15698

Site Management Plan

Humboldt County
APN 210-191-013-000
SWRCB WDID# 1B171757CHUM

Submitted to:
State Water Resources Control Board -
North Coast Region
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Santa Rosa, California 95403

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NRM
NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT
CORPORATION

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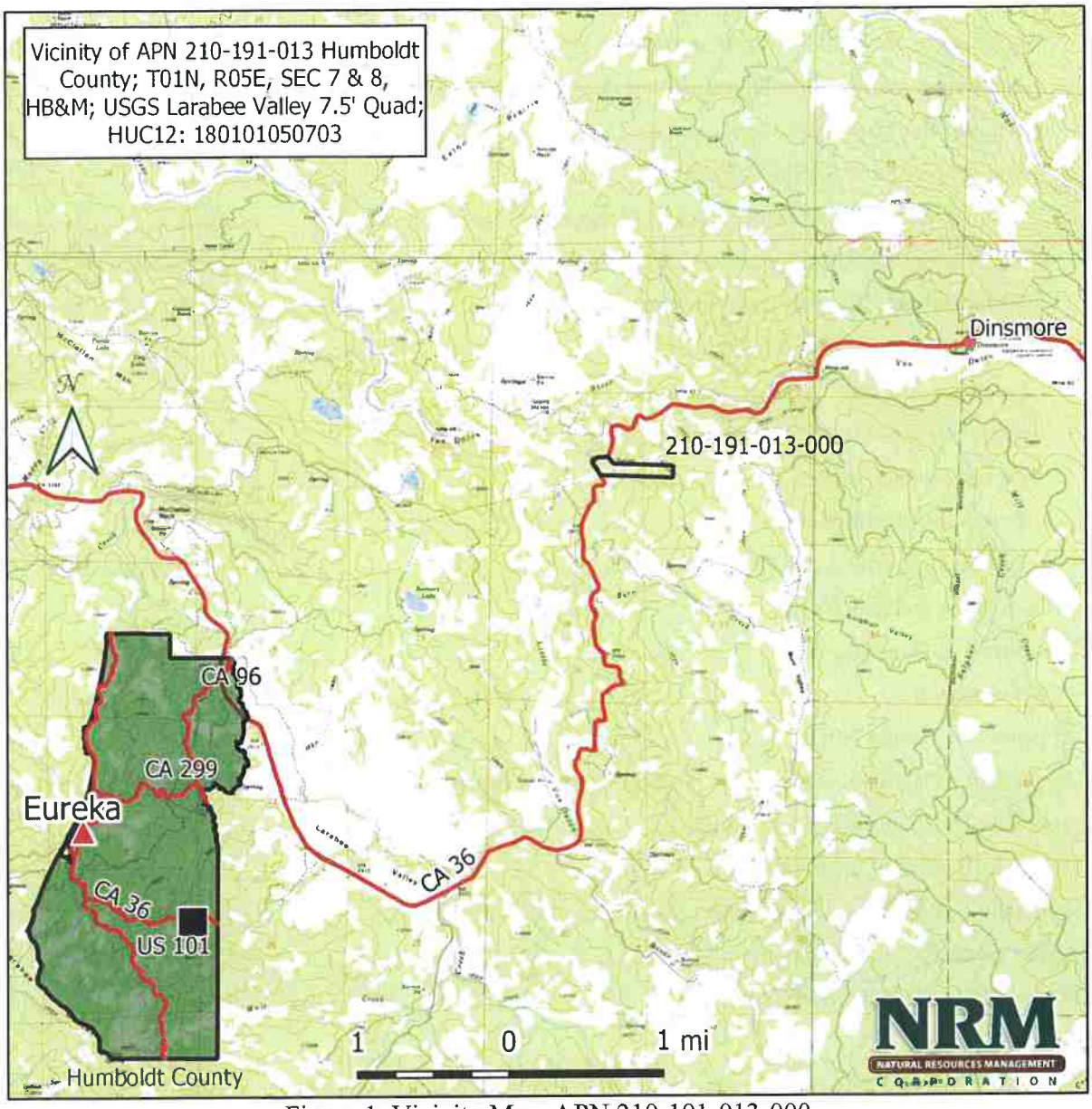


Figure 1. Vicinity Map, APN 210-191-013-000

Site Management Plan

Introduction

This document serves as the Site Management Plan for APN 210-191-013-000 pursuant to Order No. WQ 2019-0001-DWQ. On October 17, 2017, the State Water Board adopted the Cannabis Cultivation Policy - Principles and Guidelines for Cannabis Cultivation (*Cannabis Policy*) and General Waste Discharge Requirements and Waiver of Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges of Waste Associated with Cannabis Cultivation Activities (*Cannabis General Order)*, Order No. WQ 2017-0023-DWQ with subsequent updates and revisions effective April 2019. One of the requirements of Order No. WQ 2019-0001-DWQ is that all Tier 1 and Tier 2 Dischargers shall submit and implement a Site Management Plan (Plan) that describes how the Discharger is implementing the best practical treatment or control (BPTC) measures listed in Attachment A of the most current Cannabis Cultivation Policy (Feb 2019).

Summary

This enrollment is for a Tier 2, low-risk site. The project is located on Humboldt County APNs 210-191-013, located approximately 2.5 air miles west of Dinsmore, on Highway 36, due east of the Van Duzen River and Little Van Duzen River confluence, Humboldt County (Figure 1). The legal description of the site is within the USGS 7.5' Larabee Valley quadrangle T01N, R05E Sections 7 & 8 HB&M. The parcel is accessed from an unnamed road, just off State Highway 36.

The area of the parcel is approximately 27.2 acres in size (118,4470 sq.ft.), sloping from 3,200 feet in the southeast corner to 2,320 feet at the western edge near Highway 36, with northwesterly aspects and slopes ranging from 3% to 15 %. The land is primarily dominated by Douglas-fir forest with a diverse sub-canopy comprised of oaks, maples, and California Bay Laurel. Two sensitive natural communities were identified on the western side of the property, including a 0.08-acre *Danthonia californica* prairie (S3) and 3.4-acre of *Quercus garryana* (tree) Alliance (S3).

There are no watercourses on the property; the nearest watercourse is an unnamed Class II stream that flows west, approximately 175 feet south of the southern property line (Figure 2). Google Satellite Imagery from 2014 shows a pond, located southeast of the residential trailer, which is now gone. East of the pond, in the center of the parcel, there is a historic spring (Figure 2).

Historically, this property was used to cultivate cannabis in the same or similar locations on the parcel. The current landowner purchased the property in 2018. Currently there is no cannabis cultivation occurring on the property, although outdoor cultivation areas from previous cultivation are still in place. The currently landowners intend to use some of these historic cultivation areas and decommission the others. The residential and cannabis cultivation areas are what appears to be naturally existing historic flats. When viewed in satellite imagery, both flats are visible since 1998, with cultivation beginning on the easternmost flat around 2009.

There are four existing hoophouses and four outdoor garden sites on the property. The west cultivation hoop houses (2) measure 34 feet x 106 feet, the east cultivation hoop houses (2) measure 30 x 106 feet, and the outdoor areas vary in size (Figure 3). The total Cannabis cultivation proposed will not exceed 1 acre.

The project has had a LSAA 1600 application prepared and submitted to CDFW. The final LSAA (Appendix F, LSAA no #1600-2018-0325-R1) includes a single encroachment for water diversion from a spring that is tributary to the Van Duzen River.

1. Sediment Discharge BPTC Measures

1.1. Site Characteristics

Currently, there is no cultivation occurring on the property, however projected cultivation activities will include mixed light and outdoor cultivation. Mixed light cultivation will occur in 2 legacy greenhouses (HH1 & HH2) left from the previous landowner [7208 square feet total]. Outdoor cultivation will occur in six locations, including two legacy flats, two areas proposed for cultivation and in two uncovered hoophouses which remain from the previous landowners. The total combined cultivation area is 43,556 square feet.

Generators are currently used to power the residence on the western side of the property. Generators will be used to power fans in mixed light greenhouses and in two nursery greenhouses and storage and drying facilities located on the western side of the parcel (Figure 2). If the installation of a commercial manufacturing facility occurs before the parcel is set up with electricity, via PG&E, then this facility will also be powered via generators (see Section 3).

Irrigation and feeding will be accomplished by hand watering at an agronomic rate. Irrigation water is pumped from the well, and from the spring, to the storage/transfer tanks and then gravity fed to the greenhouses and outdoor cultivation areas (see Appendix G for LSAA Agreement). All new cultivation will occur in smart pots. All currently existing and planned cultivation areas observe the setbacks mandated by the State Water Resources and Control Board (SWRCB) and/or the County Streamside Management Area.

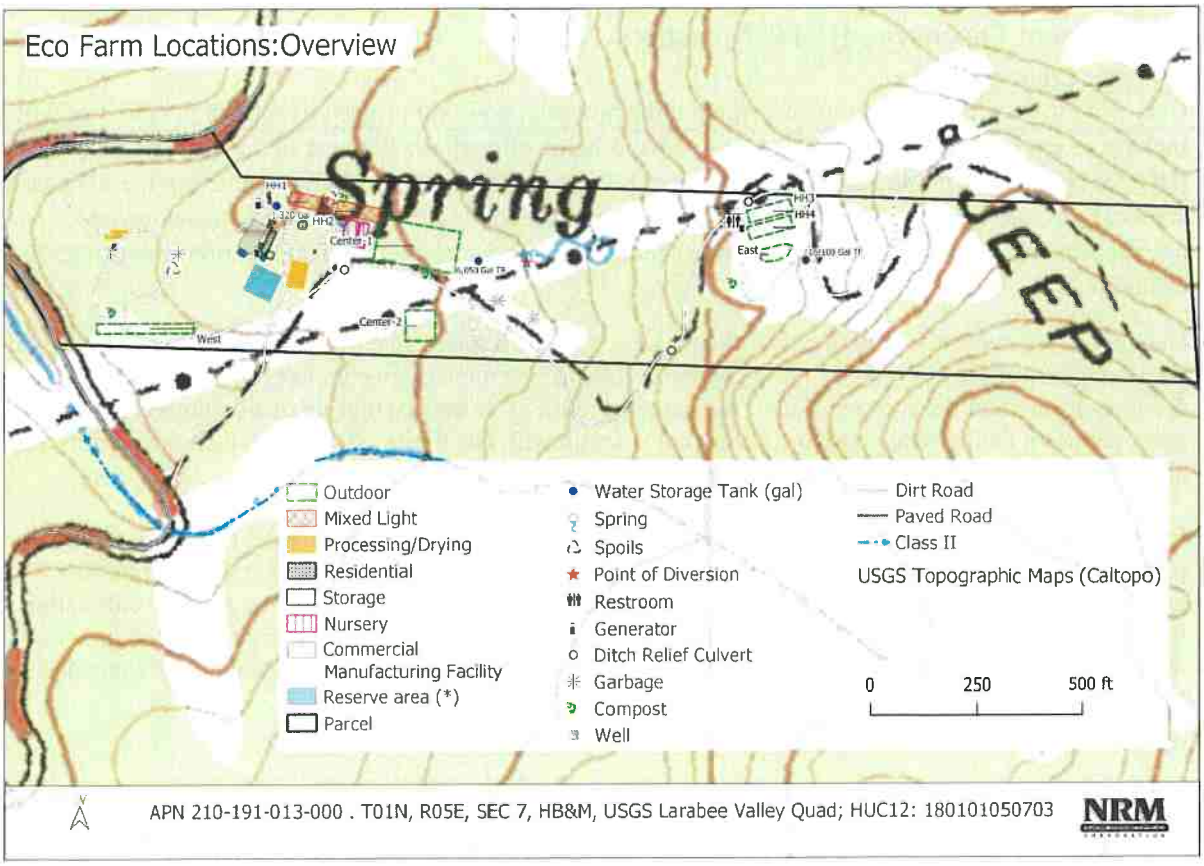


Figure 2. Site Map (Topo). (* Reserve area is for existing modular home and the proposed site of an additional processing facility, also shown on Figure 4)

Figure 3. Site Map (Ortho).(* Reserve area is for existing modular home and the proposed site of an additional processing facility, also shown on Figure 4.)

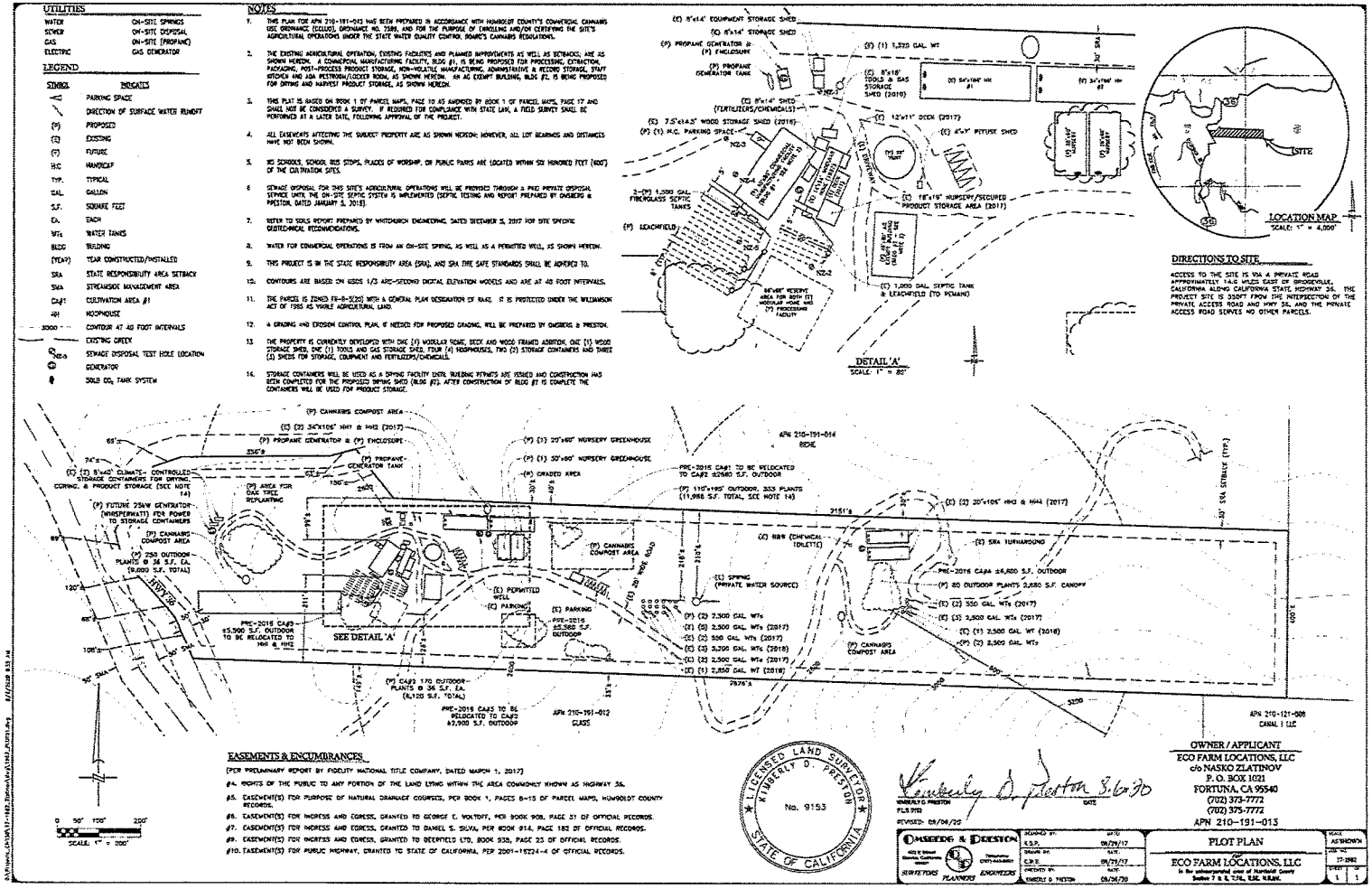


Figure 4. Plot plan for Nasko Zlatinov of Eco Farm Locations LLC, Osmberg & Preston Engineering, August 2020

1.1.1 Cultivation Areas

Cultivation will occur in hoop houses and on legacy flats, which were intact when the land was purchased in 2018, and in areas which will be developed for additional outdoor cultivation or nurseries (see Figures 2-4). All cultivation areas are located outside of riparian buffers on stable graded flats or on gently sloping grassland.

Outdoor cultivation will take place on existing and proposed flats in six outdoor grow locations (Center-1, Center-2, West, East, and HH3 & HH4; Figures 2 and 3), two of which are historic flats, two are areas for proposed development and two are hoophouses located on the eastern side of the parcel. Mixed light cultivation (light deprivation) will occur in the two of the existing four existing hoop houses (HH1 & HH2 Figures 2 and 3), which are found and west side of the property. Just south of HH2, the landowner also intends to install two nursery greenhouses (NG-1 & NG-2).

The south-central (Center-2) outdoor cultivation area is a historic flat with 6,120 square feet of cultivation area, which will house 170 plants. This flat is stable and is vegetated with disturbance loving herbs and grasses, most of which are invasive and non-native. The flat is well drained such that run off is sheeted across the flat and dispersed without channelizing. The vegetation surrounding the flat is robust and is primarily comprised of low growing shrubs and trees.

The eastern (East) most outdoor cultivation area is a historic flat with 2,880 square feet of cultivation area, which will house 80 outdoor plants. This flat is cut into the west facing side of a forested area and is stable. It is currently being recolonized by some shade tolerant herbs but is otherwise absent of vegetation. Run off from upslope is dispersed across the flat before draining into the forest surrounding and below the flat.

The western (West) most outdoor cultivation area is proposed for development of 9,000 square feet of cultivation space, which will house 250 outdoor plants. The area is a gently sloping terrace with slopes ranging from 2-7 %. Run-off drains downslope across the hillside, off property, where it eventually runs into an inboard ditch. This area was identified as a *Danthonia californica* Herbaceous Alliance (S3) Sensitive Natural Community by NRM Botanist Jenell Jackson in June of 2019. Proposed development of this area could entail disturbing approximately 0.08 acres of this sensitive community. If the area is developed, mitigation will include seeding the meadow adjacent the proposed cultivation area, thereby expanding the community to the east (see "California Oatgrass Mitigation Area", Figure 5).

The north-central (Center-1) outdoor cultivation area is proposed for development of 11,988 square feet, which will house 333 outdoor plants. A portion of this area was previously used for cultivation and shows evidence of disturbance. The area is a gently sloping grassland terrace, with slopes <10%, that had some trees and shrubs growing, including a four white oak trees. In previous plot plans, this area was previously misdescribed by the engineer preparing the plot plan and called for the 'removal of approximately 20 trees, roughly 5' to 7' in height', which prompted the request consultation with Cal Fire or and RPF as part of permitting. In June of 2020, the landowner removed vegetation from this area (<0.1 acres) to reduce fire potential and to provide space for operation, which included cutting the four white oak trees, that were all less than 8" DBH and less than 30' tall. Several other trees were cleared recently by PG&E employees to maintain the powerlines right-of-way. NRM Forester Ethan Coonen consulted with Cal Fire and determined that the area was not historically timberland and the removal of this vegetation does not need to be permitted (see Appendix B). However, the loss of the four oaks will be remediated by planting 3:1 (12 total) in an area that was previously filled with trash on the western side of the property (see "Oak Remediation Area", Figure 5). The revegetation effort will be monitored annually for five years, with success defined as 85% survival within a five-year period. Unsuccessful vegetation will be replanted if 85% survival is not met (see Oak Revegetation Plan; Appendix C).

The two (2) eastern hoop houses each measure 3,180 square feet (6,360 square feet total) and are steel framed and will remain uncovered and used for outdoor cultivation. They are located on a flat which was cut into the northwest facing slope of a presumably grassland/forestland boundary. The flat has some vegetation but is primarily bare ground. The south eastern cut bank seeps water which pools in an inboard ditch. Excess run-off is then directed onto Road 4 where is travels until it hits an inboard ditch on Road 1. Improvements to the inboard ditch are described in Section 1.2. During the cultivation season, the greenhouses will be covered in plastic sheeting and all cannabis cultivation will occur in smart pots.

The two (2) western hoop houses each measure 3,604 square feet (7,208 square feet total) and are steel framed and climate controlled by fans installed above the doorframe. They are located on a flat which is vegetated with grasses. During the cultivation season, the greenhouses will be covered in plastic sheeting and all cannabis cultivation will occur in smart pots.

Proposed development also includes removing some of soil on the south side of the western greenhouses, on which two nurseries greenhouses will be constructed, both of which are 1800 square feet (3,600 square feet total) (Figures 2 & 3). The removal of soil will be less than 2 ft in depth and will not exceed 50 cubic yards, as per Humboldt County Land Use and Development Building Regulations, Title III, Sec 331-12(D)(2). The greenhouses will be steel framed with plastic siding. The area where proposed development is to occur is currently a flat sparely vegetated grassland, dominated by invasive, non-native plants.

Escaped soil from smart pots will be collected and condensed into as few piles as possible. The cultivator will amend and re-use as much as possible, any left-over will be taken to a licensed facility and disposed of. Which soils piles are still located on property, they will be covered with tarps and straw wattles applied, or the soil will be placed into plastic totes for containment.

The project will create compostable green waste in the form of root balls, stems, leaves and trim. This greenwaste will be processed onsite in a contained composting area. The compost areas will be located to the west of the proposed outdoor location area to the west (West cultivation), to the east of HH1 and HH2, and east of the upper hoophouses (HH3& HH4) The composting operation will not exceed 500 cubic yards of materials at any one time and is exempt from the SWRCB general order concerning composting operations (WQ 2015-0121-DWQ; waterboards.ca.gov).

Corrective Actions – BPTCs: #34

- Cannabis cultivators shall avoid damage to oak woodlands.

Project Operations - BPTCs: #8, 9, 11, 13, 35, 36, 37, 57, 58, 60, 61, 62, 97, 112, 113, 114

- Cannabis cultivators will actively prevent erosion control of previously disturbed and newly disturbed areas (cultivation areas) by seed casting, live planting, of hydroseeding with native vegetation.
- Cultivators will prevent the spread or introduction of exotic plant species by cleaning equipment and monitoring and control of exotic species.
- Cannabis cultivators will revegetate the loss of oaks at a ratio of 3:1.
- Cannabis cultivators shall revegetate soil exposed as a result of cannabis cultivation activities with native vegetation.

Monitoring – BPTCs: # 14, 36, and 59

- Cannabis cultivators shall monitor erosion control and sediment capture measures during and after each storm event that produces 0.5 inches in one day or 1 inch in 7 days.

- Cannabis cultivators will regularly check for surface water runoff from irrigation. If surface water runoff is observed, the cultivator will reduce the amount of water being used and if there are any indications of soil erosion, take steps to repair the eroded surface.

- Cultivators will cover all spend growth medium to prevent polluted runoff. Cultivator will rake escaped soil into a pile and secure with wattle and tarp. See Appendix B for BMP examples.

- Cannabis cultivators will develop a revegetation plan for any oak trees that are damaged or removed and will monitor the success (85% survival) for a five-year period.

Figure 5. White oak and California oatgrass revegetation areas

1.1.2 Roads

The parcel is accessed by a private dirt road that enter the property from the southwest side of the parcel. This road is approximately 70-feet long and was evaluated by Humboldt County Department of Public Works who verified that the private road leading from HWY 36 to the parcel is developed to the equivalent of a road category 4 standard and requires no further action at this time (Appendix D).

The main road (Road 1) is a private shared-access road that spans the parcel from the southwest side, which provides access to this site and adjacent parcels, and it does not have any stream crossings. It is well drained with three DRCs and is native surfaced and has slopes ranging from 5-30%.

Road 2 is a native surface road that branches from Road 1 and leads to the main residence and proposed residence and processing facilities. The road is rarely used by the landowner and has a maximum slope of 5%. It does not have any stream crossings. This road is in stable condition with no evidence of surface erosion.

Road 3 is a native surface road through grassland that branches from Road 2 and leads to the proposed cultivation area on the western side of the property and proposed commercial manufacturing facility (Figure 4). The landowner has used the road to remove trash from the western side of the property and has a maximum slope of 5%. It does not have any stream crossings. This road is in stable conditions with no evidence of surface erosion.

Roads 4 and 5 are both spurs off Road 3 and are native surfaced and rarely, if ever, trafficked. They are native surfaced and have maximum slopes of 5%. Road 4 will no longer be in use and storage facilities will be place at the junction between Road 3 and Road 4, thereby blocking Road 4 from further use. Road 5 may receive some use in the form of ATV use; however, the main access to the West cultivation will be via Road 3. Currently, the roads are in stable condition with no evidence of surface erosion.

Road 6 re-connects Road 2 to Road 1, is native surfaced and approximately 50' long and has a slope that does not exceed 5%. This road is in stable condition with no evidence of surface erosion.

Road 7 is a looping road that skirts a section of trees and shrubs and is native surfaced. This road was previously used to access a cultivation area located on an adjacent parcel and is no longer be used by the landowner. This road is in good condition and stable.

Road 8 is a native surface quad road that branches from Road 1 and leads to the [East outdoor cultivation area]. The maximum slope of this road is 5%. Branches and other debris will need to be removed from the road before it is usable. The landowner has used this road to haul out trash from the flat. It does not have any stream crossings. The road is in good condition with no evidence of surface erosion.

Corrective Actions – BPTCs: #

- None

Project Operations - BPTCs: #3, 4, 17, 21, 22.

- Rock roads as necessary to prevent erosion.
- No use of unsurfaced roads during the wet season.

Monitoring – BPTCs: #14, 26, 30, 54

- Cannabis cultivators shall monitor erosion control measures during and after each storm event that produces at least 0.5 in/day or 1.0 inch/7 days of precipitation, and repair or replace, as needed, ineffective erosion control measures immediately

- Cannabis cultivators shall inspect roads to ensure that access roads are not allowed to develop or show evidence of significant surface rutting or gullying. Cannabis cultivators shall use water bars and rolling dips as designed by professionals to minimize access road surface erosion and dissipate runoff.

- Cannabis cultivators shall regularly inspect ditch-relief culverts and clear them of any debris or sediment.

- Cannabis cultivators shall inspect the condition of access roads, drainage features, and watercourse crossings prior to the onset of fall and winter precipitation and following storm events that produce at least 0.5in/day or 1 inch in 7 days.

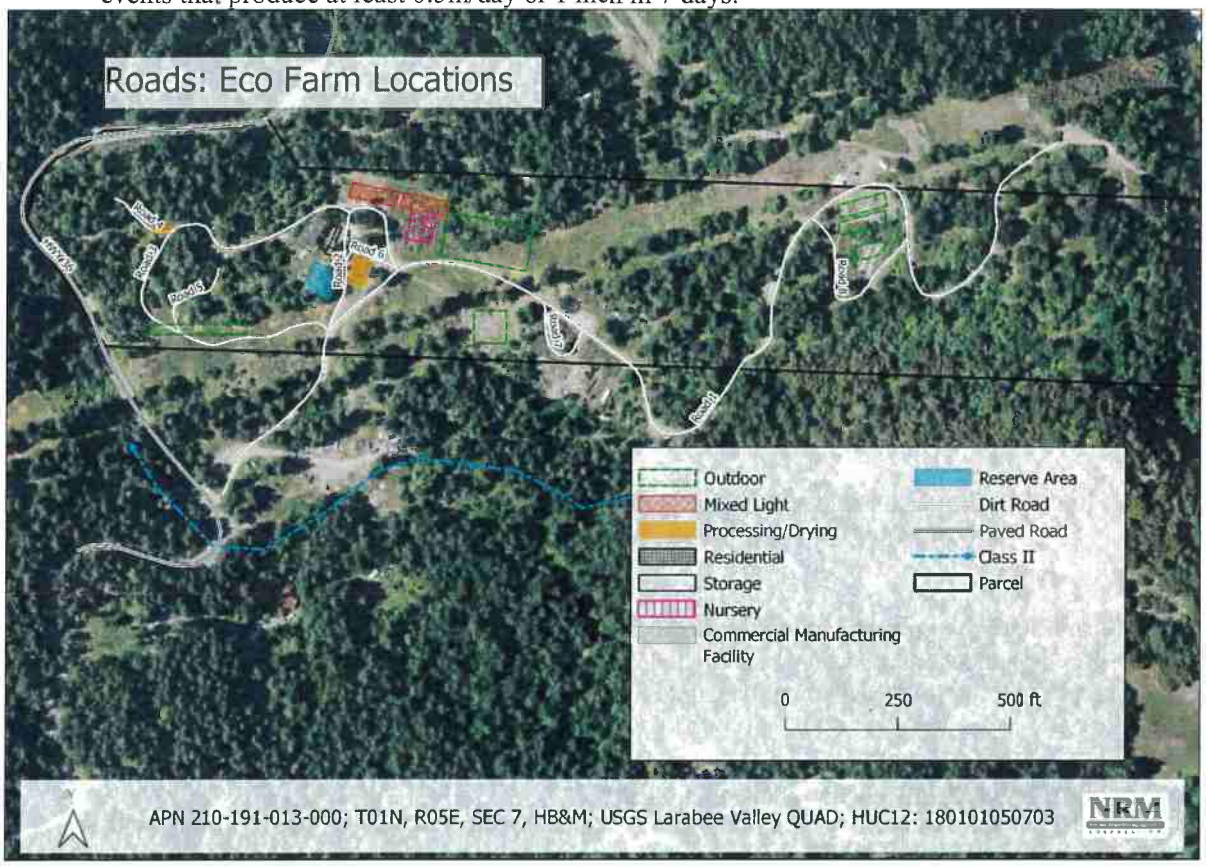


Figure 6. Roads, Eco Farm Locations LLC.

1.1.3 Watercourse Crossings

There are no watercourse crossings withing the parcel. The nearest watercourse is a Class II stream located approximately 220 feet from the southern edge of the parcel boundary.

1.1.3.1 Legacy Discharge Issues

There are no legacy discharge issues associated with this project.

1.2. Sediment Erosion Prevention and Sediment Capture

The following list identifies possible sediment discharge features on site. Each feature will be described in terms of erosion prevention and control, sediment capture and control, and maintenance of erosion and sediment control measures.

Table 1. Possible sediment discharge features and BPTC Schedule for APN 210-191-013-000

Item #	Possible Sediment Discharge feature	BPTC Schedule

1	Bare soil/disturbed ground around nursery greenhouses	Upon permitting
2	Bare soil/disturbed ground around eastern hoophouses	Complete when are is dry

1. **Bare soil/disturbed ground around nursery greenhouses**
Upon permitting, the landowner intends to grade the area immediately south of the western greenhouses where two (2) 30-feet x 60-feet nursery greenhouses will be. After the area is graded it should be revegetated on the outlying areas of the greenhouses with native seed mix and straw.

Prevention of erosion and sediment transport:
- Rock or gravel will be placed around the three hoop houses on the eastern flat associate with cultivation
- As an immediate treatment, the area can be seeded and strawed

Capture and control of sediment:
- Broadcast native grass seed on bare ground.
- Spread hay or straw at the rate of 2 tons/acres.

Maintenance of erosion control and sediment capture measures:
-Site monitoring prior and after significant storm events.

2. **Bare soil/disturbed ground around eastern hoophouses**
The eastern hoophouses are located on a graded flat built into northwest facing grassland slope. Currently, water seeps from the southeastern cut bank and into an inboard ditch where it flows off the flat along the Road 2.

Prevention of erosion and sediment transport:
-The inboard ditch should be lined with rock and be directed to a settling area lined with straw wattles and a silt fence, if necessary.

Capture and control of sediment:
-Broadcast native grass seed on bare ground, along will application of straw wattles.

Maintenance of erosion control and sediment capture measures:
-Site monitoring prior and after significant storm events.

Any future grading or road work will follow the requirements listed out in Section II of Attachment A of the General Waste Discharge Requirements and Waiver of Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges of Waste Associated with Cannabis Cultivation Activities (Order WQ 2017-0023-DWQ), constructed by the State Water Resources Control Board.

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

No cultivation currently takes place on the parcel and the types of fertilizer, pesticide, herbicides, and rodenticides are not known at this time, or if all or one will be used. Delivery of product will occur when

needed and storage will be in totes in the fertilizer and pesticide storage building (see "Plot plans", Figure 4).

A Spill Kit is kept on site to address chemical spills, all chemicals are kept in secondary containment. The basic components of the cultivator's spill kit include:

Emergency phone numbers (California Office of Emergency Services: 1-800-852-7550)
Labels and MSDSs of all fertilizers, pesticides and rodenticides on hand
A Copy of the Spill Plan
Personal Protective Equipment: rubber gloves, footwear, apron, goggles, face shield, respirator
Heavy plastic bags for material storage
10 lbs. of absorbent materials (cat litter, vermiculite, sorbant pads, etc.)
Shovel, broom or hand broom, dustpan
Heavy duty detergent, chlorine bleach, and water for final clean up
Sturdy plastic container that closes tightly and will hold the largest quantity of pesticide on hand
First aid supplies

(From USDA FS Herbicide Spill Plan https://www.fs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/fseprd497003.pdf)

Corrective Actions

None

Project Operations - BPTCs: # 104, 105, 106, 108, 110

- Follow BPTC Measures 104-106, 108 & 110 from Section 2 of Attachment A (Appendix A of this document).

Monitoring – BPTCs: #111-113

- Cannabis cultivators shall monitor the weather forecast and will not apply agricultural chemical within 48hrs of a predicted rainfall event of .25 inches or greater with a probability greater than 50 percent.

- Cannabis cultivators will record their fertilizer and amendment application and submit the total nitrogen and phosphorus use numbers annually to the State Water Quality and Control Board.

3. Petroleum Product BPTC Measures

Table 3. Petroleum Products

Product	Delivery	Storage	Use	Disposal
Diesel	When needed	Stays in transfer tank in back of truck	Diesel MQ-25kw WhisperWatt Super-Silent Portable Generator (1)- 25kw	Taken to licensed facility
Gasoline	When needed	In gas canisters within totes inside storage structures	Gasoline generators (1)-3 kw + proposed (2)- 7 kw each	Taken to licensed facility

Upon permit approval, the landowner plans to establish power via PG&E, thereby allowing for all of the generators to decommissioned, aside from the one (1)- 7 kw generators which will remain on the eastern flat.

Generators are stored in wooden storage sheds, which have elevated floors to keep generators off the ground. Wooden storage sheds have been designed to drain rainwater away from the structure and frame (see Appendix H 'Photo documentation').

Corrective Actions – BPTCs: #116

- Install drip pans for gasoline generators.

Project Operations - BPTCs: #117-119

- Follow BPTC Measures 117-119 from Section 2 of Attachment A (Appendix A of this document).

Monitoring – BPTCs: #116

- All generators should be monitored for leaks. The leak pans in the diesel generators will be check for leaks, and the drip pans for the gasoline generators will be emptied when needed. Spent lubricants leaked petroleum products will be stored in a sealed container and taken to a proper waste disposal facility.

See Figure 4 for petroleum product storage sites.

4. Trash/Refuse and Domestic Wastewater BPTC Measures

4.1 Trash and Refuse

Recyclable materials will be sorted and brought to a recycling center. Cultivation waste includes plant material, soil, growing medium, greenhouse materials, and other byproducts. Cultivation waste that can be included in household garbage will be disposed of in a similar manner, and plant material waste may be composted, chipped, or taken to a dump. Receipts from the dump will be kept on site for proof.

Furthermore, there are a number of trash piles that were inherited by the current landowner when he bought the property in 2018. These areas were flagged as a violation by CDFW in the summer of 2017, when the property was occupied by the previous landowners (Appendix E). Since purchasing the land, the client has been continually removing these refuse piles and continues to do so. See Appendix H for photos documenting the cleanup. See Figures 2 & 3 for trash locations.

Materials removed are taken to the dump in Eureka. This has occurred since the violation and is ongoing.

4.2 Employees, Visitors, Residents

Up to five seasonal employees will be needed when all gardens and hoop houses are in use.

4.2.1 Domestic Wastewater

Domestic wastewater includes sewage and greywater from the residence and will also include sewage from a chemical portable toilet rented and serviced by B and B portable toilets.

4.2.2 Wastewater Treatment System

A B&B Chemical Toilet is to be located near the eastern hoop houses during the growing season and is will be serviced regularly.

Corrective Actions – BPTCs: #

- Remove all trash from previous owner.

Project Operations - BPTCs: #123-125

- Cannabis cultivators shall ensure that debris, soil, silt, bark, slash, sawdust, rubbish, creosote treated wood, raw cement and concrete or washings thereof, asphalt, paint or other coating material, oil or other petroleum products, or any other substances which could be hazardous to any life stage of fish and wildlife or their habitat (including food sources) does not contaminate soil or enter the riparian setback or waters of the state.
- Cannabis cultivators shall not dispose of domestic wastewater unless it meets applicable local agency and/or Regional Water Board requirements. Cannabis cultivators shall ensure that human or animal waste is disposed of properly. Cannabis cultivators shall ensure onsite wastewater treatment systems (e.g., septic system) are permitted by the local agency or applicable Regional Water Board.
- If used, chemical toilets or holding tanks shall be maintained in a manner appropriate for the frequency and conditions of usage, sited in stable locations, and comply with the riparian setback Requirements.

Monitoring –

- The portable toilets will be serviced regularly. When used, the septic tank should be serviced as needed.

5. Winterization BPTC Measures

At the end of the growing season, prior to winter rains, the follow steps will be taken to prepare the site for winter:

- Soil used in cultivation will be piled and covered or left in beds planted with a cover crop.
- Any bare soil on the fill slopes on the landing will be covered with straw 2 to 3 inches thick and secured with a tackifier or describe any revegetation activities that will occur either at the beginning or end of the precipitation season. Cannabis cultivators shall apply erosion repair and control measures to the bare ground (e.g., cultivation area, access paths, etc.) to prevent discharge of sediment to waters of the state.
- Cannabis stems and root balls will be composted and excess green waste hauled offsite.
- All nutrients, fuels, and all chemicals will be placed in a secure storage shed
- All cultivation trash and debris will be properly disposed of
- Cannabis cultivators shall maintain all culverts, drop inlets, trash racks and similar devices to ensure they are not blocked by debris or sediment. The outflow of culverts shall be inspected to ensure erosion is not undermining the culvert. Culverts shall be inspected prior to the onset of fall and winter precipitation and following precipitation events that produce at least 0.5 inch/day or 1.0 inch/7 days of precipitation to determine if maintenance or cleaning is required.
- Cannabis cultivators shall block or otherwise close any temporary access roads to all motorized vehicles no later than the onset of the winter period each year.
- Cannabis cultivators shall not operate heavy equipment of any kind at the cannabis cultivation site during the winter period, unless authorized for emergency for emergency repairs contained in

an enforcement order issued by the State Water Board, Regional Water Board, or other agency having jurisdiction

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

As stated by the Water Code section 13267 the landowner will complete and submit technical monitoring reports monthly until winterization measures have been implemented.

6. Water Use and Storage BPTC Measures

Water is supplied for irrigation and domestic purposes from a groundwater well and from a historic spring. A well completion report is attached as Appendix F and the LSAA agreement regarding diversion from the spring (no #1600-2018-0325-R1) as appendix G.

Water is pulled from the spring via a 1" pipe that allows for approximately 5-10 gallons per minute (0.01 to 0.02 cfs). Currently, the landowner has an LSAA agreement that allows him to pull water from the spring during the non-diversionary period (May 15th to Oct 31st) at a maximum rate of 200 gallons per day and no more than 3 gallons per minute (as per LSAA, see Appendix G) for domestic water use only. Eighteen months ago, waterboard staff visited the site and evaluated the spring to see if it was isolated and the landowner is currently waiting on their determination. If the spring is determined to be isolated, the landowner intends to use the spring for irrigation and domestic purposes, as per the terms in the LSAA agreement. If the spring is determined to be hydrologically connected, the landowner will not use the spring to irrigate for cannabis during the forbearance period and will instead use the water for domestic purposes instead, following the terms in the LSAA, regarding diversions during the non-diversionary period.

Domestic water use is estimated at 54,750 gallons per year (150 gallons per day) and irrigation use is estimated at 105,000 gallons per season for 17,000 ft^2 cultivation area.

There is currently 17,000 gallon capacity onsite and when the site is fully developed there will be the capacity to store 16,100 gallons of water on the east side in eight (8) holding tanks, 36,050 gallons near the central grow areas in fifteen (15) holding tanks, and lastly a single 1,350 holding tank located to the west of the western hoophouses.

Given that no cultivation is occurring onsite, the landowner has not recorded water use. However, water use for the 2021 season will be documented.

For continued future compliance, water meters will be used to quantify both direct diversion and diversion to storage. A photo of the meter reading will be taken daily to document water use.

Corrective Actions – BPTCs: #

- Inspect water lines for leaks. Prohibit tanks from overflowing. Inspect cultivation area during irrigation for irrigation runoff and limit irrigation rate and amount to avoid runoff.

Project Operations - BPTCs: #96-99

- Follow BPTC Measures 96-99 from Section 2 of Attachment A (Appendix B of this document).

Monitoring – BPTCs: #

- Install water meters and track irrigation and domestic water separately and monthly.

The diversionary period set forth by the Water Board is between **Nov. 1 and March 31** of each year. To find out if it is OK to divert, simply click on this link:
https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/cannabis/online_mapping_tool.html

- Zoom in to your parcel (you can type in street address if that applies to you)
- Note: You will have to zoom to "street level" for the pop up to work.
- Click on your diversion (don't worry if it doesn't show up on the map)
- Read the pop up: it will either say "DIVERSION AUTHORIZED" or "DIVERSION NOT AUTHORIZED"

7. Summary of Corrective Actions and Monitoring

7.1 Corrective Actions

Section 1: Cannabis cultivators shall avoid damage to oak woodlands.
Section 2: None
Section 3: Install drip pans for gasoline generators.
Section 4: Remove all trash from previous owner.
Section 5: None
Section 6: Inspect water lines for leaks. Install water meters and track use daily.

7.2 Monitoring

1. Sediment Discharge BPTC Measures
   - Cultivator will perform a periodic inspection of water delivery system for leaks and immediate repair any leaks.
   - All ditch relief culverts will be inspected periodically for blockage and cleared.
   - Cultivator will inspect and repair erosion prevention and control systems after every storm that produces .5 inches of rain in one day or 1 inch in 7 days.
   - Monitor the health of planted oaks and communicate about future actions so that 85% survival is achieved after a five-year period.

2. Fertilizer, Pesticide, Herbicide, and Rodenticide Amendments (reported annually to State Water Board)
   - Cannabis cultivators shall monitor the weather forecast and will not apply agricultural chemical within 48hrs of a predicted rainfall event of .25 inches or greater with a probability greater than 50 percent.
   - Cannabis cultivators will record (monthly) their fertilizer and amendment use.

3. Petroleum Products
   - Cannabis cultivators will monitor the condition of their vehicles and machinery and inspect for leaks before refueling.

4. Trash/Refuse and Domestic Waste
   - Cultivator will maintain a riparian setback free of refuse and contaminants (plastic, litter, construction debris, creosote treated wood, spoils, etc).

5. Winterization BPTC (see section 5)

6. Water Use (water numbers reported annually to CDFW and State Water Board)
   - Daily documentation of water gage compliance (permission to divert) during surface water diversion period **Nov. 1 and March 31**
   - Daily documentation of water use (photos of continuous read meters)

7.3 Additional Reporting Requirements for Tier-2 Moderate Risk Site

- Surface water runoff
- Soil erosion control
- Sediment capture
- Stabilization of Disturbed Areas

- Erosion/sediment capture maintenance
- Material(s) storage and spill prevention
- Holding Tank, Septic Tank, or Chemical Toilet Servicing

Appendix A. BPTC Measures from Attachment A of Cannabis Cultivation Policy

SECTION 2 – REQUIREMENTS RELATED TO WATER DIVERSIONS AND WASTE DISCHARGE FOR CANNABIS CULTIVATION

The following Requirements apply to any water diversion or waste discharge related to cannabis cultivation.

Land Development and Maintenance, Erosion Control, and Drainage Features

Limitations on Earthmoving

1. Cannabis cultivators shall not conduct grading activities for cannabis cultivation land development or alteration on slopes exceeding 50 percent grade, or as restricted by local county or city permits, ordinances, or regulations for grading, agriculture, or cannabis cultivation; whichever is more stringent shall apply. The grading prohibition on slopes exceeding 50 percent does not apply to site mitigation or remediation if the cannabis cultivator is issued separate WDRs or an enforcement order for the activity by the Regional Water Board Executive Officer.

2. Finished cut and fill slopes, including side slopes between terraces, shall not exceed slopes of 50 percent and should conform to the natural pre-grade slope whenever possible.

3. Cannabis cultivators shall not drive or operate vehicles or equipment within the riparian setbacks or within waters of the state unless authorized under 404/401 CWA permits, a CDFW LSA Agreement, coverage under the Cannabis General Order water quality certification, or site-specific WDRs issued by the Regional Water Board. This requirement does not prohibit driving on established, maintained access roads that are in compliance with this Policy.

4. Cannabis cultivation land development and access road construction shall be designed by qualified professionals. Cannabis cultivators shall conduct all construction or land development activities to minimize grading, soil disturbance, and disturbance to aquatic and terrestrial habitat.

5. The cannabis cultivator shall control all dust related to cannabis cultivation activities to ensure dust does not produce sediment-laden runoff. The cannabis cultivator shall implement dust control measures, including, but not limited to, pre-watering of excavation or grading sites, use of water trucks, track-out prevention, washing down vehicles or equipment before leaving a site, and prohibiting land disturbance activities when instantaneous wind speeds (gusts) exceed 25 miles per hour. Cannabis cultivators shall grade access roads in dry weather while moisture is still present in soil to minimize dust and to achieve design soil compaction, or when needed use a water truck to control dust and soil moisture.

Construction Equipment Use and Limitations

6. Cannabis cultivators shall employ spill control and containment practices to prevent the discharge of fuels, oils, solvents and other chemicals to soils and waters of the state.

7. Cannabis cultivators shall stage and store equipment, materials, fuels, lubricants, solvents, or hazardous or toxic materials in locations that minimize the potential for discharge to waters of the state. At a minimum, the following measures shall be implemented:

7.1. Designate an area outside the riparian setback for equipment storage, short-term maintenance, and refueling. Cannabis cultivator shall not conduct any maintenance activity

or refuel equipment in any location where the petroleum products or other pollutants may enter waters of the state as per Fish and Game Code section 5650 (a)(1).

7.2. Frequently inspect equipment and vehicles for leaks.

7.3. Immediately clean up leaks, drips, and spills. Except for emergency repairs that are necessary for safe transport of equipment or vehicles to an appropriate repair facility, equipment or vehicle repairs, maintenance, and washing onsite is prohibited.

7.4. If emergency repairs generate waste fluids, ensure they are contained and properly disposed or recycled off-site.

7.5. Properly dispose of all construction debris off-site. 6. Use dry cleanup methods (e.g., absorbent materials, cat litter, and/or rags) whenever possible. Sweep up, contain, and properly dispose of spilled dry materials.

Erosion Control

8. The cannabis cultivator shall use appropriate erosion control measures to minimize erosion of disturbed areas, potting soil, or bulk soil amendments to prevent discharges of waste. Fill soil shall not be placed where it may discharge into surface water. If used, weed-free straw mulch shall be applied at a rate of two tons per acre of exposed soils and, if warranted by site conditions, shall be secured to the ground.

9. The cannabis cultivator shall not plant or seed noxious weeds. Prohibited plant species include those identified in the California Invasive Pest Plant Council's database, available at: www.cal-ipc.org/paf/. Locally native, non-invasive, and non-persistent grass species may be used for temporary erosion control benefits to stabilize disturbed land and prevent exposure of disturbed land to rainfall. Nothing in this term may be construed as a ban on cannabis cultivation that complies with the terms of this Policy.

10. Cannabis cultivators shall incorporate erosion control and sediment detention devices and materials into the design, work schedule, and implementation of the cannabis cultivation activities. The erosion prevention and sediment capture measures shall be effective in protecting water quality.

- Interim erosion prevention and sediment capture measures shall be implemented within seven days of completion of grading and land disturbance activities, and Cannabis Cultivation Policy: Attachment A – October 17, 2017 Page 30 shall consist of erosion prevention measures and sediment capture measures including:
    - Erosion prevention measures are required for any earthwork that uses heavy equipment (e.g., bulldozer, compactor, excavator, etc.). Erosion prevention measures may include surface contouring, slope roughening, and upslope storm water diversion. Other types of erosion prevention measures may include mulching, hydroseeding, tarp placement, revegetation, and rock slope protection.
    - Sediment capture measures include the implementation of measures such as gravel bag berms, fiber rolls, straw bale barriers, properly installed silt fences, and sediment settling basins
    - Long-term erosion prevention and sediment capture measures shall be implemented as soon as possible and prior to the onset of fall and winter precipitation. Long-term measures may include the use of heavy equipment to reconfigure access roads or improve access road drainage, installation of properly-sized culverts, gravel placement on steeper grades, and stabilization of previously disturbed land.

- Maintenance of all erosion protection and sediment capture measures is required year round. Early monitoring allows for identification of problem areas or underperforming erosion or sediment control measures. Verification of the effectiveness of all erosion prevention and sediment capture measures is required as part of winterization activities.

11. Cannabis cultivators shall only use geotextiles, fiber rolls, and other erosion control measures made of loose-weave mesh (e.g., jute, coconut (coir) fiber, or from other products without welded weaves). To minimize the risk of ensnaring and strangling wildlife, cannabis cultivators shall not use synthetic (e.g., plastic or nylon) monofilament netting materials for erosion control for any cannabis cultivation activities. This prohibition includes photo- or bio-degradable plastic netting.

12. Cultivation sites constructed on or near slopes with a slope greater than or equal to 30 percent shall be inspected for indications of instability. Indications of instability include the occurrence of slope failures at nearby similar sites, weak soil layers, geologic bedding parallel to slope surface, hillside creep (trees, fence posts, etc. leaning downslope), tension cracks in the slope surface, bulging soil at the base of the slope, and groundwater discharge from the slope. If indicators of instability are present, the cannabis cultivator shall consult with a qualified professional to design measures to stabilize the slope to prevent sediment discharge to surface waters.

13. For areas outside of riparian setbacks or for upland areas, cannabis cultivators shall ensure that rock placed for slope protection is the minimum amount necessary and is part of a design that provides for native plant revegetation. If retaining walls or other structures are required to provide slope stability, they shall be designed by a qualified professional.

14. Cannabis cultivators shall monitor erosion control measures during and after each storm event that produces at least 0.5 in/day or 1.0 inch/7 days of precipitation, and repair or replace, as needed, ineffective erosion control measures immediately.

Access Road/Land Development and Drainage

15. Access roads shall be constructed consistent with the requirements of California Code of Regulations Title 14, Chapter 4. The Road Handbook describes how to implement the regulations and is available at . Existing access roads shall be upgraded to comply with the Road Handbook.

16. Cannabis cultivators shall obtain all required permits and approvals prior to the construction of any access road constructed for cannabis cultivation activities. Permits may include section 404/401 CWA permits, Regional Water Board WDRs (when applicable), CDFW LSA Agreement, and county or local agency permits.

17. Cannabis cultivators shall ensure that all access roads are hydrologically disconnected to receiving waters to the extent possible by installing disconnecting drainage features, increasing the frequency of (inside) ditch drain relief as needed, constructing out-sloped roads, constructing energy dissipating structures, avoiding concentrating flows in unstable areas, and performing inspection and maintenance as needed to optimize the access road performance.

18. New access road alignments should be constructed with grades (slopes) of 3- to 8- percent, or less, wherever possible. Forest access roads should generally be kept below 12-percent except for short pitches of 500 feet or less where road slopes may go up to 20- percent. These steeper access road slopes should be paved or rock surfaced and equipped with adequate drainage. Existing access roads that do not comply with these limits shall be inspected by a qualified professional to determine if improvements are needed.

19. Cannabis cultivators shall decommission or relocate existing roads away from riparian setbacks whenever possible. Roads that are proposed for decommissioning shall be abandoned and left in a condition that provides for long-term, maintenance-free function of drainage and erosion controls. Abandoned roads shall be blocked to prevent unauthorized vehicle traffic.

20. If site conditions prohibit drainage structures (including rolling dips and ditch-relief culverts) at adequate intervals to avoid erosion, the cannabis cultivator shall use bioengineering techniques12 as the preferred measure to minimize erosion (e.g., live fascines). If bioengineering cannot be used, then engineering fixes such as armoring (e.g., rock of adequate size and depth to remain in place under traffic and flow conditions) and velocity dissipaters (e.g., gravel-filled "pillows" in an inside ditch to trap sediment) may be used for problem sites. The maximum distance between water breaks shall not exceed those defined in the Road Handbook.

21. Cannabis cultivators shall have a qualified professional design the optimal access road alignment, surfacing, drainage, maintenance requirements, and spoils handling procedures

22. Cannabis cultivators shall ensure that access road surfacing, especially within a segment leading to a waterbody, is sufficient to minimize sediment delivery to the wetland or waterbody and maximize access road integrity. Road surfacing may include pavement, chip-seal, lignin, rock, or other material appropriate for timing and nature of use. All access roads that will be used for winter or wet weather hauling/traffic shall be surfaced. Steeper access road grades require higher quality rock (e.g., crushed angular versus river-run) to remain in place. The use of asphalt grindings is prohibited.

23. Cannabis cultivators shall install erosion control measures on all access road approaches to surface water diversion sites to reduce the generation and transport of sediment to streams.

24. Cannabis cultivators shall ensure that access roads are out-sloped whenever possible to promote even drainage of the access road surface, prevent the concentration of storm water flow within an inboard or inside ditch, and to minimize disruption of the natural sheet flow pattern off a hill slope to a stream.

25. If unable to eliminate inboard or inside ditches, the cannabis cultivator shall ensure adequate ditch relief culverts to prevent down-cutting of the ditch and to reduce water runoff concentration, velocity, and erosion. Ditches shall be designed and maintained as recommended by a qualified professional. To avoid point-source discharges, inboard ditches and ditch relief culverts shall be discharged onto vegetated or armored slopes that are designed to dissipate and prevent runoff channelization. Inboard ditches and ditch relief culverts shall be designed to ensure discharges into natural stream channels or watercourses are prevented.

26. Cannabis cultivators shall ensure that access roads are not allowed to develop or show evidence of significant surface rutting or gullying. Cannabis cultivators shall use water bars and rolling dips as designed by a qualified professional to minimize access road surface erosion and dissipate runoff.

27. Cannabis cultivators shall only grade ditches when necessary to prevent erosion of the ditch, undermining of the banks, or exposure of the toe of the cut slope to erosion. Cannabis cultivators shall not remove more vegetation than necessary to keep water moving, as vegetation prevents scour and filters out sediment.

28. Access road storm water drainage structures shall not discharge onto unstable slopes, earthen fills, or directly to a waterbody. Drainage structures shall discharge onto stable areas with straw bales, slash, vegetation, and/or rock riprap.

29. Sediment control devices (e.g., check dams, sand/gravel bag barriers, etc.) shall be used when it is not practical to disperse storm water before discharge to a waterbody. Where potential discharge to a wetland or waterbody exists (e.g., within 200 feet of a waterbody) access road surface drainage shall be filtered through vegetation, slash, other appropriate material, or settled into a depression with an outlet with adequate drainage. Sediment basins shall be engineered and properly sized to allow sediment settling, spillway stability, and maintenance activities.

Drainage Culverts (See also Watercourse Crossings)

30. Cannabis cultivators shall regularly inspect ditch-relief culverts and clear them of any debris or sediment. To reduce ditch-relief culvert plugging by debris, cannabis cultivators shall use 15- to 24-inch diameter pipes, at minimum. In forested areas with a potential for woody debris, a minimum 18-inch diameter pipe shall be used to reduce clogging. Ditch relief culverts shall be designed by a qualified professional based on site-specific conditions.

31. Cannabis cultivators shall ensure that all permanent watercourse crossings that are constructed or reconstructed are capable of accommodating the estimated 100-year flood flow, including debris and sediment loads. Watercourse crossings shall be designed and sized by a qualified professional.

Cleanup, Restoration, and Mitigation

32. Cannabis cultivators shall limit disturbance to existing grades and vegetation to the actual site of the cleanup or remediation and any necessary access routes.

33. Cannabis cultivators shall avoid damage to native riparian vegetation. All exposed or disturbed land and access points within the stream and riparian setback with damaged vegetation shall be restored with regional native vegetation of similar native species. Riparian trees over four inches diameter at breast height shall be replaced by similar native species at a ratio of three to one (3:1). Restored areas must be mulched, using at least 2 to 4 inches of weed-free, clean straw or similar biodegradable mulch over the seeded area. Mulching shall be completed within 30 days after land disturbance activities in the areas cease. Revegetation planting shall occur at a seasonally appropriate time until vegetation is restored to pre-cannabis or pre-Legacy condition or better. Cannabis cultivators shall stabilize and restore any temporary work areas with native vegetation to pre-cannabis cultivation or pre-Legacy conditions or better. Vegetation shall be planted at an adequate density and variety to control surface erosion and re-generate a diverse composition of regional native vegetation of similar native species.

34. Cannabis cultivators shall avoid damage to oak woodlands. Cannabis cultivator shall plant three oak trees for every one oak tree damaged or removed. Trees may be planted in groves in order to maximize wildlife benefits and shall be native to the local county.

35. Cannabis cultivators shall develop a revegetation plan for:

- All exposed or disturbed riparian vegetation areas,
- any oak trees that are damaged or removed, and
- temporary work areas.
- Cannabis cultivators shall develop a monitoring plan that evaluates the revegetation plan for five years. Cannabis cultivators shall maintain annual inspections for the purpose of assessing an 85 percent survival and growth of revegetated areas within a five-year period. The presence of exposed soil shall be documented for three years following revegetation work. If the revegetation results in less than an 85 percent success rate, the unsuccessful vegetation areas shall be replanted. Cannabis

cultivators shall identify the location and extent of exposed soil associated with the site; pre- and post-revegetation work photos; diagram of all areas revegetated, the planting methods, and plants used; and an assessment of the success of the revegetation program. Cannabis cultivators shall maintain a copy of the revegetation plan and monitoring results onsite and make them available, upon request, to Water Boards staff or authorized representatives. An electronic copy of monitoring results is acceptable in Portable Document Format (PDF).

36. Cannabis cultivators shall revegetate soil exposed as a result of cannabis cultivation activities with native vegetation by live planting, seed casting, or hydroseeding within seven days of exposure.

37. Cannabis cultivators shall prevent the spread or introduction of exotic plant species to the maximum extent possible by cleaning equipment before delivery to the cannabis cultivation Site and before removal, restoring land disturbance with appropriate native species, and post-cannabis cultivation activities monitoring and control of exotic species. Nothing in this term may be construed as a ban on cannabis cultivation that complies with the terms of this Policy.

Stream Crossing Installation and Maintenance

Limitations on Work in Watercourses and Permanently Ponded Areas

38. Cannabis cultivators shall obtain all applicable permits and approvals prior to doing any work in or around waterbodies or within the riparian setbacks. Permits may include section 404/401 CWA permits, Regional Water Board WDRs (when applicable), and a CDFW LSA Agreement.

39. Cannabis cultivators shall avoid or minimize temporary stream crossings. When necessary, temporary stream crossings shall be located in areas where erosion potential and damage to the existing habitat is low. Cannabis cultivators shall avoid areas where runoff from access roadway side slopes and natural hillsides will drain and flow into the temporary crossing. Temporary stream crossings that impede fish passage are strictly prohibited on permanent or seasonal fish-bearing streams.

40. Cannabis cultivators shall avoid or minimize use of heavy equipment13 in a watercourse. If use is unavoidable, heavy equipment may only travel or work in a waterbody with a rocky or cobbled channel. Wood, rubber, or clean native rock temporary work pads shall be used on the channel bottom prior to use of heavy equipment to protect channel bed and preserve channel morphology. Temporary work pads and other channel protection shall be removed as soon as possible once the use of heavy equipment is complete.

41. Cannabis cultivators shall avoid or minimize work in or near a stream, creek, river, lake, pond, or other waterbody. If work in a waterbody cannot be avoided, activities and associated workspace shall be isolated from flowing water by directing the water around the work site. If water is present, then the cannabis cultivator shall develop a site-specific plan prepared by a qualified professional. The plan shall consider partial or full stream diversion and dewatering. The plan shall consider the use of coffer dams upstream and downstream of the work site and the diversion of all flow from upstream of the upstream dam to downstream of the downstream dam, through a suitably sized pipe with intake screens that protect and prevent impacts to fish and wildlife. Cannabis cultivation activities and associated work shall be performed outside the waterbody from the top of the bank to the maximum extent possible.

Temporary Watercourse Diversion and Dewatering: All Live Watercourses

42. Cannabis cultivators shall ensure that coffer dams are constructed prior to commencing work and as close as practicable upstream and downstream of the work area. Cofferdam construction using offsite materials, such as clean gravel bags or inflatable dams, is preferred. Thick plastic may be used to minimize

leakage, but shall be completely removed and properly disposed of upon work completion. If the coffer dams or stream diversion fail, the cannabis cultivator shall repair them immediately.

43. When any dam or other artificial obstruction is being constructed, maintained, or placed in operation, the cannabis cultivator shall allow sufficient water at all times to pass downstream to maintain aquatic life below the dam pursuant to Fish and Game Code section 5937.

44. If possible, gravity flow is the preferred method of water diversion. If a pump is used, the cannabis cultivator shall ensure that the pump is operated at the rate of flow that passes through the cannabis cultivation site. Pumping rates shall not dewater or impound water on the upstream side of the coffer dam. When diversion pipe is used it shall be protected from cannabis cultivation activities and maintained to prevent debris blockage.

45. Cannabis cultivators shall only divert water such that water does not scour the channel bed or banks at the downstream end. Cannabis cultivator shall divert flow in a manner that prevents turbidity, siltation, and pollution and provides flows to downstream reaches. Cannabis cultivators shall provide flows to downstream reaches during all times that the natural flow would have supported aquatic life. Flows shall be of sufficient quality and quantity, and of appropriate temperature to support fish and other aquatic life both above and below the diversion. Block netting and intake screens shall be sized to protect and prevent impacts to fish and wildlife.

46. Once water has been diverted around the work area, cannabis cultivators may dewater the site to provide an adequately dry work area. Any muddy or otherwise contaminated water shall be pumped to a settling tank, dewatering filter bag, or upland area, or to another location approved by CDFW or the appropriate Regional Water Board Executive Officer prior to re-entering the watercourse.

47. Upon completion of work, cannabis cultivators shall immediately remove the flow diversion structure in a manner that allows flow to resume with a minimum of disturbance to the channel substrate and that minimizes the generation of turbidity.

Watercourse Crossings

48. Cannabis cultivators shall ensure that watercourse crossings are designed by a qualified professional.

49. Cannabis cultivators shall ensure that all access road watercourse crossing structures allow for the unrestricted passage of water and shall be designed to accommodate the estimated 100-year flood flow and associated debris (based upon an assessment of the streams potential to generate debris during high flow events). Consult CAL FIRE 100 year Watercourse Crossings document for examples and design calculations, available at: http://calfire.ca.gov/resource_mgt/downloads/100%20yr%20revised%208-08-17%20(finala).pdf.

50. Cannabis cultivators shall ensure that watercourse crossings allow migration of aquatic life during all life stages supported or potentially supported by that stream reach. Design measures shall be incorporated to ensure water depth and velocity does not inhibit migration of aquatic life. Any access road crossing structure on watercourses that supports fish shall be constructed for the unrestricted passage of fish at all life stages, and should use the following design guidelines:

- CDFW's Culvert Criteria for Fish Passage;

- CDFW's Salmonid Stream Habitat Restoration Manual, Volume 2, Part IX: Fish Passage Evaluation at Stream Crossings; and

- National Marine Fisheries Service, Southwest Region Guidelines for Salmonid Passage at Stream Crossings.

51. Cannabis cultivators shall conduct regular inspection and maintenance of stream crossings to ensure crossings are not blocked by debris. Refer to California Board of Forestry Technical Rule No. 5 available at: http://www.calforests.org/wpcontent/uploads/2013/10/Adopted-TRA5.pdf.

52. Cannabis cultivators shall only use rock fords for temporary seasonal crossings on small watercourses where aquatic life passage is not required during the time period of use. Rock fords shall be oriented perpendicular to the flow of the watercourse and designed to maintain the range of surface flows that occur in the watercourse. When constructed, rock shall be sized to withstand the range of flow events that occur at the crossing and rock shall be maintained at the rock ford to completely cover the channel bed and bank surfaces to minimize soil compaction, rutting, and erosion. Rock must extend on either side of the ford up to the break in slope. The use of rock fords as watercourse crossings for all-weather access road use is prohibited.

53. Cannabis cultivators shall ensure that culverts used at watercourse crossings are designed to direct flow and debris toward the inlet (e.g., use of wing-walls, pipe beveling, rock armoring, etc.) to prevent erosion of road fill, debris blocking the culvert, and watercourses from eroding a new channel.

54. 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. 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 and consider redesigning the access road to improve performance and reduce maintenance needs.

55. Cannabis cultivators shall compact access road crossing approaches and fill slopes during installation and shall stabilize them with rock or other appropriate surface protection to minimize surface erosion. When possible, cannabis cultivators shall ensure that access roads over culverts are equipped with a critical dip to ensure that, if the culvert becomes blocked or plugged, water can flow over the access road surface without washing away the fill prism. Access road crossings where specific conditions do not allow for a critical dip or in areas with potential for significant debris accumulation, shall include additional measures such as emergency overflow culverts or oversized culverts that are designed by a qualified professional.

56. Cannabis cultivators shall ensure that culverts used at watercourse crossings are: 1) installed parallel to the watercourse alignment to the extent possible, 2) of sufficient length to extend beyond stabilized fill/sidecast material, and 3) embedded or installed at the same level and gradient of the streambed in which they are being placed to prevent erosion.

Soil Disposal and Spoils Management

57. Cannabis cultivators shall store soil, construction, and waste materials outside the riparian setback except as needed for immediate construction needs. Such materials shall not be stored in locations of known slope instability or where the storage of construction or waste material could reduce slope stability.

58. Cannabis cultivators shall separate large organic material (e.g., roots, woody debris, etc.) from soil materials. Cannabis cultivators shall either place the large organic material in long-term, upland storage sites, or properly dispose of these materials offsite.

59. Cannabis cultivators shall store erodible soil, soil amendments, and spoil piles to prevent sediment discharges in storm water. Storage practices may include use of tarps, upslope land contouring to divert surface flow around the material, or use of sediment control devices (e.g., silt fences, straw wattles, etc.).

60. Cannabis cultivators shall contour and stabilize stored spoils to mimic natural slope contours and drainage patterns (as appropriate) to reduce the potential for fill saturation and slope failure. 61. For soil disposal sites cannabis cultivators shall:

- Revegetate soil disposal sites with a mix of native plant species,
- Cover the seeded and planted areas with mulched straw at a rate of two tons per acre, and
- Apply non-synthetic netting or similar erosion control fabric (e.g., jute) on slopes greater than 2:1 if the site is erodible.

62. Cannabis cultivators shall haul away and properly dispose of excess soil and other debris as needed to prevent discharge to waters of the state.

Riparian and Wetland Protection and Management

63. Cannabis cultivators shall not disturb aquatic or riparian habitat, such as pools, spawning sites, large wood, or shading vegetation unless authorized under a CWA section 404 permit, CWA section 401 certification, Regional Water Board WDRs (when applicable), or a CDFW LSA Agreement.

64. Cannabis cultivators shall maintain existing, naturally occurring, riparian vegetative cover (e.g., trees, shrubs, and grasses) in aquatic habitat areas to the maximum extent possible to maintain riparian areas for streambank stabilization, erosion control, stream shading and temperature control, sediment and chemical filtration, aquatic life support, wildlife support, and to minimize waste discharge.

Water Storage and Use

Water Supply, Diversion, and Storage

65. Cannabis cultivators shall only install, maintain, and destroy wells in compliance with county, city, and local ordinances and with California Well Standards as stipulated in California Department of Water Resources Bulletins 74-90 and 74-81.14

66. All water diversions for cannabis cultivation from a surface stream, subterranean stream flowing through a known and definite channel (e.g., groundwater well diversions from subsurface stream flows), or other surface waterbody are subject to the surface water Numeric and Narrative Instream Flow Requirements. This includes lakes, ponds, and springs (unless the spring is deemed exempt by the Deputy Director).

67. Groundwater diversions may be subject to additional requirements, such as a forbearance period, if the State Water Board determines those requirements are reasonably necessary to implement the purposes of this Policy.

68. Cannabis cultivators are encouraged to use appropriate rainwater catchment systems to collect from impermeable surfaces (e.g., roof tops, etc.) during the wet season and store storm water in tanks, bladders, or off-stream engineered reservoirs to reduce the need for surface water or groundwater diversions.

69. Cannabis cultivators shall not divert surface water unless it is diverted in accordance with an existing water right that specifies, as appropriate, the source, location of the point of diversion, purpose of use, place of use, and quantity and season of diversion. Cannabis cultivators shall maintain documentation of the water right at the cannabis cultivation site. Documentation of the water right shall be available for review and inspection by the Water Boards, CDFW, and any other authorized representatives of the Water Boards or CDFW.

70. Cannabis cultivators shall ensure that all water diversion facilities are designed, constructed, and maintained so they do not prevent, impede, or tend to prevent the passing of fish, as defined by Fish and Game Code section 45, upstream or downstream, as required by Fish and Game Code section 5901. This includes but is not limited to the supply of water at an appropriate depth, temperature, and velocity to facilitate upstream and downstream aquatic life movement and migration. Cannabis cultivators shall allow sufficient water at all times to pass past the point of diversion to keep in good condition any fish that may be planted or exist below the point of diversion as defined by Fish and Game Code section 5937. Cannabis cultivators shall not divert water in a manner contrary to or inconsistent with these Requirements.

71. Cannabis cultivators issued a Cannabis SIUR by the State Water Board shall not divert surface water unless in compliance with all additional Cannabis SIUR conditions required by CDFW.

72. Water diversion facilities shall include satisfactory means for bypassing water to satisfy downstream prior rights and any requirements of policies for water quality control, water quality control plans, water quality certifications, waste discharge requirements, or other local, state or federal instream flow requirements. Cannabis cultivators shall not divert in a manner that results in injury to holders of legal downstream senior rights. Cannabis cultivators may be required to curtail diversions should diversion result in injury to holders of legal downstream senior water rights or interfere with maintenance of downstream instream flow requirements.

73. Fuel powered (e.g., gas, diesel, etc.) diversion pumps shall be located in a stable and secure location outside of the riparian setbacks unless authorized under a 404/401 CWA permits, a CDFW LSA Agreement, coverage under the Cannabis General Order water quality certification, or site-specific WDRs issued by the Regional Water Board. Use of non-fuel powered diversion pumps (solar, electric, gravity, etc.) is encouraged. In all cases, all pumps shall:

1. be properly maintained,

2. have suitable containment to ensure any spills or leaks do not enter surface waterbodies or groundwater, and

3. have sufficient overhead cover to prevent exposure of equipment to precipitation.

74. No water shall be diverted unless the cannabis cultivator is operating the water diversion facility with a CDFW-approved water-intake screen (e.g. fish screen). The water intake screen shall be designed and maintained in accordance with screening criteria approved by CDFW. The screen shall prevent wildlife from entering the diversion intake and becoming entrapped. The cannabis cultivator shall contact the regional CDFW Office, LSA Program for information on screening criteria for diversion(s). The cannabis cultivator shall provide evidence that demonstrates that the water intake screen is in good condition

whenever requested by the Water Boards or CDFW. Points of re-diversion from off-stream storage facilities that are open to the environment shall have a water intake screen, as required by CDFW.

75. Cannabis cultivators shall inspect, maintain, and clean water intake screens and bypass appurtenances as directed by CDFW to ensure proper operation for the protection of fish and wildlife.

76. Cannabis cultivators shall not obstruct, alter, dam, or divert all or any portion of a natural watercourse prior to obtaining all applicable permits and approvals. Permits may include a valid water right, 404/401 CWA permits, a CDFW LSA Agreement, coverage under the Cannabis General Order water quality certification, or site-specific WDRs issued by the Regional Water Board.

77. Cannabis cultivators shall plug, block, cap, disconnect, or remove the diversion intake associated with cannabis cultivation activities during the surface water forbearance period, unless the diversion intake is used for other beneficial uses, to ensure no water is diverted during that time.

78. Cannabis cultivators shall not divert from a surface water or from a subterranean stream for cannabis cultivation at a rate more than a maximum instantaneous diversion rate of 10 gallons per minute, unless authorized under an existing appropriative water right.

82. Onstream storage reservoirs are prohibited unless either:

- The cannabis cultivator has an existing water right with irrigation as a designated use, issued prior to October 31, 2017, that authorizes the onstream storage reservoir, or
- The cannabis cultivator obtains an appropriative water right permit with irrigation as a designated use prior to diverting water from an onstream storage reservoir for cannabis cultivation. Cannabis cultivators with a pending application or an unpermitted onstream storage reservoir shall not divert for cannabis cultivation until the cannabis cultivator has obtain a valid water right.

83. Cannabis cultivators are encouraged to install separate storage systems for water diverted for cannabis irrigation and water diverted for any other beneficial uses,16 or otherwise shall install separate measuring devices to quantify diversion to and from each storage facility, including the quantity of water diverted and the quantity, place, and purpose of use (e.g., cannabis irrigation, other crop irrigation, domestic, etc.) for the stored water.

84. The cannabis cultivator shall install and maintain a measuring device(s) for surface water or subterranean stream diversions. The measuring device shall be, at a minimum equivalent to the requirements for direct diversions greater than 10 acre-feet per year in California Code of Regulations, Title 23, Division 3, Chapter 2.717. The measuring device(s) shall be located as close to the point of diversion as reasonable. Cannabis cultivators shall maintain daily diversion records for water diverted for cannabis cultivation. Cannabis cultivators shall maintain separate records that document the amount of water used for cannabis cultivation separated out from the amount of water used for other irrigation purposes and other beneficial uses of water (e.g., domestic, fire protection, etc.). Cannabis cultivators shall maintain daily diversion records at the cultivation site and shall make the records available for review or by request by the Water Boards CDFW, or any other authorized representatives of the Water Boards or CDFW. Daily diversion records shall be retained for a minimum of five years. Compliance with this term is required for any surface water diversion for cannabis cultivation, even those under 10 acre-feet per year.

85. The State Water Board intends to develop and implement a basin-wide program for realtime electronic monitoring and reporting of diversions, withdrawals, releases and streamflow in a standardized format if and when resources become available. Such realtime reporting will be required upon a showing by the State

Water Board that the program and the infrastructure are in place to accept real-time electronic reports. Implementation of the reporting requirements shall not necessitate amendment to this Requirement.

86. Cannabis cultivators shall not use off-stream storage reservoirs and ponds to store water for cannabis cultivation unless they are sited and designed or approved by a qualified professional in compliance with Division of Safety of Dams (DSOD), county, and/or city requirements, as applicable. If the DSOD, county, and/or city do not have established requirements they shall be designed consistent with the Natural Resource Conservation Service National Engineering Manual. Reservoirs shall be designed with an adequate overflow outlet that is protected and promotes the dispersal and infiltration of flow and prevents channelization. All off-stream storage reservoirs and ponds shall be designed, managed, and maintained to accommodate average annual winter period precipitation and storm water inputs to reduce the potential for overflow. Cannabis cultivators shall plant native vegetation along the perimeter of the reservoir in locations where it does not impact the structural integrity of the reservoir berm or spillway. The cannabis cultivator shall control vegetation around the reservoir berm and spillway to allow for visual inspection of berm and spillway condition and control burrowing animals as necessary.

87. Cannabis cultivators shall implement an invasive species management plan prepared by a Qualified Biologist for any existing or proposed water storage facilities that are open to the environment. The plan shall include, at a minimum, an annual survey for bullfrogs and other invasive aquatic species. If bullfrogs or other invasive aquatic species are identified, eradication measures shall be implemented under the direction of a qualified biologist, if appropriate after consultation with CDFW (pursuant to Fish and Game Code section 6400). Eradication methods can be direct or indirect. Direct methods may include handheld dip net, hook and line, lights, spears, gigs, or fish tackle under a fishing license (pursuant to Fish and Game Code section 6855). An indirect method may involve seasonally timed complete dewatering and a drying period of the off-stream storage facility under a Permit to Destroy Harmful Species (pursuant to Fish and Game Code section 5501) issued by CDFW.

88. Water storage bladders are not encouraged for long-term use. If bladders are used, the cannabis cultivator shall ensure that the bladder is designed and properly installed to store water and that the bladder is sited to minimize the potential for water to flow into a watercourse in the event of a catastrophic failure. If a storage bladder has been previously used, the cannabis cultivator shall carefully inspect the bladder to confirm its integrity and confirm the absence of any interior residual chemicals prior to resuming use. Cannabis cultivators shall periodically inspect water storage bladders and containment features to ensure integrity. Water storage bladders shall be properly disposed of or recycled and not resold when assurance of structural integrity is no longer guaranteed.

89. Cannabis cultivators shall not use water storage bladders unless the bladder is safely contained within a secondary containment system with sufficient capacity to capture 110 percent of a bladder's maximum possible contents in the event of bladder failure (i.e., 110 percent of bladder's capacity). Secondary containment systems shall be of sufficient strength and stability to withstand the forces of released contents in the event of catastrophic bladder failure. In addition, secondary containment systems that are open to the environment shall be designed and maintained with sufficient capacity to accommodate precipitation and storm water inputs from a 25-year, 24-hour storm event.

90. Cannabis cultivators shall not cause or allow any overflow from off-stream water storage facilities that are closed to the environment (e.g., tanks and bladders) if the off-stream facilities are served by a diversion from surface water or groundwater. Cannabis cultivators shall regularly inspect for and repair all leaks of the diversion and storage system.

91. Water storage tanks, bladders, and other off-stream water storage facilities that are closed to the environment shall not be located in a riparian setback or next to equipment that generates heat. Cannabis cultivators shall place water storage tanks, bladders, and other off-stream water storage facilities that are closed to the environment in areas that allow for ease of installation, access, maintenance, and minimize road development.

92. Cannabis cultivators shall install vertical and horizontal tanks according to manufacturer's specifications and shall place tanks on properly compacted soil that is free of rocks and sharp objects and capable of bearing the weight of the tank and its maximum contents with minimal settlement. Tanks shall not be located in areas of slope instability. Cannabis cultivators shall install water storage tanks capable of containing more than 8,000 gallons only on a reinforced concrete pad providing adequate support and enough space to attach a tank restraint system (anchor using the molded-in tie down lugs with moderate tension, being careful not to over-tighten) per the recommendations of a qualified professional.

93. To prevent rupture or overflow and runoff, cannabis cultivators shall only use water storage tanks and bladders equipped with a float valve, or equivalent device, to shut off diversion when storage systems are full. Cannabis cultivators shall install any other measures necessary to prevent overflow of storage systems to prevent runoff and the diversion of more water than can be used and/or stored.

94. Cannabis cultivators shall ensure that all vents and other openings on water storage tanks are designed to prevent the entry and/or entrapment of wildlife.

95. Cannabis cultivators shall retain, for a minimum of five years, appropriate documentation for any hauled water18 used for cannabis cultivation. Documentation for hauled water shall include, for each delivery, all of the following:

1. A receipt that shows the date of delivery and the name, address, license plate number, and license plate issuing state for the water hauler,

2. A copy of the Water Hauler's License (California Health and Safety Code section 111120),

3. A copy of proof of the Water Hauler's water right, groundwater well, or other authorization to take water, and the location of the water source, and

4. The quantity of water delivered or picked up from a water source, in gallons. Documentation shall be made available, upon request, to Water Boards or CDFW staff and any other authorized representatives of the Water Boards or CDFW.

Water Conservation and Use

96. Cannabis cultivators shall regularly inspect their entire water delivery system for leaks and immediately repair any leaky faucets, pipes, connectors, or other leaks.

97. Cannabis cultivators shall use weed-free mulch in cultivation areas that do not have ground cover to conserve soil moisture and minimize evaporative loss.

98. Cannabis cultivators shall implement water conserving irrigation methods (e.g., drip or trickle irrigation, micro-spray, or hydroponics).

99. Cannabis cultivators shall maintain daily records of all water used for irrigation of cannabis. Daily records may be calculated by the use of a measuring device or, if known, by calculating the irrigation system rates and duration of time watered (e.g., irrigating for one hour twice per day using 50 half-gallon drips equates to 50 gallons per day (1*2*50*0.5) of water used for irrigation). Cannabis cultivators shall retain,

for a minimum of 5 years, irrigation records at the cannabis cultivation site and shall make all irrigation records available for review by the Water Boards, CDFW and any other authorized representatives of the Water Boards or CDFW.

Irrigation Runoff

100. Cannabis cultivators shall regularly inspect for leaks in mainlines, laterals, in irrigation connections, sprinkler heads, or at the ends of drip tape and feeder lines and immediately repair any leaks found upon detection.

101. The irrigation system shall be designed to include redundancy (e.g., safety valves) in the event that leaks occur, so that waste of water and runoff is prevented and minimized.

102. Cannabis cultivators shall regularly replace worn, outdated, or inefficient irrigation system components and equipment to ensure a properly functioning, leak-free irrigation system at all times.

103. Cannabis cultivators shall minimize irrigation deep percolation by applying irrigation water at agronomic rates.

Fertilizers, Pesticides, and Petroleum Products

104. Cannabis cultivators shall not mix, prepare, over apply, or dispose of agricultural chemicals/products (e.g., fertilizers, pesticides, and other chemicals as defined in the applicable water quality control plan) in any location where they could enter the riparian setback or waters of the state. The use of agricultural chemicals inconsistently with product labeling, storage instructions, or DPR requirements for pesticide applications is prohibited. Disposal of unused product and containers shall be consistent with labels.

105. Cannabis cultivators shall keep and use absorbent materials designated for spill containment and spill cleanup equipment on-site for use in an accidental spill of fertilizers, petroleum products, hazardous materials, and other substances which may degrade waters of the state. The cannabis cultivator shall immediately notify the California Office of Emergency Services at 1-800-852-7550 and immediately initiate cleanup activities for all spills that could enter a waterbody or degrade groundwater.

106. Cannabis cultivators shall establish and use a separate storage area for pesticides, and fertilizers, and another storage area for petroleum or other liquid chemicals (including diesel, gasoline, oils, etc.). All such storage areas shall comply with the riparian setback Requirements, be in a secured location in compliance with label instructions, outside of areas of known slope instability, and be protected from accidental ignition, weather, and wildlife. All storage areas shall have appropriate secondary containment structures, as necessary, to protect water quality and prevent spillage, mixing, discharge, or seepage. Storage tanks and containers must be of suitable material and construction to be compatible with the substances stored and conditions of storage, such as pressure and temperature.

107. Throughout the wet season, Cannabis Cultivators shall ensure that any temporary storage areas have a permanent cover and side-wind protection or be covered during non-working days and prior to and during rain events.

108. Cannabis cultivators shall only use hazardous materials24 in a manner consistent with the product's label.

109. Cannabis cultivators shall only keep hazardous materials in their original containers with labels intact, and shall store hazardous materials to prevent exposure to sunlight, excessive heat, and precipitation. Cannabis cultivators shall provide secondary containment for hazardous materials to prevent possible

exposure to the environment. Disposal of unused hazardous materials and containers shall be consistent with the label.

110. Cannabis cultivators shall only mix, prepare, apply, or load hazardous materials outside of the riparian setbacks.

111. Cannabis cultivators shall not apply agricultural chemicals within 48 hours of a predicted rainfall event of 0.25 inches or greater with a probability greater than 50-percent. In the Lake Tahoe Hydrologic Unit, cannabis cultivators shall not apply agricultural chemicals within 48 hours of any weather pattern that is forecast to have a 30 percent or greater chance of precipitation greater than 0.1 inch per 24 hours. This requirement may be updated based on amendments to the Lahontan Regional Water Board construction storm water general order.

Fertilizers and Soils

112. To minimize infiltration and water quality degradation, Cannabis cultivators shall irrigate and apply fertilizer to consistent with the crop need (i.e., agronomic rate).

113. When used, cannabis cultivators shall apply nitrogen to cannabis cultivation areas consistent with crop need (i.e., agronomic rate). Cannabis cultivators shall not apply nitrogen at a rate that may result in a discharge to surface water or groundwater that causes or contributes to exceedance of water quality objectives, and no greater than 319 pounds/acre/year unless plant tissue analysis performed by a qualified individual demonstrates the need for additional nitrogen application. The analysis shall be performed by an agricultural laboratory certified by the State Water Board's Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program.

114. Cannabis cultivators shall ensure that potting soil or soil amendments, when not in use, are placed and stored with covers, when needed, to protect from rainfall and erosion, to prevent discharge to waters of the state, and to minimize leaching of waste constituents into groundwater.

Pesticides and Herbicides

115. Cannabis cultivators shall not apply restricted materials, including restricted pesticides, or allow restricted materials to be stored at the cannabis cultivation site.

116. Cannabis cultivators shall implement integrated pest management strategies where possible to reduce the need and use of pesticides and the potential for discharges to waters of the state.

Petroleum Products and Other Chemicals

117. Cannabis cultivators shall only refuel vehicles or equipment outside of riparian setbacks. Cannabis cultivators shall inspect all equipment using oil, hydraulic fluid, or petroleum products for leaks prior to use and shall monitor equipment for leakage. Stationary equipment (e.g., motors, pumps, generators, etc.) and vehicles not in use shall be located outside of riparian setbacks. Spill and containment equipment (e.g., oil spill booms, sorbent pads, etc.) shall be stored onsite at all locations where equipment is used or staged.

118. Cannabis cultivators shall store petroleum, petroleum products, and similar fluids in a manner that provides chemical compatibility, provides secondary containment, and protection from accidental ignition, the sun, wind, and rain.

119. Use of an underground storage tank(s) for the storage of petroleum products is allowed if compliant with all applicable federal, state, and local laws; regulations; and permitting requirements.

Cultivation-Related Waste

120. Cannabis cultivators shall contain and regularly remove all debris and trash associated with cannabis cultivation activities from the cannabis cultivation site. Cannabis cultivators shall only dispose of debris and trash at an authorized landfill or other disposal site in compliance with state and local laws, ordinances, and regulations. Cannabis cultivators shall not allow litter, plastic, or similar debris to enter the riparian setback or waters of the state. Cannabis plant material may be disposed of onsite in compliance with any applicable CDFA license conditions.

121. Cannabis cultivators shall only dispose or reuse spent growth medium (e.g., soil and other organic media) in a manner that prevents discharge of soil and residual nutrients and chemicals to the riparian setback or waters of the state. Spent growth medium shall be covered with plastic sheeting or stored in water tight dumpsters prior to proper disposal or reuse. Spent growth medium should be disposed of at an authorized landfill or other disposal site in compliance with state and local laws, ordinances, and regulations. Proper reuse of spent growth medium may include incorporation into garden beds or spreading on a stable surface and revegetating the surface with native plants. Cannabis cultivators shall use erosion control techniques, as needed, for any reused or stored spent growth medium to prevent polluted runoff.

Refuse and Domestic Waste

122. Cannabis cultivators shall ensure that debris, soil, silt, bark, slash, sawdust, rubbish, creosote-treated wood, raw cement and concrete or washings thereof, asphalt, paint or other coating material, oil or other petroleum products, or any other substances which could be hazardous to any life stage of fish and wildlife or their habitat (includes food sources) does not contaminate soil or enter the riparian setback or waters of the state.

123. Cannabis cultivators shall not dispose of domestic wastewater unless it meets applicable local agency and/or Regional Water Board requirements. Cannabis cultivators shall ensure that human or animal waste is disposed of properly. Cannabis cultivators shall ensure onsite wastewater treatment systems (e.g., septic system) are permitted by the local agency or applicable Regional Water Board.

124. If used, chemical toilets or holding tanks shall be maintained in a manner appropriate for the frequency and conditions of usage, sited in stable locations, and comply with the riparian setback Requirements.

Winterization

125. Cannabis cultivators shall implement all applicable Erosion Control and Soil Disposal and Spoils Management Requirements in addition to the Winterization Requirements below by the onset of the winter period.

126. Cannabis cultivators shall block or otherwise close any temporary access roads to all motorized vehicles no later than the onset of the winter period each year.

127. Cannabis cultivators shall not operate heavy equipment of any kind at the cannabis cultivation site during the winter period, unless authorized for emergency repairs contained in an enforcement order issued by the State Water Board, Regional Water Board, or other agency having jurisdiction.

128. Cannabis cultivators shall apply linear sediment controls (e.g., silt fences, wattles, etc.) along the toe of the slope, face of the slope, and at the grade breaks of exposed slopes to comply with sheet flow length at the frequency specified below.

Slope (percent)	Sheet Flow Length not to Exceed (feet)
0 – 25	20
25 – 50	15

>50	10

129. Cannabis cultivators shall maintain all culverts, drop inlets, trash racks and similar devices to ensure they are not blocked by debris or sediment. The outflow of culverts shall be inspected to ensure erosion is not undermining the culvert. Culverts shall be inspected prior to the onset of fall and winter precipitation and following precipitation events that produce at least 0.5 in/day or 1.0 inch/7 days of precipitation to determine if maintenance or cleaning is required.

130. Cannabis cultivators shall stabilize all disturbed areas and construction entrances and exits to control erosion and sediment discharges from land disturbance.

131. Cannabis cultivators shall cover and berm all loose stockpiled construction materials (e.g., soil, spoils, aggregate, etc.) that are not actively (scheduled for use within 48 hours) being used as needed to prevent erosion by storm water. The cannabis cultivator shall have adequate cover and berm materials available onsite if the weather forecast indicates a probability of precipitation.

132. Cannabis cultivators shall apply erosion repair and control measures to the bare ground (e.g., cultivation area, access paths, etc.) to prevent discharge of sediment to waters of the state.

133. As part of the winterization plan approval process, the Regional Water Board may require cannabis cultivators to implement additional site-specific erosion and sediment control requirements if the implementation of the Requirements in this section do not adequately protect water quality.

Appendix B. Timber letter

NRM
NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT
CORPORATION

1434 Third Street • Eureka, CA • 95501-0682
707 442-1735 • fax 707 442-8823
Email: nrm@nrmcorp.com
Web: www.nrmcorp.com

Humboldt County Planning Department Cannabis Division 7/27/2020
3015 H St. Eureka CA 95501

Dear Humboldt County Cannabis Planner,

Nasko Zlatinov of Eco Farm Location LLC has been asked to consult with Cal Fire or an RPF as part of permitting his cannabis farm with Humboldt County. The County has asked him to consult with Cal Fire or an RPF to determine if a harvest plan is required to remove 20 trees on his property. Item 13 of the Plot Plan states that 'Approximately 20 trees, roughly 5' to 7' in height, are proposes to be removed in this area'. Unfortunately, the information about clearing trees is a mistake made by the engineer preparing plot plan.

This area has been partially cleared to reduce fire potential and provide space for the operation. In June of 2020, the landowner cleared an area (less than 0.1 acres) of 4 white oaks (*Quercus alba*) that were all less than 8" DBH and less than 30' tall. The area is beyond the forest edge and was surrounded by shrub species. Powerlines are present overhead adjacent to the clearing. Several other trees were cleared recently by PG&E employees to maintain the powerline right-of-way.

The activities on Eco Farm Locations could potentially fall under two different Cal Fire permits. A timber harvest permit is required by Cal Fire when a timber owner wants to sell timber. In this case no timber was, or will be, sold so no harvest permit is required. If timberland is cleared of trees for a land use not compatible with timber production than a conversion permit or less-than-3-acre conversion permit is required. In this case, it is not clear if the trees are within an area considered timberland or not. The oldest aerial imagery I found was on Google Earth from 1998. That image shows the area to be clear of trees but that could be due to a recent timber harvest. The USGS 7.5' Quadrangle map shows the area as forest edge which just means it was not grassland but was either timber or transition shrubs.

On July 24th, 2020, I contacted Cal Fire Inspector Lucus Titus and consulted with him about the need for a conversion permit for the oaks that had been recently cleared. Mr. Titus made it clear that that is not necessary, he does not require a conversion permit for the clearing as described above.

It is my professional opinion that no harvest permit or conversion permit from Cal Fire is required for the incorrect proposal to clear 20 trees, or for the actual recent clearing of 4 small oaks.

As a *Cannabis* cultivator enrolled with the Water Board, Mr. Zlatinov has already agreed to plant three oaks for every one oak tree cleared. Since four oaks were cleared, Mr. Zlatinov plans to plant 12 white oaks trees on his parcel under the guidance of NRM's botanist Jenelle Jackson.

Ethan Coonen
Natural Resources Management Corp.
1434 Third Street, Eureka CA 95501
(707) 269-1376 Direct
(707) 497-4450 Cell
ecoonen@nrmcorp.com

Appendix C. Oak revegetation plan, prepared by NRM Botanist Jenell Jackson

Oak Revegetation Plan

In the summer of 2020, the landowner removed shrubs and some trees from an area to reduce fire potential and for operations. The total area where trees and shrubs were removed is < 0.01 acres and is not considered to be timberland (see "Timber letter", Appendix B of this document); however, four white oak (*Quercus garryana*) trees <8" DBH and less than 30' feet in height were removed from the area intended for future cultivation labeled "Center-1" (Figure 5, SMP). The following revegetation plan details the mitigation and monitoring for the loss of these trees.

Revegetation goals include:

- Replaced lost oaks at a mitigation ratio of 3:1

Overview

The project concerns the mitigation for the loss of four white oak trees.

The mitigation will include:

- Replanting the lost oaks at a mitigation ratio of 3:1. Therefore, 12 trees will be planted.

Planting specifications

All planting should be done by or under the direction of an experienced restoration contractor. Planting will occur in the area labeled "Oak Remediation Area" (Figure X) and trees will be planted on 10' centers. Individuals should be planted such that the root ball is covered.

Container Planting

Twelve white oak seedlings are currently being raised by the client on property.

All container plants must be planted in the fall or early winter, after the first rains have infiltrated and adequately moistened the soil down to a depth of at least 24 inches. Plants used in all projects should have sufficient root mass to fill their container size prior to being transplanted. It is preferred that plant stock be planted as soon as it arrives on site. If necessary, plants may be stored on site for a limited amount of time. If plants are to be stored on site they will need to be protected from animal herbivory. Since planting will happen well after the first rains, irrigation should not be necessary.

All potted plants used will be healthy and disease free. Plants that are wilted or root-bound will not be used and will be replaced with healthy stock. Protective plant covers will be placed around each plant and staked into the ground after planting.

Potted plants will be out-planted in the following manner:

- Trees will be planted on 10-foot centers.

- Planting techniques should conform to the following:
    - Excavate a hole twice the diameter and one and a half times the depth of the plant's container.
    - Scarify the sides of the hole to loosen the soil.
    - Back-fill the hole with loose soil until it is the same depth as the container.
    - Place plant into the hole and back-fill with soil until it is level with the root ball.
    - Construct a 4-inch-high, 30- inch diameter basin around the plant with the extra soil
    - Place weed-free mulch or shredder bark 3" deep in a 2-foot radius around the plant. Care should be taken to keep mulch from touching the plant stem or crown.
    - Stake a protective plant cover (large enough to not restrict growth) around the plant.

Photos will be taken following project completion and during monitoring the following year.

Monitoring and Success Criteria

Monitoring Goals and Methods

During the spring following project completion, a qualified botanist or restoration technician will inspect the plantings and document the survival of planted trees. Tree survival will be assessed using a simple count. After a five year, if 85% survival is reached, then the monitoring can cease.

Success Criteria

The re-vegetation will be considered successful if in Monitoring Year 5:

1. 85% survivorship of planted individuals.

Adaptive management

Monitoring report shall highlight the number of diseased or compromised trees and actions that will be taken to enhance or replace individuals.

Annual Report

An Annual Monitoring Report to be submitted to the NCRWQCB by December 31 after the first monitoring year. The report will contain percent survival of plantings, cover of invasive in the planting area, photos, and if any future maintenance or monitoring is needed.

Appendix D. County Road Evaluation

HUMBOLDT COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
ROAD EVALUATION REPORT

PART A: *Part A may be completed by the applicant*

Applicant Name: Eco Farm Locations APN: 210-191-013

Planning & Building Department Case/File No.: PLN-2019-15698

Road Name: Private Access *(complete a separate form for each road)*

From Road (Cross street): Highway 36

To Road (Cross street): D/W leading to structure on APN 210-191-013

Length of road segment: X +/- 70' miles Date Inspected: ______

Road is maintained by: ☐ County ☒ Other property owners
(State, Forest Service, National Park, State Park, BLM, Private, Tribal, etc)

Check one of the following:

Box 1 ☐ The entire road segment is developed to Category 4 road standards (20 feet wide) or better. If checked, then the road is adequate for the proposed use without further review by the applicant.

Box 2 ☒ The entire road segment is developed to the equivalent of a road category 4 standard. If checked, then the road is adequate for the proposed use without further review by the applicant.

An equivalent road category 4 standard is defined as a roadway that is generally 20 feet in width, but has pinch points which narrow the road. Pinch points include, but are not limited to, one-lane bridges, trees, large rock outcroppings, culverts, etc. Pinch points must provide visibility where a driver can see oncoming vehicles through the pinch point which allows the oncoming vehicle to stop and wait in a 20 foot wide section of the road for the other vehicle to pass.

Box 3 ☐ The entire road segment is not developed to the equivalent of road category 4 or better. The road may or may not be able to accommodate the proposed use and further evaluation is necessary. Part B is to be completed by a Civil Engineer licensed by the State of California.

The statements in PART A are true and correct and have been made by me after personally inspecting and measuring the road.

X [signature] X 8/5/20

Signature Date

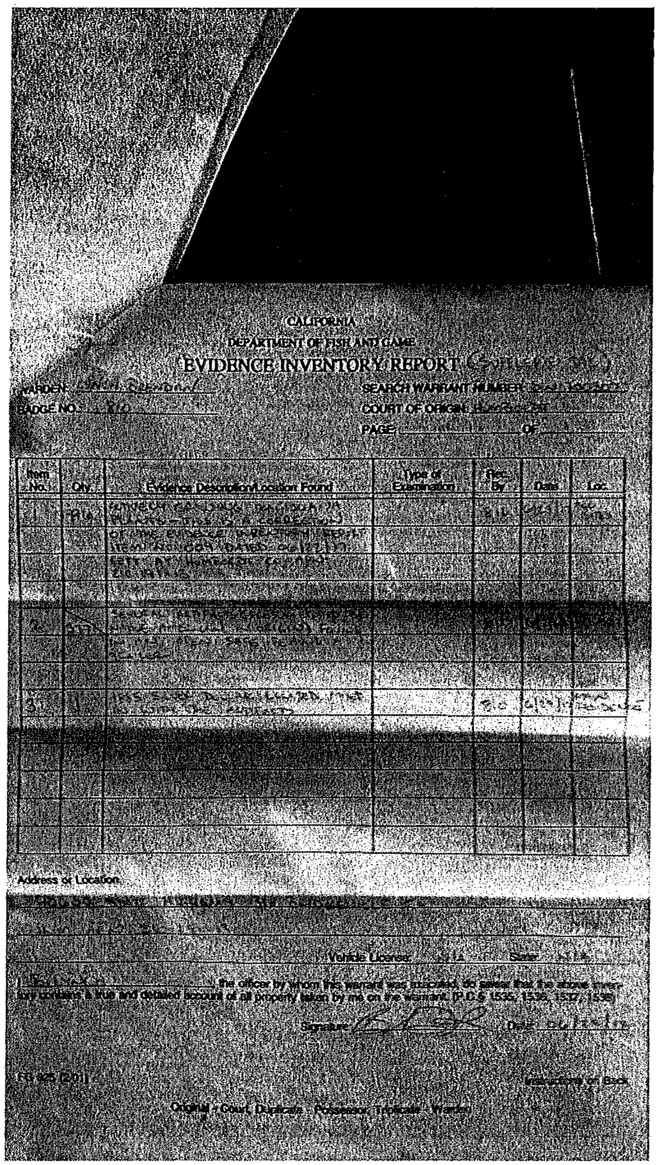
X Vasco Platinov

Name Printed

Important: Read the instructions before using this form. If you have questions, please call the Dept. of Public Works Land Use Division at 707.445.7205.

u:\pwrk\landdev\projects\referrals\forms\road evaluation report form 07-24-2017.docx

Appendix E. CDFW trash violations



CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME
EVIDENCE INVENTORY REPORT

WARDEN: [illegible]
BADGE NO.: [illegible]
SEARCH WARRANT NUMBER: [illegible]
COURT OF ORIGIN: [illegible]
PAGE ___ OF ___

Item No.	Qty.	Evidence Description/Location Found	Type of Examination	Rec. By	Date	Loc.
1	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Address or Location: [illegible]

Vehicle License: [illegible] State: [illegible]

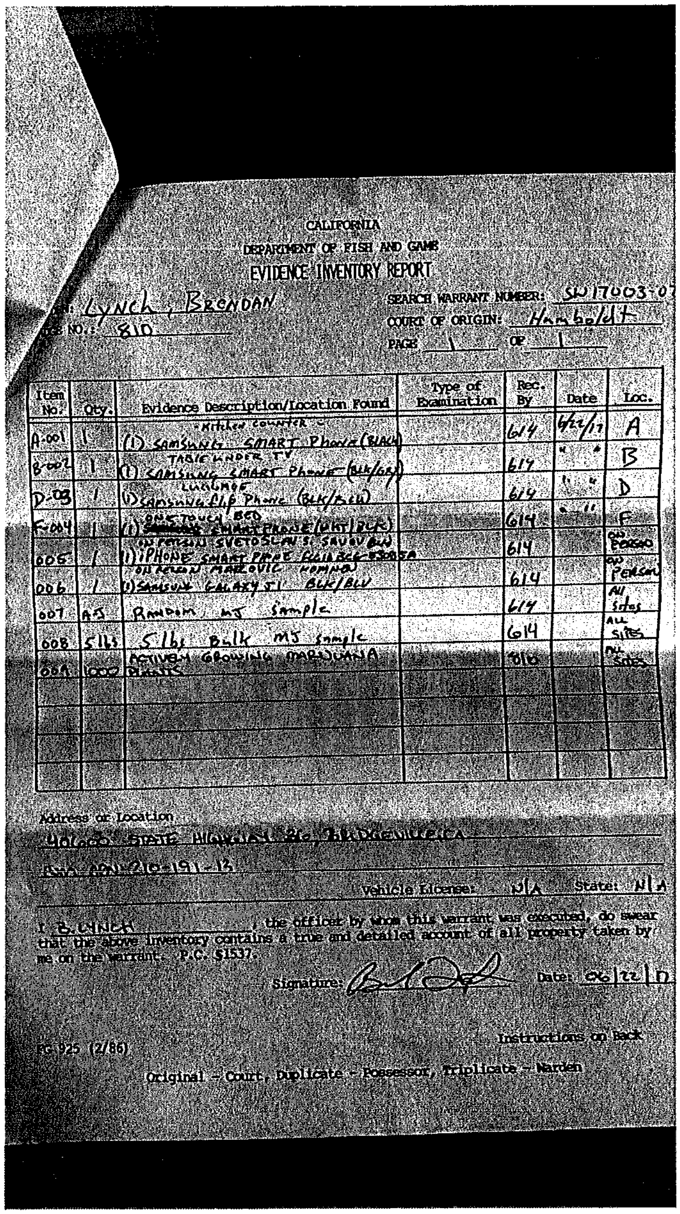
[illegible], the officer by whom this warrant was executed, do swear that the above inventory contains a true and detailed account of all property taken by me on the warrant. (P.C.§ 1535, 1536, 1537, 1538)

Signature: [illegible] Date: [illegible]

Instructions on Back

Original - Court, Duplicate - Possessor, Triplicate - Warden

Evidence inventory report, dated June 22nd, 2017.



CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME
EVIDENCE INVENTORY REPORT

[illegible]: Lynch, Brendan
[illegible] NO.: 810

SEARCH WARRANT NUMBER: SW17003-07
COURT OF ORIGIN: Humboldt
PAGE 1 OF 1

Item No.	Qty.	Evidence Description/Location Found	Type of Examination	Rec. By	Date	Loc.
A-001	1	Kitchen counter (1) Samsung Smart Phone (Black)		614	6/22/17	A
B-002	1	Table under TV (1) Samsung Smart Phone (Blk/Gry)		614	" "	B
D-003	1	Luggage (1) Samsung flip Phone (Blk/Blu)		614	" "	D
F-004	1	One touch bed (1) ~~Samsung~~ Smart Phone (Wht/Blk)		614	" "	F
005	1	On person Svetoslav S. Savov Blu (1) iPhone Smart Phone [illegible]		614		On Person
006	1	On person Markovic Homme[illegible] (1) Samsung Galaxy J1 Blk/Blu		614		On Person
007	A.S.	Random MJ Sample		614		All sites
008	5lbs	5lbs Bulk MJ Sample		614		All sites
009	1000	Actively growing marijuana plants		810		All sites

Address or Location
[illegible] State Highway 36, Bridgeville CA
[illegible] APN 210-191-13

Vehicle License: N/A State: N/A

I B. Lynch, the officer by whom this warrant was executed, do swear that the above inventory contains a true and detailed account of all property taken by me on the warrant. P.C. §1537.

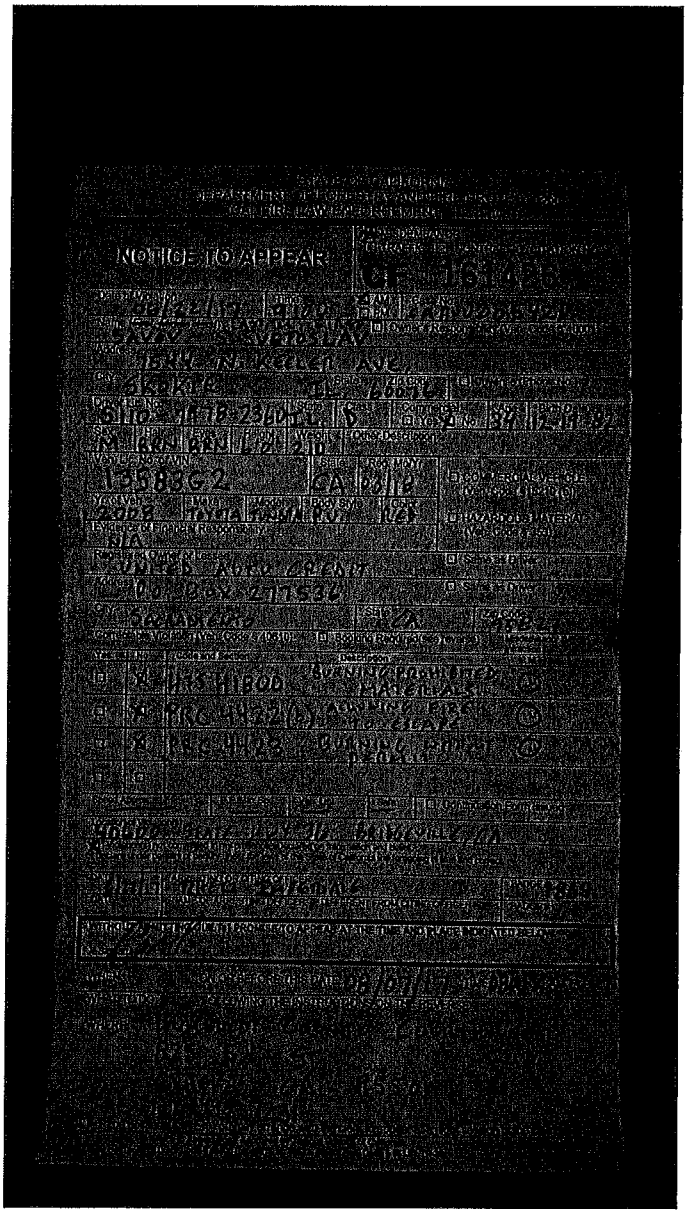
Signature: [signature] Date: 06/22/17

FG 925 (2/86)

Instructions on Back

Original - Court, Duplicate - Possessor, Triplicate - Warden

Evidence inventory report, Deparment of Fish and Game, dated June 22nd, 2017



Notice to appear regarding violations, dated August 7th, 2017.

Appendix F. Well completion report

State of California

Well Completion Report

Form DWR 188 Submitted 7/27/2018
WCR2018-006055

Owner's Well Number | Date Work Began 07/16/2018 | Date Work Ended 07/27/2018

Local Permit Agency Humboldt County Department of Health & Human Services - Land Use Program

Secondary Permit Agency | Permit Number 17/18-1534 | Permit Date 04/13/2018

Well Owner (must remain confidential pursuant to Water Code 13752)

Name ECOFARM LOCATION, LLC, Nasko Zlatinov

Mailing Address P.O. Box 1021

City Fortuna State CA Zip 95540

Planned Use and Activity

Activity New Well

Planned Use Water Supply Irrigation - Agriculture

Well Location

Address 40600 Hwy 36

City Bridgeville Zip 95526 County Humboldt

Latitude | N | Longitude | W

	Deg.	Min.	Sec.
Latitude			
Longitude			

Dec. Lat. 40.4805070 Dec. Long. -123.6506270

Vertical Datum Horizontal Datum WGS84

Location Accuracy Location Determination Method

APN 210-191-013

Township 01 N

Range 05 E

Section 07

Baseline Meridian Humboldt

Ground Surface Elevation

Elevation Accuracy

Elevation Determination Method

Borehole Information

Orientation Vertical Specify

Drilling Method Other - Under-Ream Down-Hole Hammer Drilling Fluid Bentonite

Total Depth of Boring 180 Feet

Total Depth of Completed Well 180 Feet

Water Level and Yield of Completed Well

Depth to first water 110 (Feet below surface)

Depth to Static Water Level 108 (Feet) Date Measured 07/27/2018

Estimated Yield* 10 (GPM) Test Type Air Lift

Test Length 4 (Hours) Total Drawdown 72 (feet)

*May not be representative of a well's long term yield.

Geologic Log - Free Form

Depth from Surface Feet to Feet		Description
0	3	top soil
3	29	clay
29	101	soft shale
101	164	fractured shale
164	180	soft shale

Form DWR 188 rev. 12/19/2017

Page 1 of 2

Casings

Casing #	Depth from Surface Feet to Feet		Casing Type	Material	Casings Specificatons	Wall Thickness (inches)	Outside Diameter (inches)	Screen Type	Slot Size if any (inches)	Description
1	0	80	Blank	Low Carbon Steel	Grade: ASTM A53	0.188	6			
1	80	160	Screen	Low Carbon Steel	Grade: ASTM A53	0.188	6	Milled Slots	0.05	
1	160	180	Blank	Low Carbon Steel	Grade: ASTM A53	0.188	6			

Annular Material

Depth from Surface Feet to Feet		Fill	Fill Type Details	Filter Pack Size	Description
0	20	Bentonite	Other Bentonite		Sanitary Seal
20	180	Filter Pack	Other Gravel Pack	3/8 Inch	Pea Gravel

Other Observations:

Borehole Specifications

Depth from Surface Feet to Feet		Borehole Diameter (inches)
0	180	10

Certification Statement

I, the undersigned, certify that this report is complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge and belief

Name: FISCH DRILLING
Person, Firm or Corporation

3150 JOHNSON ROAD (Address) | HYDESVILLE (City) | CA (State) | 95547 (Zip)

Signed: *electronic signature received* (C-57 Licensed Water Well Contractor) | 07/27/2018 (Date Signed) | 683865 (C-57 License Number)

Attachments

scan.pdf - Location Map

DWR Use Only

CSG #	State Well Number	Site Code	Local Well Number

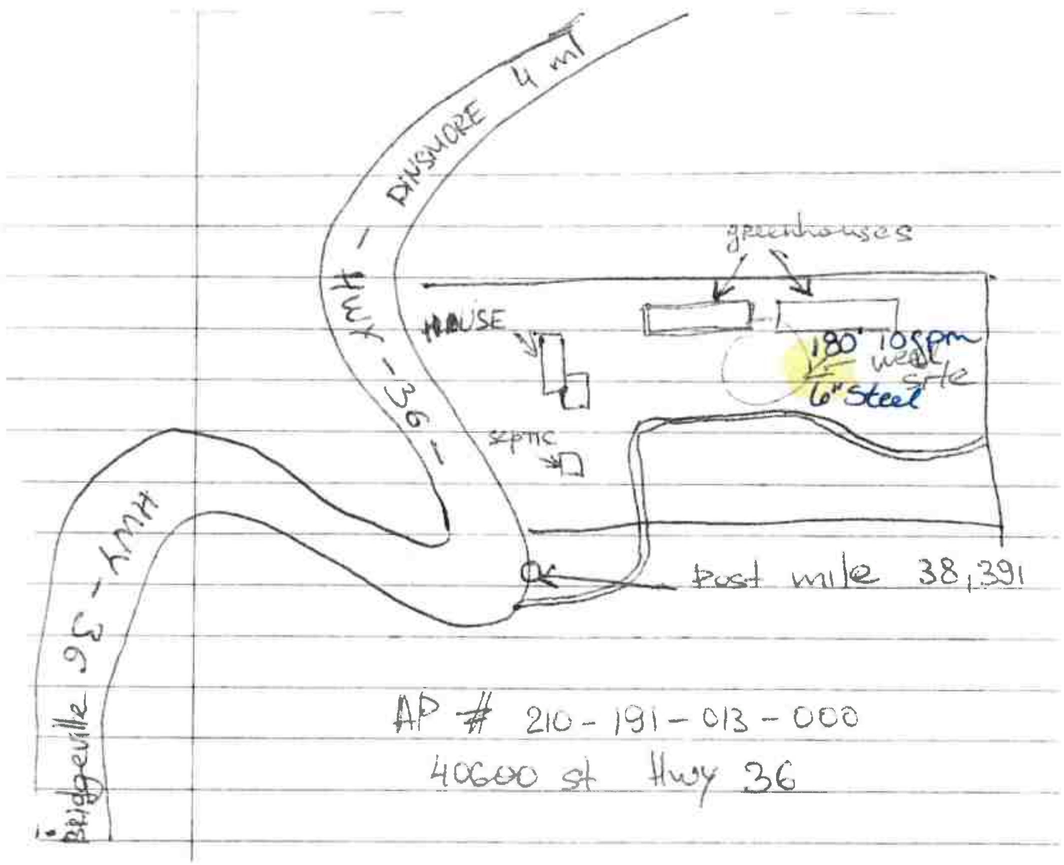
N — Latitude Deg/Min/Sec

W — Longitude Deg/Min/Sec

TRS:

APN:

Form DWR 188 rev. 12/19/2017


DINSMORE 4 mi
HWY - 36
greenhouses
HOUSE
septic
180' 10gpm
well site
6" Steel
Post mile 38,391
HWY - 36
Bridgeville
AP # 210-191-013-000
40600 st Hwy 36

Appendix G. LSAA Agreement

RECEIVED

MAR 1 8 2020

CDFW - EUREKA

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE
REGION 1 – NORTHERN REGION
619 Second Street
Eureka, CA 95501

STREAMBED ALTERATION AGREEMENT
NOTIFICATION No. 1600-2018-0325-R1
Unnamed Tributary to the Van Duzen River, Eel River and the Pacific Ocean

Nasko Zlatinov
Zlatinov Water Diversion Project
1 Encroachment

This Lake or Streambed Alteration Agreement (Agreement) is entered into between the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) and Nasko Zlatinov (Permittee).

RECITALS

WHEREAS, pursuant to Fish and Game Code (FGC) section 1602, the Permittee initially notified CDFW on May 22, 2018, revised on July 2, 2018 and additional information provided September 4, 2018, that the Permittee intends to complete the project described herein.

WHEREAS, pursuant to FGC section 1603, CDFW has determined that the project could substantially adversely affect existing fish or wildlife resources and has included measures in the Agreement necessary to protect those resources.

WHEREAS, the Permittee has reviewed the Agreement and accepts its terms and conditions, including the measures to protect fish and wildlife resources.

NOW THEREFORE, the Permittee agrees to complete the project in accordance with the Agreement.

PROJECT LOCATION

The project to be completed is located within the Van Duzen River watershed, approximately 2.35 miles west, southwest of the town of Dinsmore, County of Humboldt, State of California. The project is located in Section 7&8, T01N, R05E, Humboldt Base and Meridian; in the Larabee Valley U.S. Geological Survey 7.5-minute quadrangle; Assessor's Parcel Nos: 210-191-013; latitude/longitude: 40.4803, -123.6490 at the point of diversion (POD).

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The project is limited to one encroachment (Table 1) for water diversion from a spring that is tributary to the Van Duzen River. Work for the water diversion will include use and maintenance of the water diversion infrastructure.

A water impoundment exists at Lat./Long: 40.4803, -123.6495. This feature will be evaluated by CDFW at a future site inspection, and if work is deemed necessary, it may be necessary to notify through a major Amendment or new Notification.

The Notification also discloses the use of a well located at Lat/Long 40.4805, -123.6506. CDFW did not evaluate hydraulic connection of the well to surface water, nor was a hydrogeologic evaluation prepared by a licensed geologist provided for CDFW review.

No other projects that may be subject to FGC1602 were disclosed. This Agreement does not retroactively permit any stream crossings, water diversions or other encroachments not described in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Project Encroachments with Description

ID	Latitude/Longitude	Description
Point of Diversion	40.4803, -123.6490	During the diversion season, Permittee shall **bypass 80%** of stream flow. Rate of diversion shall be no more than **3 gallons per minute.** Permittee shall implement seasonal diversion minimization and limit total daily diversion to **200 gallons per day from May 15 – October 31.**

PROJECT IMPACTS

Existing fish or wildlife resources the project could substantially adversely affect include Chinook Salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*), Coho Salmon (*O. kisutch*), Steelhead Trout (*O. mykiss*), Western Brook Lamprey (*Lampetra richardsoni*), Pacific Lamprey (*Entosphenus tridentata*), Southern Torrent Salamander (*Rhyacotriton variegatus*), Pacific Giant Salamander *(Dicamptodon tenebrosus)*, Foothill Yellow-legged Frog *(Rana boylii)*, Coastal Tailed Frog (*Ascaphus truei*), Western Pond Turtle (*Actinemys marmorata marmorata*), Northern Spotted Owl (*Strix occidentalis caurina*), Pacific Fisher (*Pekania pennanti*), Humboldt Marten (*Martes caurina humboldtensis*), amphibians, reptiles, aquatic invertebrates, mammals, birds, and other aquatic and riparian species.

The adverse effects the project could have on the fish or wildlife resources identified above include:

Impacts to water quality:
increased water temperature;
reduced instream flow;
temporary increase in fine sediment transport;

Impacts to bed, channel, or bank and direct effects on fish, wildlife, and their habitat:
loss or decline of riparian habitat;
direct impacts on benthic organisms;

Impacts to natural flow and effects on habitat structure and process:
cumulative effect when other diversions on the same stream are considered;
diversion of flow from activity site;
direct and/or incidental take;
indirect impacts;
impediment of up- or down-stream migration;
water quality degradation; and
damage to aquatic habitat and function.

MEASURES TO PROTECT FISH AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES

1. Administrative Measures

The Permittee shall meet each administrative requirement described below.

1.1 Documentation at Project Site. The Permittee shall make the Agreement, any extensions and amendments to the Agreement, and all related notification materials and California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) documents, readily available at the project site at all times and shall be presented to CDFW personnel, or personnel from another state, federal, or local agency upon request.

1.2 Providing Agreement to Persons at Project Site. The Permittee shall provide copies of the Agreement and any extensions and amendments to the Agreement to all persons who will be working on the project at the project site on behalf of the Permittee, including but not limited to contractors, subcontractors, inspectors, and monitors.

1.3 Notification of Conflicting Provisions. The Permittee shall notify CDFW if the Permittee determines or learns that a provision in the Agreement might conflict with a provision imposed on the project by another local, state, or federal agency. In that event, CDFW shall contact the Permittee to resolve any conflict.

1.4 Project Site Entry. The Permittee agrees to allow CDFW employees access to any property it owns and/or manages for the purpose of inspecting and/or monitoring the activities covered by this Agreement, provided CDFW: a) provides 24 hours

advance notice; and b) allows the Permittee or representatives to participate in the inspection and/or monitoring. This condition does not apply to CDFW enforcement personnel.

1.5 Adherence to Existing Authorizations. All water diversion facilities that the Permittee owns, operates, or controls shall be operated and maintained in accordance with current law and applicable water rights.

1.6 Change of Conditions and Need to Cease Operations. If conditions arise, or change, in such a manner as to be considered deleterious by CDFW to the stream or wildlife, operations shall cease until corrective measures approved by CDFW are taken. This includes new information becoming available that indicates bypass flows, diversion rates or other measures provided in this agreement are not providing adequate protection to keep aquatic life downstream in good condition or to avoid "take" or "incidental take" of federal or State listed species.

1.7 CDFW Notification of Work Initiation and Completion. The Permittee shall contact CDFW within the 7-day period preceding the beginning of work permitted by this Agreement. Information to be disclosed shall include Agreement number, and the anticipated start date. Subsequently, the Permittee shall notify CDFW no later than seven (7) days after the project is fully completed. **Notification of completion will include photographs of the completed work, erosion control measures, waste containment and disposal, and a summary of any CNDDB submissions as required below.**

1.8 Notification to the California Natural Diversity Database. If any special status species are observed at any time during the project, a qualified Biologist shall submit California Natural Diversity Data Base (CNDDB) forms to the CNDDB within five (5) working days of the sightings. A summary of CNDDB submissions shall be included with the completion notification. Forms and instructions for submissions to the CNDDB may be found at: https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/Data/CNDDB/Submitting-Data.

2. Avoidance and Minimization Measures

To avoid or minimize adverse impacts to fish and wildlife resources identified above, the Permittee shall implement each measure listed below.

2.1 Permitted Project Activities. Except where otherwise stipulated in this Agreement, all work shall be in accordance with Permittee Notification, together with all maps, Best Management Practices (BMPs), photographs, drawings, and other supporting documents submitted with the Notification and received on May 22, 2018, revised on July 2, 2018.

2.2 Listed Species. This Agreement does not allow for the take, or incidental take of any state or federal listed threatened, endangered, or candidate species. No direct

or indirect impacts shall occur to any threatened or endangered species as a result of implementing the project or the project's activities. If the project could result in the "take" of a state listed threatened or endangered species, the Permittee has the responsibility to obtain from CDFW, a California Endangered Species Act Permit (CESA section 2081).

2.3 Nesting Birds. Actively nesting birds and their nests shall not be disturbed by project activities. If construction, grading, vegetation removal, or other project-related improvements are necessary during the nesting season of protected raptors and migratory birds (**March 1 through August 15**), the Permittee shall notify CDFW of proposed work and a focused survey for bird nests and/or nesting behavior shall be conducted by a qualified biologist within seven days prior to the beginning of project-related activities. Surveys should encompass the area up to 50 feet from disturbance to account for songbirds, and up to 250 feet from disturbance for raptors. If a nest is found or suspected to be present, Permittee shall consult with CDFW regarding appropriate action to comply with the Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 and Fish and Game Code. If a lapse in project-related work of seven days or longer occurs, another focused survey, and if required, consultation with CDFW shall be required before project work can be reinitiated.

Project Timing

2.4 Work Period. All work, not including diversion of water, shall be confined to the period **June 15 through October 15** of each year. Work within the active channel of a stream shall be restricted to periods of **dry weather**. Precipitation forecasts and potential increases in stream flow shall be considered when planning construction activities. Construction activities shall cease and all necessary erosion control measures shall be implemented prior to the onset of precipitation.

2.5 Extension of the Work Period. If weather conditions permit, and the Permittee wishes to extend the work period after October 15, a written request shall be made to CDFW **at least 10-working days before the proposed work period variance.** Written approval (letter or e-mail) for the proposed time extension must be received from CDFW prior to activities continuing past October 15.

2.6 Work Completion. Any work necessary to comply with the terms of this Agreement shall be completed by no later than **May 15, 2020.** Failure to complete work by this date shall result in suspension or revocation of this Agreement. A notice of completed work, including photographs of each site, shall be submitted to CDFW within seven (7) days of project completion.

General Stream Protection Measures

2.7 Fish and Aquatic Amphibians. If possible, work shall be conducted when the affected stream channel is void of surface water. If surface water is present during construction, the Permittee shall: a) have a biologist or other qualified professional

survey the site and adjacent area for fish, amphibians, and turtles three days or less before commencing project activities and b) if fish, amphibians, or turtles are detected, CDFW's Andrew Orahoske will be contacted by phone or email at (707) 441-5827 or andrew.orahoske@wildlife.ca.gov and work shall not commence until authorized by CDFW.

2.8 Stream Protection. No debris, soil, silt, sand, bark, slash, sawdust, rubbish, cement or concrete washings, oil or petroleum products, or other material deleterious to fish, plant life, mammals or bird life shall be allowed to enter into or be placed where it may be washed by rainfall or runoff into the stream.

2.9 No Dumping. Permittee shall not deposit, permit to pass into, or place where it can pass into a stream, lake, or other Waters of the State any material deleterious to fish and wildlife, or abandon, dispose of, or throw away within 150 feet of a stream, lake, or other Waters of the State any cans, bottles, garbage, motor vehicle or parts thereof, rubbish, litter, refuse, waste, debris, or the viscera or carcass of any dead mammal, or the carcass of any dead bird.

2.10 Maintain Aquatic Life. When any dam or other artificial obstruction is being constructed, maintained, or placed in operation, Permittee shall allow sufficient water at all times to pass downstream to maintain aquatic life below the dam pursuant to Fish and Game Code §5937.

2.11 Equipment Maintenance. Refueling of machinery or heavy equipment, or adding or draining oil, lubricants, coolants or hydraulic fluids shall not take place within stream bed, channel and bank. All such fluids and containers shall be disposed of properly off-site. Heavy equipment used or stored within stream bed, channel and bank shall use drip pans or other devices (e.g., absorbent blankets, sheet barriers or other materials) as needed to prevent soil and water contamination.

2.12 Hazardous Spills. Any material, which could be hazardous or toxic to aquatic life and enters a stream (i.e. a piece of equipment tipping-over in a stream and dumping oil, fuel or hydraulic fluid), the Permittee shall immediately notify the California Emergency Management Agency State Warning Center at 1-800-852-7550, and immediately initiate clean-up activities. CDFW shall be notified by the Permittee within 24 hours at 707-445-6493 and consulted regarding clean-up procedures.

2.13 Clean-up. Structures and associated materials not designed to withstand high seasonal flows shall be removed to areas above the ordinary high water mark before such flows occur or the end of the yearly work period, whichever comes first. All project materials and debris shall be removed from the project site and properly disposed of off-site upon project completion.

2.14 Erosion Control Measures

2.14.1 Seed and Mulch. Upon completion of construction operations and/or the onset of wet weather, Permittee shall stabilize exposed soil areas within the work area by applying mulch and seed. Permittee shall restore all exposed or disturbed areas and access points within the stream and riparian zone by applying local native and weed free erosion control grass seeds. Locally native wildflower and/or shrub seeds may also be included in the seed mix. Permittee shall mulch restored areas using at least two to four inches of weed-free clean straw or similar biodegradable mulch over the seeded area. Alternately, Permittee may cover seeding with jute netting, coconut fiber blanket, or similar non-synthetic monofilament netting erosion control blanket.

2.14.2 Erosion and Sediment Barriers. Permittee shall monitor and maintain all erosion and sediment barriers in good operating condition throughout the work period and the following rainy season, defined herein to mean October 15 through June 15. Maintenance includes, but is not limited to, removal of accumulated sediment, replacement of damaged sediment fencing, coir rolls/logs and/or straw bale dikes and ensuring drainage structures and altered streambeds and banks remain sufficiently armored and/or stable. If the sediment barrier fails to retain sediment, Permittee shall employ corrective measures, and notify the department immediately.

2.14.3 Cover Spoil Piles. Permittee shall have readily available erosion control materials such as wattles, natural fiber mats, or plastic sheeting, to cover and contain exposed spoil piles and exposed areas in order to prevent sediment from moving into a stream or lake. Permittee shall apply and secure these materials prior to rain events to prevent loose soils from entering a stream, lake, or other Waters of the State.

2.14.4 Prohibition on Use of Monofilament Netting. To minimize the risk of ensnaring and strangling wildlife, Permittee shall not use any erosion control materials that contain synthetic (e.g., plastic or nylon) monofilament netting, including photo- or biodegradable plastic netting. Geotextiles, fiber rolls, and other erosion control measures shall be made of loose-weave mesh, such as jute, hemp, coconut (coir) fiber, or other products without welded weaves.

2.15 Waste Containment and Disposal. Permittee shall contain all operation associated refuse in enclosed, wildlife proof, storage containers, at all times, and relocate refuse to an authorized waste management facility, in compliance with State and local laws, on a regular and ongoing basis. All refuse shall be removed from the site and properly disposed of, at the close of the cultivation season and/or when the parcel is no longer in use. Photo documentation of newly installed storage containers shall be included in the Work Completion Report.

Water Diversion

2.16 Maximum Diversion Rate. The maximum instantaneous diversion rate from the water intake shall not exceed **three (3) gallons per minute** (gpm) at any time.

2.17 Bypass Flow. The Permittee shall pass **80% of the flow** at all times to keep all aquatic species including fish and other aquatic life in good condition below the point of diversion.

2.18 Seasonal Diversion Minimization. No more than **200 gallons shall be diverted in any one day** during the low flow season from **May 15 to October 31** of each year. Water shall be diverted only if the Permittee can adhere to the maximum diversion rate and bypass flow conditions of this Agreement.

2.19 Measurement of Diverted Flow. Permittee shall install and maintain an adequate measuring device for measuring the instantaneous and cumulative rate of diversion. This measurement shall begin as soon as this Agreement is signed by the Permittee. The device shall be installed within the flow of diverted water. The Permittee shall maintain records of diversion, and provide information including, but not limited to the following:

2.19.1 A log including the date, time and quantity of water diverted from the POD.

2.19.2 The amount of water used per day for cannabis cultivation separated out from the amount of water used for other irrigation purposes and other uses of water (e.g., domestic use or fire protection).

2.19.3 Permittee shall make available for review at the request of the Department the diversion records required by the State Water Resources Control Board (Board) in Attachment A to the Board's Cannabis Cultivation Policy (October 17, 2017), No. 84, pages 40-41 (see Cal. Code Regs., tit. 23, § 2925).

2.20 Water Management Plan. The Permittee shall submit a Water Management Plan no later than **sixty days** from the time this Agreement is made final that describes how compliance will be achieved under this Agreement. The Water Management Plan shall include details on water storage, water conservation, or other relevant material to maintain water needs in coordination with forbearance and bypass flow requirements. The Water Management Plan shall include a brief narrative describing water use on the property, photographs to support the narrative, and water use calculations to ensure compliance with this Agreement.

Water Diversion Infrastructure

2.21 Intake Structure. No polluting materials (e.g., particle board, plastic sheeting, bentonite) shall be used to construct or screen, or cover the diversion intake structure.

2.22 Intake Structure Placement. Infrastructure installed in the streambed (e.g., cistern or spring box) shall not exceed 10 percent of the active channel width and shall not be located in the deepest portion of the channel. The depth of the intake shall be no greater than one foot (12 inches) below the streambed.

2.23 Intake Screening. The Permittee shall regularly inspect, clean, and maintain screens in good condition.

2.23.1 The water intake screens shall be securely attached (e.g., threaded or clamped) to the intake line and have a minimum wetted area of 0.25 square feet.

2.23.2 The intakes screen shall be designed so that approach velocity is no more than 0.1 foot per second (fps). Approach velocity is the velocity of the water perpendicular to the screen face measured three inches in front of the screen surface.

2.23.3 A water intake screen with round openings shall not exceed 3/32-inch diameter; a screen with square openings shall not exceed 3/32-inch measured diagonally; and a screen with slotted openings shall not exceed 0.069 inches in width. Slots must be evenly distributed on the screen area.

2.23.4 The water intake screen may be constructed of any rigid material, perforated, woven, or slotted and should have a minimum of 27% open area. Stainless steel or other corrosion-resistant material is recommended to reduce clogging due to corrosion. Care should be taken not to use materials deemed deleterious to aquatic species.

2.23.5 The screen shall be designed to distribute the flow uniformly over the entire screen area.

2.23.6 The water intake screen shall be placed in fast moving water with the long axis of the screen parallel to the streamflow. The water intake shall not be placed in pool habitat.

2.24 Intake Shall Not Impede Aquatic Species Passage. The water diversion structures shall be designed, constructed, and maintained such that they do not constitute a barrier to upstream or downstream movement of aquatic life.

2.25 Intake Maintenance. Intakes shall be kept in good repair. Intakes shall be inspected periodically and kept clean and free of accumulated algae, leaves or other debris, which could block portions of the screen surface and increase approach velocities at any point on the screen. No part of screen surfaces shall be obstructed

2.26 Exclusionary Devices. Permittee shall keep the diversion structures (e.g. cistern) covered at all times to prevent the entrance and entrapment of amphibians and other wildlife.

2.27 Diversion Intake Removal. Permittee shall plug, cap, block (e.g., with a shut-off valve), or remove all intakes at the end of each diversion season.

2.28 Heavy Equipment Use. No heavy equipment shall be used in the excavation or replacement of the existing water diversion structure. The Permittee shall use hand tools or other low impact methods of removal/replacement. All project materials and debris shall be removed from the project site and properly disposed of off-site upon project completion.

2.29 Diversion Infrastructure Plan (DIP). The Permittee shall submit a DIP for CDFW review and approval prior to diverting water. The DIP shall include a narrative describing the different elements of the water diversion infrastructure, supporting photographs and/or diagrams, and justification of how compliance with the **Water Diversion Infrastructure** conditions will be achieved under this Agreement.

Diversion to Storage

2.30 Water Storage. All water storage facilities (WSFs) (e.g., reservoirs, storage tanks, mix tanks, and bladders tanks) must be located outside the active 100-year floodplain and outside the top of bank of a stream. Covers/lids shall be securely affixed to water tanks at all times to prevent potential entry by wildlife. Permittee shall cease all water diversion at the point of diversion when WSFs are filled to capacity.

2.31 Water Storage Maintenance. WSFs shall have a float valve to shut off the diversion when tanks are full to prevent overflow. Water shall not leak, overflow, or overtop WSFs at any time. Permittee shall regularly inspect all WSFs and infrastructure used to divert water to storage and use and repair any leaks.

2.32 Water Conservation. The Permittee shall make best efforts to minimize water use, and to follow best practices for water conservation and management.

2.33 Limitations on Impoundment and Use of Diverted Water. The Permittee shall impound and use water in accordance with a valid water right, including any limitations on when water may be impounded and used, the purpose for which it

may be impounded and used, and the location(s) where water may be impounded and used.

2.34 State Water Code. This Agreement does not constitute a valid water right. The Permittee shall comply with State Water Code sections 5100 and 1200 et seq. as appropriate for the water diversion and water storage. The application for this registration is found at: http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/waterrights/publications_forms/forms/docs/sdu_registration.pdf.

3. Reporting Measures

Permittee shall meet each reporting requirement described below.

3.1 CDFW Notification of Work Initiation. The Permittee shall contact CDFW within the seven-day period **preceding the beginning of work** permitted by this Agreement. Information to be disclosed shall include Agreement number, and the anticipated start date.

3.2 Work Completion. Any work necessary to comply with the terms of this Agreement shall be completed by no later than **May 15, 2020**. Failure to complete work by this date shall result in suspension or revocation of this Agreement. **Notification of completion will include photographs of the completed work, erosion control measures, waste containment and disposal, and a summary of any CNDDB submissions** and shall be submitted to CDFW, LSA program at 619 Second Street, Eureka, CA 95501 **within seven (7) days** of project completion.

3.3 Project Inspection. The Project shall be inspected by a licensed professional to ensure that the water diversion infrastructure complies with the terms of this Agreement. A copy of the inspection report, including photographs of each site, shall be submitted to CDFW within 90 days of completion of this project. The Permittee shall submit the **Project Inspection Report** to CDFW, LSA Program at 619 Second Street, Eureka, CA 95501

3.4 Measurement of Diverted Flow. Copies of the **Water Diversion Records** shall be submitted to CDFW, LSA Program at 619 Second Street, Eureka, CA 95501 no later than **December 31** of each year beginning in **2019**.

3.5 Water Management Plan. The Permittee shall submit a **Water Management Plan** within **60 days** from the effective date of this agreement. The Water Management Plan shall be submitted to CDFW, LSA Program at 619 Second Street, Eureka, CA 95501.

3.6 Diversion Infrastructure Plan. The Permittee shall submit **Diversion Infrastructure Plan** within **60 days** from the effective date of this agreement. Permittee shall **allow 60 days for CDFW review and approval** after submittal of

a Diversion Infrastructure Plan. This document shall be submitted to CDFW at the 619 Second Street, Eureka, CA 95501

CONTACT INFORMATION

Any communication that Permittee or CDFW submits to the other shall be in writing and any communication or documentation shall be delivered to the address below by U.S. mail, fax, or email, or to such other address as Permittee or CDFW specifies by written notice to the other.

To Permittee:

Nasko Zlatinov
PO Box 1021
Fortuna, CA 95540
ecofarmlocations@gmail.com

To CDFW:

Department of Fish and Wildlife
Northern Region
619 Second Street
Eureka, California 95501
Attn: Lake and Streambed Alteration Program – Andrew Orahoske
Notification #1600-2018-0325-R1

LIABILITY

Permittee shall be solely liable for any violation of the Agreement, whether committed by the Permittee or any person acting on behalf of the Permittee, including its officers, employees, representatives, agents or contractors and subcontractors, to complete the project or any activity related to it that the Agreement authorizes.

This Agreement does not constitute CDFW's endorsement of, or require the Permittee to proceed with the project. The decision to proceed with the project is the Permittee's alone.

SUSPENSION AND REVOCATION

CDFW may suspend or revoke in its entirety this Agreement if it determines that the Permittee or any person acting on behalf of the Permittee, including its officers, employees, representatives, agents, or contractors and subcontractors, is not in compliance with the Agreement.

Before CDFW suspends or revokes the Agreement, it shall provide the Permittee written notice by certified or registered mail that it intends to suspend or revoke. The notice shall state the reason(s) for the proposed suspension or revocation, provide the Permittee an opportunity to correct any deficiency before CDFW suspends or revokes the Agreement, and include instructions to the Permittee, if necessary, including but not limited to a directive to immediately cease the specific activity or activities that caused CDFW to issue the notice.

ENFORCEMENT

Nothing in the Agreement precludes CDFW from pursuing an enforcement action against the Permittee instead of, or in addition to, suspending or revoking the Agreement.

Nothing in the Agreement limits or otherwise affects CDFW's enforcement authority or that of its enforcement personnel.

OTHER LEGAL OBLIGATIONS

This Agreement does not relieve Permittee or any person acting on behalf of Permittee, including its officers, employees, representatives, agents, or contractors and subcontractors, from complying with, or obtaining any other permits or authorizations that might be required under, other federal, state, or local laws or regulations before beginning the project or an activity related to it. For example, if the project causes take of a species listed as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), such take will be unlawful under the ESA absent a permit or other form of authorization from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or National Marine Fisheries Service.

This Agreement does not relieve Permittee or any person acting on behalf of Permittee, including its officers, employees, representatives, agents, or contractors and subcontractors, from complying with other applicable statutes in the Fish and Game Code including, but not limited to, Fish and Game Code sections 2050 *et seq.* (threatened and endangered species), section 3503 (bird nests and eggs), section 3503.5 (birds of prey), section 5650 (water pollution), section 5652 (refuse disposal into water), section 5901 (fish passage), section 5937 (sufficient water for fish), and section 5948 (obstruction of stream).

Nothing in the Agreement authorizes the Permittee or any person acting on behalf of the Permittee, including its officers, employees, representatives, agents, or contractors and subcontractors, to trespass.

AMENDMENT

CDFW may amend the Agreement at any time during its term if CDFW determines the amendment is necessary to protect an existing fish or wildlife resource.

The Permittee may amend the Agreement at any time during its term, provided the amendment is mutually agreed to in writing by CDFW and the Permittee. To request an amendment, the Permittee shall submit to CDFW a completed CDFW "Request to Amend Lake or Streambed Alteration" form and include with the completed form payment of the corresponding amendment fee identified in CDFW's current fee schedule (see Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, § 699.5).

TRANSFER AND ASSIGNMENT

This Agreement may not be transferred or assigned to another entity, and any purported transfer or assignment of the Agreement to another entity shall not be valid or effective, unless the transfer or assignment is requested by the Permittee in writing, as specified below, and thereafter CDFW approves the transfer or assignment in writing.

The transfer or assignment of the Agreement to another entity shall constitute a minor amendment, and therefore to request a transfer or assignment, the Permittee shall submit to CDFW a completed CDFW "Request to Amend Lake or Streambed Alteration" form and include with the completed form payment of the minor amendment fee identified in CDFW's current fee schedule (see Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, § 699.5).

EXTENSIONS

In accordance with Fish and Game Code section 1605, subdivision (b), Permittee may request one extension of the Agreement, provided the request is made prior to the expiration of the Agreement's term. To request an extension, Permittee shall submit to CDFW a completed CDFW "Request to Extend Lake or Streambed Alteration" form and include with the completed form payment of the extension fee identified in CDFW's current fee schedule (see Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, § 699.5). CDFW shall process the extension request in accordance with Fish and Game Code section 1605, subdivisions (b) through (e).

If Permittee fails to submit a request to extend the Agreement prior to its expiration, Permittee must submit a new notification and notification fee before beginning or continuing the project the Agreement covers (Fish & G. Code § 1605, subd. (f)).

EFFECTIVE DATE

The Agreement becomes effective on the date of CDFW's signature, which shall be: 1) after the Permittee signature; 2) after CDFW complies with all applicable requirements under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA); and 3) after payment of the

applicable FGC section 711.4 filing fee listed at http://www.wildlife.ca.gov/habcon/ceqa/ceqa_changes.html.

TERM

This Agreement shall **expire five years** from date of execution, unless it is terminated or extended before then. All provisions in the Agreement shall remain in force throughout its term. The Permittee shall remain responsible for implementing any provisions specified herein to protect fish and wildlife resources after the Agreement expires or is terminated, as Fish and Game Code section 1605, subdivision (a)(2) requires.

AUTHORITY

If the person signing the Agreement (signatory) is doing so as a representative of Permittee, the signatory hereby acknowledges that he or she is doing so on Permittee's behalf and represents and warrants that he or she has the authority to legally bind Permittee to the provisions herein.

AUTHORIZATION

This Agreement authorizes only the project described herein. If Permittee begins or completes a project different from the project the Agreement authorizes, Permittee may be subject to civil or criminal prosecution for failing to notify CDFW in accordance with Fish and Game Code section 1602.

CONCURRENCE

The undersigned accepts and agrees to comply with all provisions contained herein.

FOR NASKO ZLATINOV

Nasko Zlatinov — Date 09/03/20

FOR DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

cheri.sanville@wildlife.ca.gov

Digitally signed by chen.sanville@wildlife.ca.gov
DN: CN=chen.sanville@wildlife.ca.gov
Reason: I am the author of this document
Location: CDFW 619 2nd Streal Eureka, CA
Date: 2020-04-13 11:26:12
Foxit PhantomPDF Version: 9.6.0

Cheri Sanville — Date
Senior Environmental Scientist Supervisor

Prepared by: Andrew Orahoske, Environmental Scientist, September 18, 2019, revised on November 21, 2019

Appendix H. Photo documentation

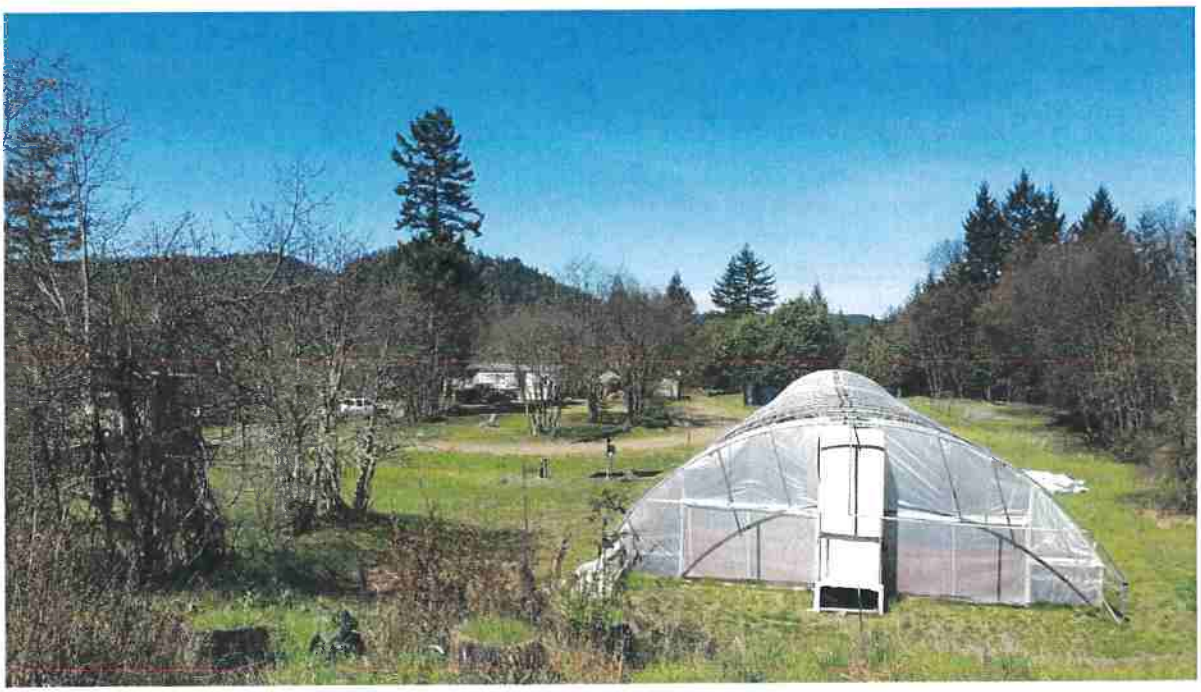


Photo 1. Looking west at west hoophouses (HH1 and HH2) and residence, access to the parcel is on the left. Photo taken 4-25-2019.

Photo 2. Existing tank farm located downslope of spring. Photo taken 4-25-2019.

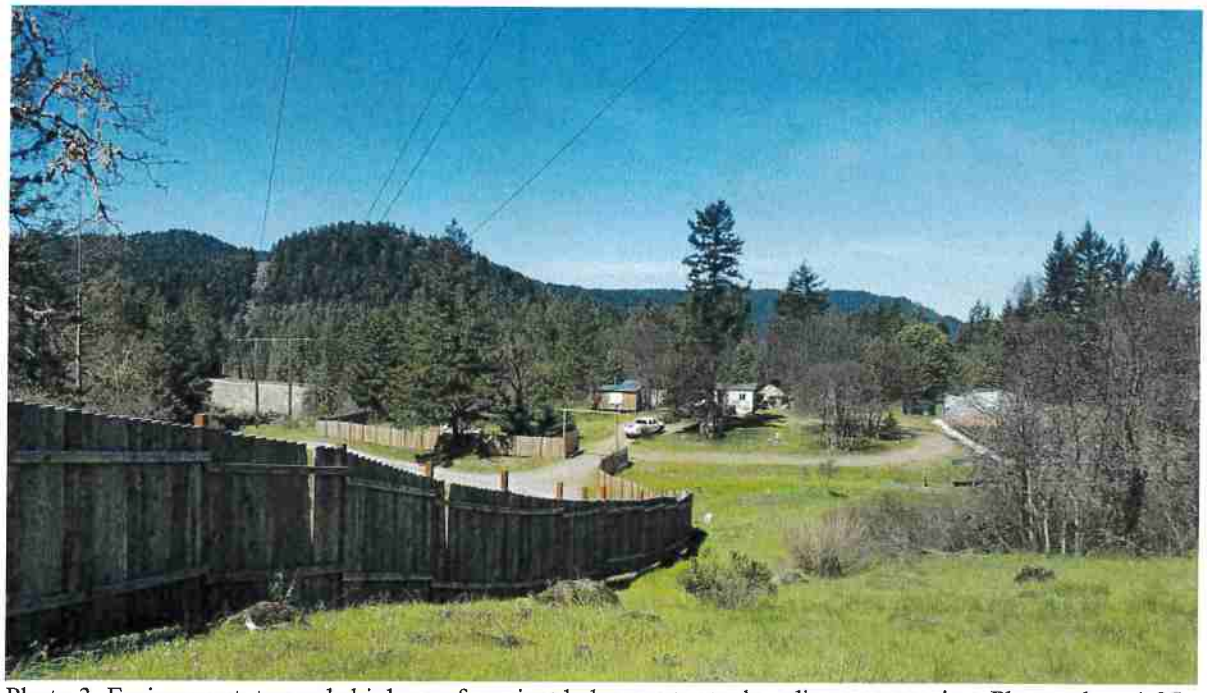


Photo 3. Facing west, towards highway from just below water tanks adjacent to spring. Photo taken 4-25-2019.

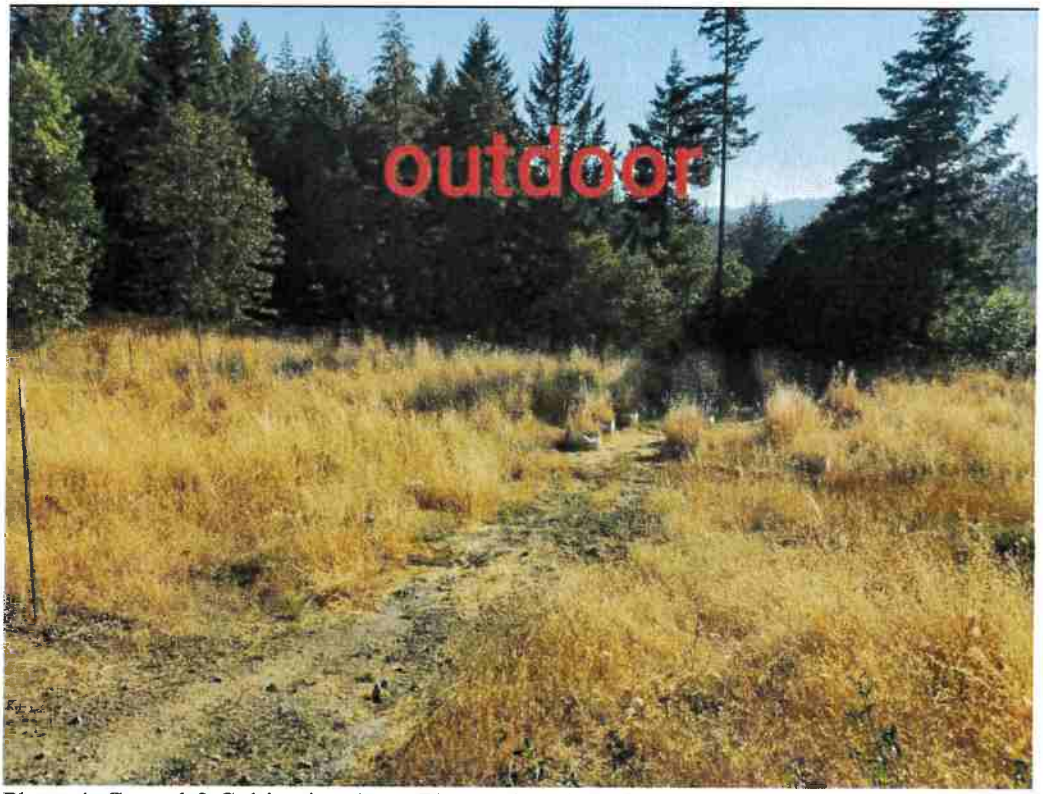


Photo 4. Central-2 Cultivation Area. Photo taken 4-25-2019.

Photo 5. Road leading to eastern cultivation area with Eastern hoophouses. Photo taken 4-25-2019.

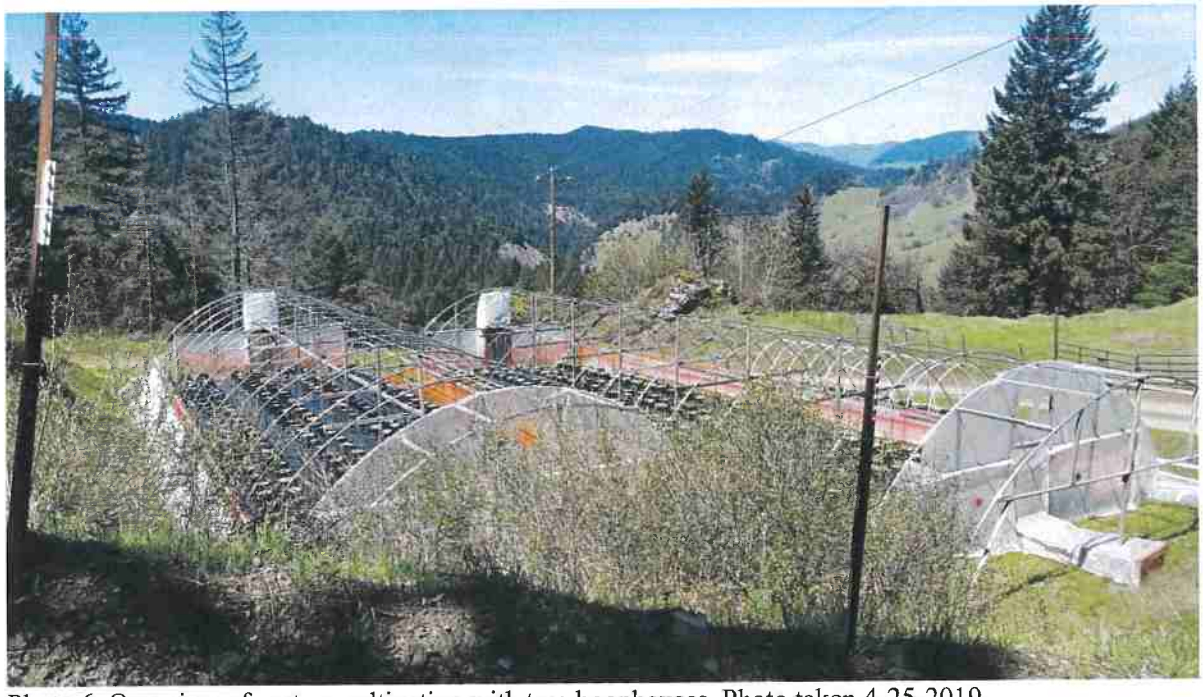


Photo 6. Overview of eastern cultivation with two hoophouses. Photo taken 4-25-2019.

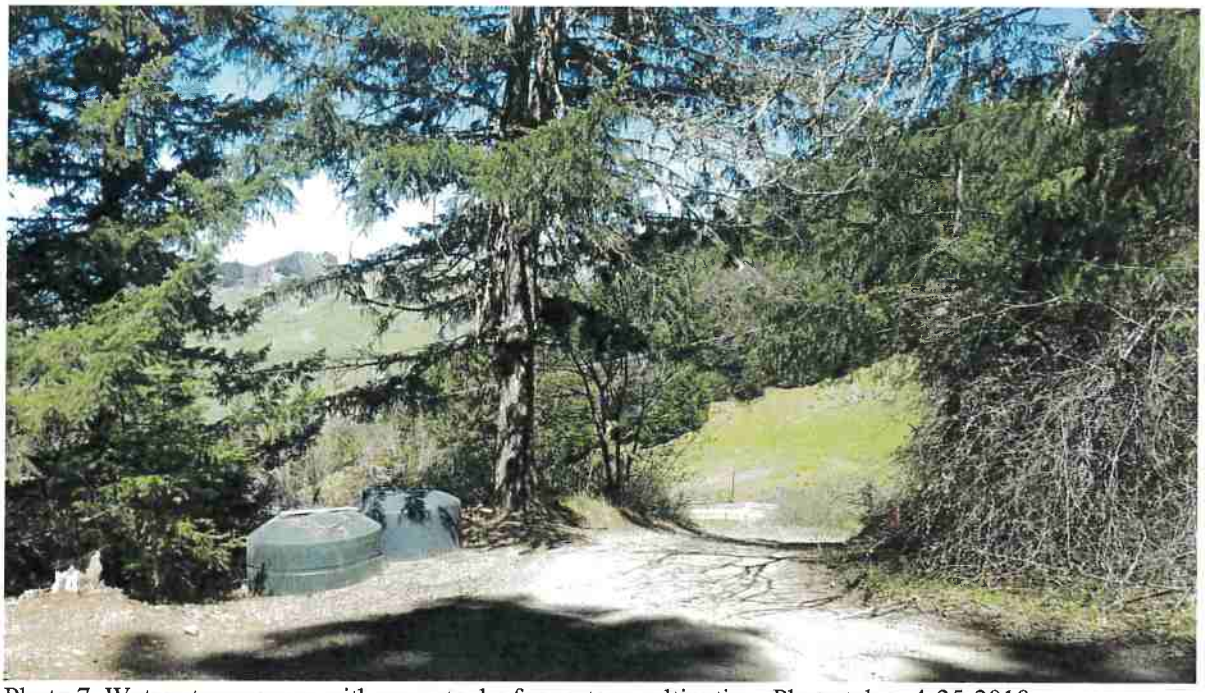


Photo 7. Water storage area with some tanks for eastern cultivation. Photo taken 4-25-2019.

Photo 8. Overview of East outdoor cultivation area. Photo taken 4-25-2019.

Photo 9. Road that leads to east outdoor cultivation area. Photo taken Sept 2020.

Photo 10. Road that connects the western and central cultivation areas to the east cultivation areas (Road 1).

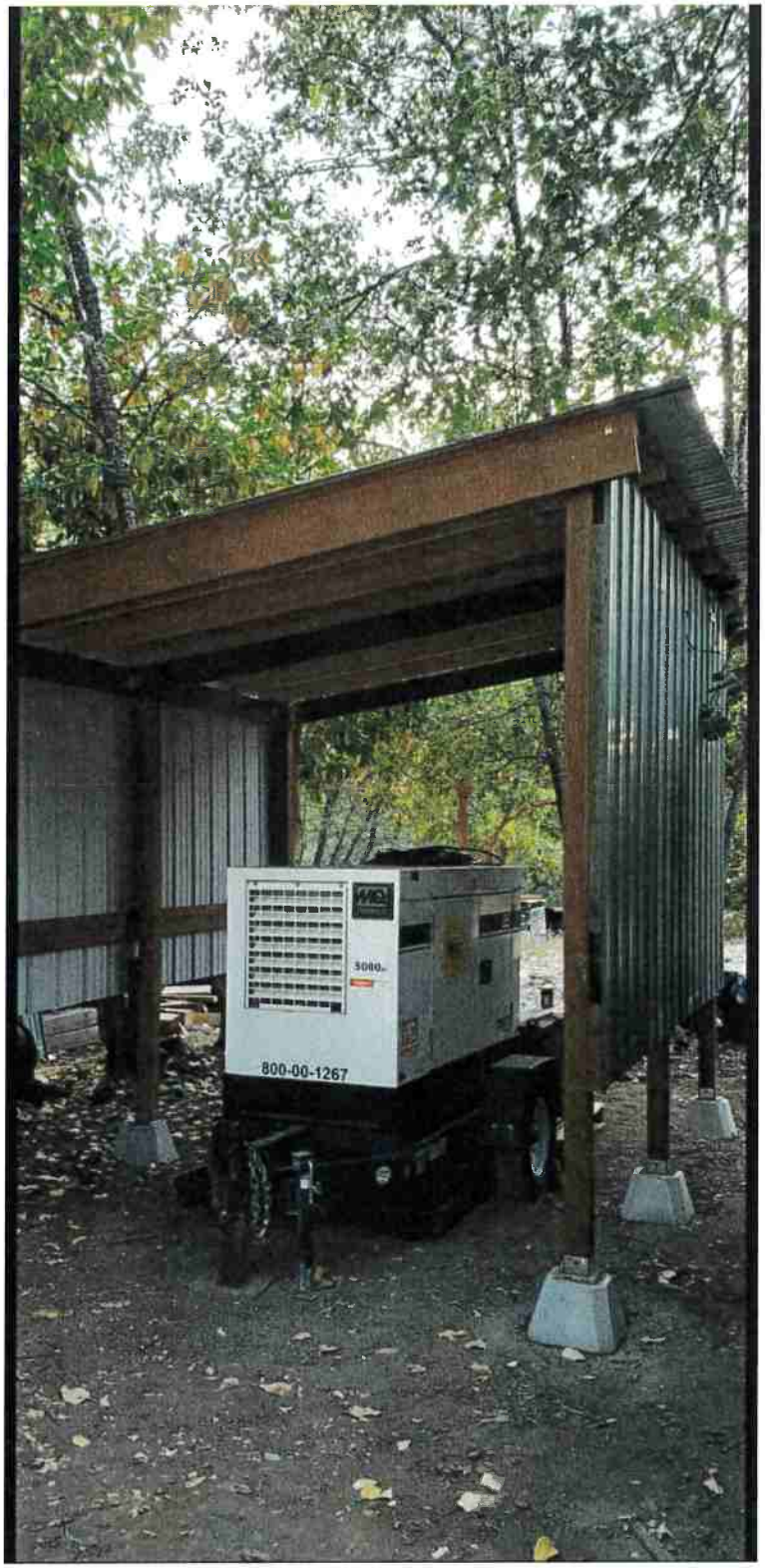


Photo 11. Generator storage container and refuse behind main residence (trailer).

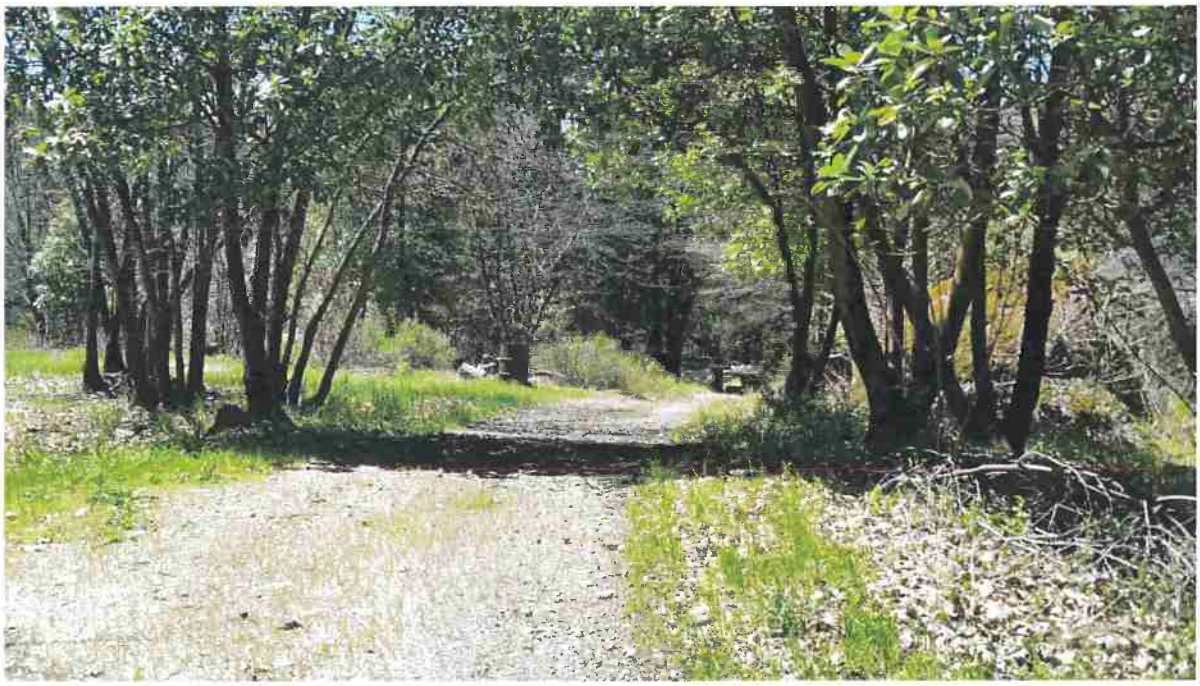


Photo 12. Road 3, leading to proposed western outdoor grow area. Trash piles can be seen on the side. This area to the left in the background is where oak remediation is set to occur. Photo taken 4-25-2019.

Photo 13. Looking off Road 3 into white oak woodland.

Photo 14. Other trash piles to be removed, before and after.

Photo 15. Proposed outdoor cultivation area Center-1 where four oak trees where cut in the summer of 2020. Photo taken winter 2019.

Photo 16. Evidence of large trees cut to maintain powerline right-of-way. Photo taken winter 2019

Photo 17. Evidence of oak removal. Photo taken winter 2019.

Photo 18. Natural spring located in the center of the parcel. Photo taken 4-25-2019.

Photo 19. Outflow of spring. Photo taken 4-25-2019.

Photo 20. Water gage monitoring diversion from spring. Photo taken Sept 2020.

Photo 21. Compost pile covered in tarps and surrounded by straw wattles. Photo taken 4-25-2020.

Photo 22. Trash piles left by previous owner. Trash removal is ongoing. Photo taken 4-25-2019 (above). Clean up and organization of trash for removal from parcel. Photo taken Summer 2020 (below).

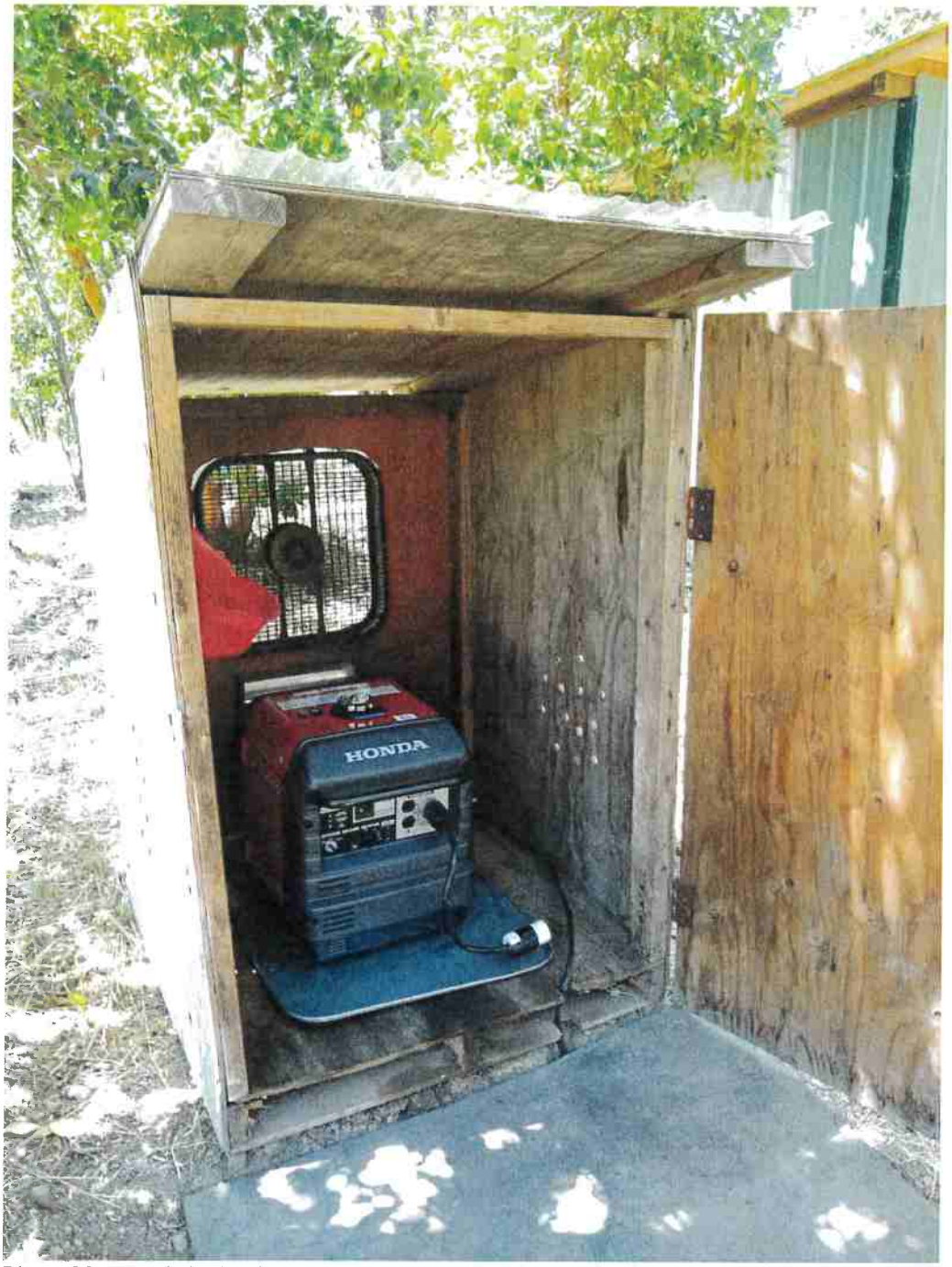


Photo 23. Wood shed to house generator and fuel, located adjacent to modular home. Photo taken 4-25-2019.

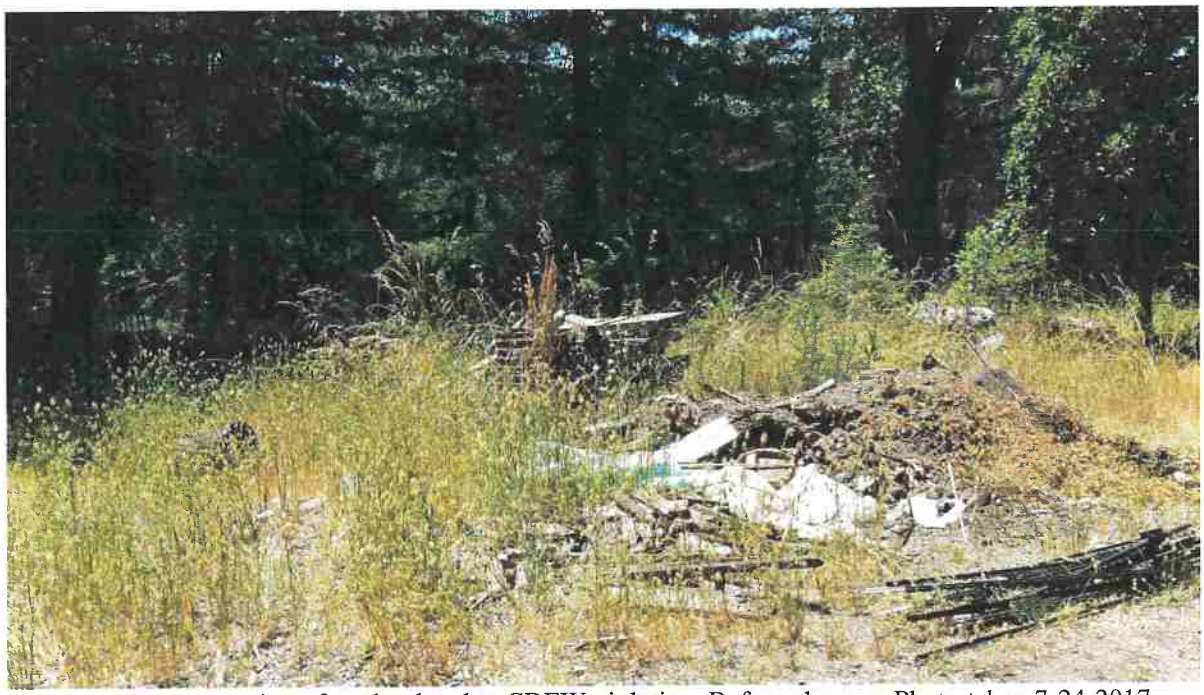


Photo 24. Documentation of trash related to CDFW violation. Before cleanup. Photo taken 7-24-2017.

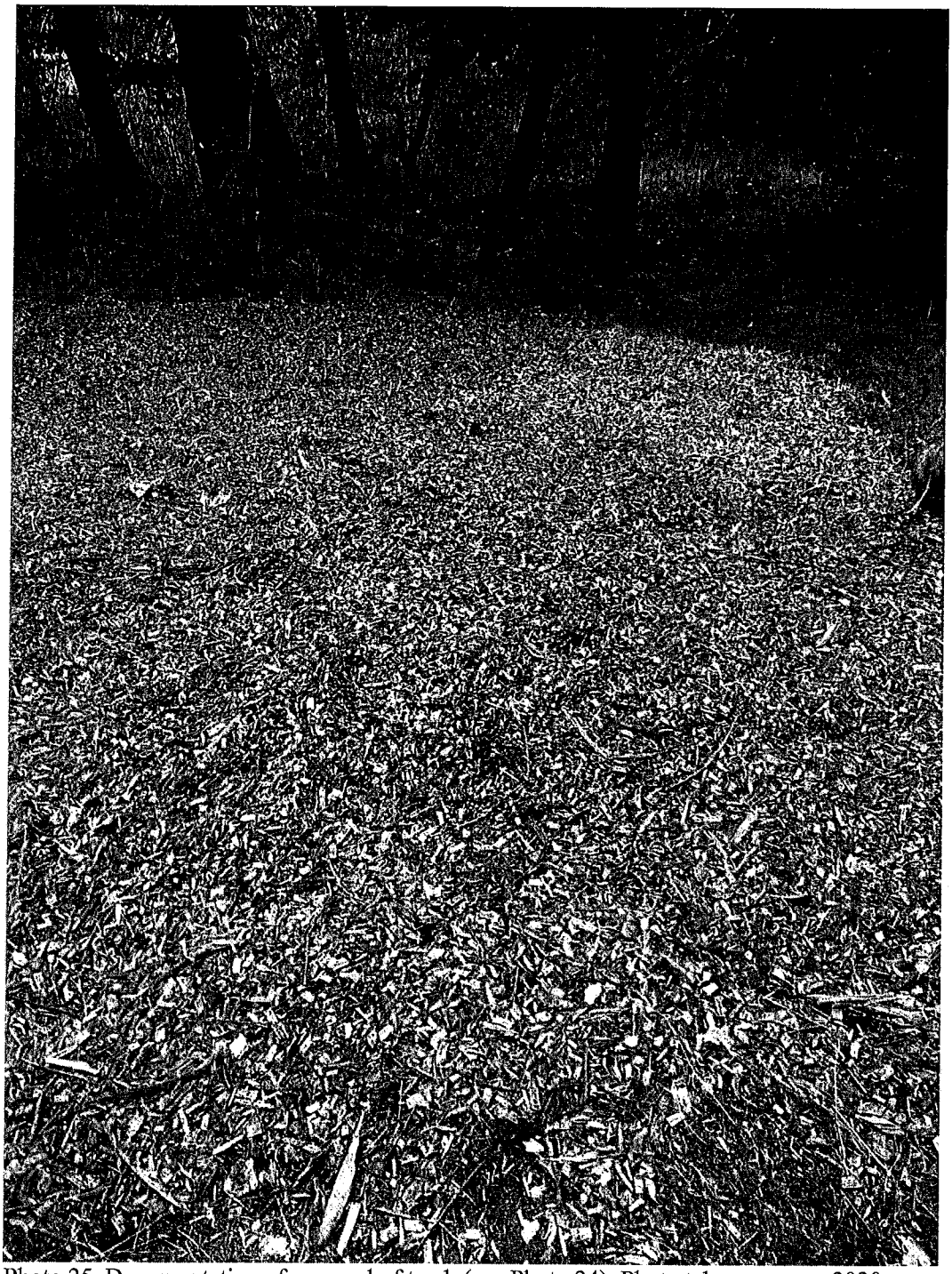


Photo 25. Documentation of removal of trash (see Photo 24). Photo taken summer 2020.

Photo 26. Documentation of trash cleanup related to CDFW violations. Before cleanup. Photo taken 7-24-2017.

Photo 27. Documentation of removal of trash (see Photo 26). Photo taken summer 2020.

2018-006265

Recorded - Official Records
Humboldt County, California
Kelly E. Sanders, Recorder
Recorded by: FIDELITY NATIONAL TITLE COMP

Pages: 3

Recording Fee: $ 28.00
Tax Fee: $33.00
Clerk: se Total: $61.00
Apr 05, 2018 at 09:57:59

RECORDING REQUESTED BY:
Fidelity National Title Company of California

When Recorded Mail Document and Tax Statement To:
Nasko Zlatinov
Ecofarm Locations, LLC
PO Box 1021
Fortuna, CA 95540

SPACE ABOVE THIS LINE FOR RECORDER'S USE

Escrow Order No.: FFHO-2011800370

Property Address: 40600 State Highway 36, Bridgeville, CA 95526
APN/Parcel ID(s): 210-191-013-000

Exempt from fee per GC 27388.1 (a) (2); recorded in connection with a transfer subject to the imposition of documentary transfer tax.

GRANT DEED

The undersigned grantor(s) declare(s)

☐ This transfer is exempt from the documentary transfer tax.
☑ **The documentary transfer tax is $33.00** and is computed on:
  ☑ the full value of the interest or property conveyed.
  ☐ the full value less the liens or encumbrances remaining thereon at the time of sale.
The property is located in ☑ an Unincorporated area.

FOR A VALUABLE CONSIDERATION, receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, Ryan Dahl and Nicole Dahl, Trustees of The Ryan Dahl and Nicole Dahl Revocable Trust of 2015 dated November 17, 2015

hereby GRANT(S) to Ecofarm Locations, LLC

the following described real property in the Unincorporated Area of the County of Humboldt, State of California:

SEE EXHIBIT "A" ATTACHED HERETO AND MADE A PART HEREOF

Dated: April 3, 2018

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned have executed this document on the date(s) set forth below.

The Ryan Dahl and Nicole Dahl Revocable Trust of 2015 dated November 17, 2015

BY: _____
Ryan Dahl, Trustee

BY: _____
Nicole Dahl, Trustee

MAIL TAX STATEMENTS AS DIRECTED ABOVE

Grant Deed
CA0000129.doc / Updated: 11.20.17

Printed: 04.03.18 @ 02:19 PM
CA-ST-FFHO-01510.080201-FFHO-2011800370

Photo 28. Grand deed. Land purchased in 2018.