

Site Management Plan

(Tier 2, Low Risk)

WDID - 1_12CC417597

Humboldt County
APN: 222-071-028

Prepared by:



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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 222-071-028, 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
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 2, 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 area 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 a single parcel totaling 60 acres located approximately 3.5 miles NW of Pierce, California, at an elevation of approximately 1,700 feet above mean sea level. The property is located in Section 16, T5S, R3E, HB&M, Humboldt County, from the Garberville USGS 7.5' Quad. Unnamed Class II and III watercourses flow from the property and are tributary to South Fork Eel River.

Site Management Plan

Project General Location Map



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Order WQ 2019-0001-DWQ [WDID - 1_12CC417597]
Section 16, T5S, R3E, Humboldt County,
Garberville 7.5' USGS Quadrangle
TRC-279

Map Legend

-  State of California
-  Humboldt County

-  Property Boundary



Project Description

Cannabis cultivation on the property consists of approximately 14,927 ft² of Cannabis Cultivation Area¹ within approximately 98,420 ft² of Land Disturbance². Water for irrigation is sourced from two groundwater wells located on the property. The project receives power primarily from solar panels and a propane generator as a backup source. This project is being permitted by Humboldt County to cultivate cannabis. This project was previously enrolled in the North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board Order No. R1-2015-0023 under WDID-1B170412CHUM and has since enrolled with State Water Resources Control Board as WDID-1_12CC417597. This project is being classified as Tier 2, Low Risk.

Table 1: Cultivation Site Parameters.

Cultivation Area	Land Disturbance (ft ²)	Cannabis Cultivation Area (ft ²)	Natural Hill Slopes (% Grade)
Total:	119,800	20,040	7-27%

¹ State Cannabis Cultivation Policy defined as the perimeter are planted, including any immediately adjacent surrounding access pathways (inground plants), or the perimeter of the area that contains the containers, including any immediately adjacent surrounding access pathways and is not limited to the area of each individual container (plants in containers/pot). This area differs widely from many county ordinance definitions of cultivation/canopy area and is typically substantially greater.

² State Cannabis Cultivation Policy defined as all activities whatsoever associated with developing or modifying land for cannabis cultivation activities or access.

Table 2: Project Permitting

Additional Required Permits Related to Project Type and State	
SIUR	Small Irrigation Use Registration – Division of Water Rights: Not Required (#H506823)
LSAA/1600	Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement from CDFW – 1600-2018-0496-R1
401 Cert	May be required for any work in a waterbody or the riparian setback

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

This project was previously enrolled in the North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board Order No. 2015-0023. A Water Resource Protection Plan (WRPP) was prepared by Timberland Resource Consultants. Some mitigations prescribed in the WRPP have since been completed. A re-assessment of the project was conducted and will be used as the baseline assessment for the preparation of this document.

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 are also classified as Access Roads as defined in the General Order.

Roads within the project area appear to have a moderate native 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	180	130	115	100
LOW	400	300	250	200	180

Currently, all permanent roads on the property have imported rock surfacing and do not require any more rock surfacing.

Two sections of permanent, shared use roads on the property were identified as having insufficient ditch relief and additional drainage is being proposed. See the attached photographs, Mitigation Report, Treatment Implementation Schedule, and Site Map to follow for site specific details and treatments.

Cultivation areas are located on engineered, graded areas that are generally shaped in a way that does not concentrate runoff. See the attached photographs, Mitigation Report, Treatment Implementation Schedule, and Site Map to follow for site specific details and treatments.

Past cultivation areas are densely revegetated and no erosion was observed.

No unstable areas were identified on the property.

Controllable Sediment Delivery Sites were found at Sites 01 & 10. Both sites are the result of long inboard ditches without adequate ditch relief which this plan proposes to correct with addition relief. See the attached photographs, Mitigation Report, Treatment Implementation Schedule, and Site Map to follow for site specific details and treatments.

Cleanup, Restoration, and Mitigation:

Project Compliance Y/N

Not applicable. No areas were identified that required such treatments.

Stream Crossing Installation and Maintenance:

Project Compliance Y/N

Seven watercourse crossings were identified during the assessment of the property all of which will need to be removed/replaced as the existing culverts are undersized for a 100-year storm event and some are not functioning adequately due to improper installation. See attached photographs, Mitigation Report, Treatment Implementation Schedule, and Site Map to follow for site specific details and treatments.

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 water bodies 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) is being developed as of the writing of this assessment for the proposed work on watercourse crossings. 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 land disturbance, cannabis cultivation, or facilities were identified as being within riparian setbacks. See the Mitigation Report, Treatment Implementation Schedule, and Site Map to follow for site specific details and treatments.

Table 3: Riparian and Wetland Protection and Management

Disturbance	Distance/Cultivation/Facility Disturbances and Riparian Setbacks (measured from Regional Order)				
	Class I (Setback: 100ft)	Class II (Setback: 100ft)	Class III (Setback: 30ft)	Percent Disturbance of Wetland (Setback: 50ft)	Disturbed Area Within Setbacks (ft ²)
All	>200'	>105'	>60'	>200'	0
				Total =	0

Water Storage and Use:

Project Compliance Y /N

All water on the property is derived from two groundwater wells located on the property as well as rain/storm water catchment. Both groundwater wells meet the required water demands for both domestic and agricultural use. The areas developed for cultivation and associated structures was engineered with the intent to capture stormwater runoff (rain catchment). The water is collected and stored for irrigation. At present, there are no metering devices or procedures in place to record water usage associated with the irrigation of cannabis. 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. For surface water diversions that are used at any point to provide water for the irrigation of cannabis, metering device(s) shall be installed immediately to record water diversion as it is diverted. Records of diverted surface water shall be kept and maintained for 5 years. These records are to be current, maintained, kept on site, and presentable should they be requested. 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.

Water for cannabis is stored in ten 5,050-gallon tanks. Water conservation measures such as drip line irrigation, morning or evening watering, and mulch or cover cropping of cultivated topsoils are also implemented. Additionally, preparation has begun to install a 100,000-gal storage tank for cannabis irrigation storage.

During visits to the property, minor irrigation runoff was observed at a cultivation area. Closer monitoring of irrigation times shall be implemented to prevent water waste.

Table 4: Estimated Annual Water Use

2019	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Cannabis Irrigation	0	0	0	12,500	25,000	37,500	50,000	62,500	50,000	12,500	0	0
Total AG Water Use =											250,000	

No water storage bladders are in use for the irrigation of cannabis. One 20,000-gal is used for the domestic water storage. Cannabis cultivators should be advised that transition to the state General Order will require additional infrastructure to use bladders for cannabis irrigation water storage. Per Cannabis Cultivation Policy: Attachment A, Section 2, No. 88 & 89 for cannabis cultivators, cannabis irrigation 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 sourced from the groundwater wells.

A Lake and Streambed Alteration Agreement with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife have been finalized 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.

Fertilizers, Soils, Pesticides, and Petroleum Products:

Project Compliance Y /N

Fertilizers, pesticides, potting soils, compost, and other soils and soil amendments are stored currently on the property in a manner in which they will not enter or be transported into surface waters and so that nutrients or other pollutants will not an 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.

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 additional reporting. This cannabis cultivator is advised to contact local agencies to find out if such reporting is applicable to current operations.

Cultivation-Related Wastes:

Project Compliance Y / N

Organic cultivation related waste was piled in a location outside of the riparian setbacks but potentially able to drain or leach nutrients to said watercourse (Site 05). This pile is proposed to be removed as much as feasible and relocated further from watercourses or disposed of. UPDATE 10/10/2020: Waste was removed/relocated to state approved Compost Area and the area was treated with seed and straw mulch. No other 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 are 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 continue to 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

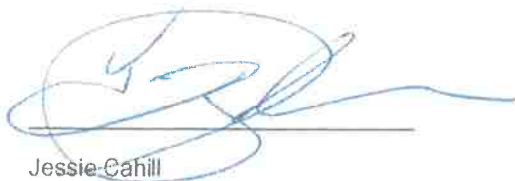
Winterization measures consist of general cleanup and winter-preparation activities that both prepare for and utilize, anticipated, local winter weather. In project areas that may become inaccessible during periods, or the entirety, of the winter, additional winterization procedures and precautions may 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 are 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 existing surface drainage features and sediment capture features shall be maintained if needed to ensure continued function through 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.
- Chemical toilets will be removed from the property until need resumes the following cultivation season, or at a minimum serviced and left unused during periods when not in use.
- 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 222-071-028, 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.



Jessie Cahill

Timberland Resource Consultants

Site Management Plan

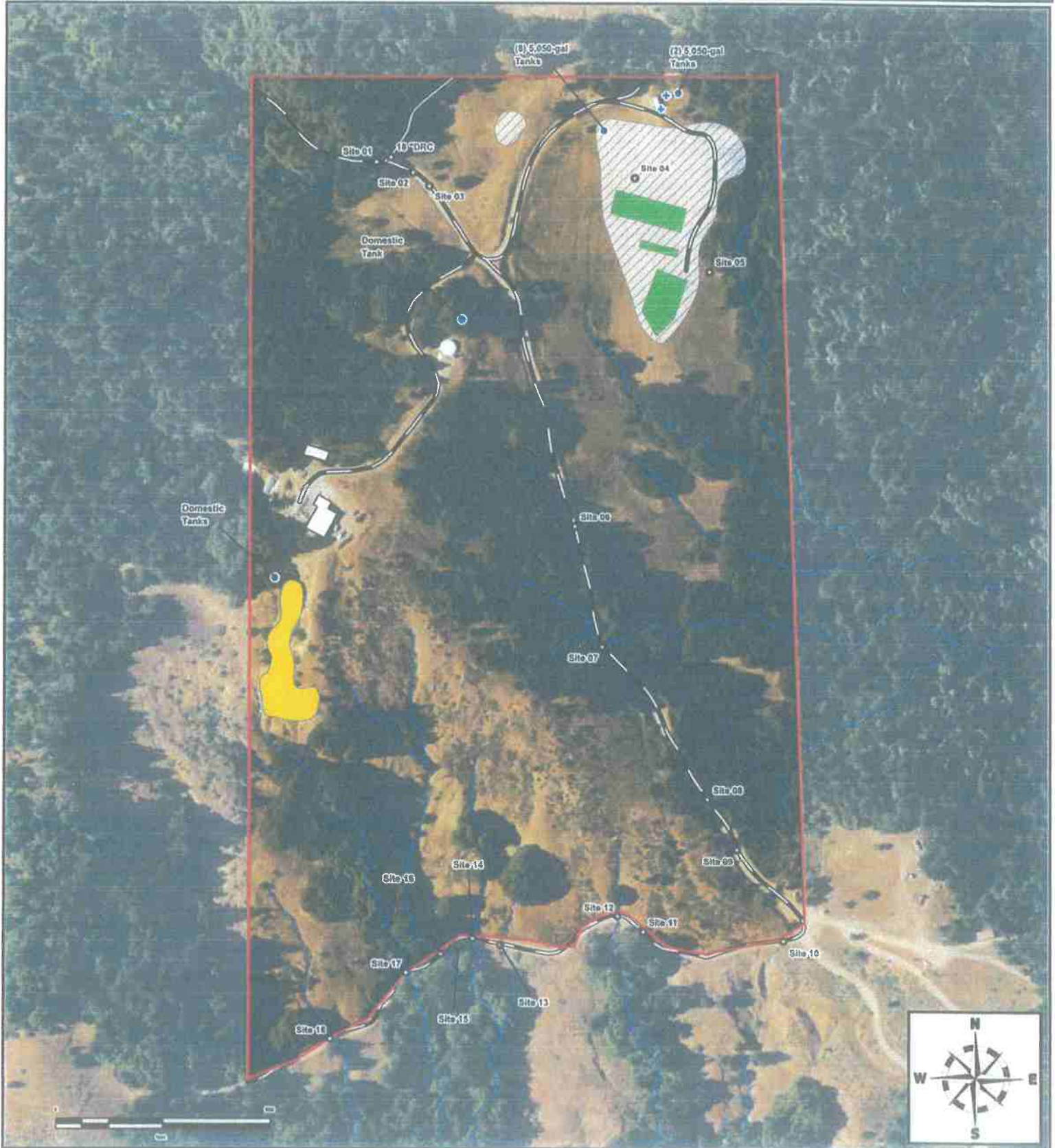
Project Site Map



Order WQ 2019-0001-DWQ [WDID - 1_12CC417597]
 Section 16, T3S, R3E, Humboldt County,
 Garberville 7.5' USGS Quadrangle
 2018 NAIP DOQ
 Map Date: 10/10/2020
 TRC-279

Map Legend

	Property Boundary		Permanent Roads		Site Well
	Disturbed Area		Seasonal Roads		Tank
	Cultivation Area		Watercourses Class II		
	Past Cultivation		Watercourses Class III		
	Structure				



Site Management Plan

Project Site Map



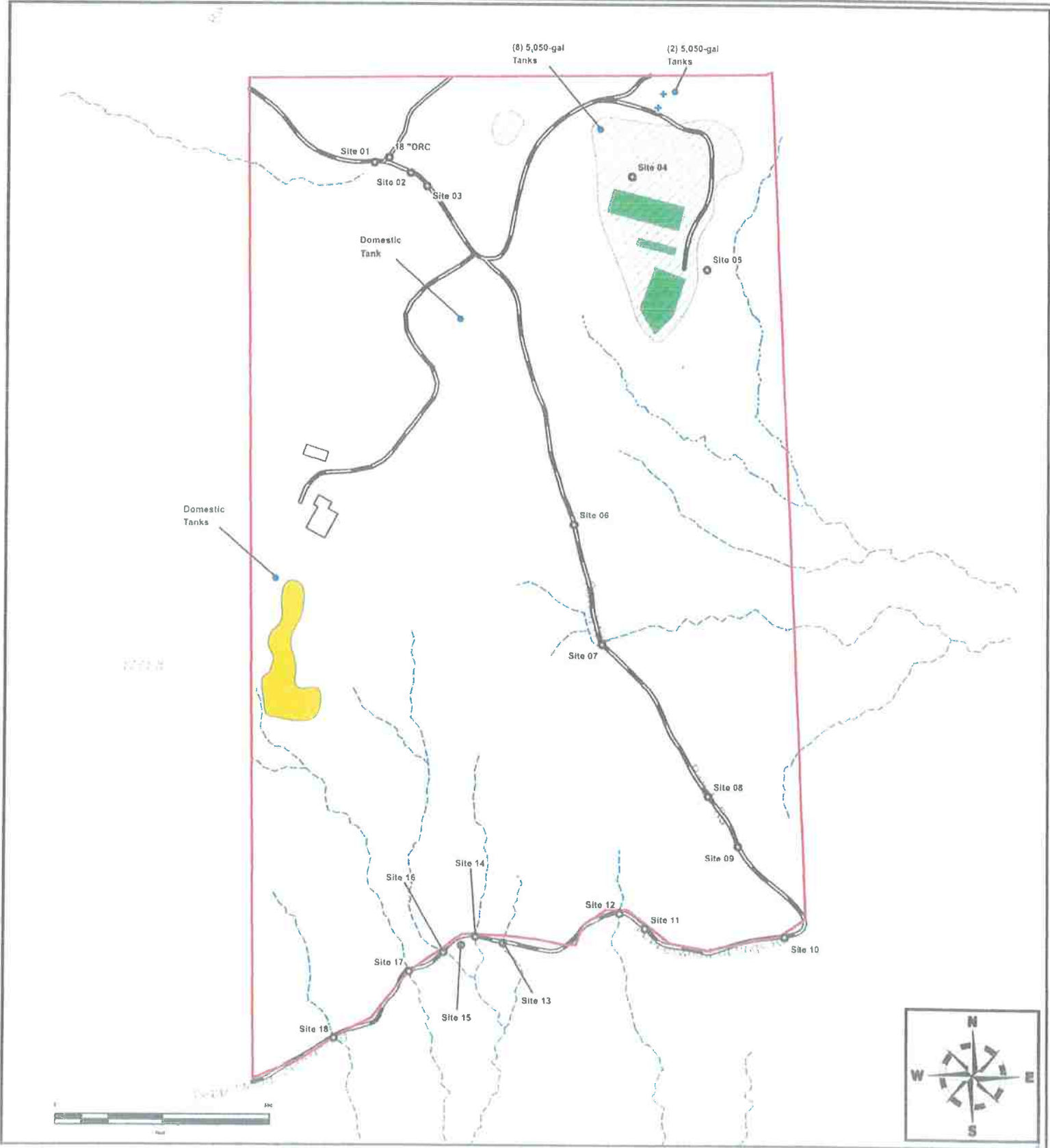
Order WQ 2019-0001-DWQ [WDID - 1_12CC417597]
Section 16, T3S, R3E, Humboldt County,
Garberville 7.5' USGS Quadrangle
2018 NAIP DOQ
Map Date: 10/10/2020
TRC-279

- Property Boundary
- Disturbed Area
- Cultivation Area
- Past Cultivation
- Structure

Map Legend

- Roads
 - Permanent
 - Seasonal
- Watercourses
 - Class II
 - Class III

- Site
- Well
- Tank





Treatment Implementation Schedule

Unique Point	Proposed Work Completion Date
Immediately	
Site 04	Prior to winter precipitation
Site 05	Immediately
Irrigation Practi	Immediately
Prior to 10/15/2021	
Site 02	Prior to 10/15/21
Site 03	Prior to 10/15/21
Site 06	Prior to 10/15/21
Site 07	Prior to 10/15/22 pending the approval of any required permits
Site 08	Prior to 10/15/21
Site 09	Prior to 10/15/21
Site 10	Prior to 10/15/21
Site 11	Prior to 10/15/21
Site 15	Prior to 10/15/21
Prior to 10/15/2021	
Site 12	Prior to 10/15/22 pending the approval of any required permits
Site 13	Prior to 10/15/22 pending the approval of any required permits
Site 14	Prior to 10/15/22 pending the approval of any required permits
Site 16	Prior to 10/15/22 pending the approval of any required permits
Site 17	Prior to 10/15/22 pending the approval of any required permits
Site 18	Prior to 10/15/22 pending the approval of any required permits



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SMP - Mitigation Report

WDID# - 1_12CC417597

Unique Point	Lat-Long NAD 83	Road Type	Mitigation Planned	Monitor	1600	Treatment Priority	Date Completed
Site 01	-123.839943 40.025114	Permanent	X	X	-	-	
Current Condition: Existing 18" DRC on main road functioning adequately. DRC drains multiple ditchlines to a Class III below. Road surface runoff is causing erosion of the outer fill and delivery of sediment.						Prescribed Action: No treatment at this location. See Sites 02 & 03.	
Unique Point	Lat-Long NAD 83	Road Type	Mitigation Planned	Monitor	1600	Treatment Priority	Date Completed
Site 02	-123.839641 40.025046	Permanent	X	X	-	Prior to 10/15/21	
Current Condition: Road surface runoff is trapped by outboard berm created by regular road surface maintenance. Runoff is causing erosion of the outboard fill at the DRC below.						Prescribed Action: Install a kickout/berm breach at this location to allow road surface runoff to drain from the road to the field below.	
Unique Point	Lat-Long NAD 83	Road Type	Mitigation Planned	Monitor	1600	Treatment Priority	Date Completed
Site 03	-123.839502 40.024962	Permanent	X	X	-	Prior to 10/15/21	
Current Condition: Long ditchline lacks adequate relief structures.						Prescribed Action: Install minimum 15" diameter DRC to the standards in the attached BMP's.	
Unique Point	Lat-Long NAD 83	Road Type	Mitigation Planned	Monitor	1600	Treatment Priority	Date Completed
Site 04	-123.83779 40.025027	-	X	X	-	Prior to winter precipitation	11/10/2020
Current Condition: Existing cutbank slump. Slump is approximately 20'x20'x1' and according to the cultivator is going to be repaired soon. Update 11/10/20: Slump material removed, rock buttressing installed.						Prescribed Action: Prior to winter weather, seed and straw shall be re-applied to the slumping area and immediate surrounding area. No other treatment is proposed at this time. The slump shall be monitored for any further instability. If slumping does not stabilize through revegetation and slumping continues or expands, the unstable material shall be removed and rock buttressing/riprap shall be installed in its place. COMPLETED.	
Unique Point	Lat-Long NAD 83	Road Type	Mitigation Planned	Monitor	1600	Treatment Priority	Date Completed
Site 05	-123.83716 40.024435	-	X	X	-	Immediately	11/10/2020
Current Condition: Location of organic cultivation related waste pile. Update 11/10/20: Pile relocated to official state approved Compost Area. Seed and straw applied after removal.						Prescribed Action: Remove waste and dispose of or store in a location outside of watercourse setbacks. COMPLETED	



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SMP - Mitigation Report

WDID# - 1_12CC417597

Unique Point	Lat-Long NAD 83	Road Type	Mitigation Planned	Monitor	1600	Treatment Priority	Date Completed
Site 06	-123.83826 40.022794	Permanent	X	X	-	Prior to 10/15/21	
Current Condition:						Prescribed Action: A new hydrologic disconnect 18" DRC shall be installed at this location per the standards in the attached BMP's.	
Unique Point	Lat-Long NAD 83	Road Type	Mitigation Planned	Monitor	1600	Treatment Priority	Date Completed
Site 07	-123.838024 40.022027	Permanent	X	X	X	Prior to 10/15/22 pending the approval of any required permits	
Current Condition: Two Class III watercourses converge at the road. Existing culvert is offset approximately 30' right of the left/northern most channel and approximately 8' right of the right/southern most channel.						Prescribed Action: A new 24" watercourse crossing shall be installed at the right crossing to capture both watercourses.	
Unique Point	Lat-Long NAD 83	Road Type	Mitigation Planned	Monitor	1600	Treatment Priority	Date Completed
Site 08	-123.83714 40.02106	Permanent	X	X	-	Prior to 10/15/21	
Current Condition: Road lacks adequate drainage spacing to prevent erosion and discharge.						Prescribed Action: A new 18" DRC shall be installed at this location per the standards in the attached BMP's.	
Unique Point	Lat-Long NAD 83	Road Type	Mitigation Planned	Monitor	1600	Treatment Priority	Date Completed
Site 09	-123.836889 40.02074	Permanent	X	X	-	Prior to 10/15/21	
Current Condition: Road lacks adequate drainage spacing to prevent erosion and discharge.						Prescribed Action: A new 18" DRC shall be installed at this location per the standards in the attached BMP's.	
Unique Point	Lat-Long NAD 83	Road Type	Mitigation Planned	Monitor	1600	Treatment Priority	Date Completed
Site 10	-123.836498 40.020162	Permanent	X	X	-	Prior to 10/15/21	
Current Condition: A DRC currently drains 850' of inside ditchline which has form a gully below the road. This segment of road to the west property boundary has outboard berms from road surface grading which prevent surface runoff from leaving the road.						Prescribed Action: No treatment proposed at this location. See Sites 08 & 09. The outboard berm on this segment of road shall be removed or breached with kickouts no less every 100'.	



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SMP - Mitigation Report

WDID# - 1_12CC417597

Unique Point	Lat-Long NAD 83	Road Type	Mitigation Planned	Monitor	1600	Treatment Priority	Date Completed
Site 11	-123.837499 40.020104	Permanent	X	X	-	Prior to 10/15/21	
Current Condition: Road lacks adequate drainage spacing to prevent erosion and discharge.						Prescribed Action: A new hydrologic disconnect 18" DRC shall be installed at this location per the standards in the attached BMP's.	
Unique Point	Lat-Long NAD 83	Road Type	Mitigation Planned	Monitor	1600	Treatment Priority	Date Completed
Site 12	-123.837873 40.020309	Permanent	X	X	X	Prior to 10/15/22 pending the approval of any required permits	
Current Condition: Existing 12"x20' Class III culvert crossing is short and not set to grade causing erosion of the outboard fill. Culvert is also undersized and crossing lacks a critical dip to prevent diversion. Left ditchline has no hydrologic disconnection.						Prescribed Action: A new 18" culvert crossing shall be installed at this location per the specs in the attached BMP's.	
Unique Point	Lat-Long NAD 83	Road Type	Mitigation Planned	Monitor	1600	Treatment Priority	Date Completed
Site 13	-123.838839 40.020118	Permanent	X	X	X	Prior to 10/15/22 pending the approval of any required permits	
Current Condition: Existing 12"x20' Class III culvert crossing is short and not set to grade causing erosion of the outboard fill. Culvert is also undersized and crossing lacks a critical dip to prevent diversion.						Prescribed Action: A new 18" culvert crossing shall be installed at this location per the specs in the attached BMP's.	
Unique Point	Lat-Long NAD 83	Road Type	Mitigation Planned	Monitor	1600	Treatment Priority	Date Completed
Site 14	-123.839069 40.020157	Permanent	X	X	X	Prior to 10/15/22 pending the approval of any required permits	
Current Condition: Existing 15" plastic culvert on a Class III watercourse crossing is short and not set to grade causing erosion below the outlet. The inlet is obstructed by vegetation.						Prescribed Action: A new 18" culvert crossing shall be installed to specs in the attached BMP's. Existing outboard berm along most of this road segment from road maintenance shall be removed or regular berm breaches installed to drain the road surface.	
Unique Point	Lat-Long NAD 83	Road Type	Mitigation Planned	Monitor	1600	Treatment Priority	Date Completed
Site 15	-123.839185 40.020102	Permanent	X	X	-	Prior to 10/15/21	
Current Condition: A gully has formed in the outboard road fill from outboard berms along most of this road segment.						Prescribed Action: Outboard berms on this segment of road shall be removed or regular berm breaches installed to drain the road surface.	
Unique Point	Lat-Long NAD 83	Road Type	Mitigation Planned	Monitor	1600	Treatment Priority	Date Completed
Site 16	-123.839333 40.020056	Permanent	X	X	X	Prior to 10/15/22 pending the approval of any required permits	
Current Condition: Existing 12"x20' Class III culvert crossing is short and not set to grade causing erosion of the outboard fill. Culvert is also undersized.						Prescribed Action: A new 24" culvert crossing shall be installed to specs in the attached BMP's. Existing outboard berm along most of this road segment from road maintenance shall be removed or regular berm breaches installed to drain the road surface.	



Timberland
Resource
Consultants

SMP - Mitigation Report

WDID# - 1_12CC417597

Unique Point	Lat-Long NAD 83	Road Type	Mitigation Planned	Monitor	1600	Treatment Priority	Date Completed
Site 17	-123.839615 40.019935	Permanent	X	X	X	Prior to 10/15/22 pending the approval of any required permits	
Current Condition: Existing 12"x20' Class III culvert crossing is short and not set to grade causing erosion of the outboard fill. Culvert is also undersized.						Prescribed Action: A new 30" culvert crossing shall be installed to specs in the attached BMP's. Existing outboard berm along most of this road segment from road maintenance shall be removed or regular berm breaches installed to drain the road surface.	
Unique Point	Lat-Long NAD 83	Road Type	Mitigation Planned	Monitor	1600	Treatment Priority	Date Completed
Site 18	-123.840233 40.019507	Permanent	X	X	X	Prior to 10/15/22 pending the approval of any required permits	
Current Condition: Existing 12"x20' Class III culvert crossing is short and not set to grade causing erosion of the outboard fill. Culvert is also undersized.						Prescribed Action: A new 18" culvert crossing shall be installed to specs in the attached BMP's. Existing outboard berm along most of this road segment from road maintenance shall be removed or regular berm breaches installed to drain the road surface.	
Unique Point	Lat-Long NAD 83	Road Type	Mitigation Planned	Monitor	1600	Treatment Priority	Date Completed
Well	-123.837572 40.025472	-	-	-	-	-	
Current Condition: Spatial reference to a groundwater well.						Prescribed Action: None.	
Unique Point	Lat-Long NAD 83	Road Type	Mitigation Planned	Monitor	1600	Treatment Priority	Date Completed
Well	-123.837531 40.025558	-	-	-	-	-	
Current Condition: Spatial reference to a groundwater well.						Prescribed Action: None.	
Unique Point	Lat-Long NAD 83	Road Type	Mitigation Planned	Monitor	1600	Treatment Priority	Date Completed
Irrigation Practice and Irrigation Infrastructure		-	X	X	-	Immediately	
Current Condition: During assessment of the project, irrigation water was observed running/having run from cultivation beds/pots onto nearby surfaces which can be an indication of overwatering. Irrigation water was also seen leaking from pipe fittings and water/wetted surfaces were observed near irrigation lines removed from beds/pots.						Prescribed Action: Irrigation time/methods/infrastructure shall be maintained and monitored to prevent overwatering or other general waste of water.	

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.

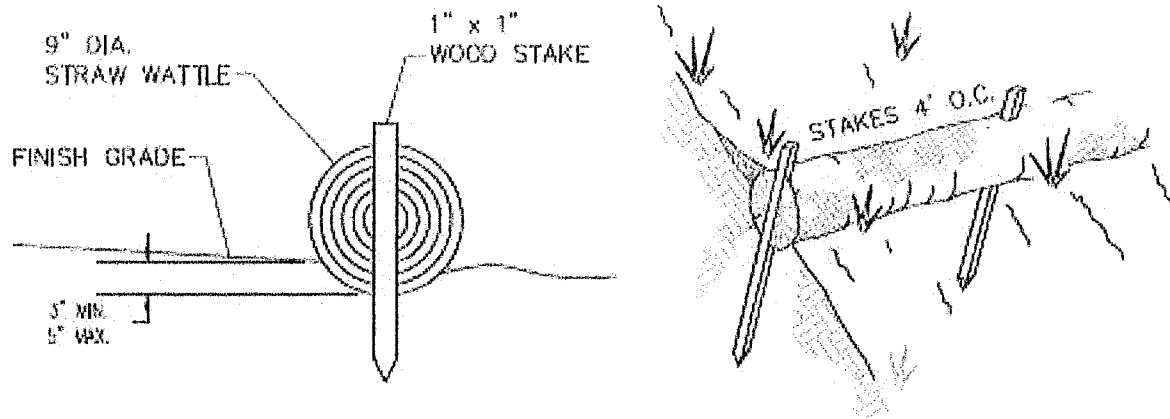
BMP: General Erosion Control

- 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.)

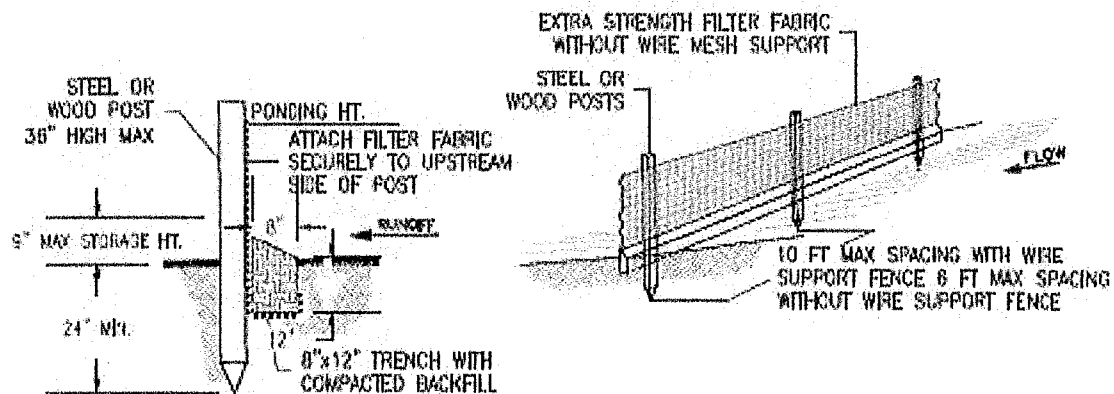


STRAW WATTLE NOTES:

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 BUTTED 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

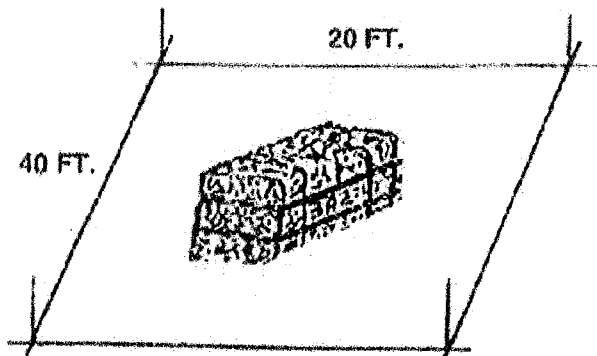
BMP: General Erosion Control (Cont.)



BMP: General Erosion Control (Cont.)

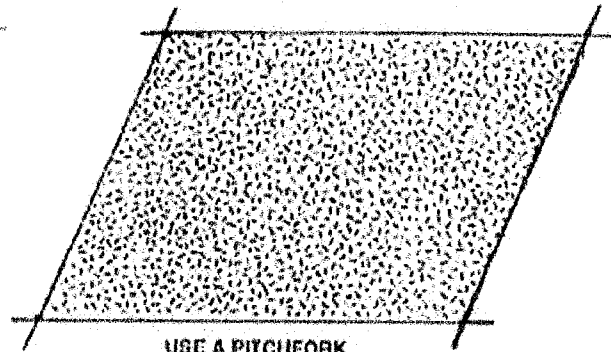
SPREAD THE STRAW

MARK OFF 800 SQ FT. PLOTS



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

SPREAD EVENLY



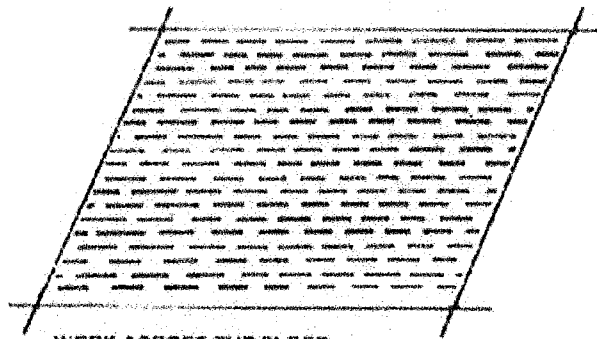
USE A PITCHFORK, SPADING FORK, OR BY HAND

ANCHOR THE STRAW

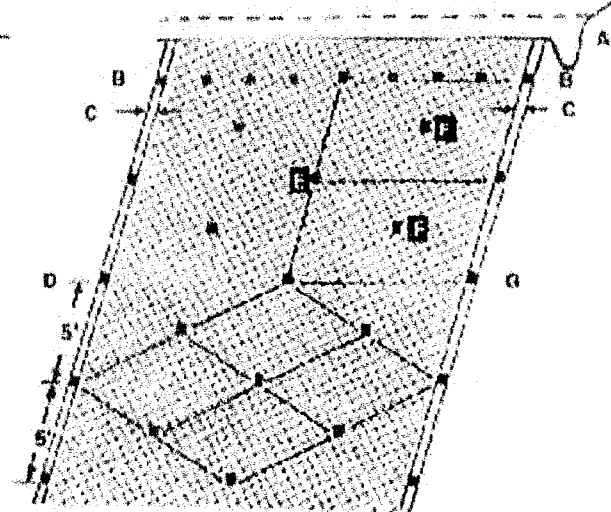
CRIMP BY HAND

OR

USE PLASTIC NETTING



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



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.

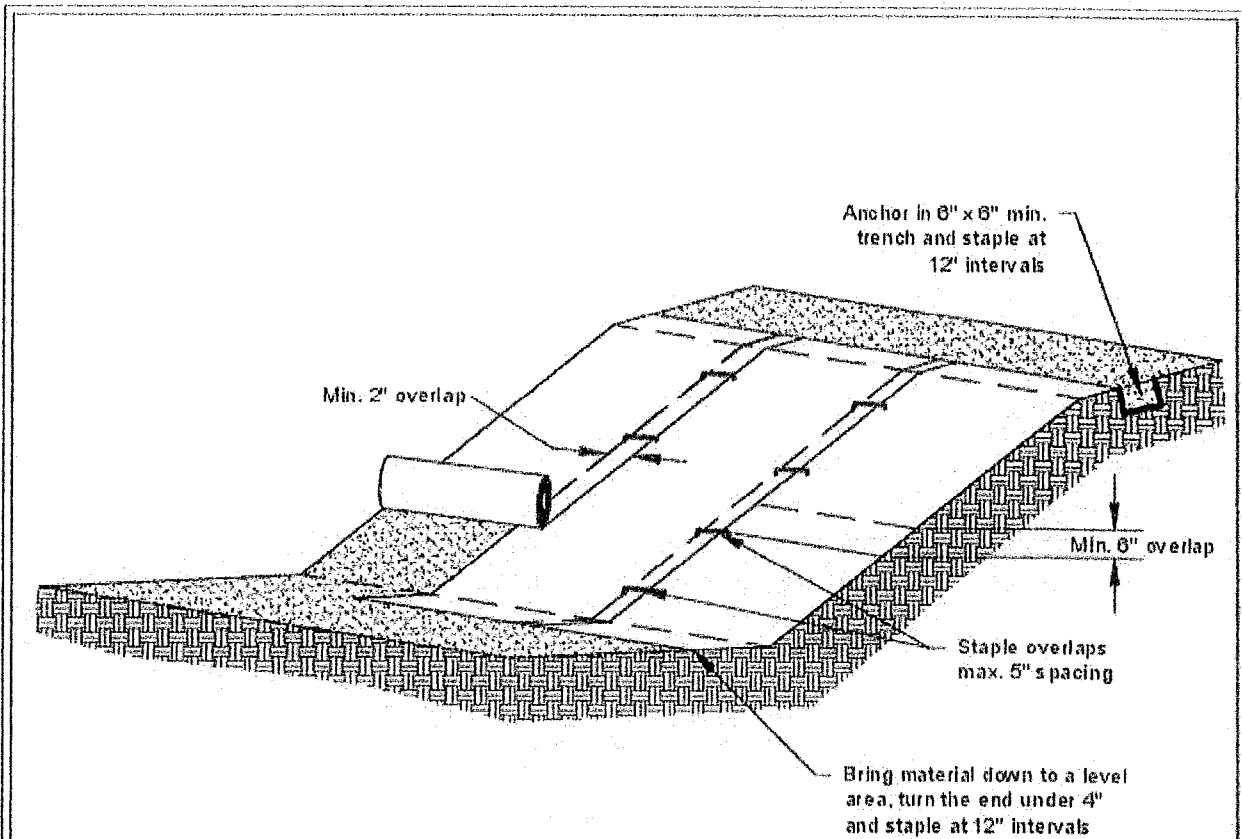
E. STAKE DOWN THE CENTER EVERY 5 FEET.

F. STAKE MIDDLES TO CREATE DIAMOND PATTERN 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

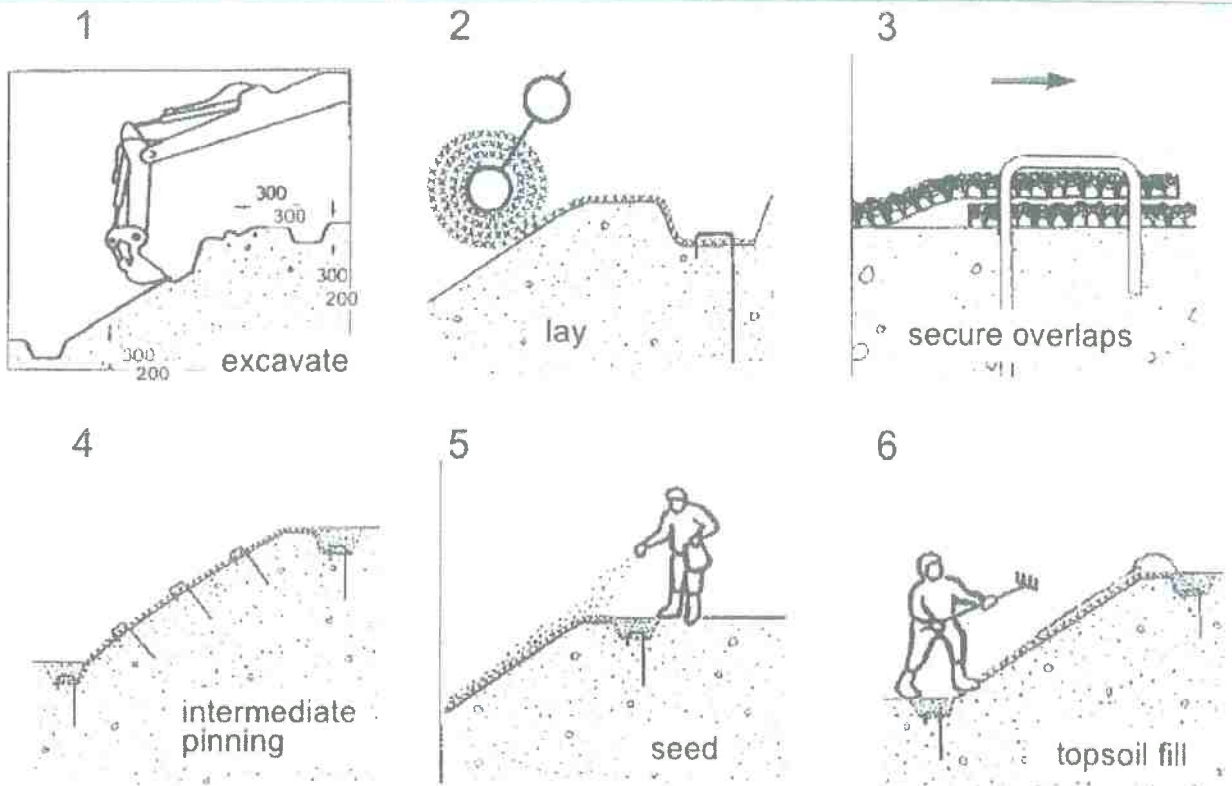
Slope Installation

Revised June 2010

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BMP: General Erosion Control (Cont.)

Installation of a geosynthetics mat - Enkamat



Erosion Control Measures (Cont.)

Erosion Control Matting & Silt Fencing



Jute netting & Straw-wattles



BMP: General Erosion Control (Cont.)

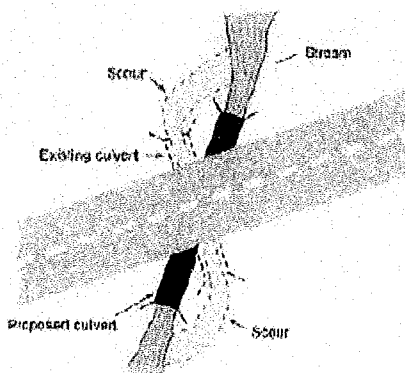
TABLE 34. Guidelines for erosion and sediment control application

Timing of application	Technique	Portion of road and construction area treated
Erosion control during construction	Hydromulching, hydroseeding	Road fill slopes, cut slopes, bare soil areas
	Dry seeding	Road fill slopes, cut slopes, bare soil areas
	Wood chip, straw, Excelsior or tackified mulch	Road fill slopes, cut slopes, bare soil areas
	Straw wattles	Road fill slopes and cut slopes
	Gravel surfacing	Road, landing and turnout surfaces
	Dust palliative	Road surfaces
	Minimize disturbance (soil and vegetation)	All areas peripheral to construction
Sediment control during construction	Sediment basin	Roadside ditches, turnouts and small stream crossings
	Sediment traps (e.g., silt fences, straw bales barriers, woody debris barriers)	Road fill slopes, cutbanks, bare soil areas and ditches
	Straw bale dams	Ditches and small streams
	Sumps and water pumps	Stream channels and stream crossings
	Streamflow diversions (e.g., temporary culverts, flex pipe, etc.)	Stream channels and stream crossings
	Surface diversion and dispersion devices (pipes, ditches, etc.)	All disturbed bare soil areas
	Road shaping	Road and landing surfaces
Permanent erosion control	Gravel surfacing	Road, landing and turnout surfaces
	Bituminous or asphalt surfacing	Road surface
	Rolling dips	Road surface
	Ditch relief culverts	Roadbed and road fill
	Downspouts and berm drains	Road fill slopes
	Waterbars	Road and landing surfaces
	Berms	Road surface and roadside areas
	Ditches	Road and landing surfaces
	Riprap	Road fill slopes, stream crossing fills, cutbanks, stream and lake banks
	Soil bioengineering	Road fill slopes, cut slopes, stream crossings, streambanks
	Tree planting	Road fill slopes, cutbanks, bare soil areas, stream crossings, streambanks

HANDBOOK FOR FOREST, RANCH AND RURAL ROADS

BMP: Permanent Culvert Crossing

- New culvert installations shall be sized to accommodate flows associated with a 100-year storm event.
- If the new culvert is replacing a poorly installed old culvert, the crossing may need to be abandoned to the following standard:
 - When fills are removed they shall be excavated to form a channel that is as close as feasible to natural watercourse grade and orientation, and that is wider than the natural channel.
 - Excavated banks shall be laid back to a 2:1 (50%) or natural slope.
- New culverts shall be placed at stream gradient, or have downspouts, or have energy dissipaters at outfall.
 - Align culverts with the natural stream channel orientation to ensure proper function, prevent bank erosion, and minimize debris plugging. See Figure 97 below.
 - Place culverts at the base of the fill and at the grade of the original streambed or install a downspout past the base of the fill. Downspouts should only be installed if there are no other options.
 - Culverts should be set slightly below the original stream grade so that the water drops several inches as it enters the pipe.
 - Culvert beds should be composed of rock-free soil or gravel, evenly distributed under the length of the pipe.
 - Compact the base and sidewall material before placing the pipe in its bed.
 - Lay the pipe on a well-compacted base. Poor basal compaction will cause settling or deflection in the pipe and can result in separation at a coupling or rupture in the pipe wall.
 - Backfill material should be free of rocks, limbs, or other debris that could dent or puncture the pipe or allow water to seep around the pipe.
 - Cover one end of the culvert pipe, then the other end. Once the ends are secure, cover the center.
 - Tamp and compact backfill material throughout the entire process, using water as necessary for compaction.
 - Backfill compacting will be done in 0.5 – 1.0 foot lifts until 1/3 of the diameter of the culvert has been covered.
 - Push layers of fill over the crossing to achieve the final design road grade, road fill above the culvert should be no less than one-third to one-half the culvert diameter at any point on the drivable surface.
- Critical dips shall be installed on culvert crossings to eliminate diversion potential. Refer to Figure 84 below.
- Road approaches to crossings shall be treated out to the first drainage structure (i.e. waterbar, rolling dip, or hydrologic divide) to prevent transport of sediment.
- Road surfaces and ditches shall be disconnected from streams and stream crossings to the greatest extent feasible. Ditches and road surfaces that cannot be feasible disconnected from streams or stream crossings shall be treated to reduce sediment transport to streams.
- If downspouts are used, they shall be secured to the culvert outlet and shall be secure on fill slopes.
- Culverts shall be long enough so that road fill does not extend or slough past the culvert ends.
- Inlet of culverts, and associate fill, shall be protected with appropriate measures that extend at least as high as the top of the culvert.
- Outlet of culverts shall be armored with rock if road fill sloughing into channel can occur.
- Armor inlets and outlets with rock, or mulch and seed with grass as needed (not all stream crossings need to be armored).
- Where debris loads could endanger the crossing, a debris catchment structure shall be constructed upstream of the culvert inlet.
- Bank and channel armoring may occur, when appropriate, to provide channel and bank stabilization.



HANDBOOK FOR FOREST, RANCH AND RURAL ROADS

FIGURE 97. Culvert alignment should be in relation to the stream and not the road. It is important that the stream enters and leaves the culvert in a relatively straight horizontal alignment so streamflow does not have to turn to enter the inlet or discharge into a bank as it exits. This figure shows a redesigned culvert installation that replaces the bending alignment that previously existed. Channel turns at the inlet increase plugging potential because wood going through the turn will not align with the inlet. Similarly, channel turns at the inlet and outlet are often accompanied by scour against the channel banks (Wisconsin Transportation Information Center, 2004).

BMP: Permanent Culvert Crossing Design (Critical Dip and Hydrologic Disconnect Placement)

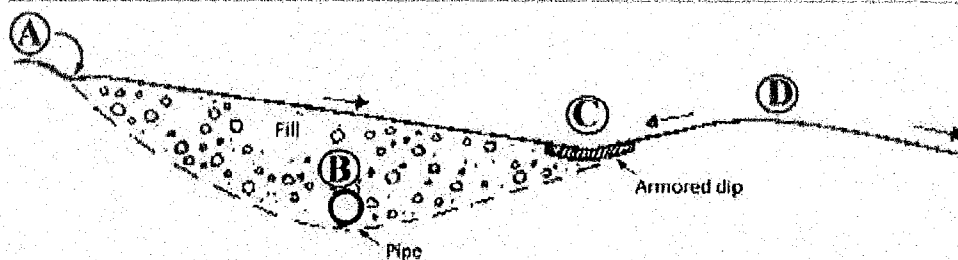
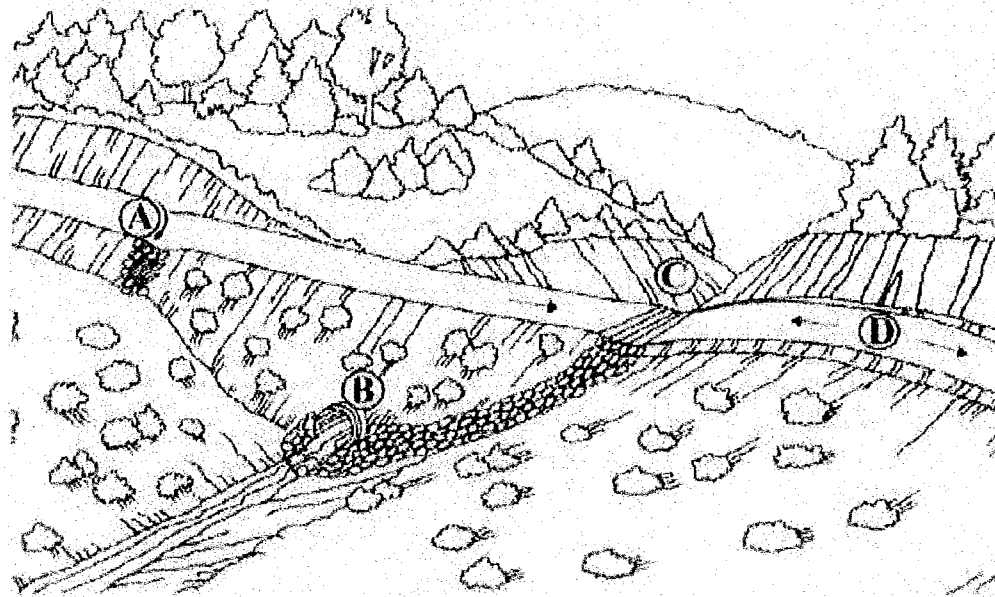


FIGURE 84. Critical dips or dipped crossing fills should be centered near a stream crossing's down-road hinge line, not over the centerline of the crossing where overtopping could cause washout or severe erosion of the fill. If the stream crossing culvert (B) plugs, water will pond behind the fill until reaching the critical dip or low point in the crossing (C) and flowing back down into the natural stream channel. The down-road ditch must be plugged to prevent streamflow from diverting down the ditch line. For extra protection in this sketch, riprap armor has been placed at the critical dip outfall and extending downslope to the stream channel. This is only required or suggested on stream crossings where the culvert is highly likely to plug and the crossing fill overtopped. The dip at the hinge line is usually sufficient to limit erosional damage during an overtopping event. Road surface and ditch runoff is disconnected from the stream crossing by installing a rolling dip and ditch relief culvert just up-road from the crossing (A) (Keller and Sherar, 2003).

BMP: Permanent Culvert Crossing Design (Cofferdam Construction and Use Specifications)



FIGURE 197. Flex pipe stream diversion around a road construction site. The inlet to this 6 inch diameter flex pipe inlet collects clear streamflow from a retention dam above the project site and gravity feeds it around the project area and back into the natural channel downstream from construction work (see photo).



FIGURE 198. Sand bag retention dam on this small stream was used to pond streamflow so it could be pumped around a culvert installation site. The green intake hose is screened to keep out rocks and debris while the red pump hose extends several hundred feet around the project work area.



FIGURE 199. For larger streams, pump trucks, large pumps or multiple small pumps can be used to pump streamflow around project work sites. Here, a pump truck is used to temporarily divert flow in a fish bearing stream where dual culverts are being replaced with a raised bridge. Young fish were removed from this fish bearing stream before project work started.

BMP: Permanent Culvert Crossing Design (Culvert Orientation)

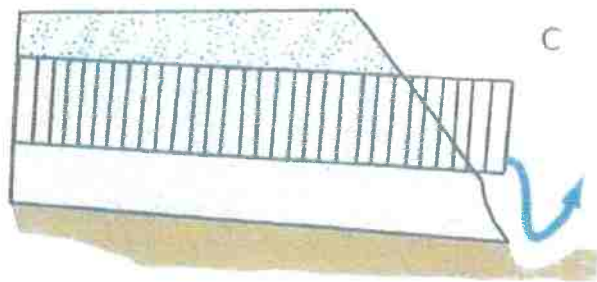
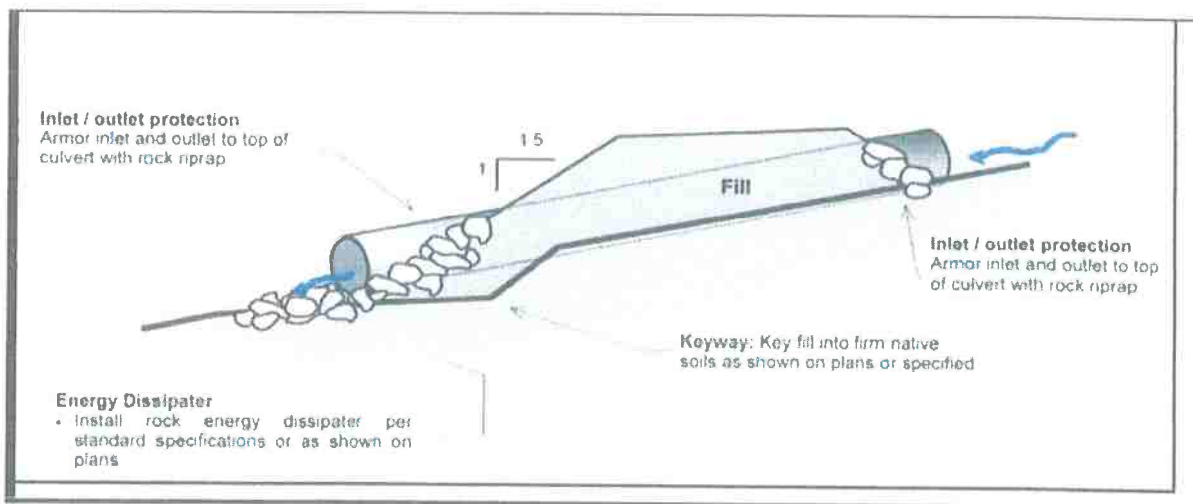
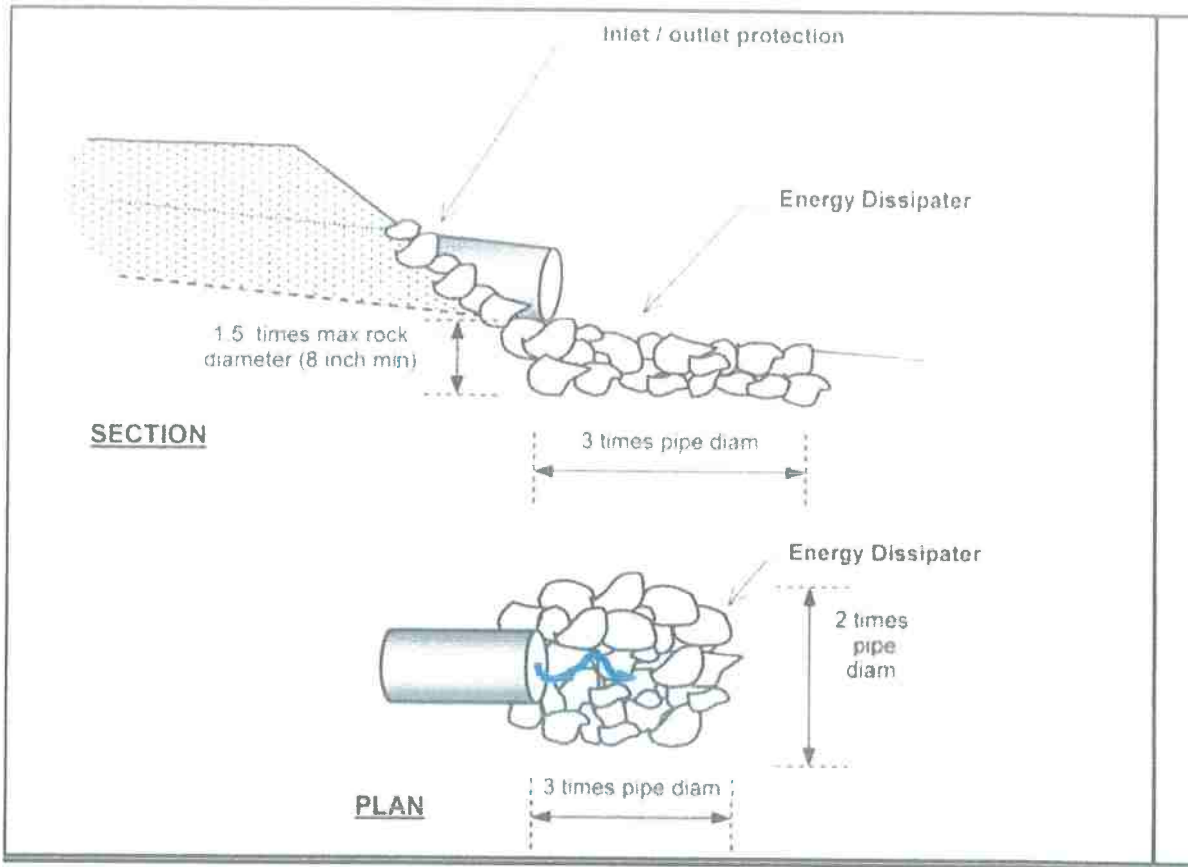


FIGURE 155. Proper culvert installation involves correct culvert orientation, setting the pipe *slightly* below the bed of the original stream, and backfilling and compacting the fill as it is placed over the culvert. Installing the inlet too low in the stream (A) can lead to culvert plugging, yet if set too high (B) flow can undercut the inlet. If the culvert is placed too high in the fill (C), flow at the outfall will erode the fill. Placed correctly (D), the culvert is set slightly below the original stream grade and protected with armor at the inlet and outlet. Culverts installed in fish-bearing stream channels must be inset into the streambed sufficiently (~25% embedded) to have a natural gravel bottom throughout the culvert (Modified from, MDSL, 1991)

BMP: Permanent Culvert Crossing Design (Inlet and Outlet Armoring)



Riprap installed to protect the inlet and outlet of a stream crossing culvert from erosion or for energy dissipation should be keyed into the natural channel bed and banks to an approximate depth of about 1.5x the maximum rock thickness. Riprap should be placed at least up to the top of the culvert at both the inlet and outlet to protect them from splash erosion and to trap any sediment eroded from the newly constructed fill slope above.

BMP: Waterbar/Rolling Dip Combined with DRC



FIGURE 39.

Waterbars are often used to drain surface runoff from seasonal, unsurfaced roads. Because they are easily broken down by vehicles, waterbars are only used on unsurfaced roads where there is little or no wet weather traffic. In this photo, a waterbar and ditch relief culvert are used to drain all road surface and ditch runoff from the insloped road prism.

HANDBOOK FOR FOREST, RANCH AND RURAL ROADS

Diagram shows and discussed the use of a waterbar. However, a DRC combined with a rolling dip structure provides the same surface and ditch drainage for roads used year-round. Just as with the waterbar in the photo above, The DRC is installed just upslope from the rolling dip. This also creates a fail-safe should the DRC become plugged or overwhelmed.

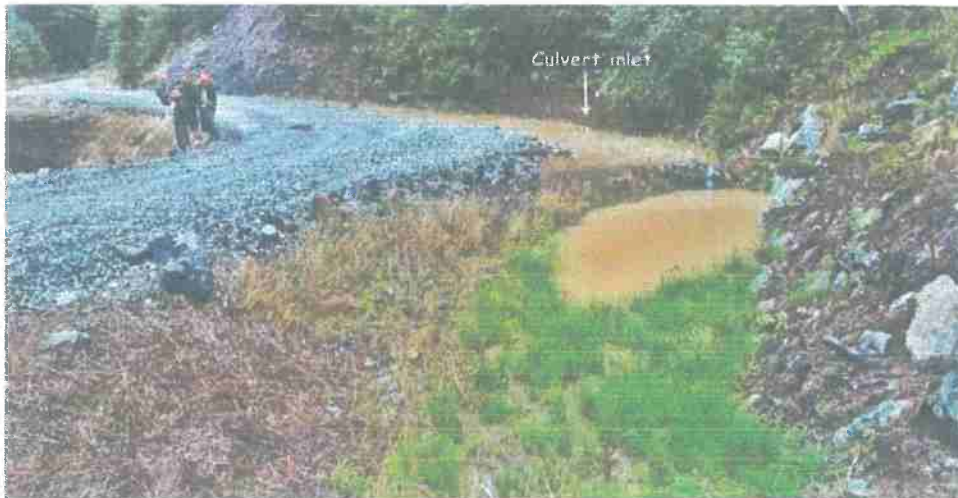


FIGURE 238. Traffic and surface runoff from graveled roads often produces surface erosion, turbid runoff and fine sediment transport that can be delivered to streams. Where ditches can't be eliminated, sediment traps and roadside settling basins can be installed to capture and remove most of the eroded sediment. This settling basin has been constructed along the inside ditch just before a stream crossing culvert inlet (see arrow). Eroded sediment from the road and ditch are deposited in the basin before flow is released to the stream. Fine sediments have filled about 1/3 of this basin and vegetation is now growing. Sediment basins require periodic maintenance to maintain their storage capacity.

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BMP: Road Outsloping

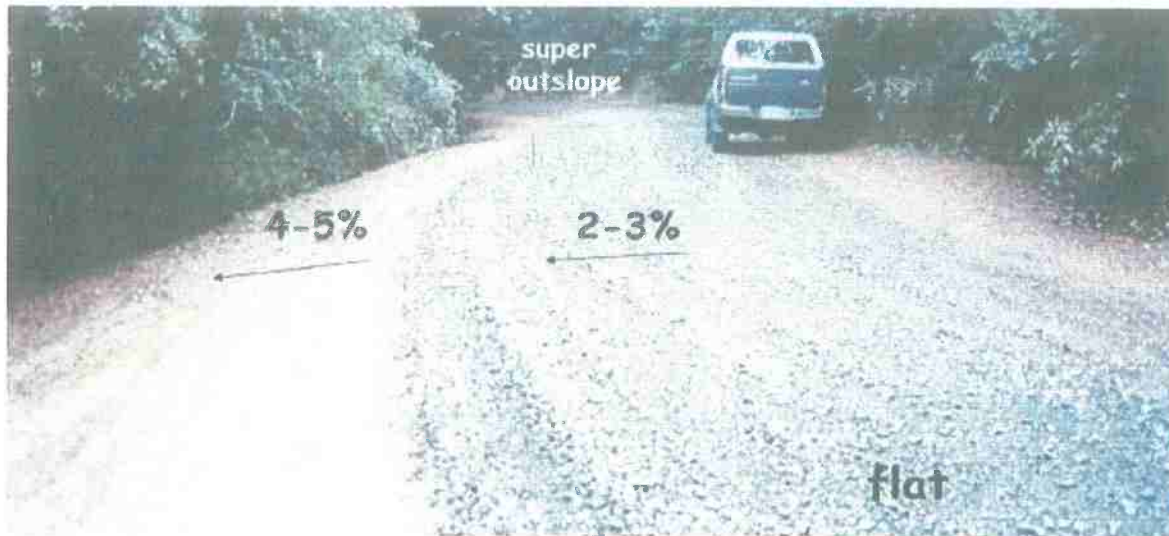


FIGURE 29. Road

shape changes as the road travels through the landscape. For example, an out-sloped road will have a steep or “banked” outslope through inside curves, a consistent outslope through straight reaches and a flat or slightly insloped shape as it goes through an outside curve. The road may have an outslope of 2-3% across the travel surface while the shoulder is more steeply outsloped to ensure runoff and sediment will leave the roadbed.

HANDBOOK FOR FOREST RANCH AND RURAL ROADS

BMP: Steep Road Drainage Features



FIGURE 55. Steep roads that go straight up or down a hillside are very difficult to drain. This steep, fall line road developed a through cut cross section that was drained using lead out ditches to direct runoff off the road and onto the adjacent, vegetated hillside. The road was "outsloped" to drain runoff to the right side, and the lead out ditch was built slightly steeper than the road grade, to be self-cleaning. Four lead out ditches have been constructed at 100-foot intervals to the bottom of the hillside.

HANDBOOK FOR FOREST, RANCH AND RURAL ROADS

BMP: Ditch Relief Culvert

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

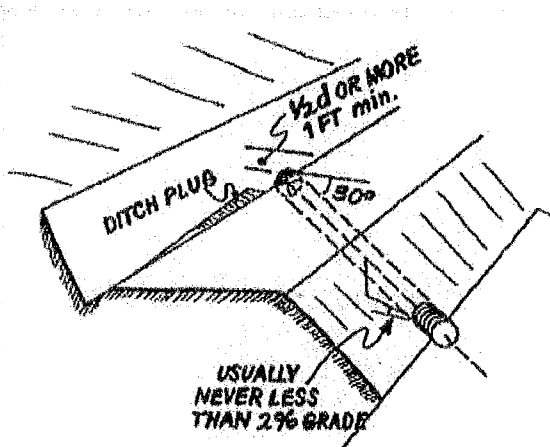
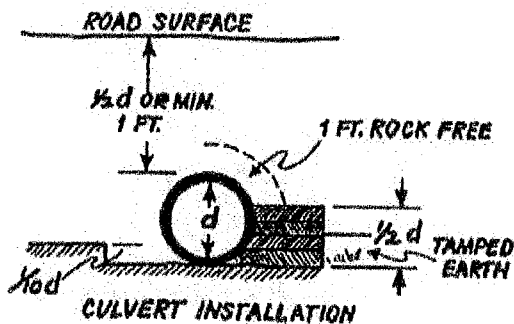


FIGURE 48. The elements of a properly installed ditch relief culvert. The culvert is angled at about 30 degrees to the road alignment to help capture flow and prevent culvert plugging or erosion of the inlet area. It is set at the base of the fill (ideally) or with a grade slightly steeper than the grade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



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 2, 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

Implementation of Applicable BPTC Measures

Assessment of applicable BPTC measures consisted of a field examination on October 5, 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, rocky, 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 the attached Mitigation Report and Best Management Practices (BMPs) for descriptions of physical 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
Cutting Edge Micro	Brought to property as needed. Stored within the shipping containers/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/dripline watered to plants as needed.	Stored within the storage structures over winter. Empty containers are disposed of at an appropriate waste disposal facility.
Cutting Edge Bloom	Brought to property as needed. Stored within the shipping containers/sheds with all other fertilizers and amendments over winter or alongside mixing tanks while in use. Stored alongside mixing tanks while in use.	Spray applied to plants as needed.	Stored within the storage structures over winter. Empty containers are disposed of at an appropriate waste disposal facility.
Botanicare Cal/ Mag	Brought to property as needed. Stored within the shipping containers/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/dripline watered to plants as needed.	Stored within the storage structures over winter. Empty containers are disposed of at an appropriate waste disposal facility.
Botanicare Hydroplex	Brought to property as needed. Stored within the shipping containers/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/dripline watered to plants as needed.	Stored within the storage structures over winter. Empty containers are disposed of at an appropriate waste disposal facility.
Botanicare Liquid Karma	Brought to property as needed. Stored within the shipping containers/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/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 are stored within a covered structure, within secured containers, with their lids secured after their use. / Fertilizer, pesticides, and herbicide products shall either be stored in a purpose-built structure or within other secured structures over winter.

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.
Motor oil	Brought to site when needed throughout the year.	Stored in the shed alongside the 500-gallon steel fuel tank and the generator. Used to lubricate internal combustion engines.	After oil changes, the used motor oil is stored in either the container it came in or in sealed 5-gallon buckets for later disposal at an appropriate waste disposal facility.

- 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 is stored in trash bags, trash bins, and a utility trailer at mapped cultivation areas and the houses. 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 of.

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

Domestic sewage and greywater is disposed of 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. The 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 residences with attached septic and greywater systems. The outhouses are not mapped but can be found to the

northeast of the cultivation area and the east of the residence located to the east of the cultivation area.

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 Mitigation Report and 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 maintained 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 the 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



Aerial photograph showing new cultivation and associated areas.

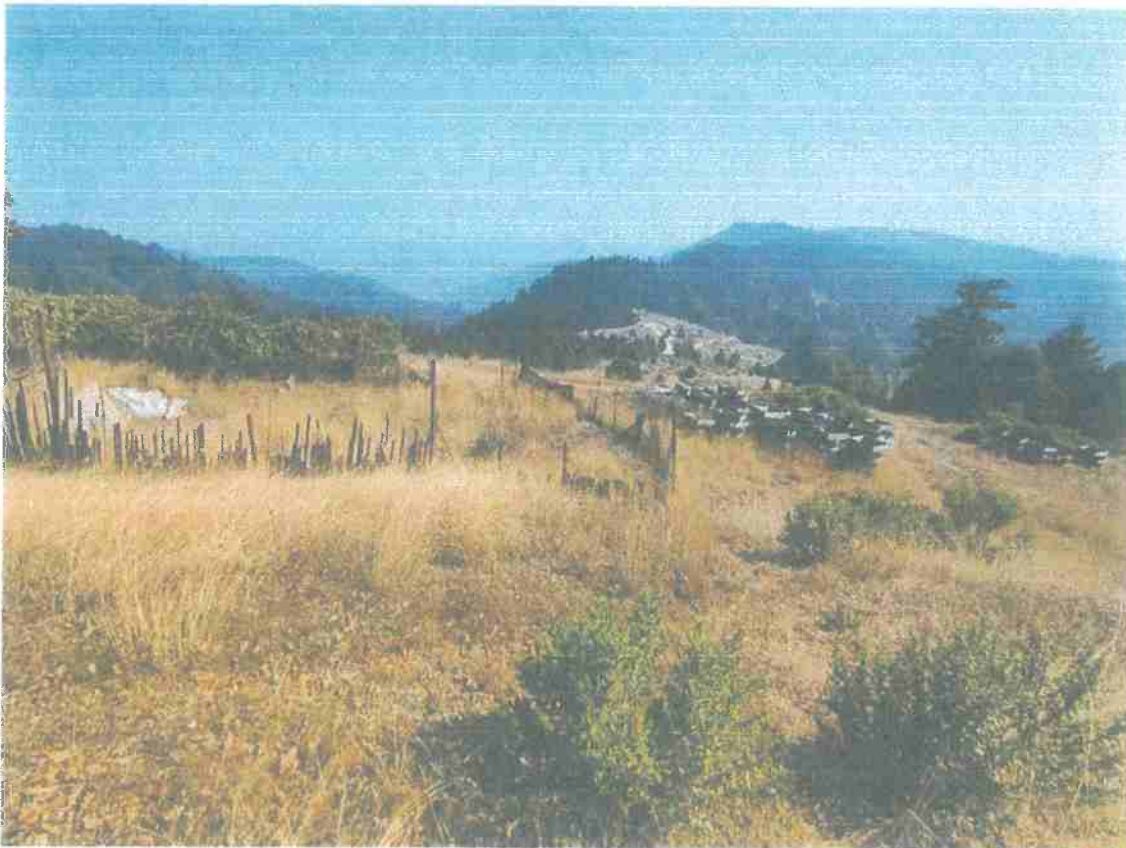


Photo of past cultivation area vegetated and no longer in use.



Both wells and two of the solar arrays that provide primary power to the project.



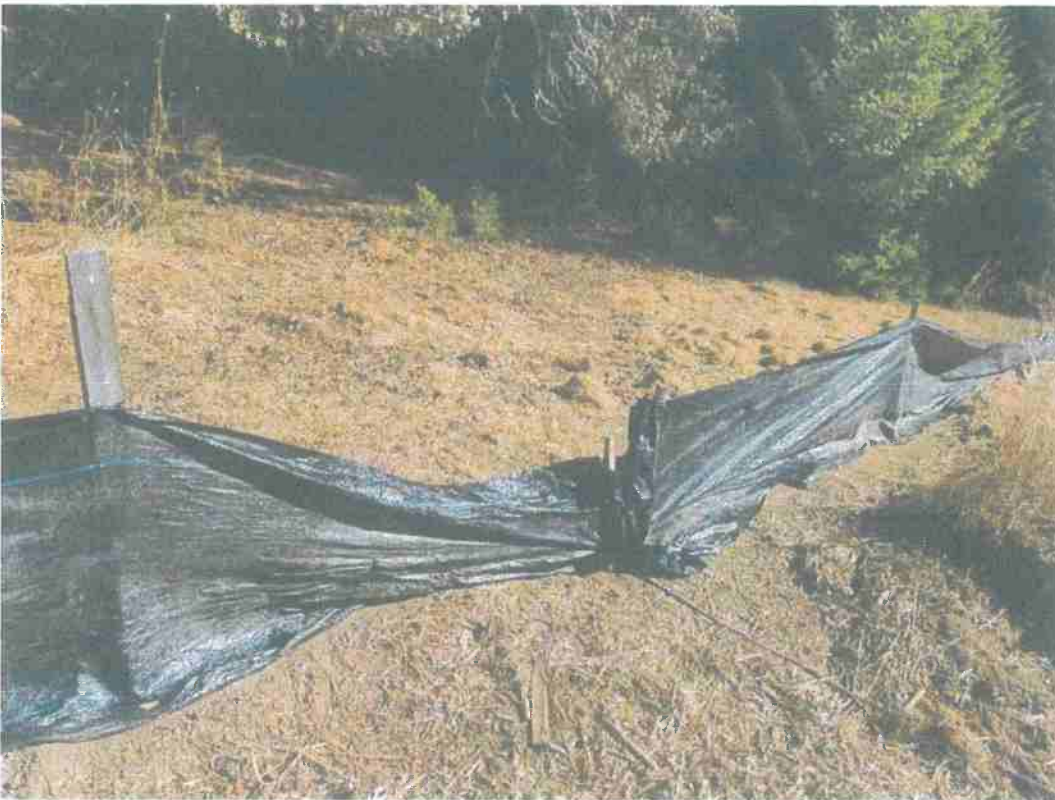
Outdoor cultivation area.



Two mixed light greenhouse cultivation areas.



Rock buttressing installed on previously slumping cutbank



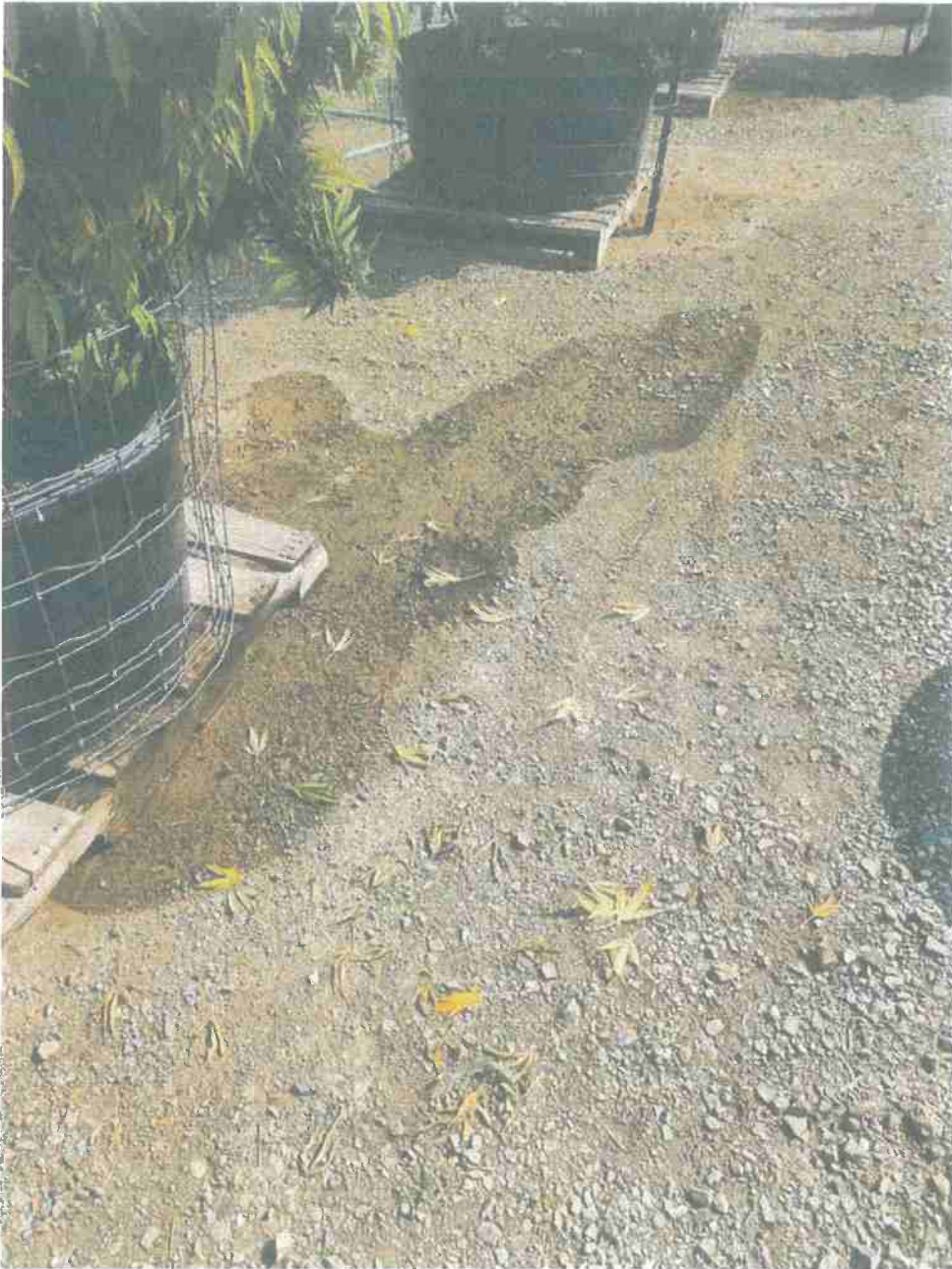
Cultivation waste relocated and erosion control materials applied.



Signs of irrigation runoff/wasted water.



Timed irrigation valves and wasted water.



Signs of minor irrigation runoff/overwatering.

Site Management Plan Addendum

Humboldt Spirit Inc.

County: Humboldt

APN: 222-071-028

Contact Name: Vanessa Valare

Telephone: 760.613.6520/ 707.923.1180

Email: etahumboldt@gmail.com

By: ETA Humboldt

Purpose

The purpose of this addendum is to modify the project description prepared the original Site management Plan (SMP) written by Timberland Resource Consultants on 10/21/2020. The original SMP designated the site a Tier 2 Low Risk discharger within the Statewide Water Board General Cannabis Order. The modifications to the project include additional disturbed areas on less the 15% slopes. The discharger information and Tier designation will stay the same with the propose increase of disturbed areas.

General Site Information

Discharger: Humboldt Spirit Inc 1_12CC417597

Landowner: Humboldt Mountain View LLC

Tier 2 Low Risk Discharger

Project Description

The addendum is to address the modification to the previously approved Humboldt County Commercial Cannabis Cultivation. Additional canopy area is being applied for under the 2.0 regulations for Humboldt County Commercial Cannabis Operations. Th original canopy approved for this project consists of 2 mixed light flowering greenhouses (30' x 100'= 3,000ft² ea. For a total of 6,000ft²) two propagation greenhouses (one 10' x 100', and one 12' x 48' each=1,576ft² total), and an outdoor/light depravation canopy of 4,000 ft². Applicant is proposing to add an additional 31,000 ft² of cultivation (20,900 ft² full sun outdoor and 10,100 ft² outdoor light dep greenhouses. In addition, an ancillary propagation space 3,000ft² for overflow of vegetative plants is also being applied for. Total proposed and existing cannabis cultivation canopy for this project is 41,000 ft².

Figure 2 Proposed Site Plan

