

Water Resource Protection Plan

APN 211-401-017 & 211-401-018

WDID# 1B161179CHUM

TRC# 180101060407TRC135

Submitted to:

Chris Cameron

Prepared by:

Timberland Resource Consultants

165 South Fortuna Blvd

Fortuna, CA 95540

2/1/2017

Purpose

This Water Resource Protection Plan (WRPP) has been prepared on behalf of the property owner, Chris Cameron, for assessor's parcel number 211-401-017 & 211-401-018, by agreement and in response to the California Water Code Section 13260(a), which requires that any person discharging waste or proposing to discharge waste within any region that could affect the quality of the waters of the state, other than into a community sewer system, shall file with the appropriate regional water board a Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD) containing such information and data as may be required by the Regional Water Board. The Regional Water Board may waive the requirements of Water Code section 13260 for specific types of discharges if the waiver is consistent with the Basin Plan and in the public interest. Any waiver is conditional and may be terminated at any time. A waiver should include monitoring requirements to verify the adequacy and effectiveness of the waiver's conditions. Order R1-2015-0023 conditionally waives the requirement to file a ROWD for discharges and associated activities described in finding 4.

Scope of Report

Order No. R1-2015-0023 states that "Tier 2 Discharger's and Tier 3 Discharger's who intend to cultivate cannabis before, during, or following site cleanup activities shall develop and implement a water resource protection plan that contains the elements listed and addressed below. Discharger's must keep this plan on site, and produce it upon request by Regional Water Board staff. Management practices shall be properly designed and installed, and assessed periodically for effectiveness. If a management measure is found to be ineffective, the plan must be adapted and implemented to incorporate new or additional management practices to meet standard conditions. Discharger's shall certify annually to the Regional Water Board individually or through an approved third party program that the plan is being implemented and is effectively protecting water quality, and report on progress in implementing site improvements intended to bring the site into compliance with all conditions of this Order."

Methods

The methods used to develop this WRPP include both field and office components. The office component consisted of aerial photography review and interpretation, existing USGS quad map review, GIS mapping of field data, review of on-site photography points, streamflow calculations, and general planning. The field component included identifying and accurately mapping all watercourses, wet areas, and wetlands located downstream of the cultivation areas, associated facilities, and all appurtenant roads accessing such areas. An accurate location of the Waters of the State is necessary to make an assessment of whether potential and existing erosion sites/pollution sites have the potential to discharge waste to an area that could affect waters of the State (including groundwater). Next, all cultivation areas, associated facilities, and all appurtenant roads accessing such areas were assessed for discharges and related controllable water quality factors from the activities listed in Order R1-2015-0023, Finding 4a-j. The field assessment also included an evaluation and determination of compliance with the Standard Conditions per Provision I.B of Order No. R1-2015-0023. The water resource protection plans required under Tier 2 are meant to describe the specific measures a Discharger implements to achieve compliance with standard conditions. Therefore, all required components of the water resource protection plan per Provision I.B of Order No. R1-2015-0023 were physically inspected and evaluated. A comprehensive summary of each Standard Condition as it relates to the subject property is appended.

Property Description

The property assessed is a 10.77-acre parcel and a 10.87-acre parcel located on Salmon Creek Road. The property is a well-established home site with a residence, workshop buildings, storage sheds, and two camper trailers. There is one Class II watercourse and one Class III watercourse on the property. The watercourses and drainages on the property are tributaries to the South Fork Eel River. The property is located in the NW ¼ of the SW ¼ of Section 34, Township 2S, Range 3E, of the USGS Miranda 7.5" quadrangle map, Humboldt Base & Meridian.

Monitoring Plan

Tier 2 Discharger's shall include a monitoring element in the water resource protection plan that at a minimum provides for periodic inspection of the site, checklist to confirm placement and efficacy of management measures, and document progress on any plan elements subject to a time schedule. Tier 2 Discharger's shall submit an annual report (Appendix C) by March 31 of each year that documents implementation and effectiveness of management measures during the previous year. Tier 2 annual reporting is a function that may be provided through an approved third party program.

Monitoring of the site includes visual inspection and photographic documentation of each feature of interest listed on the site map, with new photographic documentation recorded with any notable changes to the feature of interest. At a minimum, all site features must be monitored annually, to provide the basis for completion of the annual re-certification process. Additionally, sites shall be monitored at the following times to ensure timely identification of changed site conditions and to determine whether implementation of additional management measures is necessary to iteratively prevent, minimize, and mitigate discharges of waste to surface water: 1) just prior to October 15 to evaluate site preparedness for storm events and storm water runoff, 2) following the accumulation of 3" total precipitation or by November 15, whichever is sooner, and 3) following any rainfall event with an intensity of 3" precipitation in 24 hours. Precipitation data can be obtained from the National Weather Service Forecast Office (e.g. by entering the zip code of the parcel location at <http://www.srh.noaa.gov/forecast>).

Monitoring Plan Reporting Requirements

Order No. R1-2015-0023, Appendix C must be submitted to the Regional Water Board or approved third party program upon initial enrollment in the Order (NOI) and annually thereafter by March 31. Forms submitted to the Regional Water Board shall be submitted electronically to northcoast@waterboards.ca.gov. If electronic submission is infeasible, hard copies can be submitted to: North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board, 5550 Skylane Boulevard, Suite A, Santa Rosa, CA 95403.

Assessment of Standard Conditions

Assessment of Standard Conditions consisted of field examinations on 12/6/2016. The examination evaluated areas near, and areas with the potential to directly impact, watercourses for sensitive conditions including, but not limited to, existing and proposed roads, skid trails and landings, unstable and erodible watercourse banks, unstable upslope areas, debris, jam potential, inadequate flow capacity, changeable channels, overflow channels, flood prone areas, and riparian zones. Field examinations also evaluated all roads and trails on the property, developed areas, cultivation sites, and any structures and facilities appurtenant to cultivation on the property. Anywhere the Standard Conditions are not met on the property, descriptions of the assessments and the prescribed treatments are outlined following each associated section below.

Summary of Standard Conditions Compliance

1. Site maintenance, erosion control, and drainage features Y/N
2. Stream crossing maintenance Y/N
3. Riparian and wetland protection and management Y/N
4. Spoils management Y/N
5. Water storage and use Y/N
6. Irrigation runoff Y/N
7. Fertilizers and soil amendments Y/N
8. Pesticides and herbicides Y/N
9. Petroleum products and other chemicals Y/N
10. Cultivation-related wastes Y/N
11. Refuse and human waste Y/N

A. Standard Conditions, Applicable to All Discharger's

1. Site maintenance, erosion control and drainage features (Compliance: Y/ N)

- 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.

The road to the residence is a permanent rocked road that is in overall good condition, but lacking the adequate amount of ditch relief culverts. The majority of the inside ditches are in good condition but more ditch relief culverts are required. Roads to the cultivation areas on the property are lacking adequate road surface rock in the steeper sections of the road as well as adequate drainage facilities. The Discharger shall rock the steeper access roads to the Cultivation Sites and any other road surface or access roads and ATV roads which are to be used for year around use, or refrain from vehicle use on un-rocked roads that could result in rutting during wet conditions. Also required is rock armoring on the inlets and outlets of all of the ditch relief culverts. One ditch relief culvert (RP 1) has filled with sediment and debris, and needs to be unplugged or replaced with a minimum 18-inch diameter pipe.

- 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.

Ditch Relief Culvert 1 – The Discharger shall rock armor the outlet and outlet area up to the bank where flows are flow over approximately 20 feet past the outlet.

Ditch Relief Culvert 2 – The Discharger shall rock armor the inlet and outlet per attached specifications.

Ditch Relief Culvert 3 – The Discharger shall rock armor the inlet and outlet per attached specifications. The Discharger shall also rock armor the outlet down to where flows reach the road where the well is located.

Road Point 1 – Inside ditch crossing pipe has plugged with sediment and debris. The Discharger shall unplug the ditch culvert or replace it with an 18” diameter ditch relief culvert per attached specifications. The inlet and outlet shall be rock armored per attached specifications.

Road Point 2 & Road Point 3 – The Discharger shall fully establish the make shift inside ditch from Road Point 2 to Road Point 3, install waterbars to drain the road into the inside ditch, and rock the adjacent road.

Road Point 4 – The Discharger shall rock the road from Road Point 4 to Road Point 5, after the inside ditch and associated ditch relief culvert is installed, and from Road Point 4 to Road Point 6.

Road Point 5 – The Discharger shall install a minimum 15” diameter inside ditch relief culvert at this location and install an inside ditch draining to it. The inside ditch will run from the well head to the newly installed ditch relief culvert at Road Point 5. The inlet and outlet shall be rock armored per attached specifications. The Discharger shall also rock armor the cutbank below the outlet flow area down to the landing where the water bladder is located.

Road Point 7 – The Discharger shall install an 18” diameter ditch relief culvert at this approximate location to drain inside ditch flows. The inlet and outlet shall be rock armored per attached specifications.

Road Point 8 – The Discharger shall install an 18” diameter ditch relief culvert at this approximate location to drain inside ditch flows. The inlet and outlet shall be rock armored per attached specifications.

Road Point 9 – The Discharger shall install a water bar per attached specifications.

Road Point 10 – The Discharger shall install a water bar per attached specifications.

- 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.

Physical reconnaissance of the property revealed one small unstable area represented as Unstable Area 1 (UA 1) on the site map. The Geomorphic Features Map for the USGS Miranda 7.5' quadrangle map, Humboldt County, California Scale 1: 24,000 (Spittler, T.E., 1983, DMG Open-File Report 83-25, Geology and Geomorphic Features Related to Landsliding) shows no geomorphic features within the property. Delineated above the property is an area of disrupted ground. No surface runoff from the property drains onto this area.

Unstable Area 1 – The Discharger shall rock buttress the toe of this unstable feature per attached specifications and install erosion control measures to help slow and prevent sediment delivery to drainages. The Discharger shall use straw bales or fiber logs in the drainage ditch below the unstable area and place straw bales or fiber logs around the base of the slumped bank to prevent further sediment discharger.

- 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 not hydrologically connected¹, as feasible, from surface waters, including wetlands, ephemeral, intermittent and perennial streams.

Cultivation Sites are lacking fully developed drainage features and drainages are to be dispersed as frequently as possible. The Discharger shall break up drainage ditches and other drainage facilities so that surface waters during storm events are dissipated into the woods and not collected by road drainages.

Erosion Control Point 3 – The Discharger shall further develop the drainage ditch draining the greenhouse flat by rock armoring it. Where the drainage ditch crosses the road, the Discharger shall remove the makeshift board crossing and install a small ditch relief culvert that drains into the inside ditch draining to DRC 2. The Discharger shall rock armor the inlets and outlets of this ditch relief culvert per attached specifications. Remove or properly contain all potting soils located near these drainage ditches and spread chipped slash or woody debris over any remnant soils.

Erosion Control Point 4 – The Discharger shall further develop the drainage ditch to ensure that it is capturing road surface runoff coming from the upper-most greenhouses at Cultivation Site 4. The Discharger shall rock the drainage ditch and the ditch's outlet over the fill bank. Remove all potting soils located near these drainage ditches and spread chipped slash or woody debris over any remnant soils. The Discharger shall also install a waterbar across the road adjacent to the drainage ditch that drains into the drainage ditch running along the southern end of the greenhouses.

¹ 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)

Erosion Control Point 5 – The Discharger shall further develop the drainage ditch draining the western and southern sides of the greenhouses. The Discharger shall also install a drainage ditch between the two greenhouses that drains into the existing drainage ditches on the southern end of the greenhouses. The Discharger shall rock the drainage ditch and the ditches outlet flow area over the fill bank. The Discharger shall also remove all potting soils located near these drainage ditches and spread chipped slash or woody debris over any remnant soils.

- 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.

Erosion Control Point 1 – Drainage flows from DRC 2 are eroding an embankment at this location. The Discharger shall rock armor the eroding bank to stop any erosion that is occurring.

Erosion Control Point 2 – An inside ditch is plugged and surface flows are draining onto the roads surface. Clear and re-establish the inside ditch to capture hillslope runoff and to prevent surface waters from eroding the road's surface.

- f. Stockpiled construction materials are stored in a location and manner so as to prevent their transport to receiving waters.

In compliance at this time. No stockpiled construction materials are on the property.

2. Stream Crossing Maintenance (Compliance: Y / N)

- 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.²

² 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.³

In compliance at this time. There are no stream crossings located on this property.

3. Riparian and Wetland Protection and Management (Compliance: Y / N)

- a. For Tier 1 Discharger's, 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 a 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 or its Executive Officer may apply additional or alternative⁴ conditions on enrollment, including site-specific riparian buffers and other BMPs beyond those identified in water resource protection plans to ensure water quality protection.

In compliance at this time. The Cultivation Sites are located outside the required riparian buffers for their respective neighboring watercourses.

- b. Buffers shall be maintained at natural slope with native vegetation.

In compliance at this time.

- 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. 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.

Not compliance at this time. Addressed under Standard Condition A.1. (a, b, d), A.4., A.7. (a, c), A.10.

³ If infeasible to install a critical dip, an alternative solution may be chosen.

⁴ 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.

4. Spoils Management (Compliance: Y / N)

- a. Spoils⁵ shall not be stored or placed in or where they can enter any surface water.
- 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.

Spoils piles are located near drainage ditches that are hydrologically connected to watercourses. The Discharger shall remove all spoil piles away from any drainage ditch, other drainage features, or anywhere it can be transported into any drainage or surface flow that enters a drainage. Soil piles shall be contained by tarping them during the winter, top and bottom, and placing a fiber log or straw bales around the pile during the winter season, and located where they cannot be transported into any drainage or watercourse.

5. Water Storage and Use (Compliance: Y / N)

- 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-12⁶ watershed or at a smaller hydrologic watershed as determined necessary by the Regional Water Board Executive Officer.

This project consists of five Cultivation Site (CS) totaling 10,960 square feet.

- CS 1 consists of a greenhouse on a developed landing built into a hillside with an approximate slope of 40%. The site includes one 10' x 50' greenhouse.
- CS 2 consists of a greenhouse on a developed landing built into a hillside with an approximate slope of 40%. The site includes one 20' x 150' greenhouse.
- CS 3 consists of two greenhouses on a developed landing built into a hillside with an approximate slope of 41%. The site includes one 20' x 55' greenhouse and one 20' x 60' greenhouse.
- CS 4 consists of two greenhouses on a developed landing built into a hillside with an approximate slope of 41%. The site includes one 20' x 100' greenhouse and one 20' x 108' greenhouse.
- CS 5 consists of two greenhouses on a developed landing built into a hillside with an approximate slope of 35%. The site includes two 10' x 50' greenhouses.

⁵ 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.

⁶ See definition and link to maps at: <http://water.usgs.gov/GIS/huc.html>

The Discharger estimates that at peak water usage they use **3,000-gallons every three to four days**. This equates to approximately **860-gallons per day at peak water usage**. To meet 150-day forbearance requirements on water diversions, using water usage estimates provided by the Discharger and accounting for current existing water storage, the Discharger must obtain approximately 116,745-gallons more of water storage. This estimated water storage requirement estimate does not account for supplemental water supply provided by the well on the property and is assuming the Discharger's only source of water is a water diversion.

- 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.

There is no sign that water conservation measures are used during the cultivation season. The Discharger shall implement water conservation measures according to the Water Board's water conservation better management practices 102, 106, 114 – 117, 119, 120, and 122; or the Discharger's own preferred water conservation measures. The more water the Discharger can conserve, the less the Discharger will have to obtain in water storage. The Discharger shall install float-valves on appropriate storage tanks to prevent overflow. The Discharger shall install water meters to better document usage.

- c. For Tier 2 Discharger's, if possible, develop off-stream storage facilities to minimize surface water diversion during low flow periods.

The Discharger currently has approximately 73,750-gallons of dedicated water storage (2 x 20,000-gallon bladders, 7 x 2,500-gallon tanks, 1 x 3,000-gallon tank, 1 x 1,550-gallon tank, 3 x estimated 3,000-gallon bladders, 1 x estimated 700-gallon tank, 2 x estimated 1,000-gallon tanks); not including mixing tank volume (1 x 660-gallon tank). There is a well on the property which the Discharger shall use to substitute surface diversions during the forbearance period. The Discharger shall fill his water storage outside of the forbearance. According to the required Lake and Stream Bed Alteration agreement with California Department of Fish and Wildlife once completed, and switch to the well and storage as a water source during the forbearance period. If the Discharger's well cannot provide adequate water for the forbearance period, the Discharge shall increase water storage, or another well, to provide water for the scale and scope of the cultivation operation so that no water is diverted during the forbearance period.

- d. Water is applied using no more than agronomic rates.⁷

There is no evidence to conclude that the Discharger irrigates at a greater rate than the growth medium can facilitate. No signs of over watering are present on-site.

⁷ "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.

There is one point of diversion located on the property. If the Discharger continues to use the surface water diversion for commercial cannabis cultivation, the Discharger must ensure no surface water is diverted for 150 days during the forbearance period from May 15th to October 15th for cultivation purposes. This point of diversion (POD) consists of a 2" PVC pipe with a screened intake placed in a small water impoundment. The impoundment structure is constructed of a thick tarp, metal fence posts and boards. This impoundment of water is currently diverting 100% of stream flow and will need to be removed and replaced with an approved CDFW diversion structure. The Discharger will need to file a Lake and Stream Bed Alteration agreement with California Department of Fish and Wildlife for the diversion structure, even if it is only used for domestic use. Current CDFW approved diversion infrastructure and/or spring box infrastructure will need to meet certain requirements. These requirements are: The diversion infrastructure shall be installed by the Discharger with a structure that will not dewater the stream, the diversion infrastructure shall not intercept greater than 20% of the flow at any time, the intake shall be no greater than 1 foot below the stream bed, the top of the spring box shall be covered at all times to prevent entry by wildlife and the diversion infrastructure shall not exceed 2 cubic feet in volume and excavation shall not exceed 3 cubic feet for installation. Void spaces that remain after infrastructure installation shall be backfilled with clean washed rock.

The Discharger is currently diverting and storing surface water without an appropriative water right. An Initial Statement of Water Diversion and Use will need to be filed with the State Water Control Board, even if it is only used for domestic use. If waters from the surface water diversion are used for cultivation, the Discharger will then need to apply for a Small Irrigation Use Registration once available. The Discharger cannot comply with Standard Condition A.5.e. until the Small Irrigation Use program is completed and made available by the State Water Control Board or the Discharger no longer uses this diversion for commercial cannabis activities.

- 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.

The water storage tanks are in secure locations. Water bladders are located on stable flats. The Discharger shall site water bladders in a containment pit, or build a dirt berm around the bladder per attached specifications.

6. **Irrigation Runoff (Compliance: Y / N)**

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 off-stream 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.

In compliance at this time. There are no signs of irrigation runoff within the cultivation sites.

7. Fertilizers and Soil Amendments (Compliance: Y / N)

- 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.

Fertilizers, soil amendments, soil bags and piles are stored in a structure and left uncontained around cultivation areas and associated cultivation structures. The Discharger shall provide protection from wind and rain throughout the rainy season, and locate fertilizers where they cannot be transported into any drainage or watercourse. The Discharger shall store all bagged and boxed fertilizers on pallets and not accumulate on the ground. Soil piles shall be located where they cannot be transported into any drainage or watercourse and contained by tarping them during the winter, top and bottom, and placing a fiber log or straw bales around the pile during the winter season. Potting soils and soil piles located around Cultivation Site 2 & 3 are also addressed under Standard Condition A.7.c.

- b. Fertilizers and soil amendments shall be applied and used per packaging instructions and/or at proper agronomic rates.

In compliance at this time. The Discharger shall ensure that fertilizers and soil amendments are applied and used per packaging instructions and/or at proper agronomic rates.

- c. Cultivation areas shall be maintained so as to prevent nutrients from leaving the site during the growing season and post-harvest.

Erosion Control Point 3 & 4 – Cultivation Sites 2 & 3 have remnant potting soils nearby drainage ditches where sediment and nutrients in the soil can be transported into a drainage ditch. These drainages are hydrologically connected to other drainages that reach the South Fork Eel River. The Discharger shall remove or contain all potting soils located near the drainage ditches and spread chipped slash or woody debris over any remnant soils to prevent their transportation to any drainage and help absorb any constrained nutrients within the soils.

8. Pesticides/Herbicides (Compliance: Y/ N)

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 labeling 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.

In compliance at this time. Pesticides shall be applied per specifications included in the packaging. The Discharger shall store the pesticides and herbicides with the fertilizers and soil amendments in a covered structure.

9. Petroleum products and other chemicals (Compliance: Y/ N)

- 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. Discharger's 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.

There is no bulk fuel storage in use on the property at this time. The majority of fuel canisters are being stored in a shipping container near the residence. Some fuel canisters are being stored in locations near drainages, such as the fuel canister next to the water pump near the Point of Diversion (POD) or other surface flows. The fuel canister located near the POD shall be placed in secondary containment and located out of the watercourse. The associated pump

shall have an oil and fuel catch pan underneath it at all times and not be located in the watercourse. The unused truck-bed fuel tender tank located near DRC 1 shall be located away from any drainage surface flows that reach any drainage. If this tank is used for fuel storage it will shall have secondary containment equal to the volume of the tank. The Discharger shall store all fuel tanks with secondary containment and fuel canisters and other related chemicals in covered structures when not in use so as to prevent their spillage, discharge, or seepage into receiving waters.

10. Cultivation-related wastes (Compliance: Y/ N)

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 stored⁸ 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 groundwater's.

Fertilizers, soil amendments, and soil bags and piles located around the property are being stored where their contents can enter drainages that reach watercourses. The Discharger shall store all fertilizer and soil in covered structures, not exposed to surface flows, or be stored off the ground on pallets and have tarps placed over the bagged fertilizers and soils during the winter season. Spent growth medium was found around Cultivation Site 2 and 3 and is addressed under Standard Condition A.7.c. Other cultivation-related wastes listed above, not including spent growth medium and fertilizer bags, are to be stored in locations where they will not enter into surface waters.

11. Refuse and human waste (Compliance: Y/ N)

- 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.

There is a septic system attached to the residence and there is also a pit toilet outhouse just above the residence. There are no obvious signs of sewage discharge such as foul odor, vegetation blooms, or pooling effluent. The Discharger shall remove the outhouse toilet located above the main residence. This standard condition cannot be met at this time until the Discharger obtains proof that any disposal site of domestic sewage meets 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.

⁸ Plant waste may also be composted, subject to the same restrictions cited above for cultivation-related waste storage.

- 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.

In compliance at this time. The Discharger is storing refuse and garbage in lidded trash cans in a contained area next to storage sheds and cabins at the main residence area.

- c. Garbage and refuse shall be disposed of at an appropriate waste disposal location.

In compliance at this time. Garbage and refuse is regularly disposed of at an appropriate waste disposal location in Redway at the Redway Transfer Station.

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. Appendix B accompanying this Order includes environmental protection and mitigation measures that apply to cleanup activities such as: temporal limitations on construction; limitations on earthmoving and construction equipment; guidelines for removal of plants and revegetation; conditions for erosion control, limitations on work in streams, riparian and wetland areas; and other measures.

Mitigation measures are listed below in the Mitigation Report and also noted above in the document.

Mitigation Report (Identified Sites Requiring Remediation)

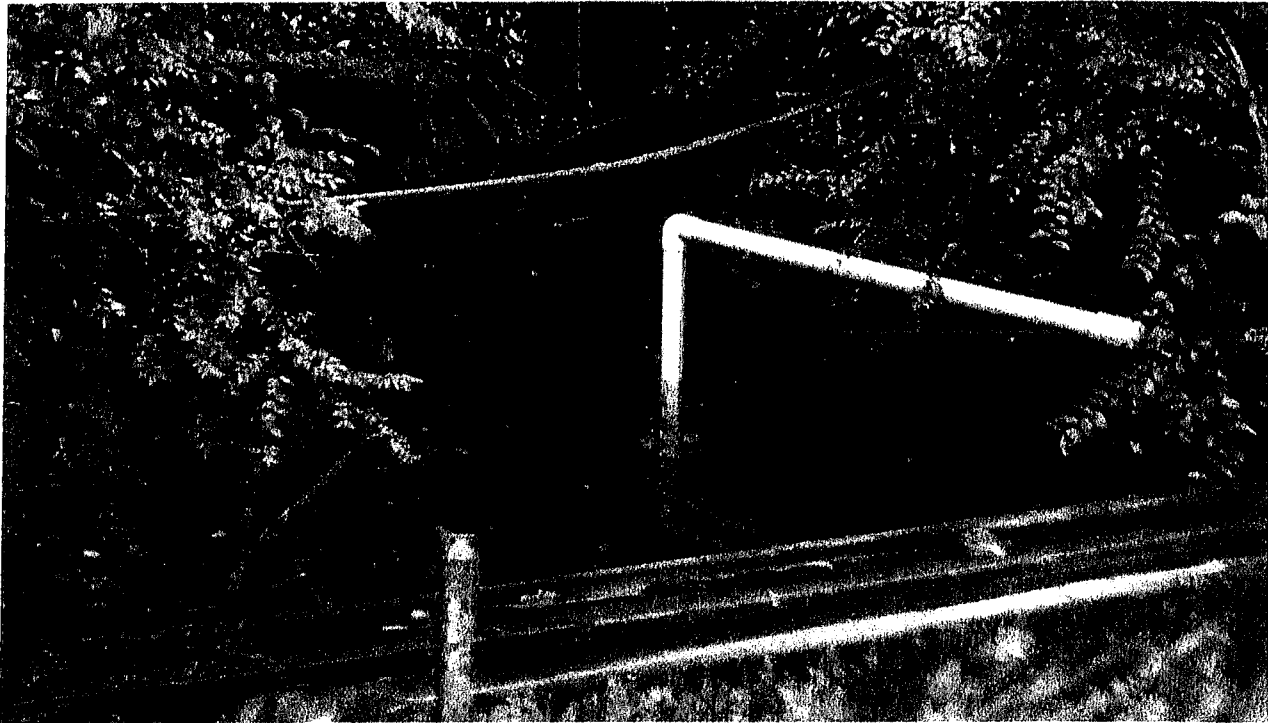
Unique Point(s)	Map Point Description	Associated Standard Condition	Temporary BMP	Permanent BMP	Priority for Action	Time Schedule for completion of Permanent BMP	Completion Date
RP 1	Inside ditch crossing culvert is plugged with sediment and debris	A.1. b.	N/A	Unplug culvert or replace with an 18" diameter culvert	2	10/15/2017	
RP 2 & RP 3	Inside ditch with makeshift improvements eroding the roads surface	A.1. b.	N/A	Further develop the inside ditch from Road Point 2 to Road Point 3 and rock the adjacent road. Install waterbars per attached specifications to drain the road into the inside ditch.	3	10/15/2018	
RP 4	No or little road rock on the roads surface between RP 4 and RP 5 & RP 6	A.1. b.	N/A	Rock the road from Road Point 4 to Road Point 5, after the inside ditch and associated ditch relief culvert is installed, and from Road Point 4 to Road Point 6.	2	10/15/2017	
RP 5 & RP 6	DRC 4 is draining onto the road at RP 5 where it is pooling and draining across the roads surface, resulting in erosion of the road surface	A.1. b.	N/A	Install an inside ditch relief culvert at Road Point 5 and an inside ditch running from the well head draining to the newly installed DRC at RP 5. Rock armor the inlet and outlets per attached specifications. Also rock armor the cutbank below the outlet flow area down to the landing where the water bladder below is located.	3	10/15/2018	
RP 7	Inside ditch without adequate drainage facilities or structures	A.1. b.	N/A	Install an 18" diameter inside ditch relief culvert and rock armor the inlet and outlet per attached specifications.	3	10/15/2018	
RP 8	Inside ditch without adequate drainage facilities or structures	A.1. b.	N/A	Install an 18" diameter inside ditch relief culvert and rock armor the inlet and outlet per attached specifications.	3	10/15/2018	
RP 9	Concentrated surface flows are eroding the roads surface	A.1.b	N/A	Install a waterbar per attached specifications	2	10/15/2017	
RP 10	Concentrated surface flows are eroding the roads surface	A.1.b	N/A	Install a waterbar per attached specifications	2	10/15/2017	
DRC 1	A ditch relief culvert flows are downcutting and eroding a bank ~20 ft. past the outflow area	A.1. b.	N/A	Rock armor the outlet and outlet area up to the eroding bank approximately 15 feet past the outflow area	2	10/15/2017	
DRC 2	Newly installed DRC with no rock armoring	A.1. b.	N/A	Rock armor the inlet and outlets per attached specifications	2	10/15/2017	
DRC 3	Newly installed DRC with no rock armoring	A.1. b.	N/A	Rock armor the inlet and outlets per attached specifications. Also, rock armor the outlet flow area down to where flows reach the road where the well is located.	2	10/15/2017	
ECP 1	Outlet flows from DRC 1 are eroding a bank below the outflow area	A.1. e.	N/A	Rock armor the slope and base of the bank where the erosion is occurring	2	10/15/2017	
ECP 2	Failed inside ditch is draining onto the roads surface	A.1. b.	N/A	Clear and re-establish the inside ditch. Install a waterbar above that drains into the inside ditch	3	10/15/2018	

ECP 3	Discharger constructed a drainage ditch along the western side of the greenhouse that drains under a board crossing into an inside ditch. Remnant potting soils and past soil piles are located nearby drainage ditches.	A.1. e.	N/A	Further develop the drainage ditch, rock the drainage ditch, and replace the makeshift board crossing with a ditch relief culvert. Rock armor the ditch relief culvert per attached specifications. Remove or properly contain all potting soils located near these drainage ditches and spread chipped slash or woody debris over any remnant soils.	3	10/15/2018	
ECP 4	Discharger constructed a drainage ditch along the southern end of the greenhouses. Remnant potting soils and past soil piles are located nearby drainage ditches.	A.1. e.	N/A	Install a waterbar across the road that drains into the ditch. Further develop the drainage ditch, rock the drainage ditch and the ditches outlet flow area over the fill bank. Remove or properly contain all potting soils located near these drainage ditches and spread chipped slash or woody debris over any remnant soils.	3	10/15/2018	
ECP 5	Discharger constructed a makeshift drainage ditch along the southern and western sides of the greenhouses.	A.1. e.	N/A	Further develop the drainage ditch, rock the drainage ditch and the ditches outlet area over the fill bank. Remove or properly contain all potting soils located near these drainage ditches and spread chipped slash or woody debris over any remnant soils.	3	10/15/2018	
UA 1	A cutbank slumped out into an inside ditch and adjacent road	A.1. c.	Use straw bales or fiber logs in the drainage ditch below the unstable area and place straw bales or fiber logs around the base of the slumped bank.	Buttress the toe of this unstable feature per attach specifications and install erosion control measures to help slow and prevent sediment delivery to drainages.	1	10/15/2017	
Outhouse/ Residence	Outhouse/Septic system	A.11.	N/A	Discontinue use of the outhouse and remove the structure. Obtain proof that any disposal site of domestic sewage meets applicable County health standards, local agency management plans and ordinances, and/or the Regional Water Board's Onsite Wastewater Treatment System (OWTS) policy.	4	Shortest time possible, but no later than the expiration of this Order (five years)	
N/A	Uncontained fertilizer bags, soil piles, and soil bags	A.7. (a, c)	Immediately clean up and contain all fertilizer bags, soil piles, and soil bags	Provide protection from wind and rain throughout the rainy season for fertilizers, and locate fertilizers where they cannot be transported into any drainage or watercourse. Store all bagged and boxed fertilizers on pallets and not accumulate on the ground. Soil piles shall be located where they cannot be transported into any drainage or watercourse and contain all soil piles by tarping them during the winter, top and bottom, and placing a fiber log or straw bales around the pile during the winter season.	1	10/15/2017	

<p>Point of Diversion, Well, Water Storage</p>	<p>Water Storage and Use</p>	<p>A. 5.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>--Fuel canisters located near the POD shall be placed in secondary containment and located out of the watercourse. The associated pump shall have an oil and fuel catch pan underneath it at all times and not be located in the watercourse.</p> <p>--Remove and replace the diversion structure with an approved CDFW diversion structure, pursuant to a CDFW Lake & Stream Bed Alteration agreement.</p> <p>--Obtain a functioning well; or obtain water storage that can provide adequate water supply for the scale and scope of the cultivation operation during the forbearance period from May 15th to October 15th.</p> <p>--An Initial Statement of Water Diversion and Use shall be filed with the California State Water Resources Control Board while Discharger waits to apply for a Small Irrigation Use Registration, once available.</p> <p>--Implement water conservation measures. Install float valves on applicable water tanks. Install water meters to better document water usage. Site water bladders in a containment pit, or build a dirt berm around the bladder per attached specifications.</p>	<p>2</p>	<p>10/15/2017</p>
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Treat Priority: Treatment Priority (1) indicates a very high priority with treatment being planned to occur immediately, (2) indicates a high priority site with treatment to occur prior to the start of the winter period (Oct. 15), (3) indicates a moderate priority with treatment being planned to occur within one year, or prior to the winter period (Oct. 15) of the 2nd season of operations, and (4) indicates a low priority with treatment being planned to occur in the shortest time possible, but no later than the expiration of this Order (five years)

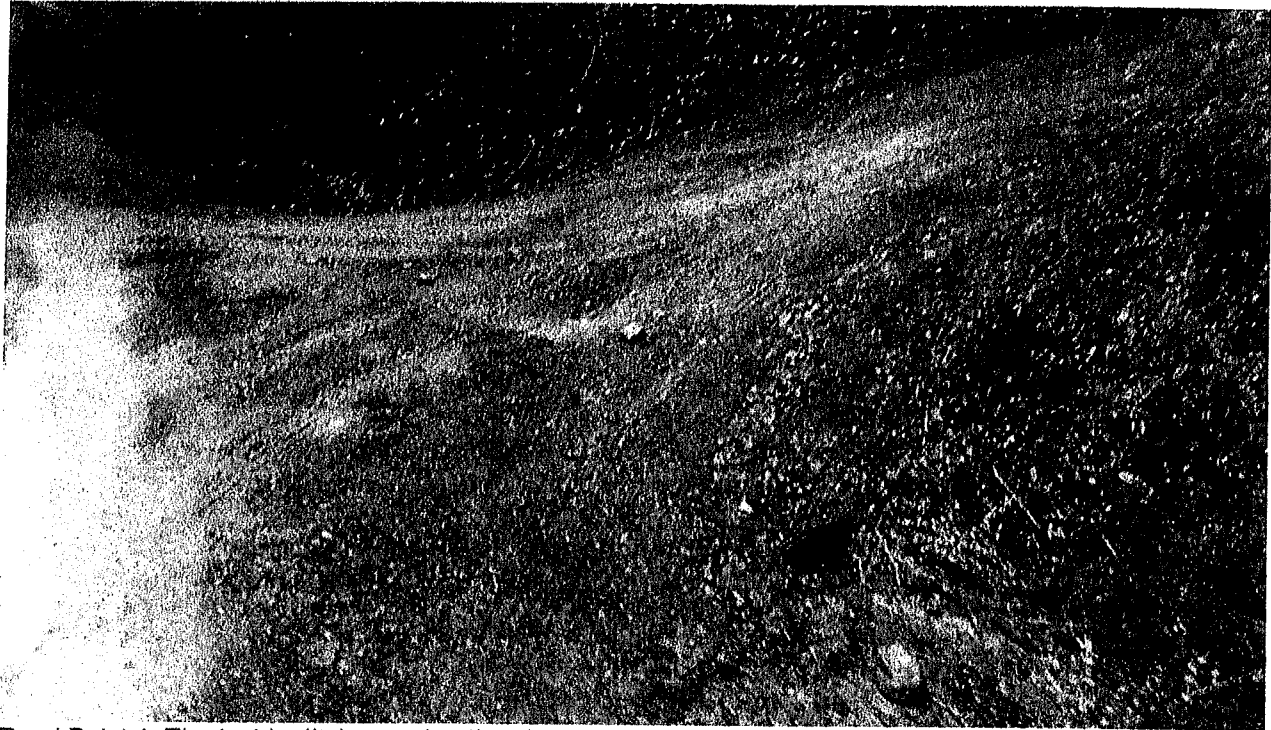
Attached Photo's



Point of Diversion Intake: The Discharger shall remove this diversion and install an approved diversion structure pursuant to a CDFW Lake and Stream Bed Alteration agreement. All photos were taken 12/6/2016



Below Point of Diversion: The Discharger shall remove this diversion and install an approved diversion structure pursuant to a CDFW Lake and Stream Bed Alteration agreement.



Road Point 1: The inside ditch crossing the photo is nearly plugged. The Discharger shall unplug the culvert or replace it with an 18" diameter culvert.



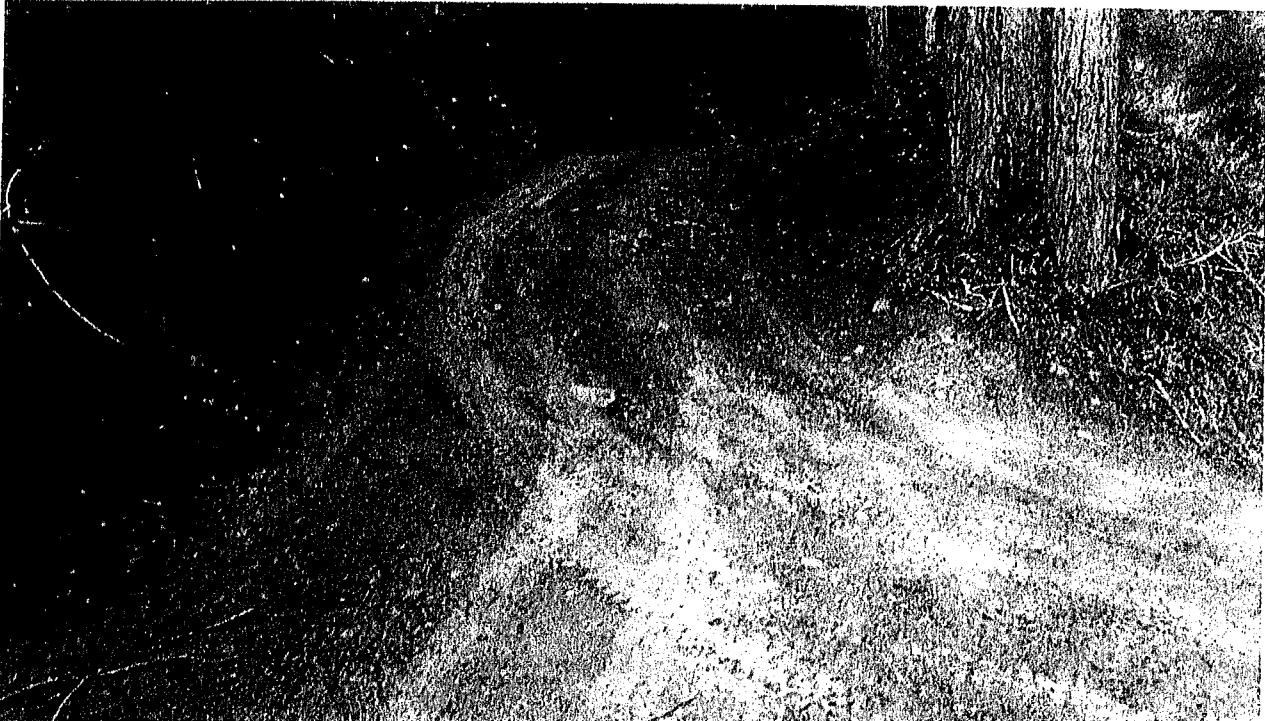
Road Point 3 towards Road Point 2: The Discharger has created a makeshift inside ditch as shown in the photo. The Discharger shall fully develop the inside ditch, rock the adjacent road and install waterbars across the road to divert surface flows into the inside ditch.



Road Point 5 looking towards Road Point 4: This picture shows road surface flows coming from the outlet flows of DRC 4 draining down and across the roads surface. The Discharger shall install an inside ditch along the cutbank on the right of the road in the photo to capture the surface flows coming from DRC 4 and install a ditch relief culvert where the water crosses the roads surface.



Road Point 5: This photo shows the flows from the opposite direction of the photo above.



Road Point 4 looking at road surface erosion on the road up to Road Point 6. The Discharger shall rock armor the road up to Road Point 6.



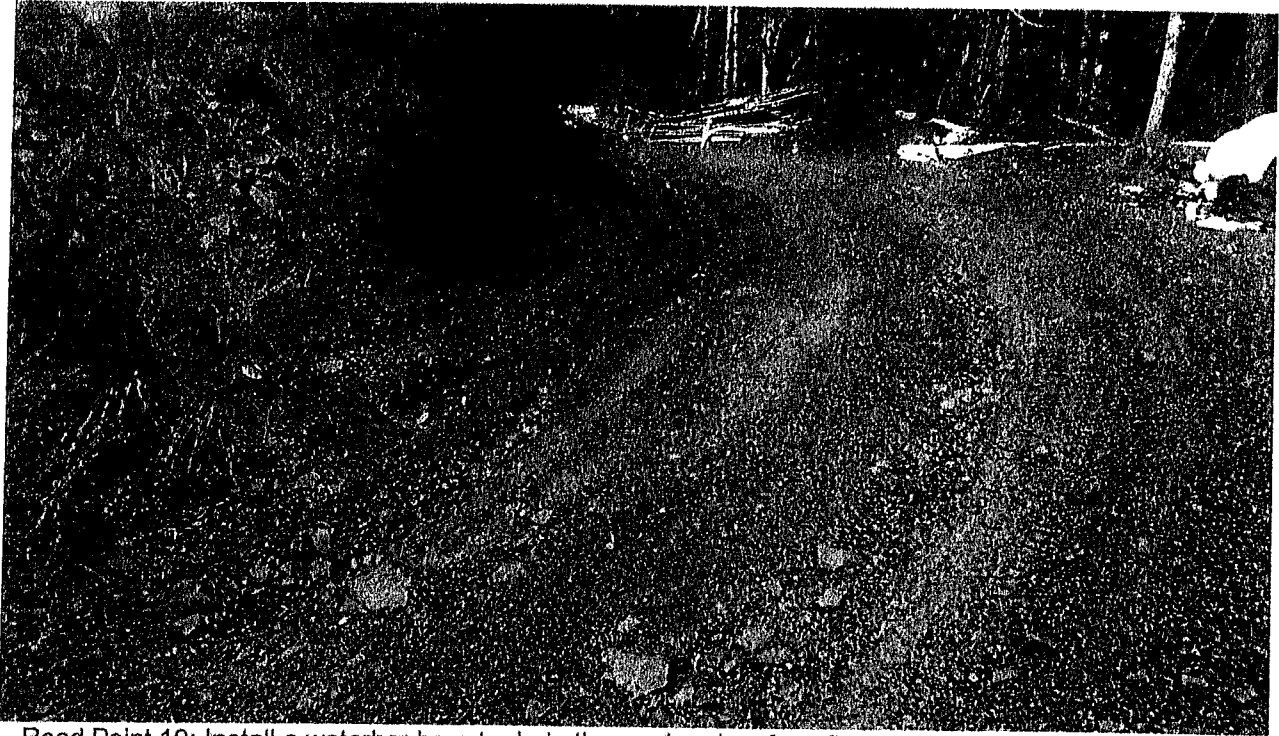
Road surface erosion that needs to be rocked between Road Point 4 and Road Point 6.



Road Point 8: Install an 18" diameter inside ditch relief culvert and rock armor the inlet and outlet per attached specifications at this location.



Road Point 9: Install a waterbar here per attached specifications.



Road Point 10: Install a waterbar here to drain the road and surface flows coming from the greenhouses around the corner to the left in the photo. This segment of road, between Road Point 4 and Road Point 6 also needs to be rocked.



The Discharger shall install drainage ditches between the greenhouse above in the photo and direct the flows of the drainage ditches to the back of the greenhouses so that they no longer drain onto the road as shown in the photo above. This segment of road, between Road Point 4 and Road Point 6 shall be rocked.



Ditch Relief Culvert 1 Inlet: The Discharger shall rock armor the inlet of this ditch relief culvert per attached specifications.



Ditch Relief Culvert 1 Outlet: Flows coming from the ditch relief culverts outlet are eroding the bank bottom center in the photo. The Discharger shall rock armor the outlet of the DRC and the eroding the bank located in the bottom center of the photo.



Erosion Control Point 1: Ditch relief outflow is eroding the bank center bottom of the photo. The eroding bank shall be rock armored.



Ditch Relief Culvert 2 Inlet: The Discharger shall rock armor the inlet of this ditch relief culvert per attached specifications.



Ditch Relief Culvert 2 Outlet: The Discharger shall rock armor the outlet of this ditch relief culvert per attached specifications.



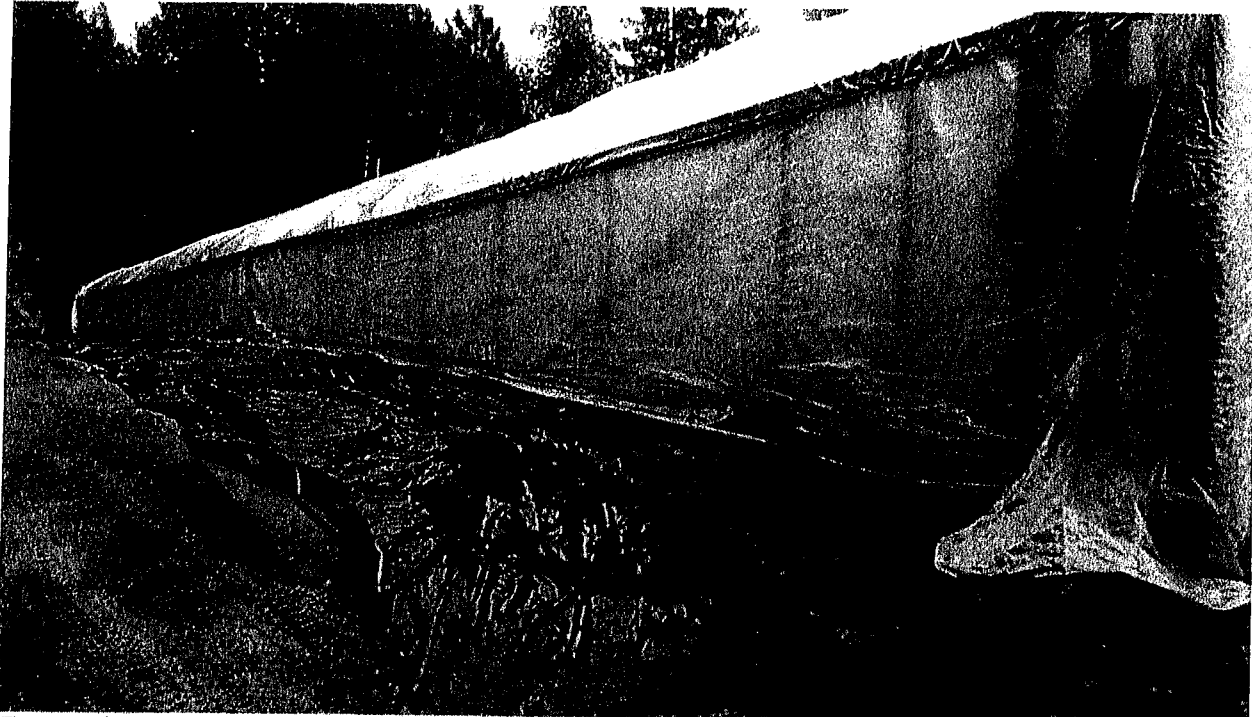
Ditch Relief Culvert 3 Inlet: The Discharger shall rock armor the inlet of this ditch relief culvert per attached specifications.



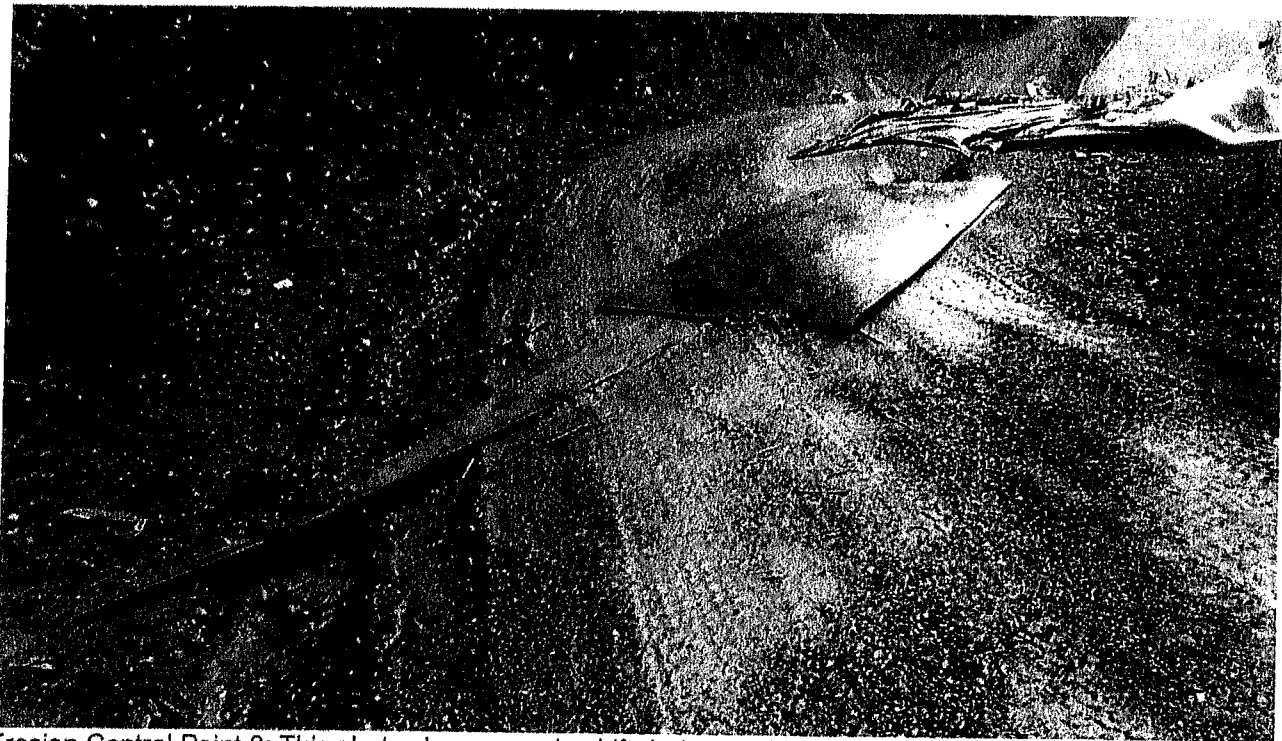
Ditch Relief Culvert 3 Outlet: The Discharger shall rock armor the outlet of this ditch relief culvert per attached specifications.



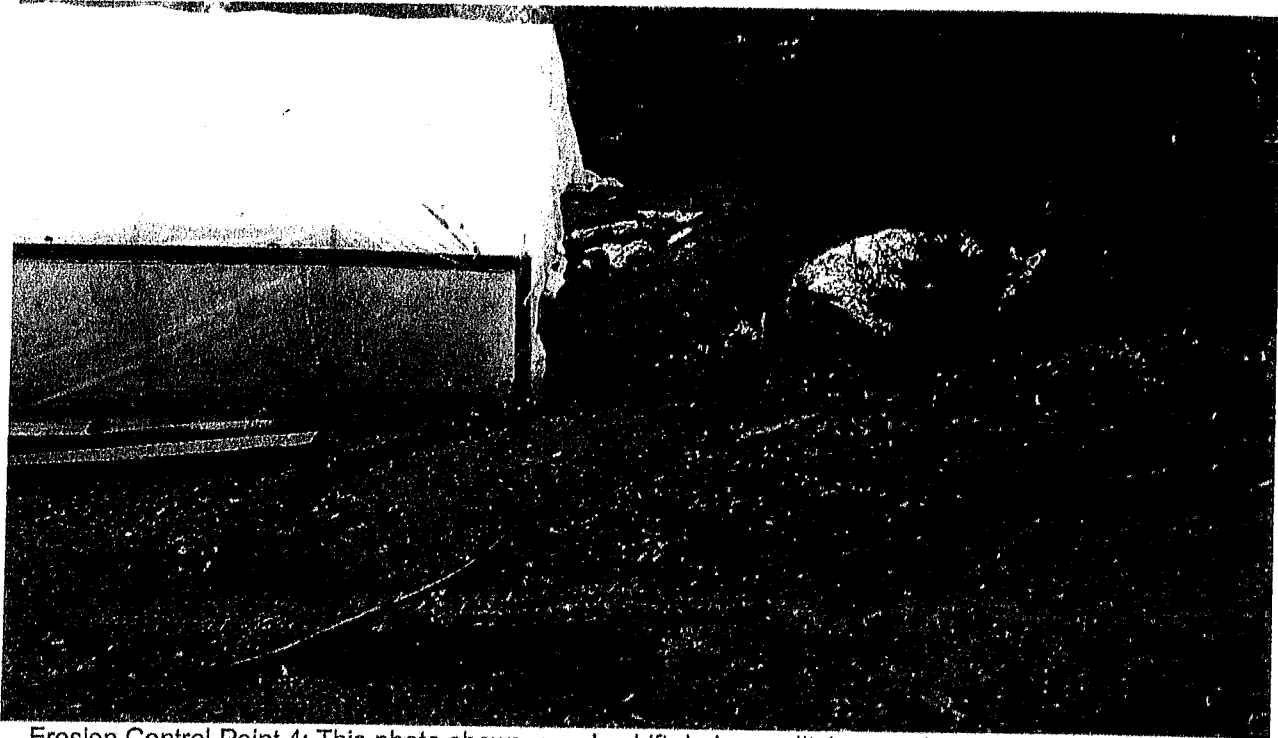
Erosion Control Point 2: Failed inside ditch draining onto the roads surface. The Discharger shall clear the inside ditch located along the left side of the photo and install a waterbar above the ditch that drains road surface flows into the inside ditch.



Erosion Control Point 3: This photo shows a makeshift drainage ditch that the Discharger installed to help drain the flat of rain water. The Discharger shall further develop the drainage ditch and rock the drainage ditch. Remove or properly contain all potting soils located near these drainage ditches and spread chipped slash or woody debris over any remnant soils.



Erosion Control Point 3: This photo shows a makeshift drainage ditch crossing the road. The Discharger shall install a drainage ditch relief culvert where the boards are located that drain into the inside ditch on the left side of the photo. The Discharger shall also rock armor the inlet and outlets per attached photos.



Erosion Control Point 4: This photo shows a makeshift drainage ditch capturing road surface runoff and draining the flows away from the cultivation site. The Discharger shall install a waterbar across the road that drains into this ditch. The Discharger shall also further develop the drainage ditch, rock the drainage ditch and the ditches outlet flow area over the fill. The Discharger shall also remove all potting soils located near these drainage ditches and spread chipped slash or woody debris over any remnant soils.



Erosion Control Point 4: This photo shows the drainage ditch from the cultivation area. The Discharger shall remove or properly contain all potting soils located near these drainage ditches and spread chipped slash or woody debris over any remnant soils.



Erosion Control Point 5: This photo shows a make shift drainage ditch that is capturing rain water and draining it away from the cultivation site. The Discharge shall install a drainage ditch in between the greenhouses that drains into the existing drainage ditch shown in the photo. The Discharger shall also further develop the drainage ditch, rock the drainage ditch and the ditches outlet area over the fill. The Discharger shall also remove all potting soils located near these drainage ditches and spread chipped slash or woody debris over any remnant soils.



Unstable Area 1: Butress the toe of this unstable feature per attach specifications and install erosion control measures to help slow and prevent sediment delivery to drainages. Use straw bales or fiber logs in the drainage ditch below the unstable area and place straw bales or fiber logs around the base of the slumped bank. Picture taken 1/18/2017

Attachments

BMP: Ditch Relief Culvert

- Install ditch relief culverts at an oblique (typically 30 degree) angle to the road so that ditch flow does not have to make a sharp angle turn to enter the pipe. On low gradient roads (<5%), where ditch flow is slow, ditch relief culverts can be installed at right angles to the road.
- Install ditch relief culverts (DRC) to outlet at, and drain to, the base of the fill.
- If it cannot be installed at the base of the fill, install the DRC with a grade steeper than the inboard ditch draining to the culvert inlet, and then install a downspout on the outlet to carry the culverted flow to the base of the fillslope.
- Downspouts longer than 20 feet should be secured to the hillslope for stability.
- Ditch relief culverts should not carry excessive flow such that gulying occurs below the culvert outlet.
- Do not discharge flows from ditch relief culverts onto unstable or highly erodible hillslopes.
- If the ditch is on an insloped or crowned road, consider using outsloping to drain the road surface. The ditch and the ditch relief culvert would then convey only spring flow from the cutbank and upslope ditch, and not turbid runoff from the road surface.

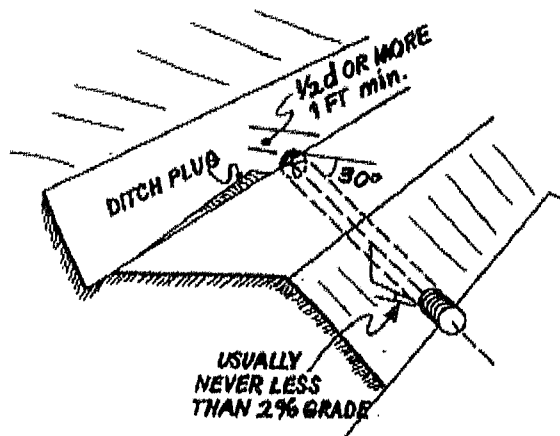
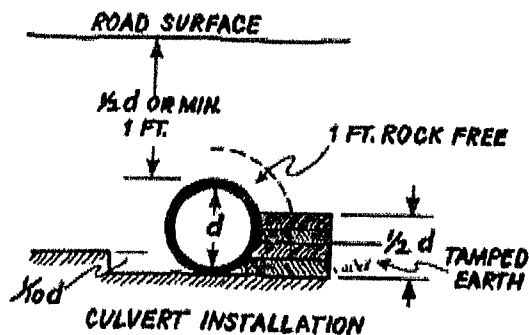


FIGURE 48. The elements of a properly installed ditch relief culvert. The culvert is angled at about 30 degrees to the road alignment to help capture flow and prevent culvert plugging or erosion of the inlet area. It is set at the base of the fill (ideally) or with a grade slightly steeper than the grade of the contributing ditch (but never with a grade less than 2 percent) (USDA-SCS, 1983). At a minimum, the grade of the ditch relief culvert should be sufficient to prevent sediment accumulation at the inlet or deposition within the culvert itself (it should be self-cleaning) (USDA-SCS, 1983).



BMP: Inlet and Outlet Armoring

- Inlets of culverts and associate fills shall be protected with rock armoring that extends at least as high as the top of the culvert.
- Outlets of culverts shall be provided a rocked energy dissipater at the outfall of the culvert.
- Outlets of culverts and associate fills shall be protected with rock armoring that extends at least as high as the top of the culvert if road fill sloughing into channel can occur.
- Prior to inlet and outlet rocking, the inlet and outlets shall be prepared. Preparation will include removal of vegetation and stored materials from the inlet and outlet.
- Inlets may require construction of an inlet basin.
- Slopes at the outlet should be shaped to a 2:1 or natural slope prior to placing rock armor.
- Rock used at culvert inlets and outlets should be a matrix of various sized rocks and rip-rap that range from a 3" dia. to a 2' dia.
- The largest rocks should be places at the base of the culvert or fill. Incrementally smaller rocks shall be placed over the larger rocks at the armoring extend up the slope. Voids and spaces shall be back filled with smaller gravels and rocks.

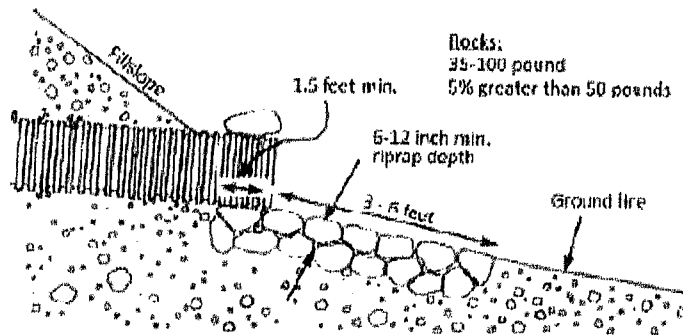


FIGURE 107A. Riprap armor at culvert outlet (Modified from: Keller et al., 2011).

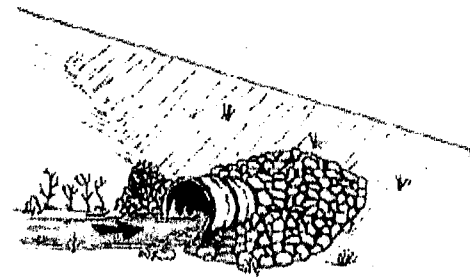
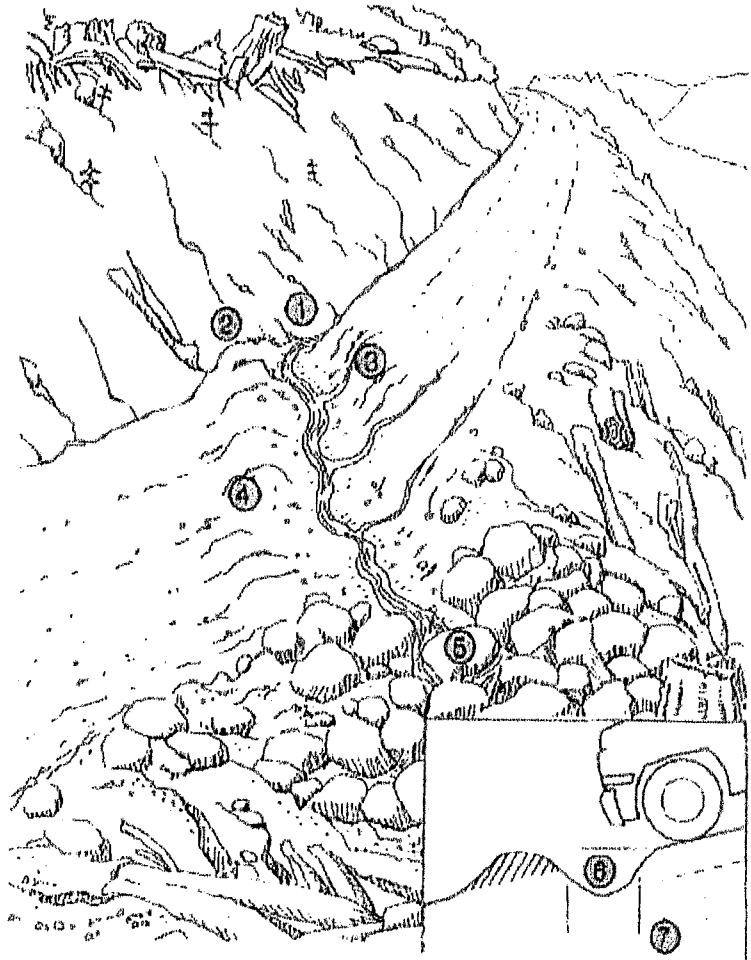


FIGURE 107B. Riprap armor at culvert inlet (Keller and Shorax, 2003).

BMP: Waterbar

FIGURE 40. Waterbars are constructed on unsurfaced forest and ranch roads that will have little or no traffic during the wet season. The waterbar should be extended to the cutbank to intercept all ditch flow (1) and extend beyond the shoulder of the road. A berm (2) must block and prevent ditch flow from continuing down the road during flood flows. The excavated waterbar (3) should be self-cleaning, typically with a 30° skew to the road alignment with the excavated material bermed on the downhill grade of the road (4). Water should always be discharged onto the downhill side on a stable slope protected by vegetation. Rock (shown in the figure) should not be necessary if waterbars are spaced close enough to prevent serious erosion. (5) The cross ditch depth (6) and width (7) must allow vehicle cross-over without destroying the function of the drain. Several alternate types of waterbars are possible, including one that drains only the road surface (not the ditch), and one that drains the road surface into the inside ditch (BCMF, 1991).

HANDBOOK FOR FOREST, RANCH, AND RURAL ROADS



BMP: Storage Bladders

- Location for storage bladder must be sited and planned as to minimize the potential for impacts due to rolling and/or failure. Storage bladders should be stored on flat slopes where stability will not be affected.
- If bladders are stored on slopes the potential for rolling must be assessed and if necessary containment or anchors installed. Options to mitigate the potential for rolling may include a fence, dirt berm, or a tethered anchor.
- Secondary containment is recommended in the form of a dirt berm, containment pit or impermeable material with skeletal support. Dirt berms shall be sculpted to a maximum 1:2 slope ratio. The containment should be capable of holding the contents of the bladder. At the least, secondary containment should be designed to slow the initial force of a failure.
- Bladders should be monitored consistently throughout their use to prevent failure. Inspections for structural weaknesses and other risks that may cause failure should occur a minimum of once per month.



This is an example of a containment pit which will assist in mitigating the impacts if this storage bladder failed.

BMP: Cutbank buttress

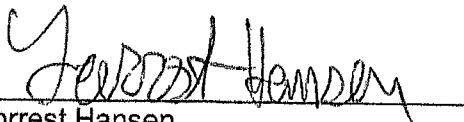
FIGURE 52. *This wet and potentially unstable cut slope on a newly constructed road was stabilized using a buttress of large rock armor. To assure their effectiveness, rock buttresses and other retaining structures should be designed by a qualified engineer or engineering geologist.*

HANDBOOK FOR FOREST, RANCH AND RURAL ROADS

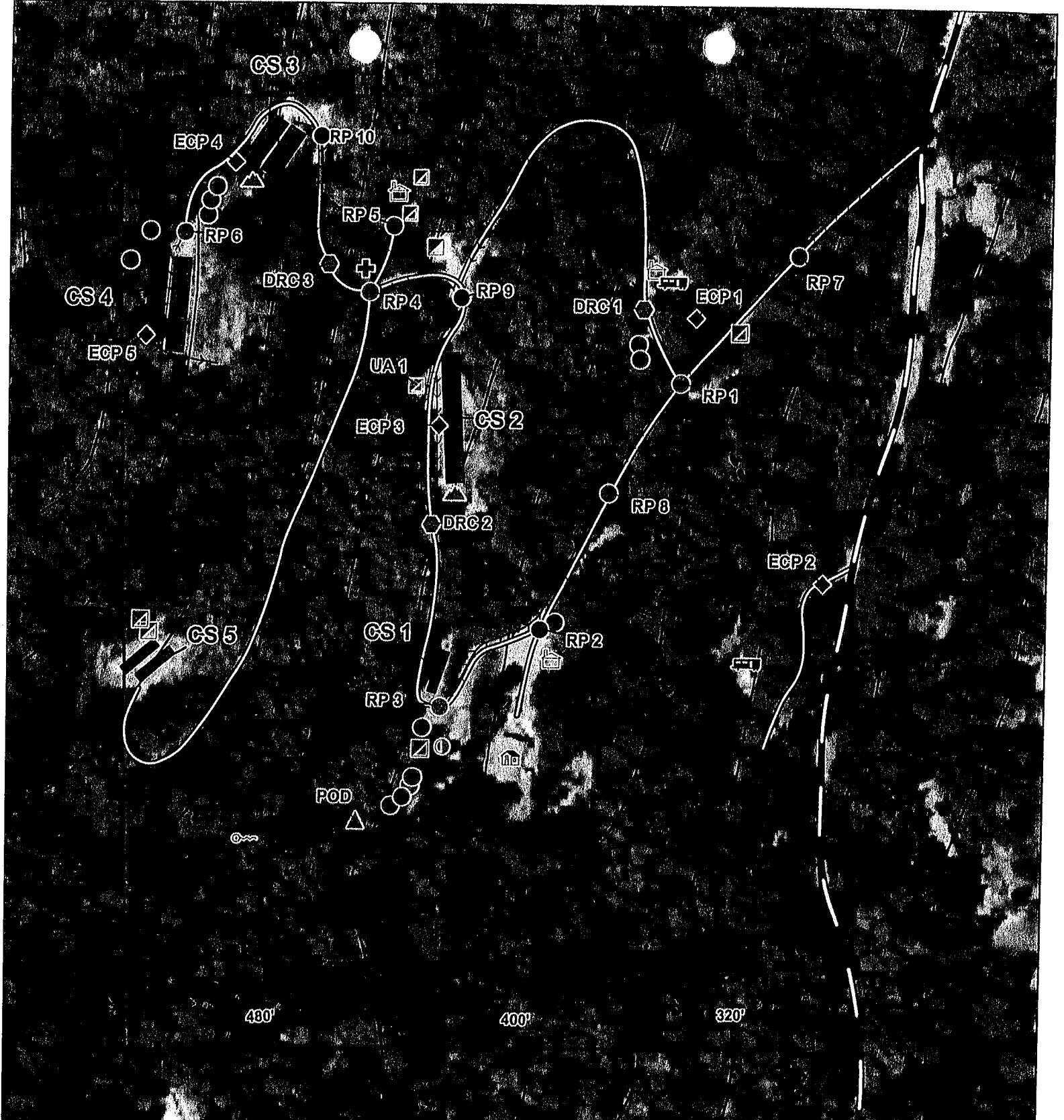
**STATEMENT OF CONTINGENT AND LIMITING CONDITIONS
CONCERNING THE PREPARATION AND USE OF WATER RESOURCE
PROTECTION PLAN**

Prepared by Timberland Resource Consultants

1. This Water Resource Protection Plan has been prepared for the property within APN 211-401-017 & 211-401-018 in Humboldt County, at the request of the Client.
2. Timberland Resource Consultants does not assume any liability for the use or misuse of the information in this Water Resource Protection Plan.
3. The information is based upon conditions apparent to Timberland Resource Consultants at the time the inspection was conducted, and as disclosed to Timberland Resource Consultants by the landowner and/or Discharger. Changes due to land use activities or environmental factors occurring after this inspection, have not been considered in this Water Resource Protection Plan.
4. Maps, photos, and any other graphical information presented in this report are for illustrative purposes. Their scales are approximate, and they are not to be used for locating and establishing boundary lines.
5. The conditions presented in this Water Resource Protection Plan may differ from those made by others or from changes on the property occurring after the inspection was conducted. Timberland Resource Consultants does not guarantee this work against such differences.
6. Timberland Resource Consultants did not conduct an investigation on a legal survey of the property.
7. Persons using this Water Resource Protection Plan are advised to contact Timberland Resource Consultants prior to such use.
8. Timberland Resource Consultants will not discuss this report or reproduce it for anyone other than the Client named in this report without authorization from the Client.



Forrest Hansen
Timberland Resource Consultants



180101060407TRC135
WRPP Site Map

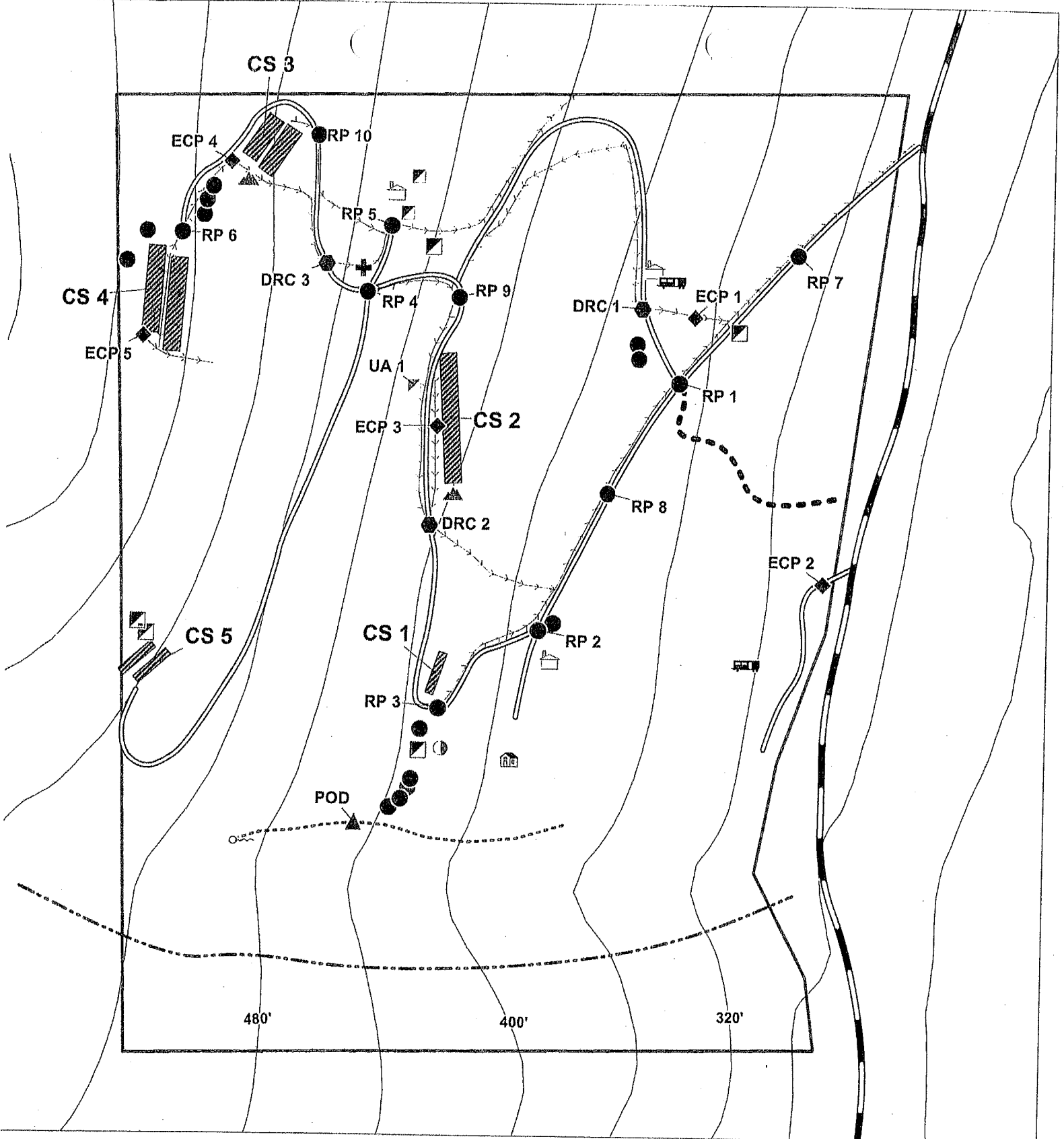
- Property Boundary
- Permanent Rocked Road
- ATV Trail
- Salmon Creek Road
- Erosion Control Point (ECP)
- Road Point (RP)
- Ditch Relief Culvert (DRC)

- Class II watercourse
- Class III watercourse
- Drainage ditch
- Point of Diversion (POD)
- Well
- Spring
- Water bladder
- Water tank/s

- Shop
- Residence
- Camper Trailer
- Outhouse
- Greenhouse Cultivation Site
- Soils/Soil Pile
- Cultivation Wastes



2016 NAIP DOQ - 40' contours
 Map Scale 1" = 150'
 Map Date 1/26/2017
 NW 1/4 of the SW 1/4, Section 34,
 T2S, R3E, HB&M

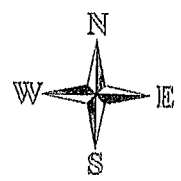


180101060407TRC135
WRPP Site Map

- Property Boundary
- Permanent Rocked Road
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- Cultivation Wastes



40' contours
 Map Scale 1" = 150'
 Map Date 1/26/2017
 NW 1/4 of the SW 1/4, Section 34,
 T2S, R3E, HB&M