

Attachment 4.A



SITE MANAGEMENT PLAN

In fulfillment of
Order WQ 2019-0001-DWQ

General Waste Discharge Requirements and Waiver of Waste Discharge
Requirements for Discharges of Waste Associated with Cannabis Cultivation
Activities

Prepared for:

Reed Mountain Pharms, LLC. (Up Front)

and

State Water Resources Control Board



APN: 223-043-005 (Formerly 223-043-004 & 223-042-006)

Tier 2, High Risk Discharger
WDID: 1B161341CHUM

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INTRODUCTION

This Site Management Plan (SMP) has been developed to satisfy conditions of the Tier 2 enrollment requirements in the State Water Resource Control Board (SWRCB) Order No. WQ 2019-0001-DWQ (Order). The purpose of the Order is to implement the Cannabis Policy requirements for waste discharges associated with cannabis cultivation. The Policy provides a structure for managing water quality and instream flow impacts associated with cannabis cultivation. It also establishes criteria for personal use and site conditional exemptions and includes a tiered approach for permitting discharges of waste. All eligible dischargers developing land for cannabis cultivation activities are required to enroll in the program under the Order. Dischargers must implement Best Practical Treatment or Control (BPTC) measures and submit technical and monitoring reports to assure compliance with the Order. The SMP describes how the discharger is complying with the applicable BPTC measures listed in the Policy and how they are being implemented property wide.

This Discharger is located within the North Coast Regional Water Board's jurisdiction (Region 1), and therefore is required to address legacy discharge issues, including those not related to cannabis cultivation. This SMP also addresses discharge issues related to legacy activities.

SITE INFORMATION

Registrant:	Amos Faraon P.O.Box 1905 Redway, Ca 95560
Parcel:	Assessor Parcel Numbers: 223-043-005 (Formerly 223-043-004 & 223-042-006) Lat/Long: 40.0283°, -123.7568°
Zoning:	General Plan: Agriculture Grazing (AG) Zone: Agriculture Exclusive and Timber Production Zone (AE; TPZ)
Acres:	APN: 223-043-005 Approximately 160.92 acres (Humboldt County WebGIS) Disturbed Area: Approximately 5.4 acres
Location:	The site is located at Reed Mountain Road, Benbow, CA 95542, (APN: 223-043-005) just southwest of the community of Benbow. To reach the site from Eureka take US-101 south for 69 miles to exit 636 toward Benbow. Turn left at exit 636 onto Benbow Drive, then continue to drive back under US-101 and make a right turn onto Reed Mountain Road. Once on Reed Mountain Road, continue past the gate approximately 3 miles until you

reach an intersection. At the intersection turn left and head up the hill, the destination will be on the right. Furthermore, the Site is located at Latitude 40.0283 and Longitude -123.7568.

Site

Description:

The property is located on the north side of a ridge at an elevation of approximately 2,000 ft. above mean sea level. The terrain has mild to steep slopes of mixed meadow and forested landscape that drains north-west into an unnamed tributary of the South Fork Eel River. The parcel is both primarily forested with an unnamed stream flowing from east to west in the subject parcel. The property has an interim permit for 40,370 square feet of cannabis cultivation from Humboldt County.

Water for irrigation purposes is sourced from an isolated groundwater well and two (2) 25,000-gallon rain catchment water tanks. There are no residential structures on site. Irrigation water demand has been estimated to be approximately 410,000 gallons per year.

See Appendix F for detailed water use records.

Current Cannabis Activities:

Cannabis is currently cultivated at two sites within the parcel, **Cultivation Site #1 (CS1)** and **Cultivation Site #2 (CS2)**, which can be seen on the Site Map in Appendix A. CS1 is a historic timber clearing that has been converted for cannabis cultivation purposes sometime between 2005 and 2009. The cleared area for CS1 was further expanded in 2012. CS2 is a historic timber clearing and logging road that was converted for cannabis cultivation in 2011. Further details of impacts and recommended BPTC measures to CS1 and CS2 are described in the following sections.

Historic Cannabis Activities:

There are two areas that have been historically converted for the purpose of cannabis cultivation and have been abandoned, **GS3** and **GS4** (defined by discoveries during NTMP site investigation). GS3 was converted from a timber area to a cannabis cultivation area sometime between 2004 and 2009. The clearing of trees and vegetation occurred less than 15 feet from a class III watercourse. GS4 is an old logging landing that was historically grassland. No trees or vegetation have been cleared for the purpose of cannabis cultivation at GS4. Infrastructure for cannabis cultivation has been brought onto the site in the past. Part of the historic logging landing is less than 30 feet from a class III watercourse. (CAL FIRE, 2019)

Further details of impacts and treatments to GS3 and GS4 are described in Section 1.2.1.2.

Historic Timber Activities:

Timber harvesting activities have been conducted across most of the subject parcel since the early 1900's. Tractors were used in much of the original harvesting as evidence by the numerous skid trails present throughout the watershed.

Prior to modern Forest Practice Rules, no special protection was afforded to riparian areas so impacts to streams by timber harvesting activities, including timber falling, skidding logs by tractors and cable logging systems, road construction, road maintenance and development of local borrow pits for road rocking material was common. (CAL FIRE, 2019)

The last timber harvest occurred in the early 2000's and cattle ranching appears to have continued until the early 2000's. Other activities present within the NTMP include cannabis agriculture and existing home sites. There are no existing significant adverse impacts evident within the NTMP area from the past harvest or present activities on the property. (CAL FIRE, 2019)

Proposed Timber Activities:

Reed Mountain Pharms, LLC is proposing to perform non-industrial timber operations within the parcel. A Non-Industrial Timber Management Plan (NTMP) has been developed and submitted to the California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection (CAL FIRE) for review for compliance with the State Law and rules of the Board of Forestry and Fire Protection. The NTMP includes information pertaining to wildlife habitat, archaeology, soil and water quality, and BMPs to maintain and protect sensitive areas. All proposed activities presented in the NTMP shall conform with the recommendations set forth by the Registered Professional Forester (RPF), describe in the NTMP. Recommendations include, but are not limited to, operation and maintenance, BPTC measures and project schedule.

The NTMP includes Road Points (RP#) that address specific issues or areas throughout the parcel. The Road Points in the NTMP are not all related to cannabis cultivation operations. Some NTMP Road Points are associated with existing roads/infrastructure that is used for cannabis cultivation, while others are solely associated with proposed timber operations. This SMP/WRPP addresses all NTMP Road Points that are located within the subject parcel.

TIER AND RISK DESIGNATION

The Cannabis Policy provides criteria for evaluating threats to water quality for cannabis cultivation sites based on three site characteristics: proximity to water body, total disturbed area, and slope of the disturbed area. Based on the criteria and site characteristics the subject property is designated as a **Tier 2 Discharger**. The total disturbed area is 5.4 acres (Table 1).

Table 1. Disturbed Areas

Disturbed Area Type	Area (ft ²)	Disturbed Area Slope	Distance to Water Body (ft.)	Water Body Type
Cultivation Site #1 (CS1)	79,200	22%	25	Class III
Cultivation Site #2 (CS2)	60,860	27%	1,350	Class III
Water Storage Tanks	2,720	25%	Minimum of 300	Class III
Access Roads	49,200	Max of 25%	Crosses	Class II
Seasonal Dirt Roads	41,700		Crosses	Class II
Legacy Cannabis Operations	4,100	Max of 25%	15	Class III
Total Disturbed Area	236,535 ft² or 5.4 acres			

Both current cannabis cultivation sites, CS1 and CS2, are located on graded flats that disturb the natural land cover, and can be seen on the site map in Appendix A.

All flats are included in the total disturbed area. The access road leading to CS1 is approximately 2,500 feet long and 12 feet wide. The access road leading to CS2 is approximately 1,600 feet long and 12 feet wide. See the disturbed area map in Appendix B for specific areas included in the disturbed area.

In addition, a risk designation is assigned based on the slope of the disturbed areas and proximity to a waterbody. Based on these parameters, the subject property is designated as a **High Risk**. Although the total disturbed area of 5.4 acres remains on slopes less than 30 percent, there are cultivation activities within Riparian Setback zones. CS1 is within 50 feet of a class II watercourse.

BEST PRACTICAL TREATMENT OR CONTROL (BPTC) MEASURES

BPTC measures are being utilized as part of the road maintenance program to protect water quality. The *Solid Waste Management, Construction Site Best Management Practices Manual* by the CA Department of Transportation (Caltrans) is referenced for the correct installation, maintenance, and monitoring of all applicable erosion control and sediment capture BPTC measures.

All straw mulch must be free of noxious weeds and all seed/plants must be non-invasive. A list of prohibited species can be found in the CA Invasive Plant Council's database. Erosion control measures shall not include synthetic monofilament netting, including photo- and biodegradable plastic netting. All netting shall be made of jute, coir fiber, hemp, or another product without welded weaves.

A schedule of BPTC measures to be implemented and maintained throughout the site is shown in Appendix C, and Appendix D includes specifications for BPTCs.

1. SEDIMENT DISCHARGE BPTC MEASURES

1.1. SITE CHARACTERISTICS

Table 1.1a through Table 1.1f below outline all points of interest throughout the entire parcel, which can be seen on the Site Map in Appendix A. The points of interest include existing and proposed BPTC measures, NTMP RPs, existing and proposed stream crossings, drainage relief culverts and areas other mitigation measures. The table also denotes whether the points of interest are associated with proposed timber activities, cannabis cultivation, or historic activities. The points of interest are described in more details in the following sections.

Table 1.1a:

DETAIL 1				
Site Map ID	Activity Association	NTMP Road Point	Description and Recommended BPTC	
GS2	Cannabis	GS2, GS2a & GS2b	Site GS2 is to be decommissioned. The area is to be graded back to its original topography. All infrastructure within the site is to be removed from the property or relocated to an area where it can be properly stored away from watercourses or other sensitive features. Following re-contouring, site GS2 shall be planted with Douglas-fir 1-2 year old trees to a minimum stocking of 300 trees per acre. The trees shall be planted to follow 12 x 12 spacing. The trees shall be planted during winter conditions within one year of the approval of the NTMP. Inspection of the site shall occur annually for three years or until trees have reached 3 feet in height. Please see Mitigation map. Areas within 10' of the relocated channel or channels shall be grass seeded and straw mulched following the 14CCR Item 18 Soil Stabilization Standards of the NTMP. Remove culvert and associated infrastructure as part of decommissioning Site GS2. Use rock from culvert outlet to dissipate flow in newly reformed watercourse channel. (Per NTMP)	
GS2c <E> SLASH TO BE REMOVED	Cannabis	GS2c	Slash shall be removed from the property or treated onsite by burning, chipping or buring. Logs may be treated along with slash or utilized as firewood but must be cut into sections 24" long or shorter. (Per NTMP)	
GS2d <E> SLASH TO BE REMOVED	Cannabis	GS2d	Slash present on site from the conversion is to be removed by burning, chipping or burying. Remove all debris greater than 1 inch in diameter and dispose of. Logs cut into 16" lengths for the purpose of firewood may remain on site.	
STX10	Cannabis	RP31	Existing undersized 18" diameter culvert drains a class II spring and a class III watercourse. The culvert is over 300 feet long and was completely installed underground post a cannabis operation and drains back in the original draw below the cannabis site. The culvert is functioning and is only a couple years old. Remove the culvert and return the channel to its original location on the landscape. Re-contour slopes to those present on the site prior to conversion and use rock from outlet to dissipate flows in newly reformed channel.	
SD-1	Cannabis		Active cut bank slide. Approximately 20' x 60' in area. All eroded material is to be removed from the class III watercourse and recompacted into the hillside. The hill side is to be revegetated and covered with jute net to ensure stabilization.	
SD-2	Cannabis		Active soil disturbance on cultivation flat. All eroded sediment from SD-2 is to be recompacted back onto the toe slope. The fill slope is to be seeded and covered with mulch to help promote revegetation to ensure stabilization. The surface drainage on the flat will be redirected away from the gully location.	
<P> RP27	Cannabis	RP27	Reduce road erosion. Install rocked rolling dip and cap with 4" - 6" diameter rock to drain road prism.	
<P> RP28	Cannabis	RP28	Reduce road erosion. Install rocked rolling dip and cap with 4" - 6" diameter rock to drain road prism. Drain to an 8'X12' block of field rock to catch sediment load. Field rock shall be composed of 4"-6" sharp angular rock.	
<P> RP29	Cannabis	RP29	Reduce road erosion. Install rocked rolling dip and cap with 4" - 6" diameter rock to drain road prism.	
<P> RP30	Cannabis	RP30	Reduce road erosion. Install rocked rolling dip and cap with 4" - 6" diameter rock to drain road prism.	
TC1	<P> Timber	TC1		

Table 1.1b:

DETAIL 2	RP15A DRC-1	Cannabis	RP15A	Existing 24" dia. culvert located at the head of a Class III watercourse on a permanent rock road. Install critical dip on center of the hinge line and line with 4" - 6" diameter rock. Maintain rock road grade for 100' left and right of the culvert centerline with 1" +/- road gravel. Clean inside ditch for 100' up around turn to the right of the culvert. Rock line the ditch for 25' prior to the inlet.
	STX-8	Cannabis	RP21	Existing undersized 16" diameter culvert on a class III watercourse. Excavate the culvert and install 30" diameter culvert to grade with 1'-2' diameter rock at the inlet and outlet. Develop critical dip left of the crossing and cap with 4"-6" sharp angular rock. Rock line inside ditch to the right of the culvert for 50' with 4"-6" diameter rock. Rock road grade for 50' left and right of the crossing with 1" +/- gravel. 1600, ECP -3 cu. yards.
	<P> RP19	Cannabis	RP19	Skid trail has caught overland flow from the mainline road. Install rock rolling dip at the low spot on the road. Cap the dip with 2" - 4" diameter rock. Install 1-3 water breaks on the adjacent skid trail to dissipate storm flow.
	<P> RP20	Cannabis	RP20	Reduce road erosion. Install rock rolling dip and cap with 4" - 6" diameter rock to drain road prism.
	STX-7	Cannabis	RP18	Existing undersized 16" diameter culvert on a class III watercourse. Excavate the culvert and install 18" diameter culvert to grade with 1'-2' diameter rock at the inlet and outlet. Develop critical dip left of the crossing and cap with 4"-6" sharp angular rock. Add rock rolling dip 50' right and left of crossing and cap with 4"-6" diameter rock. Rock road grade for 50' left and right of the crossing and include the spur road up to the gate on the right with 1" +/- gravel.
	<P> RP22	Cannabis	RP22	Reduce road erosion. Install rock rolling dip and cap with 4" - 6" diameter rock to drain road prism.
	<P> RP23	Cannabis	RP23	Reduce road erosion. Install rock rolling dip and cap with 4" - 6" diameter rock to drain road prism.
	<P> RP24	Cannabis	RP24	Reduce road erosion. Install rock rolling dip and cap with 4" - 6" diameter rock to drain road prism. Extend rock over nick point and 10 feet down slope. In addition, pullback perched fill material where feasible, sloping back to 1:1.5. Feather spoils along road system.
	<P> RP25	Cannabis	RP25	Reduce road erosion. Install rock rolling dip and cap with 4" - 6" diameter rock to drain road prism.
	<P> RP26	Cannabis	RP26	Reduce road erosion. Install rock rolling dip and cap with 4" - 6" diameter rock to drain road prism.
	RP32 <P> SEASONAL DIRT ROAD	<P> Timber	RP32	Construct seasonal dirt road for 513' to access an area for harvest by cable yarding. Road system shall follow the cut and fill construction method and be drained under moderate erosion hazard rating.

Table 1.1c:

DETAIL 3	G55	Cannabis	G55, G55a, G55b & G55c	<p>The site was a previously timbered site that was converted to cannabis cultivation in 2011. A historic logging road ran through part of the area that has been converted. The access road leading to G55 has some erosion and is addressed in the proposed road work presented in the NTMP. Slash shall be removed from the property or treated onsite by burning, chipping or buring. Logs may be treated along with slash or utilized as firewood but must be cut into sections 24" long or shorter.</p> <p>Materials associated with the cultivation of cannabis are to be aggregated and stored such that they do not have the potential to leach chemicals into the soil and watercourses and associated habitat as well as to prevent consumption by or entanglement of wildlife including potential rare and endangered species.</p> <p>Waterbreaks will be placed to divert any potential runoff away from the location identified as the head of the class III watercourse. Additionally, a 10' by 15' filled of 4" to 6" rock will be placed at the location identified as the head of the class III watercourse to prevent additional input of sediment to the watercourse. Any unconsolidated fill or woody debris will be excavated and placed on the graded area at minimum 30' from the location identified as the head of a class III watercourse. Bare dirt associated with this operation shall be grass seeded and straw mulched following 4CCR Item 18 Soil Stabilization Standards of the NTMP.</p>
	<P> RP58	Cannabis	RP58	Surface drainage. Install rolling dip and line with 4" - 6" diameter rock. Extend rock beyond the outboard edge to catch nick point.
	<P> RP59	Cannabis	RP59	Surface drainage. Install rolling dip and line with 4" - 6" diameter rock. Extend rock beyond the outboard edge to catch nick point.
	RP60	Cannabis	RP60	Surface drainage. Line outlet with 4" - 6" diameter rock. Extend rock 25' beyond the outboard edge and down the bottom of the fill.
	RP61 <E> SLASH TO BE REMOVED	Cannabis	RP61	Perched 30'x50' woody debris present along the out board edge of the landing. Excavate and pile debris spoils on the landing. The piles may be chipped or burned.
	RP62 <E> SLASH TO BE REMOVED	Cannabis	RP62	Perched 50'x50' woody debris present along the out board edge of the landing. Excavate and pile debris spoils on the landing. The piles may be chipped or burned.
	RP63 <E> SLASH TO BE REMOVED	Cannabis	RP63	Perched 30'x50' woody debris present along the out board edge of the landing. Excavate and pile debris spoils on the landing.
	DRC-4	Cannabis		18" corrugated plastic pipe that conveys stormwater from the cut slope of Cultivation Site #2, under the access road. During expansion construction of the access road, DRC-4 became buried under the access road. The existing culvert is to be replaced with a 24" corrugated plastic culvert, allowing stormwater to travel under the access road. Place 4" - 6" rock at the inlet and outlet.
	SD-3	Cannabis		SD-3 is the location of an active fill slip on the north-west side of the graded flat for Cultivation Site #2. The fill material on the north-west side of Cultivation Site #2 is unstable, causing a slip in the fill slope of the graded flat. All eroded soils located at SD-3 are to be pulled back onto the graded flat, compacted and stabilized back onto the fill slope of the graded flat. The fill slope is to be seeded and covered with mulch to help promote revegetation to ensure stabilization.

Table 1.1d:

DETAIL 5	GS3	Historic Cannabis	GS3, GS3a, GS3b, GS3c & GS3d	<p>All cannabis cultivation infrastructure that is remaining is to be removed from the property or relocated to an area that is outside of any protection zone for use or storage. The skidtrail and accompanying watercourse crossing are proposed for use in the Amos Faraon NTMP. Following completion of operations the skidtrail is to have water breaks installed at spacing required by the California forest practice rules and any sediment within the channel is to be removed.</p> <p>Disconnect waterline and allow water to return to its natural flow within the watercourse. Remove the waterline from the site and relocate to an area outside of any protection zone for use or storage.</p> <p>Remove all cannabis cultivation materials from the site. Add water breaks to the site where necessary to ensure sediment is not transported to the class III watercourse. Bare dirt associated with this operation shall be grass seeded and straw mulched following 14CCR Item 18 Soil Stabilization Standards of the NTMP.</p>
	GS3c	Cannabis	GS3c	Remove cannabis waste from the property.
	TC2	Historic Timber & <P> Timber	TC2	<p>Existing Temporary crossing on a class III watercourse. If flowing surface water is present at time of use, a minimum 6" temporary pipe shall be placed in the channel. Upon completion of seasonal use prior to winter period or as specified in the applicable CDFW 1600 agreement, whichever is earlier, the crossing fill shall be removed, and the approaches to the crossing shall be sloped back (1.5:1 ratio) from the outside edge of the constructed channel. Soil or debris deposited into the channel shall be removed to form a channel that is as close as feasible to the natural watercourse grade and orientation to prevent slumping, to minimize soil erosion and sediment transport. Exposed soil located between the watercourse crossing and the nearest adjacent drainage facility or hydrologic divide, whichever is closer, including cut banks and excavated shall be stabilized by seeding, mulching, rock armoring, replanting, or other suitable treatment to prevent soil erosion and significant sediment discharge. All exposed soil created in the EEZ as a result of the crossing shall be stabilized as specified following Item 18 - Soil Stabilization, - NTMP pg. 32</p>

Table 1.1e:

RP9A	Historic	RP9A	Surface drainage from road cut seep, install 24" diameter cross drain. Line outlet with 4"-6" diameter rock to lessen rill erosion.
STX-14	Historic	RP10A	Existing 24" dia. Culvert located at the head of a class III watercourse on a permanent rock road. Install critical dip on center of hinge line and line with 4"-6" diameter rock. Install rolling dip 50' left of culvert centerline. Maintain rock road grade for 100' left and right of culvert centerline with 1" +/- road gravel. Pull perched material on the approach leading to the site.
STX13	Historic	RP11A	Existing 24" dia. Culvert located on a class II watercourse crosses a permanent rock road. Culvert is undersized and shall be replaced with a 36" dia. Culvert to grade. Place 12" to 18" diameter rock at the inlet and outlet. Install critical dip on center of the hinge line and line with 4"-6" diameter rock. Maintain rock or paved road grade for 100' left and right of the culvert centerline with 1" +/- road gravel.
STX12	Historic	RP12A	Existing 36" dia. Culvert on a class II watercourse on a permanent rock road. Install critical dip on center of the hinge line and line with 4"-6" diameter rock. Maintain rock road grade for 100' left and right of the culvert centerline with 1" +/- road gravel. Pull perched material on the approach leading to the site.
STX-11	Historic	RP13A	Existing 24" dia. culvert located at the head of a Class III watercourse on a permanent rock road. Install critical dip on center of the hinge line and line with 4" - 6" diameter rock. Maintain rock road grade for 100' left and right of the culvert centerline with 1" +/- road gravel.
TC3	Historic Timber & <P> Timber	TC3	Existing Temporary crossing on a class III watercourse. If flowing surface water is present at time of use, a minimum 6" temporary pipe shall be placed in the channel. Upon completion of seasonal use prior to winter period or as specified in the applicable CDFW 1600 agreement, whichever is earlier, the crossing fill shall be removed, and the approaches to the crossing shall be sloped back (1.5:1 ratio) from the outside edge of the constructed channel. Soil or debris deposited into the channel shall be removed to form a channel that is as close as feasible to the natural watercourse grade and orientation to prevent slumping, to minimize soil erosion and sediment transport. Exposed soil located between the watercourse crossing and the nearest adjacent drainage facility or hydrologic divide, whichever is closer, including cut banks and excavated shall be stabilized by seeding, mulching, rock armoring, replanting, or other suitable treatment to prevent soil erosion and significant sediment discharge. All exposed soil created in the EEZ as a result of the crossing shall be stabilized as specified following Item 18 - Soil Stabilization.
G54	Historic Cannabis	G54 & G54a	All cannabis cultivation infrastructure that is remaining is to be removed from the property or relocated to an area that is outside of any protection zone for use or storage. A skid trail and accompanying watercourse are proposed for use in the Amos Faraon NTMP. Following completion of operations the skid trail is to have water breaks installed at spacing required by the California forest practice rules and any sediment within the channel is to be removed.
TC6	Historic Timber & <P> Timber	TC6	Existing Temporary crossing on a class III watercourse. If flowing surface water is present at time of use, a minimum 6" temporary pipe shall be placed in the channel. Upon completion of seasonal use prior to winter period or as specified in the applicable CDFW 1600 agreement, whichever is earlier, the crossing fill shall be removed, and the approaches to the crossing shall be sloped back (1.5:1 ratio) from the outside edge of the constructed channel. Soil or debris deposited into the channel shall be removed to form a channel that is as close as feasible to the natural watercourse grade and orientation to prevent slumping, to minimize soil erosion and sediment transport. Exposed soil located between the watercourse crossing and the nearest adjacent drainage facility or hydrologic divide, whichever is closer, including cut banks and excavated shall be stabilized by seeding, mulching, rock armoring, replanting, or other suitable treatment to prevent soil erosion and significant sediment discharge. All exposed soil created in the EEZ as a result of the crossing shall be stabilized as specified following Item 18 - Soil Stabilization.
<P> RP57	Cannabis	RP57	Surface drainage. Install rolling dip and line with 4"-6" diameter rock. Extend rock beyond the outboard edge to catch nick point.
RP65	Historic Timber & <P> Timber	RP65	Existing road grade passes above the head of a class III watercourse. Rock road surface for 100' left and right of the head of the drainage with 1" +/- road gravel.
RP66	Historic Timber & <P> Timber	RP66	Surface drainage. Install rolling dip and line with 4"-6" diameter rock. Extend rock beyond the outboard edge to catch nick point.
RP67	Historic Timber & <P> Timber	RP67	Existing road grade crosses unstable area for 150'. Prism has slumped between 6" to 1". Ramp into and out the feature. Road prism shall be out sloped. Do not install water breaks.
RP68	Historic Timber & <P> Timber	RP68	Class III fill crossing adjacent to the unstable area. Crossing also occurs at a fork in the road. Install a 18" diameter culvert 60' long to pass under both road prisms. Place 12" to 18" diameter rock at the inlet and outlet. Install critical dip on center of the hinge line on both roads and line with 4" - 6" diameter rock. Rock both road grades for 100' left and right of the culvert centerline with 1" +/- road gravel.
RP69	Historic Timber & <P> Timber	RP69	Surface drainage. Install rolling dip and line with 4"-6" diameter rock. Extend rock beyond the outboard edge to catch nick point.
RP70 <P> SEASONAL DIRT ROAD	Proposed Timber	RP70	Proposed 101' cut and fill road designed to connect seasonal spur road to an appropriate landing. Follow moderate erosion hazard rating for water breaks prior to completion of operations.
RP71	Historic Timber & <P> Timber	RP71	Class II fill crossing. Install a rock ford with a 6" to 18" diameter mix of sharp angular rock 25' left and right of centerline. Extend rock past the outboard edge to prevent nick erosion. Rock approach for 100' left and right of the centerline with 1" +/- road gravel.
RP72	Historic Timber & <P> Timber	RP72	Class III fill crossing. Install a rock ford with a 6" to 18" diameter mix of sharp angular rock 25' left and right of centerline. Extend rock past the outboard edge to prevent nick erosion. Rock approach for 100' left and right of the centerline with 1" +/- road gravel.
TC3	Historic Timber & <P> Timber	TC3	Existing Temporary crossing on a class III watercourse. If flowing surface water is present at time of use, a minimum 6" temporary pipe shall be placed in the channel. Upon completion of seasonal use prior to winter period or as specified in the applicable CDFW 1600 agreement, whichever is earlier, the crossing fill shall be removed, and the approaches to the crossing shall be sloped back (1.5:1 ratio) from the outside edge of the constructed channel. Soil or debris deposited into the channel shall be removed to form a channel that is as close as feasible to the natural watercourse grade and orientation to prevent slumping, to minimize soil erosion and sediment transport. Exposed soil located between the watercourse crossing and the nearest adjacent drainage facility or hydrologic divide, whichever is closer, including cut banks and excavated shall be stabilized by seeding, mulching, rock armoring, replanting, or other suitable treatment to prevent soil erosion and significant sediment discharge. All exposed soil created in the EEZ as a result of the crossing shall be stabilized as specified following Item 18 - Soil Stabilization.

Table 1.1f:

RP73	Historic Timber & <P> Timber	RP73	Surface drainage. Install rolling dip and line with 4"-6" diameter rock. Extend rock beyond the outboard edge to catch nick point.
RP74	Historic Timber & <P> Timber	RP74	Class III fill crossing. Excavate fill and install 18" diameter culvert to grade. Place 12" to 18" diameter rock at the inlet and outlet. Install critical dip on the center of the hinge line and line with 4" - 6" diameter rock. Rock road grade for 100' left and right of the culvert centerline with 1" +/- road gravel.
RP75	Historic Timber & <P> Timber	RP75	Class II failed fill crossing. Excavate fill and install 54" diameter culvert to grade. Place 12" to 18" diameter rock at the inlet and outlet. Install critical dip on center of hinge line and line with 4" - 6" diameter rock. Rock road grades for 100' left and right of the culvert centerline with 1" +/- road gravel.
RP76 <P> SEASONAL DIRT ROAD	Proposed Timber	RP76	Proposed 1196' cut and fill road designed to connect spur road to a lower road system. Follow moderate erosion hazard rating for water breaks prior to completion of operations.
RP77	Historic Timber & <P> Timber	RP77	Class II failed fill crossing. Excavate fill and install 60" diameter culvert to grade. Place 12" to 18" diameter rock at the inlet and outlet. Install critical dip on center of hinge line and line with 4" - 6" diameter rock. Rock road grades for 100' left and right of the culvert centerline with 1" +/- road gravel.
ECP4	Historic Timber & <P> Timber	ECP4	An existing historic tractor crossing on a class II watercourse. Much of the crossing has been eroded. The crossing is proposed for further treatment during the next entry this portion of the project area. The crossing fill shall be removed, and the approaches to the crossing shall be sloped back (1.5:1 ratio) from the outside edge of the constructed channel. Soil or debris deposited into the channel shall be removed to form a channel that is as close as feasible to the natural watercourse grade and orientation to prevent slumping, to minimize soil erosion and sediment transport. Exposed soil located between the watercourse crossing and the nearest adjacent drainage facility or hydrologic divide, whichever is closer, including cut banks and excavated shall be stabilized by seeding, mulching, rock armoring, replanting, or other suitable treatment to prevent soil erosion and significant sediment discharge. All exposed soil created in the WLPZ as a result of the crossings removal shall be stabilized as specified following Item 18 - Soil Stabilization.
RP78	Historic Timber & <P> Timber	RP78	Class II failed fill crossing. Excavate fill and install 42" diameter culvert to grade. Place 12" to 18" diameter rock at the inlet and outlet. Install critical dip on center of hinge line and line with 4" - 6" diameter rock. Rock road grades for 100' left and right of the culvert centerline with 1" +/- road gravel.
TC5	Historic Timber	TC5	Historic temporary tractor crossing a class II watercourse. Use shall only occur during dry period. If flowing surface water is present at time of use, a minimum 6" temporary pipe shall be placed in the channel. Upon completion of seasonal use prior to winter period or as specified in the applicable CDFW 1600 agreement, whichever is earlier, the crossing fill shall be removed, and the approaches to the crossing shall be sloped back (1.5:1 ratio) from the outside edge of the constructed channel. Soil or debris deposited into the channel shall be removed to form a channel that is as close as feasible to the natural watercourse grade and orientation to prevent slumping, to minimize soil erosion and sediment transport. Exposed soil located between the watercourse crossing and the nearest adjacent drainage facility or hydrologic divide, whichever is closer, including cut banks and excavated shall be stabilized by seeding, mulching, rock armoring, replanting, or other suitable treatment to prevent soil erosion and significant sediment discharge. All exposed soil created in the EEZ as a result of the crossing shall be stabilized as specified following Item 18 - Soil Stabilization.
RP79	Historic Timber & <P> Timber	RP79	Class II failed fill crossing. Excavate fill and install 42" diameter culvert to grade. Place 12" to 18" diameter rock at the inlet and outlet. Install critical dip on center of hinge line and line with 4" - 6" diameter rock. Install rolling dip 60' left of culvert centerline. Rock road grade for 100' left and right of the culvert centerline with 1" +/- road gravel.
ECP3	Historic Timber & <P> Timber	ECP3	An existing historic truck crossing on a class III watercourse. The crossing has been partially eroded. The crossing is proposed for further treatment during the next entry this portion of the project area. The crossing fill shall be removed, and the approaches to the crossing shall be sloped back (1.5:1 ratio) from the outside edge of the constructed channel. Soil or debris deposited into the channel shall be removed to form a channel that is as close as feasible to the natural watercourse grade and orientation to prevent slumping, to minimize soil erosion and sediment transport. Exposed soils located between the watercourse crossing and the nearest adjacent drainage facility or hydrologic divide, whichever is closer, including cut banks and excavated shall be stabilized by seeding, mulching, rock armoring, replanting, or other suitable treatment to prevent soil erosion and significant sediment discharge. All exposed soil created in the WLPZ as a result of the crossing removal shall be stabilized as specified following Item 18 - Soil Stabilization.
TC4	Historic Timber & <P> Timber	TC4	Existing Temporary crossing on a class III watercourse. If flowing surface water is present at time of use, a minimum 6" temporary pipe shall be placed in the channel. Upon completion of seasonal use prior to winter period or as specified in the applicable CDFW 1600 agreement, whichever is earlier, the crossing fill shall be removed, and the approaches to the crossing shall be sloped back (1.5:1 ratio) from the outside edge of the constructed channel. Soil or debris deposited into the channel shall be removed to form a channel that is as close as feasible to the natural watercourse grade and orientation to prevent slumping, to minimize soil erosion and sediment transport. Exposed soil located between the watercourse crossing and the nearest adjacent drainage facility or hydrologic divide, whichever is closer, including cut banks and excavated shall be stabilized by seeding, mulching, rock armoring, replanting, or other suitable treatment to prevent soil erosion and significant sediment discharge. All exposed soil created in the EEZ as a result of the crossing shall be stabilized as specified following Item 18 - Soil Stabilization.

1.1.1.1. SITE MAP

The Site Map shows all relevant site features: all information points listed in Table 1.1a – Table 1.1f, streams, stream crossings, storage areas, roads, buildings, domestic wastewater treatment system, cultivation areas, other disturbed areas related to cultivation activities and disturbed areas related to historic activities.

1.1.2. ROAD CONDITIONS

Existing Access Roads

Each of the access roads leading to the cultivation sites (CS1 and CS2) receive approximately seven daily vehicle trips in the peak cultivation season (May - October) and no vehicle trips in the winter season.

Cultivation Site #1 (CS1):

The access road leading down to CS1 is approximately 2,500 feet long and 12 feet wide. The access road is constructed on a steep gradient of up to 25% and the road surface consists of native bare soil. Much of the road is insloped, draining the road surface flow into inboard ditches, which have culverts to aid in drainage. Sections of the ditches show signs of minor incising. On certain portions of the road, surface flow tends to concentrate and causes rilling along the surface. Additional road maintenance is prescribed in section 1.2.1. CS1 is to be relocated and the last 1,035 feet of the accompanying access road is to be decommissioned.

Cultivation Site #2 (CS2):

The access road leading down to CS2 is approximately 1,600 feet long and 12 feet wide. The access road is constructed on a mild gradient and the road surface consist of native bare soil. Much of the road is insloped, draining the road surface flow into inboard ditches. Minor surface erosion is present along the access road, and road maintenance is prescribed in section 1.2.1.

Seasonal Dirt Roads

The parcel contains approximately 0.66 miles of existing seasonal dirt roads that are not currently being used for any purposes. The existing seasonal dirt roads can be seen on the Site Map. The NTMP proposes to utilize the existing seasonal dirt roads for timber harvest activities. The existing seasonal dirt roads have a number of stream crossings, all lack any type of crossing infrastructure (culvert, bridge, ect.). All permanent proposed crossings are to be rehabilitated and have crossing infrastructure appropriately installed. The proposed crossings per the NTMP are described in further detail in section 1.2.1.3.

Proposed Roads

The NTMP proposes approximately 0.32 miles of seasonal dirt roads to access timber harvest sites. See the Site Map in Appendix A for the locations of proposed seasonal dirt roads. The proposed seasonal dirt roads shall be maintained per the RPF's recommendations in the NTMP. The proposed crossing per the NTMP are described in further detail in section 1.2.1.3.

1.1.3. WATER BODIES, STREAM CROSSINGS, AND RIPARIAN SETBACKS

Existing Stream Crossings

There are a total of eight (8) existing stream crossings within, or related the subject parcel, and can be seen on the Site Map in Appendix A.

STX-7 (Stream Crossing 7) is a 16" metal culvert on a class III watercourse that crosses the access road to CS1. Additional BPTC measures for STX-7 are described in section 1.2.1.3.

STX-8 is a 16" metal culvert on a class III watercourse that crosses the access road to CS1. Additional BPTC measures for STX-8 are described in section 1.2.1.3.

STX-10 is a 22" metal culvert set 200 feet north of the class III natural watercourse in order to circumvent the graded fat at CS1. The 22" metal culvert crosses under the entry road to CS1, then flows into an above-ground down spout for 105 feet, draining back into the class III watercourse. The outlet of the downspout is rocked with large rip rap to reduce erosion. The culvert is appropriately sized; however, CS1 is within riparian setback requirements and is to be relocated, and the area to be restored to natural conditions. This will lead to removal of STX-10 and reconnecting the class III stream with its natural watercourse. Temporary BPTC measures for STX-10 are described in section 1.2.1.3.

STX-11 is a 24" culvert located at the head of a class III watercourse that crosses a permanent rocked road. Additional BPTC measures for STX-11 are described in section 1.2.1.3.

STX-12 is a 36" culvert on a class II watercourse that crosses a permanent rocked road. Additional BPTC measures for STX-12 are described in section 1.2.1.3.

STX-13 is a 24" culvert on a class II watercourse that crosses a permanent rocked road. Additional BPTC measures for STX-13 are described in section 1.2.1.3.

STX-14 is a 24" culvert located at the head of a class III watercourse that crosses a permanent rocked road. Additional BPTC measures for STX-14 are described in section 1.2.1.3.

STX-15 is a 36" culvert that conveys water from a class II watercourse under the main access road leading to CS2. STX-15 is appropriately sized and does not show major signs or erosion. The culvert is currently used as a micro power generation system. STX-15 has a screened outlet that allows water to travel to a micro power generation station. The power generated from STX-15 is used for a residence structure that is located on an adjacent parcel, outside of the project area. Additional BPTC measures for STX-15 are described in section 1.2.1.3.

Existing Drainage Culverts

There are two (2) drainage relief culverts (DRC-#) that aid in stormwater conveyance, DRC-1 and DRC-2.

DRC-1 (RP 15A) is a 24" corrugated plastic pipe that conveys stormwater off Reed Mountain Road directly into STX-11 (RP 18) which is an 16" corrugated plastic pipe.

Note: This culvert crossing was determined to be a drainage relive culvert by the Department of Fish and Wildlife on 02/30/2019

DRC-2 is located adjacent to Cultivation Site CS2. DRC-2 is an 18" corrugated plastic pipe that conveys stormwater from the cut slope of Cultivation Site CS2, under the access road.

See the site map in appendix A for locations of DRC-1 and DRC-2. Additional BPTC measures for DRCs are described in section 1.2.1.1.

Proposed Stream Crossings

There are fifteen (15) proposed stream crossings for proposed timber operations. All proposed crossings related to timber operations will be notified in a 1602 notification to California Department of Fish and Wildlife prior to any proposed timber harvest activities. The proposed stream crossings can be seen on the Site Map in Appendix A. Additional details on these crossings are described in section 1.2.1.3.

1.1.4. SOIL DISTURBANCE

The site does have areas of active soil disturbance, shown as SD# on the Site Map in Appendix A.

A Clean Water Act Section 401 Water Quality Certification (401 Certification) will be filed with the State Water Resources Control Board, covering the sediment discharge requirements for areas with active sediment disturbance.

There is an active cutbank slide adjacent to CS1, denoted **SD-1**. The slide has a high potential for sediment delivery to a class III stream. The slide originates upslope at a seep, where the soil becomes saturated and unstable. The slide is approximately 20 feet wide, 60 feet long, and covers an elevation approximately 50 feet. CS1 is located within the riparian setbacks and is to be relocated, and the graded flat is to be regraded to natural contours and revegetated. All eroded sediment from **SD-1** is to be removed from the class II stream and stored in a stable location. The hillside is to be revegetated to ensure stabilization of the recompact sediments and the hillside is to be covered with jute netting or geotextiles to provide temporary stabilization, giving the newly planted vegetation time to grow.

The graded flat for CS1 also has some active soil disturbance. **SD-2** is the location of minor erosion on the fill slope of the graded flat at CS1. Surface water runoff from the graded flat is forming a small gully on the toe-slope of the graded flat. All eroded sediment from **SD-2** is to be recompact back onto the toe slope. The fill slope is to be seeded and covered with mulch to help promote revegetation to ensure stabilization. The surface drainage on the flat will be redirected away from the gully location.

CS1 is to be relocated and the area is to be fully restored to natural conditions. Remediation of CS1 includes removal of the graded flat, resulting in removal of the area contributing to **SD-1** and **SD-2**.

See the “Restoration Plan” for full details and schedule for the restoration/remediation of Cultivation Site #1 (CS1). The “Restoration Plan” is attached in Appendix K.

There is also an area of active soil disturbance near CS2. **SD-3** is the location of an active fill slope slide on the north-west side of the graded flat for CS2. The fill on the north-west side of the flat at CS2 is unstable, causing a slip below the graded flat. The active soil disturbance near CS2 does have potential for sediment delivery to a watercourse. All eroded soils located at **SD-3** will be pulled back onto the graded flat, compacted and stabilized back onto the fill slope of the graded flat. The fill slope is to be seeded and covered with mulch to help promote revegetation to ensure stabilization.

Eroded sediment from **SD-3** has migrated into nearby watercourses. The sediment delivery to nearby watercourses has been estimated to be less than 1.0 cubic yard of material.

Interim BPTC measures will be implemented at **CS2** to mitigate erosion and sediment migration at **SD-3**. Interim BPTC measures include constructing drainage swales on the graded flat, installing straw wattles/bales at the edge of the flat and install sediment catchment basins

and gravel check dams to catch and settle out mobile sediment. Drainage swales are to be constructed to capture stormwater that may travel across the graded flat and convey it to the North-East corner of the flat, away from **SD-3**. The existing drainage swale is to be extended to the South to capture stormwater, prior to it traveling across the graded flat. Straw wattle/straw bales are to be placed at the edge of the graded flat, in front of **SD-3**, to prevent any mobile sediment from further traveling off the graded flat. Sediment catchment basins and gravel check dams are to be installed to catch and settle out any mobile sediment that may have traveled off the graded flat.

See the Site Map in Appendix A for the locations of all BPTC measures to be implemented at CS2.

All other historic graded areas are stable and vegetated.

1.2. SEDIMENT EROSION PREVENTION AND SEDIMENT CAPTURE

1.2.1. EROSION PREVENTION BPTC MEASURES

1.2.1.1. ROADS

Access Road leading to CS1

Sections of the access road leading to CS1 will be outsloped or insloped to disperse road surface flow off the road, and rolling dips will be installed along the road to break up the sheet flow length. All existing rolling dips and inboard ditches are to be improved and cleared of any sediment buildup and debris. The road surface will be rocked to prevent further surface erosion. The site map in Appendix A shows the locations of prescribed rolling dips, sections of prescribed insloping or prescribed outsloping and locations of DRCs. All proposed rolling dips are to be rocked with 4"-6" angular rock.

DRC-1 (RP 15A) is a 24" corrugated plastic pipe that conveys stormwater off Reed Mountain Road directly into STX-11 (RP 18) which is an 16" corrugated plastic pipe.

This culvert crossing was determined to be a drainage relief culvert by the Department of Fish and Wildlife on 02/30/2019

Access Road leading to CS2

All existing rolling dips and inboard ditches are to be improved and cleared of any sediment buildup and debris. The road surface shall be rocked to prevent further surface erosion. There are several proposed rolling dips to be installed on the access road leading to CS2 to break up surface flow length. The site map in Appendix A

shows the locations of prescribed rolling dips, sections of prescribed insloping or prescribed outsloping and locations of DRCs. All proposed rolling dips are to be lined with 4" - 6" diameter rock.

DRC-2 is currently buried under the access road leading into the cultivation area. DRC-2 is to be replaced with a 24" corrugated plastic culvert, allowing stormwater to travel under the access road. The site map in Appendix A shows the locations of prescribed rolling dips, DRCs and sections of prescribed insloping or outsloping.

Erosion prevention measures will be implemented during the dry summer months. The road construction standards described in the "Road Handbook" will be adhered to for all road improvements. See Appendix C for the Schedule of BPTC Implementation and Maintenance.

All inboard ditches that are actively incising will have rock check dams or DRCs installed to prevent additional down-cutting. Culvert inlets and outlets will be maintained and cleared of sediment buildup. The culvert outlets will discharge onto stable, vegetated or armored slopes and not into natural watercourses.

Proposed Roads for Timber Operations

The Discharger is proposing timber operations through a Non-Industrial Timber Management Plan (NTMP). The NTMP includes proposed roads which incorporate water crossings, to access areas for timber harvest. All proposed roads and water crossings can be seen on the Site Map in Appendix A.

All proposed roads for timber operations will be watered for dust abatement. Water drafting sites and road watering is described more in the NTMP.

1.2.1.2. DISTURBED AREAS

There is an active slide adjacent to **CS1**, denoted **SD-1** on the Site map in Appendix A. All eroded sediment from **SD-1** is to be removed from the class III stream and stored in a stable location. The fill slope is to be seeded and covered with mulch to help promote revegetation to ensure stabilization and covered with erosion control blanket or geotextiles to provide temporary stabilization, giving the newly plated vegetation time to grow.

SD-2 is the location of minor erosion on the fill slope of the graded flat at CS1. Surface water runoff from the graded flat is forming a small gully on the fill slope of the graded flat. All eroded sediment from **SD-2** is to be recompact back onto the fill slope. The fill slope is to be seeded and covered with mulch to help promote revegetation to ensure stabilization. The surface drainage on the flat will be redirected away from the gully.

CS1 is to be relocated and the area is to be fully restored to natural conditions. Remediation of CS1 includes removal of the graded flat, resulting in removal of the area contributing to SD-1 and SD-2.

See the “Restoration Plan” for full details and schedule for the restoration/remediation of Cultivation Site #1 (CS1). The “Restoration Plan” is attached in Appendix K.

SD-3 is the location of an active fill slip on the north-west side of the graded flat for CS2. The fill material on the north-west side of CS2 is unstable, causing a slip in the fill slope of the graded flat. All eroded soils located at **SD-3** are to be pulled back onto the graded flat, compacted and stabilized back onto the fill slope of the graded flat. The fill slope is to be seeded and covered with mulch to help promote revegetation to ensure stabilization.

GS3 and **GS4** are historic cultivation sites that have been abandoned, and can both be seen on the site map in Appendix A. **GS3** was converted from a timber area to a cannabis cultivation area sometime between 2004 and 2009. The clearing of trees and vegetation occurred less than 20 feet from a class III watercourse. Infrastructure from an old greenhouse along with remnants of outdoor cultivation are still present at **GS3**. There is also an active waterline, which is no longer being used, that is to be disconnected from the water source. All infrastructure, remnants of cultivation and cultivation waste are to be removed and disposed of appropriately off site.

GS4 is an old logging landing that was historically grassland. No trees or vegetation have been cleared for the purpose of cannabis cultivation at **GS4**. Infrastructure for cannabis cultivation has been brought onto the site in the past. Part of the historic logging landing is less than 30 feet from a class III watercourse. All infrastructure, remnants of cultivation

and cultivation waste are to be removed and disposed of appropriately off site.

The areas encompassing GS3 and GS4 are proposed to be used for timber harvest activities. All timber harvest activities are to be conducted following the RPF's recommendation in the NTMP.

There are areas where large piles of **slash/woody debris** are present. **Slash/woody debris** piles are present adjacent to CS1 and CS2, and can be seen on the site map in Appendix A. Any **slash/woody debris** present in fill slopes of graded flats shall be removed, replaced with stable fill material, and the fill slope shall be recompacted and seeded. All **slash/woody debris** present on the site shall be removed by burning, chipping or burring in an appropriate location. Logs from **slash/woody debris** piles may be utilized for firewood, but must be cut into sections 24" long or shorter.

1.2.1.3. STREAMS AND STREAM CROSSINGS

STX-7 is an existing undersized 16" diameter culvert on a class III watercourse. Excavate the culvert and install 18" diameter culvert to grade with 1'-2' diameter rock at the inlet and outlet. Develop critical dip left of the crossing and cap with 4"-6" sharp angular rock. Add rock rolling dip 50' right and left of crossing and cap with 4"-6" diameter rock. Rock road grade for 50' left and right of the crossing and include the spur road up to the gate on the right with 1"+/- gravel.

STX-8 is an existing undersized 16" diameter culvert on a class III watercourse. Excavate the culvert and install 30" diameter culvert to grade with 1'-2' diameter rock at the inlet and outlet. Develop critical dip left of the crossing and cap with 4"-6" sharp angular rock. Rock line inside ditch to the right of the culvert for 50' with 4"-6" diameter rock. Rock road grade for 50' left and right of the crossing with 1"+/- gravel.

STX-10 is a 22" metal culvert set 200 feet north of the class III natural watercourse in order to circumvent the graded flat at CS1. CS1 is to be relocated and the area, including the graded flat is to be restored to natural conditions. Restoration of the area will involve the removal of STX-10 and reestablishing the natural watercourse of the class III stream.

Temporary measures to **STX-10** will be implemented immediately to prevent sediment mobilization and to capture any mobilized sediment until CS1 is remediated. Temporary measures include seeding **SD-1**, coving the active soil with an erosion control blanket to reduce sediment mobilization into the water course, and installing two rock check dams in the swale leading to the culvert at **STX-10** to capture any mobilized sediment. The entire area of **SD-1** is to be seeded and covered with an erosion prevention blanket. The erosion blanket is to be firmly secured to the area with wooden stakes.

STX-11 is a 24" culvert located at the head of a class III watercourse that crosses a permanent rock road. Install critical dip on center of the hinge line and line with 4" – 6" diameter rock. Maintain rock road grade for 100' left and right of the culvert centerline with 1" +/- road gravel.

STX-12 is an existing 36" culvert on a class II watercourse on a permanent rock road. Install critical dip on center of the hinge line and line with 4"-6" diameter rock. Maintain rock road grade for 100' left and right of the culvert centerline with 1" +/- road gravel. Pull perched material on the approach leading to the site.

STX-13 is an existing 24" culvert located on a class II watercourse crosses a permanent rock road. Culvert is undersized and shall be replaced with a 36" diameter culvert to grade. Place 12" to 18" diameter rock at the inlet and outlet. Install critical dip on center of the hinge line and line with 4"-6" diameter rock. Maintain rock or paved road grade for 100' left and right of the culvert centerline with 1"+/- road gravel.

STX-14 is an existing 24" diameter culvert located at the head of a class III watercourse on a permanent rock road. Install critical dip on center of hinge line and line with 4"-6" diameter rock. Install rolling dip 50' left of culvert centerline. Maintain rock road grade for 100' left and right of culvert centerline with 1"+/- road gravel. Pull perched material on the approach leading to the site.

STX-15 is a 36" culvert located on the access road leading to CS2. A critical dip is to be installed down gradient of the centerline of the culvert, and a rolling dip is to be installed 50' left of the culvert centerline. Both dips are to be lined with 4"-6" rock. The inboard ditch leading to **STX-15** is also to be rock with 4"-6" rock for 40' along the road grade to where the watercourse enters the road. The location of **STX-15** can be seen on the site map in Appendix A.

Details of **STX-15** and the proposed BPTC measures can be seen on sheet SMP4, within the site map in Appendix A.

All stream crossing work will be designed according to the standards in CDFW's *CA Salmonid Stream Habitat Restoration Manual*.

Stream crossing inspection and maintenance, such as the removal of sediment and debris, will be regularly conducted throughout the year, and after a significant storm event (0.5 in/day or 1 in/7 days of rain). Additional biological or structural BPTC measures will be implemented depending on the requirements in the Final LSAA.

PROPOSED CROSSINGS

Table 1.2.1.3 below outlines and describes all stream crossings proposed by the NTMP. All proposed crossings related to timber operations will be notified in a 1602 notification to California Department of Fish and Wildlife prior to any proposed timber harvest activities. All proposed recommendations for the proposed crossings were made by the RPF in the NTMP.

Table 1.2.1.3: Proposed stream crossings for proposed timber operations.

Map ID	NTMP Rod Point	Description & Recommendation
TC3	TC3	Existing Temporary crossing on a class III watercourse. If flowing surface water is present at time of use, a minimum 6" temporary pipe shall be placed in the channel. Upon completion of seasonal use prior to winter period or as specified in the applicable CDFW 1600 agreement, whichever is earlier, the crossing fill shall be removed, and the approaches to the crossing shall be sloped back (1.5:1 ratio) from the outside edge of the constructed channel. Soil or debris deposited into the channel shall be removed to form a channel that is as close as feasible to the natural watercourse grade and orientation to prevent slumping, to minimize soil erosion and sediment transport. Exposed soil located between the watercourse crossing and the nearest adjacent drainage facility or hydrologic divide, whichever is closer, including cut banks and excavated shall be stabilized by seeding, mulching, rock armoring, replanting, or other suitable treatment to prevent soil erosion and significant sediment discharge. All exposed soil created in the EEZ as a result of the crossing shall be stabilized as specified following Item 18 - Soil Stabilization. -NTMP pg. 32
TC6	TC6	Existing Temporary crossing on a class III watercourse. If flowing surface water is present at time of use, a minimum 6" temporary pipe shall be placed in the channel. Upon completion of seasonal use prior to winter period or as specified in the applicable CDFW 1600 agreement, whichever is earlier, the crossing fill shall be removed, and the approaches to the crossing shall be sloped back (1.5:1 ratio) from the outside edge of the constructed channel. Soil or debris deposited into the channel shall be removed to form a channel that is as close as feasible to the natural watercourse grade and orientation to prevent slumping, to minimize soil erosion and sediment transport. Exposed soil located between the watercourse crossing and the nearest adjacent drainage facility or hydrologic divide, whichever is closer, including cut banks and excavated shall be stabilized by seeding, mulching, rock armoring, replanting, or other suitable treatment to prevent soil erosion and significant sediment discharge. All exposed soil created in the EEZ as a result of the crossing shall be stabilized as specified following Item 18 - Soil Stabilization. -NTMP pg. 32
RP68	RP68	Class III fill crossing adjacent to the unstable area. Crossing also occurs at a fork in the road. Install a 18" diameter culvert 60' long to pass under both road prisms. Place 12" to 18" diameter rock at the inlet and outlet. Install critical dip on center of the hinge line on both roads and line with 4" - 6" diameter rock. Rock both road grades for 100' left and right of the culvert centerline with 1" +/- road gravel.
RP71	RP71	Class II fill crossing. Install a rock ford with a 6" to 18" diameter mix of sharp angular rock 25' left and right of centerline. Extend rock past the outboard edge to prevent nick erosion. Rock approach for 100' left and right of the centerline with 1" +/- road gravel.
RP72	RP72	Class III fill crossing. Install a rock ford with a 6" to 18" diameter mix of sharp angular rock 25' left and right of centerline. Extend rock past the outboard edge to prevent nick erosion. Rock approach for 100' left and right of the centerline with 1" +/- road gravel.
TC3	TC3	Existing Temporary crossing on a class III watercourse. If flowing surface water is present at time of use, a minimum 6" temporary pipe shall be placed in the channel. Upon completion of seasonal use prior to winter period or as specified in the applicable CDFW 1600 agreement, whichever is earlier, the crossing fill shall be removed, and the approaches to the crossing shall be sloped back (1.5:1 ratio) from the outside edge of the constructed channel. Soil or debris deposited into the channel shall be removed to form a channel that is as close as feasible to the natural watercourse grade and orientation to prevent slumping, to minimize soil erosion and sediment transport. Exposed soil located between the watercourse crossing and the nearest adjacent drainage facility or hydrologic divide, whichever is closer, including cut banks and excavated shall be stabilized by seeding, mulching, rock armoring, replanting, or other suitable treatment to prevent soil erosion and significant sediment discharge. All exposed soil created in the EEZ as a result of the crossing shall be stabilized as specified following Item 18 - Soil Stabilization. -NTMP pg. 32
RP74	RP74	Class III fill crossing. Excavate fill and install 18" diameter culvert to grade. Place 12" to 18" diameter rock at the inlet and outlet. Install critical dip on center of the hinge line and line with 4" - 6" diameter rock. Rock road grades for 100' left and right of the culvert centerline with 1" +/- road gravel.
RP75	RP75	Class II failed fill crossing. Excavate fill and install 54" diameter culvert to grade. Place 12" to 18" diameter rock at the inlet and outlet. Install critical dip on center of hinge line and line with 4" - 6" diameter rock. Rock road grades for 100' left and right of the culvert centerline with 1" +/- road gravel.
RP77	RP77	Class II failed fill crossing. Excavate fill and install 60" diameter culvert to grade. Place 12" to 18" diameter rock at the inlet and outlet. Install critical dip on center of hinge line and line with 4" - 6" diameter rock. Rock road grades for 100' left and right of the culvert centerline with 1" +/- road gravel.
ECP4	ECP4	An existing historic tractor crossing on a class II watercourse. Much of the crossing has been eroded. The crossing is proposed for further treatment during the next entry this portion of the project area. The crossing fill shall be removed, and the approaches to the crossing shall be sloped back (1.5:1 ratio) from the outside edge of the constructed channel. Soil or debris deposited into the channel shall be removed to form a channel that is as close as feasible to the natural watercourse grade and orientation to prevent slumping, to minimize soil erosion and sediment transport. Exposed soil located between the watercourse crossing and the nearest adjacent drainage facility or hydrologic divide, whichever is closer, including cut banks and excavated shall be stabilized by seeding, mulching, rock armoring, replanting, or other suitable treatment to prevent soil erosion and significant sediment discharge. All exposed soil created in the WLPZ as a result of the crossings removal shall be stabilized as specified following Item 18 - Soil Stabilization.
RP78	RP78	Class II failed fill crossing. Excavate fill and install 42" diameter culvert to grade. Place 12" to 18" diameter rock at the inlet and outlet. Install critical dip on center of hinge line and line with 4" - 6" diameter rock. Rock road grades for 100' left and right of the culvert centerline with 1" +/- road gravel.
TCS	TCS	Historic temporary tractor crossing a class II watercourse. Use shall only occur during dry period. If flowing surface water is present at time of use, a minimum 6" temporary pipe shall be placed in the channel. Upon completion of seasonal use prior to winter period or as specified in the applicable CDFW 1600 agreement, whichever is earlier, the crossing fill shall be removed, and the approaches to the crossing shall be sloped back (1.5:1 ratio) from the outside edge of the constructed channel. Soil or debris deposited into the channel shall be removed to form a channel that is as close as feasible to the natural watercourse grade and orientation to prevent slumping, to minimize soil erosion and sediment transport. Exposed soil located between the watercourse crossing and the nearest adjacent drainage facility or hydrologic divide, whichever is closer, including cut banks and excavated shall be stabilized by seeding, mulching, rock armoring, replanting, or other suitable treatment to prevent soil erosion and significant sediment discharge. All exposed soil created in the EEZ as a result of the crossing shall be stabilized as specified following Item 18 - Soil Stabilization. -NTMP pg. 32
RP79	RP79	Class II failed fill crossing. Excavate fill and install 42" diameter culvert to grade. Place 12" to 18" diameter rock at the inlet and outlet. Install critical dip on center of hinge line and line with 4" - 6" diameter rock. Install rolling dip 60' left of culvert centerline. Rock road grade for 100' left and right of the culvert centerline with 1" +/- road gravel.
ECP3	ECP3	An existing historic truck crossing on a class III watercourse. The crossing has been partially eroded. The crossing is proposed for further treatment during the next entry this portion of the project area. The crossing fill shall be removed, and the approaches to the crossing shall be sloped back (1.5:1 ratio) from the outside edge of the constructed channel. Soil or debris deposited into the channel shall be removed to form a channel that is as close as feasible to the natural watercourse grade and orientation to prevent slumping, to minimize soil erosion and sediment transport. Exposed soils located between the watercourse crossing and the nearest adjacent drainage facility or hydrologic divide, whichever is closer, including cut banks and excavated shall be stabilized by seeding, mulching, rock armoring, replanting, or other suitable treatment to prevent soil erosion and significant sediment discharge. All exposed soil created in the WLPZ as a result of the crossing removal shall be stabilized as specified following Item 18 - Soil Stabilization.
TC4	TC4	Existing Temporary crossing on a class III watercourse. If flowing surface water is present at time of use, a minimum 6" temporary pipe shall be placed in the channel. Upon completion of seasonal use prior to winter period or as specified in the applicable CDFW 1600 agreement, whichever is earlier, the crossing fill shall be removed, and the approaches to the crossing shall be sloped back (1.5:1 ratio) from the outside edge of the constructed channel. Soil or debris deposited into the channel shall be removed to form a channel that is as close as feasible to the natural watercourse grade and orientation to prevent slumping, to minimize soil erosion and sediment transport. Exposed soil located between the watercourse crossing and the nearest adjacent drainage facility or hydrologic divide, whichever is closer, including cut banks and excavated shall be stabilized by seeding, mulching, rock armoring, replanting, or other suitable treatment to prevent soil erosion and significant sediment discharge. All exposed soil created in the EEZ as a result of the crossing shall be stabilized as specified following Item 18 - Soil Stabilization. -NTMP pg. 32

1.2.1.4. WINTERIZATION

Winterization measures will be implemented annually by November 1st and interim erosion prevention BPTC measures will be utilized as needed throughout the year. To prevent erosion and sediment transport to streams, numerous measures for soil stabilization, runoff management, erosion and sediment prevention/retention are utilized throughout the seasonally dry period and prior to the onset of winter. Erosion control blankets will be installed on slide areas with grass seed to control erosion. Wattles will be installed in areas of soil disturbance and at culvert inlets to capture silt. Section 5 “Winterization BPTC Measures” has more information on proposed actions to protect water quality in the winter season.

1.2.2. SEDIMENT CAPTURE BPTC MEASURES

1.2.2.1. ROADS, STREAM CROSSINGS, AND SOIL DISTURBANCE

Spoils piles and spent potting soil is to be stabilized in areas outside of riparian setbacks where the soil does not have a potential to be mobile. The piles and soil are to be surrounded with straw wattles and a tarp or mulch for cover to minimize sediment mobilization.

A sediment catchment basin is to be installed near the end of the access road leading to Cultivation Site **CS1**. The **sediment catchment basin** is to be installed to allow water from a critical dip to drain into the basin, capturing any sediment traveling down the road prism. The **sediment catchment basin** shall be 8’x12’ in dimension and be comprised of 4”-6” sharp angular rock. The location of the **sediment catchment basin** can be seen on the site map in Appendix A (Site 1 on sheet SMP1).

During road construction, sediment control devices (e.g. straw wattles, gravel bag berms) will be installed during the dry season around culvert inlets and outlets to prevent sediment delivery to the streams. Stockpiled materials for construction and road maintenance will be stored in stable locations and contained using appropriate BPTC measures. Other sediment control measures may be installed as needed to prevent discharges from entering waters of the state. See Appendix C for the schedule of all sediment control BPTC measures being employed on site.

1.2.3. MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES – EROSION PREVENTION AND SEDIMENT CAPTURE

1.2.3.1. MONITORING

All long-term and interim erosion prevention and sediment capture BPTC measures that have been implemented will be monitored for effectiveness on a monthly basis at a minimum (Table 1.2.3.1). Any vegetation planted on previously disturbed areas will be monitored for success and replanted if necessary. The cultivator will monitor erosion and sediment control measures during and after each storm event that produces at least 0.5 in/day or 1 in/7 days of precipitation. In addition, winterization measures that are implemented will be monitored for effectiveness (inspected during the first major winter storm event) before the site is closed for the winter. See Appendix H for a log of monthly BPTC monitoring and maintenance records.

Table 1.2.3.1: BPTC Effectiveness Monitoring

Observations	Description	Monitoring Frequency
Erosion Prevention and Sediment Capture Maintenance	Report activities for maintaining the effectiveness of erosion prevention and sediment retention/capture measures	Monthly
Active Erosion	Report any indications of soil erosion	Monthly
Surface Water Runoff Maintenance	Report the conditions of any surface water (stormwater, irrigation) and include the location, source of runoff, duration	Monthly
Stormwater Runoff Constituents	Turbidity – conduct sampling once per month when precipitation exceeds 0.25 in/day or when stormwater runoff is generated on site pH – conduct sampling once per month when precipitation is forecast to exceed 0.25 in/day	Every month until winterization procedures are completed.
Disturbed Area Stabilization	High risk dischargers shall provide a status report describing activities conducted to stabilize the disturbed area with the setback	Monthly
Materials Storage Erosion/Spills Prevention	Report materials delivered or stored on site that have the potential to degrade water quality if discharged	Monthly
Septic, Holding Tank, or Chemical Toilet Servicing	Report the name of the servicing company, dates, and activity	Monthly

1.2.3.2. MAINTENANCE

Year-round maintenance of all erosion prevention and sediment capture measures is required. All existing measures shall be maintained, repaired, or replaced as needed. Exotic or invasive species found in revegetated or disturbed areas shall be removed. Remaining exposed soil shall be reseeded/revegetated and have 2-4" of weed-free mulch reapplied. Any captured sediment in inboard ditches/drainageways, culvert outfalls, or against silt fences/straw wattles will be removed and stabilized on a designated flat area. The sediment may be used for site improvement where it will not threaten water quality. Interim measures for sediment retention, such as mulching and wattling, require more regular monitoring

and maintenance. See Appendix H for a log of monthly BPTC monitoring and maintenance records.

2. FERTILIZER, PESTICIDE, HERBICIDE, AND RODENTICIDE BPTC MEASURES

2.1. CULTIVATION PRODUCT STORAGE, USE, AND DISPOSAL

2.1.1. STORAGE

Fertilizers, pesticides and herbicides are stored in plastic totes, within conex boxes at each of the cultivation sites. Fertilizers and pesticides are being stored in a separate location from petroleum products. No rodenticides are currently being used on site. At the end of the season, any unused liquid products are stored in secondary containment within a conex box and applied the following year (see the site map in Appendix A for storage locations). Soil and fertilizers may be temporarily stored in or near the greenhouses prior to being applied.

Appropriate BPTC measures are being utilized when storing, handling, mixing, applying, and disposing of all fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, and rodenticides. Each year an inventory is conducted prior to the beginning of the grow season and necessary products are delivered to the site as needed. See Appendix G for a list of fertilizers and pesticides/herbicides used on site.

2.1.2. APPLICATION

Mixing of fertilizers in small 500-gallon tanks is conducted in a designated area where the mix will not enter surface waters. For young plants, the mix is applied via watering wand and mature plants are fertigated at agronomic rates by drip emitters. Spent soil is amended and reused as needed. The application of any agricultural chemical products will be conducted according the manufacturer's recommendation.

2.1.3. DISPOSAL AND SPILL PREVENTION/CLEANUP

Cultivation Site #1 (CS1)

Trash and recycling containers are located in a conex box where they will not be exposed to surface water and safe from animal intrusion. The location of the conex box can be seen on the site map in Appendix A.

Cultivation Site #2 (CS2)

Trash and recycling containers will be located near the proposed processing building and will be contained to prevent surface water contamination and wildlife intrusion. In the interim time, trash and recycling containers are located in a conex box where they will not be

exposed to surface water and safe from animal intrusion. The location of the conex box can be seen on the site map in Appendix A.

Excess soil not slated to be reused or mulched will be disposed of properly along with other cultivation products, and the disturbed area will be seeded and covered with straw to prevent erosion. Spent product containers are carefully transferred from the mixing area to the refuse area. A spill kit with plenty of sorbent pads is kept at each cultivation site to be used in the event of a spill. All trash, empty product containers, and other recycling are hauled off-site to the Redway transfer station at least once per week.

3. PETROLEUM PRODUCT BPTC MEASURES

3.1. PETROLEUM STORAGE, USE, AND DISPOSAL

Table 3.1: Petroleum Product List, Storage, and Use

Petroleum Product	Delivery Period	Storage Method	Use Type
Gasoline	As needed throughout the growing season (April - October)	5-gallon storage tank	Generators, pumps, ATVs, ect.
Lubricants	As needed throughout the year	In storage shed within secondary containment	Equipment maintenance

3.1.1 STORAGE

Gasoline is stored in 5-gallon containers and are stored in areas outside of all riparian zones. Gasoline is used for small generators, water pumps, ATVs and other small equipment. Vehicles and machines are regularly monitored for leakage and when not in use are being stored in a location outside riparian setback zones.

3.1.2. APPLICATION

Fueling and maintenance of the generators, cars, and other machines is being conducted in a designated area that prohibits discharge to waters of the state.

3.1.3. DISPOSAL AND SPILL PREVENTION/CLEANUP

Special care is taken when transporting and handling all petroleum products. Spill prevention/cleanup BPTC measures are being utilized; a spill kit with plenty of sorbent pads is kept on site in the event of a spill. Spent petroleum products and related trash are kept in secondary containment, specifically for hazardous waste, before being transferred to the Redway waste management facility.

4. TRASH/REFUSE AND DOMESTIC WASTEWATER BPTC MEASURES

4.1. HOUSEHOLD TRASH AND CULTIVATION-RELATED WASTE

Cultivation Site #1 (CS1)

Trash and recycling containers are located in a conex box where they will not be exposed to surface water and safe from animal intrusion. The location of the conex box can be seen on the site map in Appendix A. Cultivation-related organic waste is composted in a designated area and stabilized with the appropriate BPTC measures.

Cultivation Site #2 (CS2)

All trash/refuse generated on site will be kept in a designated area near the proposed processing building (see site map in Appendix A) where it will not migrate or leach into waters of the state. In the interim, trash and recycling containers are located in a conex box where they will not be exposed to surface water and safe from animal intrusion. The location of the conex box can be seen on the site map in Appendix A. Cultivation-related organic waste is composted in a designated area and stabilized with the appropriate BPTC measures.

Spent potting soil is stored in a secure location and stabilized using appropriate sediment control BPTC measures. All refuse and cultivation waste are then transported to the Redway transfer station approximately once per week.

4.2. RESIDENTS, EMPLOYEES, AND VISITORS

In addition to the Agent, Lead Cultivator, and Assistant Cultivator, up to two full-time seasonal labor positions are employed. The number of seasonal laborers varies based on the needs of the farm during the cultivation, harvest and processing seasons. During the peak harvest season and processing season, there is an estimated total of seven employees on site. There is no on-site housing for employees. There are no residents or employees on site in the winter season. No visitors come to the site.

4.2.1 DOMESTIC WASTEWATER – GENERATION

Generation of domestic wastewater only occurs during cultivation season (April-September). Domestic wastewater includes greywater

and blackwater. Generation of domestic wastewater occurs at Cultivation Site CS1 and Cultivation Site CS2.

4.2.2 DOMESTIC WASTEWATER – DISPOSAL

Cultivation Site CS1

Portable toilets and sinks are delivered to Cultivation Site CS1 during the cultivation season for employees to use. The portable toilets are placed on stable ground, and away from any watercourses.

Cultivation Site CS2

The proposed processing facility will have a permitted septic system installed once constructed. In the interim, portable toilets and sinks are delivered to Cultivation Site CS2 for employees to use. The portable toilets are placed on stable ground, and away from any watercourses.

See the site map in Appendix A for locations of proposed wastewater treatment locations and where portable toilets and sinks are stored during the cultivation season. All portable bathroom facilities are to be serviced by a licensed professional at least bi-weekly. The cultivator shall make sure that no substances that are hazardous to fish and wildlife (e.g. trash, paint, concrete washings, treated wood) are used, located, or disposed of where they can contaminate waters of the state.

5. WINTERIZATION BPTC MEASURES

5.1. ACTIVITIES AND MAINTENANCE

5.1.1 ROADS AND STREAM CROSSINGS

Appropriate erosion prevention and sediment control measures will be installed, maintained, and monitored for effectiveness prior to the winter season. Road work requiring heavy machinery, such as outsloping, shall be conducted only during the dry season, unless the cultivator is authorized by an agency with jurisdiction to make emergency repairs. Temporary access roads also need to be closed to traffic prior to the onset of winter. The main access road has excessive sheet flow lengths that will be improved by outsloping and rolling dips. Winterization of the main access road includes temporary and long-term runoff management and soil stabilization measures, such as the rocking of inboard ditches, installing check dams, and stream inlet protection. All winterization BPTC measures will be monitored and maintained prior to site closure for the winter. Culverts will be inspected for erosion or clogging prior to and after a significant storm event. Any debris and sediment found to be clogging culverts, inlets/outlets, or drainageways will be removed and appropriately stored, reused, or disposed of.

5.1.2. DISTURBED AREAS

Areas that have exposed soil shall be seeded/hydroseeded and mulched to prevent erosion and sediment delivery to a waterbody. Any revegetation shall take place at the onset or at the end of the precipitation season to ensure establishment. Exposed slopes shall have linear sediment controls, such as wattles or silt fences, to interrupt sheet flow lengths. All disturbed areas will be inspected for potential and active erosion issues. Such sites will be repaired/controlled as needed using appropriate BPTC measures. For all areas of concern.

5.1.3. STORAGE AND STOCKPILED MATERIALS

5.1.3.1. CULTIVATION-RELATED PRODUCTS AND WASTE

All fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides, and rodenticides need to be stored where they will not enter surface waters or pose a threat to wildlife. The cultivator will have all liquid products stored in secondary containment and stored along with all other cultivation-related products, protected from the elements. Waste associated with cultivation will be removed from the site and taken to the Petrolia waste management facility prior to closing the site for winter.

5.1.3.2. VEHICLES, MACHINES, AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS/WASTE

Prior to winter, any remaining vehicles or machines on-site will be stored out of the elements where any potential leaks will not enter surface waters or pose a threat to wildlife. The generator shed will also be locked to prevent wildlife intrusion. Petroleum products will be kept in compatible secondary containment within their own storage container. Any spent petroleum containers and related trash will be removed and appropriately disposed of at the Petrolia waste management facility.

5.1.3.3. STOCKPILED MATERIALS

Appropriate BPTC measures shall be used for all stockpiled materials that have the potential to migrate to surface waters or that may be hazardous to wildlife. Stockpiled materials include bark, sawdust, potting soil, amendments, rock, compost, treated wood, polytube and other irrigation equipment, greenhouse plastic sheeting, and any other materials used for cultivation and site development, improvement, and management. They shall be stabilized in an upland area, covered, and/or stored in a storage shed/container.

AND CONTINUE PAST THE GATE
(APPROX. 2.9 MILES)
-AT INTERSECTION TURN BACK
LEFT AND HEAD UP THE HILL
(APPROX. 1 MILE)
-DESTINATION ON RIGHT

SITE OVERVIEW

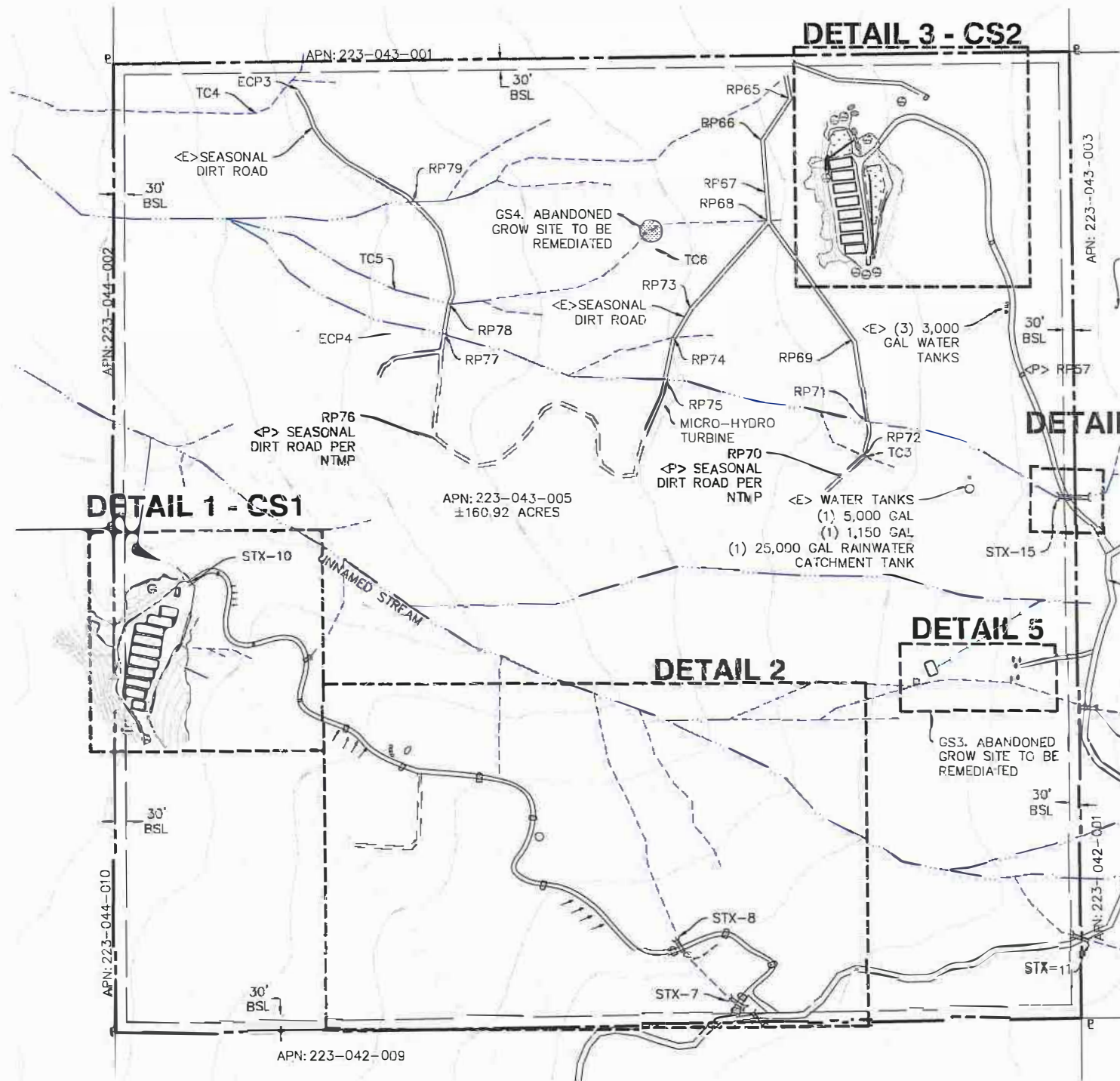
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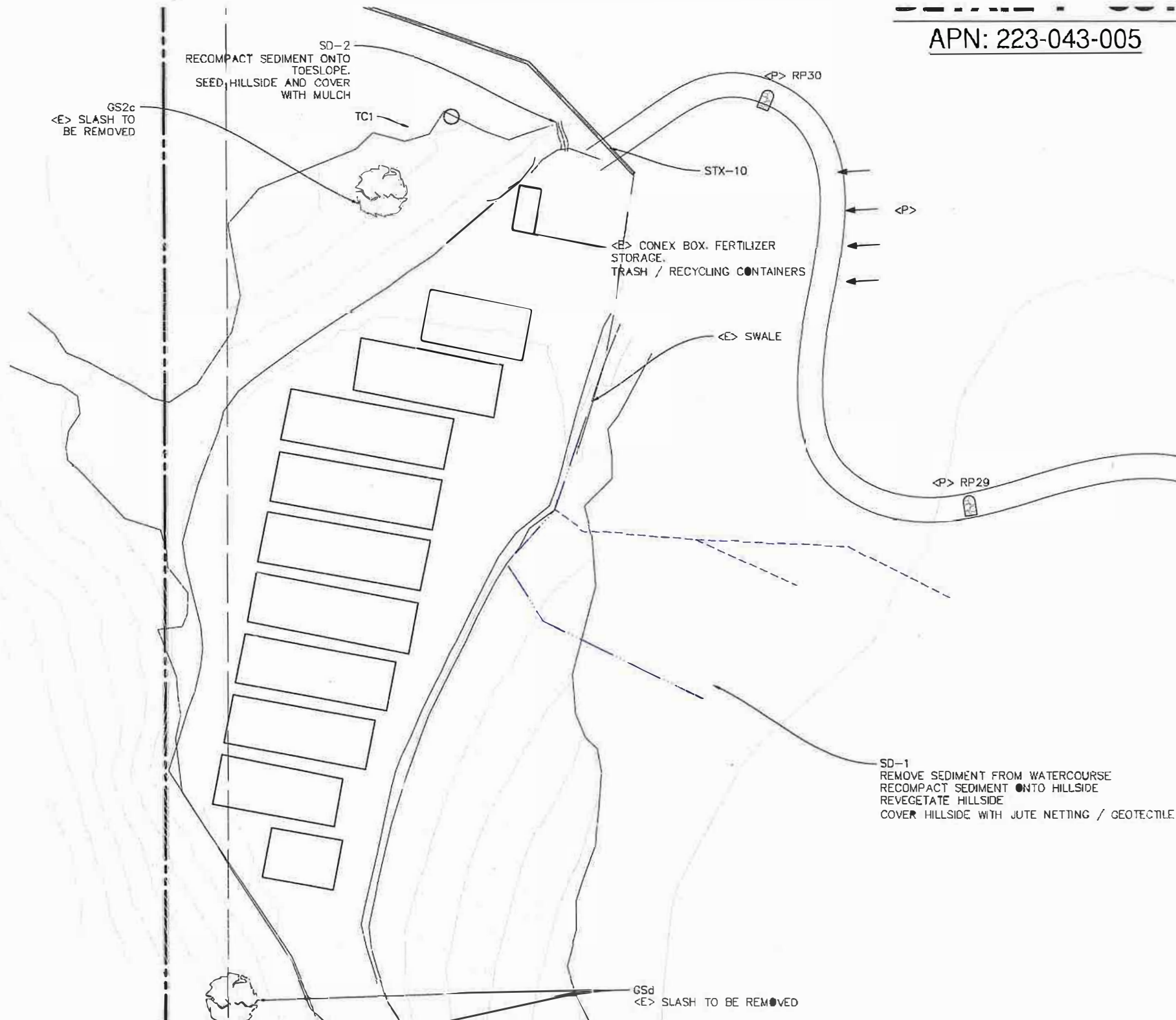
LEGEND

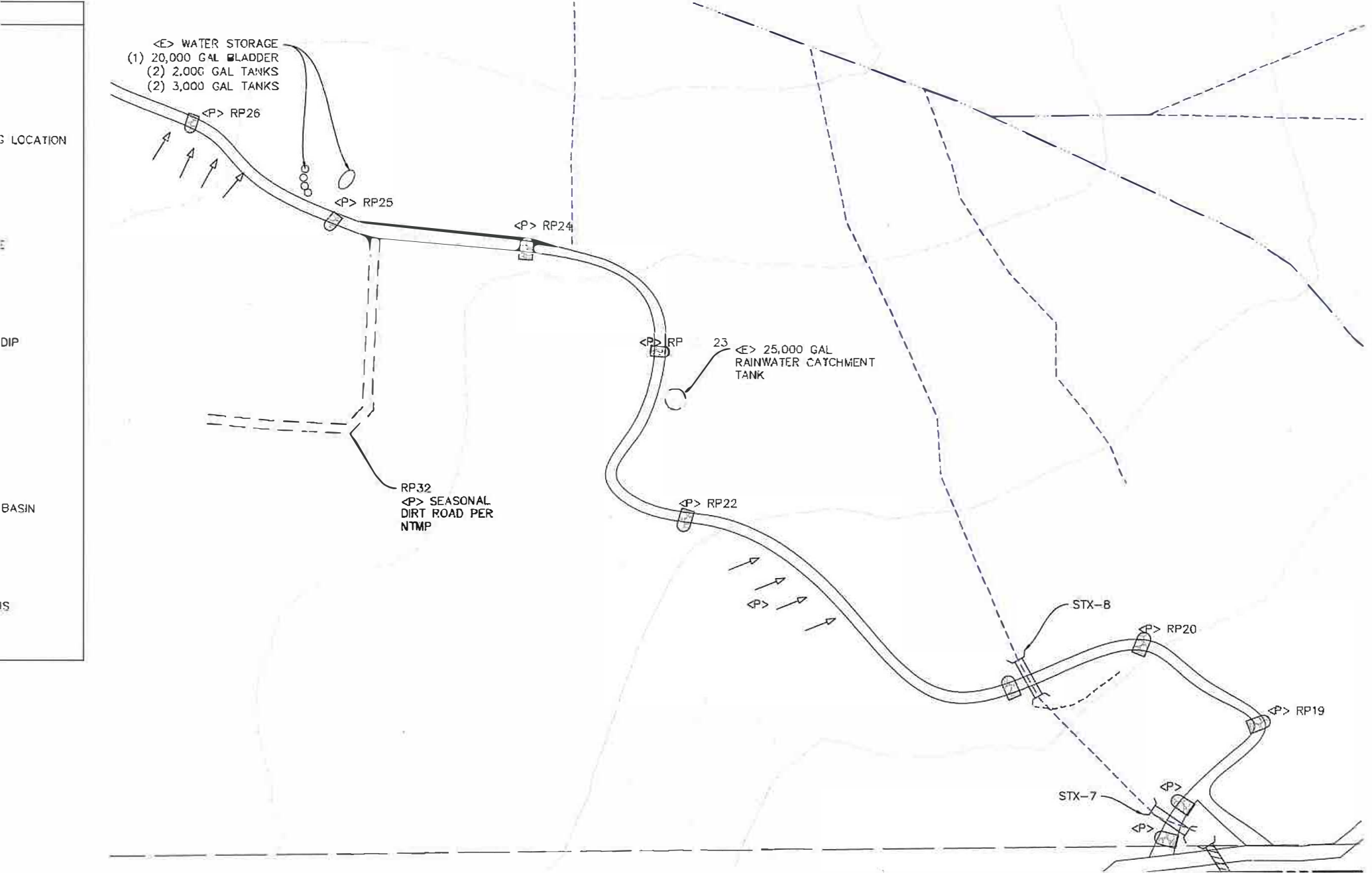
- <P> PROPOSED
- <E> EXISTING
- PQD POINT OF DIVERSION
- SWSL STORMWATER SAMPLING LOCATION
- OUTSLOPE (OS)
- INSLOPE (IS)
- CLASS II WATERCOURSE
- CLASS III WATERCOURSE
- 200' USGS CONTOUR
- ROLLING DIP/CRITICAL DIP
- GRAVEL CHECK DAM
- CUT/FILL SLOPE
- STREAM CROSSING
- DITCH RELIEF CULVERT
- SEDIMENT CATCHMENT BASIN
- INBOARD DITCH
- SLASH / WOODY DEBRIS

DIMENSIONS SHALL TAKE

BOUNDARY INFORMATION
IMBOLDT COUNTY 2015 GIS
, INC. HAS NOT VERIFIED







ION
AMPLING LOCATION

COURSE

COURSE

ICAL DIP

AM

G

VERT

MENT BASIN

DEBRIS

SD-3
PACT SEDIMENT ONTO FILL SLOPE.
HILLSIDE AND COVER WITH MULCH.

RP63
<E> SLASH TO BE REMOVED

<P> DITCH WITH RAISED BERM
ADJACENT TO TOP OF BANK

<P> STRAW WATTLES/BALES

RP62
<E> SLASH TO BE
REMOVED

<P> PROCESSING
FACILITY

<P> RP59

<P> SED.
CATCHMENT BASIN

DRC-2

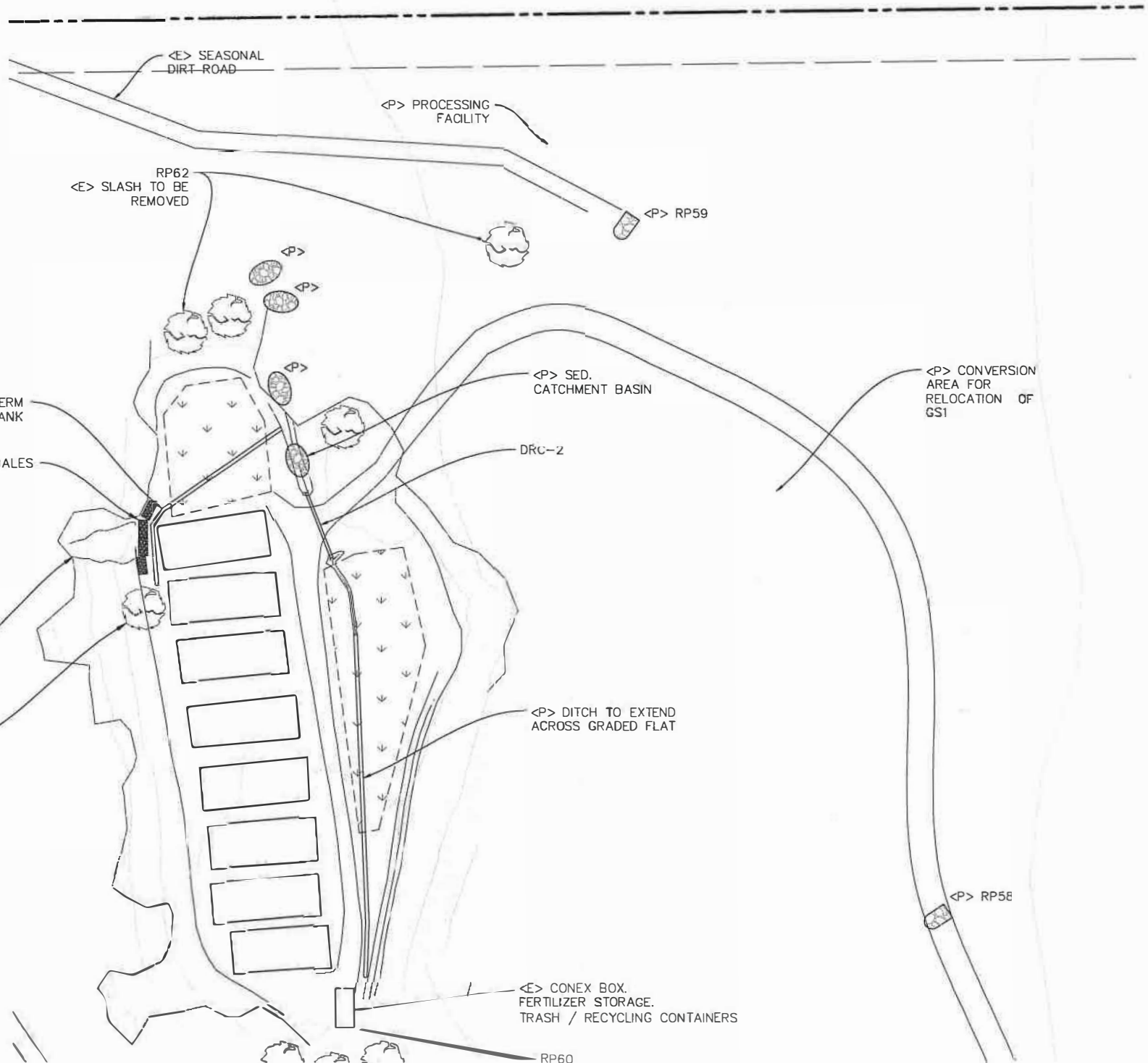
<P> CONVERSION
AREA FOR
RELOCATION OF
GS1

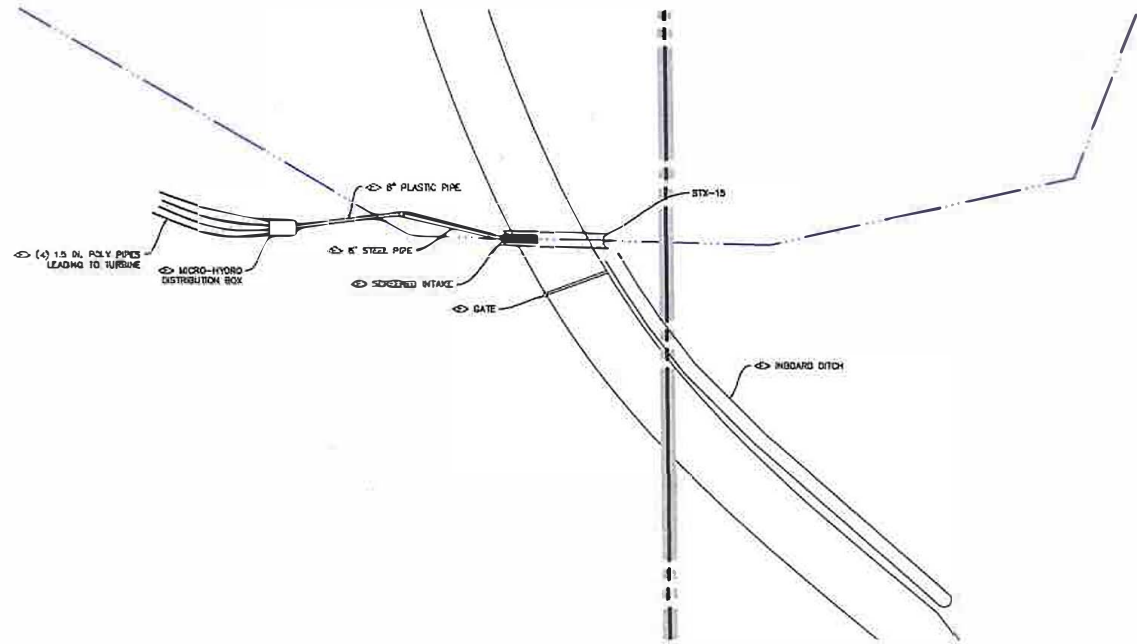
<P> DITCH TO EXTEND
ACROSS GRADED FLAT

<P> RP5E

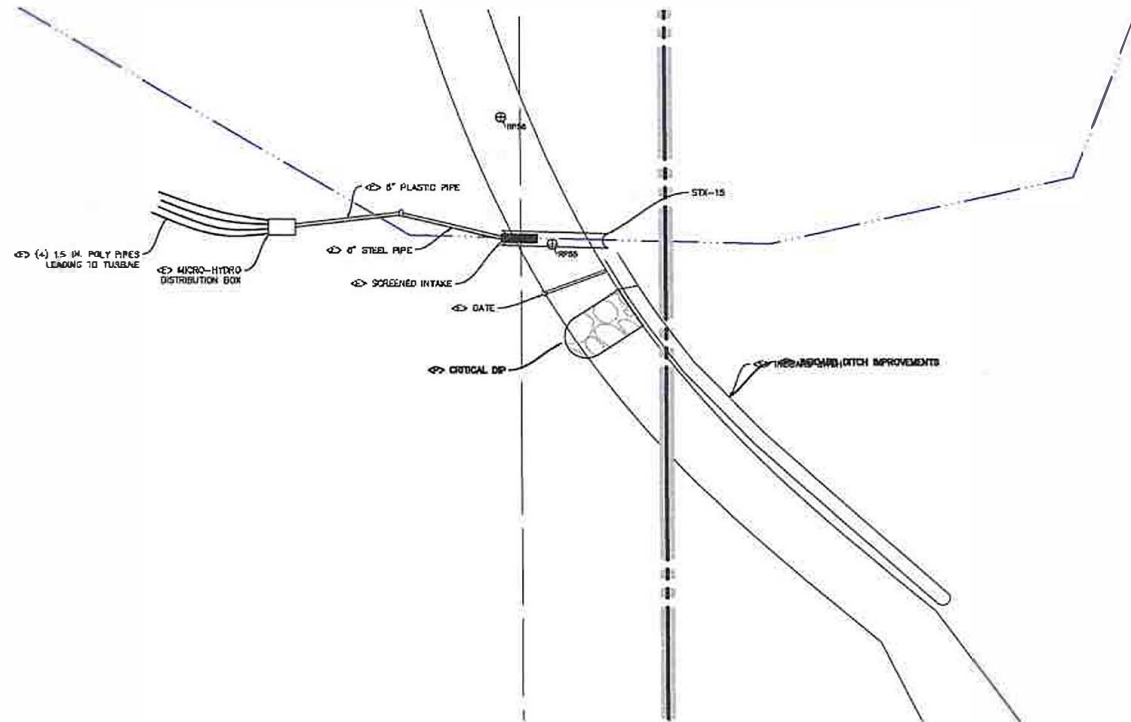
<E> CONEX BOX.
FERTILIZER STORAGE.
TRASH / RECYCLING CONTAINERS

RP60





EXISTING SITE PLAN



IN
PLING LOCATION

URSE

URSE

2AL DIP

M

ERT
ENT BASIN

EBRIS

