

Corrective Actions Please refer to Figure 2, Corrective Actions map

Table 1. Features that need improvement

Unique Map Points	Map Point Descriptions	A.S.C	Temporary BMP	Permanent BMP	Priority for Action	Time Schedule for completion of Permanent BMP	Completion Date
1	POD	5	N/A	Permit spring diversion through CDFW	1	October 2017	10/25/17
2	Spoils	4	N/A	Remove spoils pile from riparian buffer	1	Nov 15 th 2016	11/2016
3	Stream Xing	2	N/A	Install 18" culvert at road surface for man-made pond	2	October 1, 2018	
4	Trash	11	N/A	Remove misc. trash from man-made pond	2	October 1, 2018	6/2/2017
5	Water Storage	5	N/A	Acquire permits to appropriate surface water	2	March 2018	3/2018
6	Stream Xing	2	N/A	Upgrade 6" culvert to 18"	2	October 1, 2018	
7	Trash	11	N/A	Remove trash from Class IV drainage ditch	2	October 1, 2018	6/2/2017
8	Petroleum Product Storage	9	N/A	Provide secondary containment and dry storage	1	Nov 15 th 2016	Nov. 2016
9	Water Storage	5	N/A	Install an additional 80,000 gallons to comply with forbearance period	2	October 31, 2018	

Priority time frames: 1 is high priority with treatment being planned to occur immediately; 2 is a high priority for treatment to occur prior to the start of the non-diversion period; 3 is a moderate priority for treatment to occur within a year, or prior to the winter of the second season of operations; 4 is a lower priority with treatment being planned within the shortest time possible, but no later than the expiration of this Order (five years).

- 1) The point of diversion for this property is a previously unpermitted surface water diversion, which was accessed and permitted through CDFW on October 25, 2017.
- 2) A spoils pile concentrated below the residence needs removed or stabilized to prevent sediment delivery to surface waters.
- 3) An 18" culvert will be installed on the road west of the spring-fed pond to prevent sediment delivery to surface waters.
- 4) There were a tire and other miscellaneous pieces of trash in the spring-fed pond that needed to be removed. This was completed by June 2, 2017.
- 5) The surface water storage was previously permitted but this was rectified in March of 2018.
- 6) The northern 6" culvert will be upgraded to an 18" culvert to accommodate the water flow in the Class IV drainage ditch behind the cultivation area.
- 7) There was a few pieces of miscellaneous trash in the Class IV drainage behind the northern cultivation area, which were removed in June 2017.
- 8) Petroleum products need stored to prevent spillage or seepage into receiving waters, and secondary containment for the entire capacity of the largest single container.
- 9) In order to stay in compliance with the forbearance period, the landowner will be installing an additional 80,000-gallons of water storage.

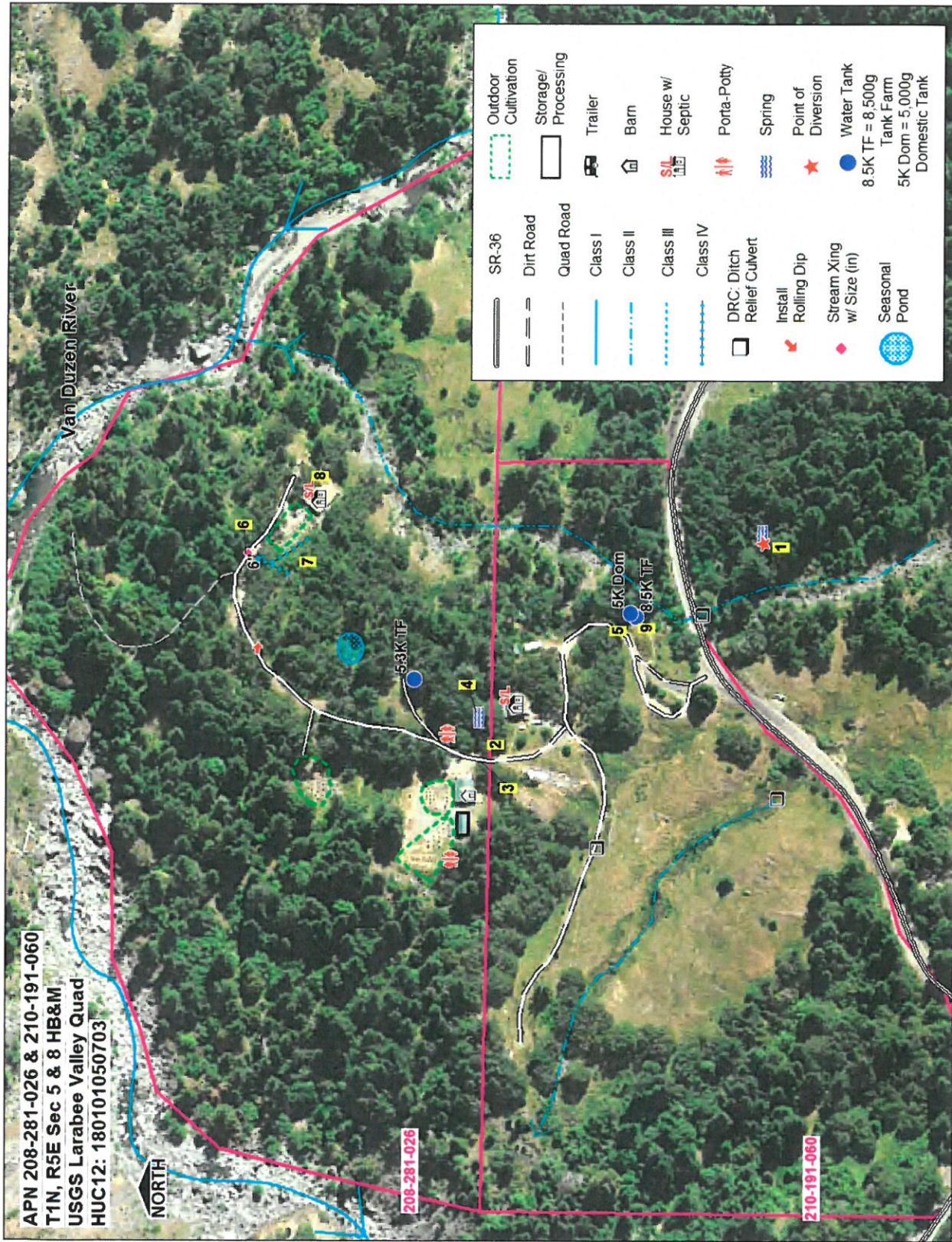


Figure 2. Corrective Actions for APN 208-281-026 & 210-191-060

A PS #12159

FSW: TLBE

Water Resource Protection Plan for APNs 208-281-026 and 210-191-018

Humboldt County



Submitted to:

*California Regional Water Quality Control Board -
North Coast Region
5550 Skylane Boulevard, Suite A
Santa Rosa, California 95403*

Prepared by:

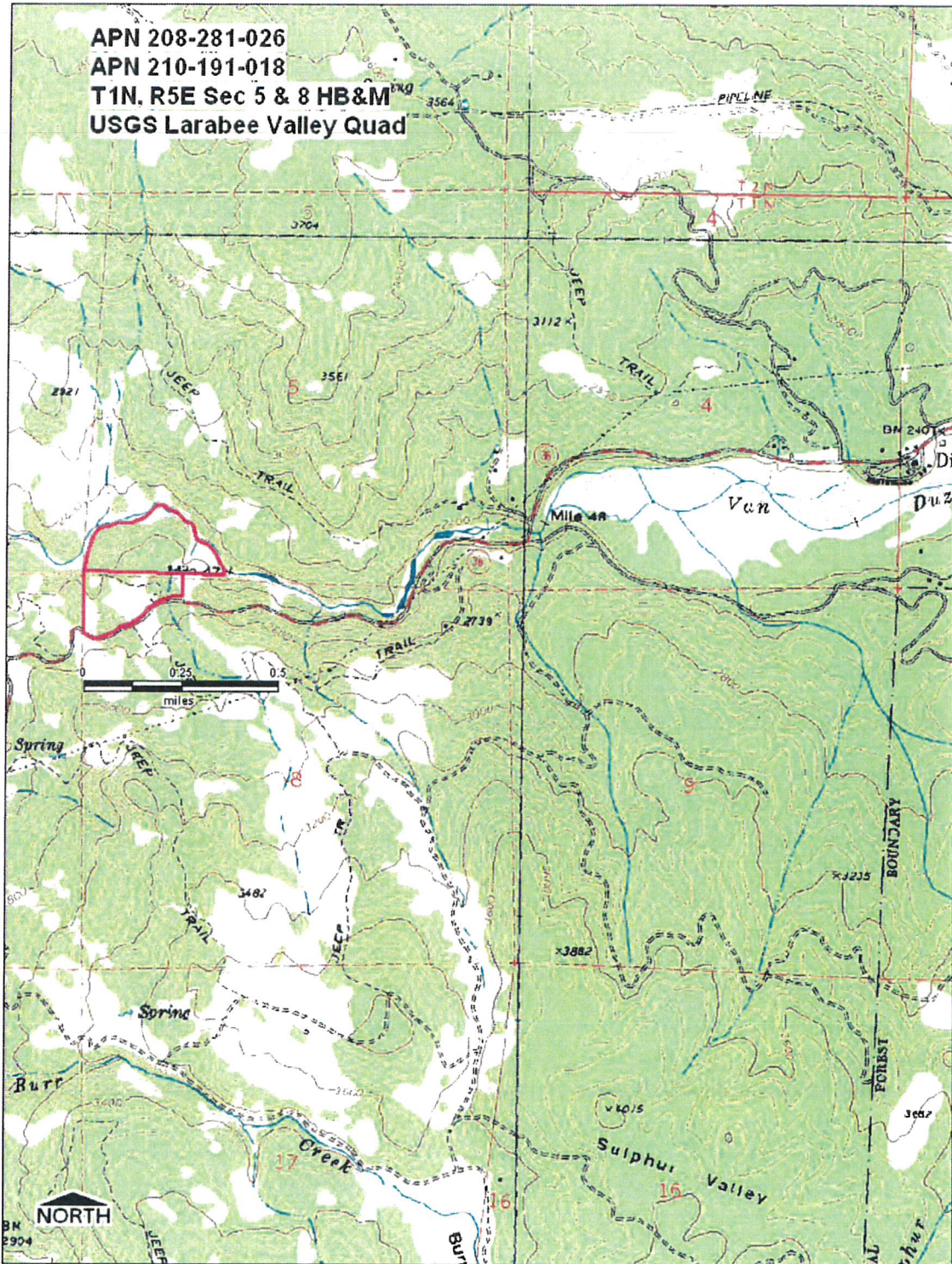
*Michelle McKenzie & Sandra Brown
Natural Resources Management Corporation
1434 3rd Street
Eureka, CA 95501*

March 20, 2017



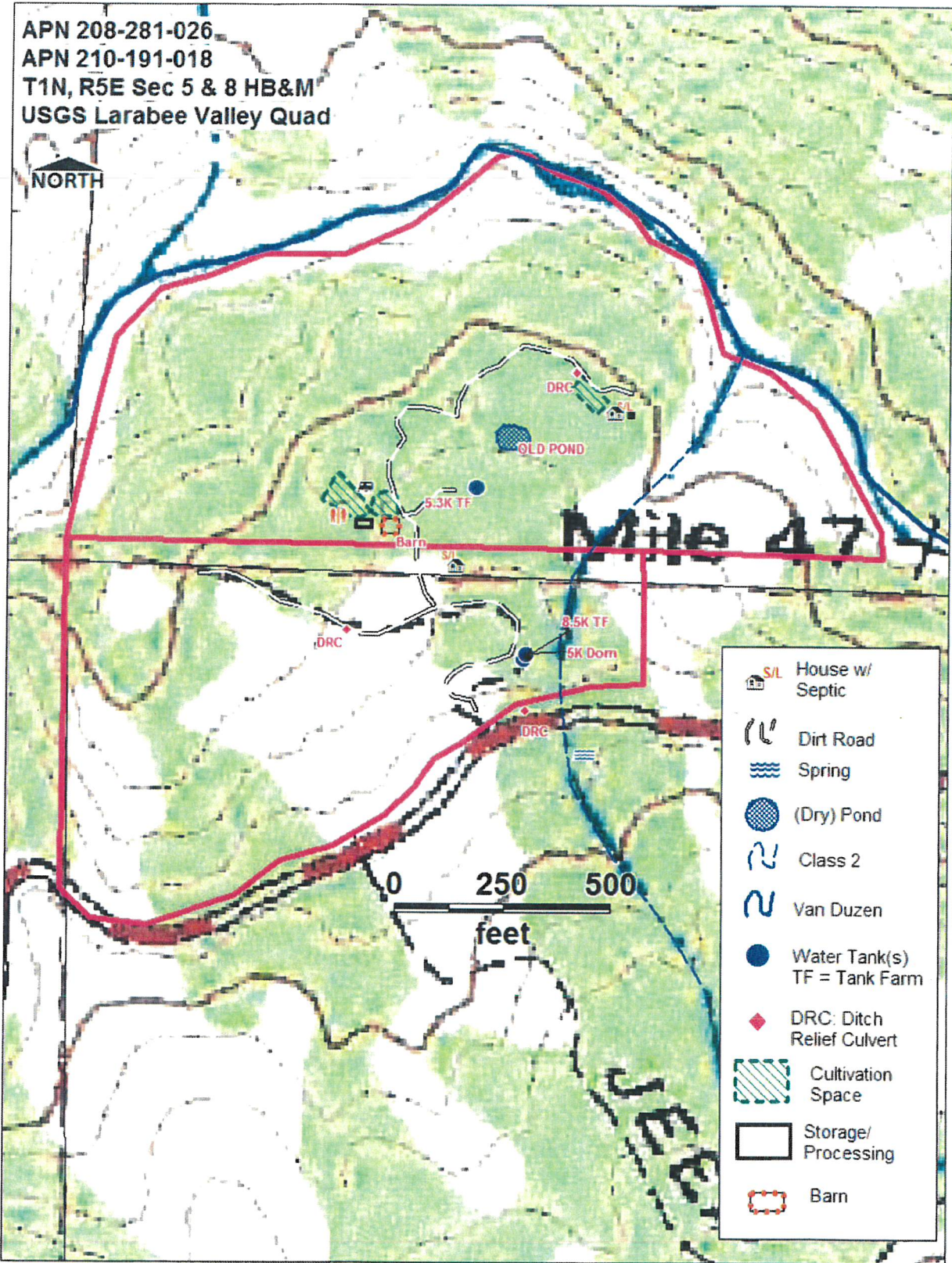
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Figure 1. Site Maps for Property



APN 208-281-026
 APN 210-191-018
 T1N, R5E Sec 5 & 8 HB&M
 USGS Larabee Valley Quad

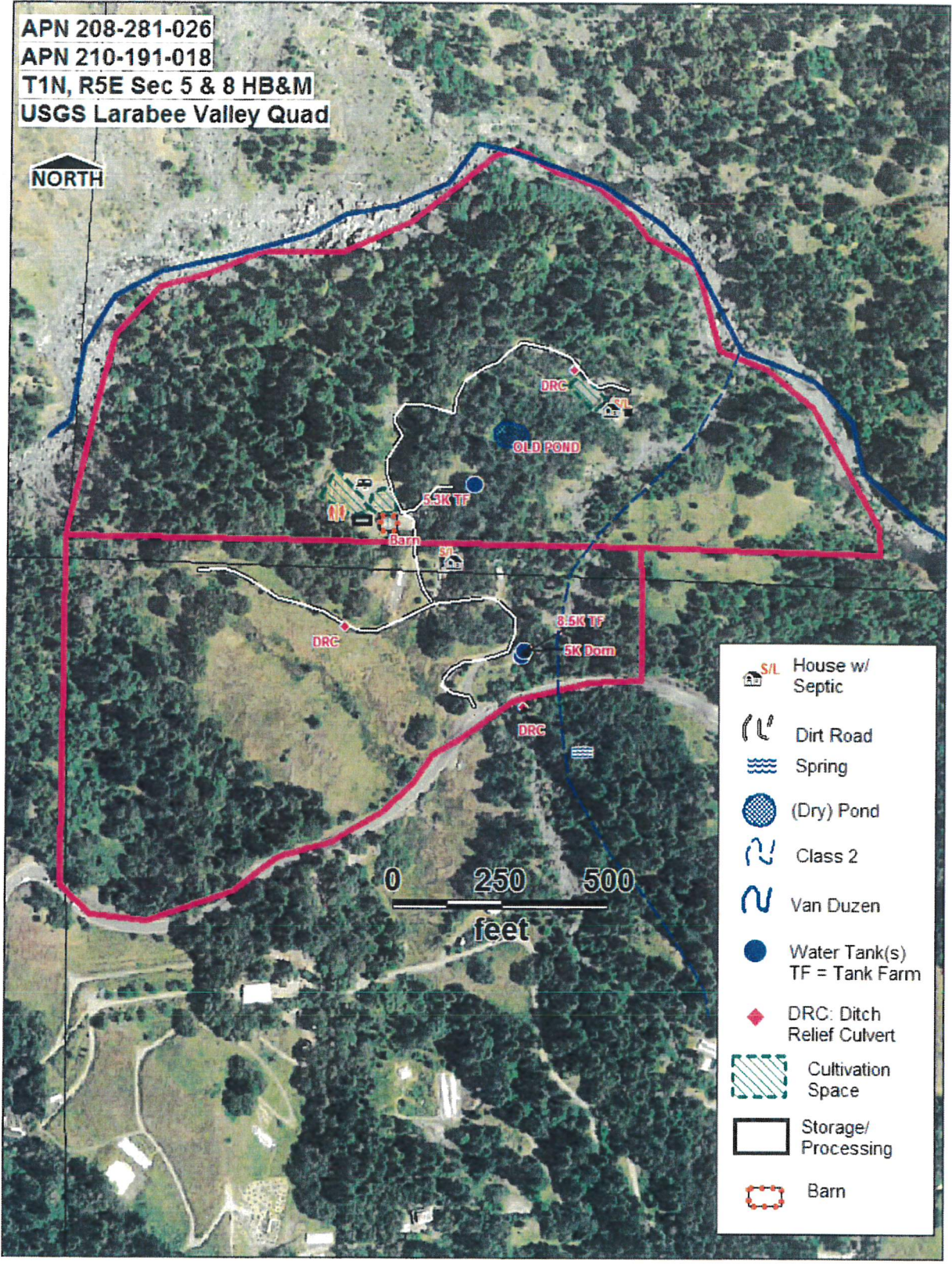
NORTH



- House w/ Septic
- Dirt Road
- Spring
- (Dry) Pond
- Class 2
- Van Duzen
- Water Tank(s)
TF = Tank Farm
- DRC: Ditch Relief Culvert
- Cultivation Space
- Storage/ Processing
- Barn

APN 208-281-026
 APN 210-191-018
 T1N, R5E Sec 5 & 8 HB&M
 USGS Larabee Valley Quad

NORTH



- House w/ Septic
- Dirt Road
- Spring
- (Dry) Pond
- Class 2
- Van Duzen
- Water Tank(s)
TF = Tank Farm
- DRC: Ditch Relief Culvert
- Cultivation Space
- Storage/ Processing
- Barn

0 250 500
 feet

Portion of the Plot Plan developed by Omsberg & Preston Engineers

To be inserted

Water Resource Protection Plan

This document serves as the water resource protection plan for site APNs 208-281-026 and 210-191-018 pursuant to Order No. R1-2015-0023. On August 13, 2015, the North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Water Board) adopted a General Waiver of Waste Discharge requirements and General Water Quality Certification for Discharges of Waste Resulting from Cannabis Cultivation and Associated Activities or Operations with Similar Environmental Effects in the North Coast Region, Order No. R1-2015-0023. One of the requirements of the order is to prepare a Water Resource Protection Plan (WRPP) for all sites that are enrolled under Tier 2 of the order.

Site Assessment

These are two adjacent parcels with one owner/operator which encompasses approximately 43 acres on land. The northern property boundary terminates at the Van Duzen River, while the southern boundary line is flanked by Highway 36. The landowner purchased the two adjoining parcels in 1997 and 2002, and has a deed for a spring located on a parcel just south Highway 36. Water for domestic use and some cultivation use is gravity fed from this spring source, for which a 1600 diversion permit has been submitted. The property meets the Tier 2 standards laid out in the Order.

The landowner currently has 13,800 gallons of water storage capacity in hard sided tanks, and is planning to revitalize an old, dry, off-channel pond for irrigation water and storage in the future. Engineered plans are in progress (Omsberg and Preston) for an estimated 300,000 gallon pond.

The combined cultivation area is approximately 9,690 square feet, with the cultivation sites on each of the two parcels. The northern grow site is smaller with plants in individual raised beds on dripline; the larger cultivation footprint is on the immediate, southern parcel and has plants in pots that are hand watered. The general geography of the property largely consists of gentle slopes with natural flats and pastureland, prior to the break in slope that drops down with around 30 percent slope to the Van Duzen River. The residential houses, the barn, the pasture, and the cultivation sites are all located in the flatter terrain of the property. Cultivation areas, specifically, are on ground with slopes less than 15 percent.

Current Conditions Please refer to Figure 1, Site maps

Watercourses

There is an unnamed intermittent Class 2 drainage that bisects the eastern edge of both parcels before entering the Van Duzen River, near river mile 47. The nearest cultivation area is the lower, more northern grow site, which is approximately 200 feet from this drainage and 330 feet from the Van Duzen River.

Watercourse Crossings

There are no watercourses or drainages in the cultivation area. The primary roads for property have two ditch relief culverts (DRCs) that are functioning properly. One drains the upper pasture terminal road near the primary residence, and the other appears to have facilitated the passage of water from the defunct spillway of dry pond approximately 125 feet upslope.

Roads

The primary access roads on this parcel are in good condition in regards to both surface conditions and water runoff drainage. As mentioned above, the roads have two ditch relief culverts (DRCs) that are functioning properly. The property is a residence and a ranch. Hence, one terminal branch of the road network is along the lower edge of a grassland pasture used by horses; the other more contiguous portion of the road network provides drivable access to the main residence, the barn and storage structures, and then drops down to the lower (vacant) residence. The cultivation areas are located near the barn and down at the lower house.

Flats

The general geography of the property largely consists of gentle slopes with natural flats and pastureland, prior to the break in slope that drops down with around 30 percent slope to the Van Duzen River. The cultivation areas are located in the gentle terrain, on slopes less than 15 percent. No grading was conducted for these sites.

General Property Conditions

In general, the parcel is well kept; the clearing of miscellaneous and defunct trash is ongoing. There is one old spoils pile on the property that was to be removed before the rainy season.

There is a house with permitted septic on each parcel. The lower house (on the northern parcel) is vacant but maintained. The main residence is the house on the southern parcel, and is reached first when driving in. Just over the parcel line, is a horse barn and small corral, an outhouse pit toilet (not being used), the upper grow site, and a well maintained guest trailer. The pit toilet has been replaced with a regularly pumped and maintained porta-potty. The condition of the property and the work conducted generally meets all standard conditions.

List of Chemicals Stored Onsite & Information about Use

Landowner uses Nature's Pride (2 - 5.5 - 5.5) nutrients, which are properly stored. Nutrients are mixed in individual buckets and applied by hand at agronomic rates to prevent percolation beyond the root zone. No pesticides, fungicides or herbicides are used.

For future compliance, a **log of nutrient use** stating type of nutrient/amendments being added with stated NPK ratios (where available) will be provided to the client to track and monitor the nutrient amounts used and applied over the growing season. This monitoring log will be kept onsite for future reference and documentation of nutrient applications.

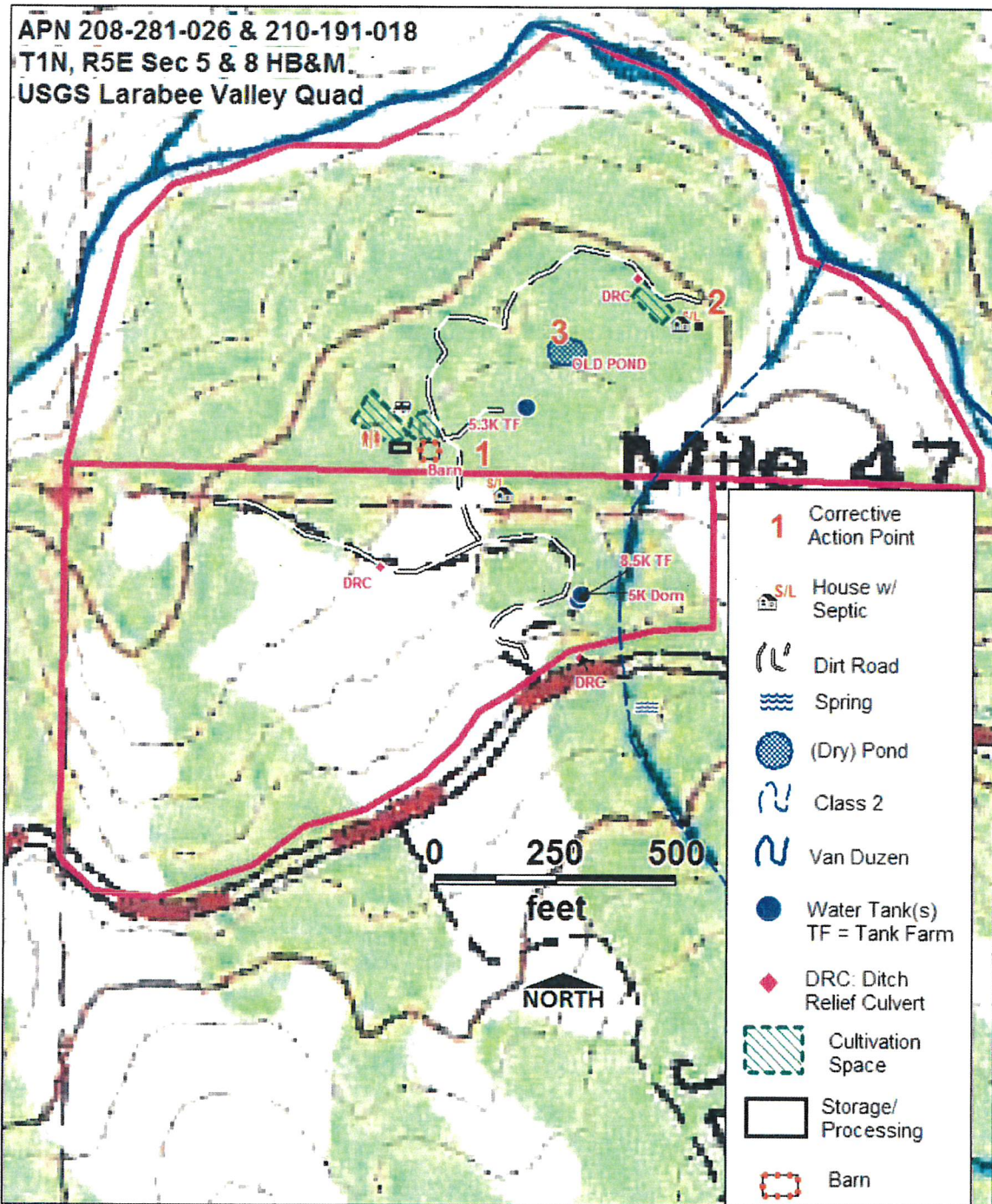
Water Use

Landowner has a 5,000 gallon tank strictly for domestic use; the deeded spring gravity fills the domestic tank and then sequentially fills 13,800 gallons of hard tank water storage. The tanks have float valves. However, the spring does not produce enough water over the summer dry season and additional water has to be hauled in from July to October.

For the 9,690 square feet of cultivation area, the watering as reported in the Monitoring Reporting Program totals **74,000 gallons** from May to October. The monthly gallon totals are as follows: 12,000 (May, June, July); 13,000 (August, September); 12,000 (October).

For 2016, water was diverted from the spring (April - June) to fill 13,800 gallons (8500 southern grow, 5300 northern grow) of hard sided tank storage. Additional water for irrigation was hauled in (July - October). As mentioned, plans are in progress to revamp the old off-channel rainwater pond to provide irrigation water over the non-diversion period from May 15th to October 31st. The spring will provide water for domestic use, and during flush periods over the winter, the in-line overflow from the spring will be gravity fed to the off-channel rainwater pond.

Figure 2. Corrective Actions Map



Corrective Actions Please refer to Figure 2, Corrective Actions map

Table 1. Features that need improvement. See Appendix B for Associated Standard Conditions (A.S.C.)

Unique Map Points	Map Point Descriptions	A.S.C	Temporary BMP	Permanent BMP	Priority for Action	Time Schedule for completion of Permanent BMP	Completion Date
1	Spoils	4.b	N/A	Remove/stabilize spoils pile	1	Nov 15 th 2016	Nov. 2016
2	Petroleum Product Storage	9.a,b	N/A	Provide secondary containment and dry storage	1	Nov 15 th 2016	Nov. 2016
3	Additional Water Storage	5.c, f	N/A	Engineered plans to revitalize old off-channel pond site	2	May 15 th 2017	

Priority time frames: 1 is high priority with treatment being planned to occur immediately; 2 is a high priority for treatment to occur prior to the start of the non-diversion period; 3 is a moderate priority for treatment to occur within a year, or prior to the winter of the second season of operations; 4 is a lower priority with treatment being planned within the shortest time possible, but no later than the expiration of this Order (five years).

- 1) A spoils pile concentrated below the residence needs removed or stabilized to prevent sediment delivery to surface waters.
- 2) Petroleum products need stored to prevent spillage or seepage into receiving waters, and secondary containment for the entire capacity of the largest single container.
- 3) There is currently 13,800 gallons of water storage on the property and in order to meet the cannabis irrigation needs on the parcel, at least 62,000 gallons more water storage is needed. The plan is to add a properly engineered rain catchment pond with the capacity of approximately 300,000 gallons.

Once the engineered pond is in place the landowner meets all requirements for Tier 2 status.*

Additionally, **water meters** will be installed to determine the timing and quantity of diversion water from the spring throughout the year (domestic use) as well as a meter to provide information on the irrigation use of stored water during the non-diversion period. A photo monitoring will be done recording the water meter readings on the 1st of each month for documentation.

And a **log of nutrient use** stating type of nutrient/amendments being added with stated NPK ratios (where available) will be provided to the client to track and monitor the amounts used and applied over the growing season. This monitoring log will be kept onsite for documentation and referencing of nutrient applications.

Winter Site Preparation

Prior to winter rains at the end of the growing season the following steps will be taken to prepare the site for winter.

- Soil used in cultivation will be compiled into one location and properly covered and straw waddled to avoid runoff, or left in beds and planted with a cover crop
- Cannabis stems and root balls will be gathered at the end of the growing season and burned after fire season restrictions are lifted
- All nutrients will be placed in a secure storage shed

- All cultivation trash and debris will be properly disposed of
- Any vegetation or debris obstructing the inlet or outlet of the ditch relief culverts will be removed and disposed of where they cannot enter any streams and at least 200 feet from any streams
- Roads will be inspected for any potential sediment delivery points to surface waters

Monitoring element to ensure that BMPs are being implemented and to evaluate their effectiveness

Corrective Action Monitoring

Item 3 will be checked for completion by NRM prior May 15, 2017. These corrections will be photo documented.

Once the engineered pond is in place the landowner meets all requirements for Tier 2 status.*

Annual Monitoring

Fall / Winter Monitoring

Monitoring for this site will follow the revised Appendix C from the Order No. 2015-0023. Annual monitoring will be done each year. At a minimum it will be done prior to October 15th, by December 15th, and immediately following a precipitation event with 3 inches of accumulation in 24hr period.

Each monitoring session the following items will be inspected:

1. Pumps, nutrients, fertilizers, and any petroleum products are stored in a dry, enclosed location.
2. Soil and any spoils are properly contained and covered to prevent nutrient leaching.
3. Culvert inlets and outlets
4. Water bars

This monitoring may be done by the landowner/registrant. Photos will be taken at each monitoring point. These photos along with the notes taken during the monitoring will be kept on-site. The monitoring forms and photos will be submitted by the landowner/registrant to NRM or the RWQCB.

Growing Season Monitoring

During the growing season the landowner will monitor the following items at least monthly:

- Tanks, bladders, and water lines to ensure there are no leaks
- Cultivation area during or immediately after watering to ensure irrigation water is soaking into the surface (not running off)
- Cultivation area to ensure that all fertilizers are properly contained in the storage shed, that all trash and debris is properly contained and secured.

The landowner/registrant will keep a record of the dates this monitoring was completed, if any corrective action was necessary, and what actions were taken. A copy will also be kept on file at NRM.

During the growing season all fertilizer use and irrigation water use will be tracked. The type and amount of fertilizers uses as well and the monthly total of water used for irrigation will be reported to NRM by December 31st of each year.

Annual monitoring reports will be submitted annually by **March 31st** of each year to the Water Board. The report will include the reporting in Appendix C.

Water Resource Protection Plan

Name of Legally Responsible Person (LRP) _____

Title for LRP (owner, lease, operator, etc.) _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

WRPP prepared by: **Natural Resources Management Corp. (NRM)**

Date: _____

NRM Signature: _____

Appendix A. Photo Documentation Photos taken September 16, 2016

Northern parcel grow area – Individual raised beds with drip line



Southern parcel grow area – In pots hand watered



Old, dry, off-channel pond site to be revitalized



Deeded spring located on the parcel south of Highway 36.



Current tank storage at southern grow site



Spoils pile; main residence (southern parcel) with septic and leach field above



Northern house site and petroleum products (under shed roof at vacant house)



Ditch relief culverts during September site visit, then during monitoring October 18, 2016



Appendix B. Associated Standard Conditions

I. As described in the Order, dischargers will fall within one of three tiers.

Discharger shall be in the tier that covers the most impactful part of the operations (i.e., different sections of a property cannot be divided among the tiers). **All dischargers**, regardless of Tier are subject to the standard conditions in section I.A, MRP section I.D., and General Terms, Provisions and Prohibitions. **Tier 2 Dischargers** are also subject to section I.B. (**a Water Resources Protection Plan**), and Tier 3 Dischargers are subject to sections I.A., I.B.(if cultivating cannabis), and I.C.

A. Standard Conditions, Applicable to All Dischargers

1. Site maintenance, erosion control and drainage features

- a. Roads shall be maintained as appropriate (with adequate surfacing and drainage features) to avoid developing surface ruts, gullies, or surface erosion that results in sediment delivery to surface waters.
- b. Roads, driveways, trails, and other defined corridors for foot or vehicle traffic of any kind shall have adequate ditch relief drains or rolling dips and/or other measures to prevent or minimize erosion along the flow paths and at their respective outlets.
- c. Roads and other features shall be maintained so that surface runoff drains away from potentially unstable slopes or earthen fills. Where road runoff cannot be drained away from an unstable feature, an engineered structure or system shall be installed to ensure that surface flows will not cause slope failure.
- d. Roads, clearings, fill prisms, and terraced areas (cleared/developed areas with the potential for sediment erosion and transport) shall be maintained so that they are hydrologically disconnected, as feasible, from surface waters, including wetlands, ephemeral, intermittent and perennial streams. Connected roads are road segments that deliver road surface runoff, via the ditch or road surface, to a stream crossing or to a connected drain that occurs within the high delivery potential portion of the active road network. A connected drain is defined as any cross-drain culvert, water bar, rolling dip, or ditch-out that appears to deliver runoff to a defined channel. A drain is considered connected if there is evidence of surface flow connection from the road to a defined channel or if the outlet has eroded a channel that extends from the road to a defined channel (http://www.forestsandfish.com/documents/Road_Mgmt_Survey.pdf).
- e. Ditch relief drains, rolling dip outlets, and road pad or terrace surfaces shall be maintained to promote infiltration/dispersal of outflows and have no apparent erosion or evidence of soil transport to receiving waters.
- f. Stockpiled construction materials are stored in a location and manner so as to prevent their transport to receiving waters.

2. Stream Crossing Maintenance

- a. Culverts and stream crossings shall be sized to pass the expected 100- year peak streamflow.

- b. Culverts and stream crossings shall be designed and maintained to address debris associated with the expected 100-year peak streamflow.
- c. Culverts and stream crossings shall allow passage of all life stages of fish on fish-bearing or restorable streams, and allow passage of aquatic organisms on perennial or intermittent streams.
- d. Stream crossings shall be maintained so as to prevent or minimize erosion from exposed surfaces adjacent to, and in the channel and on the banks.
- e. Culverts shall align with the stream grade and natural stream channel at the inlet and outlet where feasible. At a minimum, the culvert shall be aligned at the inlet. If infeasible to align the culvert outlet with the stream grade or channel, outlet armoring or equivalently effective means may be applied.
- f. Stream crossings shall be maintained so as to prevent stream diversion in the event that the culvert/crossing is plugged, and critical dips shall be employed with all crossing installations where feasible. If infeasible to install a critical dip, an alternative solution may be chosen.

3. Riparian and Wetland Protection and Management

- a. For Tier 1 Dischargers, cultivation areas or associated facilities shall not be located within 200 feet of surface waters. While 200 foot buffers are preferred for Tier 2 sites, at minimum, cultivation areas and associated facilities shall not be located or occur within 100 feet of any Class I or II watercourse or within 50 feet of any Class III watercourse or wetlands. The Regional Water Board or its Executive Officer may apply additional or alternative conditions on enrollment, including site-specific riparian buffers and other BMPs beyond those identified in water resource protection plans to ensure water quality protection. Alternative site-specific riparian buffers that are equally protective of water quality may be necessary to accommodate existing permanent structures or other types of structures that cannot be relocated.
- b. Buffers shall be maintained at natural slope with native vegetation.
- c. Buffers shall be of sufficient width to filter wastes from runoff discharging from production lands and associated facilities to all wetlands, streams, drainage ditches, or other conveyances.
- d. Riparian and wetland areas shall be protected in a manner that maintains their essential functions, including temperature and microclimate control, filtration of sediment and other pollutants, nutrient cycling, woody debris recruitment, groundwater recharge, streambank stabilization, and flood peak attenuation and flood water storage.

4. Spoils Management

- a. Spoils shall not be stored or placed in or where they can enter any surface water. Spoils are waste earthen or organic materials generated through grading or excavation, or waste plant growth media or soil amendments. Spoils include but are not limited to soils, slash, bark, sawdust, potting soils, rock, and fertilizers.
- b. Spoils shall be adequately contained or stabilized to prevent sediment delivery to surface waters.

- c. Spoils generated through development or maintenance of roads, driveways, earthen fill pads, or other cleared or filled areas shall not be sidecast in any location where they can enter or be transported to surface waters.

5. Water Storage and Use

- a. Size and scope of an operation shall be such that the amount of water used shall not adversely impact water quality and/or beneficial uses, including and in consideration with other water use by operations, instream flow requirements and/or needs in the watershed, defined at the scale of a HUC-12 watershed or at a smaller hydrologic watershed as determined necessary by the Regional Water Board Executive Officer.
- b. Water conservation measures shall be implemented. Examples include use of rainwater catchment systems or watering plants with a drip irrigation system rather than with a hose or sprinkler system.
- c. For Tier 2 Dischargers, if possible, develop off-stream storage facilities to minimize surface water diversion during low flow periods.
- d. Water is applied using no more than agronomic rates. "Agronomic rates" is defined as the rates of fertilizer and irrigation water that a plant needs to enhance soil productivity and provide the crop or forage growth with needed nutrients for optimum health and growth, without having any excess water or nutrient percolate beyond the root zone.
- e. Diversion and/or storage of water from a stream should be conducted pursuant to a valid water right and in compliance with reporting requirements under Water Code section 5101.
- f. Water storage features, such as ponds, tanks, and other vessels shall be selected, sited, designed, and maintained so as to insure integrity and to prevent release into waters of the state in the event of a containment failure.

6. Irrigation Runoff

Implementing water conservation measures, irrigating at agronomic rates, applying fertilizers at agronomic rates and applying chemicals according to the label specifications, and maintaining stable soil and growth media should serve to minimize the amount of runoff and the concentration of chemicals in that water.

In the event that irrigation runoff occurs, measures shall be in place to treat/control/contain the runoff to minimize the pollutant loads in the discharge. Irrigation runoff shall be managed so that any entrained constituents, such as fertilizers, fine sediment and suspended organic particles, and other oxygen consuming materials are not discharged to nearby watercourses. Management practices include, but are not limited to, modifications to irrigation systems that reuse tailwater by constructing offstream retention basins, and active (pumping) and or passive (gravity) tailwater recapture/redistribution systems. Care shall be taken to ensure that irrigation tailwater is not discharged towards or impounded over unstable features or landslides.

7. Fertilizers and Soil Amendments

- a. Fertilizers, potting soils, compost, and other soils and soil amendments shall be stored in locations and in a manner in which they cannot enter or be transported into surface waters and such that nutrients or other pollutants cannot be leached into groundwater.
- b. Fertilizers and soil amendments shall be applied and used per packaging instructions and/or at proper agronomic rates (see footnote on previous page).
- c. Cultivation areas shall be maintained so as to prevent nutrients from leaving the site during the growing season and post-harvest.

8. Pesticides/Herbicides

At the present time, there are no pesticides or herbicides registered specifically for use directly on cannabis and the use of pesticides on cannabis plants has not been reviewed for safety, human health effects, or environmental impacts. Under California law, the only pesticide products not illegal to use on cannabis are those that contain an active ingredient that is exempt from residue tolerance requirements and either registered and labeled for a broad enough use to include use on cannabis or exempt from registration requirements as a minimum risk pesticide under FIFRA section 25(b) and California Code of Regulations, title 3, section 6147. For the purpose of compliance with conditions of this Order, any uses of pesticide products shall be consistent with product labelling and any products on the site shall be placed, used, and stored in a manner that ensures that they will not enter or be released into surface or ground waters.

9. Petroleum products and other chemicals

- a. Petroleum products and other liquid chemicals, including but not limited to diesel, biodiesel, gasoline, and oils shall be stored so as to prevent their spillage, discharge, or seepage into receiving waters. Storage tanks and containers must be of suitable material and construction to be compatible with the substance(s) stored and conditions of storage such as pressure and temperature.
- b. Above ground storage tanks and containers shall be provided with a secondary means of containment for the entire capacity of the largest single container and sufficient freeboard to contain precipitation.
- c. Dischargers shall ensure that diked areas are sufficiently impervious to contain discharged chemicals.
- d. Discharger(s) shall implement spill prevention, control, and countermeasures (SPCC) and have appropriate cleanup materials available onsite.
- e. Underground storage tanks 110 gallons and larger shall be registered with the appropriate County Health Department and comply with State and local requirements for leak detection, spill overflow, corrosion protection, and insurance coverage.

10. Cultivation-related wastes

Cultivation-related wastes including, but not limited to, empty soil/soil amendment/fertilizer/pesticide bags and containers, empty plant pots or containers, dead or harvested plant waste, and spent growth medium shall, for as long as they remain on the site, be stored at locations where they will not enter or be blown into surface waters, and in a manner that ensures that residues and pollutants within those materials do not migrate or leach into surface water or groundwaters. Plant waste may also be composted, subject to the same restrictions cited for cultivation-related waste storage.

11. Refuse and human waste

- a. Disposal of domestic sewage shall meet applicable County health standards, local agency management plans and ordinances, and/or the Regional Water Board's Onsite Wastewater Treatment System (OWTS) policy, and shall not represent a threat to surface water or groundwater.
- b. Refuse and garbage shall be stored in a location and manner that prevents its discharge to receiving waters and prevents any leachate or contact water from entering or percolating to receiving waters.
- c. Garbage and refuse shall be disposed of at an appropriate waste disposal location.

12. Remediation/Cleanup/Restoration

Remediation/cleanup/restoration activities may include, but are not limited to, removal of fill from watercourses, stream restoration, riparian vegetation planting and maintenance, soil stabilization, erosion control, upgrading stream crossings, road outsloping and rolling dip installation where safe and suitable, installing ditch relief culverts and overside drains, removing berms, stabilizing unstable areas, reshaping cutbanks, and rocking native-surfaced roads. Restoration and cleanup conditions and provisions generally apply to Tier 3 sites, however owners/operators of Tier 1 or 2 sites may identify or propose water resource improvement or enhancement projects such as stream restoration or riparian planting with native vegetation and, for such projects, these conditions apply similarly.