

**Water Resource Protection Plan
For
WDID #1B16448CHUM**

Submitted to:

Robert Schultz

Prepared by:

Timberland Resource Consultants
165 South Fortuna Blvd
Fortuna, CA 95540

9-20-2016

Purpose

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

Scope of Report

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

Methods

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

Summary of Standard Conditions Compliance

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

Identified Sites Requiring Remediation (See Standard Conditions Assessment)

Unique Map Point(s)	Map Point Description	Associated Standard Condition	Temporary BMP	Permanent BMP	Priority for Action	Time Schedule for completion of Permanent BMP	Completion Date
Approved Conversion Boundary (1-16EX-135-HUM); Man Made Off-Stream Pond	Conversion operations / Construction in progress as of 9/16/16. Re-grading and compaction of the embankments and fill slopes of the man-made, off stream pond was planned, but had yet to occur.	A(1)(e)	N/A	Monitor the newly expanded terraces and construction that was in progress. These operations were not complete as of the date of this report. Monitor pond embankment, fill slopes, and overflow.	2	11/15/16	
Map Point 7	Generator and fuel storage not covered or secondarily contained.	A(9)	N/A	Gas cans and fuel storage drum shall be secondarily contained. Second. containment shall be for the entire capacity of the largest single container and shall have a cover and sidewind protection, or be covered during non-working days and prior to and during rain events. The Discharger plans on installing proper fuel and generator storage on the property to be in compliance with the Order and other rules.	2	11/15/16	
No unique Map Point	Wastewater Disposal	A(11)	N/A	A planned, county permitted, septic system was under construction on the date of the assessment. It will be complete in the near future.	3	11/15/17	

Treat Priority: Treatment Priority (1) indicates a very high priority with treatment being planned to occur immediately, (2) indicates a high priority site with treatment to occur prior to the start of the winter period (Nov. 15), (3) indicates a moderate priority with treatment being planned to occur within one year, or prior to the winter period (Nov. 15) of the 2nd season of operations, and (4) indicates a low priority with treatment being planned to occur in the shortest time possible, but no later than the expiration of this Order (five years).

Monitoring Plan

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

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

Inspection Personnel Contact Information:

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Monitoring Plan Reporting Requirements

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

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

Prepared by Timberland Resource Consultants

1. This Water Resource Protection Plan has been prepared for the property within APN 521-123-005 at the request of the discharger.
2. Timberland Resource Consultants does not assume any liability for the use or misuse of the information in this Water Resource Protection Plan.
3. The information is based upon conditions apparent to Timberland Resource Consultants at the time the inspection was conducted. Changes due to land use activities or environmental factors occurring after this inspection, have not been considered in this Water Resource Protection Plan.
4. Maps, photos, and any other graphical information presented in this report are for illustrative purposes. Their scales are approximate, and they are not to be used for locating and establishing boundary lines.
5. The conditions presented in this Water Resource Protection Plan may differ from those made by others or from changes on the property occurring after the inspection was conducted. Timberland Resource Consultants does not guarantee this work against such differences.
6. Timberland Resource Consultants did not conduct an investigation on a legal survey of the property.
7. Persons using this Water Resource Protection Plan are advised to contact Timberland Resource Consultants prior to such use.
8. Timberland Resource Consultants will not discuss this report or reproduce it for anyone other than the Client named in this report without authorization from the Client.



Ron Pelletier
Timberland Resource Consultants

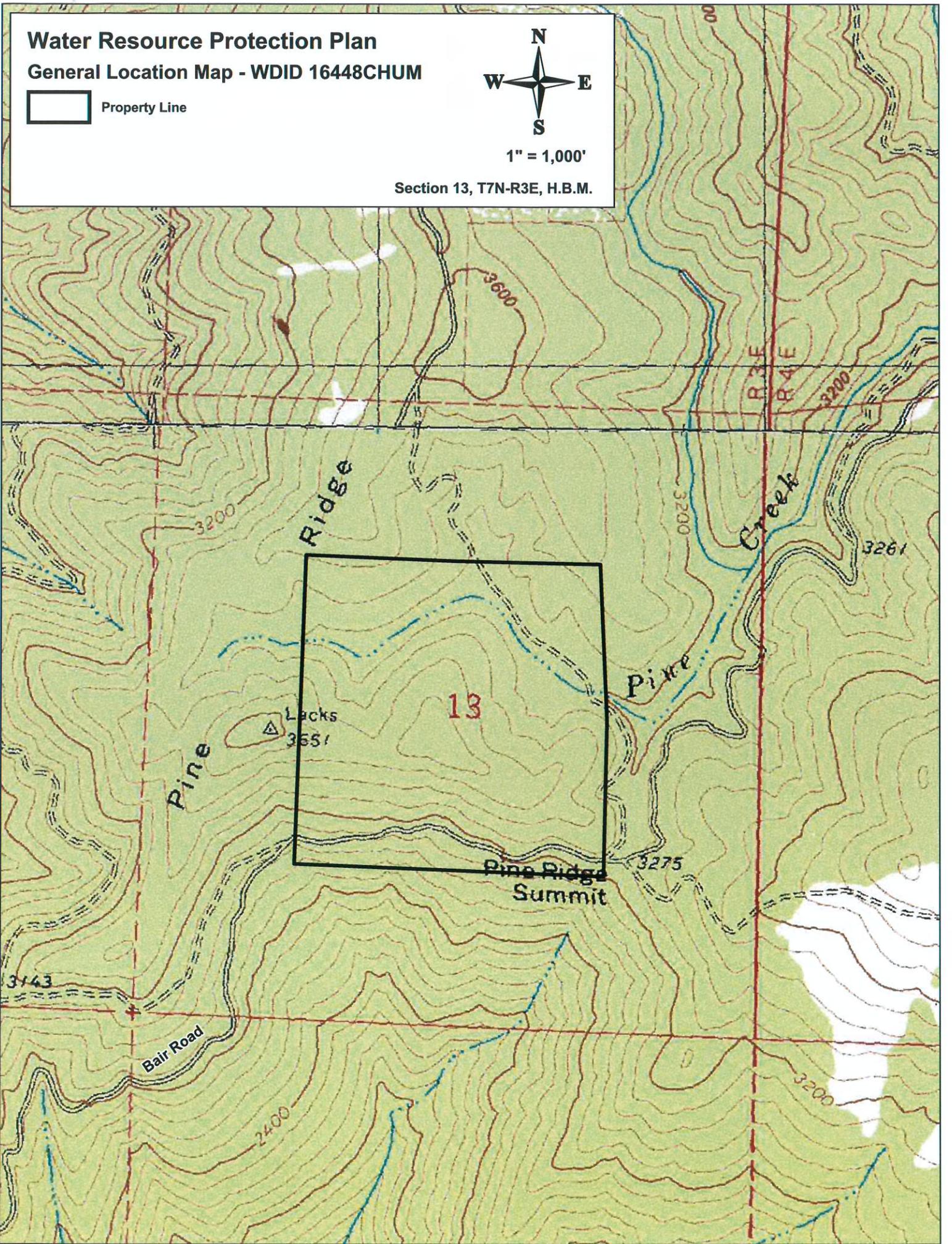
Water Resource Protection Plan General Location Map - WDID 16448CHUM



1" = 1,000'

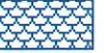
Section 13, T7N-R3E, H.B.M.

 Property Line



Water Resource Protection Plan

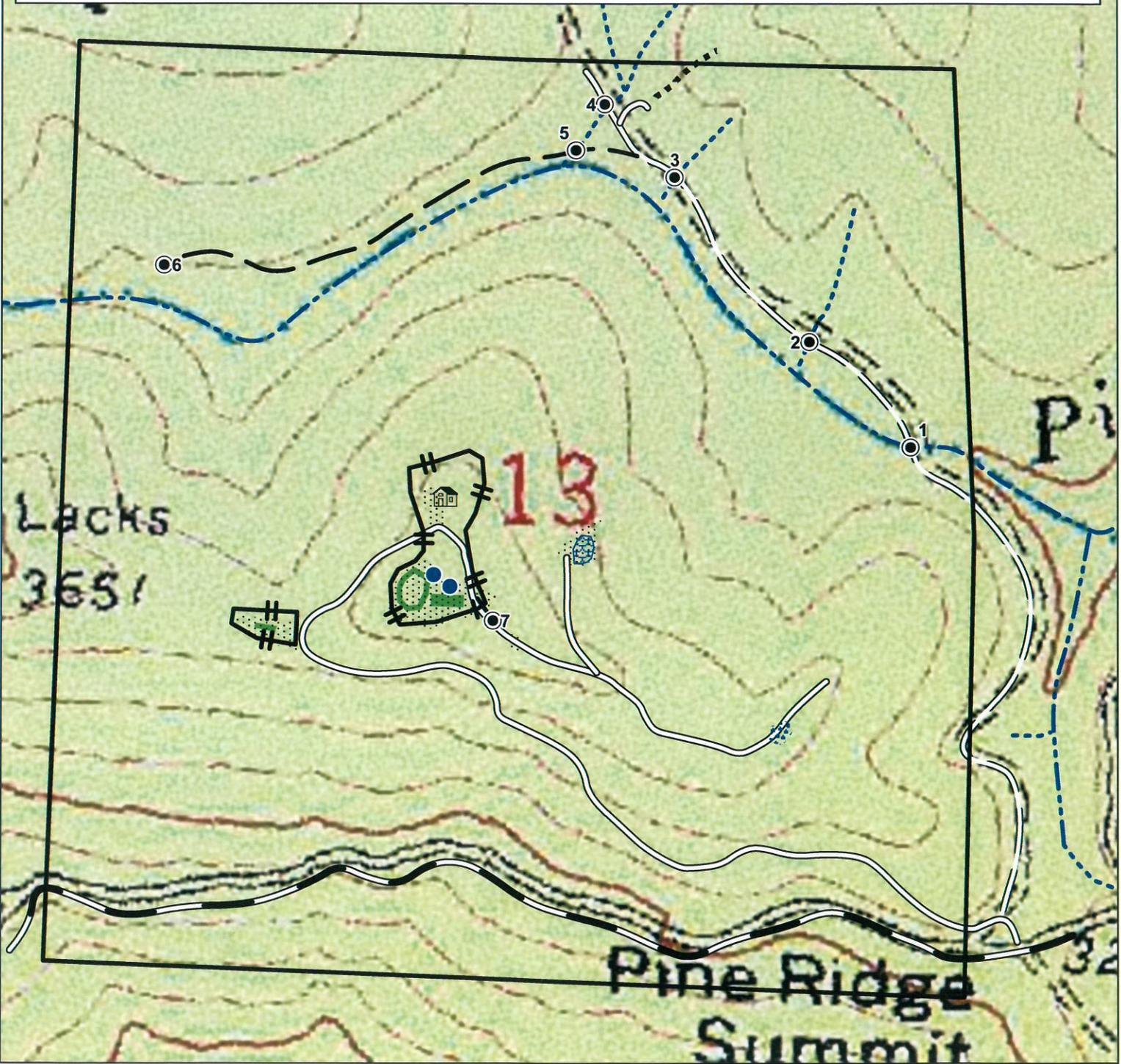
WRPP Map - WDID 1B16448CHUM

-  Property Boundary
-  County Road (Bair Road)
-  Rocked Cultivation Access Road
-  Rocked Property Access Roads
-  Rocked Road (not in use)
-  Skidtrail
-  Map Point
-  Class II Watercourse
-  Class III Watercourse
-  Man Made Off-Stream Pond (rain catchment / cut bank seep fed)

-  Developed Areas (contain storage sheds for fertilizers and chemicals)
-  Cultivation Area (green house)
-  Cultivation Area (outdoor)
-  Existing House to be Demolished and Replaced (under construction)
-  Water Tanks
-  Proposed 100,000 - 150,000 gallons Water Storage (4,300 gal poly tanks)
-  Approved Conversion Area (1-16EX-135-HUM) (Grading / Construction in Progress 9/16/16)



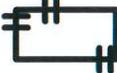
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Water Resource Protection Plan

WRPP Map - WDID 1B16448CHUM

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APN 521-123-005 - Section 13, T7N-R3E, H.B.M.



Water Resource Protection Plan

Assessment of Standard Conditions
for
APN 521-123-005 – WDID #1B16448CHUM

A. Standard Conditions, Applicable to All Dischargers

1. Site maintenance, erosion control and drainage features

- a. Roads shall be maintained as appropriate (with adequate surfacing and drainage features) to avoid developing surface ruts, gullies, or surface erosion that results in sediment delivery to surface waters.

The access roads on the property have rock surfaces. Road surface rock present may be a combination of both naturally rocky terrain and rock that was applied in the past. Along the road that accesses the cultivation area, road drainage features appeared to be slightly worn down from normal summer road use. This road is not located near any watercourses and is not capable of delivering sediment to surface waters. Exact locations, if any, where surface drainage improvements may be necessary, will not be completely evident until the road can be observed during wet weather. The Discharger is aware of road maintenance required to keep his road open and from becoming degraded. This includes normal road maintenance of waterbreaks, rolling dips, or drainage push outs. The other access roads on the property, although located near Class II watercourses, are free of ruts and gullies and are not delivering sediment to surface waters. These seldom used roads have level gradients, rocky surfaces, and appeared to be well drained. Roads on the property are currently in compliance with this standard condition.

- b. Roads, driveways, trails, and other defined corridors for foot or vehicle traffic of any kind shall have adequate ditch relief drains or rolling dips and/or other measures to prevent or minimize erosion along the flow paths and at their respective outlets

Roads, driveways, and trails on the property have adequate road surface drainage features to minimize and prevent surface erosion and erosion of fill below outlets of drainage features. The Discharger is aware of the normal road maintenance required to keep his road open and from becoming degraded. This includes normal road maintenance of waterbreaks, rolling dips, and drainage push outs.

- c. Roads and other features shall be maintained so that surface runoff drains away from potentially unstable slopes or earthen fills. Where road runoff cannot be drained away from an unstable feature, an engineered structure or system shall be installed to ensure that surface flows will not cause slope failure.

Physical reconnaissance of the property revealed no unstable areas per 14CCR 895.1. Developed areas and cultivation areas are located along existing roads that tend to follow the ridgetops. Slopes in the vicinity of the facilities are gentle. Steeper slopes on the property are undeveloped and mostly timbered and vegetated. Runoff from roads and developed areas on the property are not being directed towards unstable slopes or earthen fills.

- d. Roads, clearings, fill prisms, and terraced areas (cleared/developed areas with the potential for sediment erosion and transport) shall be maintained so that they are hydrologically disconnected¹, as feasible, from surface waters, including wetlands, ephemeral, intermittent and perennial streams.

¹ Connected roads are road segments that deliver road surface runoff, via the ditch or road surface, to a stream crossing or to a connected drain that occurs within the high delivery potential portion of the active road network. A connected drain is defined as any cross-drain culvert, water bar, rolling dip, or ditch-out that appears to deliver runoff to a defined channel. A drain is considered connected if there is evidence of surface flow connection from the road to a defined channel or if the outlet has eroded a channel that extends from the road to a defined channel. (http://www.forestsandfish.com/documents/Road_Mgmt_Survey.pdf)

No roads, fills, or terraced areas were identified as being potentially hydrologically connected to a watercourse. Continued routine maintenance of waterbreaks, rolling dips, and drainage push outs will keep runoff from becoming concentrated to a point where it can become connected to a watercourse or wetland.

- e. Ditch relief drains, rolling dip outlets, and road pad or terrace surfaces shall be maintained to promote infiltration/dispersal of outflows and have no apparent erosion or evidence of soil transport to receiving waters.

The cultivation access roads on the property are mainly outsloped and are not located near watercourses where there could be a potential erosion connection to receiving waters. Other property access roads shown on the WRPP Map that are located near Class II watercourses are seldom used, and have features such as level gradients and rocky, well drained surfaces that do not have an apparent erosion connection to receiving waters.

Portions of this property were under construction under an approved less than three acre conversion exemption (1-16EX-135-HUM). Grading of terrace areas was in progress and not complete on the date of the last assessment, 9/16/16. Also construction of county permitted facilities and on-site waste water disposal was in progress. These areas are over 500 feet from the nearest Class II watercourse and over 150 from the nearest Class III watercourse and did not have an apparent erosion transport potential to a receiving water. Silt fences were in place around the toe of the fill face and seed and straw coverage had not yet occurred, but was planned. Monitoring of the recently expanded terrace area and conversion area will be a very important part of keeping this property in compliance with the order once they are completed. The Monitoring Plan section of the Water Resource Protection Plan states specific dates and rainfall events when inspections are to be conducted.

On the date of the inspection, re-grading and compaction of the embankments and fill slopes of the man-made, off stream water storage pond was planned, but had yet to occur. The pond is located approximately 500 to 600 feet from the nearest Class II watercourse. Monitoring of the pond's embankment, fill slopes, and overflow structure per the Monitoring Plan section of the Water Resource Protection Plan will help to ensure that maintenance needs, if any, are discovered in a timely manner.

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

In compliance at this time. In the future, all construction materials will be stored to prevent their transport to receiving waters.

2. Stream Crossing Maintenance

- a. Culverts and stream crossings shall be sized to pass the expected 100-year peak streamflow.
- b. Culverts and stream crossings shall be designed and maintained to address debris associated with the expected 100-year peak streamflow.
- c. Culverts and stream crossings shall allow passage of all life stages of fish on fish-bearing or restorable streams, and allow passage of aquatic organisms on perennial or intermittent streams.
- d. Stream crossings shall be maintained so as to prevent or minimize erosion from exposed surfaces adjacent to, and in the channel and on the banks.
- e. Culverts shall align with the stream grade and natural stream channel at the inlet and outlet where feasible.²
- f. Stream crossings shall be maintained so as to prevent stream diversion in the event that the culvert/crossing is plugged, and critical dips shall be employed with all crossing installations where feasible.³

²At a minimum, the culvert shall be aligned at the inlet. If infeasible to align the culvert outlet with the stream grade or channel, outlet armoring or equivalently effective means may be applied.

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

The road that accesses the cultivation areas does not have any watercourse crossings along it. A seldom used, old road on the property has five watercourse crossings along it. The crossings are shown as Map Points 1 through 5 on the WRPP Map. This is an old road that has been in existence for a long time and was originally constructed for a logging access, and then most recently used for cannabis cultivation. The crossings are described briefly below.

Map Point 1: This is an existing permanent bridge crossing of a Class II watercourse. Abutments are constructed of large boulders and cement. The road surface bridge approaches are rocked, level, and not eroding. See the attached photos. It is in compliance with all of the Standard Conditions a. – f. above.

Map Points 2, 3, and 5: These are all existing shallow rocked ford crossings of Class III watercourses. These crossings are appropriate given the very seldom used nature of the road. Watercourse gradients are gentle. Down cutting and erosion is not occurring. The road gradient leading to the crossings are level and free of ruts. The road dips into the ford crossings sufficiently that there is no diversion potential. See the attached photos. These crossings are in compliance with all of the Standard Conditions a. – f. above.

Map Point 4: This is a temporary crossing site of a Class III watercourse. The crossing is currently pulled and in compliance with all of the Standard Conditions a. – f. above. Installation of this crossing is not proposed for the time being and the property line is located just 100 to 200 feet beyond the crossing.

3. Riparian and Wetland Protection and Management

- a. For Tier 1 Dischargers, cultivation areas or associated facilities shall not be located within 200 feet of surface waters. While 200 foot buffers are preferred for Tier 2 sites, at a minimum, cultivation areas and associated facilities shall not be located or occur within 100 feet of any Class I or II watercourse or within 50 feet of any Class III watercourse or wetlands. The Regional Water Board or its Executive Officer may apply additional or alternative⁴ conditions on enrollment, including site-specific riparian buffers and other BMPs beyond those identified in water resource protection plans to ensure water quality protection.

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- b. Buffers shall be maintained at natural slope with native vegetation.
- c. Buffers shall be of sufficient width to filter wastes from runoff discharging from production lands and associated facilities to all wetlands, streams, drainage ditches, or other conveyances.
- d. Riparian and wetland areas shall be protected in a manner that maintains their essential functions, including temperature and microclimate control, filtration of sediment and other pollutants, nutrient cycling, woody debris recruitment, groundwater recharge, streambank stabilization, and flood peak attenuation and flood water storage.

⁴Alternative site-specific riparian buffers that are equally protective of water quality may be necessary to accommodate existing permanent structures or other types of structures that cannot be relocated.

The current cultivation areas are in compliance with the Order at this time. The cultivation areas and developed areas are over 500 feet to the nearest Class II Watercourse and 150 feet to the nearest Class III Watercourse. Buffers are natural, heavily timbered, and vegetated. They are sufficient to filter any runoff and are wide enough to maintain their essential functions.

4. Spoils Management

- a. Spoils⁵ shall not be stored or placed in or where they can enter any surface water.
- b. Spoils shall be adequately contained or stabilized to prevent sediment delivery to surface waters.
- c. Spoils generated through development or maintenance of roads, driveways, earthen fill pads, or other cleared or filled areas shall not be sidecast in any location where they can enter or be transported to surface waters.

⁵ Spoils are waste earthen or organic materials generated through grading or excavation, or waste plant growth media or soil amendments. Spoils include but are not limited to soils, slash, bark, sawdust, potting soils, rock, and fertilizers.

In compliance at this time. There were no road or site development related spoils being stored on the property, or perched where they have access to a watercourse. A decommissioned pond site is located on the property at Map Point 6. It was fully decommissioned per CDFW several years ago, is revegetating, and is not an erosion threat. Some cultivation related spoils were being stored in piles, for use at a later date, adjacent to the immediate cultivation areas. These are level sites with no potential for delivery to surface water. These are not delineated on the map specifically as they are closely associated with the current cultivation operation.

5. Water Storage and Use:

- a. Size and scope of an operation shall be such that the amount of water used shall not adversely impact water quality and/or beneficial uses, including and in consideration with other water use by operations, instream flow requirements and/or needs in the watershed, defined at the scale of a HUC-12⁶ watershed or at a smaller hydrologic watershed as determined necessary by the Regional Water Board Executive Officer.
- b. Water conservation measures shall be implemented. Examples include use of rainwater catchment systems or watering plants with a drip irrigation system rather than with a hose or sprinkler system.
- c. For Tier 2 Dischargers, if possible, develop off-stream storage facilities to minimize surface water diversion during low flow periods.
- d. Water is applied using no more than agronomic rates.⁷

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- e. Diversion and/or storage of water from a stream should be conducted pursuant to a valid water right and in compliance with reporting requirements under Water Code section 5101.
- f. Water storage features, such as ponds, tanks, and other vessels shall be selected, sited, designed, and maintained so as to insure integrity and to prevent release into waters of the state in the event of a containment failure.

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

⁷"Agronomic rates" is defined as the rates of fertilizer and irrigation water that a plant needs to enhance soil productivity and provide the crop or forage growth with needed nutrients for optimum health and growth, without having any excess water or nutrient percolate beyond the root zone.

Currently, the only water source on the property is a Man-made off stream storage pond on the property. The pond is lined and its source is mostly rain catchment during November through April. Its capacity is approximately 100,000 gallons when full. A nearby cut bank seep can also be connected to the pond. During pond construction, a gravel filled, vertical plastic culvert was installed in between the cut bank seep and the pond, as a catchment for water from the cut bank seep. The cut bank seep catchment is connected to a one inch poly pipe that can be directed into the pond or pulled out of the pond and directed to a rock lined ditch. For most of the year the cut bank seep does not flow, or flows very little. Therefore, the pond relies on over approximately 90% rainfall during winter to fill. Water from the pond is pumped up to 4,300 gallon tanks located up on the cultivation areas. The pond capacity is currently not enough to supply the irrigation needs on the property for a full season. On the date of the assessment, the pond was empty and water for irrigation was being delivered via truck. Re-grading and compaction of the embankments and fill slopes of the pond is planned, but had yet to occur. The pond is located approximately 500 to 600 feet from the nearest Class II watercourse. Monitoring of the pond's embankment, fill slopes, and overflow structure per the Monitoring Plan section of the Water Resource Protection Plan will help to ensure that maintenance needs, if any, are discovered in a timely manner. Next year, the Discharger plans on adding 100,000 to 150,000 gallons of water storage on the property in 4,300 gallon capacity water tanks. The site where they will be installed is a flat, stable location that was once a log landing. It is located far from any watercourses. The addition of this amount of storage will eliminate the need to have water delivered during September and October. Water will be pumped from the rain catchment pond up to the storage tanks during the winter months when the pond is full. If or when all of the storage tanks are filled to capacity, then the pond will be allowed to fill with rain or the cut bank seep for the remainder of the winter.

The Discharger irrigates using a drip irrigation system at an agronomic rate that does not result in water waste, runoff, or over watering. Total cultivation area on the property is approximately 16,000 square feet. Other than the cut bank seep, there are no surface water diversions on the property. Thus water use on the property is in compliance with forbearance requirements that prohibit surface water diversion for irrigation purposes for the entirety of the low flow period, May 15 through October 15. If flow is present at the cut bank seep after May 15, flow can be directed away from the pond, and towards the rock lined ditch.

The Discharger has an approved Streambed Alteration Agreement with the CDFW and a Small Domestic Water Use Registration submitted with the Dept. of Water Rights for the pond. The Streambed Alteration Agreement was signed by the applicant and CDFW on 6/30/16 and 7/6/16 respectively. It allows for the reconstruction of the pond and spillway in accordance with signed engineering plans that include specifications on compaction, fill-slope gradient, and spillway size and armoring. It also includes requirements on measuring and reporting of water use to CDFW. In order to remain in compliance, water storage and use shall follow the requirements of Standard Conditions A.(5).a. through f. above, as well as the Discharger's approved Streambed Alteration Agreement and Small Domestic Water Use Registration.

6. Irrigation Runoff

Implementing water conservation measures, irrigating at agronomic rates, applying fertilizers at agronomic rates and applying chemicals according to the label specifications, and maintaining stable soil and growth media should serve to minimize the amount of runoff and the concentration of chemicals in that water. In the event that irrigation runoff occurs, measures shall be in place to treat/control/contain the runoff to minimize the pollutant loads in the discharge. Irrigation runoff shall be managed so that any entrained constituents, such as fertilizers, fine sediment and suspended organic particles, and other oxygen consuming materials are not discharged to nearby watercourses. Management practices include, but are not limited to, modifications to irrigation systems that reuse tailwater by constructing off-stream retention basins, and active (pumping) and or passive (gravity) tailwater recapture/redistribution systems. Care shall be taken to ensure that irrigation tailwater is not discharged towards or impounded over unstable features or landslides.

In compliance at this time. The discharger irrigates at an agronomic rate that relies mainly on a drip irrigation system that does not result in runoff. Due to proximity of the cultivation areas from the nearest watercourses, and minimal if any irrigation runoff generated, it would be impossible for irrigation runoff to reach surface waters.

7. Fertilizers and Soil Amendments

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

In compliance at this time. In order to remain in compliance with Standard Condition 7, the Discharger shall store all fertilizers, potting soils, composts, and soil amendments in sheds, covered areas, or tarped in a manner in which they cannot be transported to surface waters or such that nutrients or other pollutants cannot be leached into groundwater. This also applies to spent growth spoils that may contain concentrations of fertilizers and amendments. Fertilizers and soil amendments shall be applied per packaging instructions and at agronomic rates. Fertilizing at an agronomic rate will help to prevent nutrients from leaving the site during, and after the growing season. Adequate shed space was located on the property for storage of fertilizers and chemicals. Existing shed space may be reconfigured or added to in the near future. Sheds are located and sited on level developed areas and are far from watercourses.

8. Pesticides/Herbicides

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

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products shall be consistent with product labeling and any products on the site shall be placed, used, and stored in a manner that ensures that they will not enter or be released into surface or ground waters.

The Discharger does not use any chemical pesticides and herbicides. If needed in the future, pesticide or herbicide use on the property will be all natural, organic ingredients. Any pesticide products used on this property in the future shall be consistent with product labelling, and used and stored in a manner that ensures that they will not enter or be released into the surface or ground waters.

9. Petroleum products and other chemicals

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

There are no permanent fuel storage tanks on the property. Electricity on the property is supplied by portable gas or diesel powered generators. Gasoline and diesel powered generators and power equipment on the property are refueled by way of portable five gallon gas cans and a forty gallon metal drum. Fuel cans and generators were being stored on a ridgetop area within the developed portion of the property, hundreds of feet from the nearest Class II or III watercourse. Fuel cans and the forty gallon metal fuel storage drum were located on bare ground, under cover of a tarp awning next to a metal shipping container shed. Fuel storage lacked proper secondary containment and weather protection. This location is appropriate given its ridgetop location, far from watercourses. However, lacking proper secondary containment and protection from wind blown precipitation, fuel storage on this property is not in compliance with this Standard Condition. In order to be in compliance with Standard Condition A. 9 above, the gas cans and the metal fuel storage drum in use on the property shall have secondary containment installed. Secondary containment shall be for the entire capacity of the largest single container and shall have a permanent cover and side wind protection, or be covered during non-working days and prior to and during rain events. The Discharger plans on installing proper fuel and generator storage on the property to be in compliance with the Order.

10. Cultivation-related wastes

Cultivation-related wastes including, but not limited to, empty soil/soil amendment/ fertilizer/pesticide bags and containers, empty plant pots or containers, dead or harvested plant waste, and spent growth medium shall, for as long as they remain on the site, be stored⁸ at locations where they will not enter or be blown into surface waters, and in a manner that ensures that residues and pollutants within those materials do not migrate or leach into surface water or groundwaters.

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

Cultivation wastes were not being stored on the property during the site inspection. Cultivation wastes such as empty bags or containers are hauled off regularly along with other garbage. Dead and harvested plant waste consists of stems only. The rest is used. Stems are burned near the cultivation areas far from watercourses. In order to remain in compliance with Standard Condition 10 above, all cultivation-related waste in the form of empty bags, containers, pots, and dead or harvested plant waste and spent growth medium shall be stored where they will not enter or be blown into surface waters, or removed from the site and disposed of properly. Cultivation-related wastes that contain residues or pollutants shall be stored in a manner that ensures that those materials do not leach into surface water or groundwaters. This can be achieved by following Items 137 and 139 in Appendix B of the Order.

11. Refuse and human waste

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

Sewage disposal on the property, on the date of the inspection was a pit outhouse. It is located up on the ridgetop, developed area, hundreds of feet from the nearest watercourse. Although it did not appear to be a nuisance on the property or a threat to surface water or groundwater, it is not in compliance with Standard Condition 11 above. A planned, county permitted, septic system was under construction on the date of the assessment, and will be in operation in the near future. Also planned for construction is a 1,500 square foot processing and drying facility, a bunk house, a detached kitchen, and a 1,500 square foot residence. The general location of the planned septic system and buildings is within the boundary of the approved conversion that is shown on the WRPP Map.

Household garbage and refuse was not accumulated or being stored on the property on the inspection date. According to the Discharger, garbage is stored in covered cans and regularly taken to the dump. In order to be in compliance with Standard Condition 11. b. and c. above, refuse and garbage shall be stored in a location and manner that prevents its discharge to receiving waters and prevents any leachate or contact water from entering or percolating to receiving waters. This can be accomplished by storing garbage in covered containers or keeping it tarped during the winter. Garbage and refuse shall be disposed of at an appropriate waste disposal location. See Appendix B. Item 141 of the Order.

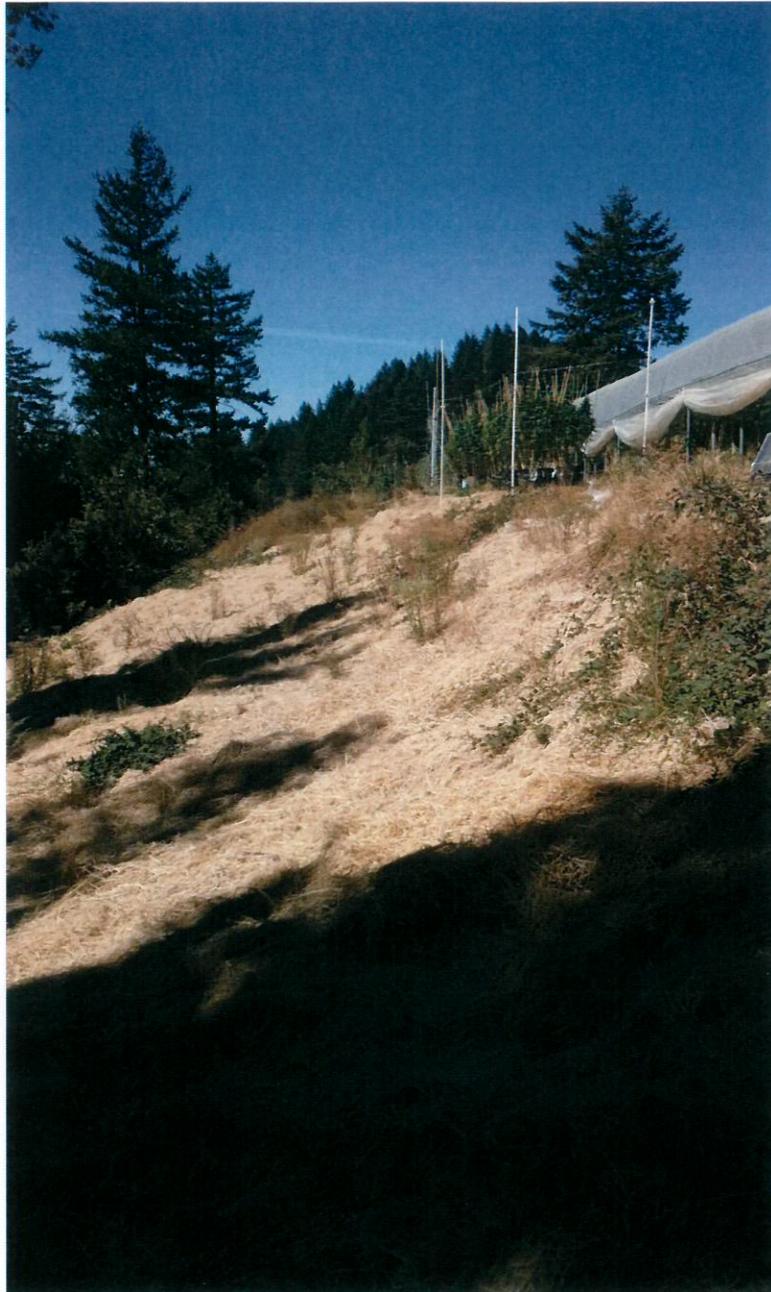
12. Remediation/Cleanup/Restoration Remediation/cleanup/restoration activities may include, but are not limited to, removal of fill from watercourses, stream restoration, riparian vegetation planting and maintenance, soil stabilization, erosion control, upgrading stream crossings, road outcropping and rolling dip installation where safe and suitable, installing ditch relief culverts and overside drains, removing berms, stabilizing unstable areas, reshaping cutbanks, and rocking native-surfaced roads. Restoration and cleanup conditions and provisions generally apply to Tier 3 sites, however owners/operators of Tier 1 or 2 sites may identify or propose water resource improvement or enhancement projects such as stream restoration or riparian planting with native vegetation and, for such projects, these conditions apply similarly. Appendix B accompanying this Order includes environmental protection and mitigation measures that apply to cleanup activities such as: temporal limitations on construction; limitations on earthmoving and construction

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equipment; guidelines for removal of plants and revegetation; conditions for erosion control, limitations on work in streams, riparian and wetland areas; and other measures.

Mitigation measures are listed in the Water Resource Protection Plan and also noted above in this document.

Pictures



Picture 1: This is a picture of the straw covered fill slope of one of the recently expanded terraced areas as part of the approved conversion exemption (1-16EX-135-HUM). Newly expanded terraced areas and construction areas should be monitored as stated above. Photo date 9/16/2016

Pictures



Picture 2: This is a picture of the existing bridge crossing at Map Point 1. Photo date 9/16/2016

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Pictures



Picture 3: This is a picture of the stream channel under the existing bridge crossing at Map Point 1. Photo date 9/16/2016

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Pictures



Picture 4: This is a picture of the rocked ford Class III watercourse crossing at Map Point 2. The rocked ford Class III watercourse crossings at Map Points 3 and 5 are very similar. Photo date 9/16/2016

Pictures



Picture 5: This is a picture of the rock ford Class III watercourse crossing at Map Point 2. The picture is taken from the edge of the road and looking downstream. The rock ford Class III watercourse crossings at Map Points 3 and 5 are very similar. Photo date 9/16/2016

Pictures



Pictures 6 and 7: These are pictures of the pond. The one inch plastic waterline in the picture on the left is attached to the cut bank seep / cistern. The waterline can be directed into the pond or taken out and directed towards the rock lined ditch as it is in the picture. Photo date 9/16/2016

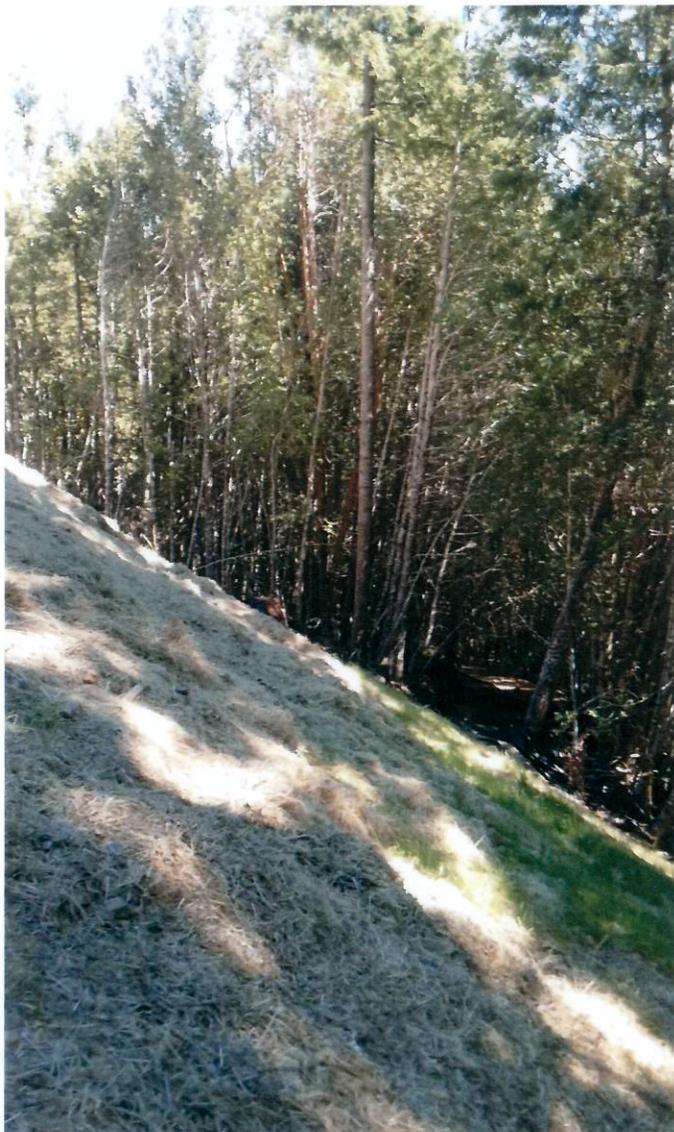
180102091001TRC60 & 180101020102TRC60.1 – 9/20/16

Pictures



Picture 8: This is a picture of the rain catchment and the cistern that are used to fill the pond during winter. The cistern is the vertical plastic culvert in the frame. It collects drainage from a cut bank seep that is out of the frame to left. It was dry on the photo date. The 12 inch metal culvert is used to collect rain water and divert it into the pond. Photo date 9/16/2016

Pictures



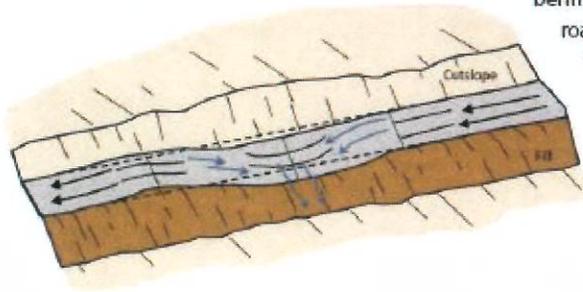
Picture 9: This is a picture of the outside of the embankment of the pond. Re-grading and compaction of the fill is proposed but had not yet occurred as of the assessment date. Photo date 9/16/2016

Pictures



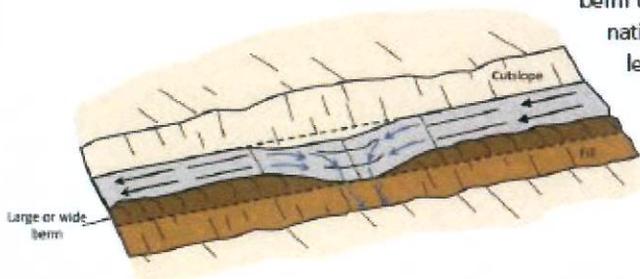
Picture 10: This is a picture of the fuel storage area on the property as of September, 2016. Fuel storage is not in compliance due to lack of secondary containment and protection against wind driven precipitation. The tarped awning will protect against most rain storms, but would not be enough during heavy, wind driven, rain storms. Photo date 9/16/2016

**Type 1 Rolling Dip
(Standard)**



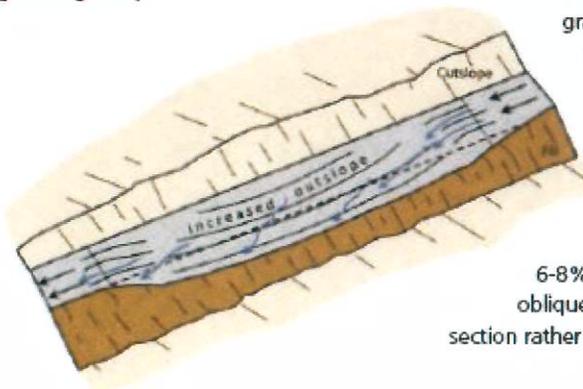
Type 1 rolling dips are used where road grades are less than about 12-14% and road runoff is not confined by a large through cut or berm. The axis of the dip should be perpendicular to the road alignment and sloped at 3-4% across the road tread. Steep roads will have longer and more abrupt dip dimensions to develop reverse grade through the dip axis. The road tread and/or the dip outlet can be rocked to protect against erosion, if needed.

**Type 2 Rolling Dip
(Through-cut or thick berm road reaches)**



Type 2 rolling dips are constructed on roads up to 12-14% grade where there is a through cut up to 3 feet tall, or a wide or tall berm that otherwise blocks road drainage. The berm or native through cut material should be removed for the length of the dip, or at least through the axis of the dip, to the extent needed to provide for uninterrupted drainage onto the adjacent slope. The berm and slope material can be excavated and endhauled, or the material can be sidecast onto native slopes up to 45%, provided it will not enter a stream.

**Type 3 Rolling Dip
(Steep road grade)**



Type 3 rolling dips are utilized where road grades are steeper than about 12% and it is not feasible to develop a reverse grade that will also allow passage of the design vehicle (steep road grades require more abrupt grade reversals that some vehicles may not be able to traverse without bottoming out).

Instead of relying on the dip's grade reversal to turn runoff off the roadbed, the road is built with an exaggerated outslope of 6-8% across the dip axis. Road runoff is deflected obliquely across the dip axis and is shed off the outsloped section rather than continuing down the steep road grade.

FIGURE 36. Rolling dip types

HANDBOOK FOR FOREST, RANCH AND RURAL ROADS

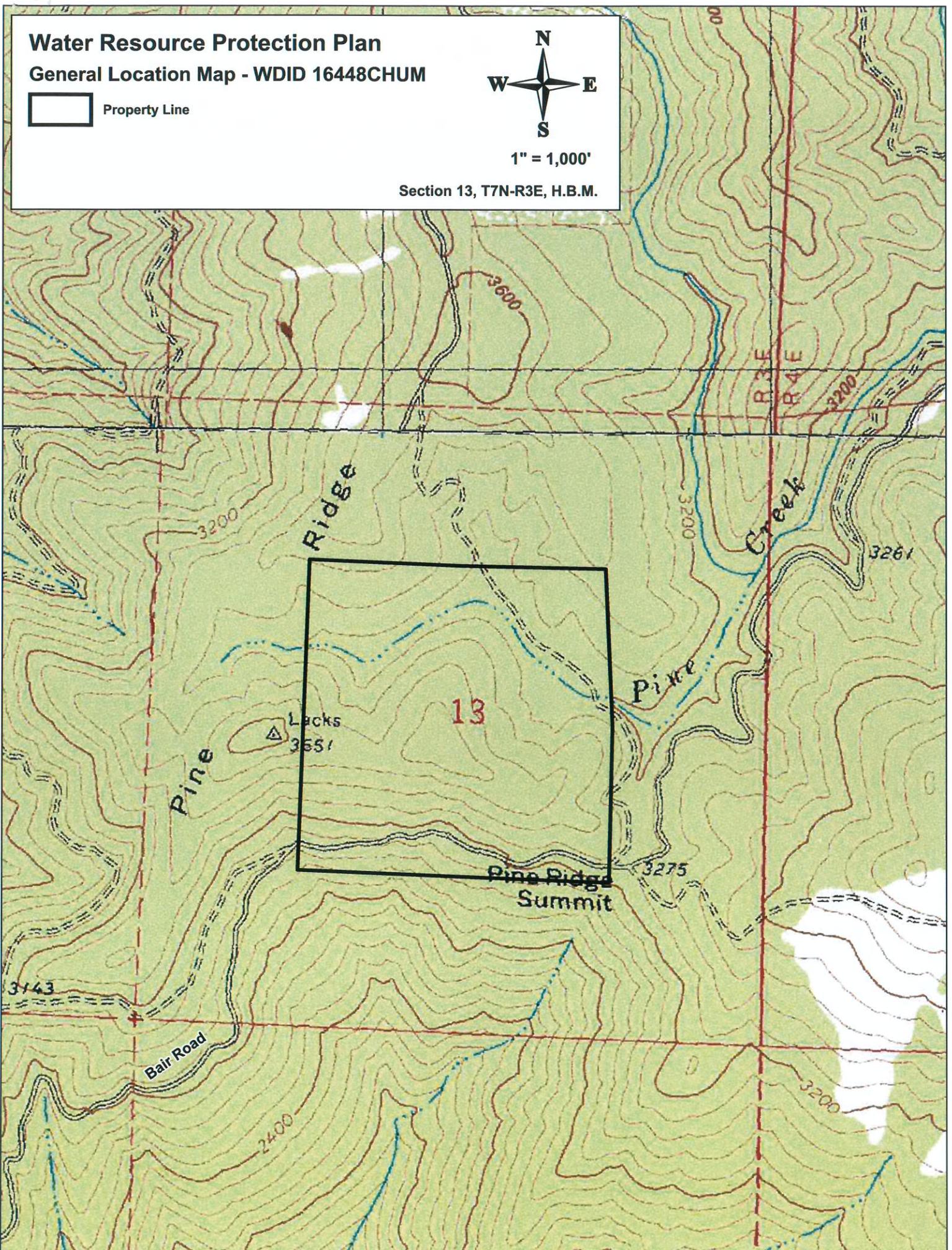
Water Resource Protection Plan General Location Map - WDID 16448CHUM

 Property Line



1" = 1,000'

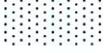
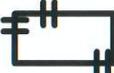
Section 13, T7N-R3E, H.B.M.



Water Resource Protection Plan

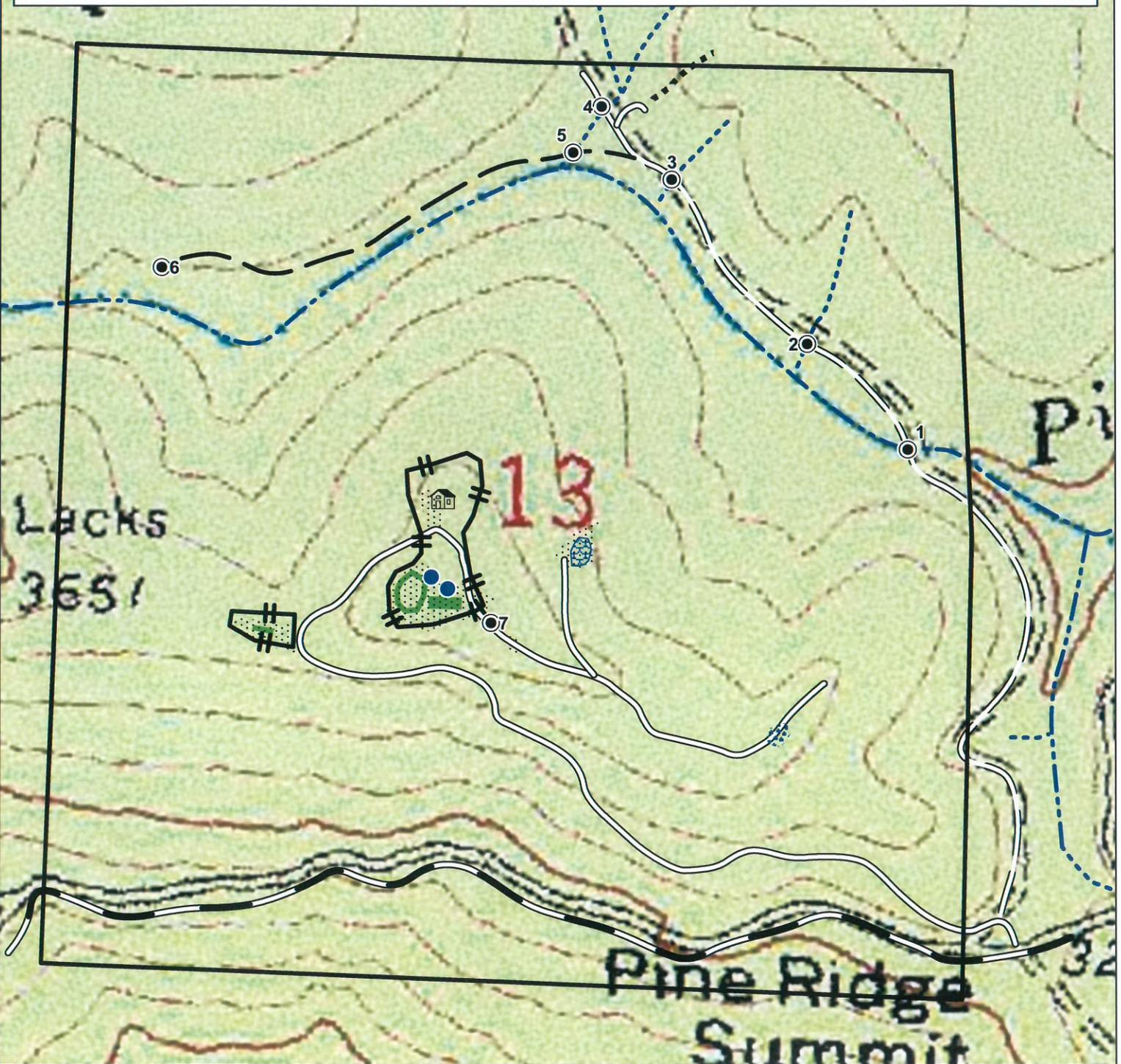
WRPP Map - WDID 1B16448CHUM

-  Property Boundary
-  County Road (Bair Road)
-  Rocked Cultivation Access Road
-  Rocked Property Access Roads
-  Rocked Road (not in use)
-  Skidtrail
-  Map Point
-  Class II Watercourse
-  Class III Watercourse
-  Man Made Off-Stream Pond (rain catchment / cut bank seep fed)

-  Developed Areas (contain storage sheds for fertilizers and chemicals)
-  Cultivation Area (green house)
-  Cultivation Area (outdoor)
-  Existing House to be Demolished and Replaced (under construction)
-  Water Tanks
-  Proposed 100,000 - 150,000 gallons Water Storage (4,300 gal poly tanks)
-  Approved Conversion Area (1-16EX-135-HUM) (Grading / Construction in Progress 9/16/16)


 1" = 400'
 9/16/16

APN 521-123-005 - Section 13, T7N-R3E, H.B.M.



Water Resource Protection Plan

WRPP Map - WDID 1B16448CHUM

-  Property Boundary
-  County Road (Bair Road)
-  Rocked Cultivation Access Road
-  Rocked Property Access Roads
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-  Proposed 100,000 - 150,000 gallons Water Storage (4,300 gal poly tanks)
-  Approved Conversion Area (1-16EX-135-HUM) (Grading / Construction in Progress 9/16/16)



APN 521-123-005 - Section 13, T7N-R3E, H.B.M.

