APPENDIX C

NEIGHBOR CONCERNS

- Email (Jackowiak) pg. 1
- Email (Esposito) pg. 3
- Email (Myjak) pg. 4

Kathryn Cowlin AICP

From: Tim J [redacted]
Sent: Thursday, February 15, 2024 12:00 PM
To: Kathryn Cowlin AICP
Cc: Elizabeth Maxwell AICP
Subject: Re: Assign to Staff - Question

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the organization. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Thanks Katie,
If the following statement could be included in the City Council agenda packet, that would be much appreciated:

I wish I could join you all at the February 20th City Council meeting, though will unfortunately be out of state. I'll try to keep this brief, however sometimes for the better, sometimes for the worse, I've become all too familiar with what can transpire in a short time…

In a matter of a day, and without a warning, common courtesy or consideration of safety precautions, I witnessed NVA transform 22acres of mature woodlands to wind swept, noise polluted landscape, all within arm arm's length of property lines my and my neighbors homes. Once a refuge to deer and various wildlife, has been replaced by the persistent glow of commercial lighting and a steady cadence of Metra trains and semi truck jack breaks.

After a matter of weeks, it became evident that NVA had no interest in accepting or returning the call and emails from concerned residents.

After a matter of months, residents scrambled in response to a short-notice, legally-required notice to assemble here back in July.

I didnt know much about this project or city process up until that time.

Which is exactly why I had asked the Planning and Zoning chairman back in July if the rezoning meeting was a formality and the project a foregone conclusion? (and my sincere apologies to any city members that may have interpreted this question as a suggestion of any potential backroom dealings), As I stated to the chairman in July, this was rather the direct result of NVA's presumptuous social media advertisement stating that a new facility was "coming soon" to crystal lake.

And the longer time passes, the less favorable it seems to trend in my assessment of this organization

Every week we're learning more both legally and scientifically what common sense regarding air pollution, water pollution, traffic congestion, safety and zoning precedent already suggests

- I learned that Mr. Nartsev had full knowledge of zoning restrictions provided by the city since 2021, but voluntarily chose to buy the parcel anyways
- I've learned that I'm not alone in my concerns about NVA's unethical approach to business
- I've learned that LiDar could have been used for all surveying and architectural renderings rather than aggressive deforestation
- I've learned NVA has seemingly no issue throwing up huge LED light poles or operating semi trucks at a dangerously close proximity to our children, pets and families
- I've learned in comparing FOIAed city emails to testimony transcript that the NVA team had told multiple lies under oath back in July, one at least regarding water main extension that Mr. Vaysman felt compelled to double-down on in the last January meeting
- I've learned that these EXACT same zoning and industrial concerns were stated over 40 ago during the 1985 annexation, some including statements by the gentleman that previously lived at my current address, and that proximity to residents play a primary consideration
- I've learned through weekly community meetings and a petition of nearly 2,000 citizens that these concerns far beyond the 8 or so homes that share a property border

And most recently I reviewed a soil study that sure makes it look like that property isn't suitable for a bookstore, let alone a 300+ semi trucking terminal

As for today, I'm hoping it's time that NVA's rezoning and special-use development requests are recognized for what they are; self-imposed "hardship" and invests made without due diligence, and for the sake of the Crystal Lake community, that this development officially and formally denied.

Thank you,
Tim Jackowiak
4419 S. Nancy Dr. Crystal Lake, IL 60014

Kathryn Cowlin AICP

From: Melanie Nebel
Sent: Wednesday, February 14, 2024 5:04 PM
To: Kathryn Cowlin AICP; Elizabeth Maxwell AICP
Subject: FW: NVA/Trucking

Just received.

Melanie Nebel | Executive Assistant | City Manager's Office
City Of Crystal Lake | 100 W. Woodstock St. | Crystal Lake, IL 60014
Website: www.crystallake.org | Phone: 815-459-2020

From: C Spo [redacted]
Sent: Wednesday, February 14, 2024 4:57 PM
To: CityCouncil <CityCouncil@crystallake.org>; Melanie Nebel <mnebel@crystallake.org>
Subject: NVA/Trucking

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the organization. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

Good day! Council

I was born and raised in Crystal Lake, lived here my whole life. My parents moved from Chicago to Crystal Lake in 1956 to have kids and raise them in a good environment. I went to Hussman , St Thomas, & Lundahl and then CLCHS. Love my home town. **I shop only in my town, not Algonquin!!!!!**
What this man is proposing to do will destroy our environment with this site in mind, he has already destroyed trees and wildlife. A proposed 350 fleet trucking company does not belong in the middle of a field next to homes. That type of zoning belongs on an expressway far away from any homes. He is being greedy. He can care less about the environment & any of our homes only to fill his pocket.

Please vote no on his proposal... We have enough water, air, and sound pollution in this city already from Route 14 & 31 and LITH Airport to mention.

LOOK WHAT JUST HAPPENED IN ELK GROVE, IL A TRUCKING FACILITY CAUGHT FIRE
Food for thought!

Thank you, from a concerned lifelong Crystal Lake resident (live right next door)

Best Regards, Cece Esposito

Kathryn Cowlin AICP

From: Connie Myjak [redacted]
Sent: Wednesday, February 14, 2024 3:10 PM
To: Kathryn Cowlin AICP
Subject: Protect Crystal Lake
Attachments: Soil permeability and build limitations map-1.pdf; McHenry County SWCD Report for NVA.pdf

CAUTION: This email originated from outside of the organization. Do not click on links or open attachments unless you recognize the sender and know the content is safe.

To the Mayor and City Council Members:

My family and I have lived in Crystal Lake for 25 years. We have raised our children here, been frequent visitors of the Crystal Lake Public Library and Veterans Acres, and enjoyed many summer days at Main Beach, which also hosted our daughter's wedding. It's unbelievable that now we've been busy fighting a truck stop/terminal/warehouse/parking lot (whatever you want to call it) in our community. How can this project even be contemplated? It does not fit with what our community stands for and the environmental protections that you've previously put in place to protect both our natural environment and citizens.

For example, the Crystal Lake Watershed provides gold standard protection for our cherished lake and surrounding area. There is another watershed on the east side of Crystal Lake, the Silver Creek Watershed. Why is this one NOT protected in the same manner? The McHenry County SWCD report is attached at the bottom of this email. The first page that is highlighted shows **there is HIGH aquifer contamination potential throughout the whole parcel up for rezoning**. The land NVA wants rezoned needs to be protected to continue to provide clean water to everyone in this area. There is more to consider than just the wells of the neighbors to the north. The Silver Creek Watershed flows into the Fox River (and Fox River Watershed). The Fox River watershed needs to be heavily protected because it is home to **11% of the state's population** and has some of the **highest** growth rates in the state.

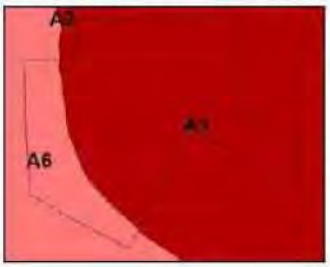
To protect our water for now and future generations, please review the attached documents for facts and information. McHenry County is 100% reliant on groundwater. It is imperative that the quality and quantity of groundwater is preserved for the fragile ecosystems needed to maintain our resources. As the Crystal Lake Stormwater Solutions webpage says, "supporting residents' quality of life while protecting the environment is a priority of the City" (https://www.crystallake.org/our-community/construction-projects/stormwater-solutions).

Please make sure Crystal Lake stays a "Good Place To Live" like our website promotes.

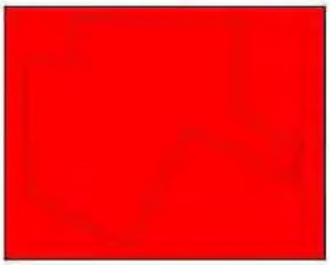
Sincerely,

Connie, Tim, and Jessica Myjak

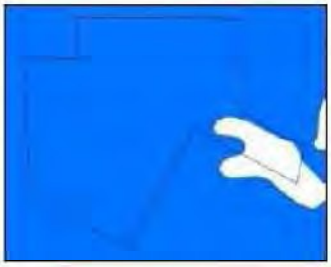
Groundwater Contamination Potential and Recharge Areas:



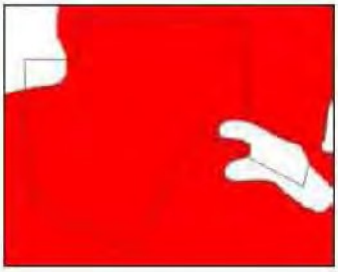
Aquifer Sensitivity Map (*This is the area beneath the soil profile down to bedrock)
The Geologic features map indicates the parcel is comprised of 16.40 acres of A1 and 4.92 acres of A6 geologic limitations. A1 and A6 have a high aquifer contamination potential.



Sensitive Aquifer Recharge Areas (Includes the soil profile and underlying geology).
The Sensitive Aquifer Recharge Map indicates the entire parcel is within an area designated as Sensitive Aquifer Recharge (red areas on map).



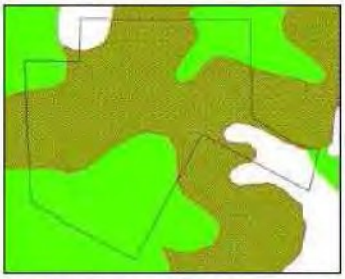
Soil Leachability Map (This is only the soil profile within the parcel from the surface down to approx. 5 feet).
The Soil Leachability Index indicates 19.92 acres or 93.48% of the parcel has a moderate leaching potentials for fertilizers (includes household use) (identified in blue). There were no high leaching potentials identified.



Soil Permeability Map (This is only the soil profile within the parcel from the surface down to approx. 5 feet. Soil permeability is a reflection of the speed in which water (with or without pollutants) can move through the soil profile.)
The USDA-NRCS Soil Survey Map of the area indicates 19.36 acres or 90.83% of the parcel is comprised of highly permeable soils that allow water to rapidly move through the soil profile (identified in red).

Soil Limitations (This evaluates the parcel from the surface down to approximately 5 feet.):

Building Limitations
The NRCS Soils Survey indicates 17.97 acres or 84.33% of this parcel is composed of soils with a severe limitation for Small Commercial Buildings.



Erosion Ratings
The NRCS Soils Survey indicates 19.49 acres or 91.45% of the parcel contains Highly Erodible Soils (identified in green). Additional, measures should be taken within these areas to ensure sediment does not leave the site.
*The site plan provided by the petition indicates massive grading will occur to level the site for development. As we were not provided an Erosion & Sediment Control Plan, we are unsure of the proposed erosion control practices that will be utilized. Erosion and

McHENRY-LAKE COUNTY SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT

NATURAL RESOURCES INFORMATION REPORT

23-094-4554

January 8, 2024

This report has been prepared for:
NVA Properties of Illinois LLC

Contact Person:
Mark Daniel
Daniel Law Office P.C.

PREPARED BY:
McHENRY-LAKE COUNTY SOIL & WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT
1648 S. EASTWOOD DR.
WOODSTOCK, IL 60098
PHONE: (815) 338-0444
www.mchenryswcd.org

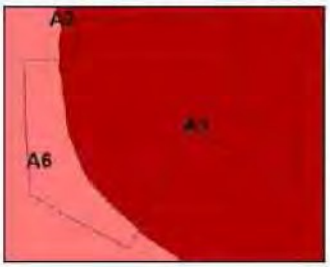
The McHenry-Lake County Soil & Water Conservation District is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF NRI REPORT #23-094-4554

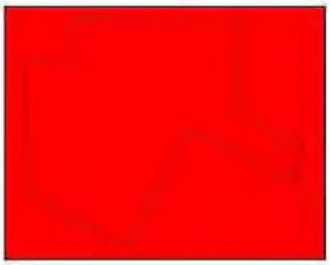
It is the opinion of the McHenry-Lake County Soil and Water Conservation District Board of Directors that this report as summarized on these pages are pertinent to the requested zoning change.



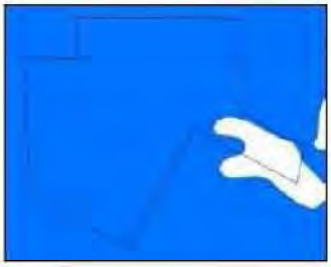
Groundwater Contamination Potential and Recharge Areas:



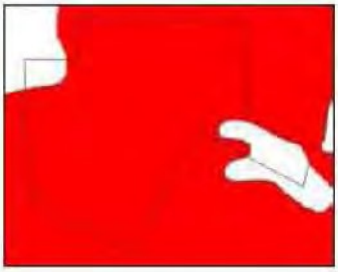
Aquifer Sensitivity Map (*This is the area beneath the soil profile down to bedrock)
The Geologic features map indicates the parcel is comprised of 16.40 acres of A1 and 4.92 acres of A6 geologic limitations. A1 and A6 have a high aquifer contamination potential.



Sensitive Aquifer Recharge Areas (Includes the soil profile and underlying geology).
The Sensitive Aquifer Recharge Map indicates the entire parcel is within an area designated as Sensitive Aquifer Recharge (red areas on map).



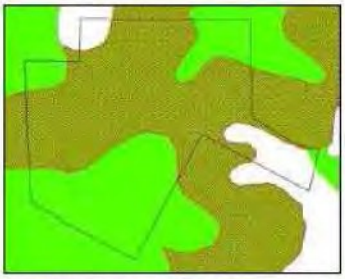
Soil Leachability Map (This is only the soil profile within the parcel from the surface down to approx. 5 feet).
The Soil Leachability Index indicates 19.92 acres or 93.48% of the parcel has a moderate leaching potentials for fertilizers (includes household use) (identified in blue). There were no high leaching potentials identified.



Soil Permeability Map (This is only the soil profile within the parcel from the surface down to approx. 5 feet. Soil permeability is a reflection of the speed in which water (with or without pollutants) can move through the soil profile.)
The USDA-NRCS Soil Survey Map of the area indicates 19.36 acres or 90.83% of the parcel is comprised of highly permeable soils that allow water to rapidly move through the soil profile (identified in red).

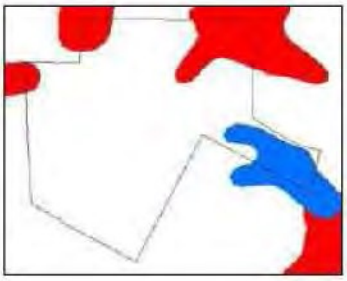
Soil Limitations (This evaluates the parcel from the surface down to approximately 5 feet.):

Building Limitations
The NRCS Soils Survey indicates 17.97 acres or 84.33% of this parcel is composed of soils with a severe limitation for Small Commercial Buildings.

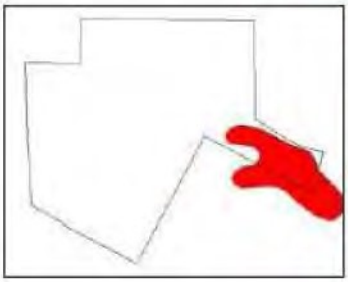


Erosion Ratings
The NRCS Soils Survey indicates 19.49 acres or 91.45% of the parcel contains Highly Erodible Soils (identified in green). Additional, measures should be taken within these areas to ensure sediment does not leave the site.
*The site plan provided by the petition indicates massive grading will occur to level the site for development. As we were not provided an Erosion & Sediment Control Plan, we are unsure of the proposed erosion control practices that will be utilized. Erosion and

Sediment Control must be a priority in all phases of the development to ensure material does not move from the site. General Principles to consider in the plan include reducing or diverting flow from exposed areas, storing flows or limiting runoff from exposed areas; staging construction in order to keep disturbed areas to a minimum; establishing or maintaining temporary or permanent groundcover; retaining sediment on site; and properly installing, inspecting and maintaining control measures. Additionally, a NPDES permit from the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency will be required.



Prime Farmland Soils
The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Soil Survey indicates 2.10 acres or 9.85% of the parcel is comprised of prime farmland soils (identified in red) and 1.39 acres or 6.52% of the parcel is comprised of prime when drained soils (identified in blue).



Hydric Soils
The NRCS Soil Survey identifies 1.39 acres or 6.52% of the parcel as containing hydric soils (identified in red).

Floodplain Information:

The Flood Insurance Rate Map
Indicates there is no 100-year floodplain present on this parcel.

Flood of Record Map (Hydrologic Atlas)
The Flood of Record Map for this area indicates there has been no previous flooding on the parcel.

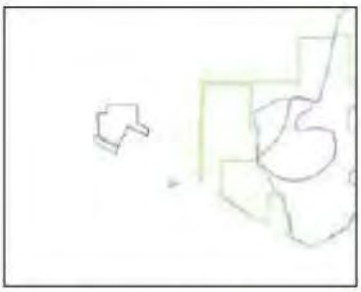
Wetland Information:

USDA-NRCS Wetland Inventory
The NRCS Wetlands Inventory indicates there are no wetlands on the parcel.

ADID Wetland Inventory
The ADID Wetland Study indicates there are no wetlands on the parcel.

*Although the maps indicate there are no wetlands on the parcel, the Wetland Delineation Report conducted by Hey and Associates, Inc., dated May 24, 2023, identified a 0.07-acre isolated wetland along the western boundary of the parcel. Site Plans provided by the applicant indicate this wetland will be impacted by the development.

Cultural Resources: None identified

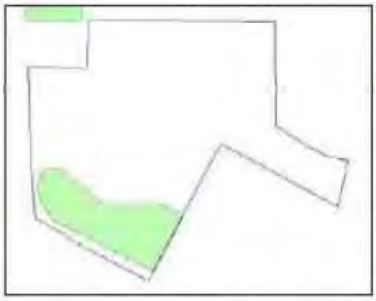


Preserved or Recognized Ecological Sites: Office maps indicate there are 3 McHenry County Natural Areas Inventory Sites (identified in blue), 1 Illinois Natural Areas Inventory Site (identified in red), and a McHenry County Conservation District Site (identified in green), in the immediate vicinity of the parcel.

McHenry County Natural Areas Inventory Site – Crystal Lake Barrens (ALG07) is located on the southern boundary of the parcel. This unprotected Silt Loam Barrens is threatened by brush encroachment, Eurasion grasses and forbs, Garlic Mustard, dumping, and Illegal Trail Usage.

McHenry County Natural Areas Inventory Site – Hollows and Lake Killarney (ALG14) is east of the parcel. This partially protected (by McHenry County Conservation District) Glacial Lake, Sedge Meadow, and Dry Mesic Silt Loam Woodland is threatened by brush encroachment, cattail expansion, Common Reed Grass, Purple Loosestrife, chemical drift, and runoff. Portions of this site are identified as an Illinois Natural Areas Inventory Site.

McHenry County Natural Areas Inventory Site – Trailer Park Woodland (ALG22) is located southeast of the parcel. This unprotected site is threatened by brush encroachment and dumping.



Woodlands: The McHenry County Conservation District's Remnant Oak Woodland Study identifies a 2.93-acre oak woodland (identified in green) within the southern portion of the parcel.

*The site investigation completed on the parcel indicates this oak woodland and the other woody vegetation on the site has been removed.

Agricultural Areas: Office Maps indicate there are no State designated agricultural areas on the parcel in question.

NATURAL RESOURCE INFORMATION REPORT (NRI)

NRI Report Number	23-094-4554
Date District Board Reviews Application	January 8, 2024
Applicant's Name	NVA Properties of Illinois LLC
Size of Parcel	21.478 acres
Zoning Change	M Manufacturing/M-L Lim Manufacturing with PUD
Parcel Index Number(s)	19-03-401-021, 19-03-453-003
Common Location	Undefined
Contact Person	Mark Daniel, Daniel Law Office P.C.

Copies of this report or notification of the proposed land-use change were provided to:	***yes***	***no***
The Applicant		x
The Applicant's Legal Representation	x	
The Local/Township Planning Commission		x
The Village/City/County Planning and Zoning Department or Appropriate Agency	x	

Report Prepared By: *Spring M. Duffey* Position: *Executive Director*

Contents *Page*

PURPOSE & INTENT..... 3

PARCEL LOCATION..... 4

ARCHAEOLOGIC/CULTURAL RESOURCES INFORMATION..... 5

ECOLOGICALLY SENSITIVE AREAS..... 5

WOODLANDS..... 11

GEOLOGIC INFORMATION..... 13
AQUIFER SENSITIVITY MAP..... 13
SENSITIVE AQUIFER RECHARGE AREAS..... 14

SOILS INFORMATION..... 16
SOILS MAP..... 17
SOIL MAP UNIT DESCRIPTIONS..... 18

SOILS INTERPRETATIONS EXPLANATION..... 18
SOIL LEACHABILITY..... 19
SOIL PERMEABILITY..... 21

SOIL EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL..... 24

PRIME FARMLAND SOILS..... 26

AGRICULTURAL AREAS..... 27

DRAINAGE, RUNOFF AND FLOOD INFORMATION..... 28
FLOOD OF RECORD MAP..... 30
2 FOOT TOPOGRAPHIC MAP..... 31
FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP..... 32
WATERSHED PLANS..... 33

WETLAND INFORMATION..... 35
NRCS WETLAND MAP..... 36
ADID WETLANDS..... 37
HYDRIC SOILS..... 39
WETLAND AND FLOODPLAIN REGULATIONS..... 41

THREATENED & ENDANGERED SPECIES..... 42

GLOSSARY..... 43

REFERENCES..... 45

PURPOSE AND INTENT

The purpose of this report is to inform officials of the local governing body and other decision-makers with natural resource information. This information may be useful when undertaking land use decisions concerning variations, amendments or relief of local zoning ordinances, proposed subdivision of vacant or agricultural lands and the subsequent development of these lands. This report is a requirement under Section 22.02a of the Illinois Soil and Water Conservation Districts Act.

The intent of this report is to present the most current natural resource information available in a readily understandable manner. It contains a description of the present site conditions, the present resources, and the potential impacts that the proposed change may have on the site and its resources. The natural resource information was gathered from standardized data, on-site investigations and information furnished by the petitioner. This report must be read in its entirety so that the relationship between the natural resource factors and the proposed land use change can be fully understood.

Due to the limitations of scale encountered with the various resource maps, the property boundaries depicted in the various exhibits in this report provide a generalized representation of the property location and may not precisely reflect the legal description of the PIQ (Parcel in Question).

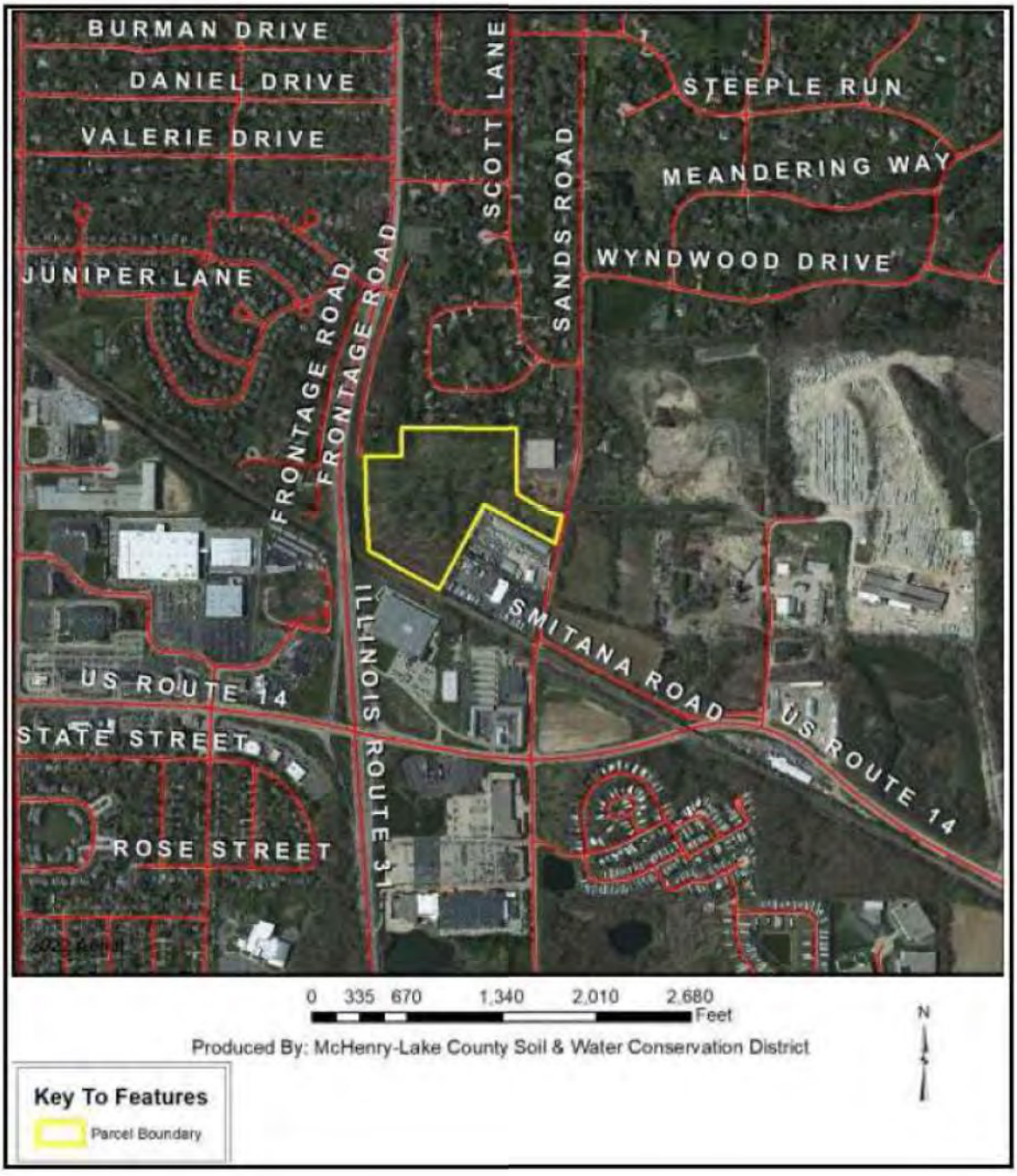
This report, when used properly, will provide the basis for proper land use change decisions and development while protecting the natural resource base of the county. It should not be used in place of detailed environmental and/or engineering studies that are warranted under most circumstances, but in conjunction with those studies.

The conclusions of this report in no way indicate that a certain land use is not possible, but it should alert the reader to possible problems that may occur if the capabilities of the land are ignored. Any questions on the technical data supplied in this report or if anyone feels that they would like to see more additional specific information to make the report more effective, please contact:

McHenry-Lake County Soil & Water Conservation District
1648 S. Eastwood Dr.
Woodstock, IL 60098
Phone: (815) 338-0444 ext. 3
www.mchenryswcd.org
E-mail: Spring.Duffey@il.nacdnet.net

PARCEL LOCATION

Location Map for Natural Resources Information Report # 23-094-4554
In the Southeast Quarter of Section 3, Township 43 North, Range 8 East, on 21.478 acres. This parcel is located on the west side of Sands Road, north of the intersection of Sands Road and Smitana Road, Crystal Lake, IL.



ARCHAEOLOGIC/CULTURAL RESOURCES

Simply stated, cultural resources are all the past activities and accomplishments of people. They include the following: buildings; objects made or used by people; locations; and less tangible resources, such as stories, dance forms, and holiday traditions. The Soil and Water Conservation District most often encounters cultural resources as historical properties. These may be prehistoric or historical sites, buildings, structures, features, or objects. The most common type of historical property that the Soil and Water Conservation District may encounter is non-structural archaeological sites. These sites often extend below the soil surface, and must be protected against disruption by development or other earth moving activity if possible. Cultural resources are *non-renewable* because there is no way to "grow" a site to replace a disrupted site.

Landowners with historical properties on their land have ownership of that historical property. However, the State of Illinois owns all of the following: human remains, grave markers, burial mounds, and artifacts associated with graves and human remains.
Non-grave artifacts from archaeological sites and historical buildings are the property of the landowner. The landowner may choose to disturb a historical property, but may not receive federal or state assistance to do so. If an earth moving activity disturbs human remains, the landowner must contact the county coroner within 48 hours.

Office maps do not indicate historical features on the parcel in question. (PIQ)

ECOLOGICALLY SENSITIVE AREAS

What is Biological Diversity and Why Should it be Conserved?[1]

Biological diversity, or biodiversity, is the range of life on our planet. A more thorough definition is presented by botanist Peter H. Raven: "At the simplest level, biodiversity is the sum total of all the plants, animals, fungi and microorganisms in the world, or in a particular area; all of their individual variation; and all of the interactions between them. It is the set of living organisms that make up the fabric of the planet Earth and allow it to function as it does, by capturing energy from the sun and using it to drive all of life's processes; by forming communities of organisms that have, through the several billion years of life's history on Earth, altered the nature of the atmosphere, the soil and the water of our Planet; and by making possible the sustainability of our planet through their life activities now." (Raven 1994)

It is not known how many species occur on our planet. Presently, about 1.4 million species have been named. It has been estimated that there are perhaps 9 million more that have not been identified. What is known is that they are vanishing at an unprecedented rate. Reliable estimates show extinction occurring at a rate several orders of magnitude above "background" in some ecological systems. (Wilson 1992, Hoose 1981)

The reasons for protecting biological diversity are complex, but they fall into four major categories.

First, loss of diversity generally weakens entire natural systems. Healthy ecosystems tend to have many natural checks and balances. Every species plays a role in maintaining this system. When simplified by the loss of diversity, the system becomes more susceptible to natural and artificial perturbations. The chances of a system-wide collapse increase. In parts of the midwestern United States, for example, it was only the remnant areas of natural prairies that kept soil intact during the dust bowl years of the 1930s. (Roush 1982)

Simplified ecosystems are almost always expensive to maintain. For example, when synthetic chemicals are relied upon to

[1]Taken from *The Conservation of Biological Diversity in the Great Lakes Ecosystem: Issues and Opportunities*, prepared by the Nature Conservancy Great Lakes Program 79W. Monroe Street, Suite 1309, Chicago, IL 60603, January 1994

control pests, the target species are not the only ones affected. Their predators are almost always killed or driven away, exasperating the pest problem. In the meantime, people are unintentionally breeding pesticide-resistant pests. A process has begun where people become perpetual guardians of the affected area, which requires the expenditure of financial resources and human ingenuity to keep the system going.

A second reason for protecting biological diversity is that it represents one of our greatest untapped resources. Great benefits can be reaped from a single species. About 20 species provide 90% of the world's food. Of these 20, just three, wheat, maize and rice-supply over one half of that food. American wheat farmers need new varieties every five to 15 years to compete with pests and diseases. Wild strains of wheat are critical genetic reservoirs for these new varieties.

Further, every species is a potential source of human medicine. In 1980, a published report identified the market value of prescription drugs from higher plants at over $3 billion. Organic alkaloids, a class of chemical compounds used in medicines, are found in an estimated 20% of plant species. Yet only 2% of plant species have been screened for these compounds. (Hoose 1981)

The third reason for protecting diversity is that humans benefit from natural areas and depend on healthy ecosystems. The natural world supplies our air, our water, our food and supports human economic activity. Further, humans are creatures that evolved in a diverse natural environment between forest and grasslands. People need to be reassured that such places remain. When people speak of "going to the country," they generally mean more than getting out of town. For reasons of their own sanity and well being, they need a holistic, organic experience. Prolonged exposure to urban monotony produces neuroses, for which cultural and natural diversity cure.

Historically, the lack of attention to biological diversity, and the ecological processes it supports, has resulted in economic hardships for segments of the basin's human population.

The final reason for protecting biological diversity is that species and natural systems are intrinsically valuable. The above reasons have focused on the benefits of the natural world to humans. All things possess intrinsic value simply because they exist.

Biological Resources Concerning the Subject Parcel

As part of the Natural Resources Information Report, staff checks office maps to determine if any nature preserves are within 500 feet of the parcel in question. If there is a nature preserve in the area, then that resource will be identified as part of the report. The SWCD recommends that every effort be made to protect that resource. Such efforts should include, but are not limited to erosion control, sediment control, stormwater management, and groundwater monitoring.

Office maps indicate there are 3 McHenry County Natural Areas Inventory Sites, 1 Illinois Natural Areas Inventory Site, and a McHenry County Conservation District Site, in the immediate vicinity of the parcel.

McHenry County Natural Areas Inventory Site – Crystal Lake Barrens (ALG07) is located on the southern boundary of the parcel. This unprotected Silt Loam Barrens is threatened by brush encroachment, Eurasion grasses and forbs, Garlic Mustard, dumping, and Illegal Trail Usage.

McHenry County Natural Areas Inventory Site – Hollows and Lake Killarney (ALG14) is east of the parcel. This partially protected (by McHenry County Conservation District) Glacial Lake, Sedge Meadow, and Dry Mesic Silt Loam Woodland is threatened by brush encroachment, cattail expansion, Common Reed Grass, Purple Loosestrife, chemical drift, and runoff. Portions of this site are identified as an Illinois Natural Areas Inventory Site.

McHenry County Natural Areas Inventory Site – Trailer Park Woodland (ALG22) is located southeast of the parcel. This unprotected site is threatened by brush encroachment and dumping.


ALG07
ALG22
ALG14
Hollows Conservation Area
2022 Aerial
0 437.5 875 1,750 2,625 3,500
Feet
N
Produced By: McHenry-Lake County Soil & Water Conservation District
Key To Features
Parcel Boundary
MCCD Sites
McHenry County Natural Areas Inventory
Illinois Natual Areas Inventory

Crystal Lake Barrens

ALG07

M.C.N.A.I. 2005

MCCD-NRM
Base map: 2001 aerial photo
Site last visited: 1998
Map Date: 3/10/05

Feet: 0 100 200 300 400
Meters: 0 50 100 150

Township: Algonquin-19
Section: 3
Former ID: LK



Hollows and Lake Killarney

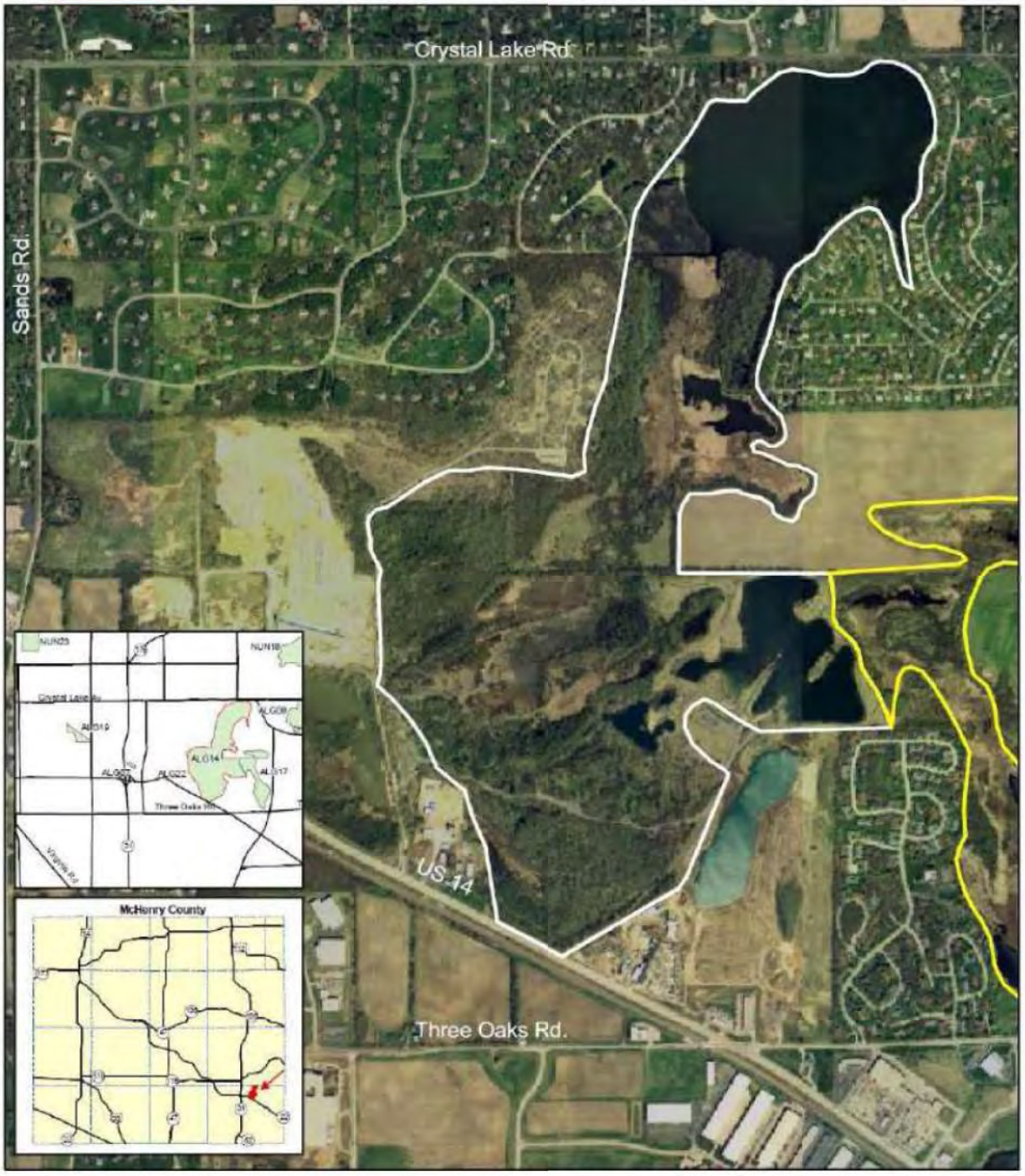
ALG14

M.C.N.A.I. 2005

MCCD-NRM
Base map: 2001 aerial photo
Site last visited: 1998
Map Date: 3/10/05

Feet: 0 500 1,000 1,500 2,000
Meters: 0 200 400 600

Township: Algonquin-19
Sections: 1-2, 11
Former ID: L84



Trailer Park Woodland

ALG22

M.C.N.A.I. 2005

MCCD-NRM
Base map: 2001 aerial photo
Site last visited: 1998
Map Data: 3/10/05

Feet 0 100 200 300
Meters 0 25 50 75 100

Township: Algonquin-19
Section: 10
Former ID: LL



WOODLANDS



The McHenry County Conservation District's Remnant Oak Woodland Study identifies a 2.93-acre oak woodland within the southern portion of the parcel. Existing mature trees should be preserved whenever possible. Woodlands provide a large number of benefits such as wildlife habitat, erosion control, air and water quality improvements, as well as aesthetic values. Construction activities can indirectly destroy trees. Oak trees are particularly susceptible to long term, permanent damage caused by construction activities and require special consideration. It is also recommended that invasive non-native species be removed whenever possible.

Native woodlands are no longer a common occurrence throughout much of McHenry County. Although forests originally covered nearly 40% of Illinois, today only about 12% of the state is forested, with most of this being secondary growth (Ill. Natural History Survey Reports, Nov/Dec 1993, No. 324). The composition of Illinois forests has changed markedly over the past three decades. 97% of the timberland is classified as hardwood forest. The forest acreage continues to increase from 4.2 million acres in 1985 to 4.3 million acres in 1998. (IL Forest Development Council News, IL DNR, Winter 2001/Volume 2, No. 1). Oak-hickory forests, which had made up half of the acreage, have declined by 14%, and make up 2.1 million acres. This decline is largely a result of wildfire suppression that allows maples to take over. Thus, the acres of maple-beech forest have risen more than 40-fold from 1962 to 1985, to one quarter of the total forest area, 696 thousand acres. Dutch elm disease and the conversion of forested bottomlands to agriculture have resulted in huge declines in the elm-ash-cottonwood forests, 906 thousand acres, falling from one third - one sixth of the Illinois forest area. Elm accounts for the greatest number of individual trees – 412 million. Other species groups with more than 100 million trees include hickory, red oak, sugar/black maple, ash, hackberry, and black cherry.

Woodlands provide many benefits such as wildlife habitat, erosion control, air and water quality improvements, and aesthetic values. Forests are responsible for much of the biological diversity in the state. Many species are dependent upon forests for food & shelter, including threatened/endangered species.

One of the most serious problems facing Illinois forests is the invasion of exotic plants and animals. Some of the most damaging plants includes European buckthorn, multiflora rose, honeysuckle, purple loosestrife, and garlic mustard.

Many trees, particularly hardwoods (especially oaks) are extremely sensitive to construction-induced disturbances. The area most susceptible to damage is within the "drip radius," the ground surface directly beneath the leafy canopy of the tree. Many trees have an extensive system of feeder roots, located within one foot of the surface, and supply the tree with the majority of its moisture and nutrient needs.

Construction activities can negatively impact trees in several different ways. Earth-moving activities that stockpile soil near trees can suffocate tree roots that, although buried, require oxygen. Vehicle traffic can compact the soil to a point where the roots no longer function effectively. Grading activities for road cuts and foundations can cause a localized drop in the water table, placing the trees under stress. The

placement of pavement or stormwater management facilities near established trees can also radically change soil moisture. The removal of the accumulated organic materials normally present on a woodland floor, and the subsequent establishment of turf lawns, can drastically affect the soil temperature and nutrient balance. Injury to the bark of a tree can increase the chance of the tree being subjected to a potentially harmful disease.

If existing trees are to be maintained in a healthy state, the appropriate planning is necessary. Someone with a working knowledge of forestry should assess existing trees to determine which trees should be protected. Some tree species are not considered desirable due to their aggressive growth, behavior, and limited value to local wildlife. Proper management of woodlands and open space includes the selective elimination of such trees and replacement by more desirable species. **Trees that are to be saved should be marked and protected with snow fencing or similar material, installed around the drip radius, to prevent root damage,** and vehicle traffic should be minimized around the drip line. Contractors should be informed of the intention to preserve trees and be expected to conduct their work accordingly.

Tree damage resulting from construction activities may not be apparent for a number of years. While it is recognized that some tree loss is unavoidable, this should be minimized to the extent possible. It is highly recommended that trees lost to development activity be replaced by younger specimens of the native trees now found on the PIQ.

GEOLOGIC INFORMATION

Geology and the Proposed Land Use

As density of septic systems increases, the concern for pollution potential of local groundwater rises. Local geology plays an important role in determining the pollution potential. Groundwater pollution potential is an important factor when determining a specific area's suitability for a given land use. The local geology, is an important element of the natural resource base. This information, when compared to soils information, gives a clearer picture of conditions on this parcel.



Aquifer Sensitivity, McHenry County, Illinois (e.g., septic systems) (Vaiden et al.)

Geological data comes from the Illinois State Geological Survey Circular 559, *Geologic Mapping for Environmental Planning, McHenry County, Illinois.*

The Geologic features map indicates the parcel is comprised of 16.40 acres of A1 and 4.92 acres of A6 geologic limitations.

A-1 limitation: High potential for aquifer contamination. In these areas, contaminants from any source can move rapidly through these sand and gravel deposits to wells or nearby streams. In addition, this thick surficial aquifer is commonly hydraulically connected to underlying aquifers (Berg 1994). Land-use practices should be very conservative in all areas mapped as unit A. (Curran et al 1997) (Contains greater than 50 feet Henry sand and gravel at surface.)

A-6: Geologic limitations. The potential for contaminating shallow aquifers is high. In these areas, contaminants from any source can move rapidly through these sand and gravel deposits to wells or nearby streams. In addition, this thick surficial aquifer is commonly hydraulically connected to underlying aquifers (Berg 1994). Land-use practices should be very conservative in all areas mapped as unit A. (Curran et al 1997) (Contains less than 20 feet fine-grained materials overlying greater than 50 feet Henry sand and gravel.)

SENSITIVE AQUIFER RECHARGE AREAS

Developed for McHenry County in 2008 and revised in 2018 is the "McHenry County Sensitive Aquifer Recharge Areas" map. Because McHenry County is 100% reliant on groundwater and has been experiencing groundwater quantity/quality issues, the county board in 1995 authorized a groundwater investigation/report titled "County of McHenry Groundwater Resources Management Plan". Many facts in that report startled decision makers. For example, the report found that in 2000, one township was withdrawing groundwater at unsustainable rates and by 2030 if status-quo, three townships would be doing the same and that three other townships would be approaching that un-sustainability. In 2007, the County Board hired a full time Water Resources Manager and authorized the creation of the McHenry County Groundwater Task Force. The Recharge Subcommittee of the Groundwater Task Force was charged with identifying areas within the county that could be considered to have high potential for recharge of shallow groundwater and develop recommendations for protecting those areas in terms of both quantity and quality. The original main basis for the map identifying recharge is areas of high or moderately high potential for aquifer contamination as identified in the Illinois State Geological Survey's Circular 559, "Geologic Mapping for Environmental Planning, McHenry County, IL". In a meeting of the recharge subcommittee, Illinois State Geological Survey and Illinois State Water Survey, it was determined that the areas of high or moderately high potential for aquifer contamination could be qualified by using soil properties. The plan was to remove from the high and moderately high areas those soils with slow permeability, steep slopes and hydric soils that discharge groundwater. Using Table 6 of the Soil Survey of McHenry County a digital layer was developed of soil properties:

- Restricted permeability
- Slopes 4% or greater (except if the soil had excessive permeability, it was not included)

Also digitized were groundwater discharge hydric soils. NRCS Illinois Area 3 Resource Soil Scientists in 2002 developed a hydric soil recharge/flow through/discharge guide to use when designing wetland restoration. Because recharge/flow through/discharge is very complex and changes depending on the year only soils that were thought to be generally only groundwater discharge were used.

Subsequent to the original map development, 3D groundwater modeling has occurred and provided more precise groundwater flow data and thus was the basis for the 2018 map update. *(Information Courtesy of the McHenry County Groundwater Taskforce – Recharge Subcommittee.)*



The map indicates the entire area is within a Sensitive Aquifer Recharge Area.

SOILS INFORMATION

Importance of Soils Information

Soils information comes from Natural Resources Conservation Service Soil Maps and Descriptions for McHenry County. This information is important to all parties involved in determining the suitability of the proposed land use change.

Each soil polygon is given a number, which represents its soil type. The letter found after the soil type number indicates the soils slope class.

Each soil map unit has limitations for a variety of land uses such as septic systems, buildings with basements, and buildings without basements. It is important to remember that soils do not function independently of each other. The behavior of a soil depends upon the physical properties of adjacent soil types, the presence of artificial drainage, soil compaction, and its position in the local landscape.

The limitation categories (slight, moderate or severe) indicate the potential for difficulty in using that soil unit for the proposed activity and, thus, the degree of need for thorough soil borings and engineering studies. A limitation does not necessarily mean that the proposed activity cannot be done on that soil type. It does mean that the reasons for the limitation need to be thoroughly understood and dealt with in order to complete the proposed activity successfully. A severe limitation indicates that the proposed activity will be more difficult and costly to do on that soil type than on a soil type with a moderate or slight rating.

Soil survey interpretations are predictions of soil behavior for specified land uses and specified management practices. They are based on the soil properties that directly influence the specified use of the soil. Soil survey interpretations allow users of soil surveys to plan reasonable alternatives for the use and management of soils.

Soil interpretations do not eliminate the need for on-site study and testing of specific sites for the design and construction for specific uses. They can be used as a guide for planning more detailed investigations and for avoiding undesirable sites for an intended use. The scale of the maps and the range of error limit the use of the soil delineations.

Natural Resources Conservation Service Soil Survey Map of Area



0 70 140 280 420 560 Feet

Produced By: McHenry-Lake County Soil & Water Conservation District

N

Key To Features

- Parcel Boundary
- Soils

Soil Map Unit Descriptions

Symbol	Description	Acres	Percent
153A+	PELLA SILT LOAM 0 TO 2 PERCENT SLOPES OVERWASH	1.39	6.52%
323C2	CASCO LOAM 4 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES ERODED	1.24	5.82%
323D2	CASCO LOAM 6 TO 12 PERCENT SLOPES ERODED	4.46	20.91%
327C2	FOX SILT LOAM 4 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES ERODED	1.50	7.02%
327D2	FOX LOAM 6 TO 12 PERCENT SLOPES ERODED	0.05	0.25%
361C2	KIDDER LOAM 4 TO 6 PERCENT SLOPES ERODED	0.17	0.80%
361D2	KIDDER LOAM 6 TO 12 PERCENT SLOPES ERODED	0.39	1.85%
792B	BOWES SILT LOAM 2 TO 4 PERCENT SLOPES	0.43	2.03%
969E2	CASCO-RODMAN COMPLEX 12 TO 20 PERCENT SLOPES ERODED	11.68	54.80%

*SOURCE: National Cooperative Soil Survey

Soil Interpretations Explanation

Nonagricultural

General

These interpretative ratings help engineers, planners, and others to understand how soil properties influence behavior when used for nonagricultural uses such as building site development or construction materials. This report gives ratings for proposed uses in terms of limitations and restrictive features. The tables list only the most restrictive features. Other features may need treatment to overcome soil limitations for a specific purpose.

Ratings come from the soil's "natural" state, that is, no unusual modification occurs other than that which is considered normal practice for the rated use. Even though soils may have limitations, an engineer may alter soil features or adjust building plans for a structure to compensate for most degrees of limitations. Most of these practices, however, are costly. The final decision in selecting a site for a particular use generally involves weighing the costs for site preparation and maintenance.

Soil properties influence development of building sites, including the selection of the site, the design of the structure, construction, performance after construction, and maintenance. Soil limitation ratings of slight, moderate, and severe are given for the types of proposed improvements that are listed or inferred by the petitioner as entered on the report application and/or zoning petition. The most common types of building limitation that this report gives limitations ratings for is: septic systems. It is understood that engineering practices can overcome most limitations for buildings with and without basements, and small commercial buildings. Limitation ratings for these types of buildings are not commonly provided. Organic soils, when present on the parcel, are referenced in the hydric soils section of the report. This type of soil is considered to be unsuitable for all types of construction.

Limitations Ratings

1. ***Slight*** - This soil has favorable properties for the use. The degree of limitation is minor. The people involved can expect good performance and low maintenance.
2. ***Moderate*** - This soil has moderately favorable properties for the use. Special planning, design, or maintenance can overcome this degree of limitation. During some part of the year, the expected performance is less desirable than for soils rated slight.
3. ***Severe or Very Severe***- This soil has one or more properties that are unfavorable for the rated use. These may include the following: steep slopes, bedrock near the surface, flooding, high shrink-swell potential, a seasonal high water table, or low strength. This degree of limitation generally requires major soil reclamation, special design, or intensive maintenance, which in most situations is difficult and costly.

SOIL LEACHABILITY

Rating Criteria
The leaching index values are derived from the USDA-NRCS Leaching Index Values, McHenry County, Illinois table. The soil types were evaluated on the ability for herbicides/pesticides and nutrients to move through the soil profile and into the groundwater.

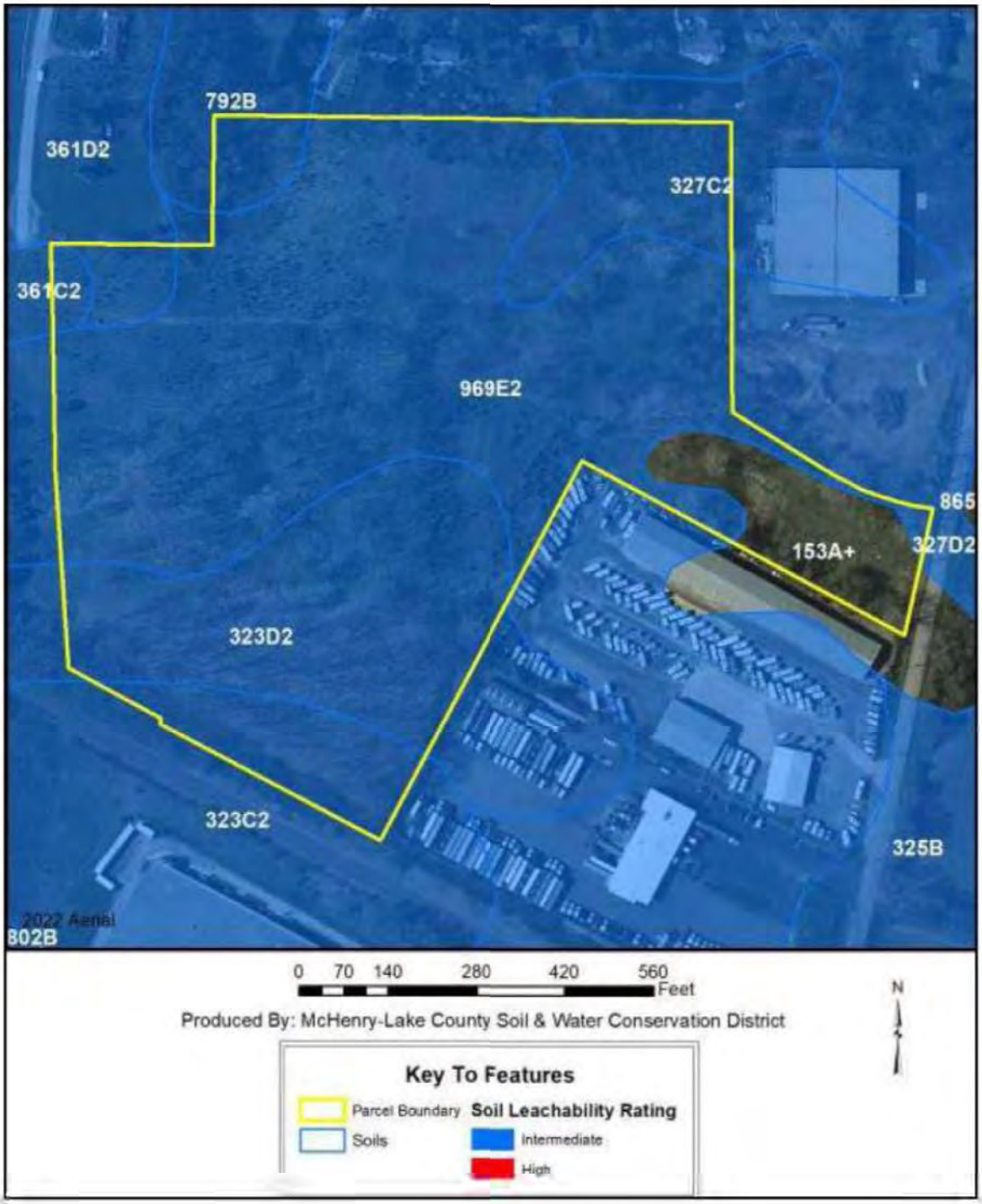
Leaching Index Value 1 – These soils have a low potential of leachable materials (herbicides/pesticides) reaching the bottom of the soil profile.

Leaching Index Value 2 – These soils have a moderate potential of leachable materials (herbicides/pesticides) reaching the bottom of the soil profile.

Leaching Index Value 3 – These soils have a high potential of leachable materials (herbicides/pesticides) reaching the bottom of the soil profile.

Soil Leachability

Symbol	Leach Index	Acres	Percent
153A+	Low	1.39	6.52%
323C2	Moderate	1.24	5.82%
323D2	Moderate	4.46	20.91%
327C2	Moderate	1.50	7.02%
327D2	Moderate	0.05	0.25%
361C2	Moderate	0.17	0.80%
361D2	Moderate	0.39	1.85%
792B	Moderate	0.43	2.03%
969E2	Moderate	11.68	54.80%
Total Moderate		**19.92**	**93.48%**
Total High		**-**	**0.00%**


792B
361D2
327C2
361C2
969E2
865
153A+
327D2
323D2
323C2
325B
802B
2022 Aerial
0 70 140 280 420 560
Feet
N
Produced By: McHenry-Lake County Soil & Water Conservation District
Key To Features
Parcel Boundary
Soils
Soil Leachability Rating
Intermediate
High

SOIL PERMEABILITY

Soil permeability is the quality of the soil that enables water or air to move downward through the profile. The rate at which a saturated soil transmits water is accepted as a measure of this quality.

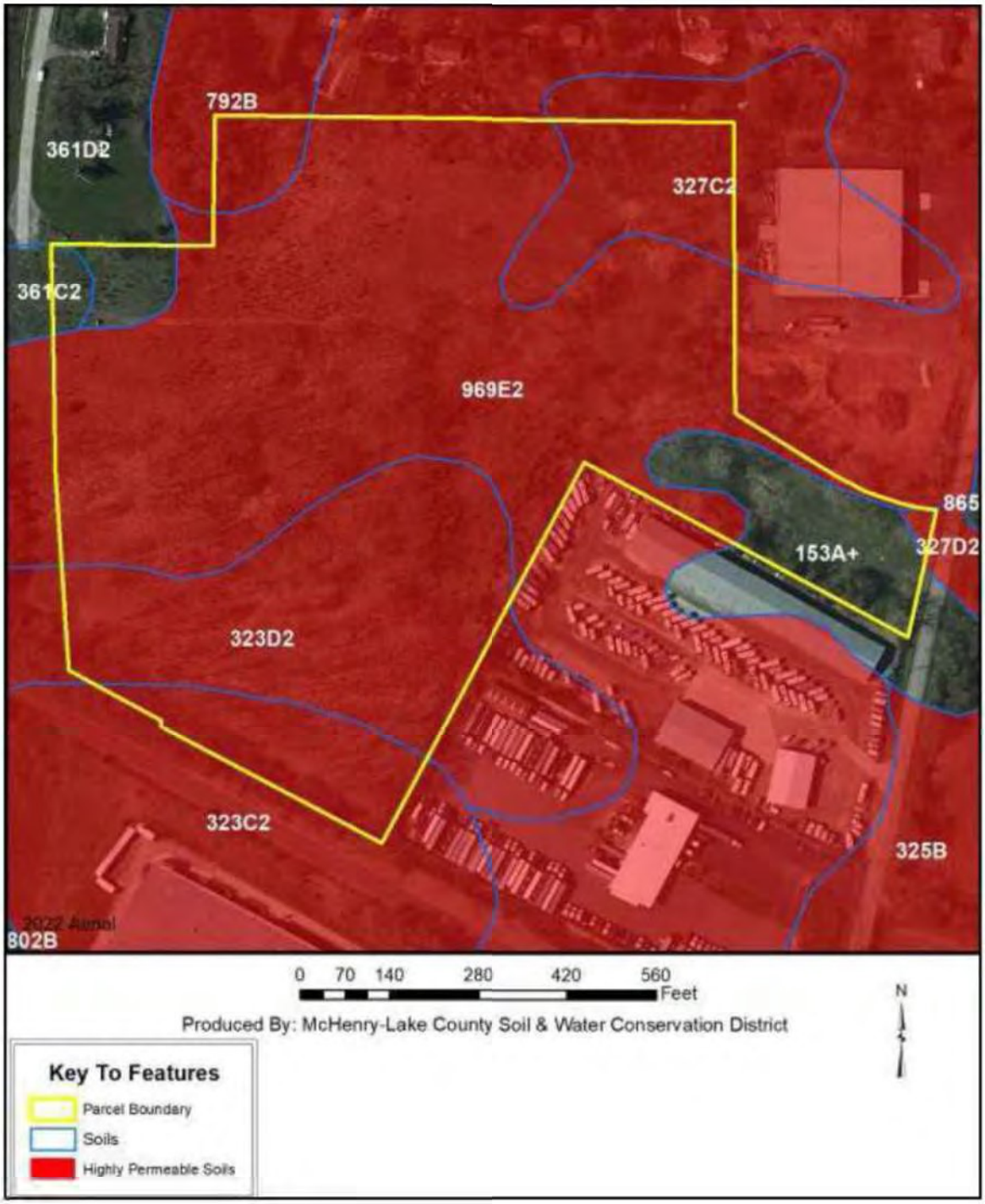
For the purposed of the NRI Report, those soils which have "rapid" to "very rapid" permeability, have been identified as "highly permeable."

Terms describing permeability, measured in inches per hour, are as follows:

Extremely slow ..... 0.0 to 0.01 inch
Very slow ..... 0.01 to 0.06 inch
Slow ..... 0.06 to 0.2 inch
Moderately slow ..... 0.2 to 0.6 inch
Moderate ..... 0.6 inch to 2.0 inches
Moderately rapid ..... 2.0 to 6.0 inches
Rapid ..... 6.0 to 20 inches
Very rapid ..... more than 20 inches

Highly Permeable Soils

Symbol	Highly Permeable	Acres	Percent
153A+	no	1.39	6.52%
323C2	yes	1.24	5.82%
323D2	yes	4.46	20.91%
327C2	yes	1.50	7.02%
327D2	yes	0.05	0.25%
361C2	no	0.17	0.80%
361D2	no	0.39	1.85%
792B	yes	0.43	2.03%
969E2	yes	11.68	54.80%
Total Highly Permeable Soils		**19.36**	**90.83%**


792B
361D2
327C2
361C2
969E2
865
153A+
327D2
323D2
323C2
325B
802B
2022 Aerial
0 70 140 280 420 560
Feet
N
Produced By: McHenry-Lake County Soil & Water Conservation District
Key To Features
Parcel Boundary
Soils
Highly Permeable Soils

BUILDING LIMITATIONS

Building on Poorly Suited or Unsuitable Soils: Can present problems to future property owners such as cracked foundations, wet basements, lowered structural integrity and high maintenance costs associated with these problems. The staff of McHenry County SWCD strongly urges scrutiny by the plat reviewers to avoid granting parcels with these soils exclusively.

Dwellings With or Without Basements - This applies to single-family houses of 3 stories or less. The foundations assumed to be spread footings of reinforced concrete built on undisturbed soil at a depth of 2 feet or the depth of maximum frost penetration, whichever is deeper, for houses with basements, or at a depth of 7 feet if a basement is constructed. The ratings are based on properties affecting soil strength and settlement under a load, and those that affect excavation and construction costs.

Small Commercial Buildings - Ratings are for undisturbed soil for a small building of less than 3 stories without a basement. The foundation is assumed to be spread footings of reinforced concrete at a depth of 2 feet or the depth of maximum frost penetration, whichever is deeper.

Building Limitations

Symbol	Commercial	Acres	Percent
153A+	Severe	1.39	6.52%
323C2	Moderate	1.24	5.82%
323D2	Severe	4.46	20.91%
327C2	Moderate	1.50	7.02%
327D2	Severe	0.05	0.25%
361C2	Moderate	0.17	0.80%
361D2	Severe	0.39	1.85%
792B	Moderate	0.43	2.03%
969E2	Severe	11.68	54.80%
Total Severe		**17.97**	**84.33%**

SOIL EROSION & SEDIMENT CONTROL

Erosion is the wearing away of the soil by water, wind, and other forces. Soil erosion threatens the Nation's soil productivity and contributes the most pollutants in our waterways. Water causes about two thirds of erosion on agricultural land. Four properties, mainly, determine a soil's erodibility:

1. Texture 2. Slope 3. Structure
4. Organic matter content

Slope has the most influence on soil erosion potential when the site is under construction. Erosivity and runoff increase as slope grade increases. The runoff then exerts more force on the particles, breaking their bonds more readily and carrying them farther before deposition. The longer water flows along a slope before reaching a major waterway, the greater the potential for erosion.

Soil erosion during and after this proposed construction can be a primary non-point source of water pollution. Eroded soil during the construction phase can create unsafe conditions on roadways, decrease the storage capacity of lakes, clog streams and drainage channels, cause deterioration of aquatic habitats, and increase water treatment costs. Soil erosion also increases the risk of flooding by choking culverts, ditches and storm sewers, and by reducing the capacity of natural and man-made detention facilities.

The general principles of erosion and sedimentation control measures include:

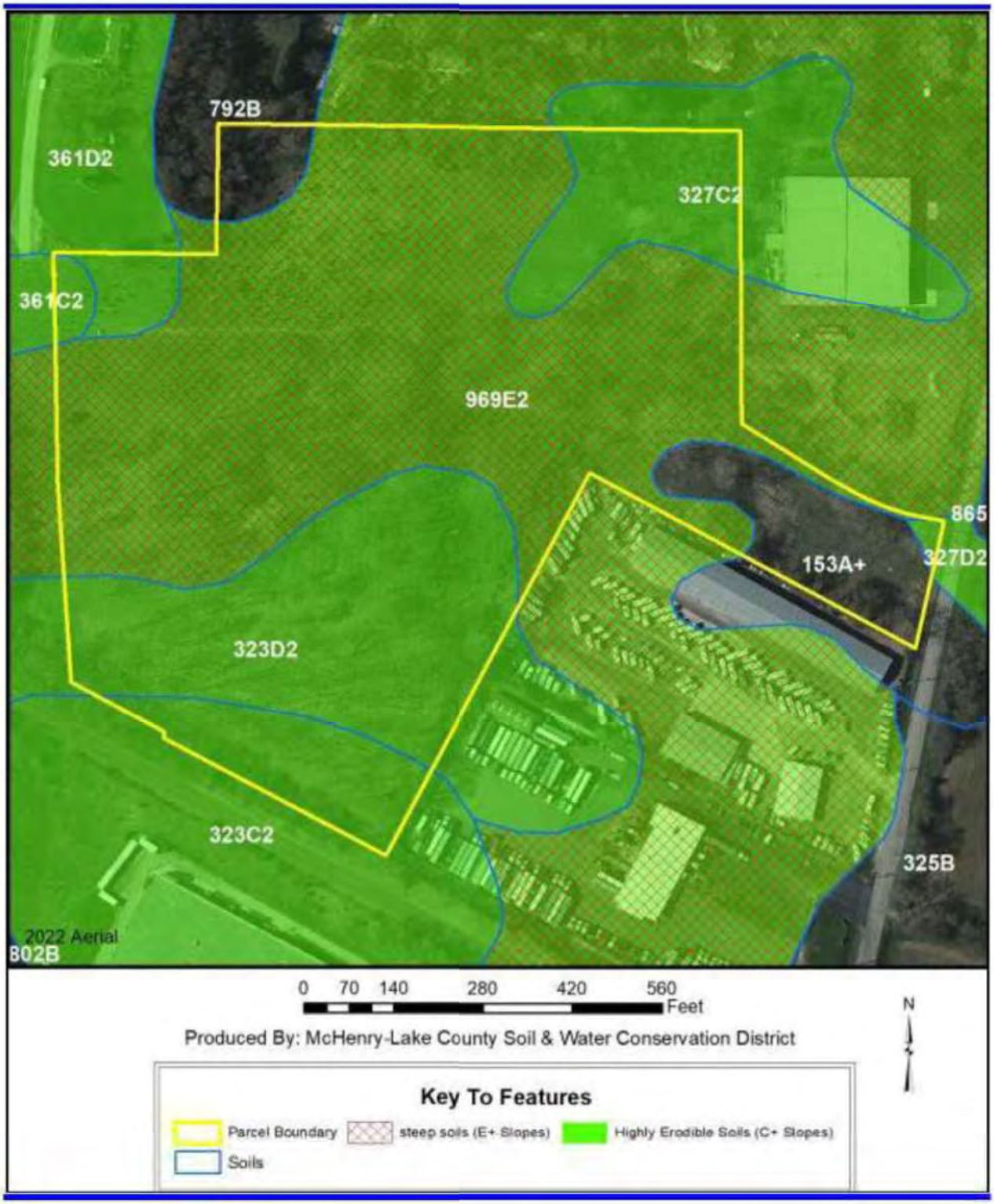
- reducing or diverting flow from exposed areas, storing flows or limiting runoff from exposed areas,
- staging construction in order to keep disturbed areas to a minimum,
- establishing or maintaining or temporary or permanent groundcover,
- retaining sediment on site and
- properly installing, inspecting and maintaining control measures.

Erosion control practices are useful controls only if they are properly located, installed, inspected and maintained.

The SWCD recommends an erosion control plan for all building sites, especially if there is a wetland or stream nearby.

Highly Erodible Soils (HEL)

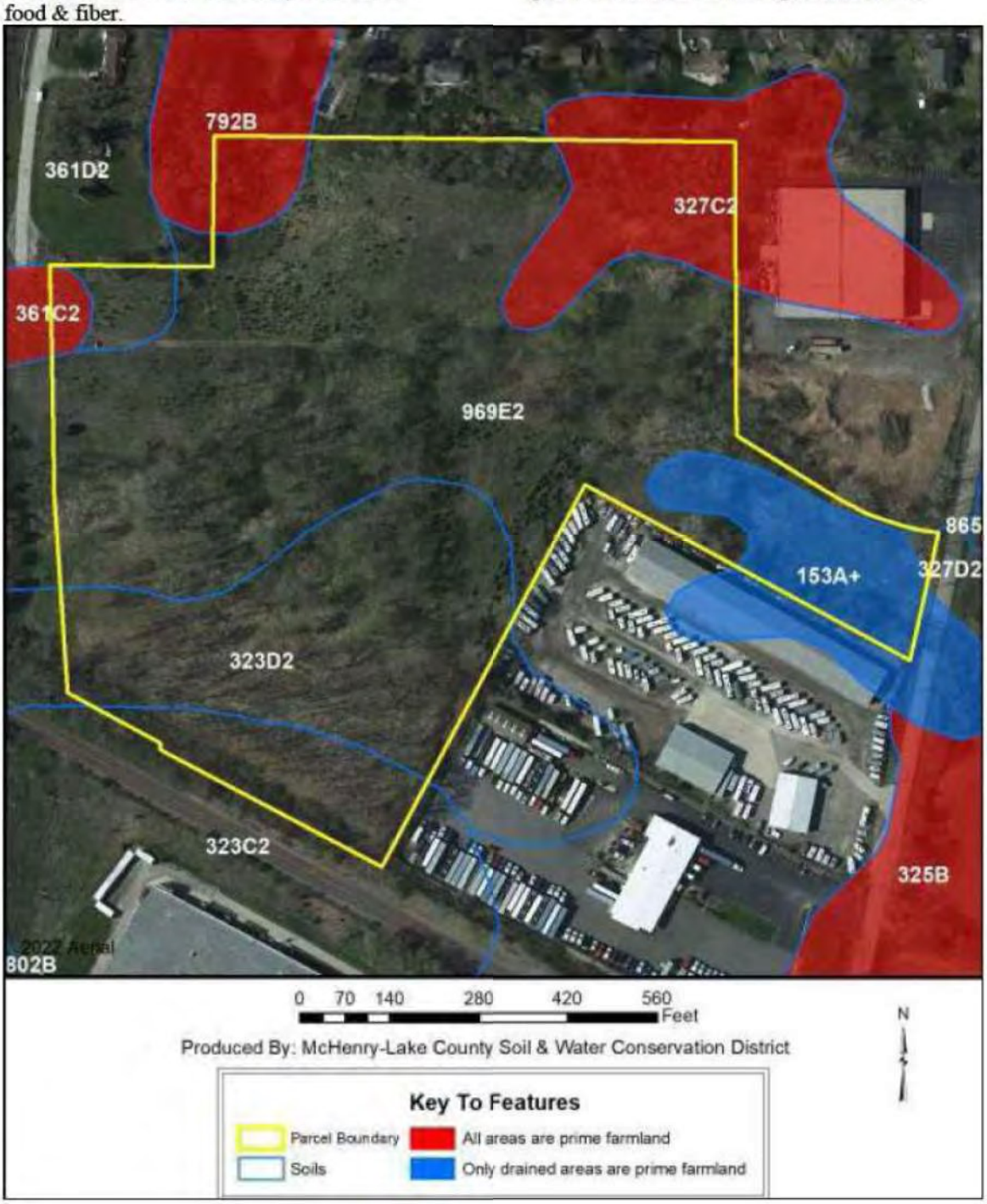
Symbol	Slope	HEL	Acres	Percent
153A+	0-2%	No	1.39	6.52%
323C2	4-6%	Yes	1.24	5.82%
323D2	6-12%	Yes	4.46	20.91%
327C2	4-6%	Yes	1.50	7.02%
327D2	6-12%	Yes	0.05	0.25%
361C2	4-6%	Yes	0.17	0.80%
361D2	6-12%	Yes	0.39	1.85%
792B	2-4%	No	0.43	2.03%
969E2	12-20%	Yes	11.68	54.80%
Total Highly Erodible Soils			**19.49**	**91.45%**


792B
361D2
327C2
361C2
969E2
865
153A+
327D2
323D2
323C2
325B
802B
2022 Aerial
0 70 140 280 420 560
Feet
N
Produced By: McHenry-Lake County Soil & Water Conservation District
Key To Features
Parcel Boundary
steep soils (E+ Slopes)
Highly Erodible Soils (C+ Slopes)
Soils

PRIME FARMLAND SOILS

Prime farmland soils are an important resource to McHenry County. Some of the most productive soils in the United States occur locally. Each soil map unit in the United States is assigned a prime or non-prime rating. Prime agricultural land does not need to be in the production of food & fiber.

Section 310 of the NRCS general manual states that urban or built-up land on prime farmland soils is <u>not</u> prime farmland. The percentages of soils map units on the parcel reflect the determination that urban or built up land on prime farmland soils is not prime farmland.



Prime Farmland Soils

Symbol	Prime	Acres	Percent
153A+	Only drained areas are prime farmland	1.39	6.52%
323C2	Not Prime Farmland	1.24	5.82%
323D2	Not Prime Farmland	4.46	20.91%
327C2	All areas are prime farmland	1.50	7.02%
327D2	Not Prime Farmland	0.05	0.25%
361C2	All areas are prime farmland	0.17	0.80%
361D2	Not Prime Farmland	0.39	1.85%
792B	All areas are prime farmland	0.43	2.03%
969E2	Not Prime Farmland	11.68	54.80%
Total Prime Farmland		**2.10**	**9.85%**
Total Prime When Drained		**1.39**	**6.52%**

AGRICULTURAL AREAS

The Agricultural Areas Conservation and Protect Act became effective July 1, 1980. The purpose of the Act is to provide a means by which agricultural land may be protected and enhanced as a viable segment of the State's economy and as an economic and environmental resource of major importance. Established Ag Areas tend to influence adjacent and surrounding land use changes since they are voluntary in nature and petitioned before the County Board for approval. Ag Areas are considered a high commitment to agriculture. Designated Ag Areas limit land utilization to specified agricultural uses within their designated boundaries. Ag Areas allow landowners limited benefits such as immunity form locally enacted ordinances, which would limit farming operations and immunity from special tax assessments from local units of government.

Office Maps indicate there are no State designated agricultural areas on or adjacent to the parcel in question.

DRAINAGE, RUNOFF AND FLOOD INFORMATION

U.S.G.S Topographic maps give information on elevations, which are important mostly to determine slopes, drainage directions, and watershed information.

Elevations determine the area of impact of floods of record. Slope information determines steepness and erosion potential. Drainage directions determine where water leaves the PIQ, possibly impacting surrounding natural resources.

Watershed information is given for changing land use to a subdivision type of development on parcels greater than 10 acres.

What is a watershed?

Simply stated, a watershed is the area of land that contributes water to a certain point. The point that we use on these reports is usually the point where water exits the parcel. The point is marked with a "O." The watershed boundary is drawn in using the following marking: (—• •—). Often times, water will flow off the parcel in two or more directions. In that case, there is a watershed break on the parcel. (—• •—), and there are two or more watersheds on the parcel.

The watershed boundary is important because the area of land in the watershed can now be calculated using an irregular shape area calculator such as a dot counter or planimiter.

Using regional storm event information, and site specific soils and land use information, the peak stormwater flow through the point marked "O" for a specified storm event can be calculated. This value is called a "Q" value (for the given storm event), and is measured in cubic feet per second (CFS).

When construction occurs, the Q value naturally increases because of the increase in impermeable surfaces. This process decreases the ability of soils to accept and temporarily hold water. Therefore, more water runs off and increases the Q value.

Theoretically, if each development, no matter how large or small, maintains their preconstruction Q value after construction by the installation of stormwater management systems, the streams and wetlands and lakes will not suffer damage from excessive urban stormwater.

For this reason, the McHenry County SWCD recommends that the developer for intense uses such as a subdivision calculate the preconstruction Q value for the exit point(s). A stormwater management system should be designed, installed, and maintained to limit the postconstruction Q value to be at or below the preconstruction value.

Importance of Flood Information

A floodplain is defined as land adjoining a watercourse (riverine) or an inland depression (non-riverine) that is subject to periodic inundation by high water. Floodplains are important areas demanding protection since they have water storage and conveyance functions which affect upstream and down stream flows, water quality and quantity, and suitability of the land for human activity. Since floodplains play distinct and vital roles in the hydrologic cycle, development that interferes with their hydrologic and biologic functions should be carefully considered.

Flooding is both dangerous to people and destructive to their properties. The following maps, when combined with wetland and topographic information, can help developers and future homeowners to "sidestep" potential flooding or ponding problems.

FIRM is the acronym for the Flood Insurance Rate Map, produced by the Federal Emergency Management Agency. These maps define flood elevation adjacent to tributaries and major bodies of water, and superimpose that onto a simplified USGS topographic map. The scale of the FIRM maps is generally dependent on the size and density of parcels in that area. (This is to correctly determine the parcel location and flood plain location.) The FIRM map has three (3) zones. A is the zone of 100 year flood, zone B is the 100 to 500 year flood, and zone C is outside the flood plain.

The Hydrologic Atlas (H.A.) Series of the Flood of Record Map is also used for the topographic information. This map is different from the FIRM map mainly because it will show isolated,

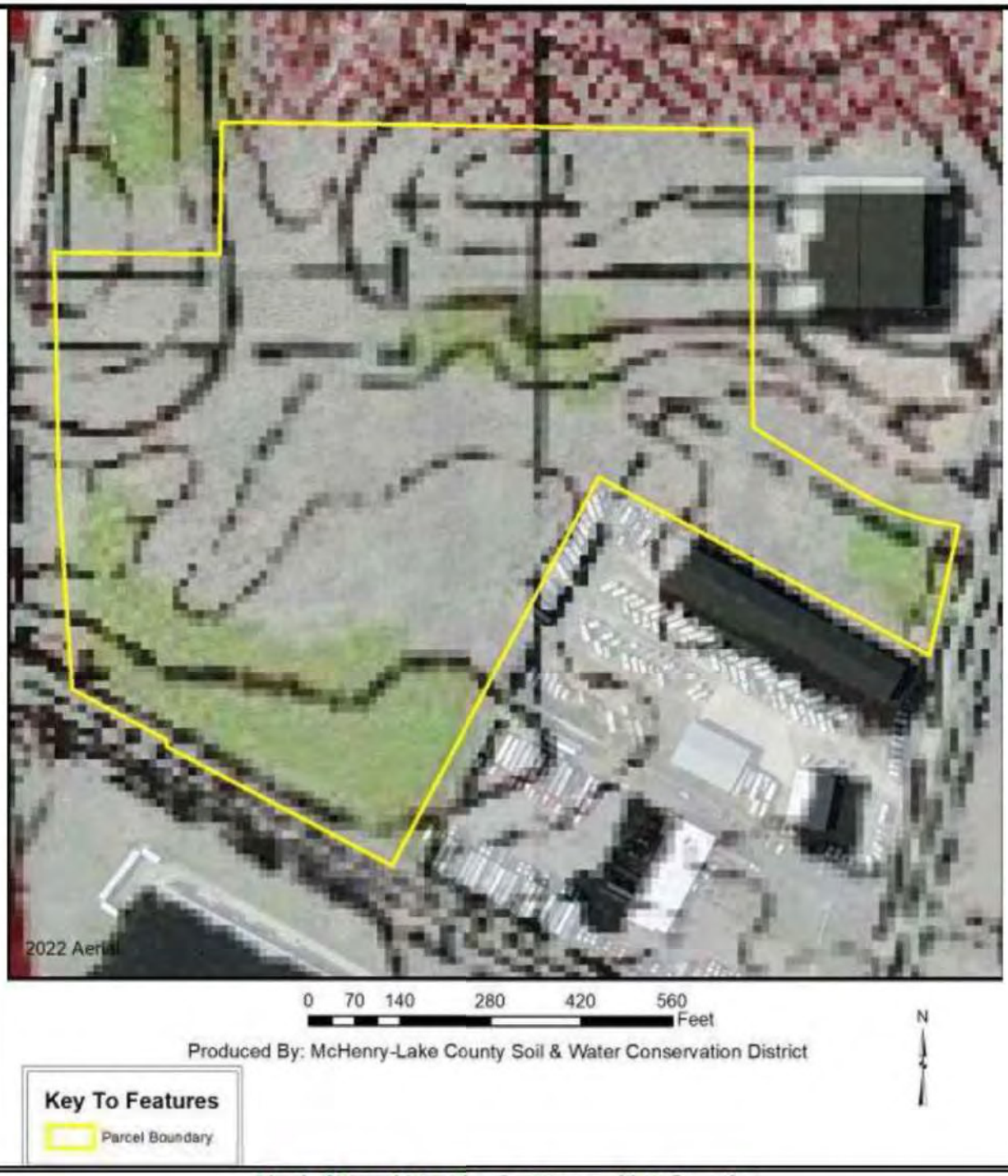
or pocketed flooded areas. McHenry County uses both these maps in conjunction with each other for flooded area determinations. The Flood of Record maps, show the areas of flood for various years. Both of these maps stress that the recurrence of flooding is merely statistical. That is to say a 100-year flood may occur twice in one year, or twice in one week, for that matter.

It should be noted that greater floods than those shown on the two maps are possible. The flood boundaries indicated provide a historic record only until the map publication date. Additionally, these flood boundaries are a function of the watershed conditions existing when the maps were produced. Cumulative changes in runoff characteristics caused by urbanization can result in an increase in flood height of future flood episodes.

Floodplains play a vital role in reducing the flood damage potential associated with an urbanizing area and, when left in an undisturbed state, also provide valuable wildlife habitat benefits. If it is the petitioner's intent to conduct floodplain filling or modification activities, the petitioner and the Unit of Government responsible need to consider the potentially adverse effects this type of action could have on adjacent properties. The change or loss of natural floodplain storage often increases the frequency and severity of flooding on adjacent property.

If the available maps indicate the presence of a floodplain on the PIQ, the petitioner should contact the IDOT-DWR and FEMA to delineate a floodplain elevation for the parcel. If a portion of the property is indeed floodplain, applicable state, county and local regulations will need to be reflected in the site plans.

Another indication of flooding potential can be found in the soils information. Hydric soils indicate the presence of drainageways, areas subject to ponding, or a naturally occurring high water table. These need to be considered along with the floodplain information when developing the site plan and the stormwater management plan. If the site does include these hydric soils and development occurs, thus raising the concerns of the loss of water storage in these soils and the potential for increased flooding in the area.



Flood of Record Map Showing Topographic Information

This parcel is located on steep topography (slopes 0 to 20%) involving high and low areas (elevation ranges from 868' above sea level to 916' above sea level). An erosion control system should include a sedimentation basin to address these exiting concentrated flows during construction. The same area used for a sedimentation basin during construction can be used for a stormwater retention system after construction.

During construction, temporary vegetation can decrease erosion on the slopes if the area is to be mass graded.

Also, the flood of record for this area indicates previous flooding on 0% of the parcel.



0 70 140 280 420 560
Feet

N

Produced By: McHenry-Lake County Soil & Water Conservation District

Key To Features

Parcel Boundary

2 Ft Contours



0 70 140 280 420 560
Feet

N

Produced By: McHenry-Lake County Soil & Water Conservation District

Key To Features

Parcel Boundary

FEMA Floodplain

Flood Zone

- 0.2 PCT ANNUAL CHANCE FLOOD HAZARD
- 100 yr
- 100 yr with base flood elevations determined
- 100 yr with 1-3 ft. flood depths
- 100 yr usually sheet flow

Federal Emergency Management Agency: Flood Insurance Rate Map Panel 17111C0335J

The map indicates the parcel is outside of the 100-year floodplain.

WATERSHED PLANS

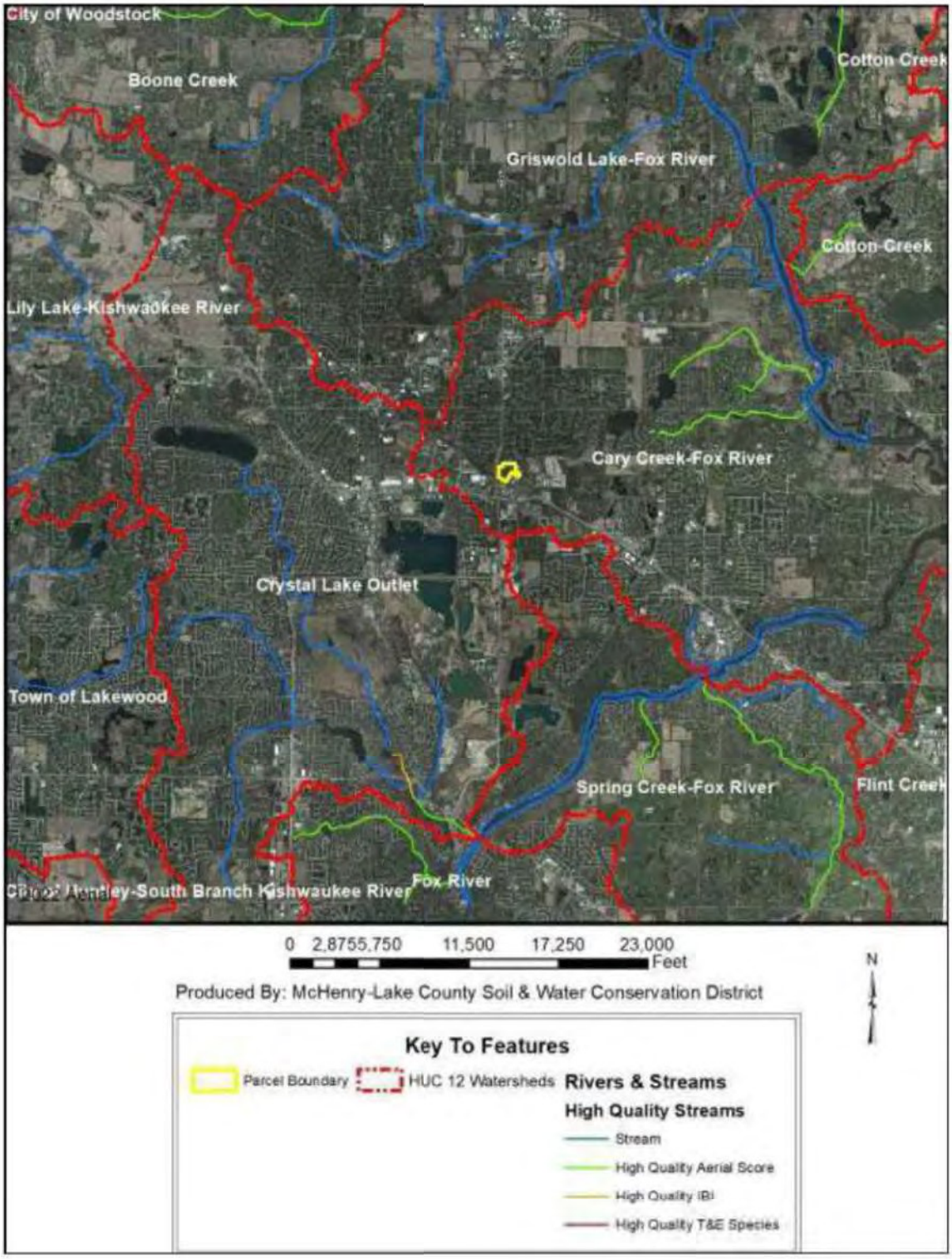
Watershed and Subwatershed Information

A watershed is the area of land that drains into a specific point including a stream, lake or other body of water. High points on the Earth's surface, such as hills and ridges define watersheds. When rain falls in the watershed, it flows across the ground towards a stream or lake. Rainwater carries any pollutants it comes in contact with such as oils, pesticides, and soil. Everyone lives in a watershed. Their actions can impact natural resources and people living downstream. Residents can minimize this impact by being aware of their environment and implications of their activities, implementing practices recommended in watershed plans and educating others about their watershed.

The parcel is within the Cary Creek Subwatershed (HUC 12 – 071200061105) of the Lower Fox River Watershed, which encompasses 35,319.28 acres of McHenry County. This watershed is part of the Fox River Ecosystem Partnership. The **Fox River Ecosystem Partnership** (FREP) was formed in 1996 after the Illinois Department of Natural Resources (IDNR) designated a core of high-quality ecological resources in the northern-most watershed as a "Resource Rich Area". Portions of eleven counties, including Lake, McHenry, Kane, Kendall and LaSalle, form the Fox River watershed, which is home to 11% of the state's population. The watershed contains the Fox Chain O'Lakes (one of the nation's busiest inland waterways), many high quality Natural Areas, and suburban areas with some of the highest growth rates in the state.

The Partnership is a diverse group, made up of landowners, businesses, non-profit organizations, agencies and governments within the Fox River Watershed region.

In 1998 FREP began a comprehensive planning process, identifying 16 critical factors and 6 areas of concern. The result was the ***Integrated Management Plan for the Fox River Watershed in Illinois*** that makes 35 recommendations for action.


City of Woodstock
Boone Creek
Griswold Lake-Fox River
Cotton Creek
Cotton Creek
Lily Lake-Kishwaukee River
Cary Creek-Fox River
Crystal Lake Outlet
Town of Lakewood
Spring Creek-Fox River
Flint Creek
Fox River
Honey-South Branch Kishwaukee River
0 2,8755,750 11,500 17,250 23,000
Feet
N
Produced By: McHenry-Lake County Soil & Water Conservation District
Key To Features
Parcel Boundary
HUC 12 Watersheds
Rivers & Streams
High Quality Streams
Stream
High Quality Aerial Score
High Quality IBI
High Quality T&E Species

WETLAND INFORMATION

Importance of Wetland Information

Wetlands function in many ways to provide numerous benefits to society. They control flooding by offering a slow release of excess water downstream or through the soil. They cleanse water by filtering out sediment and some pollutants, and can function as rechargers of our valuable groundwater. They also are essential breeding, rearing, and feeding grounds for many species of wildlife.

These benefits are particularly valuable in urbanizing areas as development activity typically adversely affects water quality, increases the volume of stormwater runoff, and increases the demand for groundwater. In an area where many individual homes rely on shallow groundwater wells for domestic water supplies, activities that threaten potential groundwater recharge areas are contrary to the public good. The conversion of wetlands, with their sediment trapping and nutrient absorbing vegetation, to biologically barren stormwater detention ponds can cause additional degradation of water quality in downstream or adjacent areas.

It has been estimated that over 95% of the wetlands that were historically present in Illinois have been destroyed while only recently has the true environmental significance of wetlands been fully recognized. America is losing 100,000 acres of wetland a year, and has saved 5 million acres total (since 1934). One acre of wetland can filter 7.3 million gallons of water a year. These are reasons why our wetlands are high quality and important.

This section contains the NRCS (Natural Resources Conservation Service) Wetlands Inventory, which is the most comprehensive inventory to date. The NRCS Wetlands Inventory is reproduced from an aerial photo at a scale of 1" equals 660 feet. The NRCS developed these maps in cooperation with U.S. EPA (Environmental Protection Agency,) and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, using the National Food Security Act Manual, 3rd Edition. The main purpose of these maps is to determine wetland areas on agricultural fields and areas that may be wetlands but are in a non-agriculture setting.

The NRCS Wetlands Inventory in no way gives an exact delineation of the wetlands, but merely an outline, or the determination that there is a wetland within the outline. For the final, most accurate wetland **determination** of a specific wetland, a wetland ***delineation*** must be certified by NRCS staff using the National Food Security Act Manual (on agricultural land.) On urban land, a certified wetland delineator must perform the delineation using the ACOE 1987 Manual. *See the glossary section for the definitions of "delineation" and "determination."*



0 70 140 280 420 560
Feet

N

Produced By: McHenry-Lake County Soil & Water Conservation District

Key To Features

- Parcel Boundary
- Farmed Wetland
- Farmed Wetland Pasture
- Non-inventoried Hydric Soil
- Non-inventoried Soil With Hydric Inclusions
- Prior Converted
- Wetland

Natural Resources Conservation Service: Wetland Inventory Map.

The map indicates there are no wetlands on the parcel.

ADID (ADVANCED IDENTIFICATION OF AQUATIC RESOURCES)

Wetlands are some of the most productive and diverse ecological systems on Earth. The unique characteristics of plants, soils, and water distinguish these systems. Marshes, wet meadows, fens and bogs are some of the common wetland types found within McHenry County. There are also various streams scattered throughout the county, including several that rank among the highest quality in Illinois.

These wetlands, lakes and streams provide needed habitat and food for fish and wildlife. Diverse plants both common and rare are can be found in wetlands, and over 40 percent of Illinois' threatened and endangered plant and animal species rely on wetlands.

Wetlands have many other roles. They are critical to the control of flooding by storing vast quantities of runoff water during floods, and releasing it slowly to rivers and srteams as the floodwater recedes. This in turn helps to prevent erosion in downstream channels, aids in groundwater recharge, and stabilizes the baseflow in streams and rivers. Wetlands are also crucial in protecting water quality. Wetlands that border lakes and streams prevent erosion by holding soil in place and deflecting erosive flows and waves. They also remove sediment, nutrients, and toxic chemicals from runoff water.
Other benefits include groundwater recharge, discharge of clean water, recreation, enhancement of natural aesthetics and serve as buffers between adjacent developments.

This program designed by the EPA (Environmental Protection Agency), is intended to improve awareness of the functions and values of wetlands and other U.S. waters. It is also intended to inform landowners and developers that high quality sites may not be unsuitable for the disposal of dredged or fill material. These ADID projects can also provide guidance on the long-term protection and management of aquatic resources.

The wetland boundaries shown are not jurisdictional delineations. Any proposed drainage work in wet areas requires a certified wetland determination.

The ADID study indicates there are no wetlands on the parcel in question. (Map shown on next page.)



0 70 140 280 420 560
Feet

N

Produced By: McHenry-Lake County Soil & Water Conservation District

Key To Features

- Parcel Boundary
- farmed wetland
- high functional wetland
- high quality lake
- high quality wetland
- lake
- wetland

Hydric Soils

Soils information gives another indication of flooding potential. The soils map on this page indicates the soil(s) on the parcel that the Natural Resources Conservation Service indicates as hydric. Hydric soils by definition have seasonal high water at or near the soil surface and/or have potential flooding or ponding problems. All hydric soils range from poorly suited to unsuitable for building. One group of the hydric soils, are the organic soils, which formed from dead organic material. Organic soils are unsuitable for building because of not only the high water table, but also their subsidence problems.

It is also important to add the possibility of hydric inclusions in a soil type. An inclusion is a soil polygon that is too small to appear on these maps. While relatively insignificant for agricultural use, hydric soil inclusions become more important to more intense uses such as a residential subdivision.

While considering hydric soils and hydric inclusions, it is noteworthy to mention that subsurface agriculture drainage tile occurs in almost all poorly drained and somewhat poorly drained soils. Drainage tile expedites drainage and facilitates farming. It is imperative that these drainage tiles remain undisturbed. A damaged subsurface drainage tile may return original hydrologic conditions to all of the areas that drained through the tile (ranging from less than one acre to many square miles.)

For an intense land use, such as a subdivision, the McHenry County SWCD recommends the following:

1. A topographical survey with 1 foot contour intervals to accurately define the flood area on the parcel.
2. An intensive soil survey to define most accurately the locations of the hydric soils and inclusions
3. A drainage tile survey on the area to locate the tiles that must be preserved.

Hydric, Organic, and Somewhat Poorly Drained Soils

Symbol	Hydric	Hydric Location	Organic	Somewhat Poorly Drained	Acres	Percent
153A+	Yes	flat, outwash plain	No	No	1.39	6.52%
323C2	No		No	No	1.24	5.82%
323D2	No		No	No	4.46	20.91%
327C2	No		No	No	1.50	7.02%
327D2	No		No	No	0.05	0.25%
361C2	No		No	No	0.17	0.80%
361D2	No		No	No	0.39	1.85%
792B	No		No	No	0.43	2.03%
969E2	No		No	No	11.68	54.80%
Total Hydric Soils					**1.39**	**6.52%**
Total Organic Soils					**-**	**0.00%**
Total Somewhat Poorly Drained Soils					**-**	**0.00%**



0 70 140 280 420 560 Feet

N

Produced By: McHenry-Lake County Soil & Water Conservation District

Key To Features

Parcel Boundary | Organic Soils | Hydric

Soils | Somewhat Poorly Drained Soils

Natural Resources Conservation Service Soils Map

WETLAND AND FLOODPLAIN REGULATIONS

PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING IF YOU ARE PLANNING TO DO ANY WORK NEAR A STREAM (THIS INCLUDES SMALL UNNAMED STREAMS), LAKE, WETLAND OR FLOODWAY.

The laws of the United States and the State of Illinois assign certain agencies specific and different regulatory roles to protect the waters within the State's boundaries. These roles, when considered together, include protection of navigation channels and harbors, protection against flood way encroachments, maintenance and enhancement of water quality, protection of fish and wildlife habitat and recreational resources, and, in general, the protection of total public interest. Unregulated use of the waters within the State of Illinois could permanently destroy or alter the character of these valuable resources and adversely impact the public. Therefore, please contact the proper regulatory authorities when planning any work associated with Illinois waters so that proper consideration and approval can be obtained.

WHO MUST APPLY

Anyone proposing to dredge, fill, rip rap, or otherwise alter the banks or beds of, or construct, operate, or maintain any dock, pier, wharf, sluice, dam, piling, wall, fence, utility, flood plain or flood way subject to County, State or Federal regulatory jurisdiction should apply for agency approvals.

REGULATORY AGENCIES:

- **Wetlands or U.S. Waters: U.S. Army Corps of Engineers**, Chicago District,
  231 S. LaSalle St., Suite 1500
  Chicago, IL 60604
  Phone: (312) 846-5330
- **Isolated Wetlands and Floodplain: McHenry County Department of Planning & Development Stormwater Division,**
  2200 N. Seminary Ave., Woodstock, IL 60098
  Phone: (815) 334-4560
- **Flood plains: Illinois Department of Natural Resources \ Office of Water Resources**, 201 W. Center Court, Schaumburg, IL 60196-1096, phone (847).705.
- **Water Quality \ Erosion Control: Illinois Environmental Protection Agency**, Division of Water Pollution Control, Permit Section, Watershed Unit, 2200 Churchill Road, Springfield, IL 62706, phone (217).782.0610.

COORDINATION

We recommend Early coordination with the regulatory agencies BEFORE finalizing work plans. This allows the agencies to recommend measures to mitigate or compensate for adverse impacts. Also, the agency can make possible environmental enhancement provisions early in the project planning stages. This could reduce time required to process necessary approvals.

CAUTION: Contact with the United States Army Corps of Engineers is strongly advised before commencement of any work in or near a water of the United States. This could save considerable time and expense. Persons responsible for willful and direct violation of Section 10 of the River And Harbor Act of 1899 or Section 404 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act are subject to fines ranging up to $27,500 per day of violation and imprisonment for up to one year or both.

THREATENED & ENDANGERED SPECIES

The State of Illinois provides habitat for 500 threatened and endangered species, including 356 plants and 144 animals. Twelve counties in Illinois have 50 or more endangered species, 5 of which are in northeastern Illinois. ("Endangered Species of Illinois," by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, IDOC Division of Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Protection Board).

Approximately 40% of the state's listed species depend on wetlands for survival. The two main causes for species decline are the loss of habitat and the degradation of habitat. While habitat loss is the primary reason species become endangered, the effects of habitat change are not always seen overnight. It is seldom simply a case of individual animals or plants being killed. More often, habitat loss and the resulting species declines are indirectly caused and are the result of cumulative impacts over a period of time.

It is because of this slow encroachment of habitat degradation, fragmentation and loss that wildlife habitat must be looked at on a greater scale than just the site. Cumulative impacts occur because a small amount of damage is being done over here and little over there and no one is looking at the whole picture. Thus, the villages and county are strongly encouraged to look at habitat management on a regional scale.

THERE IS A POSSIBILITY FOR ENDANGERED SPECIES ON THE SITE. IF A REQUEST HAS NOT ALREADY BEEN SUBMITTED, THE PETITIONER SHOULD ASK THE ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES TO CHECK THIS PARCEL FOR THE PRESENCE OF THREATENED OR ENDANGERED SPECIES. SHOULD ANY SUCH SPECIES BE IDENTIFIED AS UTILIZING THIS PARCEL, THE PETITIONER WILL BE NOTIFIED ACCORDINGLY. FOR MORE INFORMATION ON HOW TO REQUEST AN ENDANGERED SPECIES CHECK ON THIS PARCEL, PLEASE VISIT
www.dnrecocat.state.il.us/ecopublic.

GLOSSARY

AGRICULTURAL PROTECTION AREAS (AG AREAS) - Allowed by P.A. 81-1173. An AG AREA consists of a minimum of 350 acres of farmland, as contiguous and compact as possible. Petitioned by landowners, AG AREAS protect for a period of ten years initially, then reviewed every eight years thereafter. AG AREA establishment exempts landowners from local nuisance ordinances directed at farming operations, and designated land can not receive special tax assessments on public improvements that do not benefit the land, e.g. water and sewer lines.

AGRICULTURE - The growing, harvesting and storing of crops including legumes, hay, grain, fruit and truck or vegetable including dairying, poultry, swine, sheep, beef cattle, pony and horse production, fur farms, and fish and wildlife farms; farm buildings used for growing, harvesting and preparing crop products for market, or for use on the farm; roadside stands, farm buildings for storing and protecting farm machinery and equipment from the elements, for housing livestock or poultry and for preparing livestock or poultry products for market; farm dwellings occupied by farm owners, operators, tenants or seasonal or year around hired farm workers.

B.G. - Below Grade. Under the surface of the Earth.

BEDROCK - Indicates depth at which bedrock occurs. Also lists hardness as rippable or hard.

FLOODING - Indicates frequency, duration, and period during year when floods are likely to occur.

HIGH LEVEL MANAGEMENT - The application of effective practices adapted to different crops, soils, and climatic conditions. Such practices include providing for adequate soil drainage, protection from flooding, erosion and runoff control, near optimum tillage, and planting the correct kind and amount of high quality seed. Weeds, diseases, and harmful insects are controlled. Favorable soil reaction and near optimum levels of available nitrogen, phosphorus, and potassium for individual crops are maintained. Efficient use is made of available crop residues, barnyard manure, and/or green manure crops. All operations, when combined efficiently and timely, can create favorable growing conditions and reduce harvesting losses -- within limits imposed by weather.

HIGH WATER TABLE - A seasonal high water table is a zone of saturation at the highest average depth during the wettest part of the year. May be apparent, perched, or artesian kinds of water tables.

Water Table, Apparent - A thick zone of free water in the soil. An apparent water table is indicated by the level at which water stands in an uncased borehole after adequate time is allowed for adjustment in the surrounding soil.

Water Table, Artesian - A water table under hydrostatic head, generally beneath an impermeable layer. When this layer is penetrated, the water level rises in an uncased borehole.

Water Table, Perched - A water table standing above an unsaturated zone. In places an upper, or perched, water table is separated from a lower one by a dry zone.

DELINEATION - For Wetlands: A series of orange flags placed on the ground by a certified professional that outlines the wetland boundary on a parcel.

DETERMINATION - A polygon drawn on a map using map information that gives an outline of a wetland.

HYDRIC SOIL - This type of soil is saturated, flooded, or ponded long enough during the growing season to develop anaerobic conditions in the upper part (USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service 1987)

INTENSIVE SOIL MAPPING - Mapping done on a smaller more intensive scale than a modern soil survey to determine soil properties of a specific site, e.g. mapping for septic suitability.

LAND EVALUATION AND SITE ASSESSMENT (L.E.S.A.) - LESA is a systematic approach for evaluating a parcel of land and to determine a numerical value for the parcel for farmland preservation purposes.

MODERN SOIL SURVEY - A soil survey is a field investigation of the soils of a specific area, supported by information from other sources. The kinds of soil in the survey area are identified and their extent shown on a map, and an accompanying report describes, defines, classifies, and interprets the soils. Interpretations predict the behavior of the soils under different used and the soils' response to management. Predictions are made for areas of soil at specific places. Soils information collected in a soil survey is useful in developing land-use plans and alternatives involving soil management systems and in evaluating and predicting the effects of land use.

PALUSTRINE - Name given to inland fresh water wetlands

PERMEABILITY - Values listed estimate the range (in rate and time) it takes for downward movement of water in the major soil layers when saturated, but

allowed to drain freely. The estimates are based on soil texture, soil structure, available data on permeability and infiltration tests, and observation of water movement through soils or other geologic materials.

PIQ - Parcel in question

POTENTIAL FROST ACTION - Damage that may occur to structures and roads due to ice lens formation causing upward and lateral soil movement. Based primarily on soil texture and wetness.

PRIME FARMLAND - Prime farmland soils are lands that are best suited to food, feed, forage, fiber and oilseed crops. It may be cropland, pasture, woodland, or other land, but it is not urban and built up land or water areas. It either is used for food or fiber or is available for those uses. The soil qualities, growing season, and moisture supply are those needed for a well managed soil economically to produce a sustained high yield of crops. Prime farmland produces in highest yields with minimum inputs of energy and economic resources, and farming the land results in the least damage to the environment.

Prime farmland has an adequate and dependable supply of moisture from precipitation or irrigation. The temperature and growing season are favorable. The level of acidity or alkalinity is acceptable. Prime farmland has few or no rocks and is permeable to water and air. It is not excessively erodible or saturated with water for long periods and is not frequently flooded during the growing season. The slope ranges mainly from 0 to 5 percent. (Source USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service)

PRODUCTIVITY INDEXES - Productivity indexes for grain crops express the estimated yields of the major grain crops grown in Illinois as a single percentage of the average yields obtained under basic management from several of the more productive soils in the state. This group of soils is composed of the Muscatine, Ipava, Sable, Lisbon, Drummer, Flanagan, Littleton, Elburn and Joy soils. Each of the 425 soils found in Illinois are found in Circular 1156 from the Illinois Cooperative Extension Service.

SEASONAL - When used in reference to wetlands indicates that the area is flooded only during a portion of the year.

SHRINK-SWELL POTENTIAL - Indicates volume changes to be expected for the specific soil material with changes in moisture content.

SOIL MAPPING UNIT - A map unit is a collection of soil areas of miscellaneous areas delineated in mapping. A map unit is generally an aggregate of the delineations of many different bodies of a kind of soil or miscellaneous area but may consist of only one delineated body. Taxonomic class names and accompanying phase terms are used to name soil map units. They are described in terms of ranges of soil properties within the limits defined for taxa and in terms of ranges of taxadjuncts and inclusions.

SOIL SERIES - A group of soils, formed from a particular type of parent material, having horizons that, except for texture of the A or surface horizon, are similar in all profile characteristics and in arrangement in the soil profile. Among these characteristics are color, texture, structure, reaction, consistence, and mineralogical and chemical composition.

SUBSIDENCE - Applies mainly to organic soils after drainage. Soil material subsides due to shrinkage and oxidation.

TERRAIN - The area or surface over which a particular rock or group of rocks is prevalent.

TOPSOIL - That portion of the soil profile where higher concentrations of organic material, fertility, bacterial activity and plant growth take place. Depths of topsoil vary between soil types.

WATERSHED - An area of land that drains to an associated water resource such as a wetland, river or lake. Depending on the size and topography, watersheds can contain numerous tributaries, such as streams and ditches, and ponding areas such as detention structures, natural ponds and wetlands.

WETLAND - An area that has a predominance of hydric soils and that is inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and under normal circumstances does support, a prevalence of hydrophytic vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions.

REFERENCES

A Citizens' Guide to Protecting Wetlands. By The National Wildlife Federation. Washington, D.C., March 1989

Agricultural Areas Inventory
McHenry County Soil & Water Conservation District

FIRM - Flood Insurance Rate Maps for McHenry County. Prepared by FEMA - Federal Emergency Management Agency.

Flood of Record (Hydrologic Atlas) for McHenry County
U.S. Geologic Survey

Geologic Mapping for Environmental Planning, McHenry County, Illinois. Department of Natural Resources Illinois State Geological Survey, Circular 559, 1997

Geology For Planning in Boone and Winnebago Counties. State Geological Survey Division, Circular 531. 1984

Hydrologic Unit Map for McHenry County.
Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture

Hydric Soils of the United States. USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service, 1987.

Illinois Natural Areas Inventory
Illinois Department of Natural Resources

Land Evaluation and Site Assessment System. 2005. The McHenry County Department of Planning and McHenry County Soil and Water Conservation District. In cooperation with: USDS, Natural Resources Conservation Service

McHenry County Advanced Identification of Wetlands (ADID)
Northeastern Illinois Planning Commission

McHenry County Health Code relating to septic system suitability

McHenry County 2030 Land Use Plan
McHenry County Dept. of Planning and Development

McHenry County Natural Areas Inventory
McHenry County Conservation District

McHenry County, Illinois Fire Protection Districts
McHenry County Dept. of Planning and Development

McHenry County, Illinois Historic Landmarks
McHenry County Historic Preservation Committee

Natural Resources Conservation Service Wetland Inventory Map. United States Department of Agriculture

The Conservation of Biological Diversity in the Great Lakes Ecosystem: Issues and Opportunities, prepared by the Nature Conservancy Great Lakes Program 79W. Monroe Street, Suite 1309, Chicago, IL 60603, January 1994

Wetlands - The Corps of Engineers' Administration of the Section 404 Program July 1988 (GAO/RCED-88-110)

Soil Erosion by Water - United States Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service. Agriculture Information Bulletin 513.

Soil Survey of McHenry County, Illinois Part 1 and Part 2
Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

SMS Safety Measurement System

RECEIVED
FEB 14 2024
BY: AS

SAFETY REPORT FROM FEDERAL MOTOR CARRIER SAFETY ADMINISTRATION

Learn About the CSA Prioritization Preview

FMCSA is proposing a new prioritization methodology to keep enforcement efforts focused on the carriers in most need of intervention. Learn more about these changes and how they will improve highway safety.

Visit the CSA Prioritization Preview

NVA TRANSPORTATION INC

U.S. DOT#: 2294990
Address: 7013 SANDS RD
CRYSTAL LAKE, IL 60014
Number of Vehicles: 65
Number of Drivers: 65
Number of Inspections: 249

Safety Rating & OOS Rates

(As of 02/12/2024 updated daily from SAFER)

Not Rated

Out of Service Rates

Type	OOS %	National Avg %
Vehicle	14.2	21.4
Driver	0.8	6.0
Hazmat	0.0	4.5

Licensing and Insurance

(As of 02/12/2024 updated hourly from L&I)

Active For-Hire Authority

Type	Yes/No	MC#/MX#
Property	Yes	MC-847719
Passenger	No	
Household Goods	No	
Broker	No	

BASIC Status (Public Property Carrier View) ?

View CSA Prioritization Preview →

Behavior Analysis & Safety Improvement Categories (BASICs)

Based on a 24-month record ending January 26, 2024

Unsafe Driving	Crash Indicator	Hours-of-Service Compliance	Vehicle Maintenance	Controlled Substances and Alcohol	Hazardous Materials Compliance	Driver Fitness
	Not Public				Not Public	

On-Road Performance

4.74 Measure	NOT PUBLIC	0.03 Measure	2.86 Measure	0 Measure	NOT PUBLIC	0.06 Measure

On-Road Performance Detail

Driver Inspections with Unsafe Driving Violations: 34 **Safety Event Group:** 22-57 driver inspections with Unsafe Driving Violations **Avg. PU × UF:** 77.4 **Segment:** Combination Carrier	NOT PUBLIC	**Driver Inspections:** 249 **with HOS Compliance Violations:** 7 **Safety Event Group:** 101-500 relevant driver inspections	**Vehicle Inspections:** 108 **with Vehicle Maint. Violations:** 35 **Safety Event Group:** 101-500 relevant vehicle inspections	**Driver Inspections:** 249 **with Drugs/Alcohol Violations:** 0 **Safety Event Group:** No Safety Event Grouping	NOT PUBLIC	**Driver Inspections:** 249 **with Driver Fitness Violations:** 4 **Safety Event Group:** 101-500 relevant driver inspections

Investigation Results

No Acute/Critical Violations Discovered	N/A	No Acute/Critical Violations Discovered	No Acute/Critical Violations Discovered	No Acute/Critical Violations Discovered	NOT PUBLIC	No Acute/Critical Violations Discovered

Select a BASIC icon above to get details, or view your Complete SMS Profile.

VIOLATION SUMMARY

Violations: 120

Violations	Description	# Violations	# OOS Violations	Violation Severity Weight	BASIC
392.14	Failed to use caution for hazardous condition	1	0	5	Unsafe Driving
392.16	Failing to use seat belt while operating a CMV	1	0	7	Unsafe Driving
392.2C	Failure to obey traffic control device	7	0	5	Unsafe Driving
392.2FC	Following too close	1	0	5	Unsafe Driving
392.2-INAT	Inattentive Driving	1	0	5	Unsafe Driving
392.2LV	Lane Restriction violation	6	0	3	Unsafe Driving
392.2PK	Unlawfully parking and/or leaving vehicle in the roadway	1	0	1	Unsafe Driving
392.2-SLLS2	State/Local Laws - Speeding 6-10 miles per hour over the speed limit.	8	0	4	Unsafe Driving
392.2-SLLS3	State/Local Laws - Speeding 11-14 miles per hour over the speed limit.	4	0	7	Unsafe Driving
392.2-SLLS3	State/Local Laws - Speeding 11-14 miles per hour over the speed limit.	1	0	1	Unsafe Driving

State Citation Result: Conviction of a Different Charge					
392.2-SLLS4	State/Local Laws - Speeding 15 or more miles per hour over the speed limit.	3	0	10	Unsafe Driving
392.2-SLLSWZ	State/Local Laws - Speeding work/construction zone.	1	0	10	Unsafe Driving
392.2Y	Failure to yield right of way	1	0	5	Unsafe Driving
395.22G	Portable ELD not mounted in a fixed position and visible to driver	2	0	1	HOS Compliance
395.22H2	Driver failing to maintain ELD instruction sheet	1	0	1	HOS Compliance
395.24(d)	ELD cannot transfer ELD records electronically	2	0	3	HOS Compliance
395.30B1	Driver failed to certify the accuracy of the information gathered by the ELD	1	0	1	HOS Compliance
395.3A3-PROPN	Driving beyond 11 hour driving limit in a 14 hour period. (Property carrying vehicle) - Nominal Violation	1	0	1	HOS Compliance
395.8	Record of Duty Status violation (general/form and manner)	1	0	1	HOS Compliance
383.51A-SIN	Driving a CMV while CDL is suspended for a safety-related or unknown reason and in state of driver's license issuance.	1	1	8	Driver Fitness
391.11(b)(4)	Driver operating a CMV without proper endorsements or in violation of restrictions.	1	1	8	Driver Fitness
391.41(a)(1)	Operating a property-carrying vehicle without possessing a valid medical certificate - no previous history.	1	0	1	Driver Fitness
391.49(j)	No valid medical waiver in drivers possession	1	0	1	Driver Fitness
392.2WC	Wheel (Mud) Flaps missing or defective	1	0	1	Vehicle Maint.
392.9(a)	Failing to secure load	1	1	1	Vehicle Maint.
392.9(a)(1)	Failing to secure cargo as specified in 49 CFR 393.100 through 393.142	1	1	1	Vehicle Maint.
393.104(b)	Damaged securement system/tiedowns	1	0	1	Vehicle Maint.
393.106(b)	Cargo not immobilized or secured	1	1	3	Vehicle Maint.
393.106(d)	Insufficient aggregate working load limit	1	1	3	Vehicle Maint.
393.11	No or defective lighting devices or reflective material as required	3	0	3	Vehicle Maint.
393.11UR	Upper Rear retroreflective sheeting or reflex reflecting material requirements for vehicles manufactured after December 1993	1	0	3	Vehicle Maint.
393.19	Inoperative/Defective Hazard Warning Lamp	1	0	6	Vehicle Maint.
393.203	Cab/body parts requirements violations	1	0	2	Vehicle Maint.
393.205(a)	Wheel/rim cracked or broken	1	0	2	Vehicle Maint.
393.205(c)	Wheel fasteners loose and/or missing	2	1	2	Vehicle Maint.
393.45	Brake tubing and hose adequacy	1	0	4	Vehicle Maint.
393.45(b)(2)	Brake hose or tubing chafing and/or kinking	3	0	4	Vehicle Maint.
393.45B2UV	Brake Hose or Tubing Chafing and/or Kinking Under Vehicle	3	1	4	Vehicle Maint.
393.45(d)	Brake connections with leaks or constrictions	2	0	4	Vehicle Maint.
393.45DLUV	Brake Connections with Leaks Under Vehicle	1	0	4	Vehicle Maint.
393.45UV	Brake Tubing and Hose Adequacy Under Vehicle	1	1	4	Vehicle Maint.

393.47(a)	Inadequate brakes for safe stopping - Brake Lining condition	1	0	4	Vehicle Maint.
393.47(e)	Clamp or Roto type brake out-of-adjustment	2	0	4	Vehicle Maint.
393.48(a)	Inoperative/defective brakes	1	0	4	Vehicle Maint.
393.53(b)	CMV manufactured after 10/19/94 has an automatic airbrake adjustment system that fails to compensate for wear	2	0	4	Vehicle Maint.
393.55(d)(3)	No or Defective ABS Malfunction Indicator for towed vehicles on vehicles manufactured after February 2001	1	0	4	Vehicle Maint.
393.55(e)	No or Defective ABS Malfunction Indicator Lamp for trailer manufactured after 03/01/1998	3	0	4	Vehicle Maint.
393.60EWS	Windshield - Obstructed	1	0	1	Vehicle Maint.
393.67(c)(7)	Fuel tank fill pipe cap missing	1	0	1	Vehicle Maint.
393.75(a)	Flat tire or fabric exposed	3	2	8	Vehicle Maint.
393.75(a)(1)	Tire-ply or belt material exposed	2	0	8	Vehicle Maint.
393.75(a)(3)	Tire-flat and/or audible air leak	5	5	8	Vehicle Maint.
393.75(c)	Tire-other tread depth less than 2/32 of inch measured in a major tread groove	1	0	8	Vehicle Maint.
393.75G-LOAD	Weight carried exceeds tire load limit	1	1	3	Vehicle Maint.
393.88	Improperly located tv receiver	1	0	2	Vehicle Maint.
393.9	Inoperable Required Lamp	4	1	2	Vehicle Maint.
393.95(a)	No/discharged/unsecured fire extinguisher	1	0	2	Vehicle Maint.
393.9(a)	Inoperative Brake Lamps	1	0	6	Vehicle Maint.
393.9H	Inoperable head lamps	2	0	6	Vehicle Maint.
393.9TS	Inoperative turn signal	4	1	6	Vehicle Maint.
396.3(a)(1)	Inspection, repair and maintenance of parts and accessories	1	0	2	Vehicle Maint.
396.3(a)(1)	Brake - Defective Air Reservoir	1	1	4	Vehicle Maint.
396.3A1B	Brakes (general) Explain:	1	0	4	Vehicle Maint.
396.3A1BL	Brake system pressure loss	1	1	4	Vehicle Maint.
396.3(a)1BOS	BRAKES OUT OF SERVICE: The number of defective brakes is equal to or greater than 20 percent of the service brakes on the vehicle or combination	2	2	0	Vehicle Maint.
396.3(a)(1)	Brake - Leak from air chamber	2	0	4	Vehicle Maint.
396.5(b)	Oil and/or grease leak	1	0	3	Vehicle Maint.

INSPECTION HISTORY

Total Inspections: 249

Report			Vehicle			Measure	
Inspection Date	Number	State	Plate Number	Plate State	Type	Severity Weight (SW)	Time Weight (TiW)
1/22/2024	PAE940402214	PA	AB36IK	FL	TRUCK TRACTOR		3
1/19/2024	SD5820000088	SD	P1185029	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		3
1/18/2024	WA2015000023	WA	P1193681	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		3
1/11/2024	PAG706401108	PA	P1193676	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		3
Unsafe Driving Violation: 392.2C Failure to obey traffic control device						5	

Report			Vehicle			Measure	
Inspection Date	Number	State	Plate Number	Plate State	Type	Severity Weight (SW)	Time Weight (TiW)
1/9/2024	IN9938000046	IN	P1193938	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		3
1/8/2024	IA000P10C3H3	IA	P1191542	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		3
1/5/2024	MN0AGC000302	MN	P1160740	IL	STRAIGHT TRUCK		3
Vehicle Maint. Violation: 393.75(a)(3) Tire-flat and/or audible air leak (OOS)						8 + 2 (OOS)	
1/3/2024	SDHP53000007	SD	P1114931	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		3
1/2/2024	CO1569210006	CO	P1161759	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		3
12/29/2023	WI2737001398	WI	P1162079	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		3
12/29/2023	ME3552003577	ME	P1166205	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		3
12/27/2023	MTU574200168	MT	P1114932	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		3
12/21/2023	CAUC5R002402	CA	P1169174	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		3
Unsafe Driving Violation: 392.2LV Lane Restriction violation						3	
Unsafe Driving Violation: 392.2-SLLS2 State/Local Laws - Speeding 6-10 miles per hour over the speed limit.						4	
12/19/2023	IL4182320044	IL	P1118998	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		3
12/19/2023	WYPZAM000185	WY	P1114932	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		3
12/15/2023	WI2799000928	WI	P1061942	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		3
Unsafe Driving Violation: 392.2-SLLS3 State/Local Laws - Speeding 11-14 miles per hour over the speed limit.						7	
12/11/2023	SD5530000887	SD	P1137065	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		3
12/6/2023	IA000P153P6V	IA	P1193678	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		3
12/4/2023	MD2433000015	MD	P1193678	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		3
12/3/2023	KSHP00730144	KS	P1185029	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		3
11/30/2023	NET284000009	NE	P 1205359	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		3
11/29/2023	TNTFHQ000060	TN	P1038188	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		3
11/29/2023	NM9093N997W3	NM	P1193681	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		3
11/28/2023	NET557000614	NE	P1193678	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		3
Unsafe Driving Violation: 392.2-SLLS2 State/Local Laws - Speeding 6-10 miles per hour over the speed limit.						4	
11/27/2023	NV7256021059	NV	P1206118	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		3
11/27/2023	CO1203563940	CO	P1166202	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		3
11/26/2023	CAND72007700	CA	P1215449	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		3
11/21/2023	MIGUTHG02482	MI	P1216632	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		3
Unsafe Driving Violation: 392.2-SLLS3 State/Local Laws - Speeding 11-14 miles per hour over the speed limit.						7	
11/17/2023	MIDAUGN04341	MI	P1061830	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		3
11/17/2023	MTU554900056	MT	P1114931	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		3
11/13/2023	MTU460500069	MT	P1206118	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		3
11/11/2023	NM4390N8RJ04	NM	1161760	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		3
HOS Compliance Violation: 395.3A3-PROPN Driving beyond 11 hour driving limit in a 14 hour period. (Property carrying vehicle) - Nominal Violation						1	
11/9/2023	MN0AAZ004317	MN	P1185030	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		3
11/9/2023	IA000TT5JN5Z	IA	P 1185029	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		3

Report			Vehicle			Measure	
Inspection Date	Number	State	Plate Number	Plate State	Type	Severity Weight (SW)	Time Weight (TiW)
Vehicle Maint. Violation: 393.9H Inoperable head lamps						6	
Vehicle Maint. Violation: 393.75(a)(3) Tire-flat and/or audible air leak (OOS)						8 + 2 (OOS)	
Vehicle Maint. Violation: 393.11 No or defective lighting devices or reflective material as required						3	
11/7/2023	NM9520N8N645	NM	P1197751	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		3
11/1/2023	MTU568200133	MT	P1160741	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		3
11/1/2023	IN9425000715	IN	FFI434280	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		3
10/31/2023	NYSPA0186664	NY	P 1114931	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		3
10/31/2023	SD5200000627	SD	P1114932	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		3
10/27/2023	SDHP02303182	SD	P121385	IL	STRAIGHT TRUCK		3
10/27/2023	MTU568000072	MT	P1193680	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		3
10/25/2023	TXV231200620	TX	P113704	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		3
10/24/2023	SD5530000561	SD	P1144334	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		3
10/24/2023	SD5640000015	SD	P1152650	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		3
10/23/2023	IL4180390256	IL	P1152649	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		3
10/23/2023	FL1709000962	FL	P1206118	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		3
10/20/2023	MTU716900007	MT	P1214097	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		3
10/18/2023	MTU574200011	MT	P1193677	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		3
10/18/2023	MTU574200010	MT	P1193677	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		3
10/16/2023	NM4004N81GNK	NM	P1209184	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		3
Unsafe Driving Violation: 392.2C Failure to obey traffic control device						5	
10/12/2023	SD5530000493	SD	P1179395	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		3
10/4/2023	SDHP18901013	SD	P1212385	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		3
9/29/2023	TNTFFI000461	TN	P1166203	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		3
Unsafe Driving Violation: 392.2-SLLSWZ State/Local Laws - Speeding work/construction zone.						10	
Unsafe Driving Violation: 392.2FC Following too close						5	
9/29/2023	IN5947000340	IN	P1179395	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		3
9/28/2023	NM6482N7JGWP	NM	P1209184	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		3
9/28/2023	IL0121000224	IL	P1143515	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		3
Vehicle Maint. Violation: 393.75(a) Flat tire or fabric exposed						8	
9/28/2023	WYPBWC000150	WY	P1193677	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		3
9/27/2023	NM2438N7I88P	NM	P1193678	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		3
9/20/2023	CAUDI1001604	CA	P1206119	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		3
Vehicle Maint. Violation: 393.67(c)(7) Fuel tank fill pipe cap missing						1	
Vehicle Maint. Violation: 393.75(a)(3) Tire-flat and/or audible air leak (OOS)						8 + 2 (OOS)	
HOS Compliance Violation: 395.24(d) ELD cannot transfer ELD records electronically						3	
9/19/2023	SD0523005508	SD	P1035072	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		3
9/19/2023	SD0020087982	SD	P1212385	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		3

Report			Vehicle			Measure	
Inspection Date	Number	State	Plate Number	Plate State	Type	Severity Weight (SW)	Time Weight (TiW)
9/14/2023	VT2149003452	VT	P1114931	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		3
9/13/2023	MTK612001492	MT	P1193676	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		3
9/13/2023	NYSPE0340242	NY	P 1066619	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		3
Vehicle Maint. Violation: 393.55(e) No or Defective ABS Malfunction Indicator Lamp for trailer manufactured after 03/01/1998						4	
9/12/2023	SD002B015971	SD	P983743	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		3
9/11/2023	LALAPK002803	LA	P1197751	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		3
9/7/2023	CO5454009033	CO	P1184263	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		3
8/31/2023	SD003D021463	SD	P1210310	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		3
8/30/2023	KSHP05100195	KS	P1193676	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		3
8/29/2023	MILOEDP02230	MI	P1209185	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		3
8/28/2023	MACU00002584	MA	P1193938	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		3
Unsafe Driving Violation: 392.2LV Lane Restriction violation						3	
8/28/2023	NDFT73000751	ND	P1177210	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		3
Unsafe Driving Violation: 392.2Y Failure to yield right of way						5	
8/28/2023	NDTR04003152	ND	P1177210	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		3
Vehicle Maint. Violation: 393.60EWS Windshield - Obstructed						1	
8/26/2023	KSHP00990318	KS	P1152650	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		3
8/24/2023	MTK638001562	MT	P1206118	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		3
8/24/2023	IA000TT6LDSZ	IA	TEMP	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		3
Driver Fitness Violation: 391.41(a)(1) Operating a property-carrying vehicle without possessing a valid medical certificate - no previous history.						1	
Unsafe Driving Violation: 392.2-SLLS3 State/Local Laws - Speeding 11-14 miles per hour over the speed limit.						1	
State Citation Result: Conviction of a Different Charge							
8/24/2023	NET034000144	NE	P1152650	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		3
8/23/2023	ID3200008052	ID	P1152653	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		3
Vehicle Maint. Violation: 393.45B2UV Brake Hose or Tubing Chafing and/or Kinking Under Vehicle						4	
8/23/2023	SDHP17900033	SD	P1191110	IL	STRAIGHT TRUCK		3
8/23/2023	IL4037230266	IL	P1118998	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		3
8/23/2023	NV4208018728	NV	P1185030	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		3
8/21/2023	MTL314000038	MT	P1191110	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		3
Vehicle Maint. Violation: 393.55(e) No or Defective ABS Malfunction Indicator Lamp for trailer manufactured after 03/01/1998						4	
Vehicle Maint. Violation: 393.45(b)(2) Brake hose or tubing chafing and/or kinking						4	
8/18/2023	CO4C27900158	CO	P1179396	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		3
8/16/2023	COPF04503516	CO	P1160739	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		3
8/15/2023	OH0892000512	OH	P1166204	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		3
8/11/2023	ME8678000895	ME	P1161760	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		3
8/8/2023	WV4726001062	WV	TEMP	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		3
Unsafe Driving Violation: 392.2-SLLS4 State/Local Laws - Speeding 15 or more miles per hour over the speed limit.						10	

Report			Vehicle			Measure	
Inspection Date	Number	State	Plate Number	Plate State	Type	Severity Weight (SW)	Time Weight (TiW)
8/4/2023	MTL326000042	MT	P1185030	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		3
8/3/2023	MD0310002632	MD	P1185029	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		3
8/3/2023	NM3563N5ZJSP	NM	P1193679	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		3
8/2/2023	NC0006562577	NC	P1166204	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		3
8/2/2023	WI1769003824	WI	P1162079	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		3
7/30/2023	UT23TO000380	UT	TEMP	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		3
Vehicle Maint. Violation: 393.205(c) Wheel fasteners loose and/or missing						2	
Vehicle Maint. Violation: 393.95(a) No/discharged/unsecured fire extinguisher						2	
Vehicle Maint. Violation: 393.45 Brake tubing and hose adequacy						4	
7/27/2023	IN9512005018	IN	P1197751	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		3
7/27/2023	NET478000111	NE	P1152651	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		3
7/26/2023	MOW239006868	MO	P1168505	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		3
Vehicle Maint. Violation: 392.9(a) Failing to secure load (OOS)						1 + 2 (OOS)	
7/26/2023	NDMC08012304	ND	P1185032	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		3
Vehicle Maint. Violation: 393.55(e) No or Defective ABS Malfunction Indicator Lamp for trailer manufactured after 03/01/1998						4	
7/18/2023	CANBAA005590	CA	P1193676	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		2
7/18/2023	MTK618000625	MT	P1038188	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		2
Vehicle Maint. Violation: 393.45(d) Brake connections with leaks or constrictions						4	
7/17/2023	MTL318000017	MT	P1152650	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		2
7/14/2023	AZOY3G001712	AZ	P1081488	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		2
7/12/2023	WV4716001190	WV	P1152650	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		2
Unsafe Driving Violation: 392.2-SLLS2 State/Local Laws - Speeding 6-10 miles per hour over the speed limit.						4	
7/12/2023	IL3912501206	IL	P1193676	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		2
7/11/2023	MD2156004794	MD	P1203814	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		2
Unsafe Driving Violation: 392.2-SLLS4 State/Local Laws - Speeding 15 or more miles per hour over the speed limit.						10	
7/4/2023	NV4218018729	NV	P1166205	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		2
6/28/2023	VA7160004002	VA	P1161760	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		2
6/28/2023	OH1532002910	OH	P1089939	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		2
Unsafe Driving Violation: 392.2C Failure to obey traffic control device						5	
6/22/2023	MN00ZN005986	MN	P922861	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		2
Driver Fitness Violation: 383.51A-SIN Driving a CMV while CDL is suspended for a safety-related or unknown reason and in state of driver's license issuance. (OOS)						8 + 2 (OOS)	
6/20/2023	ORAAAM007310	OR	P1114932	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		2
6/16/2023	SD0032004976	SD	P1111401	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		2
6/14/2023	MTL244002892	MT	P1193679	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		2
6/13/2023	MD2156004725	MD	P1184263	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		2
6/7/2023	MIPOWED04228	MI	P1142985	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		2

Report			Vehicle			Measure	
Inspection Date	Number	State	Plate Number	Plate State	Type	Severity Weight (SW)	Time Weight (TiW)
Unsafe Driving Violation: 392.2LV Lane Restriction violation						3	
5/31/2023	TNTBXH000708	TN	P1142985	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		2
5/30/2023	IL4068690230	IL	P1160739	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		2
5/29/2023	WAW605012928	WA	P1193951	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		2
Vehicle Maint. Violation: 393.203 Cab/body parts requirements violations						2	
5/25/2023	MN00YJ015948	MN	P1177210	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		2
Vehicle Maint. Violation: 396.3(a)(1) Brake - Defective Air Reservoir (OOS)						4 + 2 (OOS)	
Vehicle Maint. Violation: 393.205(c) Wheel fasteners loose and/or missing (OOS)						2 + 2 (OOS)	
Vehicle Maint. Violation: 393.11 No or defective lighting devices or reflective material as required						3	
5/24/2023	WAW540000493	WA	P1161760	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		2
5/23/2023	CO3C52000726	CO	P1193677	IL	STRAIGHT TRUCK		2
5/23/2023	WI2207007970	WI	P1196454	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		2
Unsafe Driving Violation: 392.2C Failure to obey traffic control device						5	
5/16/2023	COPF23602044	CO	P1184263	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		2
5/11/2023	MTH630001535	MT	P1185032	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		2
5/10/2023	MTJ655001999	MT	P1152650	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		2
5/9/2023	CT0103000078	CT	P1161759	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		2
Unsafe Driving Violation: 392.2-INAT Inattentive Driving						5	
5/9/2023	PAE956312933	PA	P1152651	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		2
5/9/2023	SD0041008247	SD	P1179396	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		2
5/4/2023	NDFT02000594	ND	P1152649	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		2
5/2/2023	MTH669001361	MT	P1179394	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		2
5/2/2023	MOW124000975	MO	P1035072	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		2
Vehicle Maint. Violation: 393.53(b) CMV manufactured after 10/19/94 has an automatic airbrake adjustment system that fails to compensate for wear						4	
Vehicle Maint. Violation: 393.75(c) Tire-other tread depth less than 2/32 of inch measured in a major tread groove						8	
Vehicle Maint. Violation: 393.48(a) Inoperative/defective brakes						4	
Vehicle Maint. Violation: 396.3(a)1BOS BRAKES OUT OF SERVICE: The number of defective brakes is equal to or greater than 20 percent of the service brakes on the vehicle or combination (OOS)						0 + 2 (OOS)	
Vehicle Maint. Violation: 393.47(e) Clamp or Roto type brake out-of-adjustment						4	
Vehicle Maint. Violation: 393.45DLUV Brake Connections with Leaks Under Vehicle						4	
Vehicle Maint. Violation: 396.3A1BL Brake system pressure loss (OOS)						4 + 2 (OOS)	
Vehicle Maint. Violation: 396.3(a)(1) Brake - Leak from air chamber						4	
4/28/2023	MIHUGHB02352	MI	P1099691	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		2
Unsafe Driving Violation: 392.2PK Unlawfully parking and/or leaving vehicle in the roadway						1	
4/27/2023	MTL260004705	MT	P1179396	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		2
Vehicle Maint. Violation: 393.75(a)(1) Tire-ply or belt material exposed						8	
Vehicle Maint. Violation: 393.45(b)(2) Brake hose or tubing chafing and/or kinking						4	
4/27/2023	MD3079003215	MD	P1193939	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		2

Report			Vehicle			Measure	
Inspection Date	Number	State	Plate Number	Plate State	Type	Severity Weight (SW)	Time Weight (TiW)
4/25/2023	MTH638001121	MT	P1161759	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		2
4/24/2023	MILYDEC03191	MI	P1139697	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		2
4/12/2023	VA6016007186	VA	P1089941	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		2
Vehicle Maint. Violation: 393.9 Inoperable Required Lamp						2	
Vehicle Maint. Violation: 393.9TS Inoperative turn signal						6	
4/11/2023	MTL260004659	MT	P1161759	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		2
4/4/2023	NYSPB0401522	NY	P 1171599	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		2
4/4/2023	MOW200002896	MO	P1177210	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		2
4/3/2023	PAN120309349	PA	P1160741	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		2
3/31/2023	IA000TT6JHDP	IA	P 983743	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		2
Unsafe Driving Violation: 392.2-SLLS2 State/Local Laws - Speeding 6-10 miles per hour over the speed limit.						4	
3/31/2023	WI2486000996	WI	P1094480	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		2
Vehicle Maint. Violation: 393.9TS Inoperative turn signal (OOS)						6 + 2 (OOS)	
Vehicle Maint. Violation: 393.45(d) Brake connections with leaks or constrictions						4	
Vehicle Maint. Violation: 393.75(a)(1) Tire-ply or belt material exposed						8	
Vehicle Maint. Violation: 393.75(a)(3) Tire-flat and/or audible air leak (OOS)						8 + 2 (OOS)	
3/22/2023	OH1931002561	OH	P1139697	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		2
Vehicle Maint. Violation: 393.106(d) Insufficient aggregate working load limit (OOS)						3 + 2 (OOS)	
Vehicle Maint. Violation: 393.104(b) Damaged securement system/tiedowns						1	
3/19/2023	MTK663001031	MT	TEMP	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		2
3/15/2023	WYPDBM000083	WY	P1168505	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		2
3/14/2023	VT2149003180	VT	P1166204	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		2
3/13/2023	NYSPD0224779	NY	P1166205	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		2
Vehicle Maint. Violation: 393.75(a)(3) Tire-flat and/or audible air leak (OOS)						8 + 2 (OOS)	
Vehicle Maint. Violation: 393.9 Inoperable Required Lamp						2	
Vehicle Maint. Violation: 393.11UR Upper Rear retroreflective sheeting or reflex reflecting material requirements for vehicles manufactured after December 1993						3	
3/12/2023	WYPKRK000077	WY	P1099692	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		2
3/8/2023	MTH655000412	MT	P1137065	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		2
3/8/2023	MTK637001395	MT	P1089941	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		2
3/8/2023	MTK669000400	MT	P1099692	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		2
3/8/2023	SD041A200507	SD	P1137067	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		2
3/6/2023	CAUCPQ002324	CA	P1161760	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		2
3/1/2023	TXV231002437	TX	XP05260	CA	TRUCK TRACTOR		2
2/27/2023	MN00WI006987	MN	P1137064	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		2
Unsafe Driving Violation: 392.2-SLLS3 State/Local Laws - Speeding 11-14 miles per hour over the speed limit.						7	
2/27/2023	MTK618000282	MT	P1171599	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		2

Report			Vehicle			Measure	
Inspection Date	Number	State	Plate Number	Plate State	Type	Severity Weight (SW)	Time Weight (TiW)
2/27/2023	SD003D020013	SD	YP54331	CA	TRUCK TRACTOR		2
2/26/2023	MTJ655001427	MT	P1179396	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		2
2/23/2023	CT3120003584	CT	P1166205	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		2
Unsafe Driving Violation: 392.2LV Lane Restriction violation						3	
2/22/2023	KYCV44701057	KY	P1089941	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		2
2/13/2023	IN5417017049	IN	P1144334	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		2
2/9/2023	SD003D019887	SD	2294990	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		2
2/8/2023	NE00GQ000356	NE	P1179395	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		2
2/6/2023	TX6IDH0XHW6M	TX	P1168505	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		2
2/2/2023	CAUEEI002921	CA	P1137065	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		2
1/31/2023	AZ0237009918	AZ	P1160739	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		2
Vehicle Maint. Violation: 393.9H Inoperable head lamps						6	
1/31/2023	NM0309N0VGXD	NM	P1114932	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		2
1/29/2023	MTH630001105	MT	P1137067	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		2
1/27/2023	MN00ZN005607	MN	P1056240	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		2
1/25/2023	MTK655000301	MT	P1169174	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		1
1/22/2023	MTH669000873	MT	P1160741	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		1
1/19/2023	MIBURGM05042	MI	P1160739	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		1
Unsafe Driving Violation: 392.2-SLLS2 State/Local Laws - Speeding 6-10 miles per hour over the speed limit.						4	
1/18/2023	NDTR09000597	ND	P1111402	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		1
Vehicle Maint. Violation: 393.19 Inoperative/Defective Hazard Warning Lamp						6	
Vehicle Maint. Violation: 393.205(a) Wheel/rim cracked or broken						2	
Vehicle Maint. Violation: 393.9TS Inoperative turn signal						6	
Vehicle Maint. Violation: 393.9(a) Inoperative Brake Lamps						6	
1/17/2023	WAW403009896	WA	P1179395	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		1
Unsafe Driving Violation: 392.2-SLLS2 State/Local Laws - Speeding 6-10 miles per hour over the speed limit.						4	
1/17/2023	IN6921009483	IN	P1160740	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		1
Unsafe Driving Violation: 392.2-SLLS2 State/Local Laws - Speeding 6-10 miles per hour over the speed limit.						4	
1/13/2023	PAB321301301	PA	P1089941	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		1
1/12/2023	MTH637000517	MT	P1114932	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		1
1/12/2023	SD0020086288	SD	P1153296	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		1
1/11/2023	NM4390N0BD7R	NM	P1152650	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		1
1/10/2023	IL4181480004	IL	P1099691	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		1
1/9/2023	MD0310002033	MD	P1152653	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		1
Vehicle Maint. Violation: 393.75(a) Flat tire or fabric exposed (OOS)						8 + 2 (OOS)	
1/9/2023	IN5417016931	IN	P1144334	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		1
1/5/2023	MIOMILJ03824	MI	P1144334	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		1

Report			Vehicle			Measure	
Inspection Date	Number	State	Plate Number	Plate State	Type	Severity Weight (SW)	Time Weight (TiW)
Unsafe Driving Violation: 392.2LV Lane Restriction violation						3	
1/5/2023	TNTEZM000644	TN	1166203	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		1
Vehicle Maint. Violation: 393.75G-LOAD Weight carried exceeds tire load limit (OOS)						3 + 2 (OOS)	
1/4/2023	WI2207007721	WI	P1114950	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		1
Unsafe Driving Violation: 392.2C Failure to obey traffic control device						5	
12/27/2022	NEBT00007096	NE	P1140250	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		1
HOS Compliance Violation: 395.22H2 Driver failing to maintain ELD instruction sheet						1	
HOS Compliance Violation: 395.24(d) ELD cannot transfer ELD records electronically						3	
12/26/2022	MTL224004127	MT	P1161760	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		1
12/21/2022	KY0S02800849	KY	P1061830	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		1
Vehicle Maint. Violation: 393.9TS Inoperative turn signal						6	
12/21/2022	MILYDEC03060	MI	P1094480	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		1
12/15/2022	MIPEIFM05104	MI	P1143515	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		1
Vehicle Maint. Violation: 392.2WC Wheel (Mud) Flaps missing or defective						1	
12/15/2022	NDTR58000702	ND	P1177210	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		1
Unsafe Driving Violation: 392.14 Failed to use caution for hazardous condition						5	
11/29/2022	MTL244002645	MT	P1137067	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		1
11/16/2022	OH3220006641	OH	P983743	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		1
11/8/2022	OH3274024743	OH	P982003	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		1
Unsafe Driving Violation: 392.2-SLLS3 State/Local Laws - Speeding 11-14 miles per hour over the speed limit.						7	
Vehicle Maint. Violation: 393.9 Inoperable Required Lamp						2	
Vehicle Maint. Violation: 393.55(d)(3) No or Defective ABS Malfunction Indicator for towed vehicles on vehicles manufactured after February 2001						4	
11/7/2022	IA000TT8B1WR	IA	P1081488	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		1
11/3/2022	NYSPF0202408	NY	P1166205	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		1
10/25/2022	IL3998351162	IL	P1166202	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		1
HOS Compliance Violation: 395.8 Record of Duty Status violation (general/form and manner)						1	
10/25/2022	IL4127610410	IL	P1038188	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		1
10/24/2022	IL4038840252	IL	P1081488	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		1
10/18/2022	MS3005010488	MS	P1166202	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		1
10/13/2022	MOW204002681	MO	P1169174	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		1
Vehicle Maint. Violation: 393.45UV Brake Tubing and Hose Adequacy Under Vehicle (OOS)						4 + 2 (OOS)	
10/12/2022	MD0235005307	MD	P1137066	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		1
10/7/2022	KY0S14301074	KY	P1094480	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		1
10/7/2022	IL3977140171	IL	P1010856	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		1
Unsafe Driving Violation: 392.2LV Lane Restriction violation						3	
10/5/2022	OH1331004514	OH	P1166204	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		1
Vehicle Maint. Violation: 396.5(b) Oil and/or grease leak						3	

Report			Vehicle			Measure	
Inspection Date	Number	State	Plate Number	Plate State	Type	Severity Weight (SW)	Time Weight (TiW)
10/5/2022	CAND7X003641	CA	P1099692	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		1
10/3/2022	IL4165450108	IL	P1099691	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		1
9/30/2022	TNMDUH001188	TN	P1152649	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		1
Driver Fitness Violation: 391.11(b)(4) Driver operating a CMV without proper endorsements or in violation of restrictions. (OOS)						8 + 2 (OOS)	
9/29/2022	COPF01601891	CO	P1161760	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		1
9/28/2022	IN6353003017	IN	P1089939	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		1
Unsafe Driving Violation: 392.2-SLLS2 State/Local Laws - Speeding 6-10 miles per hour over the speed limit.						4	
9/23/2022	NC0006459609	NC	P1061830	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		1
9/21/2022	AZ0151009327	AZ	P1027171	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		1
9/8/2022	KSHP93171539	KS	P1139697	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		1
9/6/2022	MIWALKB02053	MI	P1135303	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		1
8/26/2022	IA000TT8CHRM	IA	P1099691	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		1
8/18/2022	IL0824630021	IL	P1142985	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		1
Driver Fitness Violation: 391.49(j) No valid medical waiver in drivers possession						1	
8/17/2022	CANEDJ000430	CA	P1160740	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		1
8/15/2022	IL4068340147	IL	P1155535	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		1
8/15/2022	AZ0151009258	AZ	YP54331	CA	TRUCK TRACTOR		1
8/12/2022	KSHP03410245	KS	P1027171	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		1
8/5/2022	IA000TT8CHQ5	IA	P 1089941	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		1
8/4/2022	KYCV44102560	KY	P1160741	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		1
Vehicle Maint. Violation: 393.106(b) Cargo not immobilized or secured (OOS)						3 + 2 (OOS)	
Vehicle Maint. Violation: 392.9(a)(1) Failing to secure cargo as specified in 49 CFR 393.100 through 393.142 (OOS)						1 + 2 (OOS)	
Vehicle Maint. Violation: 396.3(a)(1) Inspection, repair and maintenance of parts & accessories						2	
7/23/2022	IL4182580039	IL	P1152652	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		1
7/19/2022	OH3281021591	OH	P841533	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		1
7/14/2022	NYSPWE021123	NY	P1137065	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		1
Unsafe Driving Violation: 392.2C Failure to obey traffic control device						5	
7/12/2022	TNTBKZ000783	TN	P1094480	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		1
6/13/2022	TNTEWW000526	TN	P1137067	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		1
6/8/2022	WV4725001598	WV	P1099691	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		1
Unsafe Driving Violation: 392.2C Failure to obey traffic control device						5	
5/25/2022	IA000P12X14L	IA	P1061830	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		1
HOS Compliance Violation: 395.22G Portable ELD not mounted in a fixed position and visible to driver						1	
5/19/2022	IL3998612930	IL	814216ST	IL	OTHER		1
Vehicle Maint. Violation: 396.3(a)(1) Brake - Leak from air chamber						4	
5/17/2022	WI2737000684	WI	P1152258	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		1
Vehicle Maint. Violation: 393.45B2UV Brake Hose or Tubing Chafing and/or Kinking Under Vehicle (OOS)						4 + 2 (OOS)	

Report			Vehicle			Measure	
Inspection Date	Number	State	Plate Number	Plate State	Type	Severity Weight (SW)	Time Weight (TiW)
Vehicle Maint. Violation: 393.47(e) Clamp or Roto type brake out-of-adjustment						4	
Vehicle Maint. Violation: 396.3(a)1BOS BRAKES OUT OF SERVICE: The number of defective brakes is equal to or greater than 20 percent of the service brakes on the vehicle or combination (OOS)						0 + 2 (OOS)	
Vehicle Maint. Violation: 393.47(a) Inadequate brakes for safe stopping - Brake Lining condition						4	
Vehicle Maint. Violation: 393.53(b) CMV manufactured after 10/19/94 has an automatic airbrake adjustment system that fails to compensate for wear						4	
5/11/2022	NC0006418025	NC	P1004357	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		1
4/7/2022	OH3265012532	OH	P101856	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		1
4/6/2022	PAH108209631	PA	P1099691	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		1
Vehicle Maint. Violation: 393.88 Improperly located tv receiver						2	
4/1/2022	OH3281021115	OH	P1114932	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		1
3/28/2022	MIKIRKB03365	MI	P1027171	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		1
3/24/2022	NYSPT0375666	NY	P 1063144	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		1
3/21/2022	NJSPELI00759	NJ	AX606C	NJ	TRUCK TRACTOR		1
3/21/2022	IA000P1269JK	IA	P 1135303	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		1
Vehicle Maint. Violation: 393.9 Inoperable Required Lamp (OOS)						2 + 2 (OOS)	
Vehicle Maint. Violation: 393.75(a) Flat tire or fabric exposed (OOS)						8 + 2 (OOS)	
3/18/2022	KYCV42912189	KY	P1114931	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		1
3/14/2022	MSU045010421	MS	P1139517	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		1
3/10/2022	SDHP14804487	SD	P1010856	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		1
3/10/2022	OH1875000181	OH	P1089216	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		1
Unsafe Driving Violation: 392.2-SLLS4 State/Local Laws - Speeding 15 or more miles per hour over the speed limit.						10	
3/1/2022	SD0020084370	SD	P1089940	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		1
2/16/2022	VA6725001538	VA	P1021114	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		1
HOS Compliance Violation: 395.22G Portable ELD not mounted in a fixed position and visible to driver						1	
2/14/2022	IN5508007533	IN	P1063145	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		1
HOS Compliance Violation: 395.30B1 Driver failed to certify the accuracy of the information gathered by the ELD						1	
2/14/2022	MISTRAL00966	MI	P1035072	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		1
Unsafe Driving Violation: 392.16 Failing to use seat belt while operating a CMV						7	
2/10/2022	WI2418001670	WI	APPLIED	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		1
Vehicle Maint. Violation: 393.11 No or defective lighting devices or reflective material as required						3	
Vehicle Maint. Violation: 393.45(b)(2) Brake hose or tubing chafing and/or kinking						4	
Vehicle Maint. Violation: 396.3A1B Brakes (general) Explain:						4	
Vehicle Maint. Violation: 393.45B2UV Brake Hose or Tubing Chafing and/or Kinking Under Vehicle						4	
2/7/2022	MTG670005044	MT	P1089216	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		1
1/31/2022	IN5417015855	IN	TEMP	IL	TRUCK TRACTOR		1

REVIEWED-NOT PREVENTABLE CRASH ACTIVITY (VEHICLES INVOLVED IN CRASHES)

Total Number of Crashes: 4

Report			Vehicle		Crash			
Date	Number	State	Plate Number	Plate State	Fatal	Inj.	Tow.	HM
2/2/2023	WV202302909A	WV	P1135303	IL	0	1	Yes	No
1/31/2023	AZ0000006493	AZ	P 1160739	IL	1	0	Yes	No
11/3/2022	WY0202212845	WY	P1169174	IL	0	0	Yes	No
7/12/2022	TN0103355610	TN	P1094480	IL	0	0	Yes	No

CRASHES INCLUDED IN SMS (VEHICLES INVOLVED IN CRASHES)

Total Number of Crashes: 7

Report			Vehicle		Crash				Measure = Sum of the Total Weight (TotW)		
Date	Number	State	Plate Number	Plate State	Fatal	Inj.	Tow.	HM	Severity Weight (SW)	Time Weight (TiW)	Total Weight (TotW)
1/12/2024	IA2401402806	IA	P1185031	IL	0	0	Yes	No	1	3	3
12/3/2023	KS2023E26890	KS	P1185029	IL	0	0	Yes	No	1	3	3
9/29/2023	MI0002994079	MI	P1056240	IL	0	1	Yes	No	2	3	6
4/15/2023	MT2350187618	MT	P1161760	IL	0	0	Yes	No	1	2	2
3/22/2023	OH0236043808	OH	P1089216	IL	0	0	Yes	No	1	2	2
10/19/2022	PA209975900X	PA	P1160739	IL	0	0	Yes	No	1	1	1
2/11/2022	KY0072732605	KY	P1052451	IL	0	0	Yes	No	1	1	1

INVESTIGATION RESULTS

Acute/Critical Violations: 0

This carrier has no Acute/Critical violations to display.

Summary of Activities

The summary includes information on the 5 most recent investigations and 24 months of inspections and crash history.

Most Recent Investigation:
Total Inspections: 249
Total Inspections without Violations used in SMS: 172
Total Inspections with Violations used in SMS: 77
Total Crashes* : 11

*Crashes listed represent a motor carrier's involvement in reportable crashes, regardless of

Carrier Registration

Subject to General Threshold

Enforcement Cases

(Six years as of 02/12/2024 updated monthly from FMCSA)

No penalties found