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PRELIMINARY DRAINAGE REPORT

for

LINDSTROM CONSTRUCTION INC.'s

MINOR SUBDIVISION

Union Street

McKinleyville, CA

(APN 301-052-036)

(Job No. 24-2341)

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PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The Lindstrom Construction Inc. Minor Subdivision Project, at 4721 Union Street in Eureka, California, proposes to divide APN 301-052-036 into three (3) parcels. Each parcel will be over 5,000 square feet. As part of the subdivision, a 20-foot-wide private gravel driveway, within a 30-foot wide easement, is proposed to provide access to the subdivision.

EXISTING SITE CONDITIONS & DRAINAGE PATTERNS

The property is roughly 0.83 acres in size and is currently developed with a 1,080 S.F., single story, single-family residence, detached garage, shed and a gravel driveway. The remainder of the property is undeveloped, but well vegetated.

The parcel is very flat, with slopes less than one percent (1%) over most of the project site. Grades are steeper near the easterly portion of the property, where they range from 2% to 11%. Existing site drainage currently infiltrates onsite, with no drainage infrastructure existing on or near the property. There are no drainage easements of record nearby. Based on existing contours, site runoff continues easterly to well vegetated adjacent parcels.

SOIL ANALYSIS

Based on Web Soil Survey data available online from NRCS, the site soils are part of the Urban land-Halfbluff-Redsands complex, which consists of moderately well drained sandy loams to somewhat poorly drained fine sandy loams and sands, designated as hydrologic soil group B/D. Depth to groundwater ranges from 14 inches to 22 inches and restrictive features are expected to be greater than 80-inches. The capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat) is moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 in./hr.). This suggests that the site soils convey water relatively well and that infiltration is not expected to be a limiting factor.

PROPOSED DRAINAGE & LID MEASURES

The project is in the County's Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4), and as such must comply with the County's MS4 requirements. To comply with these requirements, the project shall meet or exceed the standards outlined in Humboldt County's Low Impact Development (LID) Manual. Per the LID Manual, this project is a *Small Project* with between 2500 and 5,000 S.F. of impervious area being created and/or replaced.

In accordance with the California State Water Resources Control Board Phase II NPDES Permit for Small Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4 General Permit), projects on properties within the boundaries of the County of Humboldt and the Cities of Arcata, Eureka, Fortuna, and Trinidad subject to the MS4 General Permit that create or replace 2,500 square feet or more of impervious surface (e.g. roofs or pavement) must incorporate specified Site Design Measures to reduce stormwater runoff.

In order to meet the County's LID requirements, site design measures will incorporate Soil Quality Improvement standards by creating a landscape/infiltration area over and across the first 90 feet of the existing gravel driveway to be abandoned (at the panhandle portion of proposed Parcel 1), as well as proposed landscaping at the rear and side of proposed Parcels 2 and 3, to mitigate the increase in impervious surfaces.

Per the NOAA Precipitation Frequency Atlas of the United States, California, the 100-year, 24-hour storm event is 6.36 inches (0.53 feet).

Feature	Area (Square Feet)	Runoff Volume (Gallons)	Storage Volume (Gallons)
Impervious (Post)	16,255	6,560	N/A
Tree Credits	(1,434)	N/A	580
Soil Quality Improvement (Par 1)	(3,740)	N/A	1,510
Soil Quality Improvement (Par 2)	(4,710)	N/A	1,900
Soil Quality Improvement (Par3)	(4,710)	N/A	1,900
Total Post Project		670 gallons	

Table 1.

As shown in Table 1, above, the proposed design will be able to retain 90% of the runoff generated by the 100-year, 24-hour storm event. Per Attachment 1 of Part B of the LID Manual, the MS4 General Permit requires a calculation of the project runoff reduction resulting from the use of site design measures; however, there is no numeric standard or target for runoff reduction required for Small Projects.

The Part B Small Projects Worksheet and Stormwater Information Sheet are attached to demonstrate compliance with the MS4 and Humboldt County's LID standards.

ATTACHMENTS

Attachment 1 - NRCS Soil Survey
Attachment 2 - Part B Small Projects Worksheet
Attachment 3 - Stormwater Information Sheet
Attachment 4 - Soil Quality Improvement
Attachment 5 - Point Precipitation Frequency Estimate
Attachment 6 – Tentative Parcel Map

ATTACHMENT 1

United States Department of Agriculture

NRCS

Natural Resources Conservation Service

A product of the National Cooperative Soil Survey, a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local participants

Custom Soil Resource Report for Humboldt County, Central Part, California

January 10, 2025

Preface

Soil surveys contain information that affects land use planning in survey areas. They highlight soil limitations that affect various land uses and provide information about the properties of the soils in the survey areas. Soil surveys are designed for many different users, including farmers, ranchers, foresters, agronomists, urban planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers. Also, conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the surveys to help them understand, protect, or enhance the environment.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. Soil surveys identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. The information is intended to help the land users identify and reduce the effects of soil limitations on various land uses. The landowner or user is responsible for identifying and complying with existing laws and regulations.

Although soil survey information can be used for general farm, local, and wider area planning, onsite investigation is needed to supplement this information in some cases. Examples include soil quality assessments (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/soils/health/) and certain conservation and engineering applications. For more detailed information, contact your local USDA Service Center (https://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nrcs) or your NRCS State Soil Scientist (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/contactus/?cid=nrcs142p2_053951).

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.

The National Cooperative Soil Survey is a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Information about soils is updated periodically. Updated information is available through the NRCS Web Soil Survey, the site for official soil survey information.

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How Soil Surveys Are Made

Soil surveys are made to provide information about the soils and miscellaneous areas in a specific area. They include a description of the soils and miscellaneous areas and their location on the landscape and tables that show soil properties and limitations affecting various uses. Soil scientists observed the steepness, length, and shape of the slopes; the general pattern of drainage; the kinds of crops and native plants; and the kinds of bedrock. They observed and described many soil profiles. A soil profile is the sequence of natural layers, or horizons, in a soil. The profile extends from the surface down into the unconsolidated material in which the soil formed or from the surface down to bedrock. The unconsolidated material is devoid of roots and other living organisms and has not been changed by other biological activity.

Currently, soils are mapped according to the boundaries of major land resource areas (MLRAs). MLRAs are geographically associated land resource units that share common characteristics related to physiography, geology, climate, water resources, soils, biological resources, and land uses (USDA, 2006). Soil survey areas typically consist of parts of one or more MLRA.

The soils and miscellaneous areas in a survey area occur in an orderly pattern that is related to the geology, landforms, relief, climate, and natural vegetation of the area. Each kind of soil and miscellaneous area is associated with a particular kind of landform or with a segment of the landform. By observing the soils and miscellaneous areas in the survey area and relating their position to specific segments of the landform, a soil scientist develops a concept, or model, of how they were formed. Thus, during mapping, this model enables the soil scientist to predict with a considerable degree of accuracy the kind of soil or miscellaneous area at a specific location on the landscape.

Commonly, individual soils on the landscape merge into one another as their characteristics gradually change. To construct an accurate soil map, however, soil scientists must determine the boundaries between the soils. They can observe only a limited number of soil profiles. Nevertheless, these observations, supplemented by an understanding of the soil-vegetation-landscape relationship, are sufficient to verify predictions of the kinds of soil in an area and to determine the boundaries.

Soil scientists recorded the characteristics of the soil profiles that they studied. They noted soil color, texture, size and shape of soil aggregates, kind and amount of rock fragments, distribution of plant roots, reaction, and other features that enable them to identify soils. After describing the soils in the survey area and determining their properties, the soil scientists assigned the soils to taxonomic classes (units). Taxonomic classes are concepts. Each taxonomic class has a set of soil characteristics with precisely defined limits. The classes are used as a basis for comparison to classify soils systematically. Soil taxonomy, the system of taxonomic classification used in the United States, is based mainly on the kind and character of soil properties and the arrangement of horizons within the profile. After the soil

scientists classified and named the soils in the survey area, they compared the individual soils with similar soils in the same taxonomic class in other areas so that they could confirm data and assemble additional data based on experience and research.

The objective of soil mapping is not to delineate pure map unit components; the objective is to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. Each map unit is defined by a unique combination of soil components and/or miscellaneous areas in predictable proportions. Some components may be highly contrasting to the other components of the map unit. The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The delineation of such landforms and landform segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

Soil scientists make many field observations in the process of producing a soil map. The frequency of observation is dependent upon several factors, including scale of mapping, intensity of mapping, design of map units, complexity of the landscape, and experience of the soil scientist. Observations are made to test and refine the soil-landscape model and predictions and to verify the classification of the soils at specific locations. Once the soil-landscape model is refined, a significantly smaller number of measurements of individual soil properties are made and recorded. These measurements may include field measurements, such as those for color, depth to bedrock, and texture, and laboratory measurements, such as those for content of sand, silt, clay, salt, and other components. Properties of each soil typically vary from one point to another across the landscape.

Observations for map unit components are aggregated to develop ranges of characteristics for the components. The aggregated values are presented. Direct measurements do not exist for every property presented for every map unit component. Values for some properties are estimated from combinations of other properties.

While a soil survey is in progress, samples of some of the soils in the area generally are collected for laboratory analyses and for engineering tests. Soil scientists interpret the data from these analyses and tests as well as the field-observed characteristics and the soil properties to determine the expected behavior of the soils under different uses. Interpretations for all of the soils are field tested through observation of the soils in different uses and under different levels of management. Some interpretations are modified to fit local conditions, and some new interpretations are developed to meet local needs. Data are assembled from other sources, such as research information, production records, and field experience of specialists. For example, data on crop yields under defined levels of management are assembled from farm records and from field or plot experiments on the same kinds of soil.

Predictions about soil behavior are based not only on soil properties but also on such variables as climate and biological activity. Soil conditions are predictable over long periods of time, but they are not predictable from year to year. For example, soil scientists can predict with a fairly high degree of accuracy that a given soil will have a high water table within certain depths in most years, but they cannot predict that a high water table will always be at a specific level in the soil on a specific date.

After soil scientists located and identified the significant natural bodies of soil in the survey area, they drew the boundaries of these bodies on aerial photographs and

identified each as a specific map unit. Aerial photographs show trees, buildings, fields, roads, and rivers, all of which help in locating boundaries accurately.

Soil Map

The soil map section includes the soil map for the defined area of interest, a list of soil map units on the map and extent of each map unit, and cartographic symbols displayed on the map. Also presented are various metadata about data used to produce the map, and a description of each soil map unit.

Custom Soil Resource Report
Soil Map

Map Scale: 1:483 if printed on A landscape (11" x 8.5") sheet.

N

Meters
0 5 10 20 30

Feet
0 20 40 80 120

Map projection: Web Mercator Corner coordinates: WGS84 Edge tics: UTM Zone 10N WGS84

MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)
- Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils
- Soil Map Unit Polygons
- Soil Map Unit Lines
- Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features
- Blowout
- Borrow Pit
- Clay Spot
- Closed Depression
- Gravel Pit
- Gravelly Spot
- Landfill
- Lava Flow
- Marsh or swamp
- Mine or Quarry
- Miscellaneous Water
- Perennial Water
- Rock Outcrop
- Saline Spot
- Sandy Spot
- Severely Eroded Spot
- Sinkhole
- Slide or Slip
- Sodic Spot
- Spoil Area
- Stony Spot
- Very Stony Spot
- Wet Spot
- Other
- Special Line Features

Water Features
- Streams and Canals

Transportation
- Rails
- Interstate Highways
- US Routes
- Major Roads
- Local Roads

Background
- Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:24,000.

Warning: Soil Map may not be valid at this scale.

Enlargement of maps beyond the scale of mapping can cause misunderstanding of the detail of mapping and accuracy of soil line placement. The maps do not show the small areas of contrasting soils that could have been shown at a more detailed scale.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Humboldt County, Central Part, California
Survey Area Data: Version 11, Aug 28, 2024

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Jun 1, 2022—Jun 19, 2022

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
212	Urban land-Halfbluff-Redsands complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes	0.8	100.0%
Totals for Area of Interest		**0.8**	**100.0%**

Map Unit Descriptions

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however,

onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

Humboldt County, Central Part, California

212—Urban land-Halfbluff-Redsands complex, 0 to 5 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2w91b
Elevation: 10 to 150 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 80 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 50 to 55 degrees F
Frost-free period: 275 to 330 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if irrigated

Map Unit Composition

Urban land, residential: 65 percent
Redsands and similar soils: 15 percent
Halfbluff and similar soils: 15 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Urban Land, Residential

Setting

Landform: Terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 8
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Halfbluff

Setting

Landform: Terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Alluvium derived from sandstone

Typical profile

A1 - 0 to 3 inches: fine sandy loam
A2 - 3 to 11 inches: fine sandy loam
Bw - 11 to 19 inches: sandy loam
C1 - 19 to 22 inches: sandy loam
C2 - 22 to 43 inches: loamy sand
C3 - 43 to 61 inches: sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)

Depth to water table: About 22 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 6.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 2e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Ecological site: F004BX118CA - Sitka spruce-redwood/salal/western brackenfern, marine terraces, marine deposits, fine sandy loam
Hydric soil rating: No

Description of Redsands

Setting

Landform: Terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Alluvium derived from sandstone

Typical profile

A1 - 0 to 3 inches: fine sandy loam
A2 - 3 to 14 inches: fine sandy loam
C1 - 14 to 28 inches: sand
C2 - 28 to 31 inches: sand
C3 - 31 to 47 inches: sand
C4 - 47 to 54 inches: sand
C5 - 54 to 57 inches: sand
C6 - 57 to 61 inches: loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 5 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 14 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 5.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): 2e
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Ecological site: F004BX118CA - Sitka spruce-redwood/salal/western brackenfern, marine terraces, marine deposits, fine sandy loam
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Millstreet

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Tepona

Percent of map unit: 2 percent
Landform: Marine terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: F004BX118CA - Sitka spruce-redwood/salal/western brackenfern, marine terraces, marine deposits, fine sandy loam
Hydric soil rating: No

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ATTACHMENT 2

2.0 STORMWATER CONTROL PLAN (SCP) FOR SMALL PROJECTS/SINGLE-FAMILY HOMES (2,500 – 5,000 SQ. FT.)

Introduction

This form is required to document compliance with stormwater (MS4) requirements for projects that create or replace between 2,500 and 5,000 square feet of impervious surface. To comply with these regulations, projects must include at least one reduction measure. Examples of reduction measures are shown below in Step 2. You are encouraged to include more but only one is required. You must show the added impervious surface and identify reduction measures on your site plan. While you are required to calculate your project's run-off reductions, there is no numeric standard or target required by the MS4 regulations.

Step-by-Step Instructions Overview

The steps are:

1. Select a minimum of one Site Design Measure.
2. Identify the runoff reduction measures you will use
3. Calculate runoff reduction using the Small Projects Calculator (Attachment 1).
4. Sign and Submit your SCP with your building permit application

Step 1: Project Data

Total Pre-Project Impervious Surface Area (square feet)	4,475 Square Feet
Total New or Replaced Impervious Surface Area (square feet) [Sum of impervious area that will be constructed as part of the project]	11,780 Square Feet
Total Post-Project Impervious Surface Area (square feet)	16,255 Square Feet
To be completed by staff member: **Building Permit #**	

Step 2: Select a minimum of one Site Design Measure & show it on the Plot Plan

Site Design Measures (Select a minimum of one)

The following design strategies, in addition to at least one of the measures to the right, shall be considered for all projects as applicable:

- Minimize compaction of highly permeable soils
- Limit clearing and grading of native vegetation at the site to the minimum area needed to build the project, allow access, and provide fire protection
- Minimize impervious surfaces by concentrating development on the least-sensitive portions of the site, while leaving the remaining land in a natural, undisturbed state

- ☐ 1. Tree Planting and Preservation
- ☐ 2. Rain Barrels or Cisterns
- ☐ 3. Rooftop/ Impervious Area Disconnection
- ☒ 4. Soil Quality Improvement
- ☐ 5. Green Roof
- ☐ 6. PPPP Alternative engineered hardscaping surfaces (Pervious concrete, Porous asphalt, Permeable Pavers)
- ☐ 7. Vegetated Swales
- ☐ 8. Stream Setbacks and Buffers
- ☐ 9. On-site infiltration

Step 3: Calculate runoff reduction using small projects calculator

Use *Small Projects Calculator - Humboldt LID Stormwater Manual* (Attachment 1)

Step 4: Delineate impervious areas and locations of runoff reduction measures

Delineate the impervious area. On a site plan or sketch, show the impervious area (e.g. a roof, or portion of a roof, or a paved area) that will drain to your Site Design Measure such as Rain Barrels or Cisterns, Impervious Area Disconnection, Soil Quality Improvement, PPPP, Vegetated Swales, Infiltration trenches, and Stream Setbacks and Buffers. Typically, these delineations follow roof ridge lines or grade breaks. Alternatively, or in addition, show the type and extent of Site Design Measures such as PPPP, Tree Planting and Preservation, Green Roof, or Soil Quality Improvement. An example sketch is included as Attachment 2.

Confirm your design and submittal meet minimum requirements and specifications indicated on the Site Design Measure Sheets included in Attachment 3. Include a copy of the Site Design Measure Sheet or equivalent with your submittal.

Step 5: Sign and submit your plan

Consult with City or County department staff as applicable about when and how to submit your Stormwater Control Plan.

Signature and Certification

I, the below signed, confirm that I have accurately described my project to the best of my ability and that I have not purposely omitted any detail affecting my project's classification for storm water regulation. I hereby certify that the site design measures identified herein as being incorporated into my project have been designed in accordance with the approved BMP Fact Sheet or equivalent, which is attached to this checklist and is included in the final site plans submitted to the appropriate County or City Department.

Leonard Lindstrom

Signature

02/07/2025

Date

Leonard Lindstrom

Print Name

I am the:

☒ Owner ☐ Representative ☐ Other:_____

Attachments:

Small Projects Calculator Humboldt Low Impact Development Stormwater Manual						
Project Information						*Formulas/Notes*
DMA Name:						
Total Post-Project Impervious Surface Area (square feet)			A	16,255	square feet	
24 hour - 85th Percentile Design Storm			B	0.65	inch	B = Select Design Storm Value (0.65-inch Humboldt Bay Area, 1.3-inch Shelter Cove)
Impervious Surface Runoff Value **(Potential Stormwater Runoff due to impervious surface area and design storm value)**			C	6,560	Gallons per 24 hours	**C = A x B x 0.083 x 7.48**
Pervious Self-Retaining Area (SRA) Credit (if applicable, if none enter 0)						
Self-Retaining Area (square feet)			SRA Credit	0	square feet	SRA Credit = **Self-Retaining Area x Multiplier** Select **Multiplier** (3.5 Humboldt Bay Area, 1.3 Shelter Cove)
Site Design Measure Credits						
Tree Planting and Preservation						
New Trees		# of trees				
100 square feet per deciduous tree	D		E	0	square feet	**E = D x 100**
200 square feet per evergreen tree	F		G	0	square feet	**G = F x 200**
Existing Trees (Credit for 50% of existing canopy area)		Canopy diameter (feet)				
Tree #1	H_1	50	J_1	981	square feet	$J_1 = 3.14 \times (H_1/2)^2 \times 0.50$
Tree #2	H_2	25	J_2	245	square feet	$J_2 = 3.14 \times (H_2/2)^2 \times 0.50$
Tree #3	H_3	23	J_3	208	square feet	$J_3 = 3.14 \times (H_3/2)^2 \times 0.50$
Rain Barrel or Cisterns (55 gallon minimum)						
Square foot credit per gallon based on 24-hour, 85th Percentile Design Storm	K					K = Select square foot credit per gallon (2.48 Humboldt Bay Area, 1.24 Shelter Cove)
		Gallons				
Rain Barrels	L		M	0	square feet	**M = L x K**
Cisterns	N		O	0	square feet	**O = N x K**
Infiltration Trench/Basin (55 gallon minimum ~ 21 ft^{3**})		cubic feet				
volume(ft^3) = length x width x depth	P		Q	0	square feet	**Q = P x R x K x 7.48**
porosity (approximate %)	R	35%				
Impervious Area Disconnection						
Credit per square foot of pervious receiving area			S	0	square feet	S = Enter square foot value
Soil Quality Improvement						
Credit per square foot of soil quality improvement			T	13,160	square feet	T = Enter square foot value
Green Roof						
Credit per square foot of green roof installation			U	0	square feet	U = Enter square foot value
PPPP (Porous Asphalt, Pervious Concrete, Permeable Pavers)						
Credit per square foot installed			V	0	square feet	V = Enter square foot value
Vegetated Swales						
Credit per square foot of vegetated swale			W	0	square feet	W = Enter square foot value
Stream Setbacks and Buffers						
Credit per square foot of stream setback and buffer#			X	0	square feet	X = Enter square foot value
Credits Total			Y	14,594	square feet	Y = SRA Credit + E + G + J_1 + J_2 + J_3 + M + O + Q + S + T + U + V + W + X
Post-Project Impervious Surface Area minus Site Design Measure Credits			Z	1,661	square feet	Z = A - Y
NEW Impervious Surface Runoff Value **(Potential Stormwater Runoff due to impervious surface area and design storm after implementation of Site Design Measures)**			AA	670	Gallons per 24 hours	AA = Z x B x 0.083 x 7.48
Percent reduction in Impervious Surface Runoff Value*			BB	90	%	BB = ((C - AA) / C) x %100

***The MS4 General Permit requires a calculation of the project runoff reduction resulting from the use of site design measures. However, there is no numeric standard or target for runoff reduction required for Small Projects.**

****Infiltration Trench/Basin calculations are based on porosity (35%). Increased trench dimensions (volume) are required to meet 55 gallon minimum capacity.**

Green — Fill In [Enter Value]	Conversions Used:
Red — Calculated Value	1 inch = 0.083 feet
Black — Fixed Value/Selectable Value	1 cubic foot = 7.48 gallons
Small Projects Calculator, Version 2.0 - June 29, 2016	# check with agency with project area jurisdiction for requirements

ATTACHMENT 3

STORMWATER INFORMATION SHEET

Instructions

Construction and development projects within portions of unincorporated Humboldt County (McKinleyville, the greater Eureka area, and Shelter Cove) and the Cities of Eureka, Arcata, Fortuna, and Trinidad are subject to stormwater runoff and pollution control requirements of State Water Resources Control Board Water Quality Order No. 2013-0001-DWQ; NPDES General Permit No. CAS0000004 [Municipal Separate Storm Sewer (MS4) General Permit].
The following checklist is to be completed by you (the applicant) to determine which plans and specifications for stormwater runoff control are required as part of a Building or Development Permit application for projects located in areas subject to MS4 requirements.

I. Construction Project Information and Checklist (Completed by Applicant)

Site Location Address: 4721 Union Street, Eureka, CA 95503

Assessor Parcel Number (APN): 301-052-036

Anticipated Construction Start Date: 5/1/25

Anticipated Construction Completion Date: 10/15/25

Total area of Land Surface Disturbance: 15,800 square ft. or acres

If project disturbs ≥ 1 acre of land surface then provide the State Construction General Permit WDID No.:

Check and/or list all applicable permits directly associated with project construction or grading activity:

- ☐ State Construction General Permit (CGP)
- ☐ State 401 Water Quality Certification
- ☐ U.S. Army Corps 404 Permit
- ☐ CA Fish and Wildlife 1600
- ☐ Other (list): _____

Is the construction site part of larger common plan of development or sale (check as applicable)?

☐ YES ■ NO ☐ Unknown

Name of larger common plan/project (if applicable):

Impervious Surface Area:

Pre-Project Impervious Surface:	New or Replaced Impervious Surface:	Total Post-Project Impervious Surface:
4,400 square ft.	2,180 square ft.	6,580 square ft.

Check Project Type as determined from LID Manual Part A, Table 1 - Applicable Post-Construction Standards Based on Project Type

Project Type:	Notes:
☐ Exempt	Sign and Certify this form.
☑ Small Project	Sign and Certify this form. Follow instructions in Part B of LID Manual.
☐ Regulated Project	Sign and Certify this form. Follow instructions in Part C of LID Manual
☐ Regulated Project with ≥ 1 acre of created or replaced impervious surface	Sign and Certify this form. Follow instructions in Part C of LID Manual.
☐ Regulated Redevelopment, Roads, or Linear Underground Project	Sign and Certify this form. Requirements vary; contact County or City Department with project jurisdiction.

Stormwater runoff from the project site discharges to (check as applicable):

- ☑ Storm Drain System (including road side ditches and other conveyances)
- ☐ Directly to waters of the State or U.S. (e.g. river, lake, stream, ocean, wetland) Name of Waterbody:

Name of nearest waterbody receiving runoff from site: Martin Slough

Indicate distance from project site to nearest watercourse: 1370 ft.

If your project is covered under the State Water Resources Control Board Construction General Permit (CGP), attach a copy of the submitted Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) including the Notice of Intent and WDID Number.

If a CGP is not required for your project, submit appropriate construction site BMP plans as required by County or City Department with project jurisdiction.

II. Certification (Completed by Owner or Authorized Applicant/Agent)

I, the below signed, confirm that I have accurately described my project to the best of my ability, and that I have not purposely omitted any detail affecting my project's classification for stormwater regulation

Printed Name: **Leonard Lindstrom**

Signature: *Leonard Lindstrom* Date: **02/07/2025**

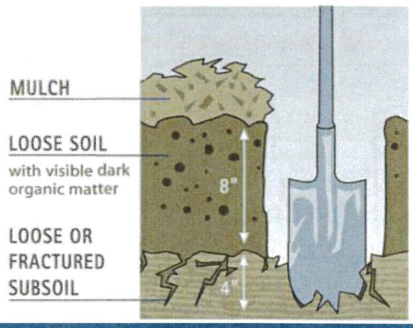
III. For Official Use Only

Permit No.: Submittal Date: Received By:

Soil Quality Improvement and Maintenance

Description

In areas subject to grading/clearing not covered by impervious surface, create/amend pervious areas with a 12" layer of topsoil. Soil quality improvement options include the following:



Technique

Option 1: Leave native vegetation and soil undisturbed and protect from compaction during construction

Identify areas of the site that will not be stripped, logged, graded, or driven on, and fence off those areas to prevent impacts during construction. If neither soils nor vegetation are disturbed, these areas do not require amendment.

Option 2: Amend existing site topsoil or subsoil

Scarify or till subgrade to 8 inch depth (or to depth needed to achieve a total depth of 12 inches of un- compacted soil after calculated amount of amendment is added). Entire surface should be disturbed by scarification. Amend soil to meet desired organic content.

Option 3: Stockpile existing topsoil during grading. Replace topsoil before planting.

Stockpile and cover soil with weed barrier material that sheds moisture yet allows air transmission. Replace stockpiled topsoil prior to planting and ensure that replaced soil plus additional compost as needed will amount to at least 12 inches of depth.

Compost/amendment shall be mature, stable, weed free, and produced by aerobic decomposition of organic matter.

Credits

Runoff reduction credits can be applied for the area of soil quality improvement.

- The runoff reduction credits (square feet) will be equal to the area of soil quality improvement.
- A minimum area of 150 square feet of soil quality improvement area must apply to use this credit.

ATTACHMENT 5

NOAA Atlas 14, Volume 6, Version 2
Location name: Eureka, California, USA*
Latitude: 40.7644°, Longitude: -124.1748°
Elevation: 136 ft**
* source: ESRI Maps
** source: USGS

POINT PRECIPITATION FREQUENCY ESTIMATES

Sanja Perica, Sarah Dietz, Sarah Heim, Lillian Hiner, Kazungu Maitaria, Deborah Martin, Sandra Pavlovic, Ishani Roy, Carl Trypaluk, Dale Unruh, Fenglin Yan, Michael Yekta, Tan Zhao, Geoffrey Bonnin, Daniel Brewer, Li-Chuan Chen, Tye Parzybok, John Yarchoan

NOAA, National Weather Service, Silver Spring, Maryland

PF_tabular | PF_graphical | Maps_&_aerials

PF tabular

PDS-based point precipitation frequency estimates with 90% confidence intervals (in inches)[1]

Duration	Average recurrence interval (years)									
	1	2	5	10	25	50	100	200	500	1000
5-min	**0.129** (0.113-0.148)	**0.164** (0.144-0.189)	**0.214** (0.187-0.247)	**0.257** (0.222-0.300)	**0.320** (0.266-0.388)	**0.371** (0.302-0.461)	**0.427** (0.337-0.545)	**0.487** (0.373-0.643)	**0.574** (0.419-0.795)	**0.647** (0.454-0.931)
10-min	**0.184** (0.162-0.212)	**0.235** (0.206-0.271)	**0.307** (0.268-0.355)	**0.368** (0.319-0.430)	**0.458** (0.381-0.556)	**0.532** (0.432-0.661)	**0.611** (0.483-0.782)	**0.698** (0.534-0.921)	**0.823** (0.601-1.14)	**0.927** (0.651-1.34)
15-min	**0.223** (0.196-0.257)	**0.284** (0.249-0.328)	**0.371** (0.324-0.429)	**0.445** (0.385-0.520)	**0.554** (0.461-0.672)	**0.643** (0.523-0.800)	**0.739** (0.584-0.945)	**0.844** (0.646-1.11)	**0.996** (0.727-1.38)	**1.12** (0.787-1.61)
30-min	**0.303** (0.266-0.349)	**0.387** (0.339-0.446)	**0.504** (0.440-0.583)	**0.606** (0.524-0.707)	**0.753** (0.627-0.914)	**0.875** (0.711-1.09)	**1.01** (0.794-1.29)	**1.15** (0.878-1.52)	**1.36** (0.989-1.88)	**1.53** (1.07-2.20)
60-min	**0.427** (0.375-0.492)	**0.545** (0.478-0.629)	**0.710** (0.620-0.822)	**0.854** (0.738-0.997)	**1.06** (0.884-1.29)	**1.23** (1.00-1.53)	**1.42** (1.12-1.81)	**1.62** (1.24-2.14)	**1.91** (1.39-2.64)	**2.15** (1.51-3.09)
2-hr	**0.666** (0.584-0.766)	**0.825** (0.723-0.951)	**1.05** (0.916-1.21)	**1.24** (1.08-1.45)	**1.53** (1.27-1.86)	**1.76** (1.43-2.19)	**2.02** (1.59-2.58)	**2.29** (1.75-3.03)	**2.69** (1.97-3.73)	**3.03** (2.12-4.36)
3-hr	**0.855** (0.750-0.985)	**1.05** (0.917-1.21)	**1.32** (1.15-1.52)	**1.55** (1.34-1.81)	**1.89** (1.58-2.30)	**2.17** (1.77-2.70)	**2.48** (1.96-3.17)	**2.81** (2.15-3.71)	**3.29** (2.40-4.55)	**3.68** (2.59-5.30)
6-hr	**1.26** (1.10-1.45)	**1.52** (1.33-1.75)	**1.88** (1.64-2.18)	**2.20** (1.90-2.57)	**2.65** (2.21-3.22)	**3.02** (2.46-3.76)	**3.42** (2.70-4.37)	**3.85** (2.94-5.08)	**4.47** (3.26-6.19)	**4.98** (3.50-7.17)
12-hr	**1.81** (1.58-2.08)	**2.17** (1.90-2.50)	**2.67** (2.33-3.09)	**3.09** (2.67-3.61)	**3.69** (3.07-4.48)	**4.18** (3.39-5.19)	**4.69** (3.70-5.99)	**5.23** (4.00-6.91)	**6.01** (4.38-8.31)	**6.63** (4.66-9.55)
24-hr	**2.51** (2.25-2.86)	**3.02** (2.70-3.45)	**3.71** (3.31-4.24)	**4.28** (3.79-4.93)	**5.07** (4.36-6.02)	**5.70** (4.81-6.90)	**6.36** (5.24-7.86)	**7.04** (5.67-8.93)	**8.00** (6.20-10.5)	**8.77** (6.58-11.9)
2-day	**3.27** (2.93-3.72)	**3.96** (3.54-4.52)	**4.88** (4.35-5.58)	**5.63** (4.99-6.48)	**6.66** (5.73-7.90)	**7.46** (6.29-9.02)	**8.28** (6.83-10.2)	**9.13** (7.35-11.6)	**10.3** (7.98-13.6)	**11.2** (8.42-15.2)
3-day	**3.70** (3.31-4.22)	**4.51** (4.04-5.15)	**5.58** (4.98-6.38)	**6.44** (5.71-7.42)	**7.62** (6.55-9.04)	**8.52** (7.19-10.3)	**9.44** (7.79-11.7)	**10.4** (8.36-13.2)	**11.7** (9.05-15.4)	**12.7** (9.52-17.2)
4-day	**4.07** (3.65-4.64)	**4.99** (4.47-5.70)	**6.19** (5.52-7.07)	**7.15** (6.34-8.24)	**8.46** (7.27-10.0)	**9.45** (7.97-11.4)	**10.5** (8.63-12.9)	**11.5** (9.24-14.6)	**12.9** (9.98-17.0)	**14.0** (10.5-19.0)
7-day	**5.14** (4.61-5.86)	**6.37** (5.69-7.26)	**7.94** (7.08-9.07)	**9.19** (8.14-10.6)	**10.9** (9.34-12.9)	**12.1** (10.2-14.7)	**13.4** (11.0-16.6)	**14.7** (11.8-18.6)	**16.4** (12.7-21.6)	**17.7** (13.3-24.0)
10-day	**6.01** (5.38-6.85)	**7.47** (6.68-8.52)	**9.33** (8.33-10.7)	**10.8** (9.58-12.5)	**12.8** (11.0-15.2)	**14.2** (12.0-17.2)	**15.7** (12.9-19.4)	**17.1** (13.8-21.7)	**19.1** (14.8-25.1)	**20.5** (15.4-27.9)
20-day	**8.36** (7.48-9.52)	**10.4** (9.30-11.9)	**13.0** (11.6-14.8)	**15.0** (13.3-17.2)	**17.6** (15.1-20.9)	**19.5** (16.4-23.6)	**21.4** (17.6-26.4)	**23.2** (18.7-29.4)	**25.6** (19.8-33.7)	**27.4** (20.6-37.2)
30-day	**10.4** (9.31-11.8)	**12.9** (11.5-14.7)	**16.0** (14.3-18.3)	**18.4** (16.3-21.2)	**21.5** (18.5-25.5)	**23.8** (20.0-28.7)	**26.0** (21.4-32.1)	**28.1** (22.6-35.6)	**30.9** (23.9-40.6)	**32.9** (24.7-44.7)
45-day	**13.5** (12.1-15.4)	**16.7** (14.9-19.0)	**20.5** (18.3-23.5)	**23.5** (20.8-27.1)	**27.3** (23.4-32.4)	**30.0** (25.3-36.3)	**32.6** (26.9-40.3)	**35.2** (28.3-44.6)	**38.4** (29.7-50.6)	**40.7** (30.6-55.4)
60-day	**16.0** (14.3-18.2)	**19.6** (17.6-22.4)	**24.0** (21.4-27.5)	**27.4** (24.3-31.5)	**31.6** (27.2-37.5)	**34.7** (29.2-41.9)	**37.6** (31.0-46.4)	**40.4** (32.5-51.2)	**43.9** (34.0-57.8)	**46.4** (34.9-63.1)

[1] Precipitation frequency (PF) estimates in this table are based on frequency analysis of partial duration series (PDS).

Numbers in parenthesis are PF estimates at lower and upper bounds of the 90% confidence interval. The probability that precipitation frequency estimates (for a given duration and average recurrence interval) will be greater than the upper bound (or less than the lower bound) is 5%. Estimates at upper bounds are not checked against probable maximum precipitation (PMP) estimates and may be higher than currently valid PMP values.

Please refer to NOAA Atlas 14 document for more information.

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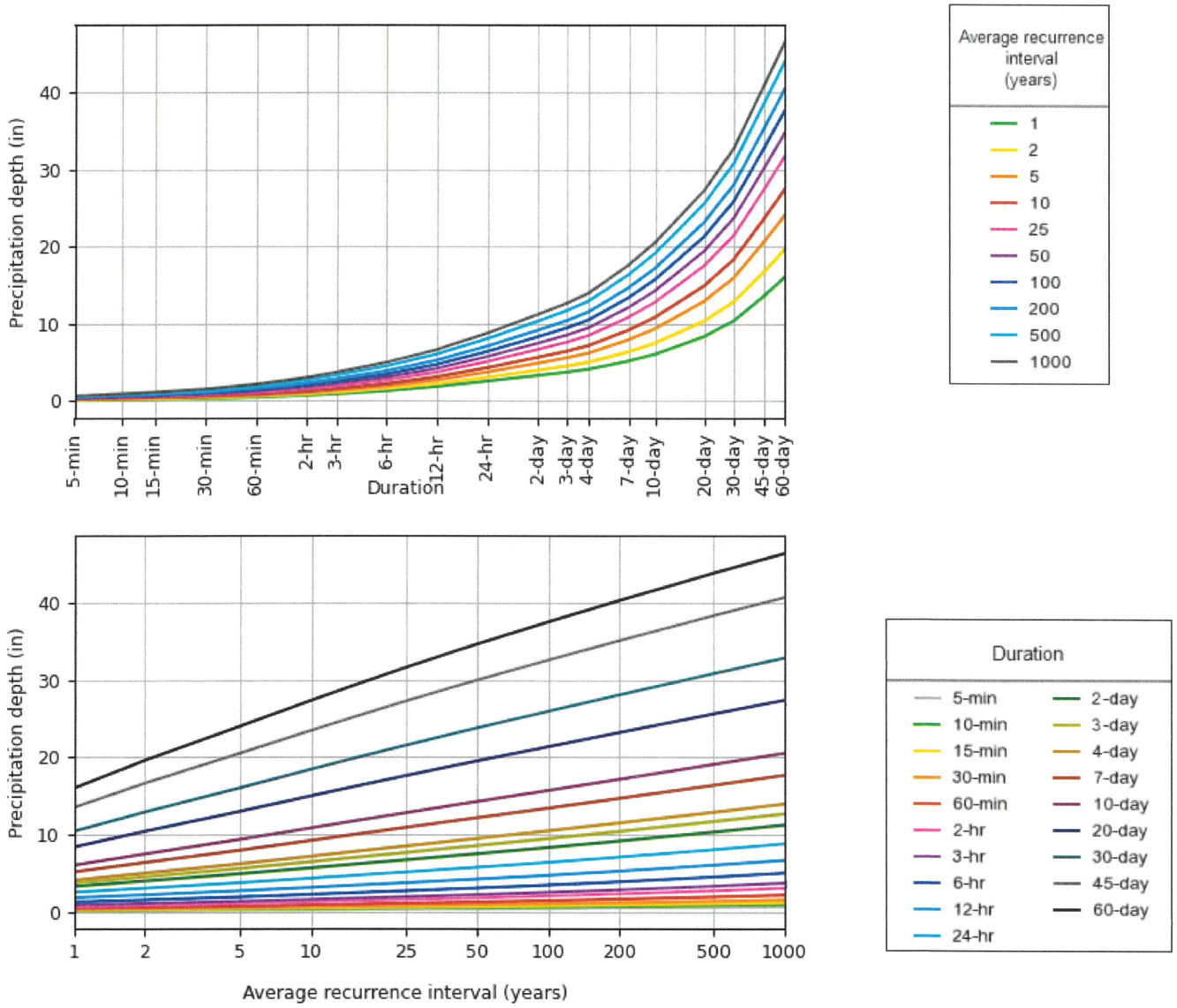
PF graphical

PDS-based depth-duration-frequency (DDF) curves
Latitude: 40.7644°, Longitude: -124.1748°



NOAA Atlas 14, Volume 6, Version 2

Created (GMT): Mon Jan 13 22:07:45 2025

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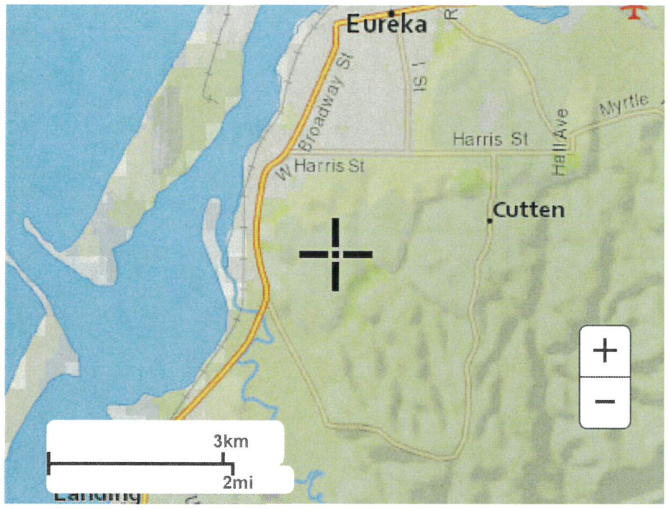
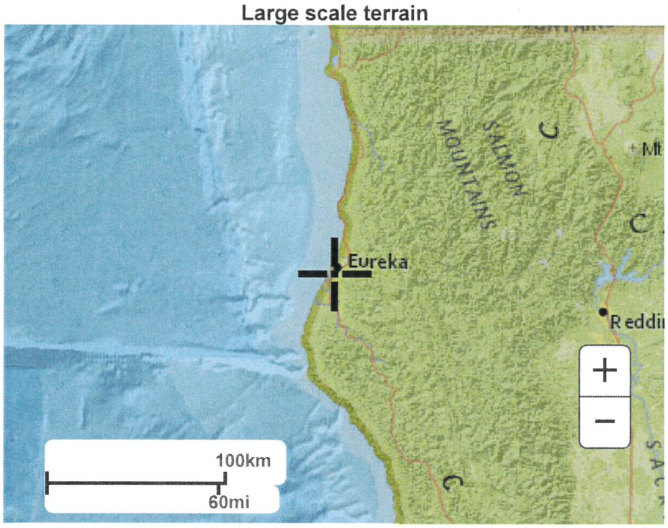
Maps & aerials

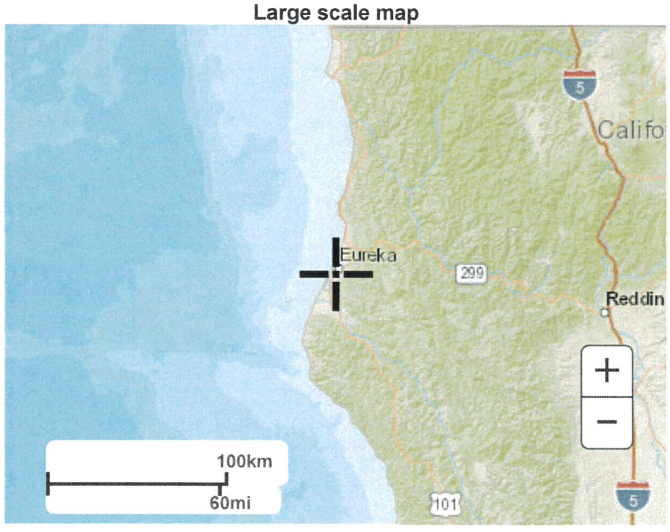
Small scale terrain



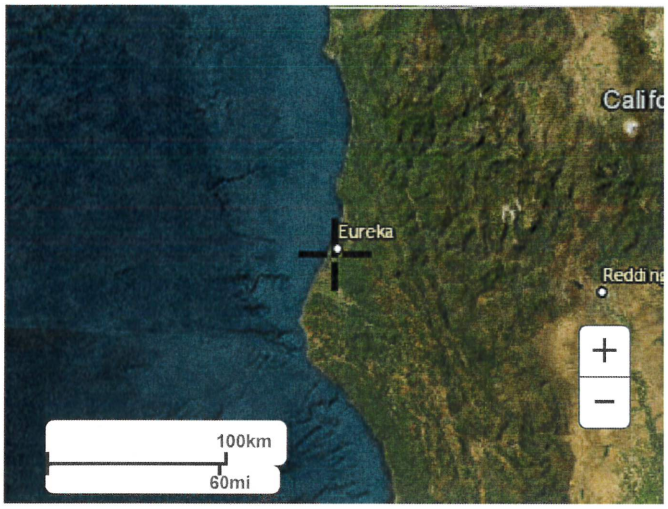
Large scale terrain



Large scale map



Large scale aerial



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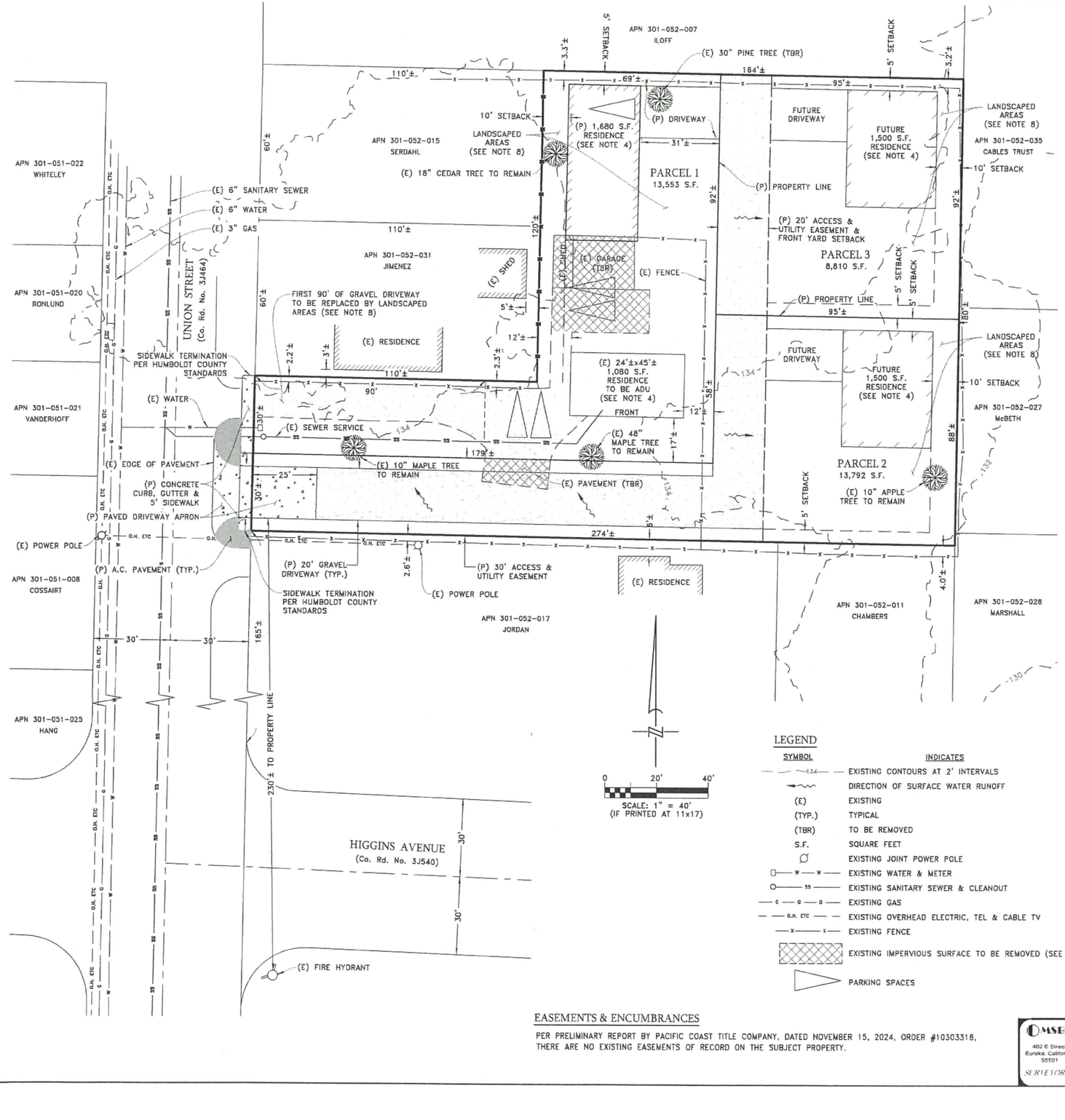
US Department of Commerce
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Weather Service
National Water Center
1325 East West Highway
Silver Spring, MD 20910
Questions?: HDSC.Questions@noaa.gov

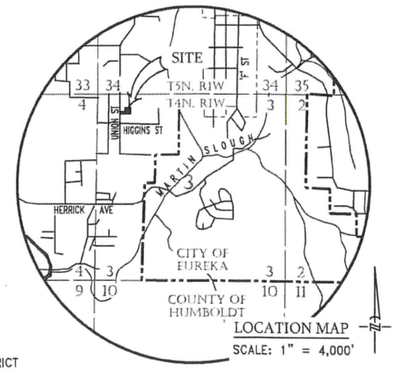
Disclaimer

ATTACHMENT 6



OWNER
ANTONIO DELEON JR
3099 PIGEON POINT ROAD
EUREKA, CA 95503
(707) 498-2154

APPLICANT
LINDSTROM CONSTRUCTION, INC.
2382 LINDY LAND
EUREKA, CA 95501
(707)572-2303



UTILITIES

WATER & SEWER	HUMBOLDT COMMUNITY SERVICES DISTRICT
GAS & ELECTRIC	PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY
CABLE TELEPHONE	OPTIMUM
FIRE PROTECTION	HUMBOLDT BAY FIRE DISTRICT

NOTES

1. THIS TENTATIVE PARCEL MAP PROPOSES A MINOR SUBDIVISION OF APN 301-052-036, A PARCEL ROUGHLY 0.83 ACRES IN SIZE, INTO THREE (3) PARCELS. AFTER SUBDIVISION, THE SIZE OF THE RESULTANT PARCELS ARE AS FOLLOWS:
   PARCEL 1: 13,553 S.F. (GROSS)
   PARCEL 2: 13,792 S.F. (GROSS)
   PARCEL 3: 8,810 S.F. (GROSS)
2. THE PROPERTY IS LOCATED AT 4721 UNION STREET, IN THE EUREKA AREA OF THE COUNTY, AND IS ACCESSED DIRECTLY OFF UNION STREET (COUNTY ROAD 3J464). THE PARCEL IS NOT WITHIN A STATE RESPONSIBILITY AREA (SRA).
3. THE PROPERTY HAS A GENERAL PLAN DESIGNATION OF RESIDENTIAL LOW DENSITY, ALLOWING 1-7 UNITS PER ACRE (RL 1-7), AND IS ZONED RESIDENTIAL ONE FAMILY, SPECIFYING A 6,000 S.F. MIN. PARCEL SIZE (R-1*) AS SPECIFIED BY THE EUREKA AREA COMMUNITY PLAN.
4. RESULTANT PARCEL 1 IS CURRENTLY DEVELOPED WITH A 1,080 S.F. SINGLE-FAMILY RESIDENCE (SFR), DETACHED GARAGE AND SHED. THE GARAGE AND SHED ARE PROPOSED TO BE REMOVED. A NEW 1,680 S.F. SFR WITH ATTACHED GARAGE (SHOWN HEREON AS "PROPOSED") HAS BEEN APPROVED UNDER BUILDING PERMIT NO. BLD-2024-60903. ONCE CONSTRUCTED, THIS WILL BECOME THE PARCEL'S PRIMARY RESIDENCE AND THE EXISTING RESIDENCE WILL BECOME AN ACCESSORY DWELLING UNIT (ADU). PARCELS 2 & 3 ARE CURRENTLY UNDEVELOPED, BUT AS FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF THESE PARCELS IS EXPECTED, A FOOTPRINT FOR A ±1,500 S.F. SFR IS SHOWN HEREON FOR LOW IMPACT DEVELOPMENT (LID) CALCULATION PURPOSES (SEE NOTE 5). THE PROPOSED DRIVEWAY WILL BE CONSTRUCTED OF GRAVEL, WITH A PAVED DRIVEWAY APRON AT UNION STREET.
5. THE PROPERTY IS VERY FLAT, WITH CONTOURS SHOWN HEREON AT 2-FOOT INTERVALS BASED ON USGS QUAD MAPPING. THE SITE IS WITHIN AN MS4 AREA, REQUIRING LID MEASURES TO BE INCORPORATED INTO THE PROJECT'S DESIGN. APPROXIMATELY 1,520 S.F. OF EXISTING IMPERVIOUS SURFACES (DETACHED GARAGE, SHED & CONCRETE SLABS) ARE TO BE REMOVED AS A PART OF THIS PROJECT. A COMPLETED LID WORKSHEET AND PRELIMINARY DRAINAGE REPORT WERE SUBMITTED WITH THE APPLICATION PACKAGE.
6. PER FIRM COMMUNITY PANEL NO. 060060 680G, THE PROPERTY IS NOT LOCATED WITHIN A MAPPED 100-YEAR FLOOD HAZARD ZONE AND IS NOT SUBJECT TO FLOODING. NO OTHER HAZARDOUS AREAS, SENSITIVE HABITATS, HISTORIC BUILDINGS OR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES ARE KNOWN TO EXIST ON OR ADJACENT TO PROPERTY.
7. AN INITIAL BIOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT WAS PREPARED BY HOHMAN & ASSOCIATES, DATED JULY 22, 2024, AND WAS SUBMITTED WITH THE APPLICATION PACKAGE.
8. LANDSCAPED AREAS SUBJECT TO GRADING/CLEARING NOT COVERED BY IMPERVIOUS SURFACE WILL INCLUDE A SOIL QUALITY IMPROVEMENTS AND MAINTENANCE OPTION DURING DEVELOPMENT, PER PART B, PAGE 1 OF HUMBOLDT COUNTY LID MANUAL.
9. ALL EASEMENTS OF RECORD ARE SHOWN OR REFERENCED HEREON AND WILL APPEAR ON THE RECORDED PARCEL MAP. AN ACCESS & UTILITY EASEMENT OVER AND ACROSS PARCELS 2 AND 3, FOR THE BENEFIT OF PARCELS 1 AND 3, WILL BE SHOWN ON THE PARCEL MAP PREPARED FOLLOWING PROJECT APPROVAL.
10. THIS TENTATIVE MAP IS BASED ON A PRELIMINARY FIELD SURVEY AS WELL AS RECORD INFORMATION. LOT BEARINGS & DISTANCES SHOWN HEREON MAY HAVE BEEN COMPILED FROM ASSESSOR'S MAPS, DEEDS, ETC., AND SHOULD BE CONSIDERED APPROXIMATE IN NATURE.
11. PER THAT PRELIMINARY REPORT PREPARED BY PACIFIC COAST TITLE, ORDER NO. 10303318 DATED NOVEMBER 15, 2024, NO EXISTING EASEMENTS ENCUMBER THE SUBJECT PARCEL.
12. THIS TENTATIVE MAP IS NOT INTENDED TO BE USED FOR CONSTRUCTION PURPOSES.

LEGEND

SYMBOL	INDICATES
134	EXISTING CONTOURS AT 2' INTERVALS
	DIRECTION OF SURFACE WATER RUNOFF
(E)	EXISTING
(TYP.)	TYPICAL
(TBR)	TO BE REMOVED
S.F.	SQUARE FEET
	EXISTING JOINT POWER POLE
W W	EXISTING WATER & METER
SS	EXISTING SANITARY SEWER & CLEANOUT
G G G	EXISTING GAS
O.H. ETC	EXISTING OVERHEAD ELECTRIC, TEL & CABLE TV
X X	EXISTING FENCE
	EXISTING IMPERVIOUS SURFACE TO BE REMOVED (SEE NOTE 5)
	PARKING SPACES

LICENSED LAND SURVEYOR
KIMBERLY D. PRESTON
No. 9153
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Kimberly D. Preston 2-7-25
KIMBERLY D. PRESTON P.L.S. 9153 — DATE

EASEMENTS & ENCUMBRANCES

PER PRELIMINARY REPORT BY PACIFIC COAST TITLE COMPANY, DATED NOVEMBER 15, 2024, ORDER #10303318, THERE ARE NO EXISTING EASEMENTS OF RECORD ON THE SUBJECT PROPERTY.

APN 301-052-036

OMSBERG & PRESTON 402 E Street, Eureka, California 95501 Telephone (707) 443-8651 SURVEYORS PLANNERS ENGINEERS	DESIGNED BY KDP — DATE 04/29/24 DRAWN BY CWB — DATE 04/29/24 CHECKED BY KDP — DATE 02/06/25	TENTATIVE PARCEL MAP for LINDSTROM CONSTRUCTION, INC. In the unincorporated area of Humboldt County Section 3, T.4N., R.1W. H.B.&M.	SCALE AS SHOWN JOB NO. 24-2341 SHEET 1 OF 1

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