SALMON-SAFE
ACCREDITATION PROGRAM (AP) GUIDELINES
FOR LARGE-SCALE CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT

Version 2.3

May 2018

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Contents

Introduction

Salmon-Safe

Salmon-Safe's accreditation program for construction companies is a collaborative effort to engage contractors in consistently applying best construction site management practices to achieve a zero sediment runoff goal everywhere they work. Since 1996, Salmon-Safe has successfully defined and promoted ecologically sustainable land management that protects water quality and aquatic biodiversity at sites throughout the Pacific Northwest. This is the nation's first accreditation program recognizing construction firms for excellence in water quality protection practices and will serve as a vehicle for enhanced accountability in environmental compliance for construction site management in West Coast urban watersheds.

This accreditation program is timely as EPA finalized effluent limitation guidelines and new source performance standards, effective March 2014, to control the discharge of pollutants from construction sites[1]. A number of the nation's water bodies are currently listed as impaired under the Clean Water Act for turbidity and other pollutants associated with erosion. Focusing on the construction industry presents an opportunity for targeting these pollutants of concern as land-disturbing activities have a high potential for discharge of sediments to water bodies. Salmon-Safe sees the accreditation program as a means of improving the level of water quality protection provided by contractors at construction sites, thereby minimizing impacts of development on sensitive aquatic environments.

Designed to be a general commitment by service providers to best practices, this accreditation program, marks a substantial movement "upstream" for Salmon-Safe by widening our focus to include construction companies involved in the development process. By contrast, Salmon-Safe's certification programs focus on site-specific locations including farms, park and natural areas, corporate and university campuses, and most recently large-scale residential developments and golf courses. The accreditation program is recognizing construction companies who commit to implementing pollutant control and runoff protection measures everywhere they work, even if the sites they are constructing will not necessarily be eligible for Salmon-Safe certification.

This document provides an overview of the accreditation program with the evaluation process, the eligibility criteria, and set of best practices for construction site management. Attached, construction companies will find an application for accreditation to initiate the process laid out in this document, the annual verification requirements for maintaining accreditation, and a model construction-phase stormwater management program. Salmon-Safe's peer-reviewed criteria and rigorous on-site inspections provide validation of environmental performance and public credibility for accredited companies.

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[1] U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, "Final Effluent Guidelines," March 2014. http://www.epa.gov/guide/construction/

Salmon-Safe's high visibility public awareness campaigns recognize accredited entities, building their reputation for excellence in environmental stewardship and regulatory compliance.

Evaluation Process for Accreditation

Scope of the Evaluation Process

Once Salmon-Safe has received a complete application for accreditation by a construction company, Salmon-Safe will review the application for completeness and eligibility. There is no application fee; however Salmon-Safe charges an assessment fee that is based on the size of operation being reviewed. This assessment fee also covers annual verification and review.

Salmon-Safe will conduct an in-depth assessment of site management policies and procedures that directly and indirectly affect water quality. This evaluation will be augmented by a field level assessment of active construction site(s) as possible. Both policy and field-level evaluations are conducted using a set of criteria (the "Criteria") to determine whether the construction site management practices employed by a candidate company are consistent with best management practices for avoiding runoff. These practices go beyond regulatory code compliance to ensure the local watershed is protected to the greatest extent feasible during construction.

The policy and field-level assessments will involve a Salmon-Safe independent expert or team of experts. The experts selected to conduct the assessments are qualified professionals hired by Salmon-Safe. The goal is to maximize the credibility of the evaluation process by employing individuals with recognized expertise in relevant disciplines that are capable of rendering independent, objective judgments.

Decision Rule for Accreditation

Construction contractors applying for accreditation shall be evaluated at a minimum of one large (≥ 10 acres) active site, two medium-size (5–10 acres) active sites, or three small (< 1–5 acres) active sites. If an applicant does not have activity at sufficient sites, conditional accreditation can be given and reassessed when an additional site or sites become active.

Contractors shall be awarded accreditation if 100 percent of the applicable criteria have been evaluated positively. Contractors receiving a positive evaluation for at least 80 percent of the applicable criteria shall be given a period of two weeks during the wet season (October–April) and one month during the dry season to make corrections and submit evidence of changes and revised materials to Salmon Safe Accreditation. Contractors receiving a positive evaluation for less than 80 percent of the applicable criteria shall have to reapply for consideration.

Maintaining Certification

Certificate of accreditation will be granted for a period of three years subject to annual verification and review. Salmon-Safe will grant use of the Salmon-Safe logo and messaging for the duration of the accreditation period. During the annual evaluation, Salmon-Safe will require assurance that the accredited company remains in compliance with local, state, and federal regulations, will confirm satisfactory progress in making any necessary corrections required by the evaluation team, and will conduct a field assessment at active site(s) if the applicant did not have activity at sufficient sites initially through a recertification process composed of a park system audit and reassessment.

Eligibility Criteria for Accreditation

Compliance with Salmon-Safe eligibility criteria is intended to promote construction site pollution control and runoff prevention. The primary focus of Salmon-Safe's programs is on Salmonid species and their habitat requirements. Salmon are a key indicator species within the Pacific Northwest and their conservation tightly intertwines with the health of the larger ecosystem. Thus, the evaluation of compliance with the eligibility criteria focuses on the following key areas of habitat vulnerability most critical to Salmonid survival:

- Water Quality—introduction of sediment, chemicals or other pollutants from surface runoff
- Water Quantity—increase in magnitude and frequency of peak flows from removal of vegetation and natural soils

Throughout this section there are references to site management practices intended to control discharges and pollutants. These practices are described in more detail in a subsequent section entitled "Best Practices for Construction Site Management". It is important to note that these best practices must be in compliance with the applicable Construction Stormwater General Permit. Where these guidelines are less specific than the applicable regulatory authority, construction companies must defer to the more rigorous requirement(s).

Specific eligibility criteria are organized into two categories, the first of which is intended for assessment of the candidate construction company's policies and procedures, and the second of which is intended for site(s) assessment. All of the criteria seek to avoid or limit impact to water quality and water quantity.

Category 1: Planning, Staging and Scheduling

Background

An Erosion, Sediment and Pollution Control Plan and/or a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) are fundamental requirements of stormwater permits for construction projects. Whether a project's impacts are minimized by implementation of an erosion prevention plan, a sediment and pollution control plan, or an SWPPP, implementing the necessary measures to avoid sediment and pollution discharge from the construction site is imperative. For the purposes of this accreditation program, the SWPPP will be referred to as the default plan. If something other than an SWPPP is used, eligibility for accreditation will be based on the applicable plan submitted to Salmon-Safe. An SWPPP:

- **identifies** all potential sources of pollution which may reasonably be expected to affect the quality of stormwater discharges from the construction site;
- **describes** practices to be used to reduce pollutants in stormwater discharges from the construction site;
- **includes** visual and other monitoring and maintenance of best management practices used on site; and
- **helps** assure compliance with the terms and conditions of the permit (when the plan is designed for the individual site and is fully implemented).

SWPPP requirements vary to some extent from state to state, although many states are now adopting federal SWPPP requirements. The requirements for each state are provided in the stormwater permit issued by the state authority applicable to your project. Some local municipalities have their own storm-water management requirements which may be more protective. For additional guidance on preparing a SWPPP, the EPA has published *Developing Your Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan: A Guide for Construction Sites,* which can be found on the National Service Center for Environmental Publications (NSCEP) web site[2].

This guide can also be found on EPA's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) web page for Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan Guidance and Other Helpful Resources for Construction Activities[3]. In addition, this page provides SWPPP templates, example SWPPP's for a residential subdivision and a commercial site, plus links to other resources, such as state guidance documents.

[2] "Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plans". http://nepis.epa.gov
[3] http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/stormwater/swppp.cfm

Criterion 1.1: Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)* has been developed to maximally prevent pollution and result in zero runoff from the site.

*Note: *Criterion 1.1 is relevant if the contractor is responsible for developing the SWPPP. If your company does not develop the SWPPP, go to Criterion 1.2.*

The Salmon-Safe review team will determine whether, from an overall perspective, the SWPPP represents and advances the goal of eliminating or limiting to the maximum extent practicable discharges from the construction site of sediments and other pollutants above naturally occurring levels (existing pre-construction conditions or consistent with established water quality standards). Most of the elements of the plan will pertain to stormwater related issues. However, the plan should evaluate and control where necessary the likely non-stormwater discharges at construction sites, including dewatering, line and system flushing, dust control, facility wash down and irrigation.

Key elements of the plan include:

a. Construction staging and access plans that avoid or limit disturbance of vegetation, soils, and natural drainage paths and patterns;

b. Assessment of the potential of the site to discharge sediments and accompanying pollutants from disturbed soil areas in relation to climatology, hydrology, hydraulics, soils, topography, existing land cover, and the construction plan;

c. Description of procedures and practices that eliminate discharges as the first priority, that greatly limit discharges as the second priority, and that reduce discharges as the third priority (see Criterion 2.1: Control of Discharges from Disturbed Soil Areas);

d. Description of procedures and practices for rapid-response stabilization and/or runoff collection (e.g., using temporary depressions) procedures for areas of active work when rain is forecast. Creation of temporary depressions, berms, and other runoff collection procedures should occur only in areas that are already disturbed or will be disturbed by site development activities;

e. Description of specific water pollutants that are typically associated with project construction materials, processes, wastes, vehicles, and other equipment; and description of procedures and practices to eliminate, entirely or largely, any discharges of contaminants into groundwater or surface water from these sources (see Criterion 2.2: Control of Discharges from Construction Equipment, Materials and Wastes);

f. Assessment of the potential of the site to discharge sediments and accompanying pollutants from non-stormwater sources and dewatering operations, if applicable to the site, in relation to the site conditions and construction plan;

g. Description of procedures and practices to control discharges of contaminants from non-stormwater sources and dewatering operations, if applicable (see Criterion 2.3: Control of Discharges from Non-stormwater Sources and Dewatering);

h. Description of inspection and maintenance procedures for all practices applied to control each of the sources of pollution;

i. Description of the discharge or receiving water monitoring that will be performed according to the regulatory requirements, including but not limited to the construction general stormwater permit and requirements of local authorities;

j. Description of permanent stormwater management practices that will be installed according to the regulatory requirements; and

k. Description of training for contractor and subcontractor personnel to ensure proper implementation of the plan. Include at least one Certified Professional in Sediment and Erosion Control as certified by the International Erosion Control Association as a member of the construction team.

Criterion 1.2: SWPPP Implementation is conducted by the contractor to ensure that intent of the pollutant control and runoff prevention practices identified in the plan are being carried out satisfactorily.

If there is no active construction site for Salmon-Safe to review, the candidate company can provide documentation of the following elements from a past project. These tracking and record-keeping elements demonstrate proper implementation of the SWPPP.

The key elements include:

a. Provide records including all plan documents, initial SWPPP certification, annual compliance certification, SWPPP amendments or addenda, site inspection logs, monitoring occasions and results, and reports of unauthorized discharges, if any to demonstrate records are easily accessible, up to date, and maintained on file at the site when construction project is active; and

b. Submit monitoring and incident reports as evidence of evaluating the effectiveness of SWPPP provisions from storm to storm and taking corrective action when necessary.

Category 2: Application of Construction Site Pollutant Control Practices

Background

Pollutant control practices range from soil stabilization, water handling, and sediment trapping to active treatment systems. In order to attain the goal of zero runoff, construction contractors should prioritize practices that can eliminate discharges from disturbed areas first. Where elimination is not feasible, practices that greatly limit discharges should be employed and practices that reduce discharges used as a last resort. If the candidate company has activity at a minimum of one large (≥ 10 acres) site, two medium-size (5–10 acres) sites, or three small (< 1–5 acres) sites that Salmon-Safe can visit and evaluate as part of the accreditation, then the following criteria will be applicable.

Criterion 2.1: Control of discharges from disturbed soil areas are managed in order of priority (eliminate, greatly limit, and then reduce).

As a first priority, construction contractors can eliminate discharges from disturbed soil areas of sediments and accompanying pollutants above naturally occurring levels (existing pre-development conditions or established water quality constituent standards where applicable) by using disturbance avoidance and isolation practices, as appropriate to the site and construction conditions. Consider design elements of the development that can provide temporary runoff collection facilities through construction staging. The field team will assess whether these practices are being used to the maximum extent practicable
and properly applied.

As the next priority, construction contractors can greatly limit discharges from disturbed soil areas of sediments and accompanying pollutants above naturally occurring levels by using practices from the following groups, as appropriate to the site and construction conditions:

- exposure limitation practices
- disturbed area stabilization practices
- flow control practices
- travelway and materials lay-down area stabilization practices
- active treatment systems

The field team will assess whether these practices are being used to the maximum extent practicable, when practices in the first-priority group cannot be used; and they are being properly applied.

As the third priority, contractors can reduce discharges from disturbed soil areas of sediments and accompanying pollutants above naturally occurring levels by using practices from the following groups, as appropriate to the site and construction conditions:

- conventional sediment collection systems
- perimeter control practices
- drain inlet protection practices
- street sweeping

The field team will assess whether these practices are being used to the maximum extent practicable, when practices in the first- and second-priority group cannot be used; and they are being properly applied.

Criterion 2.2: Control of discharges from construction equipment, materials and wastes ("source control") using practices that eliminate pollutant discharges to the maximum extent practicable.

Construction contractors can eliminate discharges of pollutants associated with construction materials, processes, and wastes by preventing precipitation or runoff to contact with these pollutants through covering, enclosing, and/or berming to isolate the potential pollutant sources. These practices are being used to the maximum extent practicable and properly applied.

Contractors can also largely eliminate discharges of pollutants associated with vehicles and other construction equipment by maintaining, cleaning, and parking or storing such equipment in a way that precipitation or runoff cannot contact petroleum-based and other residues from these operations.

The field team will assess whether these practices are being used to the maximum extent practicable and properly applied.

Criterion 2.3: Control of discharges from non-stormwater sources and dewatering are managed in order of priority (eliminate, greatly limit, and then reduce).

Similar to Criterion 2.1, with non-stormwater sources (uncontaminated water used on site as defined under Criterion 1.1) and dewatering operations, construction contractors are asked to first prioritize eliminating discharges of pollutants, if any, then greatly limiting discharges when elimination practices cannot be used, and finally reducing discharges when the first- and second-priority practices cannot be used. The practices specified for each priority are as follows:

- **Eliminate** discharges of non-stormwater sources of water that could carry sediments and other pollutants from the site by draining these sources to natural depressions or excavations or pumping into tanks. If deemed uncontaminated, the collected water can be infiltrated into the soil, evaporated, or pumped elsewhere for dust control or dispersal.
- **Greatly limit** discharges of pollutants when in close proximity to a sensitive aquatic environment by using active treatment systems (see Best Practices for Construction Site Management).
- **Reduce** discharges of pollutants by using conventional sediment collection systems (see Best Practices for Construction Site Management).

The field team will assess whether these practices are being used to the maximum extent possible and properly applied.

Other Protection Measures

While the eligibility criteria focus on site management practices for control of water quality and water quantity, Salmon-Safe requires compliance with other relevant Salmon-Safe certification standards if construction activities will disturb riparian and/or aquatic habitat.

Accredited construction companies should follow these general best practices where applicable:

- Post-occupancy Operations and Landscape Management—For as long as the accredited organization maintains a management role of the site, the accredited organization or their sub-consultant, including landscape contractors, must comply with Salmon-Safe standards related to erosion control, integrated pest management and other habitat conservation and water quality protection guidelines.
- Instream Habitat Restoration and Protection—Use fish and wildlife exclusion/protection measures during construction and include regular monitoring of these features.
- Riparian/Wetlands Vegetation Restoration and Protection—Protect sensitive species and their habitats during construction.
- Water Use Management—For equipment cleaning, avoid discharges to water and potential contamination of adjacent natural resources; make no surface water withdrawals during construction.
- Chemical and Nutrient Containment—Locate construction staging areas including parking, equipment storage, fuel storage, and chemical storage outside of sensitive areas; equipment cleaning and maintenance plans are in place; avoid use of chemicals whenever practicable and, if used, proper containment, clean-up and disposal plans are in place. If necessary, select and responsibly apply a deicer that is least harmful to groundwater (refer to Attachment C: Salmon-Safe Information Sheet, "A Comparison of Alternative Road Deicers").

Best Practices for Construction Site Management

The intent of this section is to provide a general description of best practices referenced in the eligibility criteria. These practices should be installed and maintained as specified by an approved stormwater management manual, such as the Washington Department of Ecology's *Stormwater Management Manual for Western Washington, Volume II*.

For more detailed information about best practices and technologies that can be used to control discharges from construction sites, see the EPA's *Development Document for Final Effluent Guidelines and Standards for the Construction and Development Category Section 7: Technology Assessment*[4]. This document provides detailed descriptions of the performance of site runoff control practices and the design criteria or standards used to size each practice to ensure effectiveness. There are also cost data for some of the practices included.

Disturbance Avoidance and Isolation Practices

- Maintain existing vegetation cover.
- **Use site self-containment:** Employ natural depressions or excavations to drain runoff internally and isolate areas of potential sediment and other pollutant generation from draining off the site. Isolation can be per- formed on a large scale (e.g., around major work sites) and a small scale (e.g., by recessing below curbing at the toe of a short slope). It can also be performed over a long term (e.g., all the time a soil stockpile is in place) and a short term (e.g., as a temporary measure in preparation for a forecasted storm event). The collected water can be infiltrated into the soil, evaporated or pumped elsewhere for dust control or dispersal.

Exposure Limitation Practices

- **Limit ground disturbance** to the amount that can be effectively controlled temporarily in the event of rain.
- **Schedule and coordinate rough grading, finish grading, and erosion control application** to be completed in the shortest possible time overall and with the shortest possible lag between these work activities.
- In highly seasonal climates, **perform ground-disturbing work in seasons with the least risk of erosion;** work off disturbed ground in higher risk seasons.

[4] U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, *Development Document for Final Effluent Guidelines and Standards for the Construction and Development Category*, March 2014, http://www.epa.gov/guide/construction/

Disturbed Area Stabilization Practices

- **Rapidly stabilize disturbed areas that could drain off the site, and that will not be worked again,** with permanent vegetation supplemented until achievement of at least 90 percent vegetative soil cover with highly effective temporary erosion controls, which include but are not limited to properly selected, installed and maintained bonded fiber matrix, fiber mats, and wood and straw mulches.

- **Rapidly stabilize disturbed areas that could drain off the site, and that will not be worked again for more than three days,** with highly effective temporary erosion controls. Note that the local regulatory authority may have varying time periods for temporary erosion controls on exposed and unworked soils depending on the geographic location of the project and whether construction activities are occurring in the wet or dry season.

- **If at least 0.1 inch of rain is predicted with a probability of 40 percent or more, before rain falls, stabilize disturbed areas that could drain off the site and that are not being actively worked or will not be worked within three days** with measures that will prevent or minimize to the greatest extent practicable the transport of sediment off the property, which include but are not limited to polyacrylamide and reusable roll products.

- **Prevent wind erosion** with water applications or the same temporary controls used to prevent water erosion.

Flow Control Practices

Prevent or minimize to the extent possible:

- **flow of off-site water drainage over bare soil or potentially contaminated areas** by using berming to separate the two areas or slope drains to convey off-site water without contact;

- **flow of intercepted groundwater over bare soil or potentially contaminated areas;**

- **high velocities of flow that could transport sediments over relatively steep and/or long slopes** by using terraces, berms, swales, straw wattles, surface roughening, etc.; and

- **erosion of channels** by concentrated flows either by using diversion dikes, channel lining, velocity control or both.

Travelway and Materials Lay-Down Area Stabilization Practices

- **Stabilize construction entrance and exit areas** by appropriately sized rock or pavement.

- Size construction haul roads for anticipated traffic levels and equipment sizes, and include provisions for passing.
- Stabilize construction roads with appropriately sized gravel.
- Stabilize materials lay-down areas with appropriately sized gravel and/or geotextile.

Construction Equipment Provisions for Pollution Control

- Prepare spill response plans.
- Implement a construction vehicle leak inspection process and conduct inspections regularly.
- Provide appropriate equipment wash-down areas for tires, chassis, and undercarriage of dirty vehicles leaving the site, with a wash water sediment trap installed.
- Provide vehicle parking and equipment storage areas that prevent petroleum product contamination.
- Designate refueling areas off-site.
- Require regular vehicle and equipment maintenance.
- Construction vehicles larger than pickup trucks parked for more than two days shall be located so that any fluid leaks cannot contaminate stormwater runoff. To prevent contamination, park in a location that cannot drain into any storm-water conveyance leaving the site. If a potential parking site could result in runoff, that location should be modified by slightly recessing the parking area to prevent draining out. An alternative if such a location cannot be found is to place leakage collection trays under the vehicles. Any vehicle observed to be leaking a noticeable quantity of a fluid should be repaired immediately.

Active Treatment Systems (ATS)

Active treatment system technologies use a combination of (1) erosion control; (2) storage and containment; (3) gravitational settling; (4) chemical treatment [coagulation/flocculation]; and (5) filtration for treating stormwater runoff from active construction sites. According to the EPA's Technology Assessment, for an ATS to be effective, many if not all of the above need to be incorporated into an ATS before treated effluent discharge[5].

[5] U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, "Final Effluent Guidelines," March 2014. http://www.epa.gov/guide/construction/

Other examples include:

- polymer- or chitosan-assisted clarification
- advanced filtration
- electrocoagulation

Construction management companies will need to obtain applicable written approval from the regulatory authority prior to using chemical treatment to ensure aquatic toxicity concerns are addressed.

Conventional Sediment Collection Systems

- Trap sediment using practices that rely on settling and/or filtration:
  (1) settling basins
  (2) settling traps
  (3) sand filters
  (4) spun wound filters

Perimeter Control Practices

- **Install temporary sediment barriers along the perimeter of the disturbed area to retain sediment and reduce the velocity of sediment–laden runoff.** This should not be the primary means of small particle sediment control.

  Examples include:

  (1) silt fences
  (2) filter berms
  (3) straw wattles
  (4) gravel bags

Drain Inlet Protection Practices

- Protect existing storm drains during construction activities using:
  (1) silt fence barriers
  (2) straw wattle barriers
  (3) gravel bag barriers

Street Sweeping

- **Use mechanical sweepers** (preferably of the vacuum or regenerative-air type) on paved roadways used by construction vehicles at the site.

Attachment A | Accreditation Application

The following is a guideline for preparing the application form.
The form is provided as part of this attachment.

Construction Contractor Information

1. **Company Name**—provide full legal name

2. **Contact Information**

   Mailing Address
   Phone & Fax
   Email & Web Site
   Contact Person Name and Title

3. **Size of Company**—provide the total number of employees, the number of offices with their locations. Please note where the company is headquartered.

4. **Contractor Description**

   The following construction industry NAICS subsector categories have been identified as most likely to be responsible for land-disturbing activities at the national level according to the EPA. Please check all that apply to your company:

   Subsector 236: Construction of Buildings

   - Residential
   - Commercial
   - Industrial
   - Other

   Subsector: 237: Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction

   - Utility Systems
   - Roads, Highways, Light Rail, and Other Linear Facilities
   - Bridges
   - Tunnels
   - Other

   Subsector 238: Special Trade Contractors—describe the specific activities for which you are responsible as part of the construction project that are most relevant to this accreditation program such as site preparation and excavation. Generally this subsector includes carpentry, painting, plumbing and electrical services, which typically do not include land-disturbing activities. A contractor that only works on these types of activities is not likely to be eligible for this accreditation program.

5. **Typical Size of Construction Projects**—describe the typical land development project(s) your company engages in and estimate the approximate acreage or provide a range.

6. **Average Number of Projects Annually**—provide a range if this fluctuates. If your company has multiple offices, please indicate which offices currently have the highest volume of work.

7. **Relevant Certifications/Awards**—could include industry specific recognition, USGBC certifications on projects the company has developed, or other.

Construction Contractor Active Project Information

Please provide a completed project information form for each site to be evaluated (e.g., three project forms if submitting three small active sites for evaluation).

1. **Project Description(s)**—summarize the purpose of the land development project, the extent of the construction activities that your company is conducting as part of this project, and the construction schedule including dates of work start and completion and construction phases. If this project is underway, please indicate where you are in the construction schedule.

2. **Client Name**

3. **Project Location**—city, county, state, latitude and longitude. Provide a project location map if available and provide the following:
   Watershed(s)
   River(s), Stream(s)
   Municipality(ies)/Regulating Agencies
   (e.g., Ecology, ODEQ, USACOE, EPA) if known

4. **Total Disturbed Acreage**—provide the extent of the area that will be affected by construction activities including staging areas.

5. **Current Pollution Control Plan(s) Completed or in Development**—check all that apply. Please attach completed plan(s). For plan(s) in development, note plan(s) status in Plan Description box on application form.
   Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)
   Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP)
   Other—please describe

6. **Subcontractors**—list other parties involved in conducting site-disturbing activities as well as parties responsible for permitting and construction monitoring for this project. Provide names of contact persons as these parties may be involved at some level in the assessment.

7. **Additional Comments**—if you have anything to note regarding this project that has not been addressed above, or if you have any questions or concerns, please provide that information here.

Application For Accreditation

VISIT SALMONSAFE.ORG TO DOWNLOAD A FILL-AND-SAVE VERSION OF THIS FORM

CONTRACTOR INFORMATION	
Company Name	
Regional Subsidiary Seeking Accreditation *(if applicable)*	
Mailing Address	
Phone	Fax
Email	Web Site
Primary Contact Name	Title
Size of Company and Primary Office Locations	
Contractor Description *(check all that apply)*	Subsector 236 Construction of Buildings ☐ Residential ☐ Commercial ☐ Industrial ☐ Other
	Subsector 237 Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction ☐ Utility Systems ☐ Roads, Highways, Light Rail & Other Linear Facilities ☐ Bridges ☐ Tunnels ☐ Other
	Subsector 238 Special Trade Contractors ☐ See Page 14 before checking this box
Typical Size of Construction Projects	
Average Number of Construction Projects per Year	
Relevant Certifications and Awards *(LEED-NC, EPA Environmental Awards, etc.)*	

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTOR ACTIVE PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Description

Client Name

Project Location	Watershed	River/Stream	Municipality
			Regulating Agency

Total Disturbed Acreage

Pollution Control Plan(s) Completed and/or in Development *(check all that apply)*	☐ Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP)
	☐ Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (ESCP)
	☐ Other *(please provide brief description below)*

Plan Description

Subcontractors
(other parties conducting site-disturbing activities, permitting and/or construction monitoring for this project)

Additional Comments

VISIT SALMONSAFE.ORG TO DOWNLOAD A FILL-AND-SAVE VERSION OF THIS FORM

Attachment B: Annual Accreditation Report And Verification Form

CONTRACTOR INFORMATION	
Company Name	Year First Accredited
Primary Contact	Title
Phone	Email

STATEMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE—*Provide a statement regarding your company's compliance record during the last year. In the event your company was issued a violation of non-compliance by a regulating agency, please detail the cause, the corrective action the company conducted and the end result as applicable. Salmon-Safe may revoke the certificate of accreditation in the event of a compliance violation, but will determine this on a case-by-case basis.*

Attach additional sheets if you were assigned more than three conditions.

SALMON-SAFE ACCREDITATION COMPLIANCE	☐ Accreditation is conditional ☐ Accreditation conditions have been satisfied ☐ Accreditation issued without conditions	
• **CONDITION 1** *(describe condition)*	Met Condition? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ In Process	CONDITION VERIFICATION *Condition Cleared* ☐ Yes ☐ No Reviewer Initials _____
Action Taken to Correct Issue		
• **CONDITION 2** *(describe condition)*	Met Condition? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ In Process	CONDITION VERIFICATION *Condition Cleared* ☐ Yes ☐ No Reviewer Initials _____
Action Taken to Correct Issue		

• **CONDITION 3** *(describe condition)*	Met Condition? ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ In Process	CONDITION VERIFICATION *Condition Cleared* ☐ Yes ☐ No Reviewer Initials _____
Action Taken to Correct Issue		

SUMMARY OF ACTIVITY—*Provide a statement summarizing the major construction activity in which the company has engaged during the last year. Qualitatively assess the level of site disturbance, ability to fully implement best management practices that avoid site runoff and any significant events that resulted in lessons learned and continual improvement. In the event the certificate of accreditation was issued conditionally, summarize actions to correct issues identified during Salmon-Safe's initial evaluation. In the event a field-level evaluation was not possible during the initial evaluation, provide identification of construction site(s) and work with Salmon-Safe to schedule an evaluation.*

Attach additional sheets if you completed more than six projects in the reporting period.

• **PROJECT NAME**	Project Size (in square feet or acres)
*Describe how Salmon-Safe's pollution prevention hierarchy—**eliminate/greatly limit/reduce** (Category 2, pp. 7–9 in the standards) was applied at project.*	

☐ Summary of monitoring data collected on project discharges is attached.

• **PROJECT NAME**	Project Size (in square feet or acres)
*Describe how Salmon-Safe's pollution prevention hierarchy—**eliminate/greatly limit/reduce** (Category 2, pp. 7–9 in the standards) was applied at project.*	

☐ Summary of monitoring data collected on project discharges is attached.

• **PROJECT NAME**	Project Size (in square feet or acres)
*Describe how Salmon-Safe's pollution prevention hierarchy—**eliminate/greatly limit/reduce** (Category 2, pp. 7–9 in the standards) was applied at project.*	
☐ Summary of monitoring data collected on project discharges is attached.	
• **PROJECT NAME**	Project Size (in square feet or acres)
*Describe how Salmon-Safe's pollution prevention hierarchy—**eliminate/greatly limit/reduce** (Category 2, pp. 7–9 in the standards) was applied at project.*	
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Attachment C | Model Construction-Phase Stormwater Management Plan

A. Erosion and sediment transport

Manage construction sites to avoid, or minimize to the maximum extent practicable, the release of sediments through the use of the following measures.

1. As the top priority emphasize construction management BMPs, such as:

    - Maintain existing vegetation cover, if it exists, as long as possible;
    - Perform ground-disturbing work in the season with smaller risk of erosion;
    - Limit ground disturbance to the amount that can be effectively controlled temporarily in the event of rain;
    - Use natural depressions and planning excavation to drain runoff internally and isolate areas of potential sediment and other pollutant generation from draining off the site, so long as safe in large storms;
    - Schedule and coordinate rough grading, finish grading, and erosion control application to be completed in the shortest possible time overall and with the shortest possible lag between these work activities.

2. Stabilize with cover appropriate to site conditions, season and future work plans, for example:

    - Rapidly stabilize disturbed areas that could drain off the site, and that will not be worked again, with permanent vegetation supplemented with temporary erosion controls the eliminate discharges to the maximum extent practicable until achievement of at least 90 percent vegetative soil cover;
    - During the wet season, rapidly stabilize disturbed areas that could drain off the site, and that will not be worked again for more than two days, with temporary erosion controls that eliminate discharges to the maximum extent practicable; and during the dry season rapidly stabilize disturbed areas that could drain off the site, and that will not be worked again for more than seven days, with these temporary erosion controls;
    - If 0.1 inch of rain or more is predicted with a probability of 40 percent or greater, before rain falls stabilize or isolate disturbed areas that could drain off the site, and that are not being actively worked or will not be worked within three days, with measures that will prevent or minimize to the greatest extent practicable the transport of sediment off the property.

3. As backup for cases where all of the above measures are used to the maximum extent practicable but sediments still could be released from the site, consider the need for sediment collection systems including, but not limited to, conventional settling ponds and advanced sediment collection devices such as polymer-assisted sedimentation and advance sand filtration.

4. Specify emergency stabilization and/or runoff collection (e.g., using temporary depressions) procedures for areas of active work when rain is forecast.

5. If runoff can enter storm drains, use a perimeter control strategy as backup where some soil exposure will still occur, even with the best possible erosion control (above measures) or when there is proximity and potential for discharge to a sensitive water body.

6. Specify flow control BMPs to prevent or minimize to the extent practicable:

   - Flow of relatively clean off-site water over bare soil or potentially contaminated areas;
   - Flow of relatively clean intercepted groundwater over bare soil or potentially contaminated areas;
   - High velocities of flow over relatively steep and/or long slopes, in excess of what erosion control coverings can withstand;
   - Erosion of channels by concentrated flows either by using channel lining, velocity control, or both.

7. Specify stabilization of construction entrance and exit areas, provision of a nearby tire and chassis wash for dirty vehicles leaving the site with a wash water sediment trap, and a sweeping plan.

8. Specify construction road stabilization.

9. Specify wind erosion control.

B. Other pollutants

Manage construction sites to avoid the release of pollutants other than sediments by preventing contact between rainfall or runoff and potentially polluting construction materials, processes, wastes, and vehicle and equipment fluids by such measures as enclosures, covers and containments, as well as berming to direct runoff.


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