

Congratulations and Welcome!!

EEl would like to recognize the following employees for their milestone anniversaries with the company:

15 Years: John T. Whitehouse, P.E., P.L.S.
Senior Project Manager

Denise M. Thelander
Accounting Assistant

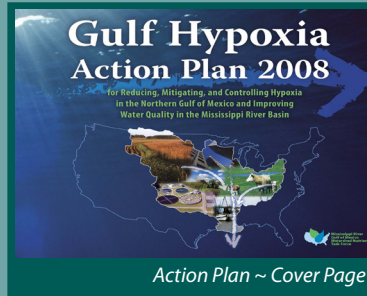
EEl would like to congratulate **Kyle D. Welte, P.E.** for obtaining his Certified Public Infrastructure Inspector (CPII) issued by the American Public Works Association!

EEl welcomes **Brittany C. Lefton, Project Engineer** and **Bruce J. Aderman, P.E., Project Manager** to our staff!



Did You Know?

Nutrient regulations for Wastewater Treatment Facility dischargers are imminent, whether they are going through an expansion or not. Federal and statewide nutrient regulations have been discussed for many years, even decades. In recent years there has been heightened focus on developing statewide nutrient standards, the conclusion of which is targeted to be in the second half of 2014. The statewide efforts, along with recent results from Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) studies, have provided the momentum for the IEPA to add nutrient standards to WWTF NPDES permit renewals already. To learn more about the federal, statewide and watershed focused nutrient standard development initiatives, go to EEl's white paper on the topic located here: <http://www.eeiweb.com/resources/articles.asp>



Action Plan ~ Cover Page

Enterprises Trivia Challenge

Q: How much water per week does your lawn need?

Send your answer to eei@eeiweb.com or fax to (630) 466-6701 by June 15th to be entered in a drawing for a \$50 American Express gift card!



Engineering Enterprises, Inc. (EEl), founded in 1974, provides consulting engineering services throughout northern Illinois. Our expertise includes water, wastewater, transportation, stormwater, construction management, land surveying and GIS.

www.eeiweb.com



52 Wheeler Road
Sugar Grove, Illinois
60554-9595 USA



Clean Construction or Demolition Debris (CCDD) Update

In this Edition:

Clean Construction or Demolition Debris (CCDD) Update

President's Message

Congratulations and Welcome

Did You Know?

Enterprises Trivia Challenge



The Illinois Pollution Control Board's "Final Opinion and Order" regarding rules governing CCDD Fill Operations and Uncontaminated Soil Fill Operations (35 Ill Adm. Code 1100) became effective August 27, 2012. The following are some notable revisions and/or additions that may impact your project:



Are You Ready to Move that Dirt?

1. pH Testing Required - All receiving facilities governed by the CCDD regulation can only accept soil with a pH between 6.25 and 9. Accordingly, IEPA form LPC-662 (Source Site Certification by Owner or Operator) has been revised to include a section certifying soil pH testing results. Similarly, pH testing will now be standard protocol for the analytical soil testing that is required when submitting IEPA form LPC-663 (Uncontaminated Soil Certification by Licensed PE or PG).
2. Potentially Impacted Property (PIP) - All material being disposed of at a receiving facility requires an LPC-662 or 663 form. Previously, the determination of which form to use was tied to the definitions of residential, conservation and agricultural property. This is no longer the case. The final amendment introduced the term "Potentially Impacted Property" or "PIP" as it is commonly referred to. A PIP is defined as a property on which a historical or current use, or contaminant migration from a proximate site, increases the presence or potential presence of a contamination at

Spring /
Summer
2013

Enterprises

Clean Construction or Demolition Debris (CCDD) Update, Cont'd.

the source site. How do you know if your project site is a PIP? A PIP determination is required. Please note the following:

- A PIP determination is an Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) or Phase I "type" study. The amended CCDD regulation does not dictate how the PIP determination is performed but does offer recommended standards and policies.
- If your project is determined not to be a PIP, then the soil is presumed to be uncontaminated and analytical testing is not required. The site owner or operator certifies this by preparing and submitting an LPC-662 form along with the PIP determination work product and any other requirements of the receiving facility.
- If your project is determined to be a PIP, then the soil is more likely to be contaminated and in need of professional evaluation (i.e. analytical testing) to prove the soil is uncontaminated. If uncontaminated, a licensed PE or PG prepares and certifies an LPC-663 form which is then submitted to the receiving facility along with the PIP determination work product, analytical test results and any other requirements of the receiving facility.
- 3. MAC Table Standards - As part of the "Final Opinion and Order" the Illinois Pollution Control was required to adopt rules defining uncontaminated soil by specifying the maximum concentration of contaminants that are allowed to be present in uncontaminated soil. The result is the inclusion of the Maximum Allowable Concentration (MAC) Table

Standards. As the name implies, the table outlines the maximum concentration of contaminants that can be present in material accepted by receiving facilities. Any material found to have contaminants exceeding the MAC table values cannot be disposed of at a CCDD or Soil Only Fill Operation. The MAC Table Standards can be found at <http://www.epa.state.il.us/land/ccdd/new-max-allowable-concentrations-table.pdf>

4. LPC-667 - A new certification form has been introduced which covers the disposal of painted asphalt, brick or concrete at receiving facilities.

Summary of Maximum Allowable Concentrations of Chemical Constituents in Uncontaminated Soil Used as Fill Material At Regulated Fill Operations (35 Ill. Adm. Code 1100.Subpart F)	
Chemical Name	Maximum Allowable Concentration*
Acenaphthene	570 ⁰ mg/kg
Acetone	25 ⁰ mg/kg
Alachlor	0.04 ⁰ mg/kg
Aldicarb	0.033 ⁰ mg/kg
Aldrin	0.94 ⁰ mg/kg
Anthracene	12,000 ⁰ mg/kg
Antimony	5 ⁰⁰ mg/kg
Arsenic:	
within a MSA county	13.0 ⁰ mg/kg
within a non-MSA county	11.3 ⁰ mg/kg
Atrazine	5,000 ⁰ mg/kg
Barium	1,500 ⁰⁰ mg/kg
Benzene	0.03 ⁰ mg/kg
Benzo(a)anthracene:	
within Chicago corporate limits	1.1 ⁰ mg/kg
within a populated area in a MSA excluding Chicago	1.8 ⁰ mg/kg
within a populated area in a non-MSA county or outside a populated area	0.9 ⁰ mg/kg
Benzo(b)fluoranthene:	
within Chicago corporate limits	1.5 ⁰ mg/kg
within a populated area in a MSA excluding Chicago	2.1 ⁰ mg/kg
within a populated area in a non-MSA county or outside a populated area	0.9 ⁰ mg/kg
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	9 ⁰ mg/kg

Changes to the MAC Table Standards

Recommended Steps for Successful Material Disposal

Understanding the CCDD law and knowing what steps are necessary to achieve compliance are critical for keeping your project on schedule and on budget. We offer the following comments and recommendations to assist you with your project:

- The CCDD regulations are only applicable for material being disposed of at receiving facilities governed by said regulations (i.e. fill operations).
- Soil or CCDD will forever be the responsibility of the owner of the site from which the material originated. Ownership transfer by contract specification does not remove responsibility from the owner. To avoid fines and violations it is important for the owner to know what type of material they are disposing and where it is going.
- Up-front coordination with receiving facilities is key. It is important to know in advance the specific requirements of the receiving facility (varies from facility to facility) prior to PIP determination and analytical testing. Knowing the requirements in advance will avoid project delays and cost overruns.
- Save money by coordinating soil borings and soil sampling.
- Provide completed LPC form(s) and supporting documentation as part of the bid package. Additionally, designate "pre-approved" receiving facilities (i.e. the ones you coordinated with and tailored your documentation to). By eliminating

the unknown, you will receive better bid prices.

- If your project is determined to be a PIP (LPC-663 and analytical soil testing required), consider having the lab hold soil samples for the purpose of performing a landfill waste characterization. Having a waste characterization ready can avoid project delays should material be rejected from a CCDD facility. A landfill waste characterization should only be provided to the receiving landfill. It is important to know the landfill's requirements before performing the waste characterization. Don't forget to include a bid item for landfill disposal in order to establish a unit price.

Illinois Pollution Control Board's "Final Opinion and Order" regarding rules governing CCDD Fill Operations and Uncontaminated Soil Fill Operations (35 Ill Adm. Code 1100), can be viewed at <http://ipcb.state.il.us/documents/dsweb/get/document-77027>

Contact Julie Morrison, P.E., Project Manager, at (630) 466-6723 or jmorrison@eeiweb.com for more information on how this rule may affect your community.

President's Message



Spring is the in the air and my thoughts turn to baseball, golf, and oh yea, lawn care.

Here is something to consider as we ramp up for the growing season, and yes I know what you are thinking what do I know about lawn care, and of course you would be right.

Fortunately I have been involved with an organization called the Northwest Water Planning Alliance (NWPA) and one of NWPA's partners knows a great deal about lawn care and in cooperation with the NWPA has published a lawn maintenance guide. You can view it on the NWPA's website at www.nwpa.us under the Resource Center.

The significance of this guide and what separates it from the average lawn care guide is its emphasis on efficient lawn care, using as little water and fertilizer as possible while achieving maximum performance for your lawn.



Please consider that lawn watering represents a big portion of what we designate as discretionary water use, simply put non-essential water use. During the summer months many communities experience significant peak water demands on their systems primarily due to the increase in lawn watering demand; these peak demands can be 1.5 to 4 times the water utilities' average day demand. Utilities are forced to increase capacity to meet these peak demands, if we can lower the peak demand by reducing the amount of water used to water lawns, not only will you save money on your water bill, you will also delay or eliminate the need for your utility to expand and that will help keep your costs down as well.

More efficient lawn care also translates into more time for other stuff, like golf, now if I only could get my golf game going in the right direction that would be progress.

Enjoy the summer!