement



Spill prevention and control procedures are implemented wherever non-hazardous chemicals and/or hazardous substances are stored or used. These procedures and practices are implemented to prevent and control spills in a manner that minimizes or prevents discharge to the stormwater management system and receiving waters. The following general guidelines are implemented, when cleanup activities and safety are not compromised, regardless of the location of the spill:

- Cover and protect spills from stormwater run-on and rainfall, until they are removed,
- Dry cleanup methods are used whenever possible,
- Dispose of used cleanup materials, contaminated materials and recovered spill material in accordance with the Hazardous Waste Management practices or the Solid Waste Management practices of this plan,
- Contaminated water used for cleaning and decontamination shall not be allowed to enter the stormwater management system,
- Keep waste storage areas clean, well-organized and equipped with appropriate cleanup supplies, and
- Maintain perimeter controls, containment structures, covers and liners to ensure proper function.

#### 3.7.B.1 Spill Prevention

Ensure all hazardous substances are properly labeled. Store all hazardous wastes in sealed containers constructed of compatible material and labeled. Locate items, such as paint, aerosol cans, gasoline, solvents and other hazardous wastes, in non-flammable storage cabinets or on a containment pallet. Do not overfill containers. Provide secondary containers when storing hazardous substances in bulk quantities (>55gal). Dispense and/or use hazardous substances in a way that prevents release.

### 3.7.B.2 *Non-Hazardous Spills/Dumping*

Upon observing or receiving notification of a potential illicit discharge, the Illicit Discharge Incident Tracking Form, found in **Appendix 5.7**, is used to log and investigate the incident. Appropriate procedures found within this chapter are implemented in the event an illicit discharge has been confirmed.

Non-hazardous spills typically consist of an illicit discharge of household material(s) into the street or stormwater management system. Upon notification or observance of a non-hazardous illicit discharge, implement the following procedure:

- Sand bag the receiving inlet to prevent additional discharge into the storm sewer system, as necessary. It may be necessary to sand bag the next downstream inlet.
- Check structures (immediate and downstream). If possible, materials are vacuumed out. The structure(s) are then jetted to dilute and flush the remaining unrecoverable illicit discharge.
- Clean up may consist of applying “Oil Dry” or sand and then sweeping up the remnant material.
- After containment and cleanup activities have been performed, fill out the **Spill Response Notice (Appendix 5.8)** and distribute to adjoining residences/businesses. In residential areas, the hanger should be provided to residences on both sides of the spill and on both sides of the street.
- Document the location, type of spill and action taken on the **Indirect Illicit Discharge Tracking Form (Appendix 5.7)**
- If a person is observed causing an illicit discharge, Building Department is notified and appropriate citations issued.

### 3.7.B.3 *Hazardous Spills*

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

- Call 911, explain the incident. The Fire Department responds;
- Public Works provides emergency traffic control, as necessary;
- The Fire Department evaluates the situation and applies “No Flash” or “Oil Dry” as necessary;
- The Fire Department’s existing emergency response procedure, for hazardous spill containment clean-up activities, is followed;
- Document the location, type of spill and action taken on the Illicit Discharge Incident Tracking Form (**Appendix 5.7**); and,

If the Fuel Tank leaks, immediately call 911. Shut pump off, if pump won't shut off, shut Shop 2 electric off. Contain spill, put booms around storm sewer.

### 3.7.C Employee Training (BMP F.1)



The QLP provides training materials and opportunities. Promote education and training employees (or contractors retained to manage Village infrastructure) to ensure that they have the knowledge and skills necessary to perform their functions effectively and efficiently. Employees are encouraged to attend all relevant training sessions offered by the QLP and other entities on topics related to the goals/objectives of the SMPP. Key educational topics include the following:

- Stormwater characteristics and water quality issues;
- The roles and responsibilities regarding implementation of the SMPP to consistently achieve Permit compliance;
- Activities and practices that are, or could be sources, of stormwater pollution and non-stormwater discharges;
- Managing and maintaining green infrastructure and low impact design features; and,
- How to use the SMPP and available guidance materials to select and implement best management practices.

Measurable Goal(s):

- Attend QLP offered training.
- Support QLP efforts by providing program information to staff.
- Track number of staff attending trainings

#### 3.7.C.1 Training Approach

Employees are encouraged to attend all relevant training sessions offered by the QLP and other entities on topics related to the goals/objectives of the SMPP. Make available training materials tailored to specific functional groups. The materials focus on

storm water pollution prevention measures and practices involved in routine activities carried out by the various functional groups.

### 3.7.C.2 *Training Schedule and Frequency*

Digital and hard copies of the training materials will be kept and shared with applicable new employees as part of their job introduction. Employees are encouraged to share information with other employees via email or other formats. Information may include:

- updates and news which might enhance pollution control activities,
- feedback from field implementation of best management practices, or
- new product information.

#### 3.7.C.2.a **IDDE TRAINING**

**Commented [AN96]:** Minimum requirement

Personnel conducting the IDDE portion of the SMPP shall thoroughly read and understand the objectives of the IDDE subchapters of this manual prior to performing any outfall inspections or monitoring efforts.

Measurable Goal(s):

- Attend QLP offered training.
- Support QLP efforts by providing program information to staff.
- Track number of IDDE trainings performed

## 4 Program and Performance Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting



The SMPP represents an organized approach to achieving compliance with the stormwater expectations of the NPDES Phase II program for both private and public activities. Land development, redevelopment and transportation improvement projects were required to comply with the provisions of the WDO prior acceptance of the SMPP. This SMPP documents and organizes previously existing procedures and incorporates the objectives of the WDO to create one cohesive program addressing pre-development, construction, post-development activities and municipal operations.

This chapter describes how the QLP and the **insert MS4 type** will monitor and evaluate the proposed stormwater pollution prevention plan based on the above stated objective. As part of the stormwater management program, the **insert MS4 type**:

- reviews its activities,
- inspects its facilities,
- oversees, guides, and trains its personnel, and
- evaluates the allocation of resources available to implement stormwater quality efforts.

### 4.1 Monitoring Program

There are extensive monitoring efforts already underway across the County including efforts by the LCHD to monitor numerous lakes, the Des Plaines River Watershed Workgroup, the North Branch Chicago River Watershed Workgroup, and the Fox River Study Group. Refer to Figure 14.

**Commented [LU97]:** Remove monitoring programs located outside of community. If DRWW, NBWW, and/or FRSG are used to assist in meeting with the monitoring program requirement the MS4 must commit to participating in the group. It appears reasonable that if the community is located in and participates in the workgroups and supports LCHD efforts no additional monitoring is required. Based on this interpretation, communities located (or partially located) within the Chicago River watershed will be required to implement additional monitoring efforts.

**Commented [LU98]:** Replace with community specific figure



#### **4.1.A Fox River Study Group**

In accordance with ILR 40 V.A.2.b.x, the Fox River Study Group (FRSG), previously described in Chapter 2.4, satisfies the monitoring requirement for the portion of the community located within the Fox River Watershed.

By agreement between the Illinois EPA and the FRSG, the Fox River Implementation Plan (FRIP) will take the place of a traditional TMDL for dissolved oxygen and nuisance algae in the Fox River. No written agreement has been implemented between the Illinois EPA and the FRSG regarding the FRIP, but the Illinois EPA has worked closely with the FRSG in developing the FRIP since 2001. Because the Illinois EPA's authority to implement and enforce the Clean Water Act comes from the federal government, the FRIP will need to be approved by the U.S. EPA before it officially replaces the TMDL process. The need for a TMDL will be revisited by IEPA after implementation of the FRIP, by evaluating whether the listed reaches are still impaired

The ISWS developed a calibrated QUAL2K water quality model application for the Fox River (Bartosova, 2013). This model was used to simulate future Fox River water quality in response to management actions considered in the FRIP. In 2016, the FRSG will develop a strategy for future data collection and prepare written plan(s) that may potentially include additional water quality monitoring and discussion with IEPA and IDNR of biological data to assess actual condition of aquatic community and potentially identify gaps in existing biological data.

The insert MS4 is committed to participating in the FRSG and supporting its efforts.

#### **4.1.B Des Plaines River Watershed Workgroup**

In accordance with ILR 40 V.A.2.b.x, participation in the Des Plaines River Watershed Workgroup (DRWW), previously described in Chapter 2.4, satisfies the monitoring requirement for the portion of the community located within the Des Plaines River Watershed.

POTWs and communities within the Des Plaines River watershed in Lake County have initiated efforts to form a workgroup: a voluntary, dues paying, membership organization that would monitor water quality and strategize to improve water quality based on scientific data, making decisions at the local level. Membership would consist of POTWs, municipal separate storm sewer permittees (MS4s), environmental groups, consultants, concerned citizens. The Workgroup, the Des Plaines River Watershed Workgroup (DRWW), would meet quarterly, be governed by a set of bylaws and an elected executive board, and provide many benefits to the general membership including:

- Water quality improvements
- Local decision making
- Cost savings

- NPDES permit compliance: shared monitoring effort, education and outreach materials
- Continuing education credits to maintain professional certifications

The **insert MS4** is committed to participating in the DRWW and supporting its efforts.

#### **4.1.C Lake County Health Department Lakes Management Unit**

In accordance with ILR 40 V.A.2.b.ii and ILR 40 V.A.2.b.v, the monitoring efforts performed by the LCHD satisfies the monitoring requirement for the portions of the watershed tributary to an assessed Lake. Due to the length of monitoring efforts performed by the county, trends in water quality impairments and improvements can be best gauged by reviewing current and historic lakes reports.

The Lakes Management Unit has been collecting water quality data on Lake County lakes since the late 1960s. Since 2000, 176 different lakes each year have been studied and data collected on temperature, dissolved oxygen, phosphorus, nitrogen, solids, pH, alkalinity, chloride, conductivity, water clarity, the plant community and shoreline characteristics. The LMU collects baseline water quality information from at least 12-15 different lakes in the county each year. These lakes must be at least 6 acres in size. Water quality information is obtained through the collection of water samples once per month from May through September, usually at the deepest areas of the lakes.

##### **ANALYSIS**

This water is analyzed for nutrients, solids, temperature, dissolved oxygen and various other parameters. A plant survey to analyze the aquatic plant community for different species and their relative occurrence is also conducted once per month from May through September. Additionally, once per summer the shoreline of each lake is characterized for shoreline type, severity of erosion and shoreline plant species (including invasives).

##### **SUMMARY REPORTS**

Summary reports are written and presented to the management entity of the lake and other concerned citizens during the following spring. These reports include the analysis of data collected, a list of threats occurring in or around the lake, and recommendations on how to reduce or eliminate these problems. Lake summary reports can be found <https://www.lakecountyil.gov/2400/Lake-Reports>.

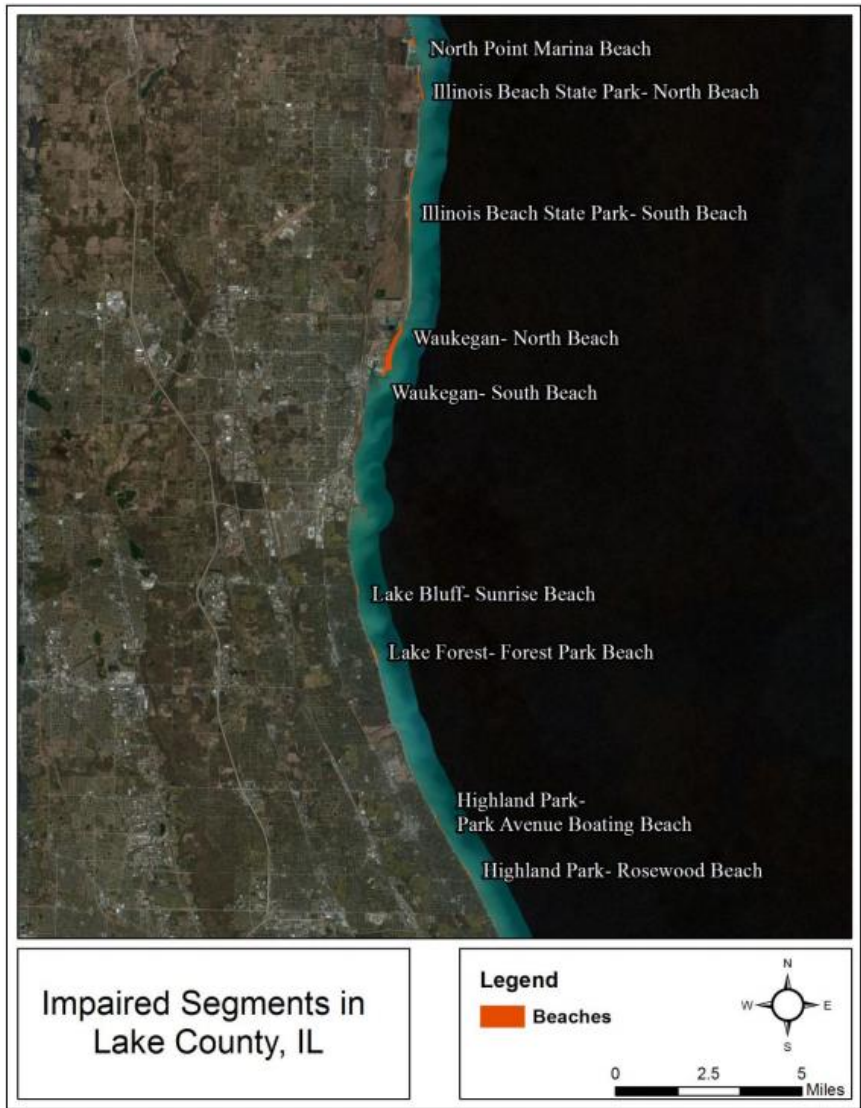
##### **4.1.C.1 Lake Michigan**

In accordance with ILR 40 V.A.2.b.ii and ILR 40 V.A.2.b.v, the monitoring efforts performed by the LCHD satisfies the monitoring requirement for the portions of the watershed tributary to Lake Michigan.

A significant portion of the Lake Michigan Beaches are listed as impaired, refer to Figure 15. From approximately Memorial Day to Labor Day, bacteria concentrations (E coli bacteria) are sampled at the 9 beaches shown below plus the Highland Park Moraine Dog Beach, Lake Bluff Dog Beach and Illinois Beach State Park Resort Beach.

Sanitary surveys have been completed on many of these "beach-sheds", for example, walking up the ravines in Highland Park to look for illicit discharges. Other than beaches, the LCHF occasionally sample locations within the Lake Michigan watershed. These are limited to special projects (i.e., Waukegan River study, gull/beach pathogen study) or in a response to complaints/issues such as suspect stormwater discharges or calls from citizens.

These results are used, in concert with other data collected by IEPA, to determine if TMDL implementation recommendations have resulted in load reductions and improved overall beach health.



**Figure 15: Impaired Lake Michigan Segments**

**4.1.C.2 Inland Beaches**

From May to September, bacteria concentrations are monitored bimonthly at inland beaches and recreational areas by Lake County's Lake Management Unit (LMU). The

water samples are tested for E coli bacteria, which are found in the intestines of almost all warm-blooded animals. Note that not all strains of E coli are the same, and certain strains can make humans sick if ingested in high enough concentrations. If water samples come back high for E coli (235 E coli/100 ml), the management body for the bathing beach is notified and a sign is posted indicating the beach closure. Additionally, since rain events tend to lead to elevated bacteria levels in the water column, the LMU advises that persons avoid swimming for 48 hours after a large rain event.

The IEPA uses the number and duration of swim bans to assess whether or not the beaches support designated uses for primary contact recreation. Within Illinois, Lake Michigan Beaches are found to be “not supporting” of primary contact use when, on average over a three-year period: (1) one or more beach closures occurred per year lasting less than a 2 week; or (2) less than one beach closure occurred per year, but the average closure duration was one week or greater

#### 4.1.D Community Monitoring

A portion of the Community is located outside of existing monitoring efforts. The **insert MS4 type** has selected a total of xx locations to perform supplemental water quality monitoring in accordance with ILR 40 V.A.2.b.vii. Monitoring locations were selected to coincide with high priority outfalls which also require annual inspection per ILR40.B.3.h; refer to **Figure 16 Additional Community Monitoring Locations**.

Grab samples at these locations shall be collected once annually within 48 hours of a precipitation event greater than or equal to one quarter inch in a 24-hour period. At a minimum, analysis of storm water discharges or ambient water quality shall include the following parameters: total suspended solids, total nitrogen, total phosphorus, fecal coliform, chlorides, oil and grease. In addition, monitoring shall be performed for any other pollutants associated with storm water runoff for which the receiving water is considered impaired pursuant to the most recently approved list under Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act.

**Commented [LU99]:** For communities > 25,000 Review ILR40 IV.2.b. to determine the most appropriate monitoring program. It may be most cost effective to complete outfall/discharge monitoring in conjunction with required annual high priority outfall inspection. Alternatively, instream quarterly monitoring based on HUC codes may result in the lowest number of locations.

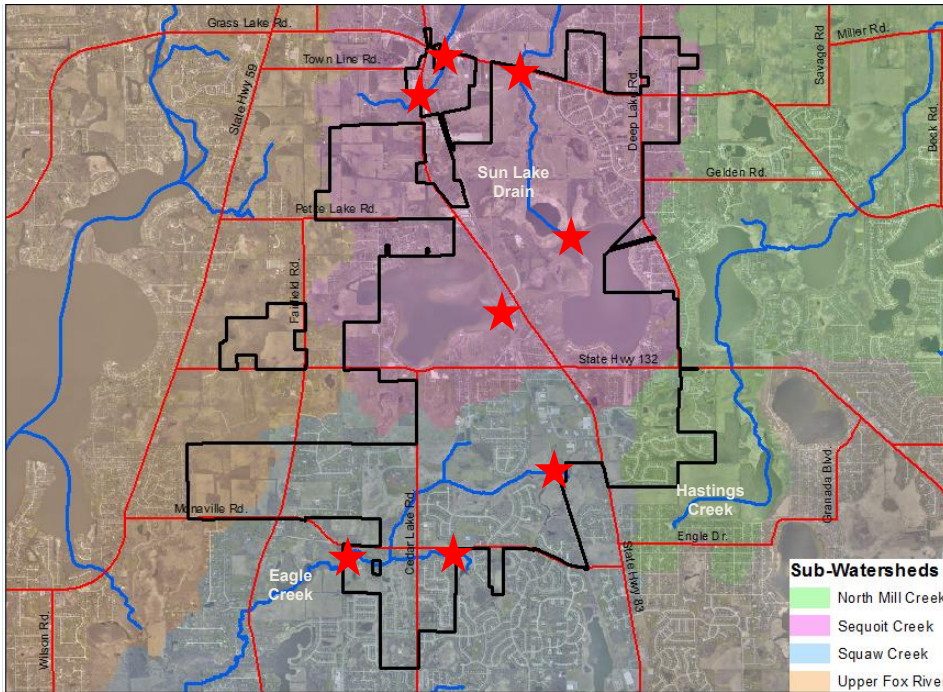


Figure 16: Additional Community Monitoring Locations

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#### 4.1.E Small Community Monitoring

Commented [LU101]: For populations less than 25,000.

A portion of the Community is located outside of existing monitoring efforts. In accordance with ILR 40 V.A.2.a. the community conducts annual visual observations of stormwater discharge documenting color, odor, clarity, floating solids, settled solids, suspended solids, foams, oil sheen and other indicators of storm water pollution at upstream and downstream locations along receiving streams within the **insert MS4 type**. Refer to **Figure 16 Additional Community Monitoring Locations**.

#### 4.2 Program Evaluation (BMP C.6)

Commented [AN102]: Minimum requirement

At the end of each year the BMPs implemented by the MS4 should be evaluated in order to determine the effectiveness of the program. Include a description of observed areas of program effectiveness, at the end of Part B **Stormwater Management Program Assessment** within each **Annual Report** submitted to IEPA. Program areas which do not appear to be improving should also be identified and described within this portion of the Annual Report. This information will be used to provide insight into how the program may need to evolve. The following are some indicators that the BMPs are appropriate.

- A reduced number of outfalls having positive indicators for potential pollutants.
- An improvement, or no change, in the annual monitoring results.
- Improved community awareness of water quality and other NPDES program aspects.
- Increased number of hits on website information related to the NPDES program.
- Increased quantities of Household Hazardous Wastes or Electronic collected by SWALCO.
- Reduced number of septic system failures.
- Increased stakeholder involvement.
- Reduced number of SE/SC violations.
- Increase in Streambank and Shoreline stabilization projects, or a decrease in the extent of projects necessary.
- Improved detention pond quality (including conversion of dry bottom or turf basins to naturalized basins; removal of excess sediment accumulation and a general increase in maintenance activity on detention ponds throughout the MS4).
- Reduced use of chloride and phosphorus by the MS4.
- Improved awareness of water quality and other NPDES program aspects by both insert MS4 staff and its contractors.

#### 4.2.A Monitoring Program Evaluation

The results of the monitoring are used to further gage the effects of the SMPP on the physical/habitat-related aspects of the receiving waters and the effectiveness of BMPs. Possible causes of any documented degradation will be investigated, and any appropriate corrective actions will be incorporated into future Stormwater Management Program Plan (SMPP).

- As part of the QLP section of the Annual Report, SMC provides a detailed discussion of the State of Lake County Waters including a summary of TMDLs, an assessment of the regional water quality monitoring and watershed group efforts and an estimate of the effectiveness of the regional efforts.
- The insert MS4 type is responsible for providing a discussion of any additional local monitoring efforts within the MS4 portion of the **Annual Report Part C Annual Monitoring and Data Collection**.

Commented [LU103]: DO NOT MODIFY

#### 4.2.B IDDE Program Evaluation

Experience gained from the USEPA NPDES program indicates a lower chance of observing polluted dry-weather flows in residential and newer development areas, while older and industrial land use areas have a higher incidence of observed dry-weather flows. Review the results of the screening program to examine whether any trends can be identified that relate the incidence of dry-weather flow observations to the age or land use of a developed area. If so, these conclusions may guide future outfall screening activities.

Indirect or subtle discharges such as flash dumping are difficult to trace to their sources and can only be remedied through public education and reporting. Therefore, it is expected that to some degree they will continue although at a reduced magnitude and frequency. Although the outfall screening program will be successful in identifying and eliminating most pollutants in dry-weather discharges, the continued existence of dry-weather flows and associated pollutants will require an ongoing commitment to continue the outfall screening program.

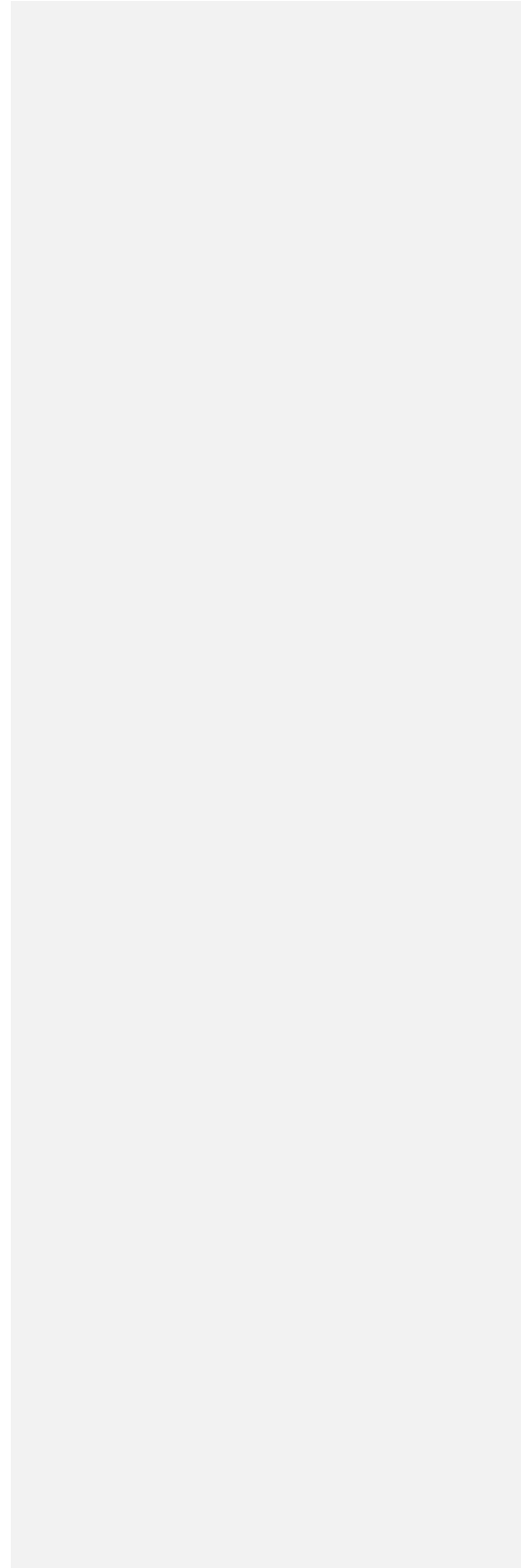
The first phase of the program was to complete the MS4 wide pre-screening effort, investigate those outfalls exhibiting dry-weather flow and then eliminate identified illicit direct connections. The ILR40 permit, issued in 2025 requires that all high-priority outfalls be evaluated annually. It is logical to assume that completion of the Phase 1 efforts and several years of annual screening, the majority of the dry-weather pollution sources will be eliminated. However, new sources may appear in the future as a result of mistaken cross connections from redevelopment, new development or remodeling. These efforts will determine the effectiveness of the program on a long-term basis and show ongoing improvement through a reduced number of outfalls having positive indicators of potential pollutants. Include a description of the screening and dry-weather flow investigation, in **Annual Report Part C IDDE Monitoring and Data Collection** submitted to IEPA annually.

#### **4.2.C SMPP Document Evaluation**

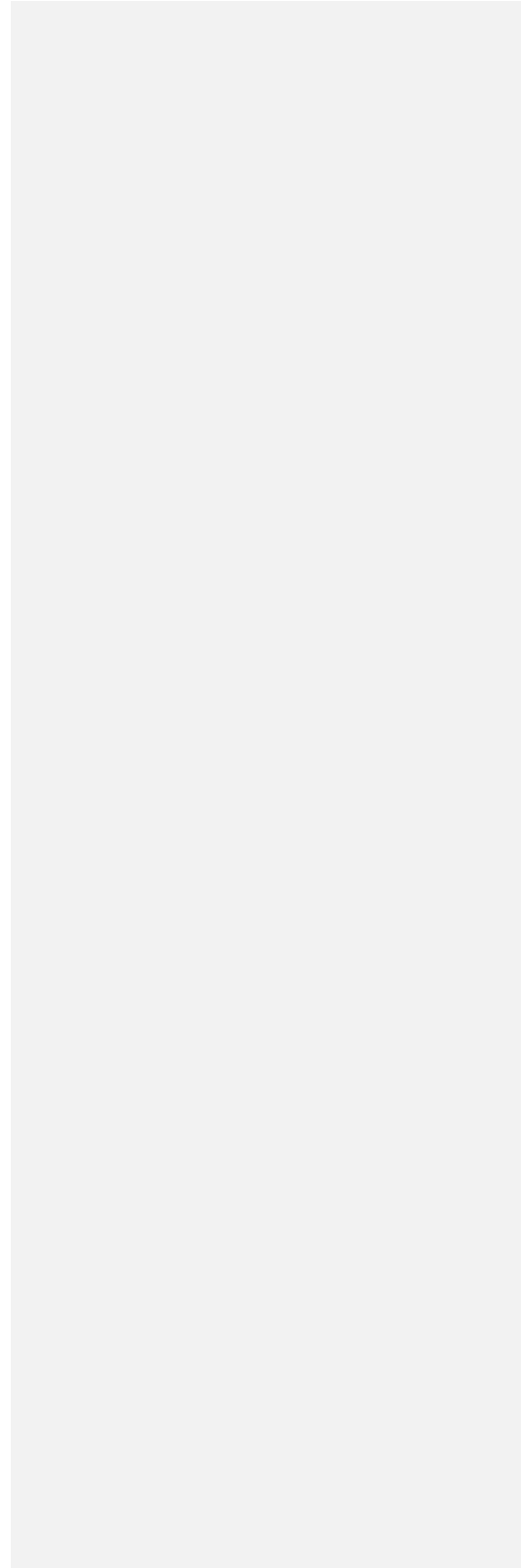
Evaluation of the SMPP. The following types of questions/answers are discussed periodically between the QLP, Stormwater Coordinator, Managers and field staff. Suggested improvements are noted and incorporated into a revised SMPP document, approximately every 5 years.

- Are proper stormwater management practices integrated into planning, designing and construction of both public and private projects?
- Are efforts to incorporate stormwater practices into maintenance activities effective and efficient?
- Is the training program sufficient?
- Is the SMPP sufficient with respect to both the BMPs and measurable goals described for each of the six MCM?
- Are the procedures for implementing the SMPP adequate?
- Are there any TMDL Reports within the community and if yes, is there an action plan for compliance?
- Were there any issues of non-compliance and if yes, determine the plan for achieving compliance with a timeline of action

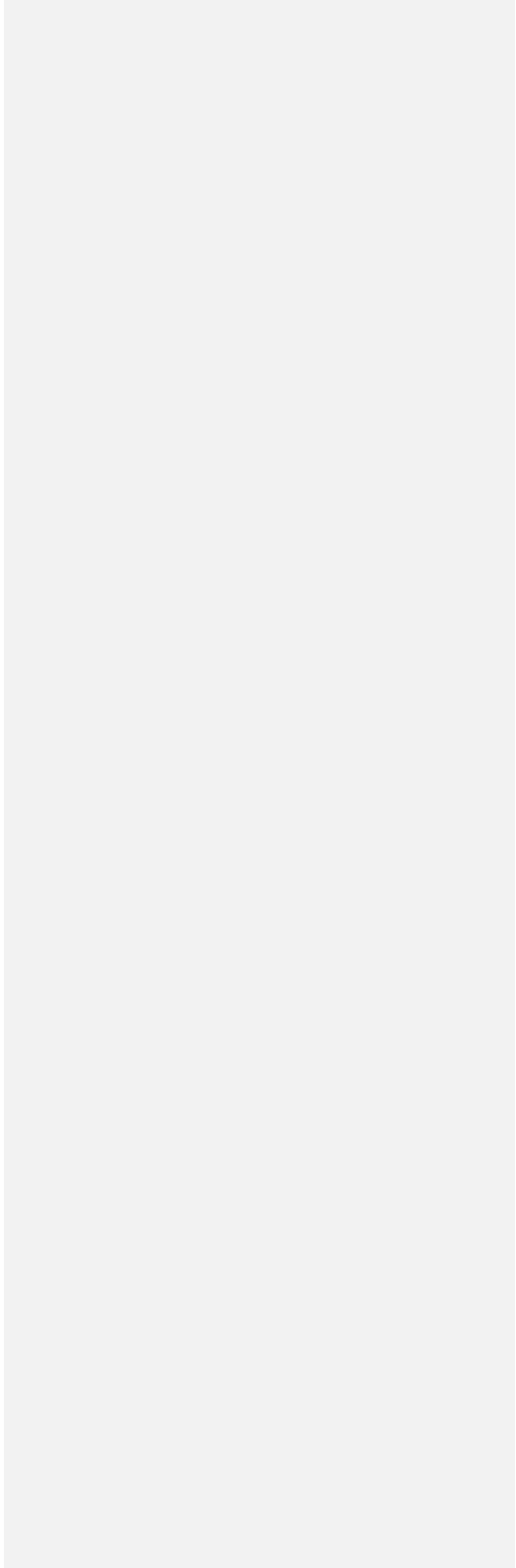
## 5 Appendices



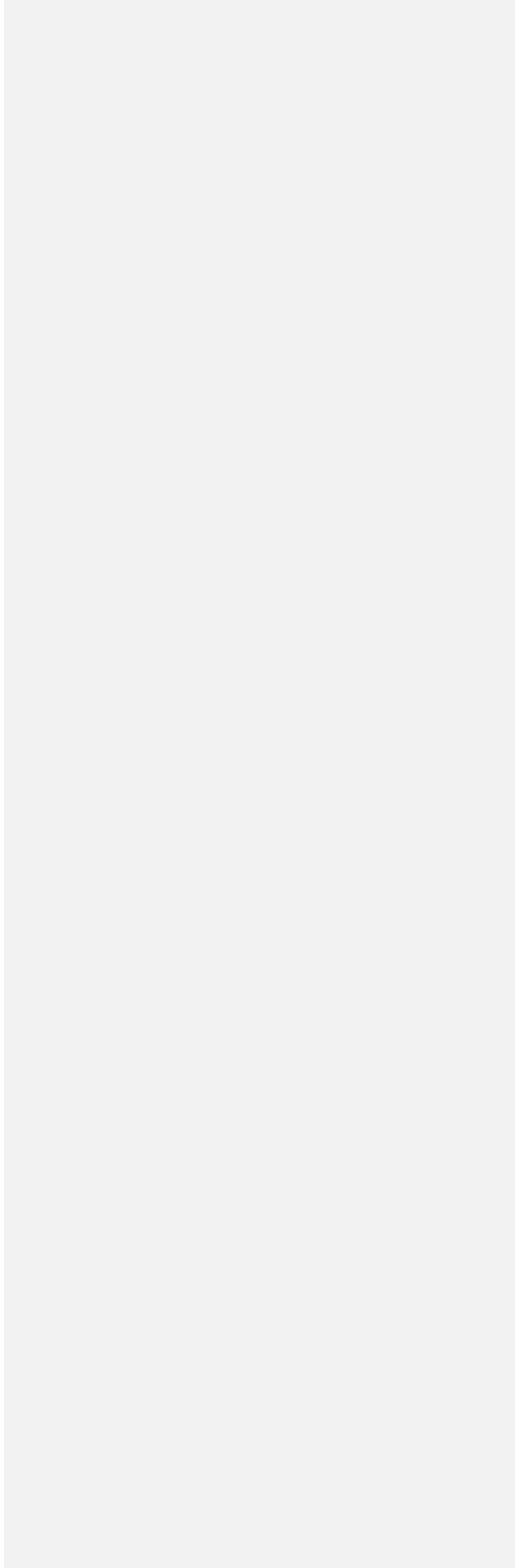
## 5.1 List of Acronyms



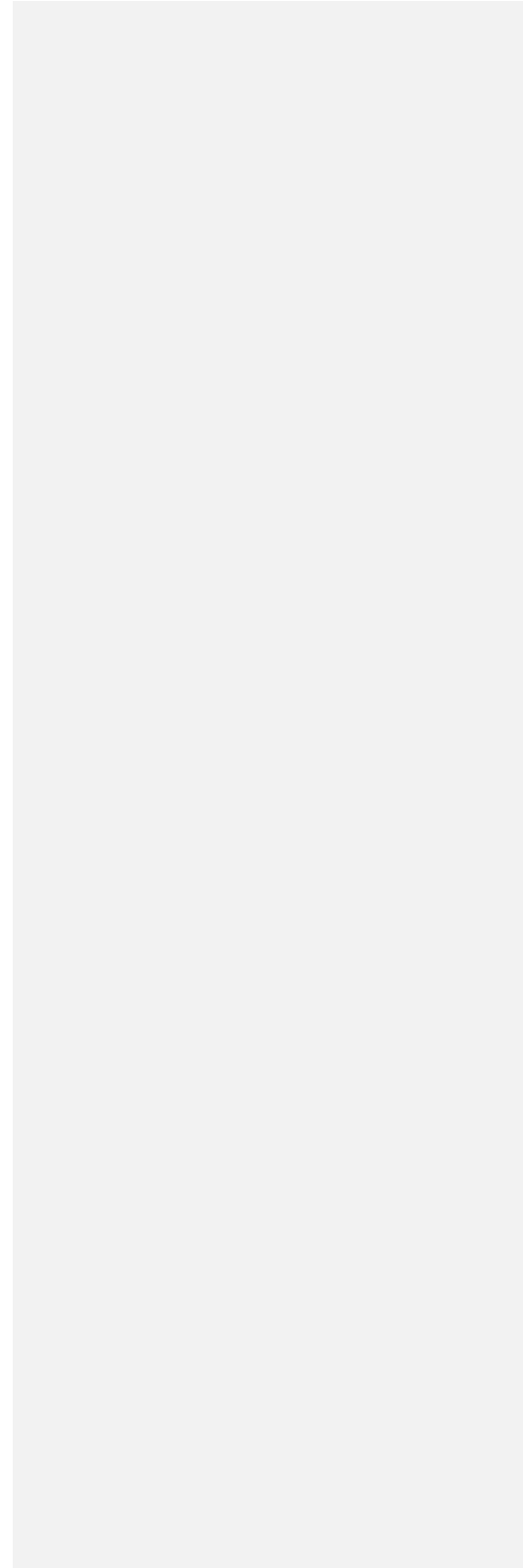
## 5.2 Stormwater Outfall Screening Equipment Checklist



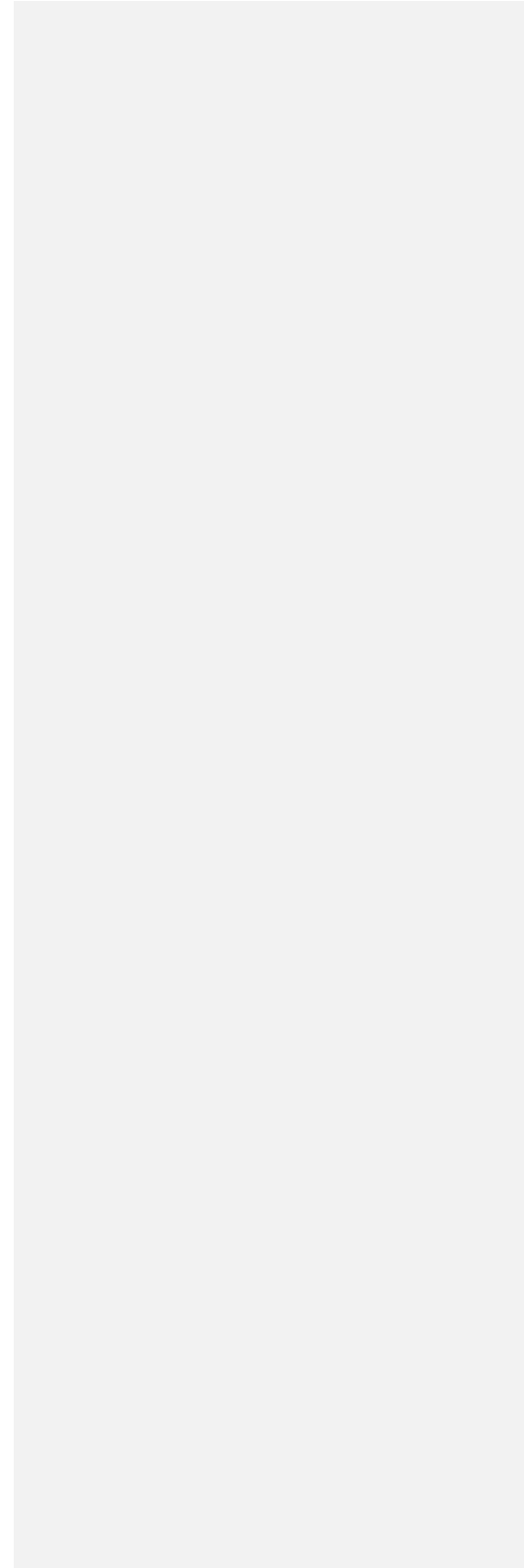
### 5.3 Stormwater Outfall Inspection Data Form



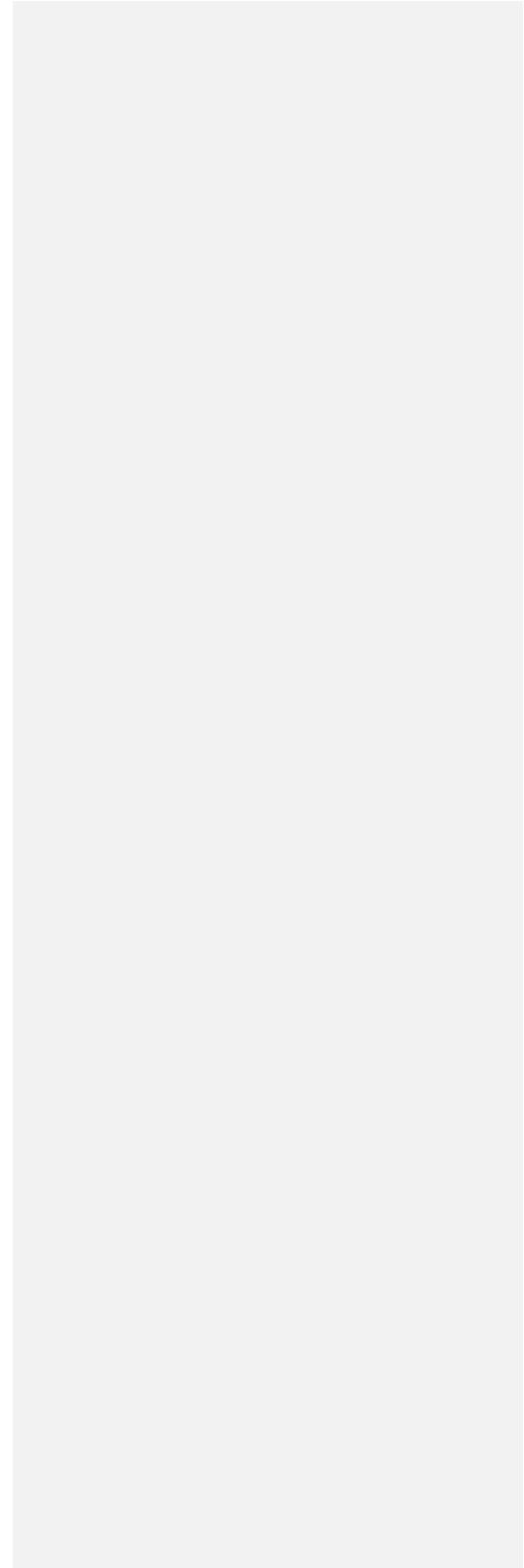
## 5.4 Pre-Construction Meeting Form



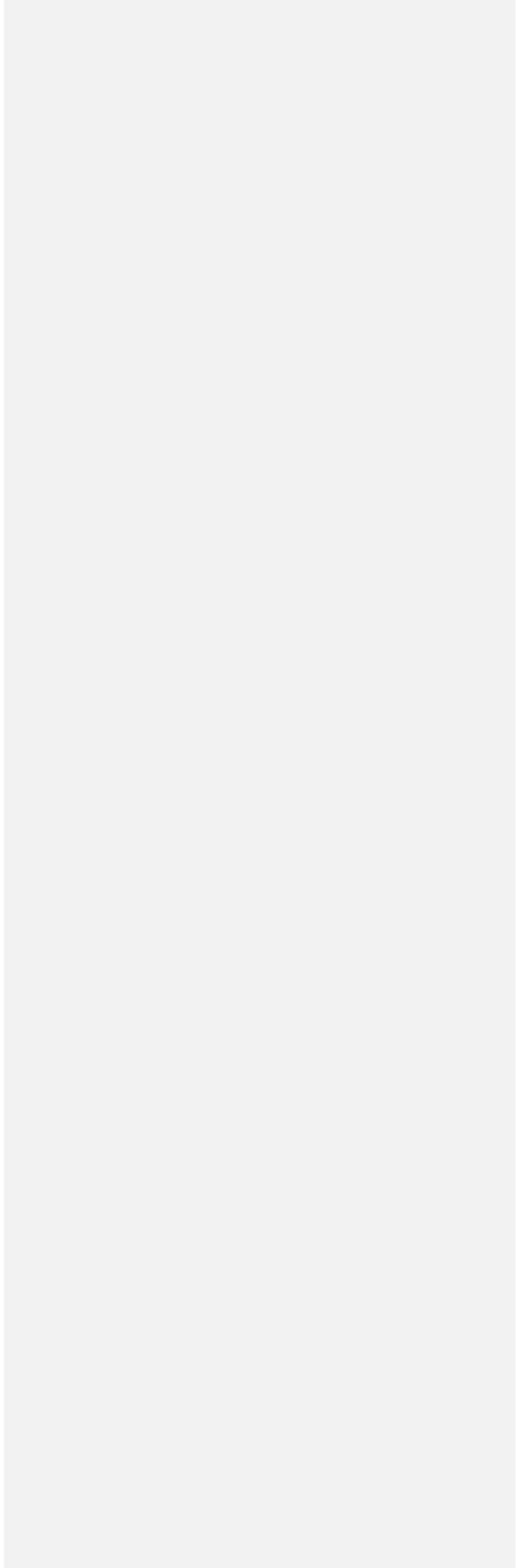
## 5.5 Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Inspection Form



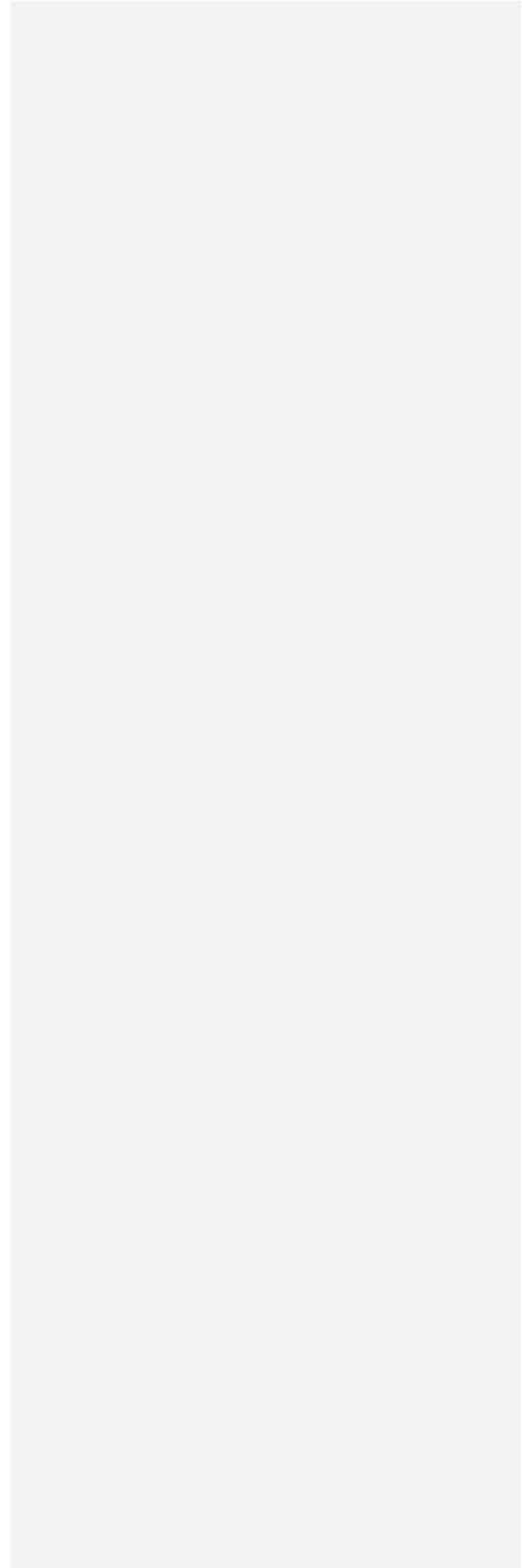
## 5.6 Sample Notice of Violation Letter



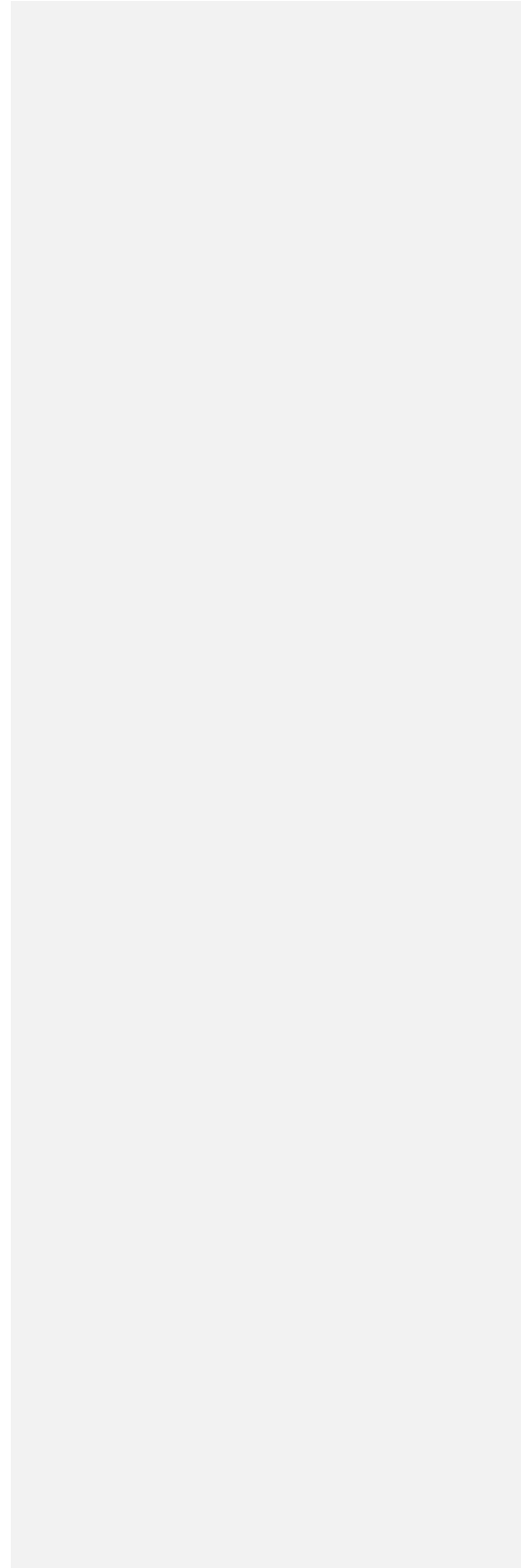
## 5.7 Indirect Illicit Discharge Tracking and Summary Forms



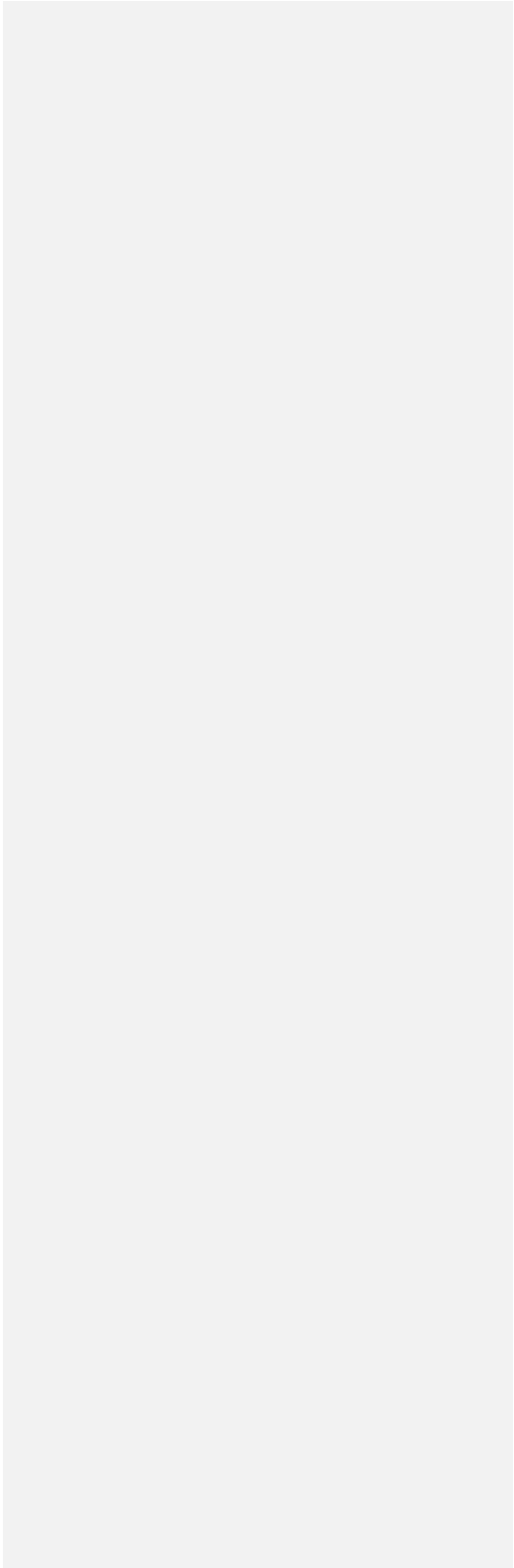
## 5.8 Spill Response Notice



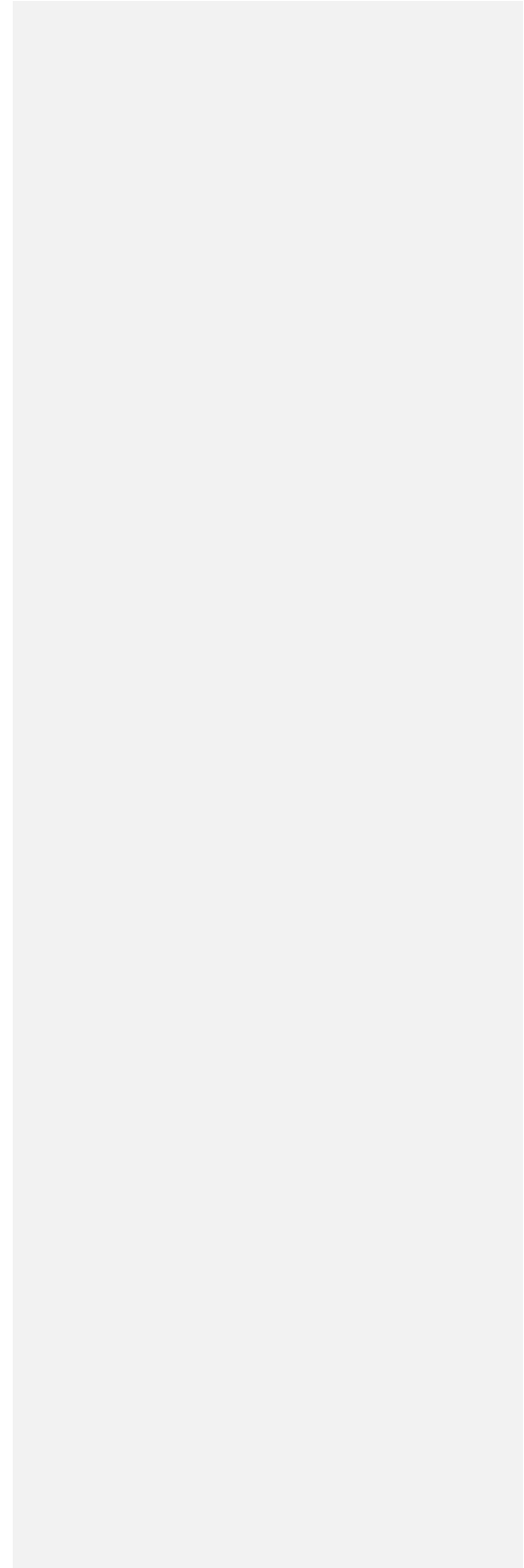
## 5.9 Sample Maintenance Plans



**5.10 Yearly Tracking Forms**

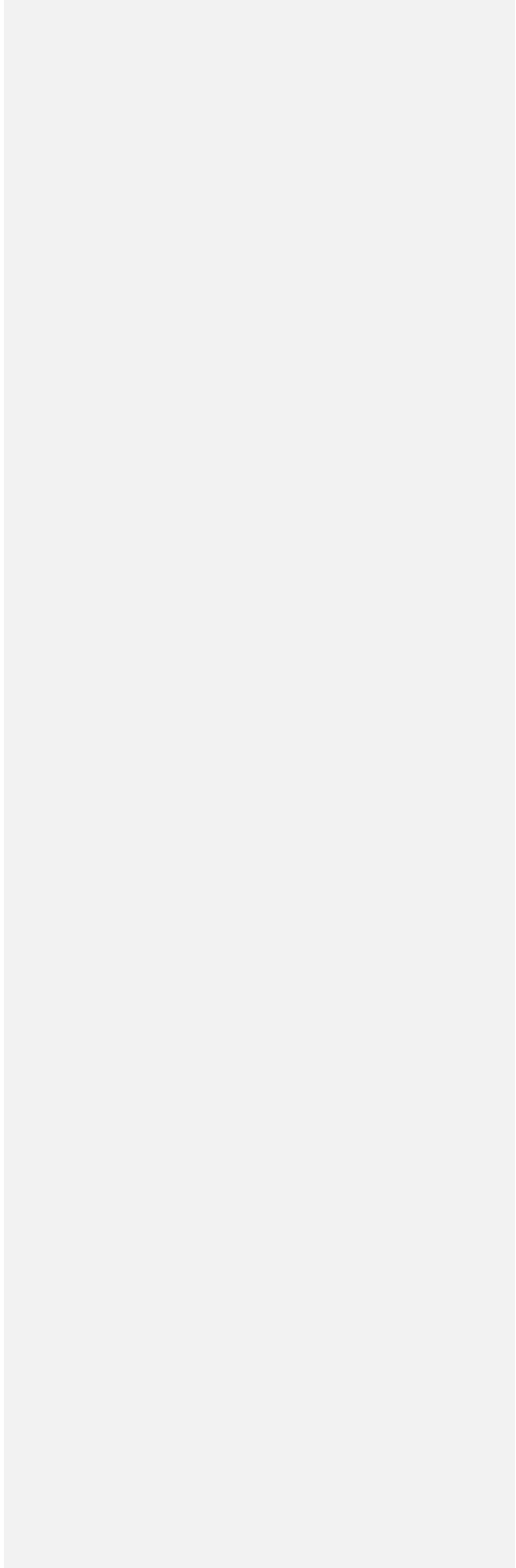


## 5.11 Pool Dewatering Fact Sheet



**5.12 Pollution Prevention/Good Housekeeping Inspection Forms**

**5.13 General Permit ILR40**



## 5.14 Bibliography and References

