Site Management Plan

(Tier 1, Low Risk)

WDID - 1_12CC428105

Humboldt County
APN: 107-086-020

Prepared by:

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7/29/2020

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Purpose

This Site Management Plan (SMP) has been prepared on behalf of the cannabis cultivator for the Humboldt County property identified as Assessor Parcel Number 107-086-020, by agreement and in response to the State Water Resources Control Board Cannabis Cultivation Policy (Cannabis Policy), in congruence with Order WQ 2019-0001-DWQ General Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges of Waste Associated with Cannabis Cultivation Activities (General Order). The General Order implements the Cannabis Policy requirements, specifically those requirements that address waste discharges associated with cannabis cultivation activities. Cannabis cultivators covered under the General Order are subject to the requirements of the Cannabis Policy in its entirety. The Cannabis Policy provides a statewide tiered approach for permitting discharges and threatened discharges of waste from cannabis cultivation and associated activities, establishes a personal use exemption standard, and provides conditional exemption criteria for activities with a low threat to water quality.

Tier Designation

Tiers are defined by the amount of disturbed area. Tier 1 outdoor commercial cultivation activities disturb an area equal to or greater than 2,000 square feet and less than 1 acre (43,560 square feet). Tier 2 outdoor commercial cultivation activities disturb an area equal to or greater than 1 acre. Risk designation for Tier 1 and Tier 2 enrollees under the Cannabis Policy is based on the slope of disturbed areas and the proximity to a surface water body. Characterization is based on the risk designation summarized in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Summary of Risk Designation

Low Risk	Moderate Risk	High Risk
• No portion of the disturbed area is located on a slope greater than 30 percent, and • All of the disturbed area complies with the setback requirements.	• Any portion of the disturbed area is located on a slope greater than 30 percent, and • All of the disturbed area complies with the setback requirements.	• Any portion of the disturbed area is located within the setback requirements.

Thorough assessment of the project area including roads, disturbed areas, legacy features, and cultivation areas classify this enrollment into the **Tier 1, Low Risk** designation.

Scope of Report

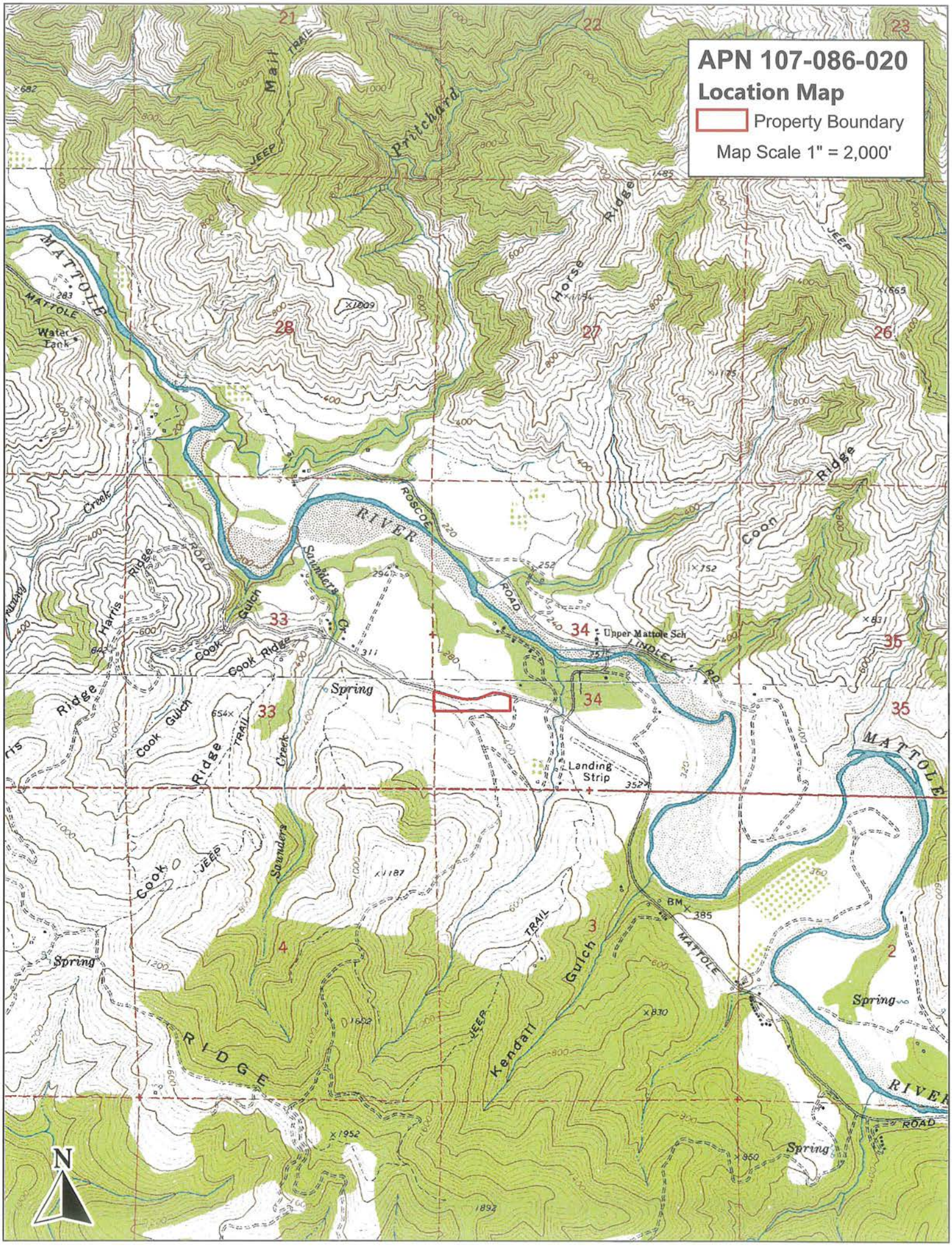
Tier 1 and Tier 2 cannabis cultivators are required to submit and implement a Site Management Plan that describes how they are complying with the Requirements listed in Attachment A. The description shall describe how all applicable Best Practicable Treatment or Control (BPTC) measures are implemented. Cannabis cultivators within the North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board jurisdiction are required to submit and implement Site Management Plans that describe how the Requirements are implemented property-wide, to include legacy activities. The SMP includes an Implementation Schedule to achieve compliance, but all work must be completed by the onset of the Winter Period each year. Projects designated as Moderate Risk are also required to have a Site Erosion and Sediment Control Plan to achieve the goal of minimizing the discharge of sediment off-site. Projects designated as High Risk are also required to have a Disturbed Area Stabilization Plan to achieve the goal of stabilizing the disturbed area to minimize the discharge of sediment off-site and comply with the setback requirements. The cannabis cultivator shall ensure that all site operating personnel are familiar with the contents of the General Order and all technical reports prepared for the property. Projects which have over one acre of cannabis cultivation (total canopy area) are also required to have a Nitrogen Management Plan to describe how nitrogen is stored, used, and applied to crops in a way that is protective of water quality. A copy of the General Order, and technical reports required by the General Order, shall be kept at the cultivation site. Electronic copies of these documents are acceptable. Either format of maintained documents kept on site must be immediately presentable upon request.

Methods

The methods used to develop this SMP 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, general planning, and information gathered from the cannabis cultivator and/or landowner. The field component included mapping of all access roads, vehicle parking areas, Waters of the State, stream crossings, drainage features, cultivation sites, buildings, disturbed areas, and all other relevant site features within the project are and surrounding areas (as feasible). Cultivation areas, associated facilities, roads, and other developed and/or disturbed areas were assessed for discharges and related controllable water quality factors from the activities listed in the General Order. The field assessment also included an evaluation and determination of compliance with all applicable BPTC's per Section 2 of the General Order.

Property Description

The property assessed consists of one parcel totaling 10 acres located approximately 2.7 miles west of Honeydew, California, at an elevation of approximately 360 feet above mean sea level. The property is located in Section 34, T2S, R1W, HB&M, Humboldt County, from the 24K Shubrick Peak USGS 7.5' Quad. An unnamed Class II watercourse flows south-north through the property that drains to the Mattole River, which is tributary to the Pacific Ocean.


APN 107-086-020
Location Map
Property Boundary
Map Scale 1" = 2,000'
Main Trail
Pritchard
Jeep
Horse Ridge
Mattole
Water Tank
Roscoe
River
Road
Coon Ridge
Harris Ridge
Cook Gulch
Cook Ridge
Saunders Cr.
Upper Mattole Sch
Lindley Rd
Spring
Ridge Trail
Landing Strip
Kendall Gulch
Trail
BM
Ridge
N

Project Description

No cannabis cultivation existed on the property at the time of the site visit. Once cultivation is approved by the County, it will consist of approximately 10,000 ft^2 of mixed light cannabis cultivation. The total land disturbance will likely be larger than the footprint of the cannabis cultivation, but is not expected to exceed 1 acre. The proposed cultivation area is located greater than 200' from surface waters. This project is being permitted by Humboldt County to cultivate cannabis. This project was not previously enrolled in the North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board Order No. R1-2015-0023 but has since enrolled with State Water Resources Control Board as WDID-1_12CC428105. This project is being classified as Tier 1, Low Risk.

Table 1: Cultivation Site Parameters.

Cultivation Area	Land Disturbance Area (ft^2)	General Cultivation Area[1] (ft^2)	Adjoining Hillslopes (% Grade)
A	0	0	1 - 2 %
Totals:	0	0	1 - 2 %

[1] Area refers to the total land disturbance area. The total cannabis canopy area may vary considerably than the disturbance area.

Table 2: Project Permitting

Additional Required Permits Related to Project, Type, and Status	
SIUR	Not Applicable
LSAA/1600	Submitted
401 Cert	Not Applicable

Baseline Assessment of Requirements Related to Water Diversions and Waste Discharge for Cannabis Cultivation

This project is newly enrolled in the State Water Quality Control Board Order No. WQ 2019-0001-DWQ.

Land Development and Maintenance, Erosion Control, and Drainage Features

Project Compliance Y☒/N☐

Roads are being classified as "permanent" (roads appurtenant to the project being used year-round), "seasonal" (roads appurtenant to the project being used primarily during summer months), "legacy" (roads not appurtenant to the project receiving little to no use), and "trail" (being used for occasional access to features on the property).

Roads within the project area appear to have a low native rock component and high imported rock component and, based on observations of surface erosion relative to current surface drainage break frequency, are being classified as having low erodibility. This classification will be utilized to determine surface/ditch-line drainage break frequency based on Table 19 of the Handbook for Forest Ranch and Rural Roads, 2014.

TABLE 19. Recommended maximum rolling dip and ditch relief culvert spacing, in feet, based on road gradient and soil erodibility [1, 2]

Soil erodibility	Road gradient (%) and drainage structure spacing (feet)				
	0–3	4–6	7–9	10–12	>12
High to moderate	250	160	130	115	100
Low	400	300	250	200	160

Currently, all permanent roads on the property have imported rock surfacing and do not require any more rock surfacing. No road segments exist within riparian setbacks, as shown on attached Site Maps.

The main access road is well rocked and has a maximum of 1-2 percent grade. The main access road runs less than 300-feet before terminating at the residence. The road does not have any drainage features such as rolling dips or ditch relief culverts and there are no road drainage issues. An additional seasonal use road exists on the property to access the shallow well and water tank. This road does not appear to be used and is vegetated over. No wheel ruts or other drainage issues were observed on the property on the date of the site visit.

Numerous burn piles exist on the property which consist of cleared brush and remnants of wooden structures that have been cleaned up from the property. These piles shall be burned or removed and properly disposed of as soon as feasible.

No unstable areas or Controllable Sediment Delivery Sites (CSDS) were observed on the property.

Cleanup, Restoration, and Mitigation:
Project Compliance Y☒/N☐

Not applicable.

No revegetation besides seeding and mulching disturbed areas or sediment catchment sites are being prescribed.

Stream Crossing Installation and Maintenance:
Project Compliance Y☒/N☐

One watercourse crossing was identified during the assessment of the property. The crossing consists of a 24-inch diameter smooth plastic pipe that runs under Mattole Road. Mattole Road is maintained by Humboldt County. The culvert was functioning at the time of the site visit.

Per the State General Cannabis Order WQ-2019-0001-DWR, a 401 Water Quality Certification from the North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board may be required for any work in or around waterbodies or within riparian setbacks. It is the responsibility of the Cultivator/Landowner to obtain all applicable permits and approvals prior to initiating any such activities.

A Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement (LSAA/1600) with California Department of Fish & Wildlife (CDFW) has been submitted as of the writing of this assessment for the use of the shallow well for domestic and irrigation purposes. Any additional guidelines, treatments, or restrictions set forth under the finalized Lake and Stream Alteration Agreement shall be followed.

Soil Disposal and Spoils Management:
Project Compliance Y☒/N☐

Currently, no spoils are present on the property. Any/all spoils generated through development or maintenance of roads, driveways, earthen fill pads, or other cleared or filled areas have not been sidecast in any location where they can enter or be transported to surface waters. Any/all future spoils generated as a result of any future construction projects that are to be stored on the property shall be done so in accordance with the BTPC.

Riparian and Wetland Protection and Management:
Project Compliance Y☒/N☐

No disturbed areas or private road segments were identified as being within riparian areas.

Table 4: Riparian and Wetland Protection and Management

Disturbed Area	Disturbance Area Distances and Riparian Setbacks				
	Class I [Setback: 150']	Class II or Wetland [Setback: 100']'	Class III [Setback: 50']	Perennial Spring [Setback: 150']	Disturbed Area Within Setbacks [ft²]
Cultivation Area A	>200'	>200'	>200'	>200'	0
				Total =	0

Water Storage and Use:

Project Compliance Y☐/N☒

Domestic water on the property is derived from a shallow groundwater well located on the property. The well is made out of concrete and is approximately 22-feet deep and 3-feet in diameter. This well meets and exceeds the required water demands for domestic use. The Applicant plans to construct a rain catchment pond which will be filled by rain and used for irrigation. At present there are no metering devices or procedures in place to record water usage associated with the irrigation of cannabis or domestic. A metering device and/or a procedure to monitor water usage shall be used to record all water used for the irrigation of cannabis and domestic use. No matter the source or means of measurement, per the State General Order, all water used for the irrigation of cannabis shall be recorded daily and recorded water use data shall be kept and maintained for 5 years. Water use may be recorded by meter(s), calculated irrigation times, pump and fill, tank measurements, or any other reasonably accurate means. These records are to be current, maintained, kept on site, and presentable should they be requested. Monthly water usage shall be recorded for annual reporting purposes. If surface water is also used for domestic uses, domestic water is to be metered separately from water used for the irrigation of cannabis and is required the same recording and record keeping as water used for cannabis.

Domestic water is stored in one 2,500-gallon lidded tank. Tank lids shall be kept closed at all times when access is not needed. Any tanks added to the property in the future that do not utilize lids shall be retrofitted to be enclosed from wildlife. Water conservation measures such as drip line irrigation, morning or evening watering, and mulch or cover cropping of cultivated top soils shall also be implemented once cultivation begins.

At this time, the cannabis cultivator has 2,500 gallons of water storage installed. The landowner plans to build a rain catchment pond to be filled by rain. Using water use estimates, the cannabis operation will require approximately 409,600 gallons of additional storage prior to the Forbearance Period for 2021 or the year cannabis cultivation begins. Recorded water use data shall be used to determine remaining, or exact, storage needs to meet full forbearance. Less water storage may be sufficient if recorded water usage numbers determine that actual water use is less than estimates. In this case, the bulk of the water will be stored in the proposed rain catchment pond. Monthly water usage estimates and the season total are as follows below. If the Cultivator is unable to store or

acquire a sufficient volume of water, water will have to be purchased or acquired from an alternative legal source such as water delivery. There is no exception to the surface water diversion forbearance period from April 15th to October 31st for the irrigation of cannabis.

Table 5: Estimated Annual Water Use

Jan	Feb	March	April	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec		
24800	39000	51000	24800	39000	51000	60000	60000	45000	15000	0	0	Total Water Use =	409600

No water storage bladders were observed during assessment of the property. Cannabis cultivators should be advised that transition to the state General Order will require additional infrastructure to use bladders for water storage. Per Cannabis Cultivation Policy: Attachment A, Section 2, No. 88 & 89 for cannabis cultivators, bladders shall be safely contained within a secondary containment system with sufficient capacity to capture 110 percent of a bladders maximum volume in the event of bladder failure and if open to rainfall, and/or (whichever is larger) capable to accommodate precipitation and storm water inputs from 24 hours of a 25-year storm event. Secondary containment is recommended in the form of a dirt berm, containment pit, combination of both, or impermeable material with skeletal support.

There is domestic water use at this time on this property. Water meter(s), or water usage procedures, and water supply infrastructure shall be designed/installed in a manner such that water usage for the irrigation of cannabis can be recorded separately from water used for domestic use. Additionally, if there are multiple diversions of surface water, infrastructure/metering device(s) shall be design/installed in a manner that each source of surface water is recorded separately.

A Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife, as well as an Initial Statement of Water Diversion and Use with the California State Water Resource Control Board Division of Water Rights, has been submitted as of the writing of this assessment. Any additional guidelines, treatments, or restrictions set forth under the finalized Lake and Stream Agreement shall be followed.

During visits to the property, no irrigation runoff, or evidence of such runoff, was observed at any of the cultivation areas.

Fertilizers, Soils, Pesticides, and Petroleum Products:
Project Compliance Y☒/N☐

Fertilizers, pesticides, potting soils, compost, and other soils and soil amendments are not stored currently on the property. If these items are stored on the property in the future, they shall be stored in a manner in which they will not enter or be transported into surface waters and so that nutrients or other pollutants will not be leached into groundwater. Cultivation areas are currently maintained so as to prevent nutrients from leaving the site during the growing season and post-harvest.

Fertilizers and soil amendments shall be applied and used per the manufacturer's guidelines. The use of pesticide products shall be consistent with product labeling and all products on the property are to be stored in closed structures to ensure that they do not enter or are released into surface or ground waters.

Currently, no bulk fuel storage or petroleum products are present on the property. No large generators were present on the property on the date of inspection. Larger trailered generators shall have adequate secondary containment and if they are used during the winter period, have adequate cover from precipitation.

Any/all fuel canisters, motor oil containers, and generators (large or small) shall be stored in secondary containment (e.g. drip pans, plastic totes, or sealed metal boxes) while being stored long term or not in immediate use, wherever these materials are used anywhere on the property. See the Mitigation Report, Treatment Implementation Schedule, and Site Map to follow for site specific details and treatments.

Should the cannabis cultivator at any point in the future obtain fuel storage or petroleum products, any/all future 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 shall be of suitable material and construction to be compatible with the substance(s) stored and conditions of storage such as pressure and temperature. 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 cover shall be provided to prevent any/all precipitation from entering said secondary containment vessel. Cannabis cultivators shall ensure that diked areas are sufficiently impervious to contain discharged chemicals. Cannabis cultivators shall implement spill prevention, control, and countermeasures (SPCC) and have appropriate cleanup materials available onsite if the volume of a fuel container is greater than 1,320 gallons. Underground storage tanks 110 gallons and larger shall be registered with the appropriate County department and comply with state and local requirements for leak detection, spill overflow, corrosion protection, and insurance coverage. On site storage of petroleum products, or other fuels used for commercial activities may require registration as hazardous materials through the California Environmental Reporting System (CERS). Additionally, any waste oil generated from commercial activities (generators) is considered by the state hazardous waste and requires addition reporting. This cannabis cultivator is advised to contact local agencies to find out if such reporting is applicable to currently operations.

<u>Cultivation-Related Wastes:</u>
Project Compliance Y☒/N☐

No 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, are stored in locations where they can enter or be blown into

surface waters, or in a manner that could result in residues and pollutants within such materials to migrate or leach into surface water or groundwaters.

Organic cultivation-related wastes are collected from the cultivation areas and either disposed of properly with general waste or composted. The cannabis cultivator shall ensure that the locations where organic wastes are stored or composted are minimized in number and are sited outside of watercourse riparian areas and away from any form of surface runoff.

Non-organic cultivation-related wastes are stored in lidded trashcans and garbage bags adjacent to or in the residence, sheds, and cultivation areas and are disposed of regularly at a solid waste transfer station. The cannabis cultivator shall continue to gather and properly dispose of cultivation-related wastes and ensure that wastes are adequately contained from scavenging wildlife, and cannot be transported away from storage areas by wind or surface runoff.

Refuse and Domestic Waste:
Project Compliance Y☒/N☐

Garbage and refuse will be stored on the property within lidded trash cans and garbage bags and are disposed of regularly at the nearest solid waste transfer station. The cannabis cultivator shall gather and properly dispose of refuse and ensure that refuse is adequately contained from scavenging wildlife, and cannot be transported away from storage areas by wind or surface runoff.

Human waste is managed by a permitted septic system on site. It is the cannabis cultivator's responsibility to ensure compliance of such action with the Humboldt County Department of Environmental Health and Human Services.

Annual Winterization Measures

Winterization measures consist of general cleanup and winter-preparation activities that both prepare for, and utilize, anticipated, local winter weather. In project areas that may become inaccessible during periods, or the entirety, of the winter, additional winterization procedures and precautions may be required due to the potential absence of winter monitoring.

- Any exposed soils resulting from winterization activities shall be seeded and straw mulched.
- Any/all areas of exposed soils in and around cultivation areas be seeded and either straw mulched with weed free straw or woodchips.
- All existing culvert inlets, interiors, and outlets shall be cleared of any existing or potential obstructions to include; debris upstream of the culvert such as sediment, loose, moveable rocks, and raftable, small, woody debris.
- Damage or wear resulting from vehicular use to road surfaces (such as rutting or wheel tracks) and/or road surfacing (such as rock) that would impair road surface drainage or drainage features (such as outsloping, waterbars, rolling dips, etc.) shall be repaired prior to the Winter Period.
- All fertilizers and petroleum products will be stored in an area located outside of riparian setbacks, completely sealed, placed in a secondary containment (liquids), and stored in a manner that prevents contact with precipitation and surface runoff.
- Water storage tank lids shall be appropriately closed to prevent the access of wildlife.
- All refuse/trash shall be removed and disposed of appropriately.
- All inorganic material capable of being transported by wind or rain shall be secured and stored appropriately.

STATEMENT OF CONTINGENT AND LIMITING CONDITIONS CONCERNING THE PREPARATION AND USE OF REPORTS ADDRESSING GENERAL WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS UNDER ORDER WQ 2019-0001-DWQ

Prepared by Timberland Resource Consultants

1. This document has been prepared for the property within APN 107-086-020, in Humboldt County, for enrollment in the General Waste Discharge Order WQ 2019-0001-DWQ.

2. Timberland Resource Consultants does not assume any liability for the use or misuse of the information in this document.

3. The information is based upon conditions apparent to Timberland Resource Consultants at the time inspection(s) were conducted. Changes due to land use activities or environmental factors occurring after inspection, have not been considered in this document.

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 document may differ from those made by others or from changes on the property occurring after inspections were conducted. Timberland Resource Consultants does not guarantee this work against such differences.

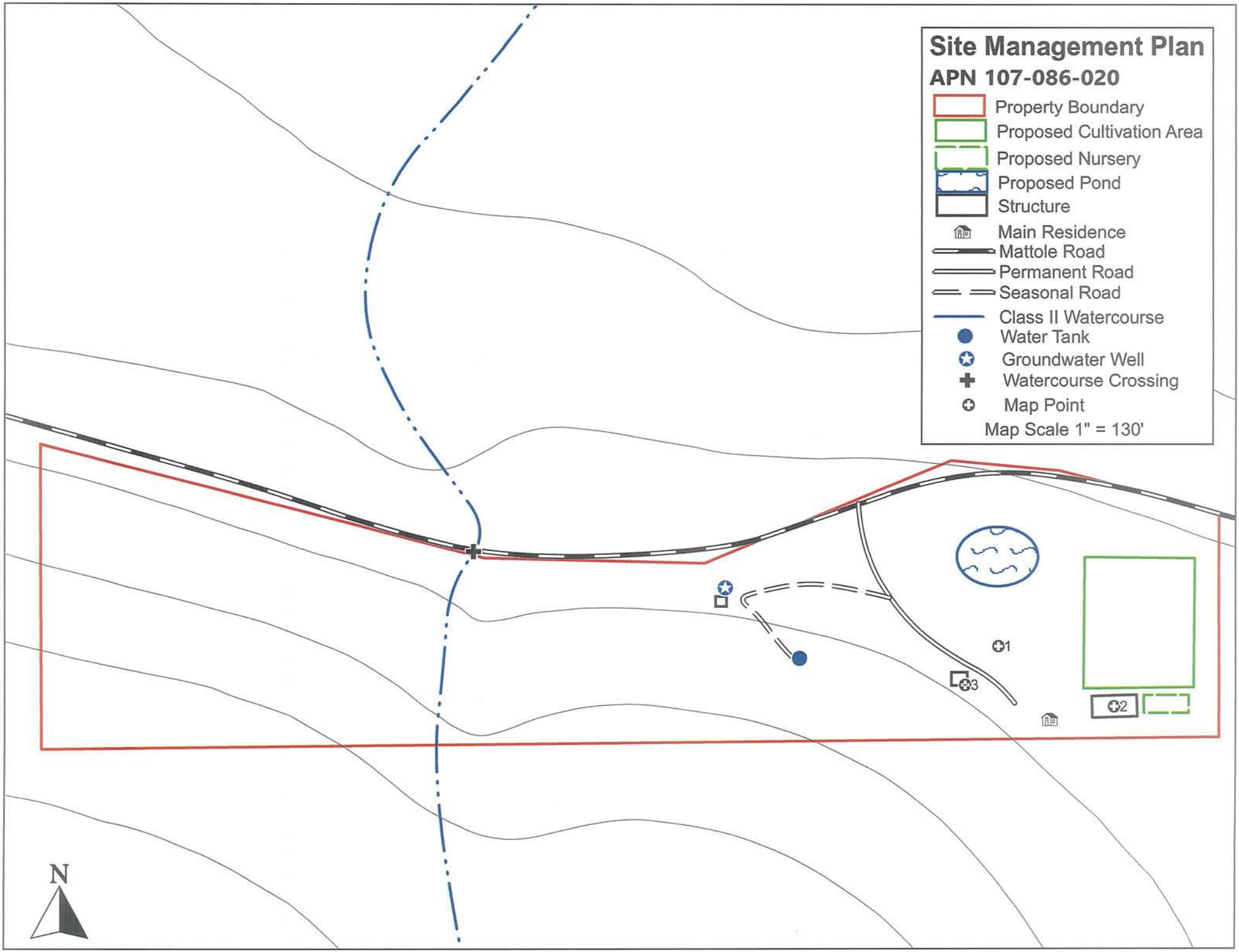
6. Timberland Resource Consultants did not conduct an investigation on a legal survey of the property.

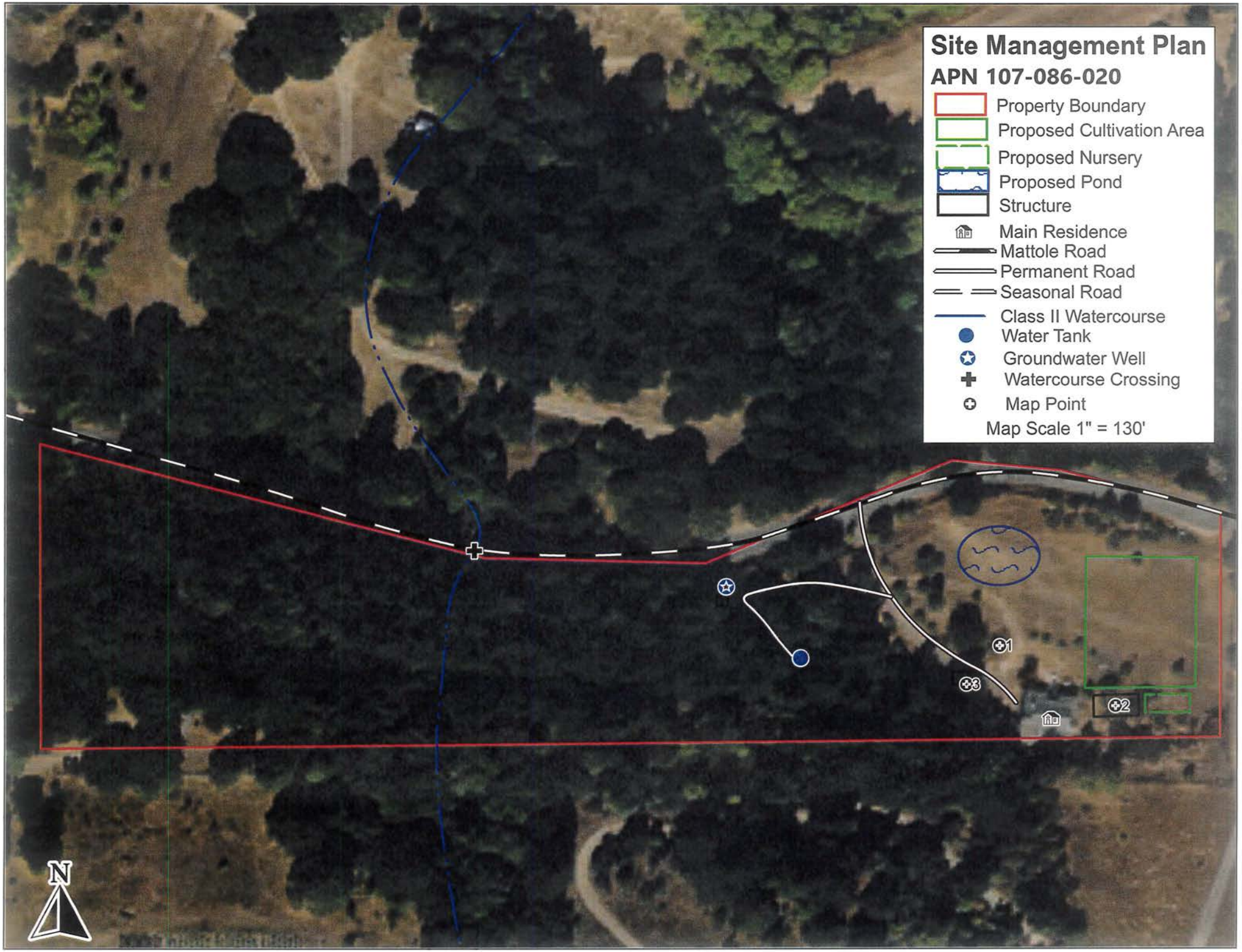
7. Persons using this document are advised to contact Timberland Resource Consultants prior to such use.

8. Timberland Resource Consultants will not discuss this document or reproduce it for anyone other than the Client for which this document was prepared without authorization from the Client.

Terra McAuliffe

Timberland Resource Consultants


Site Management Plan
APN 107-086-020
Property Boundary
Proposed Cultivation Area
Proposed Nursery
Proposed Pond
Structure
Main Residence
Mattole Road
Permanent Road
Seasonal Road
Class II Watercourse
Water Tank
Groundwater Well
Watercourse Crossing
Map Point
Map Scale 1" = 130'
1
2
3
N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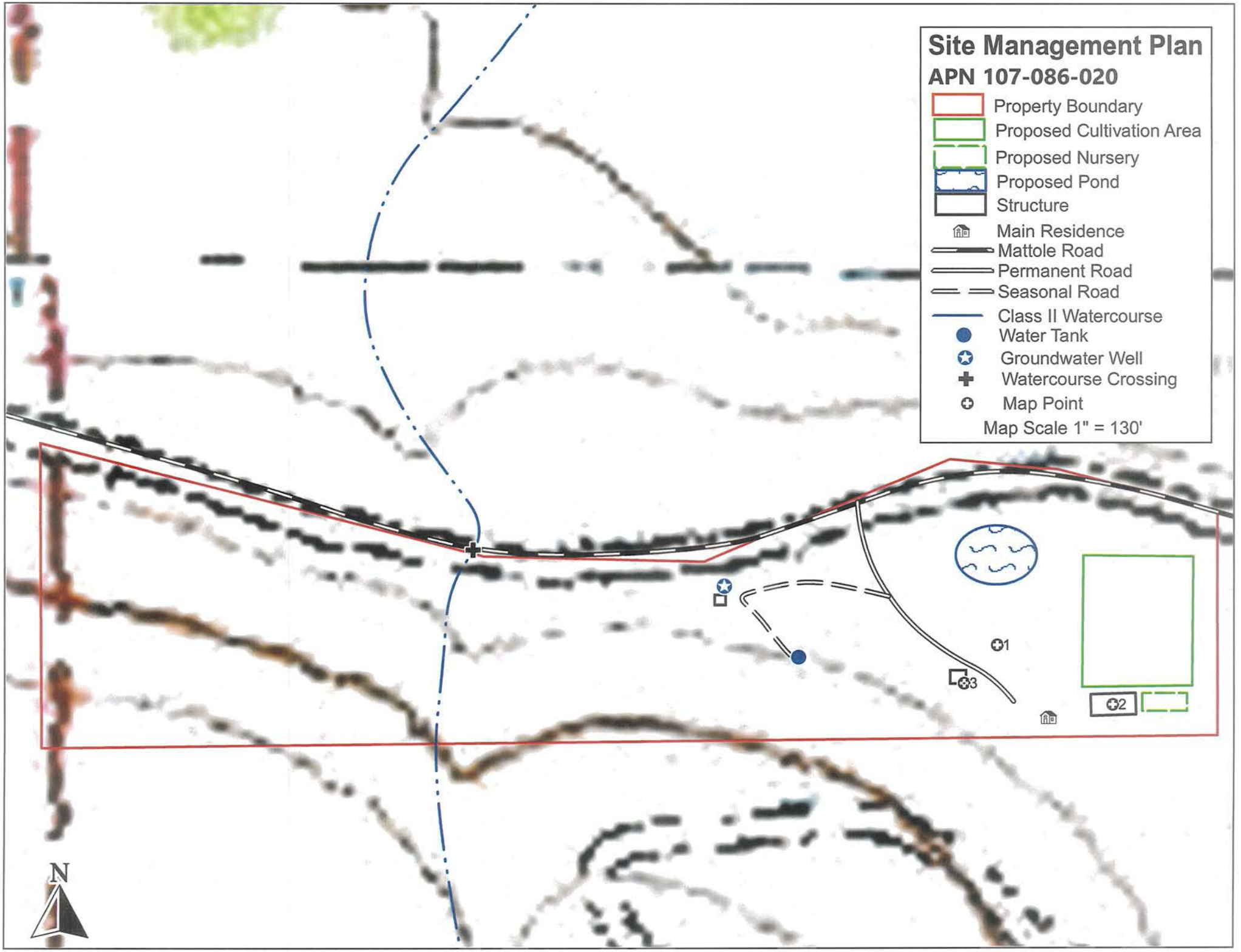
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1
2
3
N

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SMP - Mitigation Report

WDID# - 1_12CC428105

Unique Point	Lat-Long NAD 83	Road Type	Mitigation Planned	Monitor	1600	Treatment Priority	Date Completed
Site 1	40.24877195 - 124.173004	-	X	-	-	Prior to 10/15/21	

Current Condition: Spatial reference to burn pile

Prescribed Action: Burn in accordance to the areas guidelines (burn day) or properly dispose of

Unique Point	Lat-Long NAD 83	Road Type	Mitigation Planned	Monitor	1600	Treatment Priority	Date Completed
Site 2	40.24859264 - 124.1725399	-	-	-	-	-	

Current Condition: Spatial reference to propsed chemical storage area which will consist of a 20' x 50' metal structure.

Prescribed Action:

Unique Point	Lat-Long NAD 83	Road Type	Mitigation Planned	Monitor	1600	Treatment Priority	Date Completed
Site 3	40.24865282 - 124.1731342	-	-	-	-	-	

Current Condition: Spatial reference to trash storage area

Prescribed Action:

Unique Point	Lat-Long NAD 83	Road Type	Mitigation Planned	Monitor	1600	Treatment Priority	Date Completed
Well	40.24894002 - 124.1740971	-	-	-	X	-	

Current Condition: Spatial reference to groundwater well

Prescribed Action:

Unique Point	Lat-Long NAD 83	Road Type	Mitigation Planned	Monitor	1600	Treatment Priority	Date Completed
Water Tank	40.24872626 - 124.173797	-	-	-	-	-	

Current Condition: Spatial reference to 2,500 gal water storage tank

Prescribed Action:

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SMP - Mitigation Report

WDID# - 1_12CC428105

Unique Point	Lat-Long NAD 83	Road Type	Mitigation Planned	Monitor	1600	Treatment Priority	Date Completed
Proposed Pond	40.24867383 -124.1723407	-	-	-	-	-	

Current Condition: Spatial reference to proposed pond location	Prescribed Action:

BMP: Generator, Fuel, and Oil Management (General Requirements and Used Oil and Oil Filters)

All bulk fuel storage or petroleum products, any/all future 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 shall be of suitable material and construction to be compatible with the substance(s) stored and conditions of storage such as pressure and temperature. 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 cover shall be provided to prevent any/all precipitation from entering said secondary containment vessel.

If the volume of a fuel container is greater than 1,320 gallons, a Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures (SPCC) plan will be required for the use the fuel tank.

On-site storage of petroleum products, or other fuels used for commercial activities may require registration as hazardous materials through the California Environmental Reporting System (CERS). Additionally, the waste oil generated from commercial activities (generators) and their used oil filters are considered hazardous waste and requires addition reporting. The discharger is advised to contact local agencies to find out if such reporting is applicable to currently operations

Used motor oil is required to be stored in sealed containers that the oil was originally packaged in, e.g. sealed buckets/quart or gallon jugs, or other sealed containers designed to store motor oil. Stored used oil is required to be regularly disposed of at hazardous waste disposal sites. Used oil filters are also required to be stored in sealed containers, e.g. sealed plastic totes/buckets, for later disposal at a hazardous waste disposal site. These storage containers are required to be stored in structures where they are protected from precipitation.

Further information regarding the State of California's requirements for the managing of Used Oil and Oil Filters can be found by entering the links below or searching the corresponding titles to the links.

California Department of Toxic Substances Control - Used Oil Generator Requirements

- https://www.dtsc.ca.gov/InformationResources/upload/RAG-UsedOilforGenerators.pdf

Department of Toxic Substances Control - Managing Used Oil Filters for Generator

- https://www.dtsc.ca.gov/InformationResources/upload/RAG_Used-Oil-Filters_Generators1.pdf

BMP: Generator, Fuel, and Oil Management (Generators and Pumps)

All generators and petroleum powered pumps are required to have spill trays or secondary containment placed underneath them when using, fueling, or changing oil on them to prevent the potential for leeching, seepage or spillage of petroleum products. All spill trays and containment structures require cover from precipitation. All generators and petroleum powered pump locations are also required to have spill cleanup kits on hand.

Pre-fabricated secondary containment structures and spill trays can be purchased online or from local wholesalers of petroleum products. As an alternative to pre-fabricated secondary containment structures, structures can be constructed from wooden, cinderblock, concrete, or metal frames lined with PVC liners, e.g. pond liner/water bladder material, as long as the containment is fully sealed and constructed in a similar manner to examples of pre-fabricated containment structures found below. Ensure that diked areas are sufficiently impervious to contain discharged chemicals. All containment structures require cover from precipitation to prevent the containment from filling with water. Secondary containment for fuel tanks shall not be constructed.

As an alternative to pre-fabricated spill kits, kits can consist of sealed trashcans or buckets with industrial absorbent material (e.g. cat litter) and shovels, placed nearby any location where generators, pumps, or other petroleum products or chemicals are used.

Examples of industry standard pre-fabricated spill containment and clean-up kits can be found following or entering the links below. Pre-fabricated spill containment and clean-up kits can be purchased online, from Renner Petroleum, or other similar industry providers.

Ultratech Spill Containment

- http://www.spillcontainment.com/categories/spill-containment/

New Pig Portable and Collapsible Spill Containment

- https://www.newpig.com/collapsible-berms/c/5142?show=All

BMP: Generator, Fuel, and Oil Management

Example of a small, portable, and compact containment berm.

Example of a portable utility spill tray.

BMP: Generator, Fuel, and Oil Management

Example of secondary containment for a fuel tank. This container requires cover from precipitation.

Example of spill pallets for unused or used oil drums and other petroleum products.

BMP: Winterization and Interim Treatments for Erosion Control

- **Roads**
  - Existing or newly installed road surface drainage structures such as water bars, rolling dips, ditch relief culverts, and intentionally in/out-sloped segments of road shall be maintained to ensure continued function of capturing and draining surface runoff.
  - Hand tool kick-outs (lead out ditch) for existing wheel rut, surface run-off confinement.
  - Temporary waterbar/cross-wattles installed on road/trail sections of concentrating surface runoff.
  - Clean existing ditch relief culvert inlets, outlets, and contributing ditch lines of current and potential blockage debris by hand.
  - Hand place energy dissipating rock/small woody debris at ditch relief culvert outlets where erosion is occurring.
  - Wattles/straw bales placed at road runoff delivery sites.
  - Touch-up with hand tools of existing surface drainage structures (kick-outs, rolling dips, and waterbars).
  - Seed and straw un-used, or to be abandoned, road surfaces where erosion is occurring.
  - Frequent use of un-surfaced roads should be avoided, particularly when road surfaces are soft/saturated.

- **Crossings**
  - Clean inlets, outlets, and channels above of current and potential blockage debris by hand.
  - Hand place energy dissipating rock/small woody debris at ditch relief culvert outlets.
  - Hand placement of rock armor around culvert inlets.
  - Install staked wattles along the outboard road edge of out-sloped watercourse crossings where direct delivery of road surface runoff is occurring.
  - Hand placement of rock on crossing fill faces where erosion is/may occur as a result of poor crossing construction.

- **Cultivation Areas**
  - Use hand tools to capture cultivation related soils that are not contained (soil from post-harvest plant removal, soil/planter removal, general spillage).
  - Treat beds, pots, new soil storage piles, spent soil piles, and soil disposal piles with cover crops for soil stability and potentially nitrogen fixing/soil amendment.
  - Bagged potting soil should be covered.
  - Install staked wattles or an earthen berm around cultivation soils piles prior to the winter period, annually.
  - Any soil amendment, fertilizer, herbicide, or pesticide that is not 100% sealed should be stored under cover.
  - Cultivation sites with poor or concentrating drainage can have wattles or bales installed prior to winter to help prevent sediment and nutrients from leaving the site.
  - Plastic netting shall be disposed of or stored where it is inaccessible to wildlife.
  - Tarps/dep covers shall be stored so they cannot be blown away.
  - General waste from growing season gathered up and disposed of.
  - Exposed soil surfaces in the cultivation area, as well as graded fill slopes should be seeded, strawed, mulched, jute netted as needed.

- **General Areas**
  - Remove all refuse prior to leaving property for the season.
  - Back fill pit toilets to be abandoned.

BMP: General Recommendations

- **Fertilizers, soil amendments, and pesticides**
  - Fertilizer, soil amendments, and pesticide use it to be recorded in such a manner that cumulative annual totals are recorded for annual reporting.
  - Store in-use fertilizers in a securable storage container, such as a tote or deck box, adjacent to the mixing tanks.

- **Petroleum products and hazardous materials**
  - Utilize spill trays/containment structures and cover over the containment when using, fueling, changing oil on portable generators or petroleum powered water pumps to prevent the potential for leeching, seepage or spillage of petroleum products.
  - It is recommended that all petroleum products and other chemicals are registered with the California Environmental Reporting System (CERS) to satisfy future licensing requirements.

- **Water storage and Use**
  - Water use shall be designed and metered such that water used for the irrigation of cannabis will be recorded separately from domestic use. Water use for the irrigation of cannabis is to be recorded monthly for annual reporting.
  - Ensure lids are secured on all water storage tanks to prevent wildlife from becoming entrapped within the tank.
  - Install float valves, or implement another equivalent system, on all applicable water storage and transfer tanks to prevent unnecessary water diversion and the overflowing of water tanks.

BMP: General Operations BMPs

- If operations require moving of equipment across a flowing stream, such operations shall be conducted without causing a prolonged visible increase in stream turbidity. For repeated crossings, the operator shall install a bridge, culvert, or rock-lined crossing.

- During construction in flowing water, which can transport sediment downstream, the flow shall be diverted around the work area by pipe, pumping, temporary diversion channel or other suitable means. When any dam or artificial obstruction is being constructed, maintained, or placed in operation, sufficient water shall at all times be allowed to pass downstream to maintain fish life below the dam. Equipment may be operated in the channel of flowing live streams only as necessary to construct the described construction.

- Disturbance or removal of vegetation shall not exceed the minimum necessary to complete operations. The disturbed portion of any stream channel shall be restored to as near their original condition as possible. Restoration shall include the mulching of stripped or exposed dirt areas at crossing sites prior to the end of the work period.

- Structures and associated materials not designed to withstand high seasonal flow shall be removed to areas above the high-water mark before such flows occur.

- No debris, soil, silt, sand, bark, slash, sawdust, rubbish, cement or concrete washing, oil or petroleum products, or other organic or earthen material from any logging, construction, or associated activity of whatever nature shall be allowed to enter into or be placed where it may be washed by rainfall or runoff into waters of the State. When operations are completed, any excess materials or debris shall be removed from the work area. No rubbish shall be deposited within 150 feet of the high-water mark of any stream.

BMP: General Erosion Control

- Timing for soil stabilization measures within the 100 feet of a watercourse or lake: For areas disturbed from May 1 through October 15, treatment shall be completed prior to the start of any rain that causes overland flow across or along the disturbed surface. For areas disturbed from October 16 through April 30, treatment shall be completed prior to any day for which a chance of rain of 30 percent or greater is forecast by the National Weather Service or within 10 days, whichever is earlier.

- Within 100 feet of a watercourse or lake, the traveled surface of logging roads shall be treated to prevent waterborne transport of sediment and concentration of runoff that results from operations. Treatment may consist of, but not limited to, rocking, out sloping, rolling dips, cross drains, water bars, slope stabilization measures, or other practices appropriate to site-specific conditions.

- The treatment for other disturbed areas within 100 feet of a watercourse or lake, including: (A) areas exceeding 100 contiguous square feet where operations have exposed bare soil, (B) approaches to road watercourse crossings out to 100 feet or the nearest drainage facility, whichever is farthest, (C) road cut banks and fills, and (D) any other area of disturbed soil that threatens to discharge sediment into waters in amounts deleterious to the quality and beneficial uses of water, shall be grass seeded and mulched with straw or fine slash. Grass seed shall be applied at a rate exceeding 100 pounds per acre. Straw mulch shall be applied in amounts sufficient to provide at least 2- 4-inch depth of straw with minimum 90% coverage. Slash may be substituted for straw mulch provided the depth, texture, and ground contact are equivalent to at least 2 – 4 inches of straw mulch. Any treated area that has been subject to reuse or has less than 90% surface cover shall be treated again prior to the end of operations.

- Within 100 feet of a watercourse or lake, where the undisturbed natural ground cover cannot effectively protect beneficial uses of water from operations, the ground shall be treated with slope stabilization measures described in #3 above per timing described in #1 above.

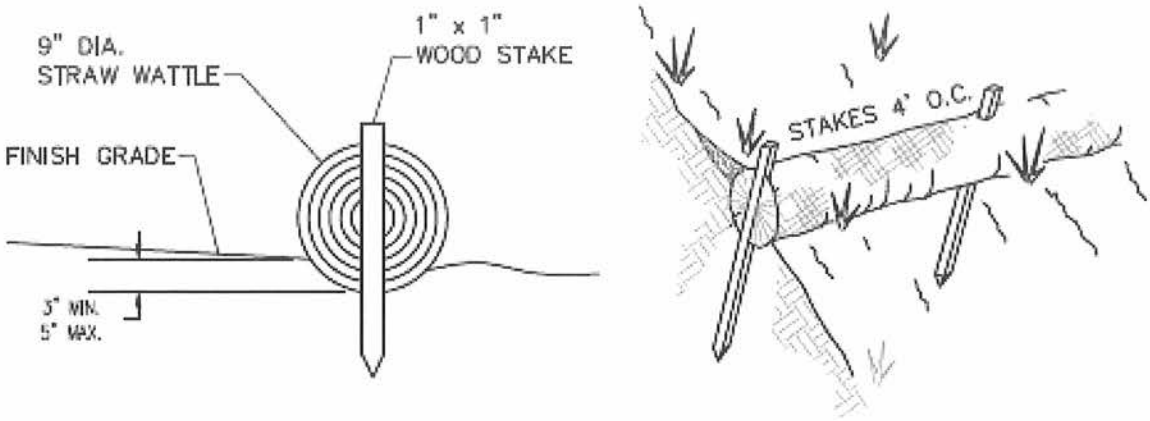
- Side cast or fill material extending more than 20 feet in slope distance from the outside edge of a landing which has access to a watercourse or lake shall be treated with slope stabilization measures described in #3 above. Timing shall occur per #1 above unless outside 100 feet of a watercourse or lake, in which completion date is October 15.

- All roads shall have drainage and/or drainage collection and storage facilities installed as soon as practical following operations and prior to either (1) the start of any rain which causes overland flow across or along the disturbed surface within 100 feet of a watercourse or lake protection, or (2) any day with a National Weather Service forecast of a chance of rain of 30 percent or more, a flash flood warning, or a flash flood watch.

BMP: General Erosion Control (Cont.)

- Erosion control and sediment detention devices and materials shall be incorporated into the cleanup/restoration work design and installed prior to the end of project work and before the beginning of the rainy season. Any continuing, approved project work conducted after October 15 shall have erosion control works completed up-to-date and daily.
- Erosion control materials shall be, at minimum, stored on-site at all times during approved project work between May 1 and October 15.
- Approved project work within the 5-year flood plain shall not begin until all temporary erosion controls (straw bales or silt fences that are effectively keyed-in) are installed downslope of cleanup/restoration activities.
- Non-invasive, non-persistent grass species (e.g., barley grass) may be used for their temporary erosion control benefits to stabilize disturbed slopes and prevent exposure of disturbed soils to rainfall.
- Upon work completion, all exposed soil present in and around the cleanup/restoration sites shall be stabilized within 7 days.
- Soils exposed by cleanup/restoration operations shall be seeded and mulched to prevent sediment runoff and transport.
- Straw Wattles (if used) shall be installed with 18 or 24-inch wood stakes at four feet on center. The ends of adjacent straw wattles shall be abutted to each other snugly or overlapped by six inches. Wattles shall be installed so that the wattle is in firm contact with the ground surface.

BMP: General Erosion Control (Cont.)

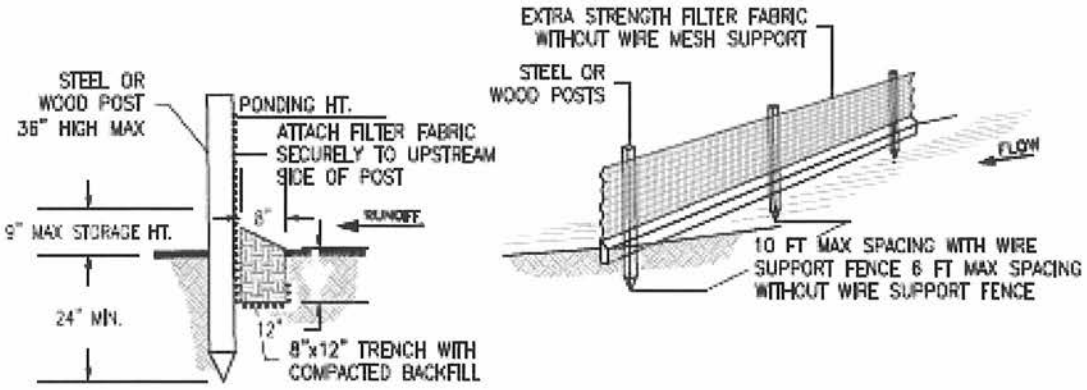


STRAW WATTLE NOTES:

1. STRAW WATTLES SHALL BE INSTALLED WITH 18 OR 24 INCH WOOD STAKES AT FOUR FEET ON CENTER. THE ENDS OF ADJACENT STRAW WATTLES SHALL BE ABUTTED TO EACH OTHER SNUGLY OR OVERLAPPED BY SIX INCHES.
2. STRAW ROLL INSTALLATION REQUIRES THE PLACEMENT AND SECURE STAKING OF THE ROLL IN A TRENCH, 3"–5" DEEP. RUNOFF MUST NOT BE ALLOWED TO RUN UNDER OR AROUND THE ROLL.

STRAW WATTLE INSTALLATION DETAIL

NTS



SILT FENCE NOTES:

1. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL INSPECT AND REPAIR FENCE AFTER EACH STORM EVENT.
2. CONTRACTOR SHALL REMOVE SEDIMENT AS NECESSARY. REMOVED SEDIMENT SHALL BE DEPOSITED TO AN AREA THAT WILL NOT CONTRIBUTE SEDIMENT OFF–SITE AND IN AN AREA THAT CAN BE PERMANENTLY STABILIZED.
3. SILT FENCE SHALL BE PLACED ON SLOPE CONTOURS TO MAXIMIZE PONDING EFFICIENCY.

SILT FENCE DETAILS

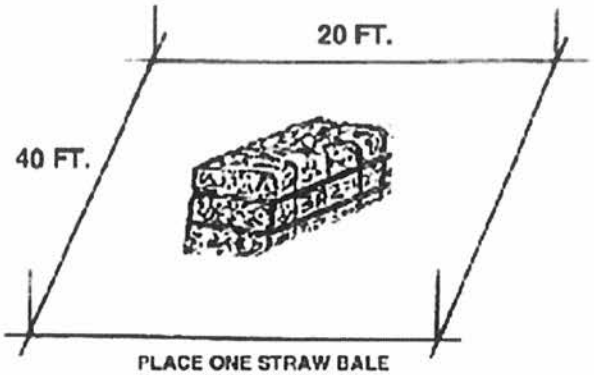
NTS

BMP: General Erosion Control (Cont.)

BMP: General Erosion Control (Cont.)

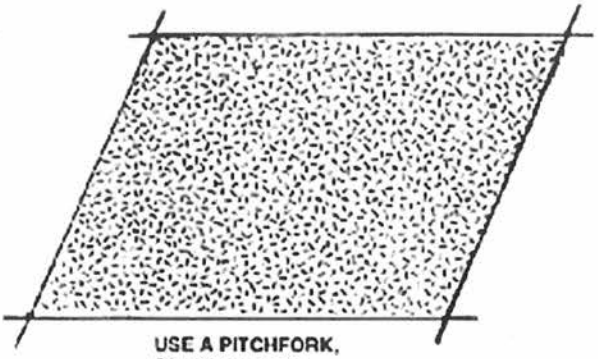
SPREAD THE STRAW

MARK OFF 800 SQ FT. PLOTS



PLACE ONE STRAW BALE PER PLOT (~74 POUNDS). THIS IS EQUIVALENT TO 2 TONS PER ACRE.

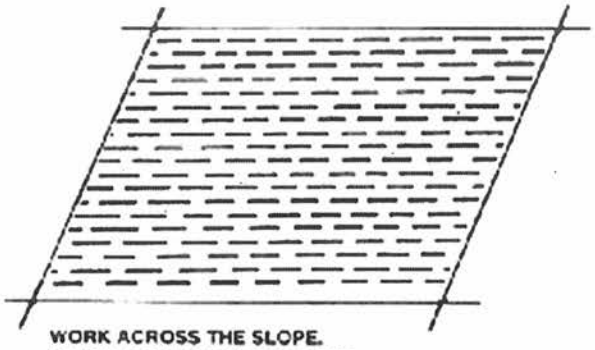
SPREAD EVENLY



USE A PITCHFORK, SPADING FORK, OR BY HAND

ANCHOR THE STRAW

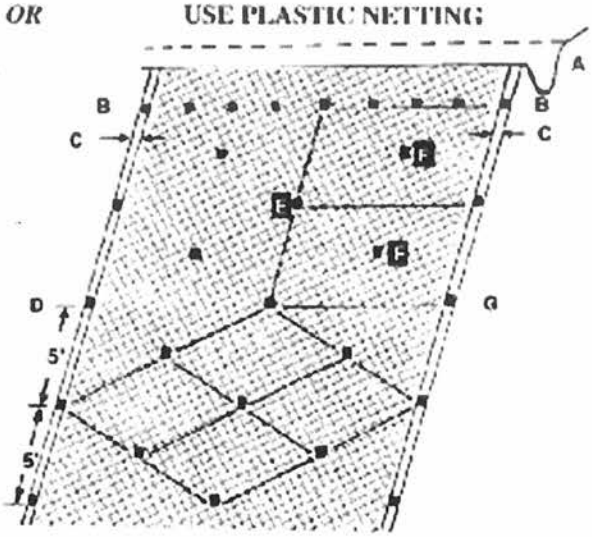
CRIMP BY HAND



WORK ACROSS THE SLOPE.
PUNCH STRAW 4 INCHES DEEP.
A SQUARE END SPADE WORKS WELL.
MAKE PUNCH EVERY 12 INCHES.

OR

USE PLASTIC NETTING



A. LAY BIRD CONTROL NETTING OR SIMILAR MATTING IN STRIPS DOWN THE SLOPE OVER THE STRAW. BURY UPPER END IN 6-8 INCH DEEP AND WIDE TRENCH.. MOST NETTING COMES IN 14 TO 17 FT. WIDE ROLLS.

B. SECURE THE UPPER END WITH STAKES EVERY 2 FEET.

C. OVERLAP SEAMS ON EACH SIDE 4-5 INCHES.

D. SECURE SEAMS WITH STAKES EVERY 5 FEET.

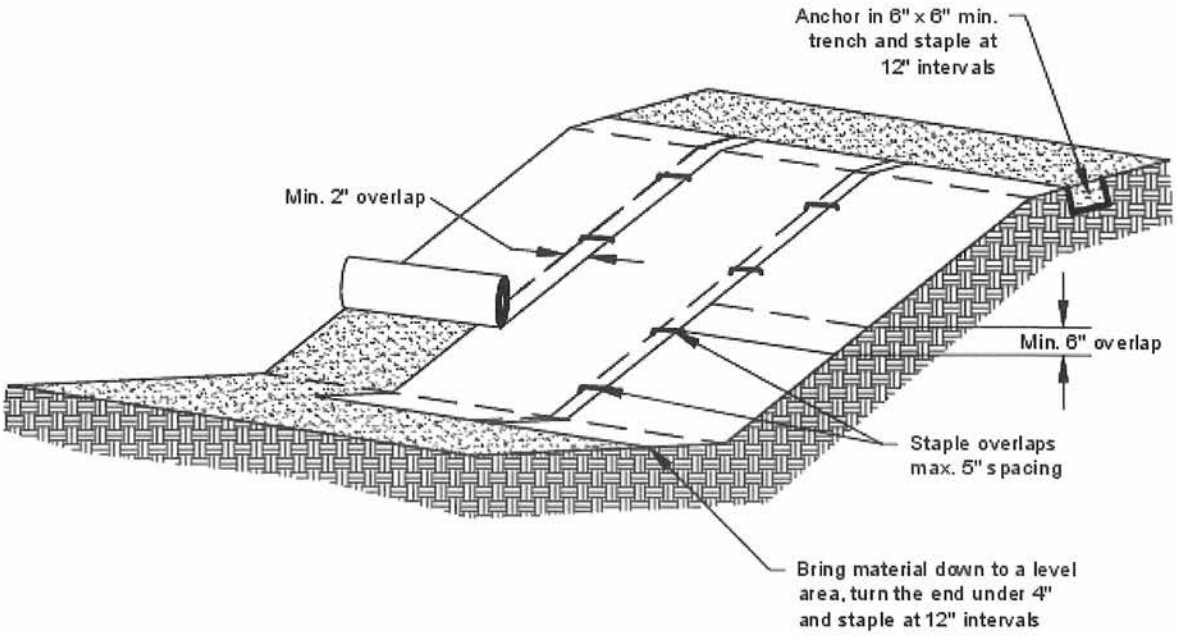
E. STAKE DOWN THE CENTER EVERY 5 FEET.

F. STAKE MIDDLES TO CREATE DIAMOND PAT TERN THAT PROVIDES STAKES SPACED 4-5 FEET APART.

G. USE POINTED 1X2 INCH STAKES 8 TO 9 INCHES LONG. LEAVE 1 TO 2 INCH TOP ABOVE NETTING, OR USE "U" SHAPED METAL PINS AT LEAST 9 INCHES LONG.

NOTE: WHEN JOINING TWO STRIPS, OVERLAP UPPER STRIP 3 FEET OVER LOWER STRIP AND SECURE WITH STAKES EVERY 2 FEET LIKE IN "B" ABOVE

BMP: General Erosion Control (Cont.)



Notes:

1. Slope surface shall be smooth before placement for proper soil contact.
2. Stapling pattern as per manufacturer's recommendations.
3. Do not stretch blankets/mattings tight - allow the rolls to mold to any irregularities.
4. For slopes less than 3H:1V, rolls may be placed in horizontal strips.
5. If there is a berm at the top of the slope, anchor upslope of the berm.
6. Lime, fertilize, and seed before installation. Planting of shrubs, trees, etc. should occur after installation.

NOT TO SCALE

DEPARTMENT OF ECOLOGY
State of Washington

Slope Installation

Revised June 2016

Monitoring Plan

Cannabis cultivators shall regularly inspect and maintain the condition of access roads, access road drainage features, and watercourse crossings. At a minimum, cannabis cultivators shall perform inspections prior to the onset of fall and winter precipitation and following storm events that produce at least 0.5 in/day or 1.0 inch/7 days of precipitation. See Required Monitoring tables below for site specific monitoring and reporting requirements. Cannabis cultivators are required to perform all of the following maintenance:

- Remove any wood debris that may restrict flow in a culvert.
- Remove sediment that impacts access road or drainage feature performance.
- Place any removed sediment in a location outside the riparian setbacks and stabilize the sediment.
- Maintain records of access road and drainage feature maintenance for annual reporting.

Cannabis cultivators that are operating in areas that are, or may become, inaccessible during winter months due to extreme weather such as snow, road closures, seasonal access roads to the property, or any other such conditions shall make additional efforts to enhance winterization measures in the absence of monitoring during storm events.

Monitoring Requirements

(Tier 1, Low Risk, < 1 acre of cultivation)

Monitoring Requirement	Description
Winterization Measures Implemented	Report winterization procedures implemented, any outstanding measures, and the schedule for completion.
Tier Status Confirmation	Report any changes in the tier status.
Third Party Identification	Report any change in third party status as appropriate.

Annual Reporting

Annual Reports shall be submitted to the North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board by March 1st following the year being monitored. Annual Reporting for this enrollment shall be submitted by March 1st, 2021 and report on monitoring done during the 2020 calendar year. Annual reporting is required each subsequent year of enrollment.

Attachments

Implementation of Applicable BPTC Measures

Assessment of applicable BPTC measures consisted of a field examination on July 16, 2020. Anywhere applicable BPTC measures are not met on the property, descriptions of the assessments and the prescribed treatments are outlined following each associated section below.

Summary of BPTC Measures Compliance

1. Sediment Discharge BPTC Measures Y☒/N☐
2. Fertilizer, Pesticide, Herbicide, and Rodenticide BPTC Measures Y☒/N☐
3. Petroleum Product BPTC Measures Y☒/N☐
4. Trash/Refuse, and Domestic Wastewater BPTC Measures Y☒/N☐
5. Winterization BPTC Measures Y☒/N☐

1. Sediment Discharge BPTC Measures

1.1. Site Characteristics

1.1.1. Provide a map showing access roads, vehicle parking areas, streams, stream crossings, cultivation site(s), disturbed areas, buildings, and other relevant site features.

See attached Site Map.

1.1.2. Describe the access road conditions including estimating vehicle traffic, road surface (e.g., paved, rocked, or bare ground), and maintenance activities. Describe how storm water is drained from the access road (e.g., crowned, out slope, armored ditch, culverts, rolling dips, etc.).

See section "Land Development and Maintenance, Erosion Control, and Drainage Features" above, the attached Mitigation Report, Site Maps, and Treatment Implementation Schedule for site specific descriptions, treatments, and the implementation schedule.

1.1.3. Describe any vehicle stream crossing including the type of crossing (e.g., bridge, culvert, low water, etc.).

See the section titled "Stream Crossing Installation and Maintenance" or the attached Mitigation Report and Site Maps for site specific details and treatment schedules.

1.1.3.1. For Region 1 Dischargers, identify, discuss, and locate on the site map any legacy waste discharge issues that exist on the property.

Not applicable. No legacy waste discharge issues were identified during the assessment of the property.

1.2. Sediment Erosion Prevention and Sediment Capture (Moderate risk Tier 1 or Tier 2 Dischargers are required to submit a Site Erosion and Sediment Control Plan. Those Dischargers may refer to that plan rather than repeat it here)

1.2.1. Erosion Prevention BPTC Measures

1.2.1.1. Describe the BPTC measures that have been, or will be implemented to prevent or limit erosion. Provide an implementation schedule for BPTC measures that have not yet been implemented. Identify the erosion prevention BPTC measures on a site map.

See sections "Land Development and Maintenance, Erosion Control, and Drainage Features" and "Riparian and Wetland Protection and Management" above, attached Mitigation Report, Site Maps, and Treatment Implementation Schedule for site specific descriptions of physical BPTC measures being prescribed.

1.2.1.1.1. The description shall address physical BPTC measures, (e.g., placement of straw mulch, plastic covers, slope stabilization, soil binders, culvert outfall armoring, etc.) and biological BPTC measures (vegetation preservation/replacement, hydro seeding, etc.).

See sections "Land Development and Maintenance, Erosion Control, and Drainage Features" and "Riparian and Wetland Protection and Management" above, and the attached Mitigation Report and BMPs for descriptions of physical and biological BPTC measures being prescribed.

1.2.2. Sediment Control BPTC Measures

1.2.2.1. Describe the BPTC measures that have been, or will be implemented to capture sediment that has been eroded. Provide an implementation schedule for BPTC measures that have not yet been implemented. Identify the sediment control BPTC measures on a site map.

Not applicable. No BPTC measures have been, or will need to be, implemented to capture sediment that has been eroded.

1.2.2.1.1. The description shall address physical BPTC measures, (e.g., placement of silt fences, fiber rolls, or settling ponds/areas, etc.) and biological BPTC measures (vegetated outfalls, hydro seeding, etc.).

There are no biological BPTC measures being prescribed.

1.2.3. Maintenance Activities - Erosion Prevention and Sediment Control

1.2.3.1. Describe how the erosion prevention and sediment control BPTC measures will be monitored and maintained to protect water quality.

Erosion prevention BPTC measures and all corresponding work shall be inspected prior to and in conjunction with winter monitoring, as described above under the "Monitoring Plan" to ensure proper placement, installation, and function remain intact prior to and throughout the Winter Period.

1.2.3.2. Describe how any captured sediment will be either stabilized in place, excavated and stabilized on-site, or removed from the site.

Not applicable.

1.2.4. Erosion control BPTC measures: Describe the interim soil stabilization, if applicable and long-term BPTC measures implemented to prevent sediment transport at each identified disturbed area(s) and improperly constructed features.

Not applicable. There was no erosion observed at any of the disturbed areas and there are no improperly constructed features. Disturbed areas are located on gentle slopes surrounded by vegetation and grass buffers.

2. Fertilizer, Pesticide, Herbicide, and Rodenticide BPTC Measures

2.1. Provide a summary table that identifies the products used at the site, when they are delivered to the site, how they are stored, and used at the site. If products are not consumed during the growing season, describe how they are removed from the site or stored to prevent discharge over the winter season.

See comprehensive table under 2.3

2.2. Provide a site map that locates storage locations.

See attached Site Map. Fertilizers and soil amendments are currently stored properly in sheds north of the cultivation area, west of the primary residence.

2.3. Describe how bulk fertilizers and chemical concentrates are stored, mixed, applied, and how empty containers are disposed.

Fertilizer, Pesticides, and Herbicide Products used on Site

Product	Delivery and Storage	On-site usage	How removed or stored
TBD	Brought to property as needed. Stored within the sheds with all other fertilizers and amendments over winter or alongside mixing tanks while in use. Stored alongside mixing tanks while in use.	Mixed into tank with water. It is then hand or dripline watered to plants as needed.	Stored within the storage structures over winter. Empty containers are disposed of at an appropriate waste disposal facility.

2.4. Describe procedures for spill prevention and cleanup.

Pesticides and liquid fertilizer containers will be stored within a covered structure, within secured containers, with their lids secured after their use.

3. Petroleum Product BPTC Measures

3.1. Provide a summary table that identifies the products used at the site, when they are delivered to the site, how they are stored, and used at the site. If products are not consumed during the growing season, describe how they are removed from the site or stored to prevent discharge over the winter season.

See comprehensive table under 3.3.

3.2. Provide a site map that locates storage locations.

See attached Site Map.

3.3. Describe how fuels, lubricants, and other petroleum products are stored, mixed, applied, and empty containers are disposed.

Petroleum Products

Products used on site	When they are delivered to site	How they are stored and used	How removed or stored
Gasoline	Brought to site when needed throughout the year.	Stored in standard 5-gallon gasoline canisters on the porch of the residence. Used to fuel equipment.	Stored in standard 5-gallon gasoline canisters on the porch of the residences or where it is used.

3.4. Describe procedures for spill prevention and cleanup.

Any/all fuel canisters, motor oil containers, and generators, large or small, shall be stored in secondary containment (e.g. drip pans, plastic totes, or sealed metal

boxes) while being stored long term or not in immediate use, wherever these materials are used anywhere on the property. Adequate quantities of absorbent materials are stored at all locations where these types of materials are used, stored, or mixed. Should a spill of these materials occur, absorbent materials will be applied immediately and allowed enough time to absorb as much material as possible. Following treatment, absorbent materials applied as well as any contaminated soil will be removed and disposed of appropriately for the spilled material.

4. Trash/Refuse, and Domestic Wastewater BPTC Measures

4.1. Describe the types of trash/refuse that will be generated at the site. Describe how the material is contained and properly disposed of.

Domestic and commercial cannabis refuse will be generated at the site. The refuse is securely stored in trash bags, trash bins, and a utility trailer at the cultivation areas, residences, and within a contained refuse storage shed adjacent to the residences prior to disposal at an appropriate waste disposal facility.

4.1.1. Provide a site map that locates the trash/refuse storage locations.

Refuse will be stored in trash bags, trash bins, and a utility shed at mapped area. See attached Site Map.

4.2. Describe the number of employees, visitors, or residents at the site.

There are two regular employees who are at the site during the cultivation season. Additional employees are brought onto the property for short periods of time to complete projects requiring additional employees. Visitors are occasionally on site, including consultants and regulatory agencies. There is also a full-time residence on the property as well.

4.2.1. Describe the types of domestic wastewater generated at the site (e.g., household generated wastewater or chemical toilet).

Domestic sewage and wastewater (greywater) are generated on site.

4.2.2. Describe how the domestic wastewater is disposed.

4.2.2.1. Permitted onsite wastewater treatment system (e.g., septic tank and leach lines).

Domestic sewage is disposed via a permitted septic system.

4.2.2.2. Chemical toilets or holding tank. If so, provide the name of the servicing company and the frequency of service.

Not applicable.

4.2.2.3. Outhouse, pit privy, or similar. Use of this alternative requires approval from the Regional Water Board Executive Officer;

include the approval from the Executive Officer and any conditions imposed for use of this alternative.

Not applicable.

4.2.2.3.1. Provide a site map that locates any domestic wastewater treatment, storage, or disposal area.

See attached Site Map for locations of the residence and waste water treatment.

5. Winterization BPTC Measures

5.1. Describe activities that will be performed to winterize the site and prevent discharges of waste. The description should address all the issues listed above.

See Annual Winterization Measures for prescribed general winterization measures that will be performed prior to each Winter Period, and site-specific interim measures that will be performed prior to the Winter Period until permanent, prescribed treatments can be executed.

5.2. Describe maintenance of all drainage or sediment capture features (e.g., drainage culverts, drainage trenches, settling ponds, etc.) to remove debris, soil blockages, and ensure adequate capacity exists.

Existing drainage structures will be maintenanced or repaired as feasible and necessary with hand tools during annual winterization and winter monitoring. Prescribed repair and maintenance will be executed in accordance with the Mitigation Report and Treatment Implementation Schedules.

5.3. Describe any revegetation activities that will occur either at the beginning or end of the precipitation season.

Not applicable.

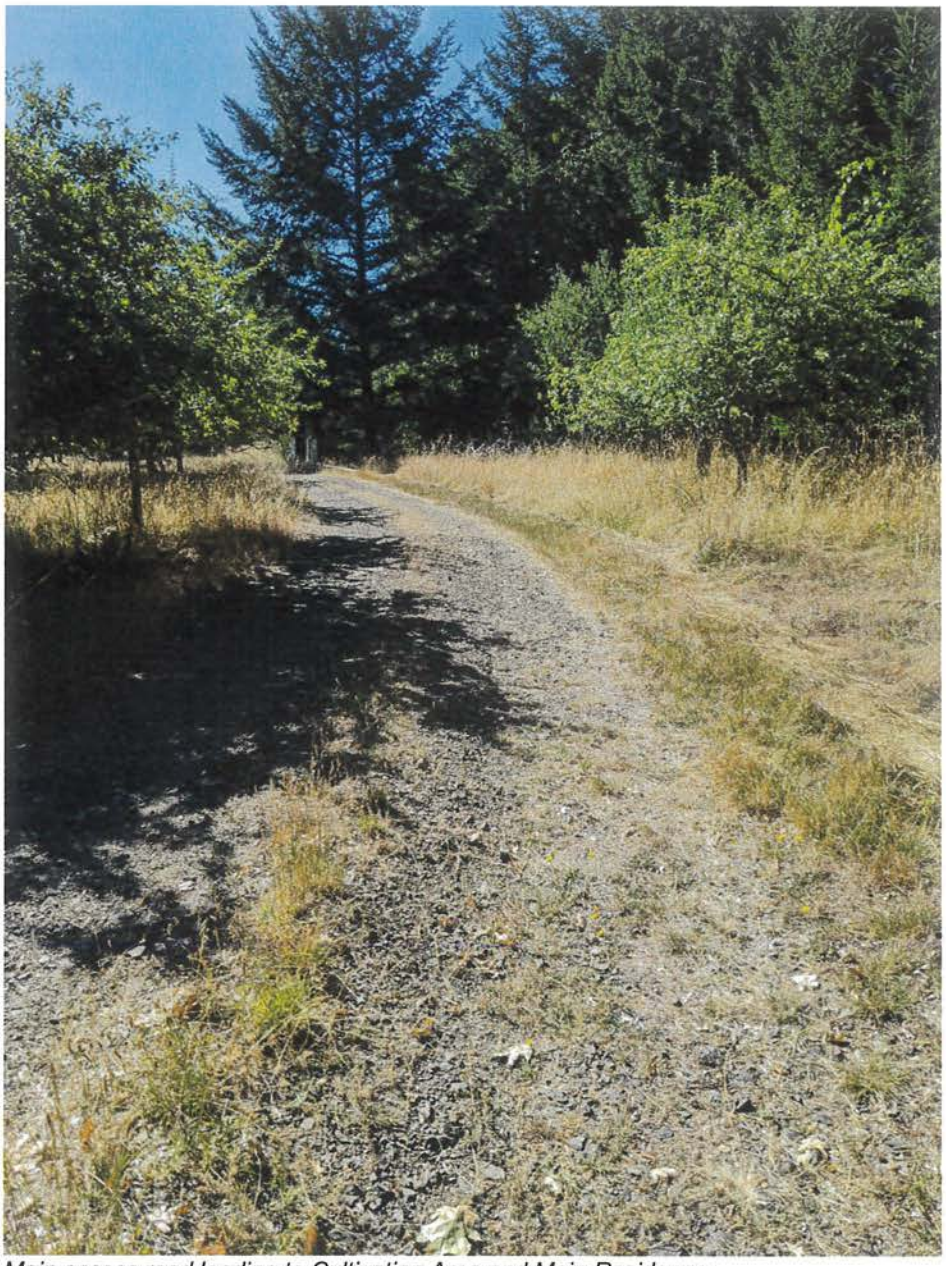
5.4. If any BPTC measure cannot be completed before the onset of Winter Period, contact the Regional Water Board to establish a compliance schedule.

See the attached Mitigation Report and Treatment Implementation Schedule for site descriptions, treatments, and the implementation schedule.

5.5. For Region 1 Dischargers, describe any activities that will be performed to address legacy waste discharge issues. Region 6 Dischargers should consult with Regional Water Board staff to confirm if any other activities in addition to BPTCs are necessary to address legacy waste discharge issues.

Not applicable. No legacy waste discharge issues were identified during the assessment of the property.

Photographs



Main access road leading to Cultivation Area and Main Residence.

Shallow groundwater well.

Overview of the developed area showing the Main Residence, the proposed pond site to the right of the residence, and the Cultivation Area towards the top of the photo.