Water Resource Protection Plan
For
APN 033-170-13

Submitted to:

Chad Mussey
321 O Road
Benbow, California 95560

Prepared by:

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2-8-2017

Purpose

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

Scope of Report

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

Methods

The methods used to develop this WRPP include both field and office components. The office component consisted of reviewing soil maps (Web Soil Survey), and geologic maps (CGS, Landslide Inventory Map, Cloverdale Quadrangle, 1980). The field component included identifying and accurately mapping all watercourses, wet areas, and wetlands located downstream of the cultivation areas, associated facilities, and all appurtenant roads accessing such areas. An accurate location of the Waters of the State is necessary to make an assessment of whether potential and existing erosion sites/pollution sites have the potential to discharge waste to an area that could affect waters of the State (including groundwater). Next, all cultivation areas, associated facilities, and all appurtenant roads accessing such areas were assessed for discharges and related controllable water quality factors from the activities listed in Order R1-2015-0023, Finding 4a-j. The field assessment also included an evaluation and determination of compliance with the Standard Conditions per Provision 1.8 of Order No. R1-2015-0023. The water resource protection plans required

under Tier 2 are meant to describe the specific measures a discharger implements to achieve compliance with standard conditions. Therefore, all required components of the water resource protection plan per Provision 1.8 of Order No. R1-2015-0023 were physically inspected and evaluated. A comprehensive summary of each Standard Condition as it relates to the subject property is appended.

Identified Sites Requiring Remediation

Unique Map Point(s)	Map Point Description	Associated Standard Condition	Temporary BMP	Permanent BMP	Priority for Action	Time Schedule for Completion of Permanent BMP	Completion Data
Degraded Road	Road	A 1 (a)		Inslope; install inside ditch	3	10/15/2018	
A	Erosion of fill slope	A 1 (c)		Seed with native grass and apply rice mulch to a depth of 2"	1		
B	Erosion of fill slope	A 1 (c)		Seed with native grass and apply rice mulch to a depth of 2"	1		
C	Erosion of fill slope	A 1 (c)		Seed with native grass and apply rice mulch to a depth of 2"	1		
D	Metal fencing material on stream bank	A 1 (f)		Remove and relocate fencing material	1		
E	Rutting on road	A 1 (a)		Resurface and outslope road	3	10/15/2018	
F	Erosion on pad for water tank	A 6		Seed with native grass and apply rice mulch to a depth of 2"	1		
G	Culvert	A 2 (e)		Install energy dissipater at outlet	3	10/15/2018	

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

Monitoring Plan

Tier 2 Dischargers shall include a monitoring element in the water resource protection plan that at a minimum provides for periodic inspection of the site, checklist to confirm placement and efficacy of management measures, and document progress on any plan elements subject to a time schedule. Tier 2 Dischargers shall submit an annual report (Appendix C) by March 31 of each year that documents implementation and effectiveness of management measures during the previous year. Tier 2 annual reporting is a function that may be provided through an approved third party program. Monitoring of the site includes visual inspection and photographic documentation of each feature of interest listed on the site map, with new photographic documentation recorded with any notable changes to the feature of interest. At a minimum, all site features must be monitored annually, to provide the basis for completion of the annual re-certification process. Additionally, sites shall be monitored at the following times to ensure timely identification of changed site conditions and to determine whether implementation of additional management measures is necessary to iteratively prevent, minimize, and mitigate discharges of waste to surface water: 1) just prior to October 15 to evaluate site preparedness for storm events and storm water runoff, 2) following the accumulation of 3" total precipitation or by November 15, whichever is sooner, and 3)' following any rainfall event with an intensity of 3" precipitation in 24 hours. Precipitation data can be obtained from the National Weather Service Forecast Office (e.g. by entering the zip code of the parcel location at http://www.srh.noaa.gov/forecast).

Inspection Personnel Contact Information:

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Monitoring Plan Reporting Requirements

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

Water Resource Protection Plan
Assessment of Standard Conditions
For
APN 033-170-13

A. Standard Conditions, Applicable to All Dischargers

1. Site maintenance, erosion control and drainage features

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

   Road assessment revealed a portion of road with surface rutting down the middle of the road (Map Point E and Photo 1). No inside ditches are present. Road shall be resurfaced and outsloped where feasible at a grade 3-5% greater than the grade of the road. The portion of road "Degraded Road," is in poor condition and requires road work (Photo 2). Road is to be insloped, an inside ditch is to be installed with adequate ditch relief. No surface erosion is resulting in sediment delivery to surface waters. There is a newly constructed road that leads to a newly constructed cultivation pad and newly developed pond. Bare soils shall be stabilized with seed and mulch, including all fill slopes and areas with potential for erosion.

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

   Road assessment revealed absence of adequate ditch relief drains or rolling dips. Upon resurfacing of the road, an inside ditch is to be installed on the "Degraded Road" with ditch relief. A newly constructed road and pond has resulted in a large area of bare disturbed soil with potential for erosion. All bare and disturbed soils shall be stabilized with seed and mulch to prevent erosion.

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

   Runoff from roads does not drain onto any potentially unstable slopes or earthen fills. Runoff from cultivation areas partially drains onto the fill

slope of the cultivation pads resulting in erosion and rutting (Photos X & Map Point). All fill slopes shall be seeded with weed-free native grass seed and straw mulch applied across 90% to a depth of 2".

d. Roads, clearings, fill prisms, and terraced areas (cleared/developed areas with the potential for sediment erosion and transport) shall be maintained so that they are hydrologically disconnected[1], as feasible, from surface waters, including wetlands, ephemeral, intermittent and perennial streams.

Due to topography, road slope, and a dense vegetative buffer, roads are hydrologically disconnected. There is a Class III watercourse that runs alongside a section of the road. There is no evidence of road runoff or sediment delivery to surface waters.

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

There are multiple locations along the fill slope of one of the cultivation pads (Map Points A, B, and C & Photos 3, 4, and 5). Fill slopes are to be seeded with weed free native grass seed and rice mulch applied to a depth of 2".

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

There is one point (Map Point D) where fencing materials are above the bank of a watercourse (Photo 18). Fencing material is to be collected and either disposed of at an appropriate facility or relocated where it cannot enter surface waters.

2. Stream Crossing Maintenance

a. Culverts and stream crossings shall be sized to pass the expected 100-year peak streamflow.

There is one 24" corrugated metal stream crossing culvert (Photo 6 and 7). Culvert is a relic feature on an old logging road which is not used for vehicle traffic at all. Culvert is sized appropriately. Culvert was sized using the Rationale Method at a 0.67 headwall.

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

b. Culverts and stream crossings shall be designed and maintained to address debris associated with the expected 100-year peak streamflow.

Culvert is designed and maintained to address debris. Culvert is stable with no evidence of debris buildup.

c. Culverts and stream crossings shall allow passage of all life stages of fish on fish-bearing or restorable streams, and allow passage of aquatic organisms on perennial or intermittent streams.

Culvert allows for passage of aquatic organisms.

d. Stream crossings shall be maintained so as to prevent or minimize erosion from exposed surfaces adjacent to, and in the channel and on the banks.

There is no evidence of erosion at culvert or adjacent to.

e. Culverts shall align with the stream grade and natural stream channel at the inlet and outlet where feasible[2].

Culvert is aligned with the stream grade at the inlet but not the outlet. Energy dissipater is to be installed at the outlet (Map Point G). Culvert aligns with the natural stream channel.

f. Stream crossings shall be maintained so as to prevent stream diversion in the event that the culvert/crossing is plugged, and critical dips shall be employed with all crossing installations where feasible[3].

There is no critical dip employed with the stream crossing.

3. Riparian and Wetland Protection and Management

a. For Tier 1 Dischargers, cultivation areas or associated facilities shall not be located within 200 feet of surface waters. While 200 foot buffers are preferred for Tier 2 sites, at a minimum, cultivation areas and associated facilities shall not be located or occur within 100 feet of any Class I or II watercourse or within 50 feet of any Class III watercourse or wetlands. The Regional Water Board or its or its Executive Officer may apply additional or alternative[4] conditions on enrollment, including site-specific riparian buffers and other BMPs beyond those identified in water resource protection plans to ensure water quality protection.

[2] At a minimum, the culvert shall be aligned at the inlet. If infeasible to align the culvert outlet with the stream grade or channel, outlet armoring or equivalently effective means may be applied.
[3] If infeasible to install a critical dip, an alternative solution may be chosen.
[4] Alternative site-specific riparian buffers that are equally protective of water quality may be necessary to accommodate existing permanent structures or other types of structures that cannot be relocated.

The cultivation areas or associated facilities are located no closer than 50 feet from a Class III watercourse and 100 feet from a Class II watercourse.

b. Buffers shall be maintained at natural slope with native vegetation.

There is a dense vegetative buffer consisting mostly of huckleberry brush.

c. Buffers shall be of sufficient width to filter wastes from runoff discharging from production lands and associated facilities to all wetlands, streams, drainage ditches, or other conveyances.

Buffers appear to be of sufficient width to filter wastes from production lands to all surface waters.

d. Riparian and wetland areas shall be protected in a manner that maintains their essential functions, including temperature and microclimate control, filtration of sediment and other pollutants, nutrient cycling, woody debris recruitment, groundwater recharge, streambank stabilization, and flood peak attenuation and flood water storage.

The cultivation areas or associated facilities are located no closer than 50 feet from a Class III watercourse and 100 feet from a Class II watercourse. There is a dense vegetative buffer consisting mostly of huckleberry brush.

4. Spoils Management

a. Spoils[5] shall not be stored or placed in or where they can enter any surface water.

There are no spoils stored or placed in or where they can enter surface waters given topography and location and proximity to surface waters. There is no evidence of sediment delivery to surface waters.

b. Spoils shall be adequately contained or stabilized to prevent sediment delivery to surface waters.

There are no spoils inadequately contained or stabilized. There is no evidence of sediment delivery to surface waters.

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

c. Spoils generated through development or maintenance of roads, driveways, earthen fill pads, or other cleared or filled areas shall not be sidecast in any location where they can enter or be transported to surface waters.

There are spoils consisting of downed trees and brush from clearing an area, as well as some native soils from maintenance of a road (Photo 8). Spoils are not being delivered to surface waters.

5. Water Storage and Use:

a. Size and scope of an operation shall be such that the amount of water used shall not adversely impact water quality and/or beneficial uses, including and in consideration with other water use by operations, instream flow requirements and/or needs in the watershed, defined at the scale of a HUC-12[6] watershed or at a smaller hydrologic watershed as determined necessary by the Regional Water Board Executive Officer.

There are multiple water sources used on the property. There is a vertical well on the property (Photo 9), yet it does not provide enough water to sustain the size of operation on the property. A spring is used which helps fill the newly constructed pond on the property.

b. Water conservation measures shall be implemented. Examples include use of rainwater catchment systems or watering plants with a drip irrigation system rather than with a hose or sprinkler system.

No water conservation measures are being implemented.

c. For Tier 2 Dischargers, if possible, develop off-stream storage facilities to minimize surface water diversion during low flow periods.

There is a newly constructed pond on the property used to store water and use during low flow periods (Photo). Pond has an estimated capacity of 300,000 gallons.

d. Water is applied using no more than agronomic rates[7].

Water does not appear to be applied at agronomic rates, as indicated by runoff around plants. Water shall be applied at agronomic rates to all cultivation areas.

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

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

e. Diversion and/or storage of water from a stream should be conducted pursuant to a valid water right and in compliance with reporting requirements under Water Code section 5101.

There is a spring being utilized which currently does not have any use or registration documents submitted to appropriate agencies.

f. Water storage features, such as ponds, tanks, and other vessels shall be selected, sited, designed, and maintained so as to insure integrity and to prevent release into waters of the state in the event of a containment failure.

There are two 5,000 gallon poly storage tanks (Photos 10 and 11), one 1,550 gallon poly storage tank (Photo 12), and one 500 gallon poly tank used as a nutrient feeding tank (Photo 13). The water tanks are in locations such that they will not release into waters of the state in the event of a containment failure. The fill slope of one of the pads for a poly water storage tank is failing (Map Point F) and shows evidence of erosion (Photo 14). Fill slope shall be stabilized to prevent erosion. There is a newly constructed pond which was not performed by an engineering company and integrity of pond is unknown. All fill slopes and bare soils are to be stabilized using seed and mulch (Map Point 'Pond').

6. Irrigation Runoff

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

Water does not appear to be applied at agronomic rates which produces some runoff. An inspection of the cultivation sites revealed minimal sign of overwatering. Water conservation measures shall be implemented (Map Point). Water and fertilizers shall be applied at agronomic rates so as to not produce runoff. Given the topography, breaks in slope, and distance to downstream watercourses, there is no

hydrologic connectivity via surface flow from the cultivation sites to any downstream watercourses.

7. Fertilizers and Soil Amendments

a. Fertilizers, potting soils, compost, and other soils and soil amendments shall be stored in locations and in a manner in which they cannot enter or be transported into surface waters and such that nutrients or other pollutants cannot be leached into groundwater.

Fertilizers and soil amendments are not stored adequately. Some are stored in plastic totes, others left out with no storage. All fertilizers and soil amendments shall be stored in a designated chemical storage (Map Point).

b. Fertilizers and soil amendments shall be applied and used per packaging instructions and/or at proper agronomic rates.

Fertilizers and soil amendments are applied and used per packaging instructions.

c. Cultivation areas shall be maintained so as to prevent nutrients from leaving the site during the growing season and post-harvest.

Cultivation sites are not currently maintained to prevent nutrients from leaving the site. Given the topography and proximity to surface waters, water contamination from cultivation activities is unlikely. Cultivation areas #1 and #2 have rocked surface. Cultivation area #3 is not surfaced with rock and is bare earthen material. Cultivation area #3 shall be rocked.

8. Pesticides/Herbicides

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

No pesticides or herbicides are administered on the property.

9. Petroleum products and other chemicals

a. Petroleum products and other liquid chemicals, including but not limited to diesel, biodiesel, gasoline, and oils shall be stored so as to prevent their spillage, discharge, or seepage into receiving waters. Storage tanks and containers must be of suitable material and construction to be compatible with the substance(s) stored and conditions of storage such as pressure and temperature.

Petroleum products are not stored adequately. All petroleum products shall be stored in the chemical storage.
Gas storage cans are stored in a location that poses no threat to water quality (Photo 16).

b. Above ground storage tanks and containers shall be provided with a secondary means of containment for the entire capacity of the largest single container and sufficient freeboard to contain precipitation.

There are no above ground storage tanks located on the property.

c. Dischargers shall ensure that diked areas are sufficiently impervious to contain discharged chemicals.

Discharger has no diked areas for chemicals on the property.

d. Discharger(s) shall implement spill prevention, control, and countermeasures (SPCC) and have appropriate cleanup materials available onsite.

There are no above ground tanks with capacity of 1,320 gallons or more and no underground tanks of 50,000 gallons or more, therefore it is not required to implement SPCC.

e. Underground storage tanks 110 gallons and larger shall be registered with the appropriate County Health Department and comply with State and local requirements for leak detection, spill overflow, corrosion protection, and insurance coverage.

There are no underground storage tanks on the property.

10. Cultivation-related wastes

Cultivation-related wastes including, but not limited to, empty soil/soil amendment/ fertilizer/pesticide bags and containers, empty plant pots or containers, dead or harvested plant waste, and spent growth medium shall,

for as long as they remain on the site, be stored[8] at locations where they will not enter or be blown into surface waters, and in a manner that ensures that residues and pollutants within those materials do not migrate or leach into surface water or groundwaters.

There were cultivation related wastes found dispersed within the cultivation/developed areas (Photo 17). All cultivation-related wastes shall be collected and either appropriately stored or disposed of at an appropriate waste disposal facility.

11. Refuse and human waste

a. Disposal of domestic sewage shall meet applicable County health standards, local agency management plans and ordinances, and/or the Regional Water Board's On site Wastewater Treatment System (OWTS) policy, and shall not represent a threat to surface water or groundwater.

There is no sewage disposal system on the property. At minimum a portable temporary waste disposal facility shall be used so long as there are workers present. Domestic sewage disposal system shall be installed which meets applicable County health standards, local agency management plans and ordinances, and/or the Regional Water Board's On site Wastewater Treatment System policy, and shall not represent a threat to surface water or groundwater. Discharger is to contact a professional on this topic.

b. Refuse and garbage shall be stored in a location and manner that prevents its discharge to receiving waters and prevents any leachate or contact water from entering or percolating to receiving waters.

There is currently no designated garbage storage or containment. Although there is a lack of storage, no garbage was found on the property to pose a threat to water quality. Refuse and garbage is stored in a location and manner that prevents its discharge to receiving waters. Designated refuse and garbage storage shall be installed, and shall be resistant to wildlife (Map Point).

c. Garbage and refuse shall be disposed of at an appropriate waste disposal location.

Garbage is periodically taken and disposed of at an appropriate waste disposal system.

12. Remediation/Cleanup/Restoration Remediation/cleanup/restoration activities may include, but are not limited to, removal of fill from watercourses, stream restoration,

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

riparian vegetation planting and maintenance, soil stabilization, erosion control, upgrading stream crossings, road outsloping and rolling dip installation where safe and suitable, installing ditch relief culverts and overside drains, removing berms, stabilizing unstable areas, reshaping cutbanks, and rocking native-surfaced roads. Restoration and cleanup conditions and provisions generally apply to Tier 3 sites, however owners/operators of Tier 1 or 2 sites may identify or propose water resource improvement or enhancement projects such as stream restoration or riparian planting with native vegetation and, for such projects, these conditions apply similarly. Appendix B accompanying this Order includes environmental protection and mitigation measures that apply to cleanup activities such as: temporal limitations on construction; limitations on earthmoving and construction equipment; guidelines for removal of plants and revegetation; conditions for erosion control, limitations on work in streams, riparian and wetland areas; and other measures.

Mitigation measures are listed in the Remediation Table on page 4, and in the above Water Resource Protection Plan.

Photos:

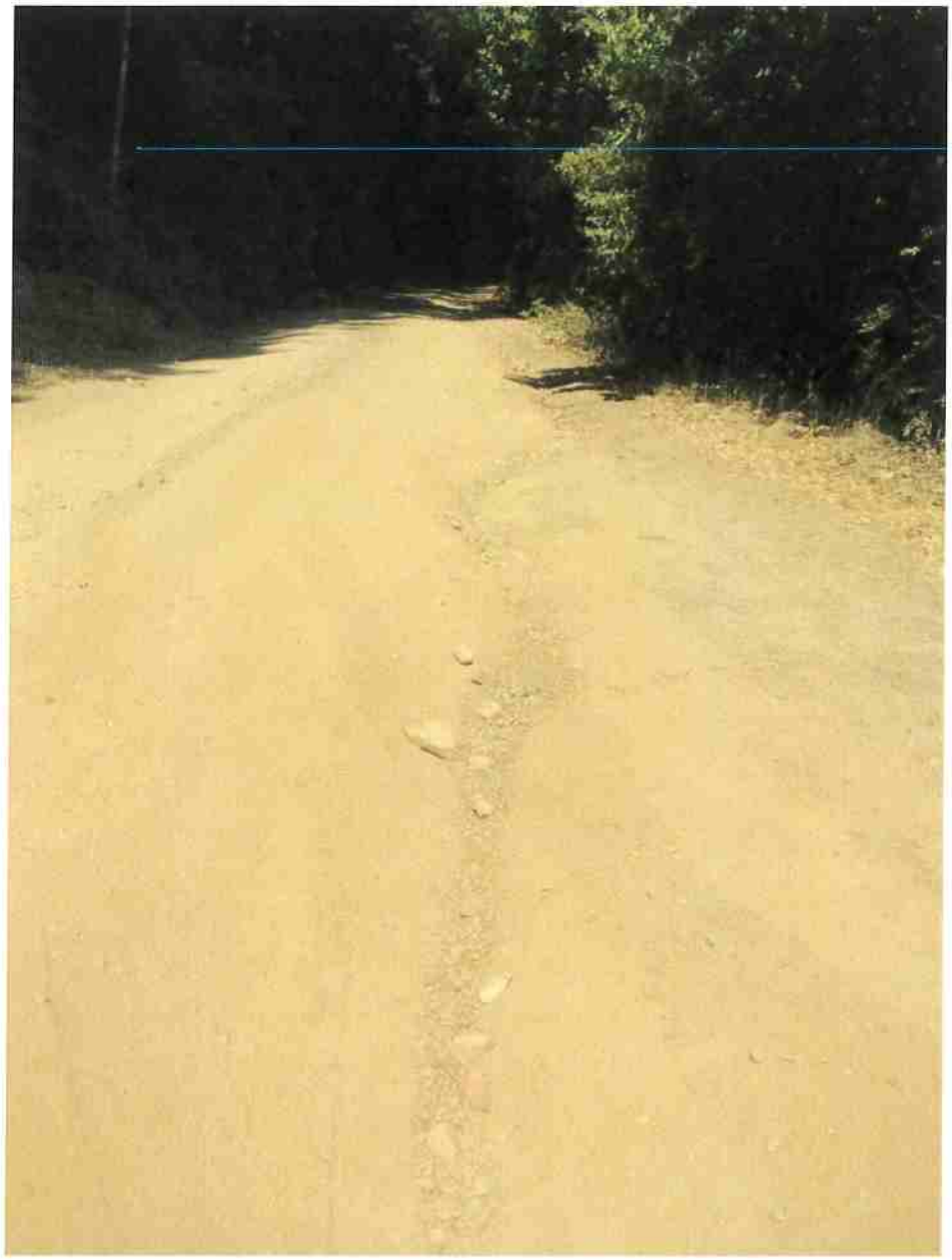

Photo 1: Evidence of surface rutting (Map Point E).
Photo date 9-8-16

Photo 2: Degraded road requiring road work (Map Point "Degraded Road").
Photo date 1-24-17

Photo 3: Erosion of fill slope of outdoor cultivation pad (Map Point C).
Photo date 1-24-17

Photo 4: Erosion of fill slope of outdoor cultivation pad (Map Point B).
Photo date 1-24-17

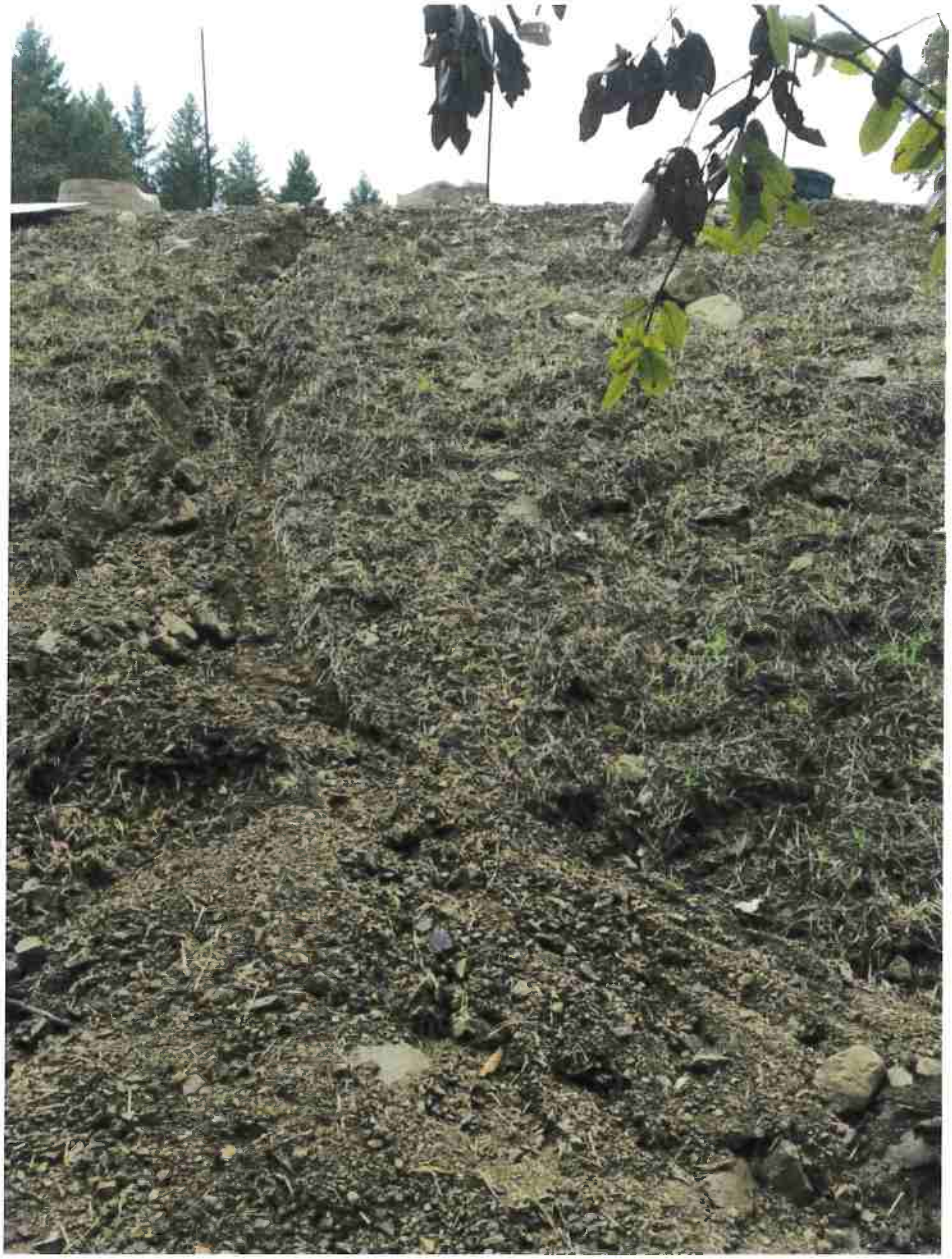

Photo 5: Erosion and transport of sediment from fill slope of outdoor cultivation pad (Map Point A).
Photo date 11-11-16

Photo 6: Crossing #1 inlet.
Photo date 9-8-16

Photo 7: Crossing #1 outlet, requires energy dissipater (Map Point G).
Photo date 9-8-16

Photo 8: Spoils.
Photo date 1-24-17

Photo 9: Vertical well.
Photo date 9-8-16

Photo 10: One 5,000 gallon poly storage tank.
Photo date 9-8-16

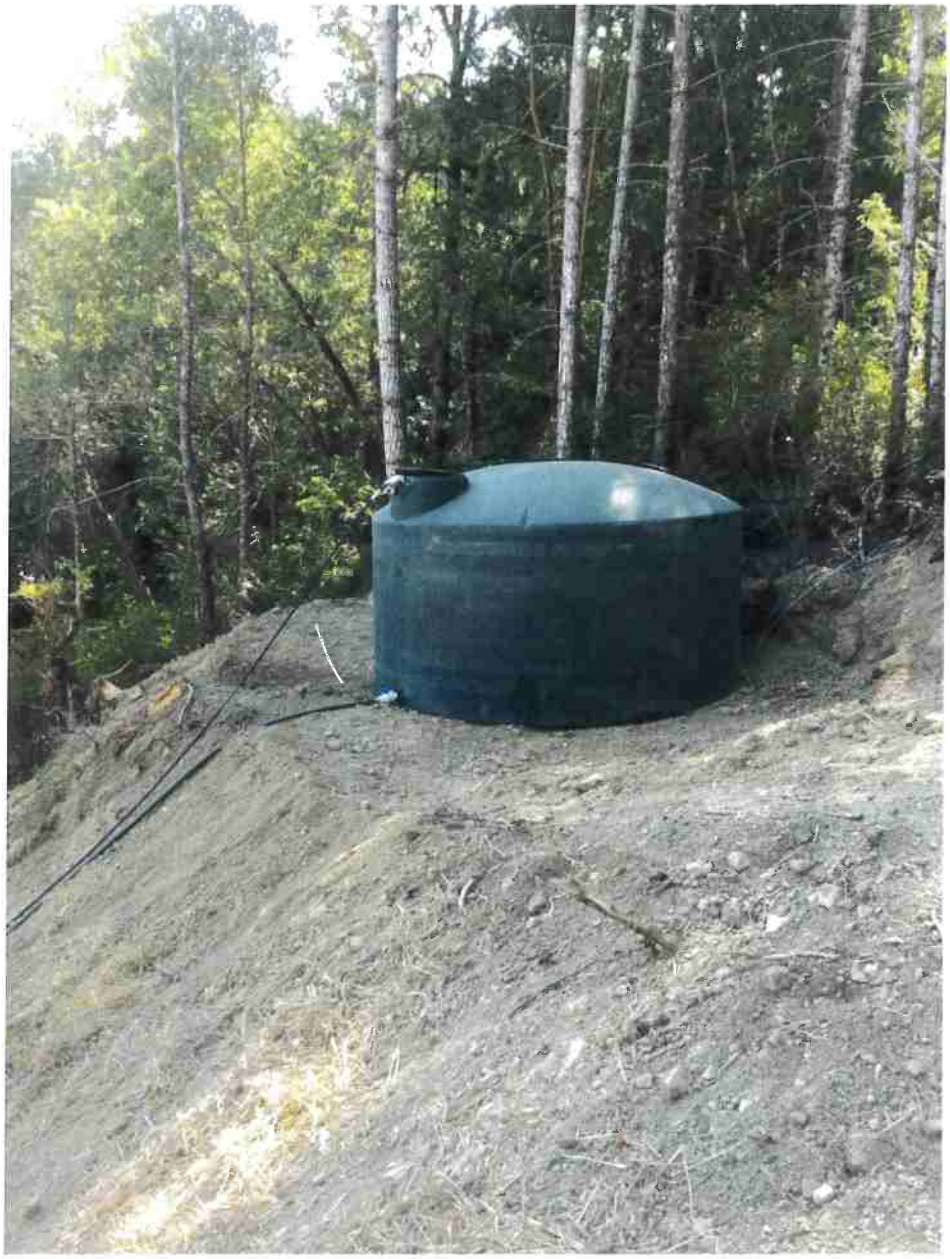

Photo 11: One 5,000 gallon poly storage tank.
Photo date 9-8-16

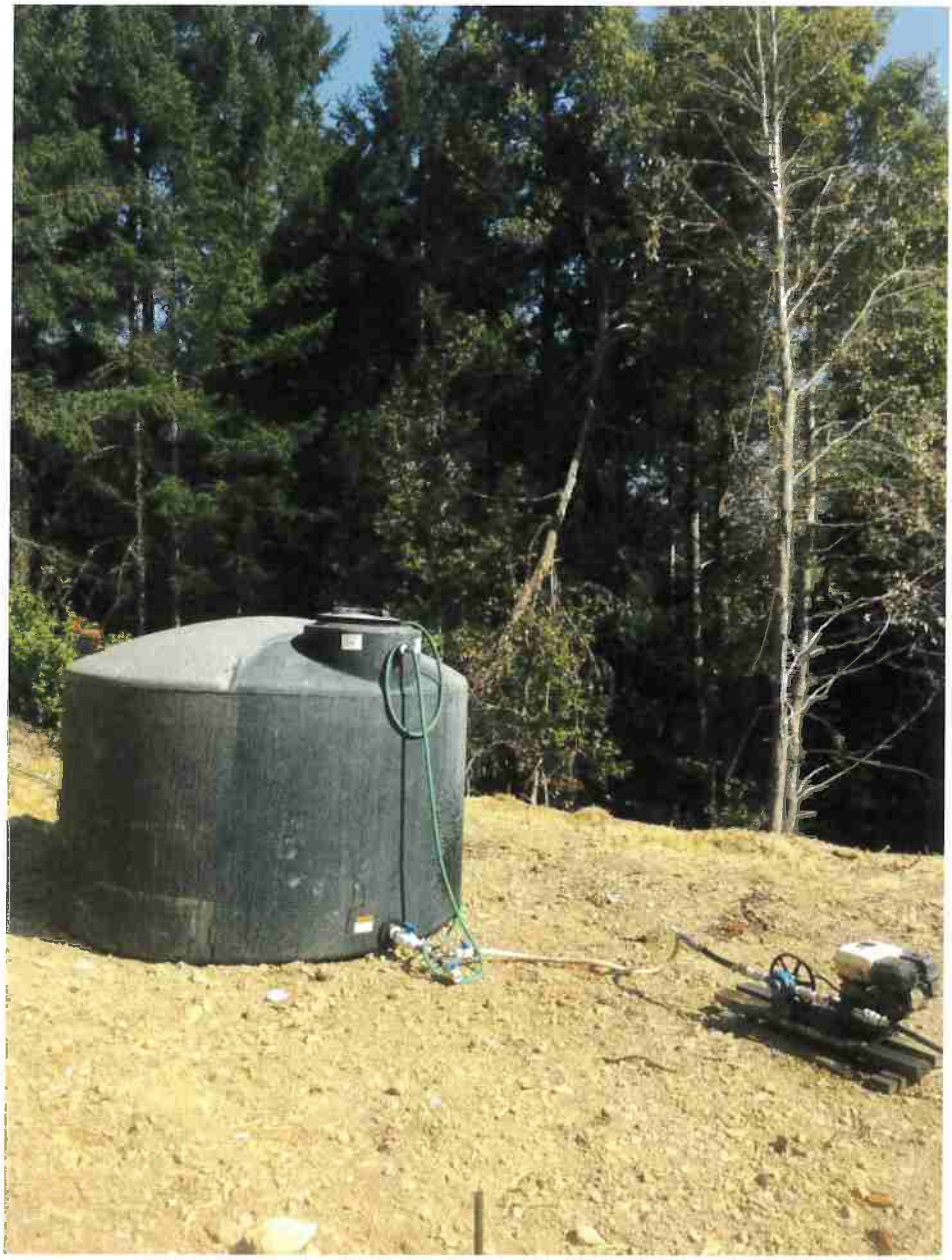

Photo 12: One 1,550 gallon poly storage tank.
Photo date 9-8-16

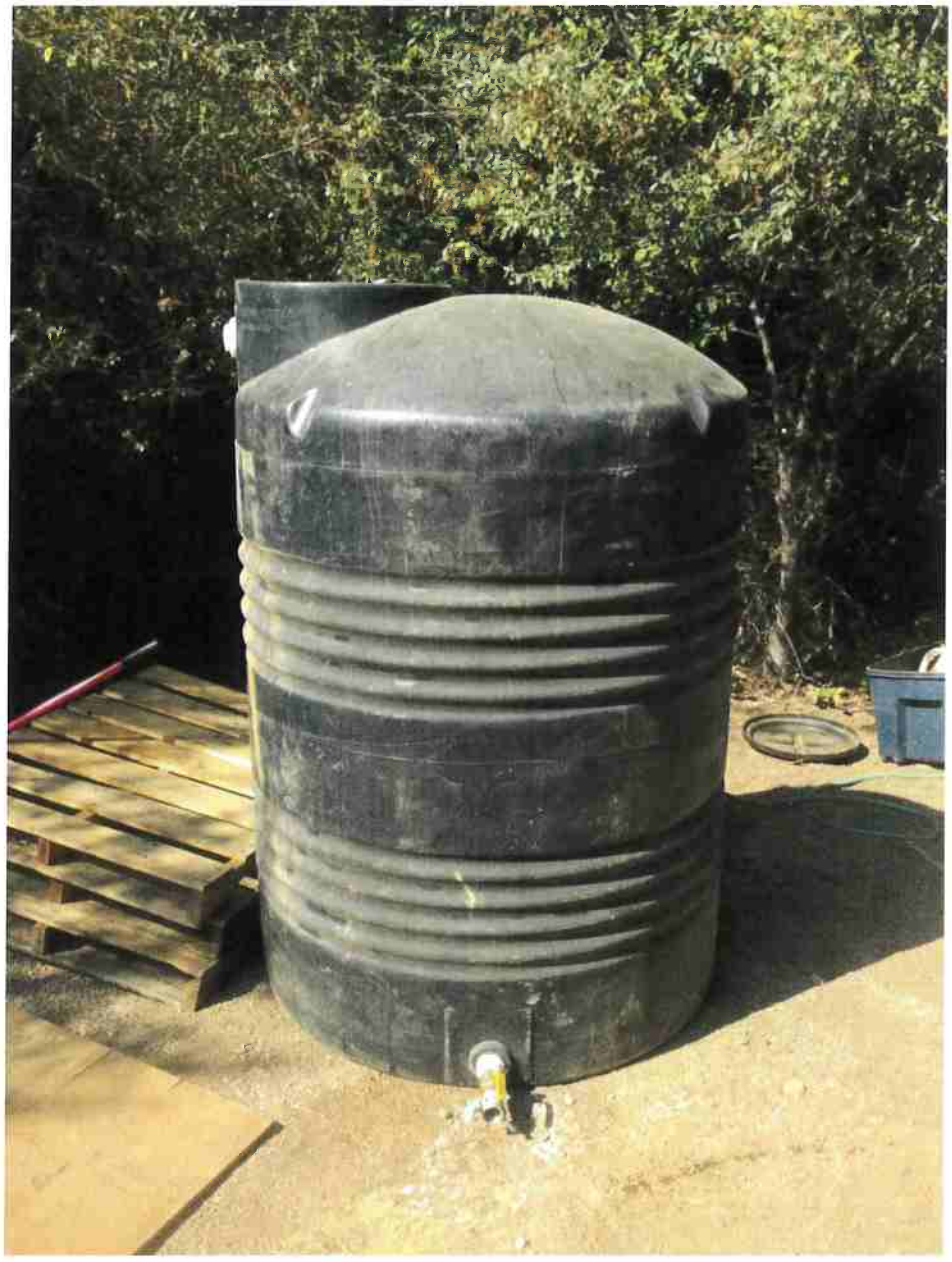

Photo 13: One 500 gallon mixing/feed tank.
Photo date 9-8-16

Photo 14: Erosion on fill slope of pad for 5,000 gallon water tank (Map Point F).
Photo date 1-24-17

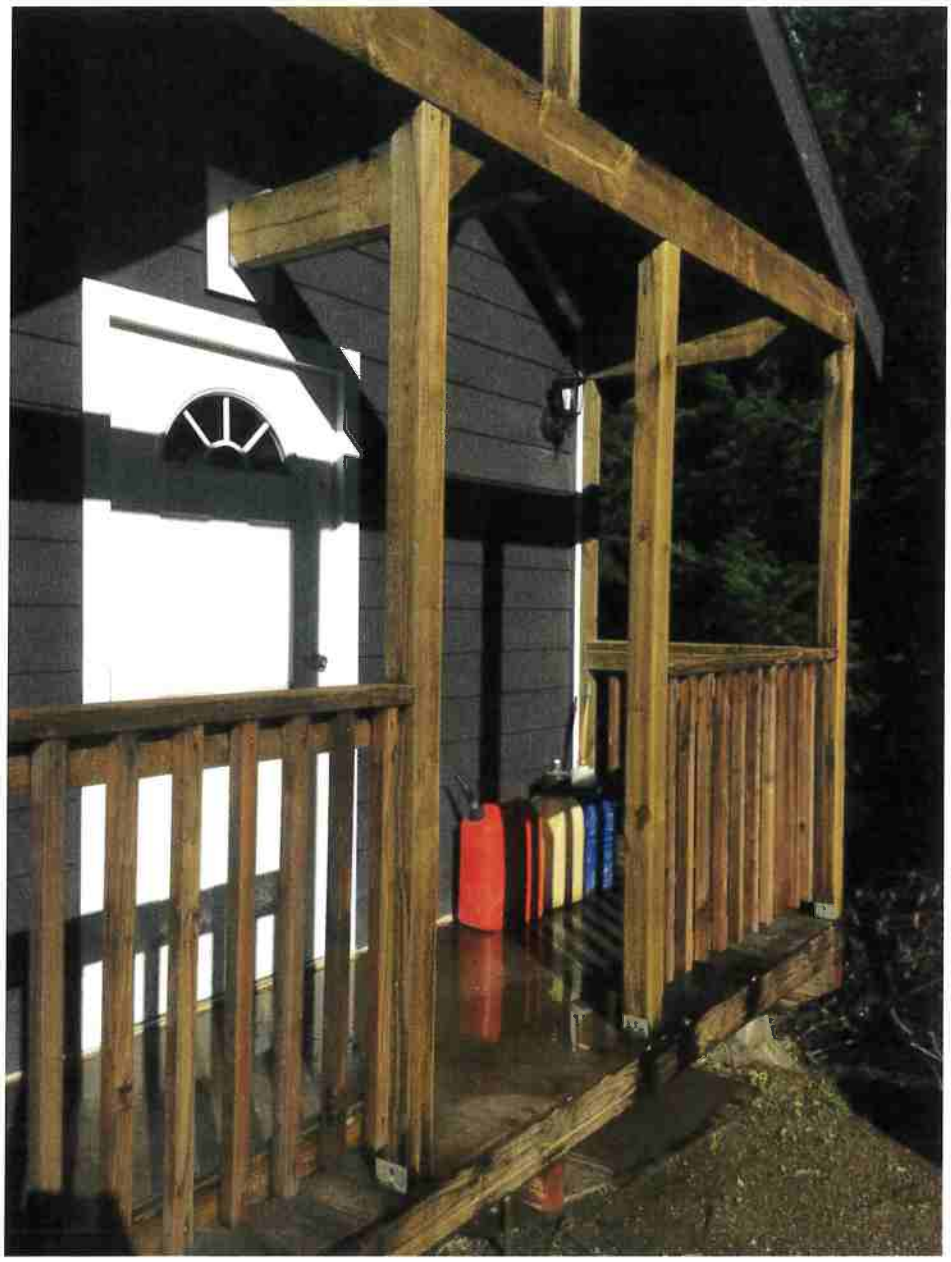

Photo 15: Petroleum storage.
Photo date 1-24-17

Photo 16: Totes used for chemical storage.
Photo date 1-24-17

Photo 17: Example of cultivation-related waste.
Photo date 1-24-17

Photo 18: Fencing material on the streambank (Map Point D).
Photo date 9-8-16

Photo 19: Cultivation Area
Photo date 9-8-16

Photo 20: Cultivation Area
Photo date 9-8-16

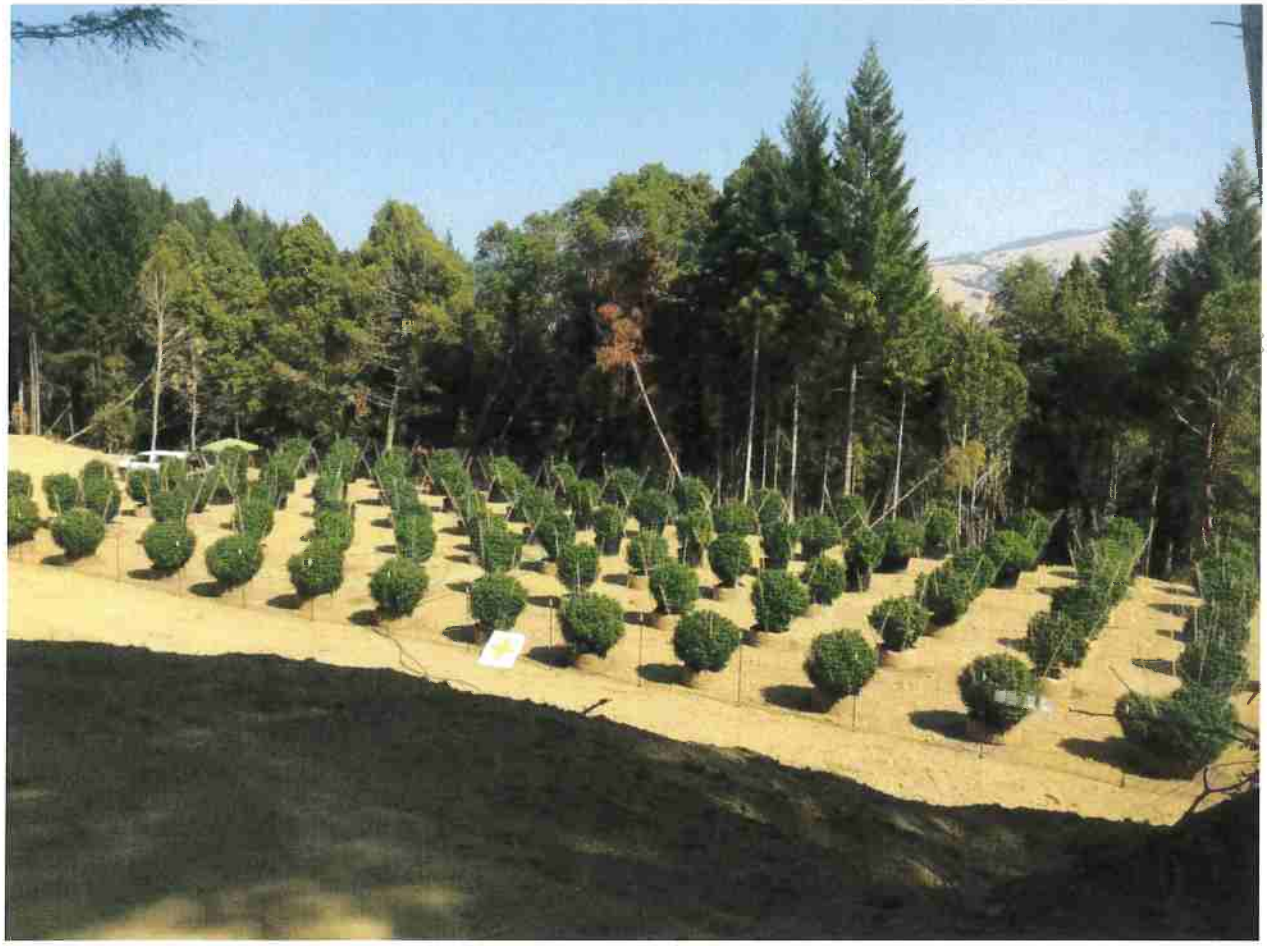

Photo 21: Cultivation Area
Photo date 9-8-16