



October 4, 2016

Mr. Matt Smarjesse
Patriot Acres, LLC
611 Milwaukee Avenue, Suite 185
Glenview, Illinois 60025

**Subject: Environmental Impact Assessment
9800 East Central Road
Glenview, Illinois
CEC Project 161-394**

Dear Mr. Smarjesse:

Civil & Environmental Consultants, Inc. (CEC) presents the Environmental Impact Assessment for the aforementioned Site. Please contact us if you have any questions or comments. We appreciated the opportunity to assist with this project.

Sincerely,

CIVIL & ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS, INC.

Beth Schwartz
Project Manager

John Hock, P.E.
Vice President

Enclosures

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ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

**PATRIOT ACRES ORGANICS RECYCLING FACILITY
9800 EAST CENTRAL ROAD
UNINCORPORATED COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS**

Prepared for:

**PATRIOT ACRES, LLC
611 MILWAUKEE AVENUE, SUITE 185
GLENVIEW, ILLINOIS 60025**

Prepared by:

**CIVIL & ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS, INC.
LOMBARD, ILLINOIS**

CEC PROJECT 161-394

OCTOBER 2016



Civil & Environmental Consultants, Inc.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0	INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1	Project Location	1
1.2	Purpose.....	2
2.0	PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT	3
2.1	Physical and Geographical Conditions	3
2.2	Floodplains.....	4
2.3	Wetlands	4
2.4	Surface Water and Groundwater Quality.....	4
2.5	Terrestrial and Aquatic Environment.....	5
2.6	Threatened and Endangered Species	5
3.0	PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY.....	6
3.1	Hazardous Waste Or Materials	6
3.2	Visual Resources.....	6
3.3	Noise	6
3.4	Dust.....	7
3.5	Public Services and Utilities	8
3.6	Safety and Security	8
3.7	Accidental Releases, Fires, or Explosions	8
4.0	CUMULATIVE IMPACTS	9
5.0	MITIGATION MEASURES AND PERMITS.....	10
6.0	END USE PLAN	11
7.0	CITED AND REFERENCED DOCUMENTS AND SOURCES	12
8.0	LIST OF PREPARERS.....	13

FIGURES

- Figure 1 - Facility Location Map
- Figure 2 - Facility Layout Map
- Figure 3 - Zoning Map
- Figure 4 - Flood Insurance Rate Map

APPENDICES

- Appendix A - Plat of Survey
- Appendix B - Soil Survey Map
- Appendix C - National Wetland Inventory Documentation
- Appendix D - IDNR EcoCAT Documentation
- Appendix E - Contingency Plan

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) has been prepared by Civil & Environmental Consultants, Inc. (CEC), on behalf of Patriot Acres, LLC (Patriot Acres), for a portion of the Des Plaines Landfill property located at 9800 East Central Road in unincorporated Cook County, Illinois (the Landfill), between the City of Des Plaines and the Village of Glenview. This EIA has been prepared in accordance with the requirements set-forth in the Cook County, Illinois Code of Ordinances, Section 13.8.6 (F) for the purpose of applying for a Special Use Application.

In accordance with these requirements, this EIA describes the physical, geographical, geological and soil conditions of the site and surrounding area and demonstrates that the facility will not have adverse impacts on critical wildlife habitats, fluvial systems, natural wetlands, air quality, water quality, flora and fauna, or public health.

1.1 PROJECT LOCATION

The Des Plaines Landfill property consists of approximately 160.64 acres of land that is a closed, permitted municipal solid waste landfill. Patriot Acres proposes to lease and utilize a portion of the Landfill property, totaling approximately 25 acres as an organic materials recycling facility (the Facility). The Plat of Survey for the Landfill is included in Appendix A, and the layout of the proposed Facility on the Landfill is identified on an aerial photograph in Figure 2. As such, all adjacent land uses to the Facility are portions of the closed Landfill.

The Landfill is located in an area of public land uses. Adjacent land uses to the north and east are Cook County Forest Preserve District property. To the west is the Des Plaines River followed by the Carmelite Monastery to the southwest, and a municipal solid waste transfer station occupied by the Solid Waste Agency of Northern Cook County (SWANCC) to the northwest. To the south is Central Road followed by Oakton Community College, with All Saints Cemetery west of the river. The nearest residences to the Facility are located approximately 1,700 feet to the northwest, beyond the SWANCC property, and approximately 3,200 feet to the southeast, beyond a wooded area east of Oakton Community College. The nearest schools to the Facility are the buildings at the Maryville Academy, located approximately 1,488 feet to the west, Oakton Community College, whose nearest building to the Facility is approximately 1,669 feet south-southeast at 1600 East Golf Road, and the Apollo Elementary School, located approximately 7,000 feet to the east-southeast.

The Landfill is located north of Central Road, between the Tri-State Tollway (I-294) and the Des Plaines River in unincorporated Cook County, Illinois. The parcel identification numbers for the Landfill include all or part of the following:

4-31-300-003, Lots 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 22 and 23

4-36-400-004

4-36-400-013

The parcel in is the southwest quarter of Section 6 Township 42 north, Range 12 east of the Third Principal Meridian in Cook County, Illinois. A Plat of Survey prepared in 2016 for Patriot Acres, identifying the Landfill's property limits and other pertinent property structures, is included in Appendix A. A location map and aerial photograph of the Landfill are provided as Figures 1 and 2.

1.2 PURPOSE

Currently the Landfill property is zoned I1 - Restricted Industrial District (see the Zoning Map provided as Figure 3), which is intended to provide locations for industrial activities with high standards of performance that can be located in close proximity to residential and business uses, without creating nuisances. A Special Use Permit is being sought for the Facility for composting activities.

The proposed activities will include designated areas for composting of landscape waste, including an unloading and staging area, and designated pads for Extended Aerated Static Piles (EASPs), Curing, Screening, and Stormwater Recycling. This will require the creation of a number of compost pad surfaces constructed of compacted recycled brick and asphalt grindings. The EASP process takes approximately thirty to forty-five days, after which the material will be transferred to two curing areas. Once curing is complete, the material will be transferred to the screening and load-out area. Stormwater from the composting areas will be captured in a retention pond and re-circulated back up as input moisture for the EASP composting process. No stormwater will leave the Facility. A small office and scale are planned for the southeast portion of the Facility, and the northwestern portion of the Facility is planned for potential use for food scrap recycling. Food scrap recycling would be performed inside of an approximately 10,000-square-foot open-span building, within which the material will be processed via indoor composting, fermentation (to create soil additive products) or bio digestion (for methane gas production). The structure will provide shelter for the equipment, as well as allow for effective odor control measures.

We understand that these recycling and composting activities will require submittal of a Special Use Application, as required by the Cook County Building and Zoning Department. This EIA intends to document environmental concerns and issues related to the Special Use Application for the composting activities to be performed at the Facility.

2.0 PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT

2.1 PHYSICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL CONDITIONS

The Facility is located in an unincorporated area of Cook County, in northeastern Illinois. A site location map and topographic map is included as Figure 1.

2.1.1 Geology and Soils

According to the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) *Soil Survey for Cook County, Illinois* (2012), the soil in the subject facility area is classified as Landfills (830). This map unit consists of areas of garbage and other refuse. The surface is typically covered by a layer of compacted earth and near the boundaries; this unit may include areas of natural soils. Because of extensive land smoothing, the areas are generally nearly level or gently sloping. A copy of the soil survey map and report is included as Appendix B.

According to Illinois State Geological Survey (ISGS) Bulletin 95: *Handbook of Illinois Stratigraphy* (Willman, H.B. et al, 1975), and the ISGS Bulletin 65: *Geology of the Chicago Region: Part II, Surficial Geology of the Arlington Heights Quadrangle* (Bretz, J. Harlen, 1939), the regional surficial deposits in the area of the Facility are mainly well-sorted sand and gravel deposited by glacial streams in open valleys of the Valley-train Formation.

Bedrock within the region is associated with the Paleozoic age, including Cambrian, Ordovician, Silurian, Devonian, Mississippian, and Pennsylvanian strata within the Des Plaines Structure in northern Cook County. Bedrock is anticipated to be at a depth of greater than 50 feet below grade surface (bgs), with the surface ranging from 400 to 600 feet above mean sea level.

Aquifers within this region can be broken down into three categories, which are listed below (Burch et al, 2002).

- (i) Sand and gravel deposits of the glacial drift;
- (ii) Shallow dolomite formations, mainly of Silurian age; and
- (iii) Deep sandstone and dolomite formations of Cambrian-Ordovician age.

Based on a review of the report entitled *Potential for Contamination of Shallow Aquifers in Illinois*, Illinois State Geological Survey, Circular 532 (Berg and Kempton, 1984), the Facility is located in an area of low potential for contamination of shallow aquifers due to relatively impermeable silts and clays extending to depths greater than 25 feet bgs. Within the local area, groundwater is generally found in perched lenses within the upper 10 feet of the surficial overburden.

2.2 FLOODPLAINS

For the purposes of this assessment, a floodplain applies to those areas designated within a 100-year floodplain. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Map produced by FEMA (17031C0209J - August 19, 2008) was reviewed to determine if the Facility was constructed in a 100-year or 500-year floodplain (see Figure 4.) Figure 4 demonstrates that the Facility is located in Zone X, which are areas determined to be outside the 500-year floodplain.

2.3 WETLANDS

The United States Army Corps of Engineers and Metropolitan Water Reclamation District of Greater Chicago have regulatory authority over the discharge of materials into jurisdictional wetlands and waters of the United States (WOTUS).

The United States Fish and Wildlife Service National Wetland Inventory Map for the Facility indicates that no designated wetlands exist on the Facility. All areas on the subject site have been previously disturbed and developed with a landfill. No wetlands exist on neighboring parcels with the exception of the riverine area adjacent to the west side of the landfill, and an area of freshwater forested wetland to the southeast of the river. A copy of the wetlands inventory for the area surrounding the Facility is contained in Appendix C.

2.4 SURFACE WATER AND GROUNDWATER QUALITY

The Clean Water Act (CWA), as amended in 1977, established the basic framework for regulating discharges of pollutants into WOTUS. Surface water from the Facility will be directed to flow to a stormwater pond located on-site, downgradient to the south of the active composting areas. From the ponds, water will be pumped back uphill to be applied back onto the compost piles to provide moisture for the composting process.

The closest aquatic environment is the Des Plaines River, which borders the Landfill to the west, and flows southward, eventually meeting the Kankakee River further downstate to form the Illinois River, a tributary of the Mississippi River. Potable water is not currently available to the Landfill. In the area, potable water is provided by the Village of Des Plaines, obtained from the City of Chicago, which supplies pre-treated water pumped from Lake Michigan.

Appropriate best management practices, such as silt fence, erosion blanket, and prompt re-establishment of vegetative ground cover would be used to minimize sedimentation and soil erosion during maintenance activities at the Facility. No impacts to groundwater resources would result from the proposed activities.

2.5 TERRESTRIAL AND AQUATIC ENVIRONMENT

The Facility is currently utilized as a closed landfill. The Landfill borders the Camp Pine Woods Nature Preserve located to the north and east. The Des Plaines River runs in a southward direction along the west side of the Landfill, immediately followed by a monastery and a solid waste transfer station. Both the Des Plaines River and the Camp Pine Woods Nature Reserve, which includes Beck Lake to the east, immediately border the Landfill.

2.6 THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES

The purpose of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 is to not only to protect species, but also to protect “the ecosystems upon which they depend”. The Endangered Species Act encompasses plants and invertebrates as well as vertebrates. In accordance with Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973, the Facility was evaluated for the potential occurrences of federally listed threatened and endangered species.

The Landfill is located adjacent to the Des Plaines River and the Camp Pine Woods Nature Preserve/Beck Lake. According to the Illinois Department of Natural Resources Compliance Assessment Tool (EcoCAT), the Illinois Natural Heritage Database showed three protected records of state-listed threatened or endangered species, Illinois Natural Area Inventory sites, dedicated Illinois Nature Preserves, or registered Land and Water Reserves in the vicinity of the project location. These included the Carle Woods Illinois Natural Areas Inventory (INAI) site #1379, the Iowa Darter fish, and a species of Sedge grass. The Carle Woods is a Category II INAI Site with a specific suitable habitat for state-listed species or state-listed species relocation. The Iowa Darter is a species of freshwater fish in the perch family, extending north to central Canada, east to New York and south to central Illinois. These fish are considered vulnerable due to their decreasing abundance and distribution stemming from their limited habitat. Increasing turbidity has limited the preferred habitat for the Iowa Darter. Lastly, the Sedge was listed on EcoCat in the vicinity of the Facility. The Sedge is a Wisconsin threatened plant and found in rich mesic woods. This species of plant is most likely found in the wooded area to the north and east of the Facility, and was not observed during CEC’s Facility visit. A copy of the EcoCAT documentation is included as Appendix D.

The Facility is near an environment that contains endangered species and is also near natural areas. However, the Facility will be utilized for composting; and, the operator will implement measures to control debris from spreading outside the Facility boundaries. With these measures as well as the nature of business to be conducted at the Facility, there would not be substantial impacts to any threatened and endangered species or critical habitats by development or maintenance activities at the Facility.

3.0 PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY

3.1 HAZARDOUS WASTE OR MATERIALS

No hazardous materials were observed to be used or stored on the Landfill property. The Landfill was permitted to accept only non-hazardous wastes during its operation. Prior subsurface investigations of the landfill have identified groundwater contamination related to the Landfill's leachate; however, the compost facility will be separated from the landfill by its final cap, as well as by the compacted surface planned to be installed to underlie the composting equipment areas. Stormwater runoff from these compacted surfaces of the Facility will be directed to a retention pond for recirculation in the composting process, rather than being allowed to infiltrate. Surface water infiltration will be controlled by the use of an impermeable flexible synthetic membrane lining at the base and sides of the pond. Therefore, the composting operations will not contribute to or enhance groundwater issues for the property.

Incoming landscape waste will be deposited at the staging and unloading area, and at the proposed food waste processing building, for input to the composting processes. The Facility is not planned to handle hazardous materials or wastes, and the Landfill does not currently handle or store hazardous materials or wastes. No impacts due to hazardous materials or waste from the composting operations are anticipated.

3.2 VISUAL RESOURCES

The Landfill is an area that elevates from its perimeters by approximately 50 feet to the maximum height of the central waste-filled area. The perimeter of the Landfill is all wooded, as well as fenced on the south side where it borders Central Road. The wooded areas provide screening, precluding view of the top of the fill area from adjacent areas. The proposed Facility operations would not add structures or activities that would be visible from the surrounding areas. The planned development of the composting operation would not create a visual impact to neighboring properties.

3.3 NOISE

Noise is defined as undesirable sound and federally regulated by the Noise Control Act of 1972. An average measure of sound is known as the day-night average sound level and is used for estimating sound impacts and establishing guidelines for compatible land uses. A United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) document, *Information on Levels of Environmental Noise Requisite to Protect Public Health and Welfare with an Adequate Margin of Safety* (USEPA 1974) provides a basis for state and local government to set noise level standards. The document identifies a 24-hour exposure level of 70 decibels (dB) as the level of noise that will

prevent any measurable hearing loss over a lifetime. In addition, levels of 55 dB outdoors and 45 dB indoors are identified as preventing activity interference and annoyance. These levels are considered those that will permit spoken conversation and other activities such as sleeping, working, and recreation. The levels are not single event, or “peak” levels, but represent averages over longer periods of time. An occasional higher noise level would be consistent with a 24-hour average of 70 dB, as long as a sufficient amount of relative quiet is experienced.

Uses of the adjoining properties include a nature preserve to the north and east, the Des Plaines River to the west followed by a solid waste transfer station and a monastery, and Oakton Community College and a cemetery beyond Central Road to the south. Generally, the Facility is located in proximity to areas of mixed use consisting of institutional, industrial, residential, and open space public use within the City of Des Plaines and Village of Glenview.

As no residences are located adjacent to the Facility, no measures, beyond the vegetative buffers that currently exist, are anticipated to be implemented to mitigate the sound of the traffic and equipment. Activities associated with the development of the composting operation on the Landfill are expected to have a noise impact that is temporary, minimal and not of concern.

3.4 DUST

Under the authority of the Clean Air Act, the USEPA established the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for common air pollutants. These pollutants are referred to as the “criteria” air pollutants. The USEPA established the NAAQS to protect both the health and welfare of the public. Primary air quality standards are the levels established by the USEPA to protect public health. Secondary standards are levels that protect the welfare of the public (buildings, clothing, and vegetation).

On-site motor vehicle activity arises from vehicles of the few employees, trucks delivering waste and picking up composted material, and vehicles moving waste in various stages of decomposition on site from one area to another. Off-site motor vehicle traffic is fundamentally indistinct from on-site motor vehicle traffic, as this traffic enters the regional roadway network.

Typical sources of particulate matter are combustion of fossil fuels, industrial processes involving metals and fibers, fugitive dust from wind and mechanical erosion of soil, and photochemically produced particles (complex chain reactions between sunlight and gaseous pollutants). Particulate matter is made up of small solid particles and liquid droplets.

The Facility surface would be mostly covered by a layer of recycled brick and asphalt grindings that would be controlling particulate matter dispersion to the surrounding properties. Wetting agents (i.e. water) will be applied as necessary to minimize dust to surrounding properties. All

food waste recycling operations will be conducted within the proposed processing building, minimizing the potential for dust or odors from that operation.

3.5 PUBLIC SERVICES AND UTILITIES

The area of the Landfill has typical urban public services and utilities available. Police security is provided by the Cook County Sheriff, and fire and emergency medical services are provided by the Glenview Fire Department. Commonwealth Edison provides electricity, which is connected to the south side of the Landfill property. Nicor Gas provides natural gas in the area, but it is not currently provided to the Landfill. Methane gas generated by the degradation of wastes buried within the Landfill has been found to be insufficient to effectively run the landfill-gas-to-energy facility located on-site, so the Facility is not currently in operation. The landfill gas is currently collected and flared off (burned) at a flare near the gas-to-energy facility. Potable water is provided to the area by the City Des Plaines, which obtains pre-treated water from Chicago Department of Water Management. Municipal water service is expected to be installed to service the composting operations, as no water or sanitary sewer service is currently provided to the Landfill.

3.6 SAFETY AND SECURITY

To minimize risks to safety and human health, the Landfill has a perimeter fence along the south side of the Landfill. Wooded areas border the east and north sides, and the Des Plaines River limits access from the west.

3.7 ACCIDENTAL RELEASES, FIRES, OR EXPLOSIONS

A Contingency Plan has been prepared for the Facility (see Appendix E). Under this Plan, the Facility has been designed to prevent fires from occurring and, if any fires should ignite, to minimize the impact on the Facility and prevent any impacts to the surrounding areas. The food scrap recycling building will be a pre-engineered free-span metal frame, metal frame, or synthetic fabric-covered building. Combustible recyclable materials will be removed from the building frequently or containerized, and flammable liquids will be stored in fire marshal-approved facilities. Specific prevention, response and training methodologies are further discussed in the Plan. The measures outlined will be sufficient to minimize effects of accidental releases, fires, or explosions on surrounding communities.

4.0 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

Cumulative impacts on the environment result from the incremental impact of the proposed action when added to other past, present and reasonable foreseeable future actions regardless of what person undertakes such other actions. No other reasonable foreseeable developments were identified in the area other than the proposed uses identified in the Special Use Applications.

Cumulative Effects on Geology and Soils

The topography and soils of the area have been affected by the creation of the Landfill; therefore, the subsurface materials primarily consist of a mixture of non-native soils, garbage, and other refuse. The proposed project would not alter the existing subsurface materials, other than to spread recycled brick and asphalt and gravel over the top of the Landfill's final cover.

Cumulative Effects on Water Quality and Aquatic Communities

The composting facility will capture all of its stormwater runoff for recycling back into the compost process. It will not have wastewater discharges that would cumulatively adversely impact water quality or aquatic communities in the area.

Cumulative Effect of Terrestrial Resources

Review of the existing habitats and native species within the project area indicates that the relatively minor site modifications for the composting project will have no long-term adverse or cumulative effects to terrestrial resources, plants, or animals.

Cumulative Effects on Land Use

The Landfill property is closed and under post-closure care. The footprint of the composting operation will be entirely within the limits of the Landfill's property. Since the type of land use (solid waste management) will not change in the project area, land use will not be adversely cumulatively affected by this project.

5.0 MITIGATION MEASURES AND PERMITS

Permits will be obtained for the development of the composting facility from the appropriate local authorities. A Class III Recycling Facility Operating Permit will be obtained from the Cook County Department of Environmental Control prior to operation of the Facility, and will be renewed and fees paid on an annual basis. A permit will also be obtained from the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (IEPA) to develop and operate the proposed composting facility, and annual reports will be submitted as required.

6.0 END USE PLAN

If the compost facility closes in the future, the proposed Facility modifications and new proposed building could be retrofitted or modified as a commercial property. Extending the life cycle of the proposed building would conserve resources, reduce waste, and reduce environmental impacts of new buildings as they relate to materials manufacturing and transport. The property owner's representative indicated that the long-term plan for the property is to add several feet of additional cover material, and in 200 years, use the property as a cemetery.

Because no waste disposal or other activities that would require long-term post-closure monitoring have occurred or are proposed, the closure activities at the transfer station would include the removal of all waste materials from the Facility footprint, the removal of the buildings and equipment used in the recycling of waste, and the removal of the organic material composting equipment. After all closure activities outlined above have been completed, a closure certification will be submitted to the Cook County Department of Solid Waste and the IEPA.

7.0 CITED AND REFERENCED DOCUMENTS AND SOURCES

- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service - <http://www.fws.gov>
- National Wild and Scenic Rivers Program - <http://www.rivers.gov>
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife National Wetland Inventory - <http://www.fws.gov/wetlands/>
- Natural Resources Conservation Service Web Soil Survey website - <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov/app/WebSoilSurvey.aspx>, 6/30/2016
- United States Department of Agriculture Soil Survey Cook County, 2012
- Illinois Department of Natural Resources - <http://www.dnrecocat.state.state.il.us/ecopublic/>
- Illinois State Geological Survey - <http://www.isgs.uiuc.edu>
- FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map, Cook County, Illinois, Map Number 17031C0209J, August 19, 2008 FEMA
- ISGS Bulletin 95: *Handbook of Illinois Stratigraphy* (Willman, H.B. et al, 1975)
- ISGS Bulletin 65: *Geology of the Chicago Region: Part II, Surficial Geology of the Englewood Quadrangle* (Bretz, J. Harlen, 1939)
- ISGS Circular 532, *Potential for Contamination of Shallow Aquifers in Illinois*, (Berg and Kempton, 1984)

8.0 LIST OF PREPARERS

Preparer:

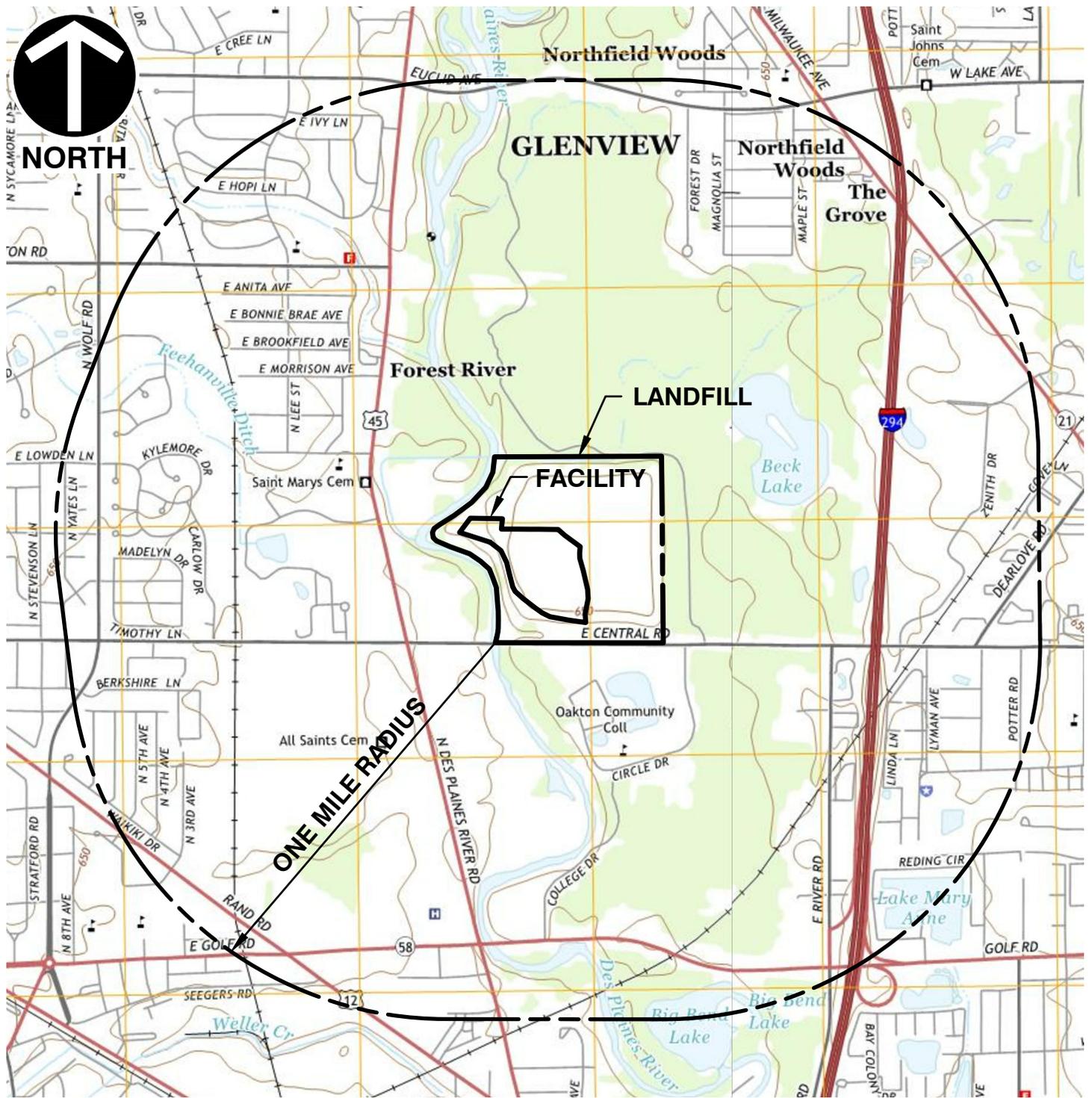
Beth Schwartz - Project Manager, Civil & Environmental Consultants, Inc.

Reviewer:

John Hock, P.E. - Vice President, Civil & Environmental Consultants, Inc.

FIGURES

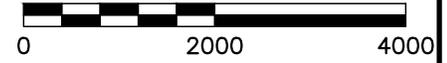
P:\2016\161-394\CADD\DWG\EN01-Environmental Impact Assessment\161394-EN01-E101-Site Location Map.dwg[LAYOUT] LS:(9/26/2016 - mkrpf) - LP: 10/13/2016 2:00 PM



REFERENCE

1. U.S.G.S. 7.5' TOPOGRAPHIC MAP, ARLINGTON HEIGHTS QUADRANGLE, ILLINOIS, DATED 2015.
2. U.S.G.S. 7.5' TOPOGRAPHIC MAP, PARK RIDGE QUADRANGLE, ILLINOIS, DATED 2015.

*HAND SIGNATURE ON FILE
SCALE IN FEET



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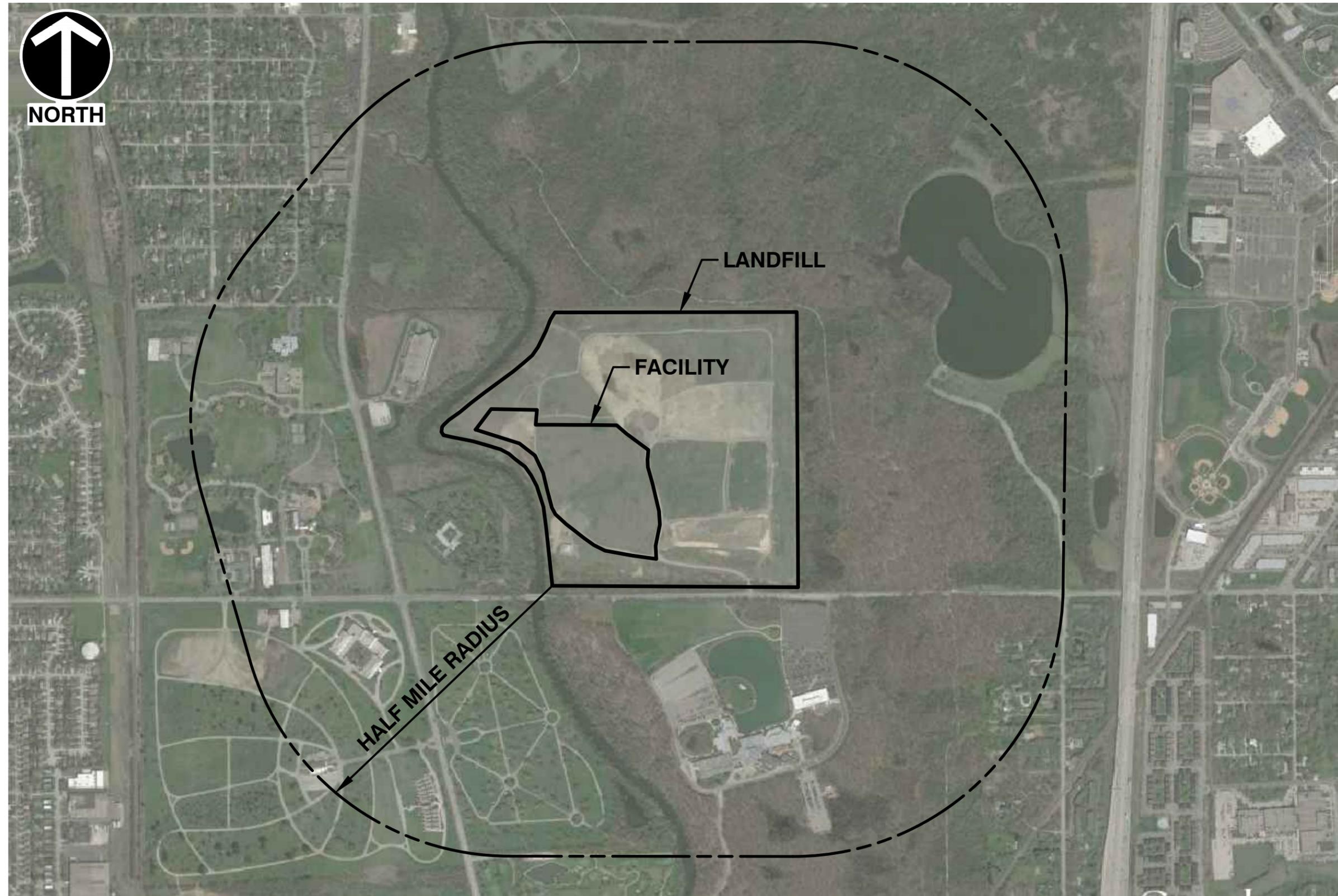
PATRIOT ACRES RECYCLING FACILITY
9800 EAST CENTRAL ROAD
COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS

SITE LOCATION MAP

DRAWN BY:	EJL	CHECKED BY:	ESS	APPROVED BY:	ESS*	FIGURE NO.:	1
DATE:	10/03/2016	DWG SCALE:	1"=2000'	PROJECT NO:	161-394		



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SCALE IN FEET



REFERENCE

1. IMAGE PROVIDED BY GOOGLE. DATE OF IMAGE APRIL 30, 2015.



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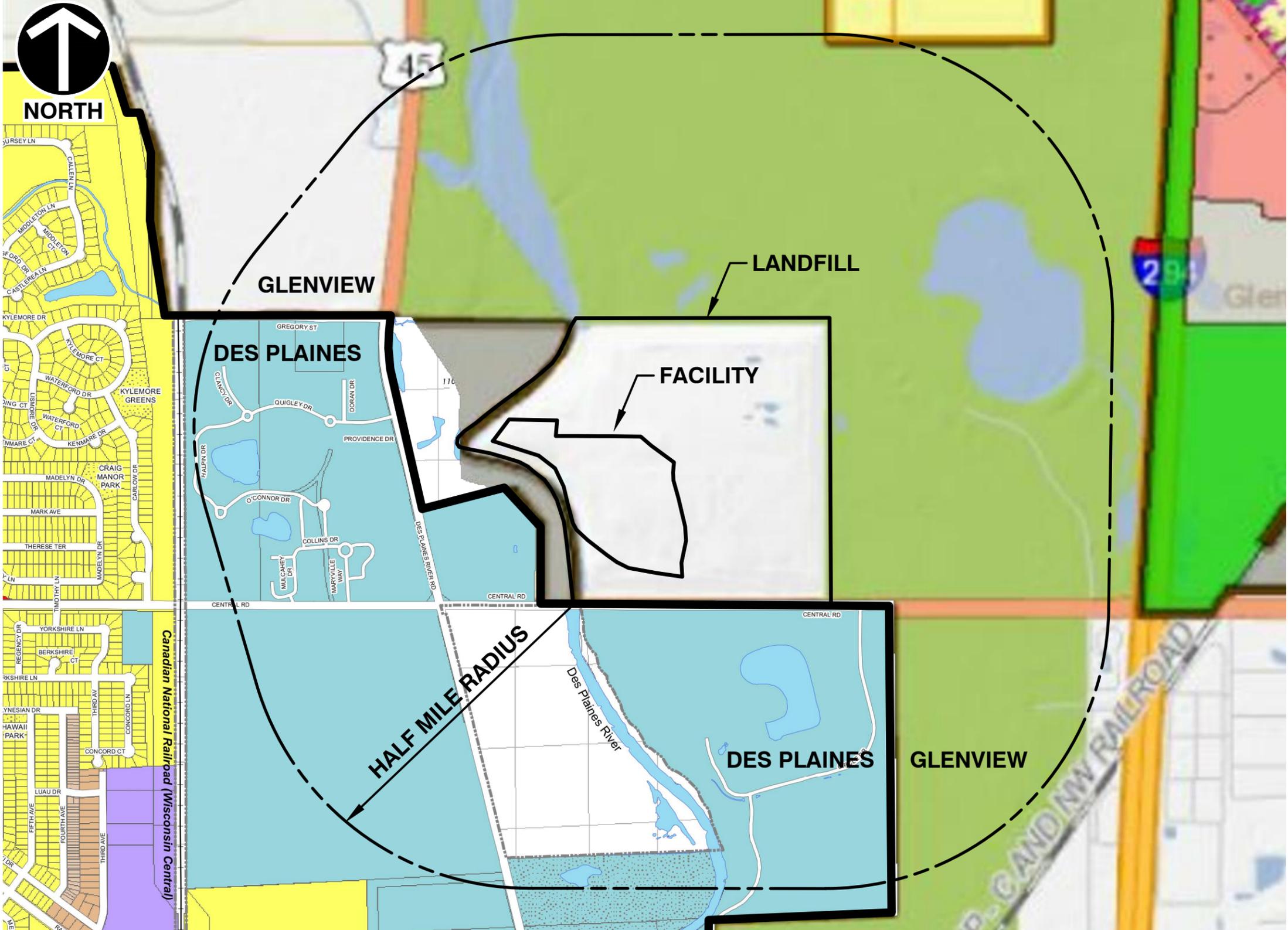
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PATRIOT ACRES RECYCLING FACILITY
9800 EAST CENTRAL ROAD
COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS

AERIAL PHOTO

DRAWN BY: E.JL	CHECKED BY: ESS	APPROVED BY: ESS*	FIGURE NO.: 2
DATE: 10/03/2016	DWG SCALE: 1"=1000'	PROJECT NO: 161-394	

P:\2016\161-394-CAAD\DWG\EN01-Environmental Impact Assessment\161394-EN01-E103-Zoning Map.dwg[LAYOUT1] LS:(9/26/2016 - mkarpf) - LP: 10/13/2016 2:00 PM



DES PLAINES ZONING LEGEND

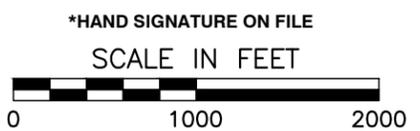
Zoning District Legend		
	Minimum Lot Size	Minimum Lot Size
Single Family Residential		
R-1 Single Family Residential	6,875 Sq. Ft. (Interior)	8,125 Sq. Ft. (Corner)
Multi Family Residential		
R-2 Two Family Residential	2,800 Sq. Ft. per DU (Interior)	6,875 Sq. Ft. (Corner)
R-3 Townhouse Residential	2,800 Sq. Ft. per DU	
R-4 Central Core Residential	10,000 Sq. Ft. (Minimum)	
M-H Mobile Home		
Commercial		
C-1 Neighborhood Shopping		
C-2 Limited Office Commercial		
C-3 General Commercial		
C-4 Regional Shopping		
C-5 Central Business		
C-6 Casino District		
C-7 High Density Campus Commercial		
Manufacturing		
M-1 Limited Manufacturing		
M-2 General Manufacturing		
M-3 Special Manufacturing		
Other		
★ Planned Unit Development		
Institutional		
I-1 Institutional		

Date of last map update: March 30, 2016

Check out www.desplaines.org/GIS to view the most up to date zoning information with the interactive city map.

GLENVIEW ZONING LEGEND

Environmentally Significant Area	Planned Development
PS: Primary Area	PD: Planned Development
PUD: Planned Unit Development Area	Public Land Use
B: Business	P-1: Public Land Use
B-1: Limited Business	Residential
B-2: General Business	R-1, R-1.3, R-2, R-3, R-4, R-5, R-6, and R-E: Residential
B-3: General Service	RT-8: Residential
D-D: Downtown	R-18: Residential
MURC: Mixed Use Development District	SLE
Retail	S-L-E: Sports, Leisure, and Entertainment
Commercial	
I-1: Limited Commercial	
Hospital and Medical	
H-1: Hospital and Medical	
Industrial	
I-2: Light Industrial	



REFERENCE

- DES PLAINES ZONING MAP FROM CITY OF DES PLAINES. UPDATED JUNE 2, 2015.
- GLENVIEW ZONING MAP FROM GIS CONSORTIUM. UPDATED 2016.

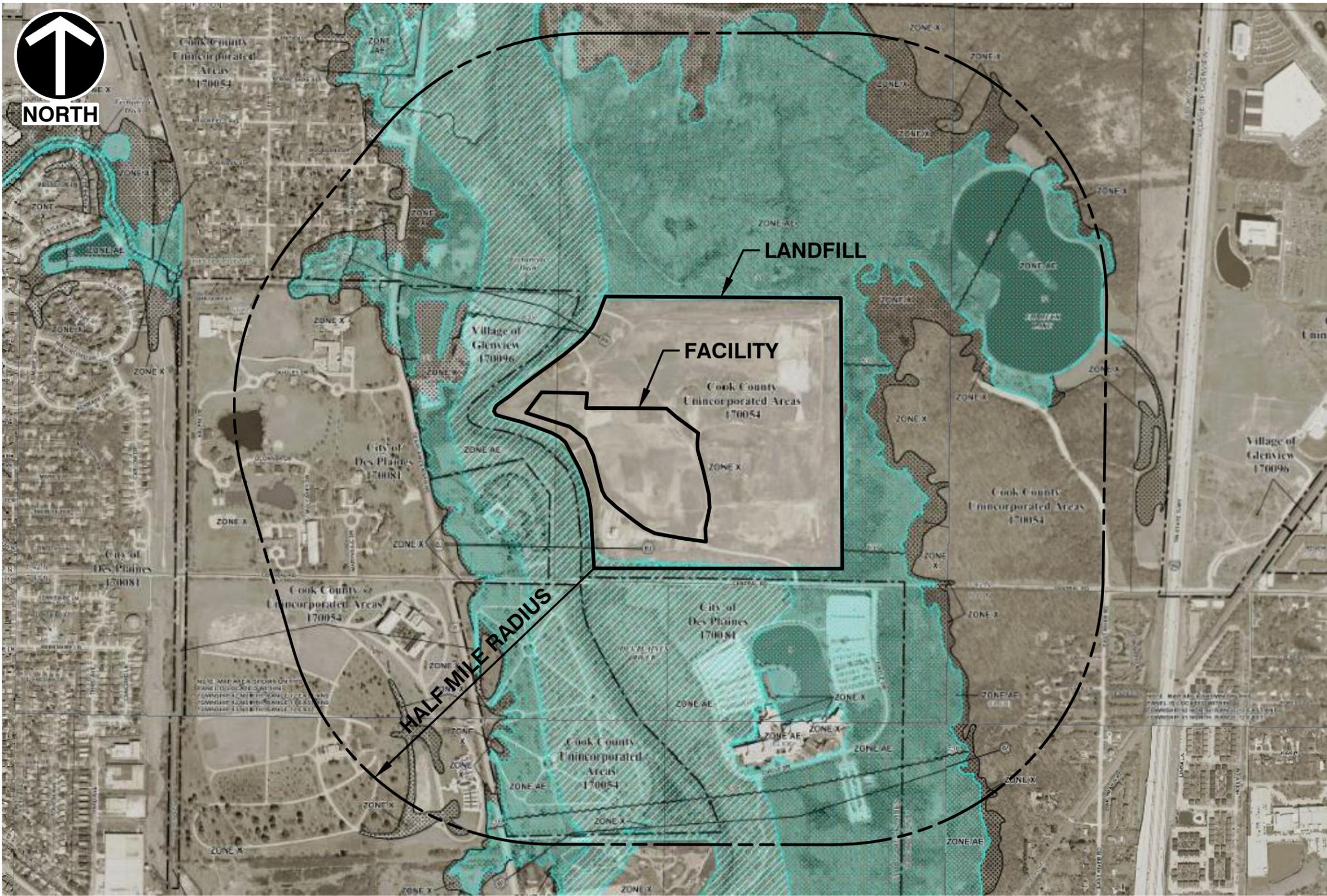

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www.cecinc.com

PATRIOT ACRES RECYCLING FACILITY
 9800 EAST CENTRAL ROAD
 COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS

ZONING MAP

DRAWN BY: E.JL	CHECKED BY: ESS	APPROVED BY: ESS*	FIGURE NO.:
DATE: 10/03/2016	DWG SCALE: 1"=1000'	PROJECT NO: 161-394	3

P:\2016\161-394\CADD\DWG\EN01-Environmental Impact Assessment\161394-EN01-ET04-FIRM.dwg[LAYOUT] LS:(9/26/2016 - mkarp) - LP: 10/3/2016 2:01 PM



LEGEND

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS (SFHAs) SUBJECT TO INUNDATION BY THE 1% ANNUAL CHANCE FLOOD

The 1% annual chance flood (100-year flood), also known as the base flood, is the flood that has a 1% chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. The Special Flood Hazard Area is the area subject to flooding by the 1% annual chance flood. Areas of Special Flood Hazard include Zones A, AE, AH, AO, AR, AV, X, and VE. The Base Flood Elevation is the water-surface elevation of the 1% annual chance flood.

ZONE A No Base Flood Elevations determined. Base Flood Elevations determined.

ZONE AE Flood depths of 1 to 3 feet (Locally areas of ponding); Base Flood Elevations determined.

ZONE AH Flood depths of 1 to 3 feet (Locally areas of ponding); Average depths determined.

ZONE AO Flood depths of 1 to 3 feet (Locally areas of ponding); Average depths determined. For areas of alluvial fan flooding, velocities also determined.

ZONE AR Special Flood Hazard Areas formerly protected from the 1% annual chance flood by a flood control system that was subsequently determined to be obsolete. Zone AR indicates that the former flood control system is being removed to provide protection from the 1% annual chance or greater flood.

ZONE AV Area to be protected from 1% annual chance flood by a Federal flood protection system under construction; no Base Flood Elevations determined.

ZONE VE Coastal flood zone with velocity hazard (wave action); no Base Flood Elevations determined.

COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES SYSTEM (CBRS) AREAS

OTHER FLOOD AREAS

ZONE X Area of 0.2% annual chance flood; areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depths of less than 1 foot or with drainage areas less than 1 square mile, and areas protected by levees from 1% annual chance flood.

OTHER AREAS

ZONE D Areas determined to be outside the 0.2% annual chance floodplain. Areas in which flood hazards are undetermined, but possible.

OTHERWISE PROTECTED AREAS (OPAs)

CBRS areas and OPAs are normally located within or adjacent to Special Flood Hazard Areas.

1% annual chance floodplain boundary
0.2% annual chance floodplain boundary
Floodway boundary
Zone D boundary
CBRS and OPA boundary

Boundary dividing Special Flood Hazard Areas of different Base Flood Elevations, flood depths or flood velocities.

Base Flood Elevation line and value: elevation in feet*

(EL 987)

Base Flood Elevation value where uniform within zone: elevation in feet*

*Referenced to the North American Vertical Datum of 1988

⊙ ⊙ Cross section line
⊙ ⊙ Transsect line
48° 52' 06", 91° 02' 12" Geographic coordinates referenced to the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83)
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid values, zone 10
5000-foot grid tick: Illinois State Plane East Coordinate System, 376 zone (SPS20NE 1201) Transverse Mercator
C85510: Beach mark (see explanation in Note to Users section of the FIRB permit)
• M.S. River Mile

MAP REPOSITORIES
Refer to Map Repositories list on Map Index.

EFFECTIVE DATE OF COUNTYWIDE FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP
NOVEMBER 6, 2000

EFFECTIVE DATE(S) OF REVISION(S) TO THIS PANEL
December 26, 2002; February 4, 2004; June 2, 2005; December 18, 2005; November 9, 2006; and April 16, 2007

August 18, 2008 - is reflect updated geographic information, to update corporate limits, to add road names, to incorporate previously issued Letters of Map Revision, to change Base Flood Elevations, to add Special Flood Hazard Areas and Base Flood Elevations, and to change zone designations.

For community map revision history prior to countywide mapping, refer to the Community Map History table located in the Flood Insurance Study report for this jurisdiction.

To determine if flood insurance is available in the community, contact your insurance agent or call the National Flood Insurance Program at 1-800-428-6620.

MAP SCALE 1" = 500'

0 250 500 1000 1500 2000 FEET

0 150 300 METERS

***HAND SIGNATURE ON FILE**

SCALE IN FEET

0 1000 2000

REFERENCE

1. IMAGE PROVIDED BY FEMA. MAP NUMBER 17031C0209J. MAP REVISED AUGUST 19, 2008.

CEC
Civil & Environmental Consultants, Inc.
 555 Butterfield Road, Suite 300 - Lombard, IL 60148
 630-963-6026 · 877-963-6026
 www.cecinc.com

PATRIOT ACRES RECYCLING FACILITY
 9800 EAST CENTRAL ROAD
 COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS

FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP

DRAWN BY:	EJL	CHECKED BY:	ESS	APPROVED BY:	ESS*	FIGURE NO.:	4
DATE:	10/03/2016	DWG SCALE:	1" = 1000'	PROJECT NO.:	161-394		

APPENDIX A
PLAT OF SURVEY

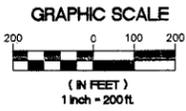
PLAT OF SURVEY

OF

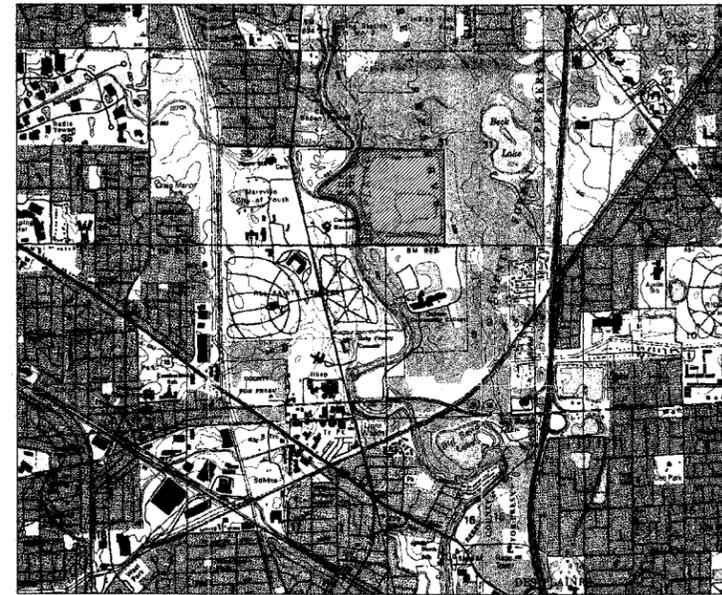
PART OF MARYVILLE, BEING PART OF THE SOUTHWEST QUARTER OF SECTION 31, TOWNSHIP 42 NORTH, RANGE 12, EAST OF THE THIRD PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN, LYING EAST OF THE CENTER THREAD OF THE DESPLAINES RIVER; AND THAT PART OF THE SOUTH EAST QUARTER OF SECTION 36, TOWNSHIP 42 NORTH, RANGE 11, EAST OF THE THIRD PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN, LYING EAST OF THE CENTER THREAD OF THE DESPLAINES RIVER, ALL IN COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS. (EXCEPT THAT PART DEDICATED FOR CENTRAL ROAD), CONTAINING 160.64 ACRES.

LEGEND

- COOK COUNTY FOREST PRESERVE MARKER
- IRON PIPE FOUND
- LIMITS OF SURVEY
- 120.00' MEASURED DISTANCE
- (120.00') RECORD DISTANCE
- - - FENCE LINE



VICINITY MAP



GENERAL NOTES

DIMENSIONS SHOWN THUS: 50.25 ARE FEET AND DECIMAL PARTS THEREOF. ANGULAR DATA SHOWN THUS: 90° 00' 00" INDICATE DEGREES, MINUTES AND SECONDS.
 50.25 / N 90° 00' 00" E INDICATES MEASURE DIMENSION / BEARING. (50.25) / (N 90° 00' 00" E) INDICATES RECORD DIMENSION / BEARING.
 BEARINGS SHOWN HEREON, ARE BASED ON ILLINOIS STATE PLANE GRID EAST ZONE, NAD 83.
 RECORD DISTANCES AND ANGLES SHOWN HEREON, ARE REFERENCED FROM MARYVILLE PLAT OF SUBDIVISION, RECORDED JUNE 18, 1994 AS DOCUMENT NUMBER 94530482, IN COOK COUNTY, ILLINOIS.
 THIS PLAT WAS PREPARED WITHOUT THE BENEFIT OF A COMMITMENT FOR TITLE INSURANCE. THERE MAY BE EASEMENTS, RESTRICTIONS, ENCUMBRANCES AND OTHER MATTERS OF RECORD THAT ARE NOT SHOWN.
 CHECK LEGAL DESCRIPTION WITH DEED OR TITLE POLICY AND REPORT ANY DISCREPANCY IMMEDIATELY. BUILDING LINES AND EASEMENTS, IF ANY, SHOWN HEREON ARE AS SHOWN ON THE RECORDED SUBDIVISION OR AS INDICATED.

STATE OF ILLINOIS SS
 COUNTY OF DUPAGE

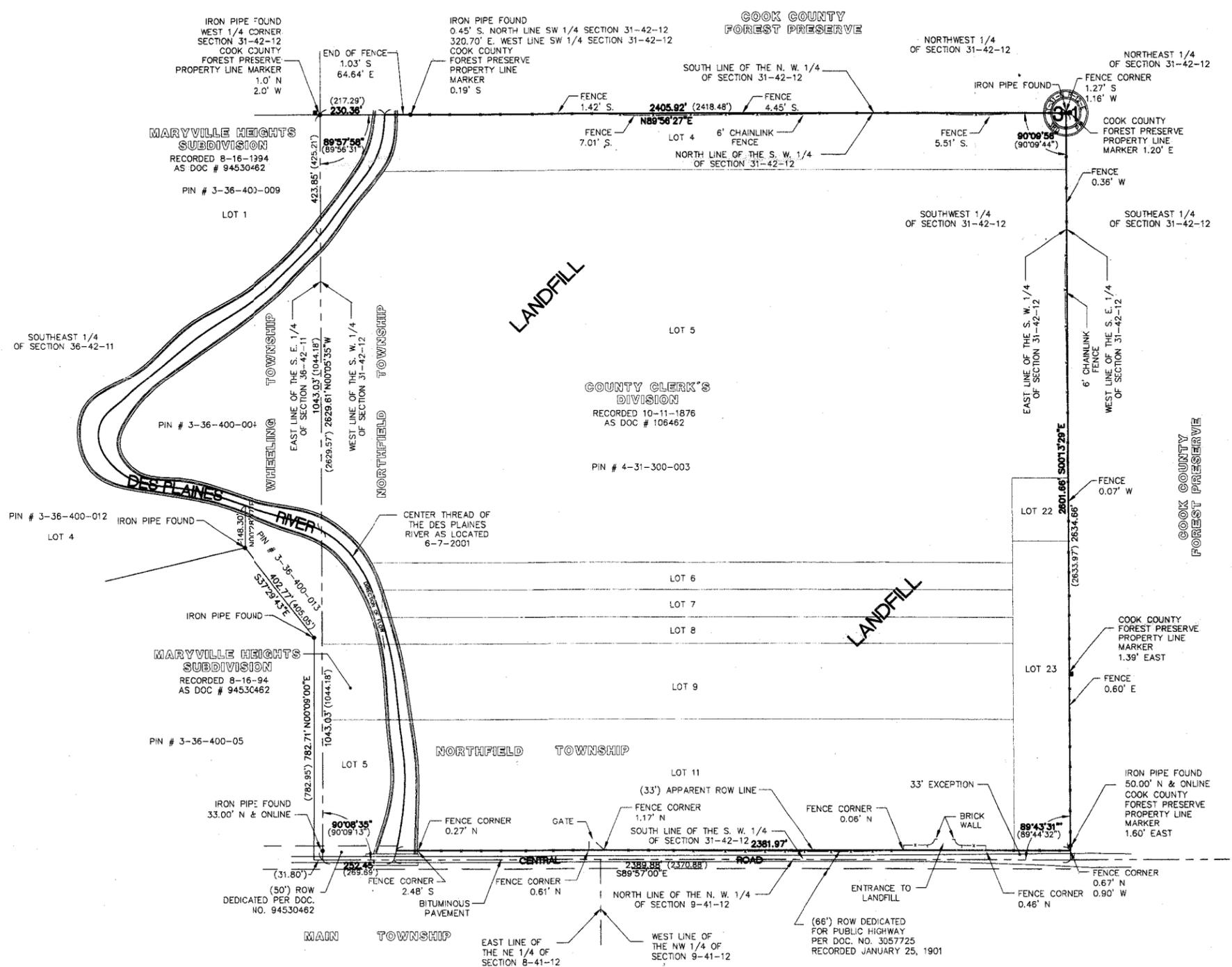
WE, BOLLINGER, LACH & ASSOCIATES, INC., ILLINOIS PROFESSIONAL LAND SURVEYOR CORPORATION NO. 30, DO HEREBY CERTIFY THAT WE HAVE SURVEYED THE PROPERTY DESCRIBED HEREON AND THAT THE PLAT SHOWN HEREON IS A CORRECT REPRESENTATION OF THAT SURVEY.

THIS SURVEY IS INVALID UNLESS PHYSICALLY EMBOSSED WITH THE SURVEYOR'S ORIGINAL SEAL ANY REPRODUCTION OF THE SURVEYOR'S SEAL SHALL NOT VALIDATE SURVEY.

GIVEN UNDER OUR HAND AND SEAL AT OAK BROOK, ILLINOIS, THIS 14th DAY OF June AD, 20 04.



Steve Lach
 BOLLINGER, LACH & ASSOCIATES
 ILLINOIS PROFESSIONAL LAND
 SURVEYOR CORPORATION NO. 30



PREPARED: 06-11-01

REVISIONS

FIELD WORK: 06/06/01
 CHECKED BY: [Signature]
 PROJECT NO: 363-036
 FILE BOOK: 1121
 FILE LOCATION: 21-28
 DRAWING FILE: DesPlains.DWG

DESPLAINES LANDFILL
 CATHOLIC CEMETERIES
 81-42-12

APPENDIX B
SOIL SURVEY MAP

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)

 Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils

 Soil Map Unit Polygons

 Soil Map Unit Lines

 Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features



Blowout



Borrow Pit



Clay Spot



Closed Depression



Gravel Pit



Gravelly Spot



Landfill



Lava Flow



Marsh or swamp



Mine or Quarry



Miscellaneous Water



Perennial Water



Rock Outcrop



Saline Spot



Sandy Spot



Severely Eroded Spot



Sinkhole



Slide or Slip



Sodic Spot



Spoil Area



Stony Spot



Very Stony Spot



Wet Spot



Other



Special Line Features

Water Features



Streams and Canals

Transportation



Rails



Interstate Highways



US Routes



Major Roads



Local Roads

Background



Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:12,000.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service

Web Soil Survey URL: <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov>

Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Cook County, Illinois

Survey Area Data: Version 9, Sep 25, 2015

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Sep 3, 2014—Sep 22, 2014

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

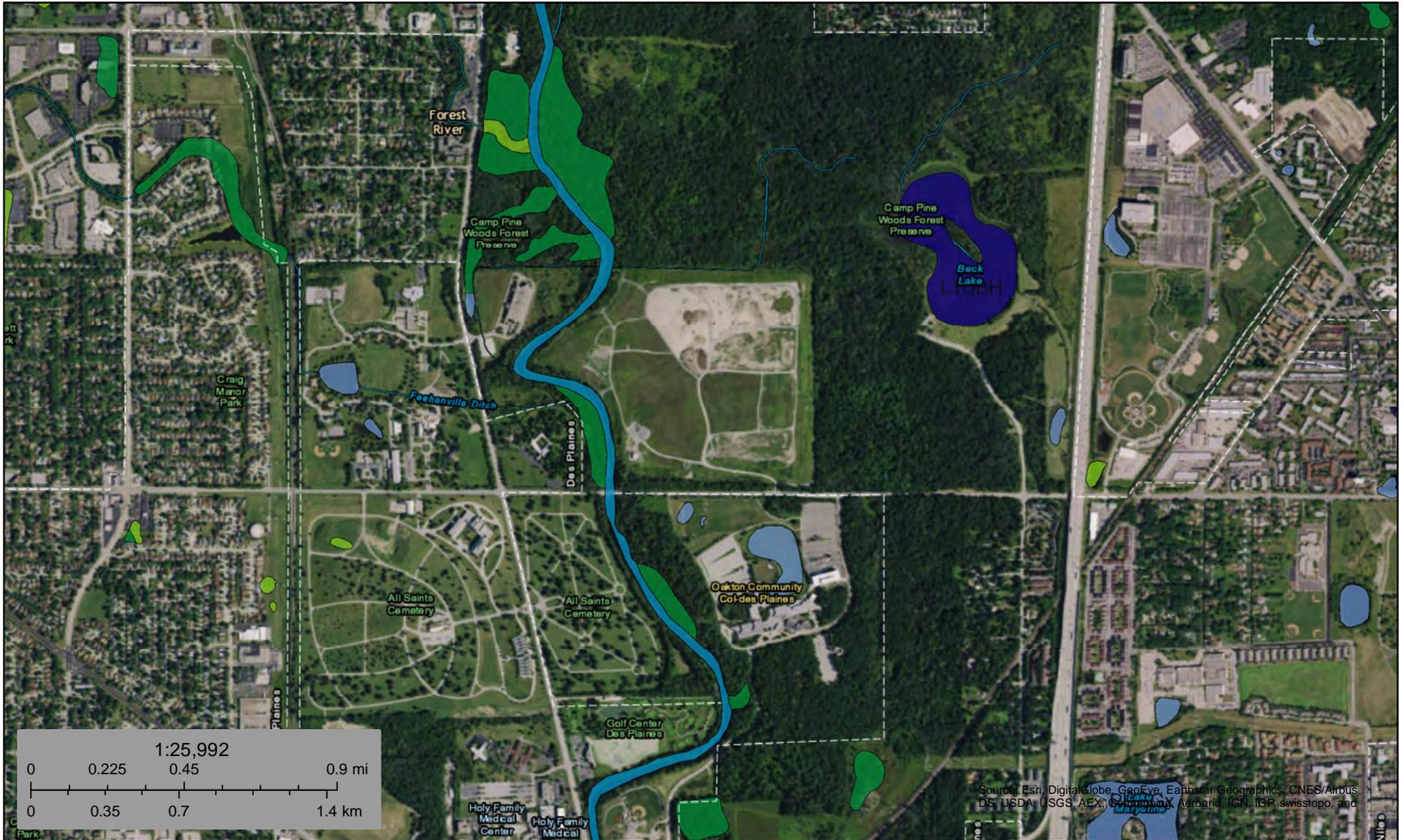
Map Unit Legend

Cook County, Illinois (IL031)			
Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
23A	Blount silt loam, Lake Michigan Lobe, 0 to 2 percent slopes	5.0	0.1%
69A	Milford silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	17.6	0.5%
91A	Swygert silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	10.6	0.3%
146A	Elliott silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	5.2	0.1%
146B	Elliott silt loam, 2 to 4 percent slopes	11.7	0.3%
152A	Drummer silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	576.9	16.3%
223B	Varna silt loam, 2 to 4 percent slopes	14.9	0.4%
223C2	Varna silt loam, 4 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	33.6	0.9%
232A	Ashkum silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	21.5	0.6%
235A	Bryce silty clay, 0 to 2 percent slopes	110.9	3.1%
290B	Warsaw silt loam, 2 to 4 percent slopes	10.4	0.3%
293A	Andres silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	27.1	0.8%
294B	Symerton silt loam, 2 to 5 percent slopes	45.1	1.3%
298B	Beecher silt loam, 2 to 4 percent slopes	67.6	1.9%
320A	Frankfort silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	153.0	4.3%
320B	Frankfort silt loam, 2 to 4 percent slopes	213.5	6.0%
327B	Fox silt loam, 2 to 4 percent slopes	64.9	1.8%
330A	Peotone silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	5.2	0.1%
343A	Kane silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	60.8	1.7%
442A	Mundelein silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	445.3	12.6%
443B	Barrington silt loam, 2 to 4 percent slopes	40.4	1.1%
530B	Ozaukee silt loam, 2 to 4 percent slopes	31.3	0.9%

Cook County, Illinois (IL031)			
Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
531B	Markham silt loam, 2 to 4 percent slopes	23.8	0.7%
533	Urban land	31.5	0.9%
696B	Zurich silt loam, 2 to 4 percent slopes	9.5	0.3%
697A	Wauconda silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	274.2	7.7%
741B	Oakville fine sand, 1 to 6 percent slopes	46.4	1.3%
802B	Orthents, loamy, undulating	574.4	16.2%
805B	Orthents, clayey, undulating	224.0	6.3%
830	Landfills	159.5	4.5%
848B	Drummer-Barrington-Mundelein complex, 1 to 6 percent slopes	32.5	0.9%
854B	Markham-Ashkum-Beecher complex, 1 to 6 percent slopes	17.2	0.5%
925B	Frankfort-Bryce complex, 1 to 6 percent slopes	12.3	0.3%
3107A	Sawmill silty clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, frequently flooded	66.1	1.9%
W	Water	101.3	2.9%
Totals for Area of Interest		3,545.3	100.0%

APPENDIX C

NATIONAL WETLAND INVENTORY DOCUMENTATION



June 30, 2016

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------|
| Estuarine and Marine Deepwater | Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland | Other |
| Estuarine and Marine Wetland | Freshwater Pond | Riverine |
| Freshwater Emergent Wetland | Lake | |

This map is for general reference only. The US Fish and Wildlife Service is not responsible for the accuracy or currentness of the base data shown on this map. All wetlands related data should be used in accordance with the layer metadata found on the Wetlands Mapper web site.

APPENDIX D

IDNR ECOCAT DOCUMENTATION

Applicant: Patriot Acres Organics Recycling Facility
Contact: Emily Logan
Address: 9300 East Central Road
Glenview, IL 60025

IDNR Project Number: 1700094
Date: 07/06/2016

Project: Patriot Acres Environmental Impact Assessment
Address: 9300 East Central Road, Glenview

Description: Patriot Acres plans to use the existing landfill as a recycling center.

Natural Resource Review Results

This project was submitted for information only. It is not a consultation under Part 1075.

The Illinois Natural Heritage Database shows the following protected resources may be in the vicinity of the project location:

Carle Woods INAI Site
Iowa Darter (*Etheostoma exile*)
Sedge (*Carex formosa*)

Location

The applicant is responsible for the accuracy of the location submitted for the project.

County: Cook

Township, Range, Section:
42N, 12E, 31



IL Department of Natural Resources

Contact

Impact Assessment Section
217-785-5500
Division of Ecosystems & Environment

Disclaimer

The Illinois Natural Heritage Database cannot provide a conclusive statement on the presence, absence, or condition of natural resources in Illinois. This review reflects the information existing in the Database at the time of this inquiry, and should not be regarded as a final statement on the site being considered, nor should it be a substitute for detailed site surveys or field surveys required for environmental assessments. If additional protected resources are encountered during the project's implementation, compliance with applicable statutes and regulations is required.

Terms of Use

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1. The IDNR EcoCAT website was developed so that units of local government, state agencies and the public could request information or begin natural resource consultations on-line for the Illinois Endangered Species Protection Act, Illinois Natural Areas Preservation Act, and Illinois Interagency Wetland Policy Act. EcoCAT uses databases, Geographic Information System mapping, and a set of programmed decision rules to determine if proposed actions are in the vicinity of protected natural resources. By indicating your agreement to the Terms of Use for this application, you warrant that you will not use this web site for any other purpose.

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Unauthorized use, tampering with or modification of this system, including supporting hardware or software, may subject the violator to criminal and civil penalties. In the event of unauthorized intrusion, all relevant information regarding possible violation of law may be provided to law enforcement officials.

Privacy

EcoCAT generates a public record subject to disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act. Otherwise, IDNR uses the information submitted to EcoCAT solely for internal tracking purposes.

APPENDIX E

CONTINGENCY PLAN

CONTINGENCY PLAN (831.07)

This purpose of this contingency plan is to establish procedures of the Landscape Waste Compost Facility (LWCF) to be employed in the event of a fire or unplanned release of non-hazardous material that could be a threat to human health and the environment.

The plan also includes steps taken during a medical emergency and to respond to miscellaneous circumstances that create nuisance conditions at the site that require a remedy.

Health and Safety

In order to maintain the health and safety of employees, the following measures are recommended.

- a. Provide areas where employees can wash their hands and use hand sanitizers during the work day.
- b. Make available as needed the use of safety equipment such as gloves, hearing protection, safety glasses, masks, hard hats and safety vests.

Medical Emergencies:

- a. Medical first aid equipment will be kept at the maintenance or office building.
- b. In the event of an injury the injured person shall not be moved unless there is an immediate danger.
- c. Call for emergency medical help if necessary/
- d. In case of chemical or dust exposure, rinse the effected skin or eyes with running water for at least 10 minutes.
- e. Keep the victim calm until emergency medical help arrives.

Miscellaneous Conditions:

- a. This contingency plan has been established to addresses the contingencies set forth in Section 830.202(c):

1. Equipment Breakdowns:

Qualified repair technicians are available from the manufacturer to deal with breakdown of equipment. Records are maintained on each piece of equipment to ensure it stays in service. In the event of equipment failure that impairs the

ability of the site to function, additional equipment will be supplied through a rental.

2. Odors

When a complaint is logged, the cause of the odor will be determined and remedied by implementing procedures outlined in Section 4: Operating Standards (g). Odor is typically the result of anaerobic conditions. Use thermometers and oxygen meters and correlate data with odor events to identify odor producing conditions before they cause a problem. Correcting the situation involves several options. These include; operating an aeration pump to increase air flow; increasing porosity in the piles with bulking agents; avoid compaction of the pile bottoms with equipment by maintaining adequate spacing; and placing a blanket of high-carbon material over the pile. Avoid turning piles during still, humid weather conditions and have odor neutralizing agents available that can be sprayed on the piles. Also, maintain proper grading on the compost pad and remove loose organic material between piles.

3. Unacceptable Waste Delivered to the Facility

Unacceptable waste will be rejected, prior to unloading, if visibly noticeable, by the Site Manager. If municipal solid waste or other non-compostable waste is dumped at the facility, it will be promptly removed and placed in a refuse container. The closest disposal facility is the Countryside Landfill operated by Waste Management near Grayslake, Illinois.

Often, small non-compostable materials are inadvertently accepted as "incidental" to the load (rocks, plastic bags, etc.). These materials will be removed during the grinding and screening process and disposed of properly.

4. Groundwater Contamination

An 8 foot layer of in-situ soil or compacted fill is constructed on the landfill cap and this barrier or an equivalent barrier material will be maintained. Groundwater contamination from the LWCF is highly unlikely. Maintaining the compost pad to allow drainage from active composting, curing and screened material piles is the best method to prevent infiltration of standing water.

5. Accidental Release of Special Waste

Should composting materials or site soils become contaminated by antifreeze, diesel fuel or hydraulic oil from trucks and heavy equipment, the suspect soil will undergo Special Waste Testing and Approval protocols as necessary by an IEPA approved sanitary landfill capable of accepting Special Waste. Once the waste is approved, it will be transported by a licensed special waste hauler and disposed of properly. The nearest facility is the Countryside Landfill.

For small spills of 10 gallons or less, facility staff will clean the spill using absorbent materials that will be disposed of properly. During the clean-up, fire extinguishers will be close by to prevent material ignition. For larger spills the Site Manager will assess the threat to human health and the environment, and call for assistance from outside local contractors to contain the release.

Based on the characteristics of the released material, the Site Manager will designate proper personal protective equipment to be worn. This includes gloves, hard hat and eye protection. The equipment will be cleaned after the incident.

6. Fires, Dust, Noise, Vectors, Power Outages and Unusual Traffic Conditions

Fires

Fires can occur within material piles when temperatures rise above the combustion temperature of the materials. This is unlikely to occur in a properly maintained active aerated pile where temperatures average 40° C to 60° C. Maintain all active compost piles to the proper maximum height to prevent spontaneous combustion. Maintain adequate pile space to isolate equipment and burning material. Some procedures to be implemented in case of a fire or other emergency include:

A. Depending on the magnitude of the fire incident and the among and characteristics of the material, the following procedures are recommended:

1. The easiest means of controlling fires is to keep them from occurring. This includes constant evaluation of temperature

measurements to identify abnormal high temperatures; making careful observations to identify excess steam, smoke and isolating smoldering conditions. In the event of a small contained fire that can be controlled by facility personnel, it will be extinguished using on-site fire extinguishers (located at the office trailer and on each facility vehicle), with clean dirt to smother the fire, or using water. Other methods include isolating and spreading the burning material and creating a fire break in the affected pile.

2. If site personnel are unable to extinguish the fire, they will notify all personnel to leave the area and contact the Village of Glenview Fire Department (GFD). The Department phone number will be posted at the office trailer. Prior to beginning compost operations, discussions with the GFD will be held to inform them of; available on-site equipment to assist with the firefighting effort and water sources such as dry hydrants at the Des Plaines River or at the on-site ponds. The route of egress from the site is from the access road to Central Avenue.

Water is available in surface storm water storage ponds located in the LWCF, The Des Plaines River and from on-site storage tanks. Dry hydrants will be available to obtain water from the Des Plaines River and the storage ponds.

Dust

Dust problems will be remedied by watering access roads as needed. When moving dry piles, water should be used to suppress dust. When grinding and screening, adequate moisture to the feedstock will be maintained to prevent excess dust.

Noise

Noise is controlled through the use of mufflers on all vehicles. Maintenance of vehicles insures that excessive noise is kept to a

minimum. The location of the site is in a zoned industrial area, where machinery is presently operated, such that the noise created by compost operations should not be bothersome. There are adequate natural buffers that separate noise from the compost operation from neighboring receptors.

Power Outage

In the event of a power outage, the site manager will keep the hand tickets until he is able to register the receipt of loads. The receiving hours for the site are such that daylight will be adequate for this task.

All vehicles are equipped with lights to allow safe operation. Workers on the site receive and send communications by cell phone and/or two way radios. A power outage should not affect communications.

An emergency generator will be kept on site to provide power to the office trailer and for temporary power to the aeration pumps.

Vectors

Rodent problems will be remedied by contracting with an extermination contractor who will visit the site and provide traps for rodents as needed. Insect populations will be controlled using good housekeeping measures and selective use of pesticides. Mosquitoes will be kept to a minimum by preventing standing water to accumulate.

Traffic

Traffic on Central Avenue is moderate near the facility, and if adverse weather conditions or accidents occur, the facility will close temporarily until the episode is over. Alternatively, in the case of adverse weather, steps will be taken to slow traffic into and out of the facility to avoid accidents. Such steps might include the removal of snow, directing traffic manually in the appropriate safety clothing, and temporary repairs to

roads. In the case of an accident, traffic will be re-routed or slowed to allow emergency personnel to gain access to the situation.

- b. The facility contingency plan will be available on-site and implemented as necessary.

Emergency Contacts:

Site Manager (Primary Emergency Coordinator):

John Lardner, PE, (630) 362-4287.

(Secondary Emergency Coordinator):

Matthew Smarjesse, (815) 545-0141

Glenview Fire Department 847-426-2522

Cook County Sheriffs' Department: Emergencies call 911 or for non-emergencies (708)
865-4700 or (847) 635-1188

North Shore University Health System Glenbrook Hospital: 2100 Pfingsten Road,
Glenview, IL 60026

Illinois State Emergency Services and Disaster Agency: (217) 782-2860

Illinois EPA Response Center: (217)782-3637

National Emergency Response Center: (800) 424-8802