

**Water Resource Protection Plan Assessment of Standard Conditions
for APN 208-341-15**

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.

A road assessment revealed ruts and some surface erosion, resulting in the need for engineering services and surface improvements.

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

The driveway and roads are lacking relief drains and dips to provide proper erosion prevention. Engineering services and implementation will be needed to achieve compliance.

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.

No runoffs are being generated, resulting in no risk of flows being directed to unstable feature areas.

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, as feasible, from surface waters, including wetlands, ephemeral, intermittent and perennial streams.

Roads on site require some additional surface improvements to minimize the potential of becoming hydrologically connected. A road assessment revealed ruts and some surface erosion, resulting in the need for engineering services and surface improvements.

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.

Not applicable.

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 no spoil piles adjacent to wetlands and/or watercourses. The site is not wet or unstable, or in an area where slope stability could be adversely affected. Cultivation soil is a living soil and reused, not discarded. There is no runoff as a result of administering soil amendments.

Fertilizers are currently stored off-site, until a storage facility is constructed to properly house them.

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 watershed or at a smaller hydrologic watershed as determined necessary by the Regional Water Board Executive Officer.
- b. Water conservation measures shall be implemented. Examples include use of rainwater catchment systems or watering plants with a drip irrigation system rather than with a hose or sprinkler system.
- c. For Tier 2 Dischargers, if possible, develop off-stream storage facilities to minimize surface water diversion during low flow periods.
- d. Water is applied using no more than agronomic rates.
- e. Diversion and/or storage of water from a stream should be conducted pursuant to a valid water right and in compliance with reporting requirements under Water Code section 5101.
- f. Water storage features, such as ponds, tanks, and other vessels shall be selected, sited, designed, and maintained so as to insure integrity and to prevent release into waters of the state in the event of a containment failure.

A well on adjacent property serves as the site's water source. Approximately 27,000 gallons are pumped with a solar powered system, prior to the grow season, into storage tanks for irrigation.

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)

Storage tanks and containers must be of suitable material and construction to be compatible with the substance(s) stored and conditions of storage such as pressure and temperature.

- b. Above ground storage tanks and containers shall be provided with a secondary means of containment for the entire capacity of the largest single container and sufficient freeboard to contain precipitation.
- c. Dischargers shall ensure that diked areas are sufficiently impervious to contain discharged chemicals.
- d. Discharger(s) shall implement spill prevention, control, and countermeasures (SPCC) and have appropriate cleanup materials available onsite.
- e. Underground storage tanks 110 gallons and larger shall be registered with the appropriate County Health Department and comply with State and local requirements for leak detection, spill overflow, corrosion protection, and insurance coverage.

Two dedicated outbuildings will be available onsite. One to house the generator and the other to store fuel, each structure is to be built above ground with secondary containment, and kept in compliance with best practices identified in the Water Resources Protection Plan.

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 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.

Garbage and plant waste is collected, contained, and disposed of at an appropriate facility, including for recycling where available. An enclosed trailer is dedicated to such waste for storage and ready transport.

11. Refuse and human waste

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

Currently there is no domestic sewage on the property. A cultivation processing site has been proposed with a permitted septic. Day workers currently use facilities off-site.

Refuse and garbage is recycled or contained and ready for transport to off-site facilities.

12. Remediation/Cleanup/Restoration



Image 1 - Road and irrigation line

Road repair will require shaping and dips, to prevent erosion. Irrigation line will be secured.



Image 2 - Tank 1

Tanks will require float valves.



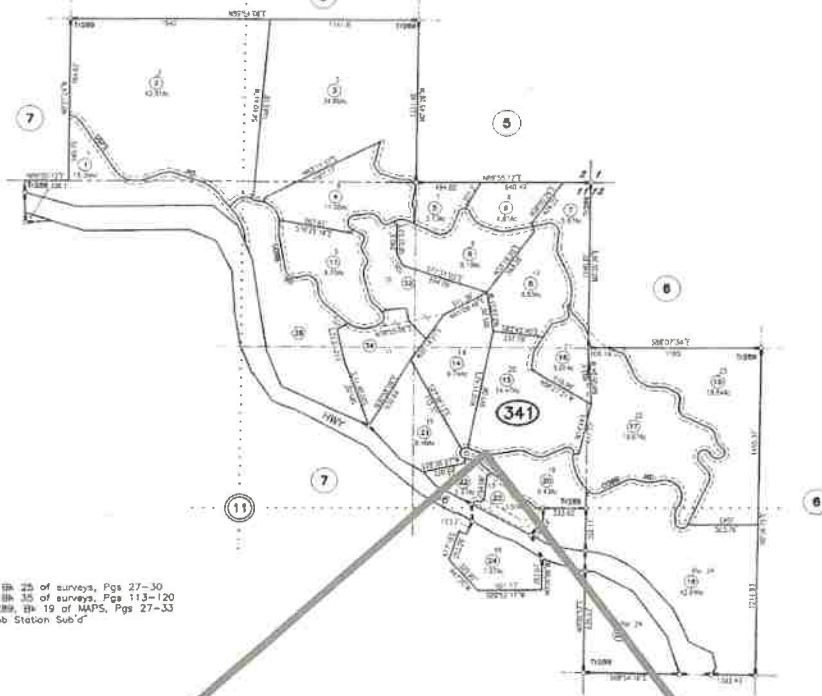
Map #1 - Aerial view showing grow areas #1 and #2.

Two cultivation areas will be consolidated to a single one, where area 1 is shown on the map.



Map #2 - Aerial view showing topography and closest waterflows

Closest waterflow is more than 200 feet from the cultivation area.



HS, Bk. 25 of surveys, Pgs 27-30
HS, Bk. 35 of surveys, Pgs 113-120
Tr. 289, Bk. 19 of MAPS, Pgs 27-33
"Cobb Station Sub'd"

ASSESSOR'S PARCEL MAP

1. THIS MAP WAS PREPARED FOR ASSESSMENT PURPOSES ONLY.
2. NO LIABILITY IS ASSUMED FOR THE ACCURACY OF THE DATA SHOWN.
3. ASSESSOR'S PARCELS SHOWN NOT COMPLY WITH LOCAL LOT-SPLIT OR BUILDING SITE ORDINANCES.

NOTE - Assessor's Block Numbers Shown in Ellipses
Assessor's Parcel Numbers Shown in Circles



Assessor's parcel map for 208-341-15

Water Resources Management Plan

for APN 208-341-15

I. Site Maintenance, Erosion Control, Drainage Features

Roads

We periodically inspect our roads for surface rills or ruts that may require intermittent maintenance. When roads are upgraded or moved, we utilize engineering professionals to provide proper design and planning support to ensure that our on-site roads drain properly.

Easements are currently not supported in a community road association. Efforts are on-going to create collective participation in shared road repairs. Once an agreement has been reached, work will begin to make necessary improvements to bring roads up to code.

Moderate road shaping with rolling dips and similar measures is used to optimize drainage to stable areas, and are maintained to ensure proper capture and capacity of seasonal flow. We periodically look to improve road surfaces with gravel.

When maintenance occurs we are careful not to remove more leaves and vegetation than necessary and keep spoils in a stable area to prevent run-off. In addition, where possible we enable road surface drainage to be filtered through vegetation, and work to avoid sidecasting.

Ditches are graded and grass and weeds removed only when and where necessary. The cultivation site uses bag barriers, and other materials to support sediment control.

Site Surface

Any significant bare exposed surfaces are covered with vegetative ground cover or straw mulch, to prevent or minimize sediment transport.

When we utilize straw mulch it is applied at a rate of 1 pound per square foot of exposed soils. If non-incident surface treatments are required we consult with a qualified professional for guidance.

Should bare slopes appear, non-invasive, non-persistent grass species (e.g. barley grass) will be used for temporary erosion control to stabilize the surface in the event of heavy rainfall.

Flow is monitored to avoid discharge onto fill, unstable areas, or areas that can enter the nearby Van Dusen river.

Pest management strategies rely on natural methods that apply organic pesticides only to the area of need, in a manner to avoid runoff and losses including organic matter from dead plant material.

Fuels are stored with a secondary containment, permanent cover, and side-wind protection. Materials are kept in their original containers with product labels in place and legible. Bagged and boxed materials are commonly stored above ground on pallets or similar stands, and not allowed to accumulate on the ground.

Storage instructions are posted at all times in an open and conspicuous location, including a Spill Prevention, Countermeasures, and Cleanup Plan (SPCC Plan). Kits providing a complete supply of spill clean-up material is kept near fuel and chemical storage areas.

V. Refuse, Cultivation and Human Waste

Garbage, including cultivation-related waste is collected, contained, and transported in a manner that ensures residues and pollutants within those materials do not migrate or leach into surface water or groundwaters. Items are disposed of at an appropriate facility, including recycling when possible. During the off-season any pots used are collected and stored where they will not enter a waterway or create a nuisance.

When compost is applied for cultivation, reuse of soil is maximized to ensure environmental health. Spent soil is recycled through a process of restoration for reuse.

Where there is project related waste, trash containers of proper size with attached covers and lining are utilized to contain any solid waste and keep it secure from wildlife.

Human waste disposal systems are available off-site. Additional facilities will be established to follow applicable County ordinances for human waste disposal requirements and prevent threats to local water sources.

VI. Monitoring

Site is inspected periodically using a checklist of task to ensure ongoing application of best practices for maintaining standard conditions. (Example attached)

Amendments and Chemicals Inventory

Date: ____ / ____ / ____

Item	Qty Used	Qty Remaining	Application
Bone meal (liquid)			
Bat guano (nitro)			
Bat guano (phosphorus)			
Chicken manure			
Kelp			
Mycorrhizae tea			
Seabird guano			
Dolomite			
Diatomaceous Earth			
Neem Oil			
Trace Minerals			

Water Usage Log

Source: Well	Date	Qty Used	Notes
Jan	/	gal	
Feb	/	gal	
Mar	/	gal	
Apr	/	gal	
May	/	gal	
Jun	/	gal	
Jul	/	gal	
Aug	/	gal	
Sep	/	gal	
Oct	/	gal	
Nov	/	gal	
Dec	/	gal	