ATTACHMENT 3D

Well Report Final

LINDBERG GEOLOGIC CONSULTING
David N. Lindberg, CEG
Post Office Box 306
Cutten California 95534
(707) 442-6000

June 6, 2022 Project No: 0469.00

High Point Honeydew Farm, Inc.
Attention: Mr. Evan Kouchalakos
74 Amherst Road
Merrimack, New Hampshire 03054

Subject: Hydrologic Isolation of Existing Well from Surface Waters
47730 Mattole Road, Honeydew, APN: 107-054-036, WCR2021-005628

To Whom It May Concern:

As requested, Lindberg Geologic Consulting has assessed an existing permitted well on the above-referenced parcel to estimate its potential for hydrologic connectivity with any adjacent springs, wetlands, and or surface waters, and if pumping this well could affect such waters in nearby water courses. Creeks in the vicinity of this well drain to the Upper North Fork Mattole River (Figure 1). A California-Certified Engineering Geologist visited this site on May 11, 2022, to observe the subject well and local site conditions. Based on our professional experience, our observations, and research, it is our opinion the subject well has a minimal likelihood of being hydrologically connected to nearby surface waters in any manner that could affect adjacent springs, wetlands, and or surface waters in the vicinity. We understand that the applicant plans to use water from this well to irrigate cannabis. We are not aware of the volume of water to be extracted or what the pumping schedule might be but expect that the applicant can supply that information.

By our estimation, this parcel 107-054-036 (Figure 2) encompasses approximately 39 acres. Based on our on-site GPS measurements, the site well is located approximately at latitude 40.25953° north, and longitude 124.11606° west (±9'). Site well is 200 feet deep, at an elevation of approximately 1,610 feet. As reported by the driller, this well is in Section 31, T2S, R1E, HB&M (Figures 1 and 2). Site well location is shown on Figures 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6. Two other wells were drilled on the parcel, but they did not encounter water and were not completed or developed. Driller's reports of well completion for the two "dry holes" are attached (WCR 2017-001202, and WCR2017-001203); these are the only "wells" within 1,000 feet of the site well.

Based on the Humboldt County WebGIS mapping, this well is approximately 600 feet from the nearest mapped surface waters, an unnamed west-flowing tributary of Upper North Fork Mattole River (Figure 1). Based on interpolation from the USGS Bull Creek topographic quadrangle map (Figure 1), and the Humboldt County WebGIS, well elevation is approximately 1,610 feet above sea level. At the nearest point to the site well, the elevation of the Upper North Fork Mattole River tributary is approximately 1,470 feet. The elevation of the bottom of the well is approximately 1,410 feet which is 60 feet lower than the elevation of the unnamed tributary of Upper North Fork Mattole River at the nearest point, based on the Humboldt County WebGIS map.

Three springs are mapped in Section 31 on the 1970 USGS Bull Creek topographic quadrangle map (Figure 1). From the site well, the nearest mapped spring appears to be approximately 400 feet northwest, at an elevation of approximately 1,560 feet, on or near the property line between the subject parcel and parcel 107-054-035. There is a second spring within 1,000 of the property on parcel 107-054-019. The spring on -019 is approximately 920 feet southeast of the site well and 450 feet southeast of the shared property line. We observed only one other spring mapped in Section 31, and that spring is estimated to be more than 1,500 feet northeast of the site well.

The site well was drilled by Fisch Well Drilling Inc. of Hydesville, California, in May 2021, under county permit #20/21-0761. Fisch Well Drilling is a licensed well-drilling contractor (C-57 #683865). Fisch Well Drilling submitted the well completion report (DWR 188) on May 7, 2021 (attached). Fisch Well Drilling estimated the yield of this well at 40 gallons per minute on April 30, 2021. Based on a four-hour air lift pump test, the total drawdown was reported to be 149 feet. The well location is shown on the attached Figure 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6.

Total drilled depth is 200 feet; borehole diameter is 10-inches. Low carbon steel pipe, 6-inches in diameter was installed from grade to 200 feet. A bentonite surface sanitary seal was installed to seal the upper 20 feet of the well. This well is screened from 50 to 63 feet. Screen consisted of low carbon steel with 0.032-inch milled slots. From 20 to 200, feet the annulus was backfilled with 3/8-inch pea gravel. The well is cased and sealed through any potential shallow subsurface aquifers. Depth to first water was reported as 51 feet below grade, and depth to static water in the completed and developed well was reported to be 43 feet bgs when the driller conducted the pump test on April 30, 2021.

On the geologic map (Figure 4), by McLaughlin et al. (2000), this area is underlain by a large Quaternary landslide developed in the Pliocene to late Cretaceous, rocks of the Coastal belt of the Franciscan Complex. Landslide materials consist of “Mélange-dominantly of highly folded argillite and abundant clayey, penetratively sheared rock that exhibits rounded, lumpy, and irregular, poorly incised topography.” Basaltic rocks are also mapped to the south of the well site location such that the well site may be underlain in part by Late Cretaceous basaltic rock which may include “pillow flows, tuffs, flow breccias, and intrusives present as rare blocks or slabs in mélange. Basalt is tholeiitic to alkalic in composition”.

Materials reported on the geologic log of the driller’s well completion report (attached) include one foot of “Top Soil” over 23 feet of “Brown Sand Stone”. From the depth of 24 to 33 feet, the driller logged “Silty Clay, Sand” which was in turn underlain by 14 feet (33’ – 47’) of “Basalt (Rock) Floater”. From 47 feet to 63 feet, which appears to be the first water-bearing unit, the driller logged “Brown Fractured sandstone & Blue Fractured Sandstone”. This well is also screened through the 50- to 63-foot interval. The subsequent 118 feet of the site well was logged by the driller as “Shale Mulache” (presumably mélange). Below the shale mulache, from 181 feet to 200 feet, the driller logged “Fractured Shale”. The site well is cased, not screened from 63 feet to the total depth (200’).

We interpret the brown and blue fractured sandstone section of this profile, from 47 feet to 63 feet to be the water bearing unit in the site well. Sandstones are commonly productive water-bearing aquifer materials, and when fractured can have high transmissivity and permeability. At the location of the site well, the elevation of the water-bearing aquifer unit is thus between approximately 1,563 feet and 1,547 feet.

Below the one foot of topsoil, the earth materials encountered in the boring are likely landslide materials as mapped by McLaughlin et al. (2000). The silty caly with sand from 24 to 33 feet materials may be expected to have a low hydraulic conductivity and constitute a significant aquitard. We interpret the underlying sequence of materials described by the driller (silty clay, sandstone, and mélange), as lithologies within the Coastal Belt of the Franciscan Complex. The fractured sandstone from 47 to 63 feet is expected to have a significantly higher hydraulic conductivity than the silty clay above or the mélange and shale below 63 feet. As mentioned, the fractured sandstone is the water bearing unit in this well, in our interpretation.

A hydrogeologic cross section of the area after McLaughlin et al. (2000) shows the structural and stratigraphic relationships between the local geologic units (Figure 5). The coastal belt mélange unit co1 is shown with foliation that dips steeply. On-site, no attitudes of the rock units could be observed in the soil-mantled landslide deposits. We interpret the slip plane of the large Quaternary landslide to be a hydrologic boundary of minimal permeability (due to the grinding and shearing that occurs along landslide slip planes) which effectively separates the landslide materials from the coastal belt Franciscan mélange, and limit groundwater flow between these fault-bound units.

In our professional opinion, based on our experience, observations, and review of pertinent and available information, this well has a low potential of having any direct connection to surface waters. First water was encountered at 51 feet. This well is sealed through the upper 20 feet of any potential unconfined, near-surface aquifers with which it might potentially communicate hydraulically through the borehole because the bentonite-sealed surface casing isolates the topsoil, and brown sandstone materials from the deeper fractured sandstone aquifer. When considered with the stratigraphy and geologic structure, distances (horizontal and vertically) from the nearest surface waters, depth of the producing zone of this well (~50’ – 63’), as well as its position relative to the nearest adjacent unnamed watercourse, we conclude that the depth of the surface seal is sufficient to preclude the potential for hydraulic connectivity with surface waters, of which there are none closer than 400 feet to the northwest on the subject parcel. Thus, the water source from which this well draws appears to be a confined subsurface aquifer in landslide deposits and not connected to any unconfined, near-surface aquifer(s). This well appears, in our professional opinion, likely to be hydraulically isolated from nearby wells, surface waters, springs or wetlands.

In our professional opinion, it appears that the aquifer tapped by the subject well is recharged by water infiltrating from source areas extending up to 2,500 feet upslope and east of the site well. As noted, the “Water Level and Yield of Completed Well” section of the Well Completion Report estimated the yield of this well at 40 gallons per minute (gpm) on April 30, 2021, with 149 feet of

drawdown, after Fisch Drilling's four-hour air-lift pump test. At a rate of 40 gallons per minute, this well could potentially produce 57,600 gallons per day. As noted on the well completion report, this capacity may not be representative of this well's long-term yield.

As discussed, in our opinion the subject well does not appear to be hydrologically connected to, or capable of influencing surface water flows in the nearest tributary of Upper North Fork Mattole River. Nor does this well appear likely to be hydrologically connected to the nearby springs or ephemeral wetlands (if any). Given the horizontal distances involved, and the topographic and elevation differences between the water-producing zone in the subject well, and the nearest surface waters, the potential for hydrologic connectivity with groundwater in the deep bedrock aquifer appears low. Further, given the apparently limiting condition of 23 feet of low-transmissivity silty caly and basalt materials above the water-bearing fractured sandstone units, the water-producing zone is considered hydrologically isolated from, and not demonstrably connected to any other aquifer(s) in the surrounding coastal belt Franciscan deposits.

On the Bull Creek USGS topographic quadrangle map, as mentioned, the nearest mapped spring is to the northwest at an elevation of approximately 1,560 feet, and no closer than approximately 400 feet (Figure 1) on parcel 107-054-036. This spring is the nearest mapped spring to the site well and is at an elevation higher than the bottom of the well. At 1,560 feet, the elevation of the spring is close to the elevation of the static water level in the well. Given the cross-slope location of the spring in a separate drainage swale, and that recharge likely comes from upslope, these two water sources are likely independent of each other. There is one other spring approximately 920 feet southeast of the site well at an elevation of 1,690 feet, or 80 feet higher than the site well. There do not appear to be any other springs or wetlands within 1,000 feet of this subject well.

We researched the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) database to determine if there were other wells within 1,000 feet of the subject well on our client's property. There are two "dry holes" on this subject parcel (WCR2017-001202 and WCR2017-001203, attached). In Section 31 (T2S, R1E), we found one other well in the Department of Water Resources (DWR) database; the well completion report is attached. On APN 107-054-005, a parcel to the east of the subject property, there is a well (WCR2017-000727) that was drilled in January 2017. Well WCR2017-000727 is more than 2,000 feet from the subject well and is 220 feet deep. No other permitted wells were recorded in Section 31 in the California Department of Water Resources database.

The Natural Resources Conservation Service's, online Web Soil Survey, shows the subject well to be located within the Wirefence-Windynip-Devilshole soil complex (#646, Figure 6), which is described as well-drained loam, gravelly loam, and very gravelly fine sandy loam. The Web Soil Survey Unit description is attached to this report. Mean annual precipitation in the area is listed as 60 to 100 inches per year. Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat) is described as moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr). with a depth to water table of more than 80 inches. If just ten percent of 60 inches of precipitation is absorbed by the soils and does not flow across

the surface to local watercourses, then approximately 19.5 acre-feet, or 6.35 million gallons, of water per year may be expected to recharge the local aquifer below this 39-acre subject property. The potentially available recharge area upslope of the site well is estimated at 35 acres (from the Humboldt County WebGIS) which could generate 17.5 acre-feet or 5.7 million gallons of water per year. Thus, in our opinion, five to six million gallons of water per year may be considered sustainable, in this hydrogeologic setting.

On the 28th of March, 2022, our governor issued an executive order (N-7-22) relating to the ongoing drought California is experiencing. In his executive order, the governor outlined several measures the state will undertake to avoid and ameliorate the negative impacts of the current drought. Among these measures, it was ordered that counties, cities, and other public agencies have been prohibited from approving permits for new groundwater wells (or alteration of existing wells) in basins "*subject to the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act and classified as medium- or high-priority without first obtaining written verification from a Groundwater Sustainability Agency managing the basin or area of the basin where the well is proposed*". Your well at 47730 Mattole Road is not within a groundwater basin subject to the Act, and there has been no Groundwater Sustainability Agency established with authority over your permitted well.

Further, the Order states that counties, cities, and other public agencies have been prohibited from issuing permits for new groundwater wells (or alteration of existing wells) "*without first determining that extraction of groundwater from the proposed well is (1) not likely to interfere with the production and functioning of existing nearby wells, and (2) not likely to cause subsidence that would adversely impact or damage nearby infrastructure*". These orders are not applicable to "*wells that provide less than two acre-feet per year of groundwater for individual domestic users, or that will exclusively provide groundwater to public water supply systems*."

Based on our professional experience, observations, and research, it is our opinion that the well at 47730 Mattole Road has a low likelihood of being hydrologically connected to nearby surface waters or wells in any manner that might affect adjacent wetlands, wells, and or surface waters in the vicinity. The well in not expected to interfere with the production or functioning of any existing permitted wells nearby and is very unlikely to cause subsidence that might adversely impact or damage nearby infrastructure.

Please contact us if you have questions or concerns regarding our findings and conclusions.

Sincerely,

David N. Lindberg, CEG
Lindberg Geologic Consulting

DNL:sll

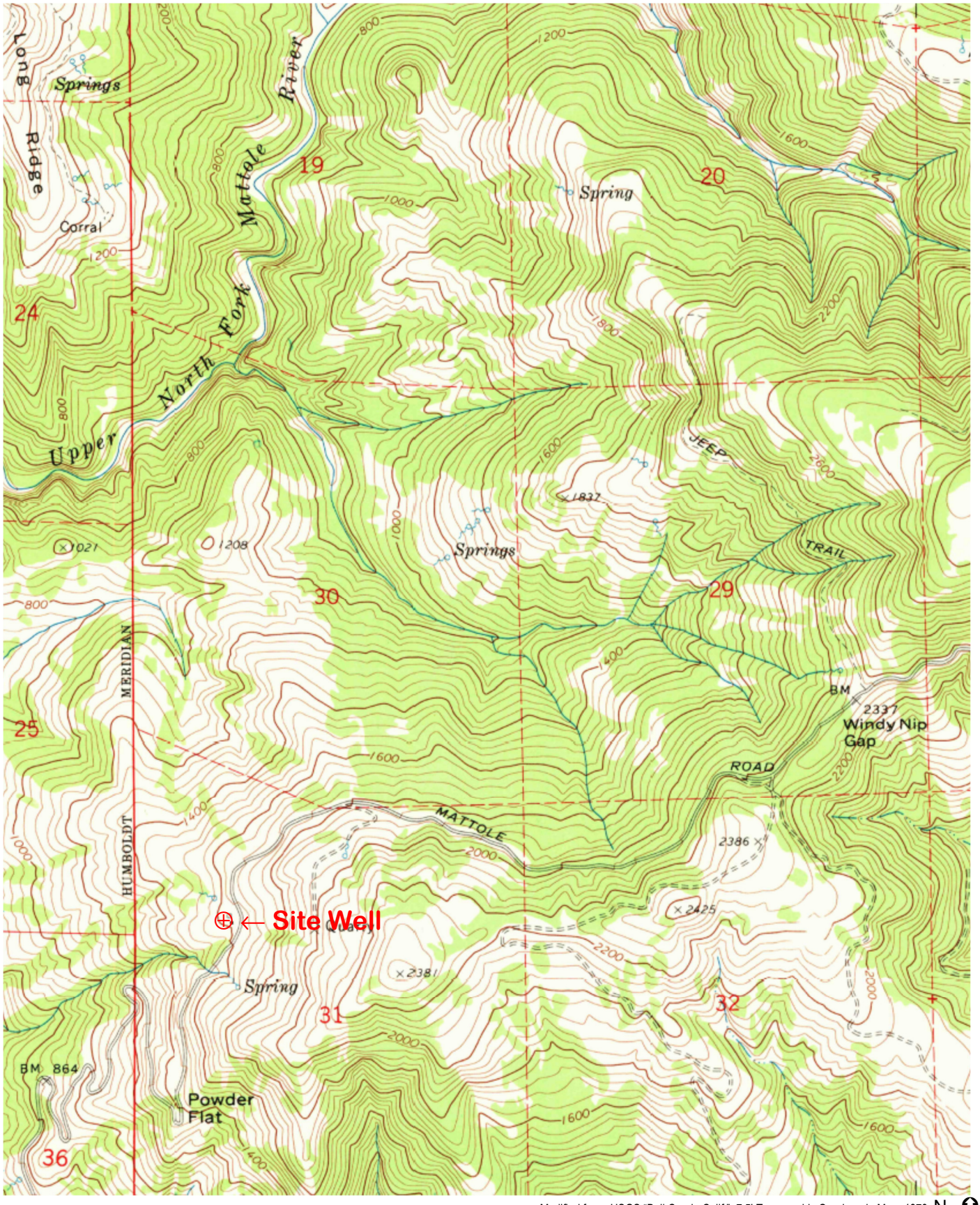
Attachments:

Figure 1: Topographic Project Location Map
Figure 2: Humboldt County Assessor's Parcel Map
Figure 3: Satellite Image of Well Site
Figure 4: Geologic Map
Figure 4a: Geologic Map Explanation
Figure 5: Hydrogeologic Cross Section
Figure 6: USDA-NRCS Soil Map

State of California Well Completion Reports:
Site Well: WCR2021-005628
"Dry Holes" on Parcel 107-054-035: WCR2107-001202 and WCR2017-001203
Nearest other well: WCR-2017-000727 on 107-054-005, 360 Hilde Lane

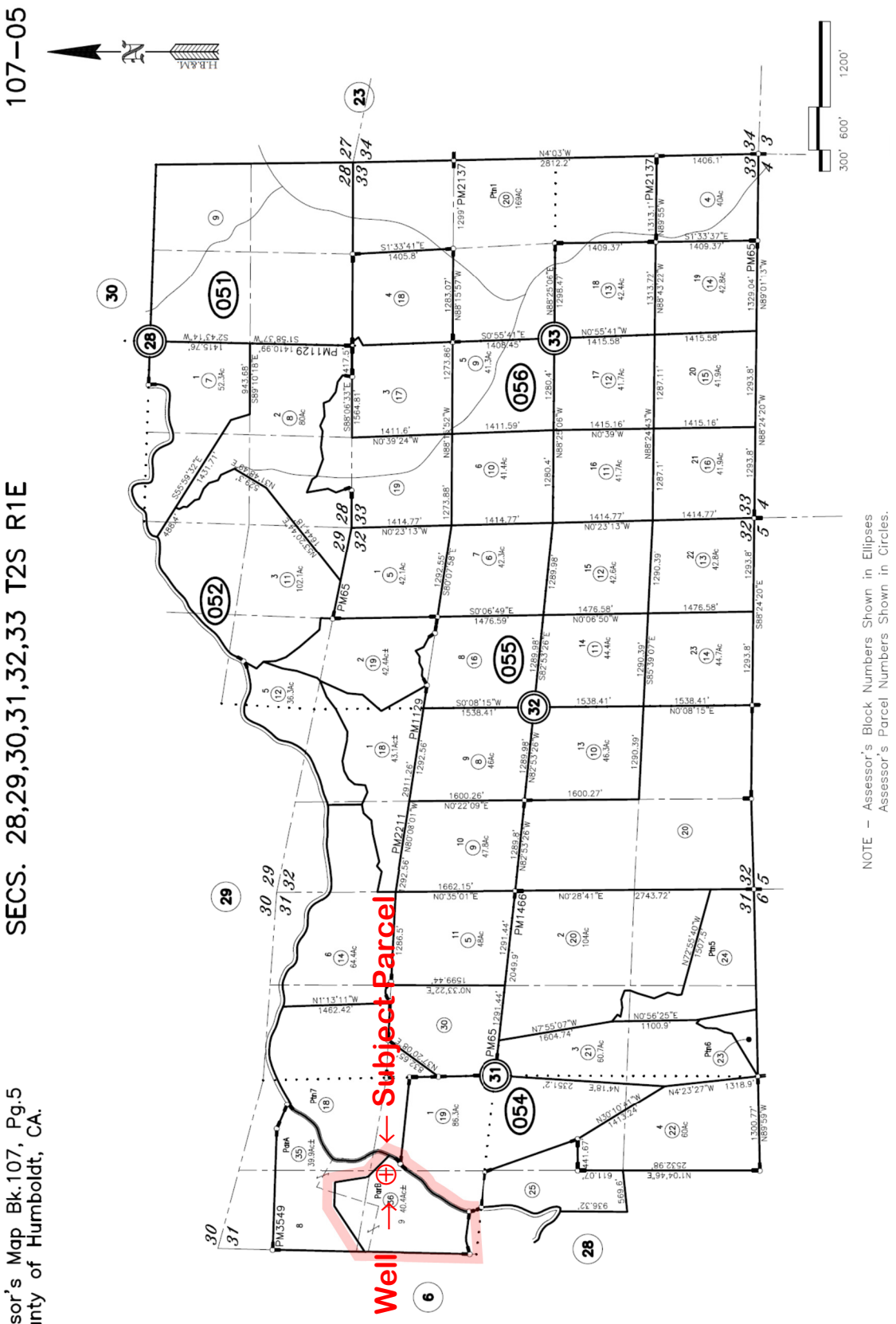
Web Soil Survey, NRCS Unit Description:
Wirefence-Windynip-Devilshole, 5 to 30 percent slopes.

Lindberg Geologic Consulting	Engineering-Geologic Hydrogeologic Well Isolation Report	Figure 1
Post Office Box 306	47730 Mattole Road, Honeydew, Humboldt County, California	June 6, 2022
Cutten, CA 95534	APN 107-054-036, High Point Honeydew Farm, Inc.	Project 0469.00
(707) 442-6000	Topographic Project Location Map (locations approximate)	1" ≈ 1,800'



Modified from: USGS "Bull Creek, Calif.", 7.5' Topographic Quadrangle Map, 1970. N ≈

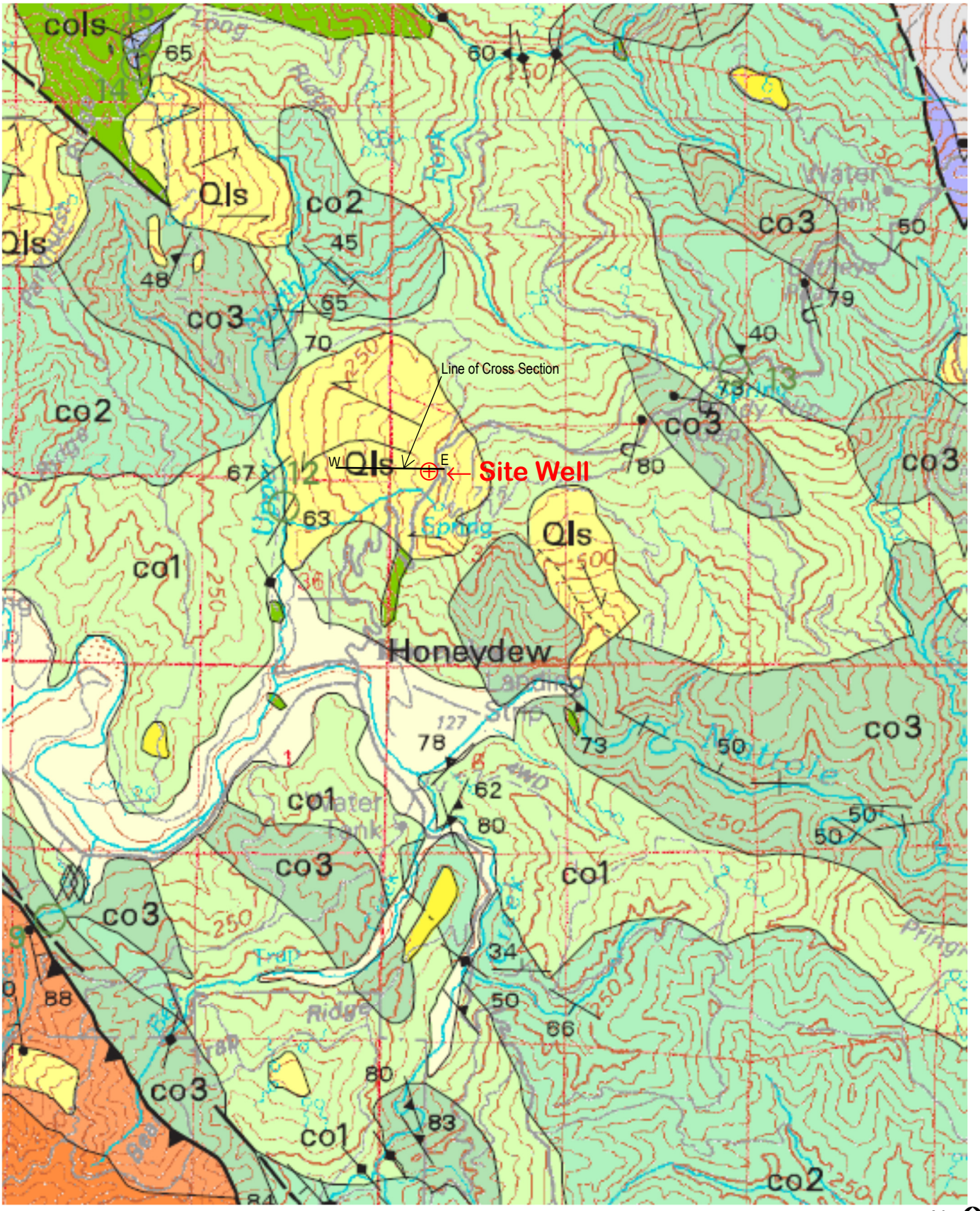
Lindberg Geologic Consulting	Engineering-Geologic Hydrogeologic Well Isolation Report	Figure 2
Post Office Box 306	47730 Mattole Road, Honeydew, Humboldt County, California	June 6, 2022
Cutten, CA 95534	APN 107-054-036, High Point Honeydew Farm, Inc.	Project 0469.00
(707) 442-6000	Humboldt County Assessor's Parcel Map (locations approximate)	Scale as Shown



Lindberg Geologic Consulting	Engineering-Geologic Hydrogeologic Well Isolation Report	Figure 3
Post Office Box 306	47730 Mattole Road, Honeydew, Humboldt County, California	June 6, 2022
Cutten, CA 95534	APN 107-054-036, High Point Honeydew Farm, Inc.	Project 0469.00
(707) 442-6000	Satellite Image of Well Site (locations approximate)	1" ≈ 500'

Modified from: Google Earth Imagery of April 21, 2019 N ≈

Lindberg Geologic Consulting	Engineering-Geologic Hydrogeologic Well Isolation Report	Figure 4
Post Office Box 306	47730 Mattole Road, Honeydew, Humboldt County, California	June 6, 2022
Cutten, CA 95534	APN 107-054-036, High Point Honeydew Farm, Inc.	Project 0469.00
(707) 442-6000	Geologic Map (locations approximate)	1" ≈ 4,000'



Modified from: McLaughlin et al., 2000. N ≈

Lindberg Geologic Consulting	Engineering-Geologic Hydrogeologic Well Isolation Report	Figure 4a
P. O. Box 306	47730 Mattole Road, Honeydew, Humboldt County, California	June 6, 2022
Cutten, CA 95534	APN 107-054-036, High Point Honeydew Farm, Inc.	Project 0469.00
(707) 442-6000	Geologic Map Explanation	No Scale

DESCRIPTION OF MAP UNITS

QUATERNARY AND TERTIARY OVERLAP DEPOSITS

- Qal — Alluvial deposits (Holocene and late Pleistocene?)
- Qm — Undeformed marine shoreline and aolian deposits (Holocene and late Pleistocene)
- Qt — Undifferentiated nonmarine terrace deposits (Holocene and Pleistocene)
- Qls — Landslide deposits (Holocene and Pleistocene)
- QTog — Older alluvium (Pleistocene and [or] Pliocene)
- QTw — Marine and nonmarine overlap deposits (late Pleistocene to middle Miocene)
- Ti — Volcanic rocks of Fickle Hill (Oligocene)

COAST RANGES PROVINCE

FRANCISCAN COMPLEX

-- Coastal Belt --

Coastal terrane(Pliocene to Late Cretaceous)

Sedimentary, igneous, and metamorphic rocks of the Coastal terrane (Pliocene to Late Cretaceous):

- co1 — Melange
- co2 — Melange
- co3 — Broken sandstone and argillite
- co4 — Intact sandstone and argillite
- cob — Basaltic Rocks (Late Cretaceous)
- cols — Limestone (Late Cretaceous)
- m — Undivided blueschist (Jurassic?)

King Range terrane (Miocene to Late Cretaceous)

- Krp — Igneous and sedimentary rocks of Point Delgada (Late Cretaceous)
- m — Undivided blueschist blocks (Jurassic?)

Sandstone and argillite of King Peak (middle Miocene to Paleocene[?]):

- krk1 — Melange and (or) folded argillite
- krk2 — Highly folded broken formation
- krk3 — Highly folded, largely unbroken rocks
- krl — Limestone
- krc — Chert
- krb — Basalt

False Cape terrane (Miocene? to Oligocene?)

- fc — Sedimentary rocks of the False Cape terrane (Miocene? to Oligocene?)

Yager terrane (Eocene to Paleocene?)

Sedimentary rocks of the Yager terrane (Eocene to Paleocene?):

- y1 — Sheared and highly folded mudstone
- y2 — Highly folded broken mudstone, sandstone, and conglomeratic sandstone
- y3 — Highly folded, little-broken sandstone, conglomerate, and mudstone
- Ycgl — Conglomerate

-- Central belt --

Melange of the Central belt (early Tertiary to Late Cretaceous):

Unnamed Metasandstone and meta-argillite (Late Cretaceous to Late Jurassic):

- cm1 — Melange
- cm2 — Melange
- cb1 — Broken formation
- cb2 — Broken formation
- cwr — White Rock metasandstone of Jayko and others (1989) (Paleogene and [or] Late Cretaceous)
- chr — Haman Ridge graywacke of Jayko and others (1989) (Cretaceous?)
- cfs — Fort Seward metasandstone (age unknown)
- cls — Limestone (Late to Early Cretaceous)
- cc — Chert (Late Cretaceous to Early Jurassic)
- bs — Basaltic rocks (Cretaceous and Jurassic)
- m — Undivided blueschist blocks (Jurassic?)
- gs — Greenstone
- c — Metachert
- yb — Metasandstone of Yolla Bolly terrane, undivided
- b — Melange block, lithology unknown

-- Eastern Belt --

Pickett Peak terrane (Early Cretaceous or older)

Metasedimentary and metavolcanic rocks of the Pickett Peak terrane (Early Cretaceous or older):

- ppsm — South Fork Mountain Schist
- mb — Chinquapin Metabasalt Member (Irwin and others, 1974)
- ppv — Valentine Springs Formation
- mv — Metabasalt and minor metachert

Yolla Bolly terrane (Early Cretaceous to Middle Jurassic?)

Metasedimentary and metaigneous rocks of the Yolla Bolly terrane (Early Cretaceous to Middle Jurassic?):

- ybt — Taliaferro Metamorphic Complex of Suppe and Armstrong (1972) (Early Cretaceous to Middle Jurassic?)
- ybc — Chicago Rock melange of Blake and Jayko (1983) (Early Cretaceous to Middle Jurassic)
- gs — Greenstone
- c — Metachert
- ybh — Metagraywacke of Hammerhorn Ridge (Late Jurassic to Middle Jurassic)
- c — Metachert
- gs — Greenstone
- sp — Serpentinite
- ybd — Devils Hole Ridge broken formation of Blake and Jayko (1983) (Early Cretaceous to Middle Jurassic)
- c — Radiolarian chert
- ybi — Little Indian Valley argillite of McLaughlin and Ohlin (1984) (Early Cretaceous to Late Jurassic)

Yolla Bolly terrane

- yb — Rocks of the Yolla Bolly terrane, undivided

GREAT VALLEY SEQUENCE AND COAST RANGE OPHIOLITE

Elder Creek(?) terrane

- ecms — Mudstone (Early Cretaceous)

Coast Range ophiolite (Middle and Late Jurassic):

- ecg — Layered gabbro
- ecsp — Serpentinite melange

Del Puerto(?) terrane

Rocks of the Del Puerto(?) terrane:

- dpms — Mudstone (Late Jurassic)

Coast Range ophiolite (Middle and Late Jurassic):

- dpt — Tuffaceous chert (Late Jurassic)
- dpb — Basaltic flows and keratophyric tuff (Jurassic?)
- dpd — Diabase (Jurassic?)
- dpsp — Serpentinite melange (Jurassic?)
- sp — Undivided Serpentinized peridotite (Jurassic?)

KLAMATH MOUNTAINS PROVINCE

Undivided Great Valley Sequence:

- Ks — Sedimentary rocks (Lower Cretaceous)

GREAT VALLEY SEQUENCE OVERLAP ASSEMBLAGE

Hayfork terrane

Eastern Hayfork subterrane:

- eh — Melange and broken formation (early? Middle Jurassic)
- ehls — Limestone
- ehsp — Serpentinite

Western Hayfork subterrane:

- whu — Hayfork Bally Meta-andesite of Irwin (1985), undivided (Middle Jurassic)
- whwg — Wildwood (Chanchelulla Peak of Wright and Fahan, 1988) pluton (Middle Jurassic)
- whwp — Clinopyroxenite
- whji — Diorite and gabbro plutons (Middle? Jurassic)

Rattlesnake Creek terrane

- rcm — Melange (Jurassic and older)
- rcls — Limestone
- rcc — Radiolarian chert
- rcis — Volcanic Rocks (Jurassic or Triassic)
- rcic — Intrusive complex (Early Jurassic or Late Triassic)
- rcp — Plutonic rocks (Early Jurassic or Late Triassic)
- rcum — Ultramafic rocks (age uncertain)
- rcpd — Blocky peridotite

Western Klamath terrane

Smith River subterrane:

- srs — Galice? formation (Late Jurassic)
- srv — Pyroclastic andesite
- srgb — Glen Creek gabbro-ultramafic complex of Irwin and others (1974)
- srpd — Serpentinized peridotite

MAP SYMBOLS

- Contact
- Fault
- Thrust fault
- Trace of the San Andreas fault associated with 1906 earthquake rupture

Strike and dip of bedding:

- Inclined (10/20)
- Vertical
- Horizontal
- Overturned (10/20)
- Approximate (20)
- Joint (10)
- Strike and dip of cleavage (10)

Shear foliation:

- Inclined (10)
- Vertical

Folds:

- Synclinal or synformal axis
- Anticlinal or antiformal axis
- Overturned syncline
- Landslide (Qls)

Melange Blocks:

- Serpentinite
- Chert
- Blueschist
- Greenstone
- Fossil locality and number (10)

GEOLOGY OF THE CAPE MENDOCINO, EUREKA, GARBERVILLE, AND SOUTHWESTERN PART OF THE HAYFORK 30 X 60 MINUTE QUADRANGLES AND ADJACENT OFFSHORE AREA, NORTHERN CALIFORNIA (McLaughlin et al., 2000)

Lindberg Geologic Consulting	Engineering-Geologic Hydrogeologic Well Isolation Report	Figure 5
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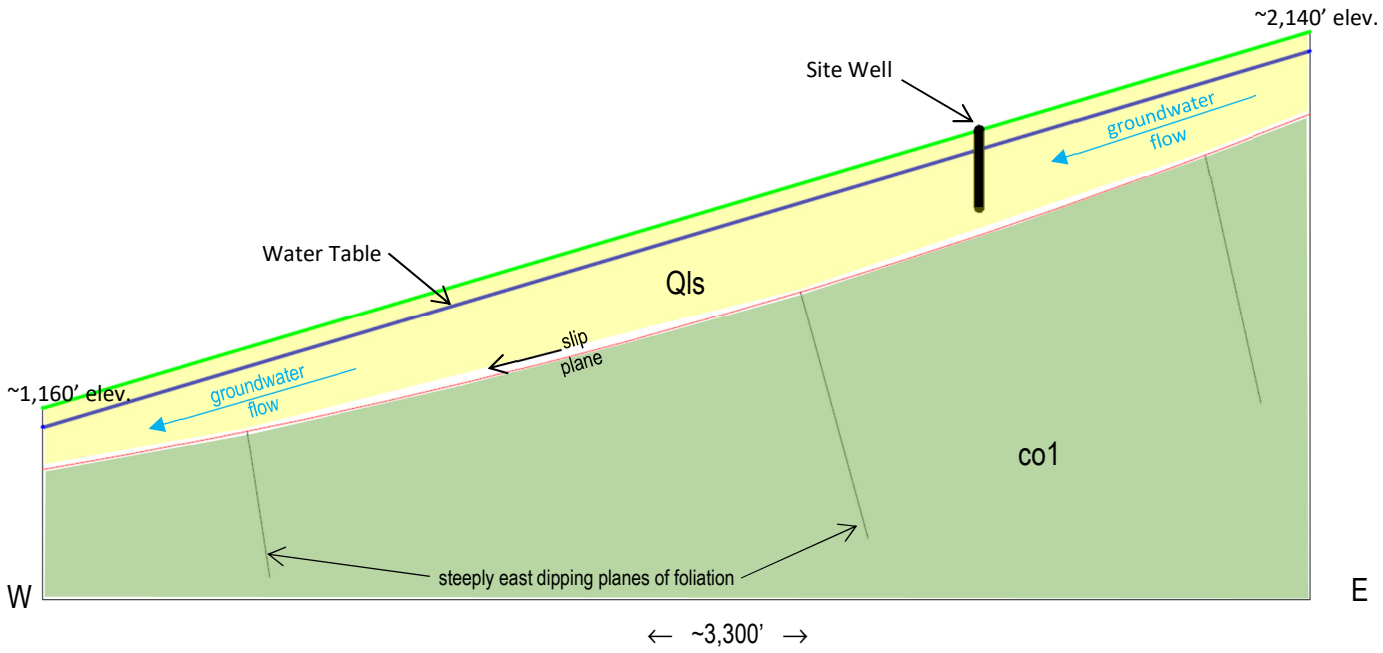
Cutten, CA 95534	APN 107-054-036, High Point Honeydew Farm, Inc.	Project 0469.00
(707) 442-6000	Hydrogeologic Cross Section (locations approximate)	1" ≈ 500'



Lindberg Geologic Consulting	Engineering-Geologic Hydrogeologic Well Isolation Report	Figure 6
Post Office Box 306	47730 Mattole Road, Honeydew, Humboldt County, California	June 6, 2022
Cutten, CA 95534	APN 107-054-036, High Point Honeydew Farm, Inc.	Project 0469.00
(707) 442-6000	USDA-NRCS Soil Map (locations approximate)	Scale not Specified

Modified from: USDA-NRCS Online Web Soil Survey Map, May 2022 N ≈