Cannabis Regulatory Program
North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board
Site Management Plan

May 22, 2019 Version

Preparer Name:	Finley & Friends Consulting	**Application Number:**	2
Email Address:	Finleyandfriends707@gmail.com	**Tier and Risk Designation:**	L
Site Name:	M WDID: 1_12CC427590	**Disturbed Area (ft²):**	165,000
County:	Humboldt	**Cultivation Area (ft²):**	63,530
APN(s):	218-091-006, 218-101-002	**Cumulative Disturbed Area (ft²)*:**	
Site Address:	926 South Face Lane / Garberville ca 9554	**Cumulative Cultivation Area (ft²)*:**	

**For sites with multiple enrollments on the same property, report the combined disturbed area and cultivation area of all cannabis cultivation on the property. If this does not apply, leave this section blank.*

This plan describes how the cultivator is implementing the best practical treatment or control (BPTC) measures listed in Attachment A of the Cannabis General Order. Refer to Attachment D of the General Order for further technical report guidance. If the sections below do not provide sufficient space, you may attach additional pages.

Fill out the form electronically, save as a PDF file, and email the completed electronic form along with maps and photos to NorthCoast.Cannabis@waterboards.ca.gov. Please do not submit forms that have been printed and scanned.

1. Sediment Discharge BPTC Measures

A. Site Characteristics

i. Site Map

Attach a map of the site. The map should contain the following features with labels:

- Access roads
- Vehicle parking areas
- Streams
- Stream crossings
- Cultivation site(s)
- Disturbed areas
- Buildings
- Other site features that are referenced in this plan. (e.g. BPTC measures, pesticide/ fertilizer storage, trash/ refuse storage, etc.)

The map should also include:

- A legend
- A north arrow
- A scale bar
- Topographic lines

ii. Access Road Conditions

a. What is the road surface type(s)? Check all that apply.

☐ Asphalt ☑ Gravel ☐ Dirt ☐ Concrete ☐ Other (describe): _____

b. Is there evidence of erosion, such as gullies or rills? If yes, describe current conditions and how they will be remediated in the space below.

Yes ✔ No

c. Does any portion of the access road(s) act as a conveyance for water? If yes, describe in the space below.

Yes ✔ No

d. What is the estimated vehicle traffic on these roads?

Commuter vehicles: 3 per Day

Commercial vehicles: 1 per Month

Heavy equipment: 1 per Year

Other _____: _____ per Day

e. How is storm water drained from the roads? Check all that apply. Refer to *The Handbook for Forest Ranch and Rural Roads* for information on the methods listed below. (Available at http://www.pacificwatershed.com/PWA-publications-library.)

☑ Crowned ☑ Out slope ☑ Armored ditch ☑ Culverts ☑ Rolling dips ☐ Other (describe below)

f. Describe the number, spacing, and discharge location of water drainage features.

See LSAA & site map for full information
the property contains 8 water crossings all served by existing culverts. Replacements or upgrades are planed on 4 of 8 crossings.

g. Select the erosion control and sediment capture measures used on the access roads and water drainage features. Check all that apply.

Erosion Control Measures

☐ Erosion control blankets ☐ Geotextiles ☑ Straw mulch ☐ Hydromulch ☐ Wood mulch
☑ Vegetation Preservation ☑ Vegetation Planting ☐ Hydroseeding ☐ Vegetated channels
☐ Check dams ☐ Other: _____

Sediment Capture Measures

☑ Fiber Rolls ☐ Silt fences ☐ Other: _____

Describe the selected measures in the space below:

Regular vegetation preservation includes but is not limited to straw mulch and erosion control seeding of bare ground areas around cultivation areas, water storage areas, roadsides and walking paths.

h. What activities are done to maintain the roads? What activities are done to maintain erosion control measures? What is the maintenance schedule?

Roads are regularly rocked and graded to reduce erosion related to on-site roads. Roads are assessed in October of every year. Roads are graded and rocked as needed in October and ealry November of each year before the site is closed for winter period.

iii. Streams

a. Do you have any streams, drainages, or channels on or adjacent to your property?

☑ Yes ☐ No

b. If applicable, provide the name(s) of the stream(s). If the stream, drainage, or channel doesn't have a name, write "Unnamed Stream":

all unnamed streams

c. If there is a stream, what is the distance between the edge of the stream bank and the edge of the disturbed area at the closest point? How did you take this measurement?

200.00 feet Measurement method: GIS measurement much grater than 200

d. Do you have any stream crossings?

☑ Yes ☐ No

e. If yes, what types of crossings are they? If there are multiple crossings, check all that apply.

☐ Bridge ☑ Culvert ☐ Low water ☐ Other, Describe: _____

f. If yes, was the crossing designed by a Qualified Professional (e.g. licensed engineer)?

☐ Yes ☐ No

g. Provide a description of all stream crossings, including who designed them, number of crossings, material, size, frequency of use, and any other relevant details. Indicate the location of stream crossings on your site map. Attach photos of all stream crossings and cross-sectional areas of all engineered flow conveyances (e.g. culverts and ditches) used at crossings.

See LSAA

SC#1 -
SC#2 -
SC#3 -

B. Sediment Erosion Prevention and Sediment Capture

If you are classified as Moderate Risk Tier 1 or Moderate Risk Tier 2 and are submitting a Site Erosion and Sediment Control Plan that includes the following information, you may skip this section.

i. Erosion Prevention BPTC Measures

On your site map, indicate the location of erosion prevention BPTC measures described below. Describe erosion prevention BPTC measures around all disturbed areas and features. Include BPTC measures implemented to address erosion resulting from storm water runoff from impervious surfaces, including but not limited to parking lots and roofs of greenhouses, warehouses, or storage facilities. Attach photos documenting implemented measures and locations for planned implementation.

a. How is storm water drained from buildings, greenhouses, and other structures? How are storm water conveyance systems monitored and maintained to protect water quality?

site grading/slope, french drains, drainage ditches, ditch relief culverts.
all runoff from structures is directed into low grade areas with ample room for infiltration. These infiltration areas are monitored for signs of erosion.

b. What physical BPTC measures have been implemented to prevent or limit erosion? Check all that apply.

☑ Straw mulch ☑ Wood mulch ☐ Hydromulch ☑ Plastic covers ☐ Slope stabilization ☐ Soil binders
☐ Erosion control blankets ☐ Geotextiles ☐ Culvert outfall armoring ☐ Other:

Describe the physical BPTC measures checked above, including when they are used and where they are placed.

Mulch & seed applied to bare ground areas to reduce erosion potential. plastic covers are installed under some cultivation areas that act as semi-permeable weed barrier and provide erosion control during rain events.

c. What biological BPTC measures have been implemented to prevent or limit erosion? (e.g. vegetation preservation/ replacement, hydro seeding, etc.)? Check all that apply.

☑ Vegetation preservation ☑ Vegetation planting ☐ Hydroseeding ☐ Other:

Describe the biological BPTC measures checked above, including when they are used and where they are employed.

erosion control seed is applied along with mulch to minimize erosion potential. regular monitoring is done to identify erosion problems before they damage existing vegetation.

d. What physical and biological BPTC measures do you plan to implement to prevent or limit erosion? Check all that apply.

Physical BPTC measures:

☑ Straw mulch ☑ Wood mulch ☑ Plastic covers ☐ Slope stabilization ☐ Soil binders
☑ Culvert outfall armoring ☐ Other:

Biological BPTC measures:

☑ Vegetation preservation ☑ Native vegetation planting ☐ Hydroseeding ☐ Other:

Describe the planned BPTC measures and provide an implementation schedule below.

All of the above measures have already been implemented. Regular monitoring and maintenance of the above features will be done to ensure measures remain functional. Culverts are regularly monitored. Plastic covers that are existing will be replaced as needed. straw and seed will be applied as needed.

ii. Sediment Control BPTC Measures

On your site map, indicate the location of sediment control BPTC measures described below. Describe sediment control BPTC measures around all disturbed areas and features. Attach photos documenting implemented measures and locations for planned implementation.

a. What physical BPTC measures have been implemented to capture sediment that has been eroded? Check all that apply.

☐ Silt fences ☐ Fiber rolls ☐ Settling ponds/ areas ☐ Other:

Describe the physical BPTC measures checked above, including when they are used and where they are placed.

Not needed at this time. will continue monitoring for future need.

b. What biological BPTC measures have been implemented to capture sediment that has been eroded? Check all that apply.

☐ Vegetated outfalls ☐ Hydro seeding ☐ Other:

Describe the biological BPTC measures checked above, including when they are used and where they are employed.

Not needed at this time. will continue monitoring for future need.

c. What physical and biological BPTC measures do you plan to implement to prevent or limit erosion? Check all that apply.

Physical BPTC measures:

☐ Silt fences ☐ Fiber rolls ☐ Settling ponds/ areas ☐ Other:

Biological BPTC measures:

☐ Vegetated outfalls ☐ Hydro seeding ☐ Other:

Describe the planned BPTC measures and provide an implementation schedule below.

Not needed at this time. will continue monitoring for future need.

iii. Maintenance Activities- Erosion Prevention and Sediment Control

a. How will erosion prevention BPTC measures, sediment control BPTC measures, and stormwater conveyance systems be monitored and maintained to protect water quality? Describe all required maintenance tasks and a schedule for implementation.

All BPTC measures are monitored and maintained before the onset of winter period each year. Culvert inlets and outlets are monitored to ensure functionality for the coming raining season. Minor road maintenance tasks are scheduled and ideally preformed before winter period begins; however, roads may be worked in the spring if/when a need arises.

b. How will captured sediment be handled? Check all that apply.

☐ Stabilized in place. ☐ Excavated and stabilized on site. ☐ Removed from the site.

Describe the procedure for handling captured sediment below:

N/A

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

A. Product List	
In the sections below, list all products used and describe how they are delivered to the site, how they are stored, and how they are used at the site. Also describe how products will be removed from the site or stored to prevent discharge if they are not consumed before the winter season. If there is not enough space, list remaining products on a separate sheet.	
i. Fertilizers	
Product Name	*Product Description*
See page 19-20	SEE PAGE 19& 20 for list of Fertilizer, Pesticide, Herbicide, and Rodenticide
ii. Pesticides	
Product Name	*Active Ingredient and Product Description*

iii. Herbicides	
Product Name	*Active Ingredient and Product Description*
iv. Rodenticides	
Product Name	*Active Ingredient and Product Description*

B. Product Storage Location

i. Do you use secondary containment for the storage of fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, and rodenticides?

☑ Yes ☐ No

ii. Where are products stored on site? Indicate the storage location on your site map.

In the building marked pesticide/fertilizer storage and harvest storage on site map. storage room is equipt with non-permeable floors. fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, and rodenticides are stored inside secondary containment totes.

C. Bulk Fertilizers and Chemical Concentrates

i. How are bulk fertilizers and chemical concentrates stored, mixed, and applied?

No bulk fertilizer or chemicals are stored on site.
Any left over fertilizer and chemicals are stored in the pesticide and fertilizer storage room that is equipped with non permeable flooring inside of secondary containment totes in the original packaging. In the event that excess bulk fertilizer occurs it will be stored in the Waste storage C-crate. All mixing will take place in the supply shed on the no permeable floor with a secondary containment and spill kit present.
Before making an application, operators will evaluate equipment, weather conditions, and the property to be treated and surrounding areas to determine the likelihood of substantial drift or harm to non-target crops, contamination, or the creation of a health hazard. Applications are made according to the label at recommended rates and amounts or lower than recommended.

ii. How are empty containers disposed of?

Recycled or washed and placed in the trash as per label directions. I will recycle pesticide and fertilizer containers per California pesticide regulations. I do all my recycling at Six Rivers Recology. recycling will be placed in the waste storage area prior to recycling to prevent nutrients from being leached to groundwater or transported to watercourses. All other associated waste will be placed in garbage cans with lids and stored in the covered waste storage area to prevent nutrients from being leached to groundwater or transported to watercourses.

D. Spill Prevention and Cleanup Plan

i. What procedures are in place to prevent spills of fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, and rodenticides?

Approved spill proof containers with appropriate warning and information labels will be used to transport pesticides, fertilizers and herbicides to and from the site. On site they are stored in secondary containment.
I will maintain and keep personal protective equipment required by the pesticide label in good working order. All mixing will be done inside the pesticide and fertilizer storage shed away from possible wind and on a non permeable surface (whenever feasible) so that clean up is easy if a spill does occur. A secondary containment and spill kit will be near by. Before making an application, I will evaluate equipment, weather conditions, and the property to be treated and surrounding areas to determine the likelihood of substantial drift or harm to non-target crops, contamination, or the creation of a health hazard. Applications are made according to the label at recommended rates and amounts or lower than recommended.

ii. What procedures are in place to clean up spills if they occur?

Spill prevention materials located on site include but are not limited to kitty litter, bucket, shovel, and absorbent pads.

Small spills will be quickly cleaned up by myself. If any large spills occur I will do my best to contain the spill and contact the appropriate authorities.

3. Petroleum Product BPTC Measures

A. Product List	
In the sections below, list all products used and describe how they are delivered to the site, how they are stored, and how they are used at the site. Also describe how products will be removed from the site or stored to prevent discharge if they are not consumed before the winter season.	
Product Name	*Product Description*
Gasoline	40 gallons or less. small amounts purchased infrequently
Diesel	small amounts purchased infrequently
B. Product Storage Location	
i. Do you use secondary containment for the storage of petroleum products? ☑ Yes ☐ No	

ii. Where are products stored on site? Indicate the storage location on your site map.

Fuel storage shed equipt with secondary containment.

C. Product Use

i. How are fuels, lubricants, and other petroleum products stored, mixed, and applied?

Fuel storage facilities are monitored and maintained on a regular basis.

Diesel storage tanks are filled by a licensed fuel delivery company. Tanks are located within secondary containment large enough to catch the contents of the tanks. Tanks are covered by impermeable roofs that prevent storm water from reaching the containments.

All oil and other petroleum based products are stored in secondary containment totes in the original bottles on a shelf in the storage shed.

All oil changes are done inside on a non permeable surface with containment tote available to catch any fluid spill and a spill kit near by.

ii. How are empty containers disposed of?

Dispose of containers according to label directions. Recycle whenever possible.

D. Spill Prevention and Cleanup Plan

i. What procedures are in place to prevent spills of petroleum products?

I regularly monitor the storage facilities and have a spill prevention kit on site. I believe the most important part is monitoring. I like to check my fuel storage every time I visit the farm. You can never be to careful when storing fuel.

I also make sure to do all possible oil changes and refueling in the storage shed with a non permeable floor. I place the tool over a tote then refuel or change the oil or add oil. This way any spill goes directly into a containment tote and can be easily cleaned and disposed of.

I always monitor any fuel transfers closely.

ii. What procedures are in place to clean up spills if they occur?

Multiple spill prevention kits are located on site. I have kitty litter and containment buckets and absorbent pads. Most smaller spills can could be easily contained with pads and kitty litter. If a large spill occurs I will hire a professional contractor to clean up the spill.

I have emergency numbers posted in case of a larger spill.

If a hazardous substance spill exceeds 25 gallons or if any amount has been released to soil, surface water, or storm drains, notify the following agencies:

National Response Center (NRC) (800) 424-8802

California State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) (916) 845-8751

Spill cleanup for large spills should be handled by the Spill Cleanup Contractor such as

Company Name: Clean Harbors 24-Hour Phone (800)645-8265

My personal number is posted in case of spill. I also have other emergency spill numbers posted as was requested in my spill prevention plan. As part of the plan I monitor regularly. I have yet to have any incidents that would get recorded on my spill plan monitoring sheet. Any time I visit the property I check on the fuel storage for leaks.

4. Trash/ Refuse, and Domestic Wastewater BPTC Measures

A. Type of Trash/ Refuse

i. What types of trash/ refuse will be generated at the site? Include a description of all solid waste materials (e.g. spent hydroponic growing media, organic materials, plastic, paper, glass, clay, etc.)

Very little trash is generated onsite. I am implementing measures to reduce and/or eliminate cultivation related waste. Pots containing starts and clones will be washed, rinsed, and reused between seasons and recycled at the end of their useful life. I will recycle pesticide and fertilizer containers per California pesticide regulations. I do produce some plastic trash from purchase of soil, amendments, fertilizer, and pesticides. I could forceable produce glass waste as well. I compost cardboard waste if it is not inked and send it with the recycling if it is inked. I will determine frequency of disposal to permitted disposal sites that prevents rodent infestation and other nuisances on the property. This will likely be done on a bi-weekly schedule during the growing season.

ii. How will trash/ refuse be contained and properly disposed of?

All associated waste (other than compostable organic material) will be placed in garbage cans with lids or closed trash bags and stored in the covered waste storage area to prevent nutrients from being leached to groundwater or transported to watercourses.

iii. Where will trash/ refuse be stored? Indicate the location of trash/ refuse storage on your site map.

Trash storage inside of pesticide storage crate.

B. Personal Waste

i. How many employees, visitors, and residents will you have at the site?

Employees: 4

Residents: 0

Visitors: 0 per Day

ii. What types of domestic wastewater will be generated at the site? Check all that apply.

☑ Household generated wastewater ☑ Chemical toilet waste ☐ Other:

iii. How will domestic wastewater be disposed? Check all that apply.

☐ Sewer

☑ Permitted onsite wastewater treatment system (e.g. septic tank and leach lines) Provide a schematic and a copy of your permit for the system.

☑ Chemical toilets or holding tank. If so, provide the name of the servicing company and frequency of service:
Six Rivers once every two weeks when operative.

☐ Outhouse, pit privy, or similar. (Use of this alternative requires approval from the Regional Board Executive Officer. Attach the approval from the Executive Officer and any conditions imposed if using this alternative. Indicate the location of any domestic wastewater treatment, storage, or disposal areas on your site map, as well as the locations of all water wells (e.g. drinking water, irrigation water, commercial water, etc.) inside or within 0.5 mile of the site boundary.)

5. Winterization BPTC Measures

A. Winterization Activities Performed

What activities will be performed to winterize the size and prevent discharges of waste?

Inspect and maintain all roads, drainages and stream crossings.
Store all tools and equipment appropriately.
Cover and stabilize all soils & compost piles in place.
Add erosion control as needed.
close seasonal roads

B. Maintenance of Drainage and Sediment Capture Features

What maintenance activities will be performed to remove debris and soil blockages from drainage and sediment capture features (e.g. drainage culverts, drainage trenches, settling ponds, etc.) and ensure adequate capacity exists? Include a description of how all solid waste materials are managed.

Before the onset of winter each year(November 15th) I monitor inlets and outlets of culverts. If the inlets of culverts are impacted and not allowing full capacity use I do my best to restore their inlet with a shovel if possible. Any material that is removed is stabilized in place. If it is rocky it is applied to the road and if it is silty it is placed on the side of the road to be straw mulched and seeded with erosion control mix.

C. Revegetation Activities

What revegetation activities will occur at the beginning or end of the precipitation season?

Re vegetation of bare areas with straw mulch and erosion control mix will take place at both ends of the precipitation season. Any bare areas in and around the cultivation site, storage facilities, buildings, and roadsides needing revegetation will be strawed and seeded at the beginning of the precipitation season.

D. Compliance Schedule

If any Winterization BPTC measure cannot be completed before the onset of winter period, contact the Regional Water Board to establish a compliance schedule.

Provide a timeline for implementation of these measures:

N/A

6. Cannabis Cultivation Details

A. Growing Methods

i. Where is cannabis grown?

☑ Fully outdoor ☑ Hoophouse ☑ Greenhouse with permeable floors ☐ Other (please describe):

ii. What type of container is cannabis grown in? Check all that apply.

☑ In ground ☑ Raised beds ☑ Pots/ grow bags/ trays on the ground
☐ Pots/ grow bags/ trays elevated off the ground ☐ Other (describe):_____

iii. If cannabis is grown in containers elevated off the ground, is irrigation tailwater collected?

☐ Yes ☐ No ☐ A portion of it is collected ☑ N/A

If yes, describe what you do with the captured irrigation tailwater:

B. Irrigation Water Treatment

i. Is irrigation water filtered prior to use?

☐ Yes ☑ No

If irrigation water is filtered, answer the questions below:

ii. What type of filtration is used (i.e. reverse osmosis, ion exchange, etc.)?

iii. What is the maximum volume of water filtered per day?

iv. How are filter residuals (i.e. brines, etc.) disposed of?

v. What is the volume of residual produced?

_____ gallons per Day

7. Certification

I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this document and all attachments and that, based on my inquiry of those individuals immediately responsible for obtaining the information, I believe that the information is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment.

☑ I have read and accept the above terms.

Operator/Responsible Party Island Mountain Farms LLC Date Prepared 12/06/24

Fertilizer:

Max Sea	NPK 16-16-16
Base Farm Micro	NPK 6-0-0 + Calcium,Boron, Iron, Manganese, Molybdenum
Base Farm Grow	NPK 2-1-6 (derived from ammonium sulfate,potassium nitrate, magnesium phosphate, potassium carbonate)
Base Farm bloom	NPK 0-6-5 (derived from magnesium phosphate, phosphoric acid, potassium carbonate, potassium sulfate)
Grow more Grow	NPK 30-10-10 fertilizer
Grow more bloom	fertilizer
Dr. Earth all purpose	fertilizer
Dr. Earth Bud & Bloom	fertilizer
mocha bat	fertilizer
high nitro bat	fertilizer
alfalfa meal	fertilizer
chicken manure	fertilizer
Rebel Rise	NPK 12-6-6 (derived from :Soy protein hydrolysate, Mono potassium phosphate, Di-potassium phosphate, Mono ammonium phosphate, Kelp extract, Boric acid , Copper EDTA, Iron EDTA , Manganese EDTA , Zinc EDTA
Rebel Rush	NPK 5-10-5 derived from Soy protein hydrolysate, Mono potassium phosphate, Di-potassium phosphate, Mono ammonium phosphate, Kelp extract, Boric acid, Copper EDTA, Iron EDTA, Manganese EDTA Zinc EDTA
Symbys Cal Mag	NPK 2-0-0 derived from calcium nitrate, magnesium nitrate, iron edta

Chemical(s)/Pesticides to Be Applied at any Stage of Plant Growth

Product Name:	Active Ingredient(s):
Neem Gold 4-1-2	100% Organic Cold Pressed Neem
Hydroguard	Bacillus root innoculant
Pro-Tekt	Potassium, silicate
Monterey Once a Year Insect Control	Imidacloprid
SNS 209 All Natural Systemic Pest Control	Rosemary Extract, Rosemary Oil
Green Clean	Soybean Oil, Sodium Laurel Sulfate
Chester Boone's All Purpose	Soap, Citric Acid, Potassium Sorbate
The Amazing Doctor Zymes Eliminator	Citric Acid
Dyna- Gro Pure Neem Oil	Neem
Mammoth CannControl	Corn Oil, Thyme Oil, Oleic Acid
SNS 203 Concentrated All Natural Pesticide	Rosemary Oil, Clove Oil
Flying Skull Nuke Em	Citric Acid
AzaPro Repellant	Azadirachtin
Plant Therapy	Organic Soy Oil, Peppermint, Citric Acid
Pest Out	Cottonseed Oil, Clove Oil, Garlic Oil
Javelin	Bacillus thuringiensis, subsp. kurstaki
cease	Bacillus subtilis
Kopa	Potassium salts of fatty acids
Dr. Zymes	Citric acid
Botanigard	Beauveria bassiana
Actinovate	(soil use only) Streptomyces lydicus WYEC 108
Defgaurd	Bacillus amyloliquefaciens
Preferal	Isaria fumosorosea
Baking soda	Sodium Bicobonate
RootShield	Trichoderma harzianum rifai strain KRL-AG2
Mad farmer peroxide	Hydrogen peroxide
Mole scram	castor oil, citronella oil, garlic oil, hulled peanut shells