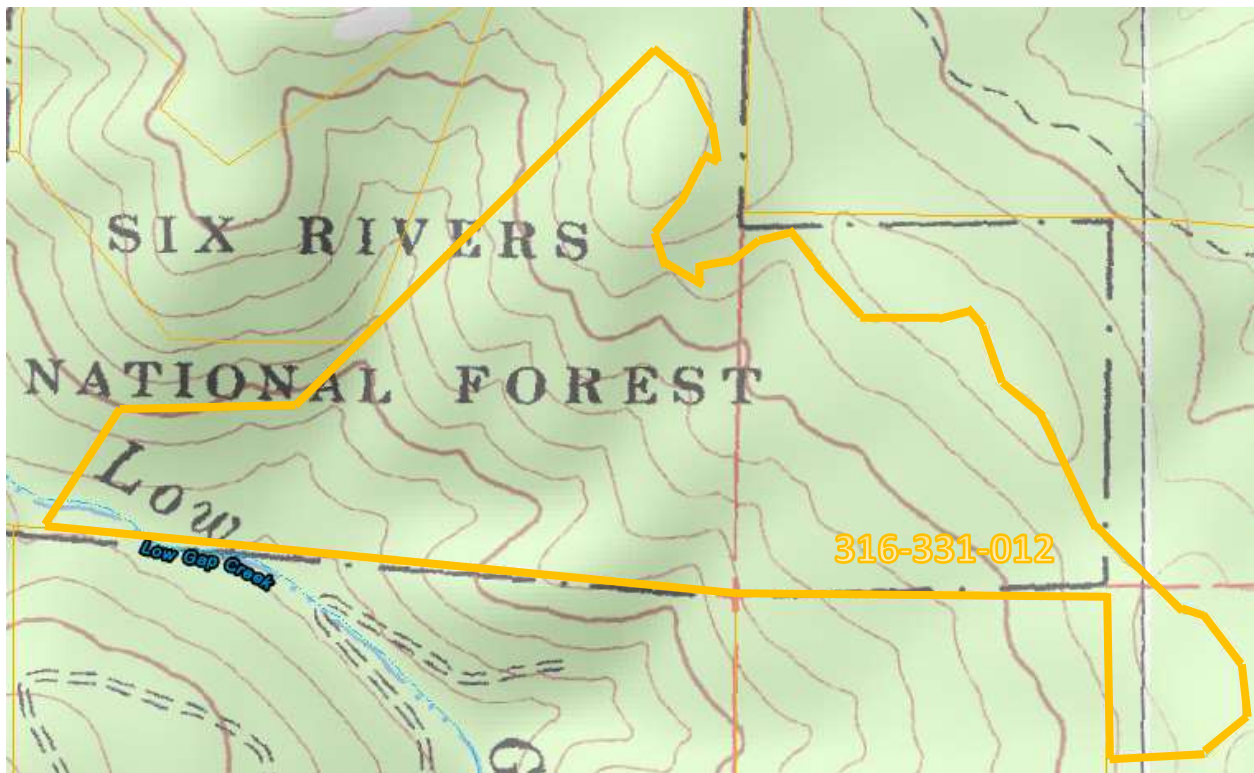




Site Management Plan

WDID: 1B171219CHUM



Prepared for:

State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB)
North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board (NCRWQCB)

Prepared by:

Green Road Consulting
1650 Central Ave., Suite C, McKinleyville CA, 95519
(707) 630-5041

Date of completion:

6/10/2019

General Site Information

<u>Discharger:</u>	Rising Sun Ranch Farms
<u>Landowner:</u>	Namid Roshawn Beere
<u>Site Address:</u>	40.9264, -123.7574 (off 299, Mason Gulch for 2.3 miles) Access to site is through, 88 Cedar Ed Rd, Blue Lake, CA 95525 (316-320-005)
<u>Mailing Address:</u>	P.O. BOX 444 BAYSIDE CA 95524-0444
<u>Parcel Number:</u>	316-331-012
<u>General Plan Designation:</u>	T
<u>Zone:</u>	TPZ
<u>Parcel Size:</u>	83-acres
<u>HUC12 Watershed:</u>	Willow Creek - Lower Trinity River - 180102120503
<u>Disturbed Area:</u>	21,780-SQ FT
<u>Cultivation Area:</u>	8,245-SQ FT
<u>Tier Level:</u>	1
<u>Risk Level:</u>	Low

Abbreviations

CA	Cultivation Area
CPP	Corrugated Plastic Pipe
CMP	Corrugated Metal Pipe
CDFW	California Department of Fish and Wildlife
DRC	Ditch Relief Culvert
GRC	Green Road Consulting
IBD	In-board Ditch
NCRWQCB	North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board
PWA	Pacific Watershed Associates
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
STX	Stream Crossing

Table of Contents

1. Introduction.....	4
2. Site Characteristics	4
2.1. General.....	4
2.2. Site Overview	4
2.3. Access Roads	5
2.4. Stream Crossings.....	6
2.5. Legacy Waste Discharges	7
3. Erosion Prevention and Sediment Capture	7
4. Water Uses	7
5. Fertilizers, Pesticides and Herbicides	8
5.1. Application, Storage and Disposal	8
5.2. Spill Prevention and Clean Up.....	9
6. Petroleum	9
6.1. Use, Storage, and Disposal.....	9
7. Cultivation Waste, Trash/Refuse and Domestic Wastewater	9
7.1. Trash/Refuse Overview.....	9
7.2. Domestic Wastewater BPTC Measures.....	9
8. Winterization Measures	10
8.1. Summary.....	10
9. Monitoring.....	10
10. Remediation Summary Table	12
11. Appendices	14

1. Introduction

This document was prepared by Green Road Consulting (GRC) for Namid Roshawn Beere, Rising Sun Ranch, parcel number 316-331-012; as required by the SWRCB Order WQ 2017-0023-DWQ¹. The adjacent parcel 316-320-005, is under the same ownership, and was registered in the North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board. Moreover, it is in the Retirement Remediation and Relocation program for existing cultivation, and therefore it is not being transitioned into the Statewide Order. The purpose of the order is to provide a regulatory structure for cannabis cultivation that reduces contributions to existing water quality issues and prevents additional adverse impacts to water resources throughout California. The purpose of the Site Management Plan is to identify conditions present on a parcel that may pose a threat to water quality and resources and establish a plan to meet or surpass requirements set forth in the order. Green Road Consulting (GRC) has made an initial assessment of this parcel through field work as well as through a variety of county, state, and private websites (e.g. USDA web soil survey, USGS stream stats program, Google Earth, Humboldt County Web GIS). The parcel boundaries are approximate and obtained from Humboldt County. Property lines on maps created by GRC may be shifted to match property line and corners located in the field. The site was surveyed with a GPS unit (2 to 4-meter accuracy) to document roads, buildings, cultivation sites, watercourses, and areas requiring remediation. Maps were created using the software ESRI ArcMap.

2. Site Characteristics

2.1. General

The site is in central Humboldt County, approximately 2.3 miles off the 299 Trinity Highway on Mason Gulch in Blue Lake, CA. The elevation of the site is approximately 3,840 - 3,040 feet above sea level. The parcel is located on a mountainous hillslope that flows from east to west into Lower Gap Creek and then south into Willow Creek and then into the Trinity River. The Trinity River is on the USEPA's Section 303(d) list for impairment or threat of impairment to water quality associated with elevated sediment and temperature levels. The Trinity River Watershed is known to have Coho and Chinook Salmon as well as Steelhead trout which are designated as a Federally and State threatened species. Slopes on the site range from 10% to 50%. The hillslopes in the region are known to have moderate instability. The site geology is part of the Franciscan Complex which is primarily composed of Late Cretaceous to Pliocene sandstone, shale and minor conglomerate. The region was historically logged with legacy logging roads and landings throughout the site.

2.2. Site Overview

Structures and features on the approximately 83-acre property include a cabin for seasonal housing, a yurt for seasonal housing/trash storage, two (2) dry sheds, a designated compost pile near the CA, a 7-kw generator, a 3-kw generator, and seven (7) green houses. Other developments include a permitted groundwater well, a functional unpermitted septic system with a leech field, and two (2) HDPE tanks. Water for cultivation and for domestic uses is drawn from a permitted well. There is no forbearance period for water sourced from a permitted well such as this which draws from a confined aquifer. The Applicant

¹ Order entitled "STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD ORDER WQ 2017-0023-DWQ GENERAL WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS AND WAIVER OF WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS FOR DISCHARGES OF WASTE ASSOCIATED WITH CANNABIS CULTIVATION ACTIVITIES"

was informed to reserve a full water tank for fire suppression. The parcel is not grid tied and currently uses two (2) generators and a small solar array as its sources of power. There are no large auxiliary fuel storage tanks on the site. The site currently has three (3) locations where cultivation takes place that are grouped into seven (7) greenhouses in total (**GH**). Overall the site was in great condition with low impacts to water quality. The site requires basic upgrades to the roads which will prevent sediment delivery to surface waters. Rolling dips should be placed periodically according the Road Handbook for Forest, Ranch, and Rural Roads based on slope and road soil type. A rolling dip consists of a lead-in section, a flat bottom section where water is conveyed off the trail, and a lead-out section². See a diagram of a rolling dip in the appendices. The drainage features should be armored with vegetation and wash rock to slow, sink, and spread storm water runoff. The drainage feature should not be placed where the road could drain onto an unstable/steep slope or connect to a watercourse. Prior to 1993 the parcel was completely forested and in 1993 the parcel was harvested; the roads and landing which have been used for cultivation were left (Google Earth Imagery). The total garden area of the existing greenhouses totals to 8,245-SQ FT. The site had approximately 21,780-SQ FT of disturbed area; approximately 5,150-SQ FT can be mitigated with an applied ground cover e.g. mulch of woodchips or rice straw and sowing native grass seed. There was no disturbed area within the riparian setbacks. Proper adherence to the erosion and sediment control measures specified in the Remediation Table included with this report will be necessary to ensure that these areas are sufficiently stabilized. Vehicles are mainly parked near the processing building near **GH7**. Existing roads are stable, with no disturbed areas located in the riparian setbacks. Disturbed areas are not located on slopes greater than 30% and therefore GRC determines this site to be a low risk to watershed impairment.

Table 1. Cultivation area overview.

Greenhouse (GH)	Disturbed Area (ft ²)	Natural Slope (%)	Distance to Water Body (ft)	Water Body Classification
GH1	2,080	24	100	Class III
GH2	925	24	50	Class III
GH3	960	24	75	Class III
GH4	960	24	75	Class III
GH5	1,400	28	75	Class III
GH6	960	28	75	Class III
GH7	960	28	75	Class III
Total:	8,245			

2.3. Access Roads

The site has 0-ft of permanent road, 4,062-ft of seasonal access road, and 0-ft of skid road. The road on the parcel is seasonally used and does not show any signs of continued erosion or sediment delivery to surface waters. The section of road which is associated with **MP1** has a 12-inch diameter ditch relief culvert (**DRC**) with a clogged inlet. The DRC shall be cleaned out at the inlet prior to the winter period. To allow water from the inboard ditch and hillslope to drain properly and to prevent debris from clogging the inlet of the DRC, GRC recommends maintaining a sediment retention basin and attaching a snorkel riser

² Weaver, William, PHD, Eileen Weppner, P.G., and Danny Hagans, CPESC. "Handbook for Forest, Ranch, & Rural Roads: A Guide for Planning, Designing, Constructing, Reconstructing, Upgrading, Maintaining, and Closing Wildland Roads." Pacific Watershed Associates. 2014. Accessed 2019.
http://www.pacificwatershed.com/sites/default/files/5_-_chapter_4_-_road_and_stream_crossing_design.pdf.

to the DRC (see attached diagram below)². A properly designed snorkel is the same diameter as the culvert and the glory hole is lower than the adjacent road to prevent overflow onto the road. The glory hole is covered with a screen for safety and to prevent debris from clogging it.



FIGURE 113. The slotted culvert inlet snorkel on this small stream crossing culvert is designed to provide emergency overflow protection in case the main culvert becomes plugged with debris. Unfortunately, because of the small spacing of bars on the top of the riser, the snorkel could also become plugged with floating debris. To be effective, the top inlet or "glory hole" at the top of the snorkel riser must be lower than the adjacent road and ditch.

■ Install sediment retention basins where a connected ditch is likely to carry substantial runoff and eroded sediment. The sediment basins require maintenance.

Figure 1. A snorkel riser and screened glory hole as seen in Figure 113 from the *Handbook*.

MP2 on the Site Map relates to an 18-inch DRC which is clogged with sediment at the outlet. The outlet shall be cleared of sediment to allow for proper drainage. All soils related to clearing of a DRC shall be spread in stable location out of riparian setbacks and then mulched and sown with native grass seed. The road is stable but would benefit long-term by the installation of rolling dips to ensure that storm water is being removed periodically from the road surface. The roads are only used during cultivation season, May through October. The roads are used minimally by workers navigating the site and bringing in supplies. Workers are on the site daily and most supplies are brought in the beginning of the season to reduce wear and tear.

2.4. Stream Crossings

There are five (5) stream crossings on the property that are the responsibility of the property owner as seen in Table 2. The applicant has completed all work required by the LSA agreement from 2018. The LSA specified that culverts are sized appropriately and required maintenance i.e. cleaning. DRC work is not instream work and may be dealt with accordingly.

Table 2. Overview of stream crossing on the property.

Stream Crossing (STX)	Existing Size (inch)	Type	Watercourse Class	Action
STX1	24	CPP	Class III	Monitor
STX2	24	CPP	Class III	Monitor
STX3	24	CPP	Class III	Monitor
STX4	18	CPP	Class III	Monitor
STX5	18	CPP	Class III	Monitor

2.5. Legacy Waste Discharges

The parcel and surrounding areas were logged prior to current ownership. Historical developments on this parcel include roads and landings which were once used for logging operations and were later upgraded for current uses by the discharger. These flats have been maintained and used by the applicant for cultivation.

3. Erosion Prevention and Sediment Capture

The disturbed areas consist of the cultivation areas, soils/amendment piles, unstable road segments, and a processing area as shown on the Site Map. Map points correspond to the Remediation Summary Table found in section 10 of this report. **MP1**, **MP2**, and **MP3**, are ditch relief culverts which require maintenance as seen in Table 3. **MP4 & MP5**, are flats which require bare soil protection prior to the winter period. In general, the rolling dips as indicated on the Site Map need to be installed to prevent erosion and protect the road.

Table 3. Overview of ditch relief culverts on the property.

Ditch Relief Culvert (DRC)	Existing Size (inch)	Type	Watercourse Class	Action
DRC 1	12	DRC	NA	Remove the soil blocking the inlet (MP1)
DRC 2	18	DRC	NA	Remove the soil blocking the outlet (MP2)
DRC 3	24	DRC	NA	Place wash rock at the outlet (MP3)

4. Water Uses

Water for cannabis irrigation is sourced from the sites groundwater well. Water for domestic use is also drawn from this well. All irrigation infrastructure will be regularly inspected for leaks and immediately repaired if any are found. Woodchips or rice straw will be used as mulch in cultivation areas that do not have vegetative ground cover to reduce evaporation and conserve water. The cultivator must record irrigation water usage by daily checking water meters and maintaining records on site for a minimum of 5 years. Since the site sources water from a confined aquifer there are no forbearance restrictions. The estimated annual water use is summarized below in Table 4. The site has a total of 5,500-gallons of water storage available; this is summarized in Table 5. Irrigation methods shall ensure water is applied at agronomic rates. Using drip irrigation and irrigating deeply during the early morning is recommended.

Table 4. Annual water uses on the parcel.

Source	Use	Start Date	End Date	To Storage (gallons)	To Use (gallons)
Well	Cannabis	Apr. 1	Nov. 1	0	27,896
Well	Domestic	Jan. 1	Dec. 31	0	7,320
Total:					35,216

Table 5. Summary of water storage on the parcel.

Water Storage Type	Size (gallons)	Quantity	Total (gallons)
Hard Tank	3,000	1	3,000
Hard Tank	2,500	1	2,500
Total:			5,500

5. Fertilizers, Pesticides and Herbicides

5.1. Application, Storage and Disposal

There is a shed for fuel and a shed for nutrients near the cultivation area. During the off season all chemicals will be stored in a covered building. All fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides and rodenticides will be mixed or prepared in locations where they cannot enter a waterbody (surface or groundwater). Fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides and rodenticides shall be applied at agronomic rates specified on the product label. The enrollee will keep a log of their fertilizers, pesticides and herbicides use for annual reporting. All labels will be kept, and directions followed when amendments and fertilizers are applied. All liquid chemicals will be stored in separate secondary containment. Agricultural chemicals will not be applied within 48-hr of a predicted rain event with a 50% or greater chance of 0.25-inches. Disposal of unused products will be consistent with labels on containers. Empty containers will be disposed of at an authorized recycling center. A spill clean-up kit will be stored in the garage/shop. No restricted materials or pesticides will be used or stored on site. No greater than 319 pounds of nitrogen per acre per year shall be applied. A summary of fertilizers, pesticides, and herbicides used annually are listed on the next page in Table 5. A calculation completed by GRC clarified that the amount applied per acre per year is 1,241.61-lbs. of nitrogen and 960-lbs. of phosphorous. The applicant will reduce the amount of nitrogen applied.

Table 5. Overview of annual chemical use.

Product Name	Chemical Type	N-P-K or Active Ingredient	Annual Use (lbs. or gallons)
Nutri Rich fertilizer Pellets	Fertilizer	4-3-2	2500 lbs.
Stutzman's Farms Chicken Poop	Fertilizer	3-2-2	2500 lbs.
Dr. Earth Flower Girl Bloom	Fertilizer	3-9-4	2000 lbs.
The Guano Co. Super Tea Mix	Fertilizer	0.05-0.10-0.02	70-gallons
Down to Earth Bone Meal	Fertilizer	3-15-0	250 lbs.
Sulfur	Pest Control	Sulfur	5 lbs.
Green Clean	Pest Control	Lauryl Sulfate	10 lbs.
Safer Soap	Pest Control	Potassium Salts	1-gallons

5.2. Spill Prevention and Clean Up

A spill cleanup kit will be located near or made available wherever chemicals, fuels, or amendments are stored or used. In case of a major spill of fertilizers, or any petroleum products, the cannabis cultivator shall immediately notify the California Office of Emergency Services at 1-800-852-7550 and initiate cleanup activities for all spills that could enter a waterbody or degrade groundwater.

6. Petroleum

6.1. Use, Storage, and Disposal

The site is not tied to the grid and is powered by generators; a small solar array is used for pumping water from the well. While in use, the generators will need to be stored with a covered drip containment basin outside of riparian setbacks. Fueling of the generators, as well as any other equipment or vehicles, will also take place outside of the riparian setbacks. All equipment containing petroleum derivatives will be inspected regularly for leaks. When the generators are not in use they will be stored in a covered building with an impermeable floor. A summary of annual petroleum use is listed below in Table 6.

Table 6. Overview annual petroleum usage.

Product	Chemical Type	Annual Use (lbs. or gallons)
Gasoline	Petroleum	250 gallons
Motor Oil	Petroleum	40 gallons

7. Cultivation Waste, Trash/Refuse and Domestic Wastewater

7.1. Trash/Refuse Overview

All trash is locked up in the garbage storage unit on site and then it is removed on a regular basis to a waste management facility. No trash or debris will be allowed to enter a watercourse or riparian setback area. Compostable cultivation waste will be stored in a location and manner where it cannot be transported to surface waters. Spent growth medium (e.g. soil) shall either be reused, disposed of at an appropriate waste site, or be spread outside of riparian setbacks and planted with native vegetation. The site will be cleaned up at **MP4** where there was disused cultivation waste and soil. The pad at **MP5** is in use and any loose materials will be put into storage prior to the winter period.

7.2. Domestic Wastewater BPTC Measures

The residence on the site has an existing septic system with a leech field which has not been permitted but is functional. The applicant needs to back permit this septic system. Portable toilets will be brought onto the site for the seasonal workers if required. Portable toilets will be serviced regularly and located outside of riparian setbacks and away from unstable areas.

8. Winterization Measures

8.1. Summary

It is required that winterization measures be completed annually before the onset of the winter rainy season. The SWRCB has defined the winter season as beginning November 1st and concluding April 1st. Winterization measures apply to cultivation areas, any additional disturbed areas including roads and stream crossings. These measures aim to prepare the site for an extended period of heavy precipitation during which frequent access, monitoring, and maintenance can be challenging or infeasible. The end goal is to reduce the erosion of unstable areas and prevent the delivery of eroded sediment to sensitive waterways. One of the primary techniques of winterization consists of stabilizing all bare soils with straw and seed. Fiber rolls shall additionally be installed at grade breaks and along slopes of disturbed areas to break up flow paths, thereby reducing the speed and erosive energy of runoff. No heavy machinery shall be used during the winter season to avoid the degradation of saturated roadways and unstable surfaces. Soil stockpiles shall be guarded before the onset of winter with a cover and/or perimeter controls such as fiber rolls. Culverts shall be inspected and maintained to ensure integrity during winter. This includes clearing inlets and outlets of sediment and/or debris and ensuring that sufficient energy dissipation exists at outlets to reduce bank erosion. Seasonal access roads shall be locked to ensure that roads are not in use during the wet season by trespassers. Aside from the erosion control components to winterization, a general and thorough site cleanup will be performed to remove all refuse from the site. Additionally, all fertilizers and petroleum products to be left on site will be stored in secondary containment and locked in a storage unit to avoid spillage and discharge to surface or groundwater.

9. Monitoring

Monitoring is broken up into 3 reports; Facility Status, Site Maintenance, and Storm Water Runoff Monitoring. For Low Risk sites the only monitoring report required is the Facility Status Report. Annual reports for the cultivation site will be submitted to the North Coast Regional Water Quality and Control Board (NCRWQCB) prior to March 1 of the following year. The annual report shall include the facility status, name and contact information for the person responsible for operation, maintenance reports, and monitoring data. Reporting documents can be emailed to northcoast@waterboards.ca.gov or mailed to 5550 Skyline Blvd., Ste. A, Santa Rosa, CA 95403.

Table 7. Facility status monitoring requirements.

Monitoring Requirement	Description
Winterization Measures Implemented	Report winterization procedures implemented, any outstanding measures, and the schedule for completion.
Tier Status Confirmation	Report any change in tier status. (Stabilization of disturbed areas may change the tier status of a facility. Contact the Regional Water Board if a change in status is appropriate.)
Third Party Identification	Report any change in third party status as appropriate.
Nitrogen Application	Report monthly and annual total nitrogen use for bulk, solid, and liquid forms of nitrogen. Provide the data as lbs./canopy acre/time (month or year) as described in Nitrogen Management Plan.

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

Legally Responsible Person_____ **Date**_____

10. Remediation Summary Table

Map Point (MP)	Topic See Attachment A of Cannabis Cultivation Policy	Issue	Remediation Measure	Treatment Priority	Expected Completion Date	Actual Completion Date
MP1	Site Maintenance, Erosion Control, and Drainage Features	A ditch relief culvert with a clogged inlet (DRC 1).	Remove the soil blocking the inlet and spread it in a stable location where it is barred by a vegetated barrier away from any watercourse setbacks.	High	October 2019	
MP2	Site Maintenance, Erosion Control, and Drainage Features	A ditch relief culvert with a clogged outlet (DRC 2).	Remove the soil blocking the outlet and spread it in a stable location where it is barred by a vegetated barrier away from any watercourse setbacks.	High	October 2019	
MP3	Site Maintenance, Erosion Control, and Drainage Features	A DRC without rock armor is eroding (DRC 3).	Put wash rocks and vegetation below the outlet to help slow spread and sink stormwater and protect the Class III from sediment.	High	October 2019	
MP4	Cultivation-Related Wastes; and Site Maintenance, Erosion Control, and Drainage Features	Improperly stored cultivation related materials on the flat where these could litter the hillside. Barren soil on the flat.	To decommission: Remove the disused cultivation related materials and spread spent soil on the flat. Vegetate or mulch over it or store it in a covered pile with a wattled perimeter to prevent transport to surface waters. Armor the bare soil with an ~2" layer of mulch and sow native grass seed. Propagating coyote brush is recommended here because it is a fast-growing native plant, grows well in the sun, is drought tolerant, fire resistant, and can grow a ten-foot-deep tap root and lateral roots for earth stabilization.	High	October 2019	
MP5	Cultivation-Related Wastes; and Site Maintenance, Erosion Control, and Drainage Features	Bare soil on the flat.	Perform winterization measure e.g. sow native seed and spread straw mulch. Store cultivation-related materials in storage prior to winter.	High	October 2019	

Map Point (MP)	Topic See Attachment A of Cannabis Cultivation Policy	Issue	Remediation Measure	Treatment Priority	Expected Completion Date	Actual Completion Date
MP6	Refuse and Domestic waste	There is a septic system with no signs of failure, however it is not permitted.	The septic must be back permitted.	Low	October 2020	
NA	Site Maintenance, Erosion Control, and Drainage Features	The roadways can be preserved for the long haul with rolling dips (RD). RD are indicated on the Site Map with blue triangles. Design, construct, maintain, or reconstruct roads consistent with the Handbook for Forest, Ranch, and Rural Roads.	A rolling dip consists of a lead-in section, a flat bottom section where water is conveyed off the trail, and a lead-out section. "Access road storm water drainage structures shall not discharge onto unstable slopes, earthen fills, or directly to a water body. Drainage structures shall discharge onto stable areas with straw bales/wattles, slash/twigs, vegetations, and/or wash rock/riprap.	High	October 2019	
NA	Fertilizers, Pesticides, and Petroleum Products	The amount calculated for the nitrogen per acre per year was above the threshold set by the State.	Reduce the amount applied to less than the threshold.	High	October 2019	
NA	Site Maintenance, Erosion Control, and Drainage Features	DRC and Inboard ditches (a review in more detail) MP1, MP2, and MP3.	DRC and inboard ditches shall be designed to prevent discharge into a natural channel or onto an unstable slope. Wash rock and vegetation are required at the outlet to slow, spread, and sink storm water. An inboard ditch shall only be redone when necessary to prevent erosion of the ditch, undermining of the banks, or exposure of the cut slope to erosion. Do not remove more vegetation than necessary to keep water moving, as vegetation prevents scour and filters out sediment. A <i>Juncus</i> sp. could be divided by the root ball and be plugged into the wash for stability. Keep the roots wet while transplanting.	High	October 2019	

11. Appendices

CULVERT RISER – A vertical standpipe on a culvert inlet, usually of the same diameter as the culvert, used to allow water to pass while sediment is deposited in a surrounding basin. Risers are usually slotted to allow water to flow into the vertical pipe as water levels rise around it. Risers usually have an open top so water can cascade into the top when the maximum desired water level is reached.

SEDIMENT RETENTION BASIN – A natural or dug basin or depositional area used to receive or spread runoff, infiltrate water and settle sediment before it can be delivered to a stream.

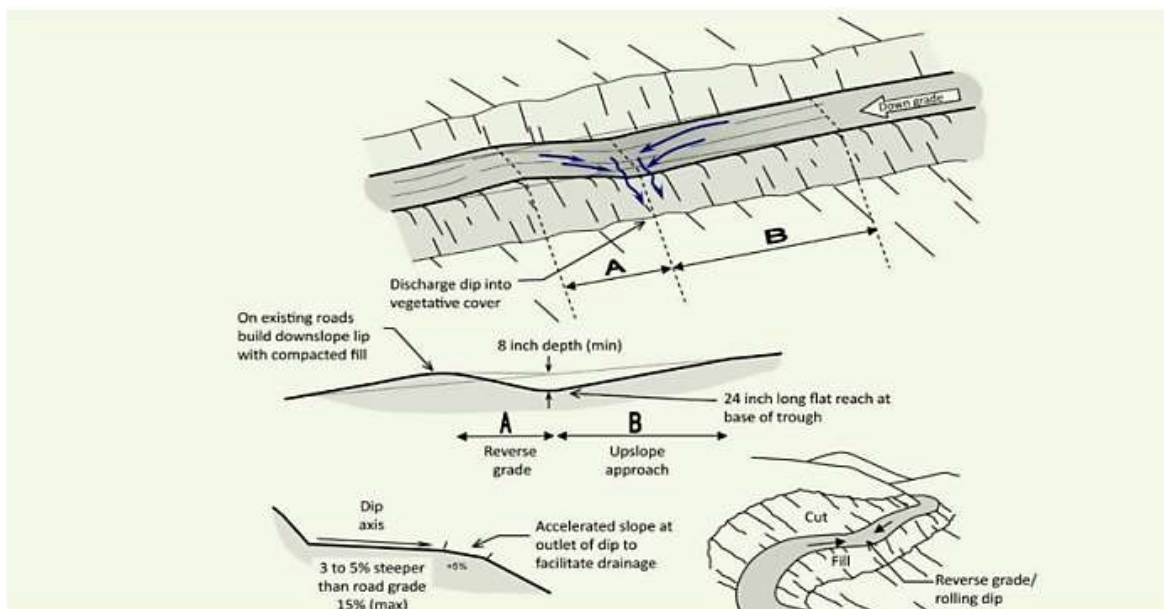


FIGURE 34. A classic Type I rolling dip, where the excavated up-road approach (B) to the rolling dip is several percent steeper than the approaching road and extends for 60 to 80 feet to the dip axis. The lower side of the structure reverses grade (A) over approximately 15 feet or more, and then falls down to rejoin the original road grade. The dip must be deep enough that it is not obliterated by normal grading, but not so deep that it is difficult to negotiate or a hazard to normal traffic. The outward cross-slope of the dip axis should be 3% to 5% greater than the up-road grade (B) so it will drain properly. The dip axis should be out-sloped sufficiently to be self-cleaning, without triggering excessive downcutting or sediment deposition in the dip axis (Modified from: Best, 2013).

TABLE 21. Table of rolling dip dimensions¹

Road grade (%)	Upslope approach ² (distance from up-road start of rolling dip to trough) (ft)	Reverse grade ² (distance from trough to crest) (ft)	Depth below average road grade at discharge end of trough ² (ft)	Depth below average road grade at upslope end of trough ² (ft)
<6	55	15–20	0.9	0.3
8	65	15–20	1.0	0.2
10	75	15–20	1.1	0.1
12	85	20–25	1.2	0.1
>12	100	20–25	1.3	0.1

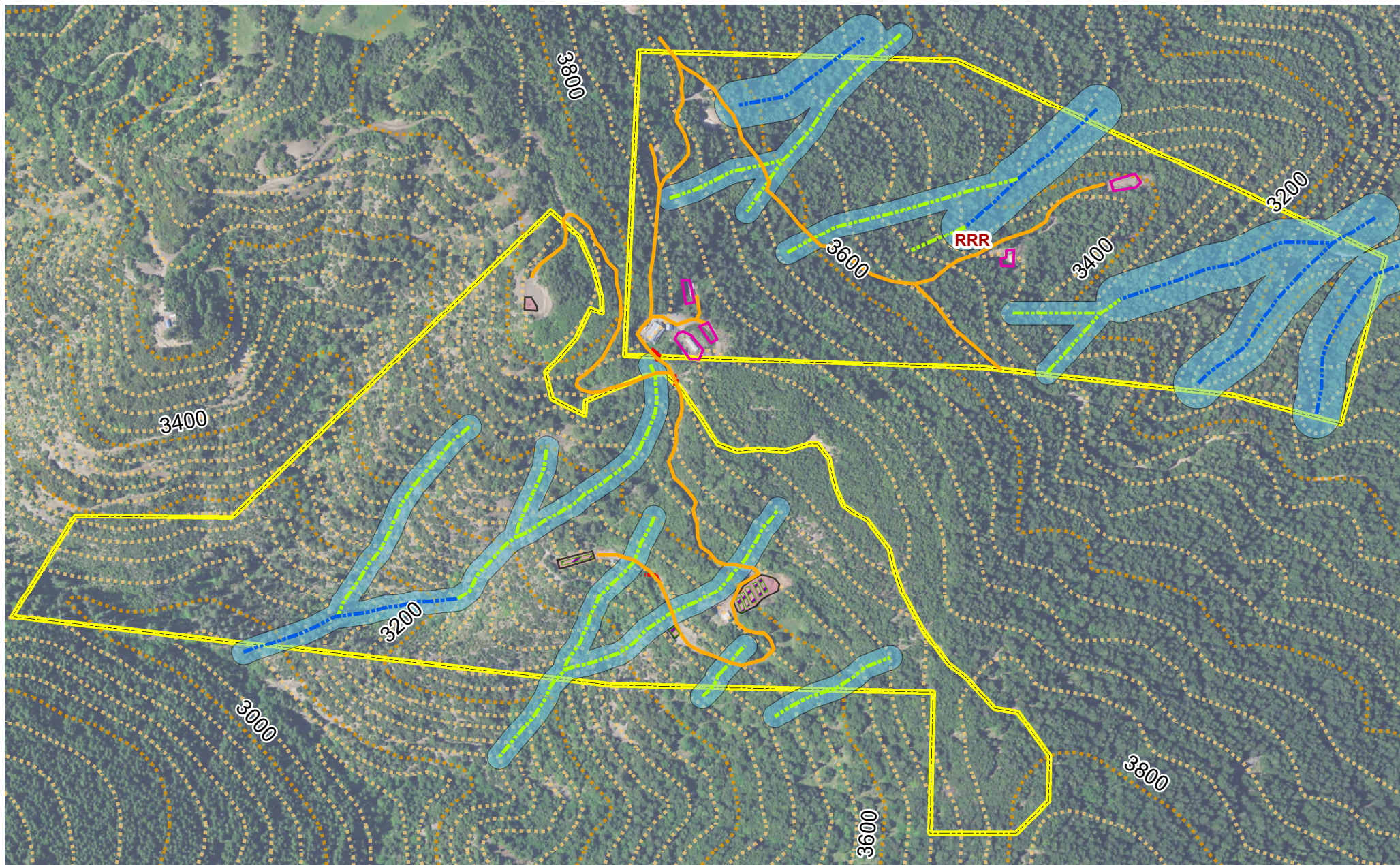
¹USDA-SCS (1981)

²See also Figure 36

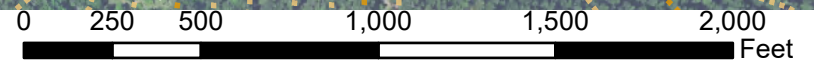
Work Cited

Weaver, William, PHD, Eileen Weppner, P.G., and Danny Hagans, CPESC. "Handbook for Forest, Ranch, & Rural Roads: A Guide for Planning, Designing, Constructing, Reconstructing, Upgrading, Maintaining, and Closing Wildland Roads." Pacific Watershed Associates. 2014. Accessed 2019.

http://www.pacificwatershed.com/sites/default/files/5_-_chapter_4_-_road_and_stream_crossing_design.pdf



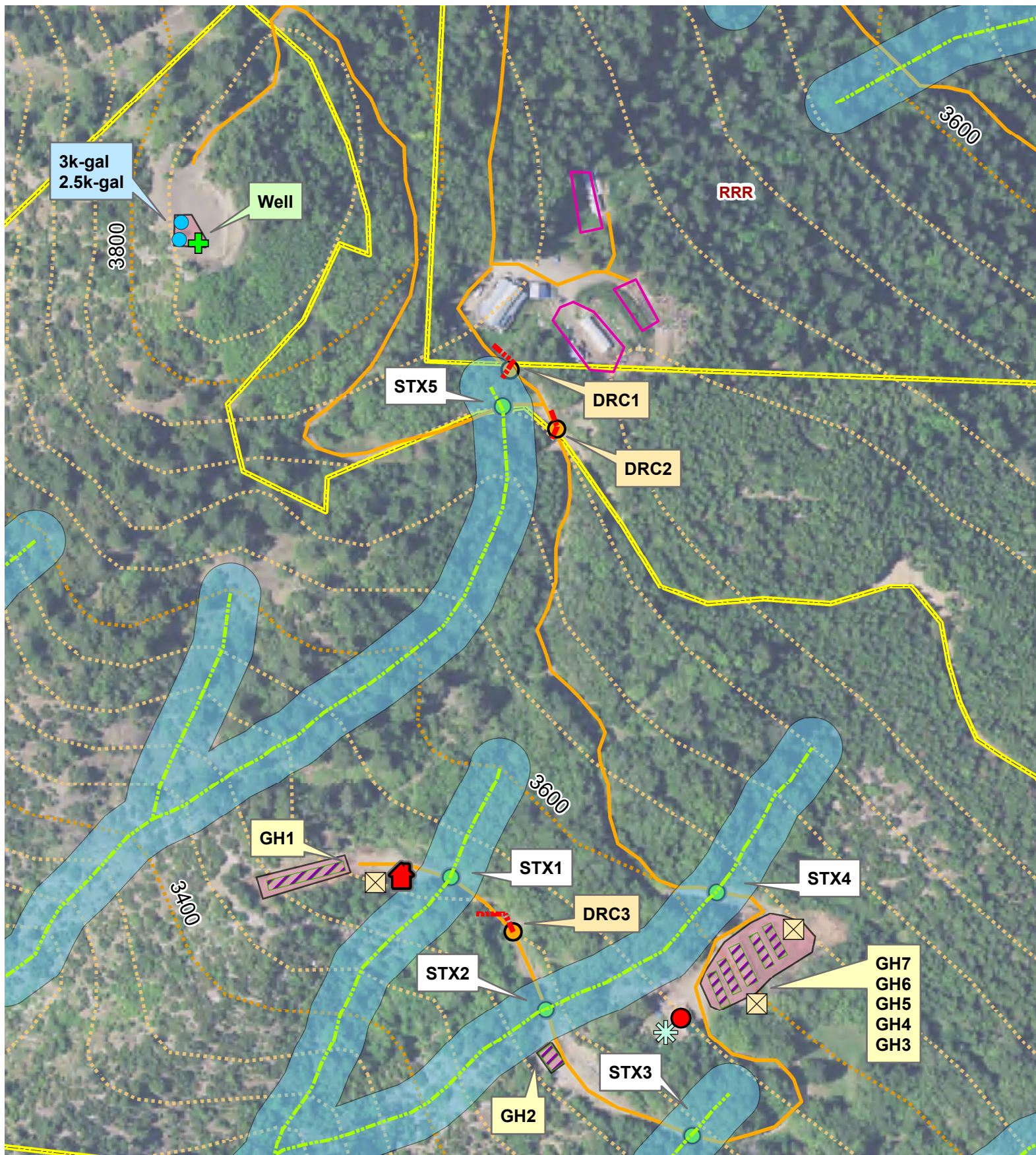
Site Map Overview (1:6,500) APN:316-331-012



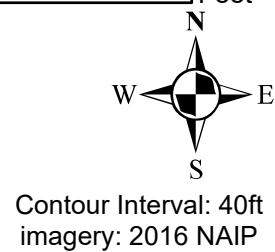
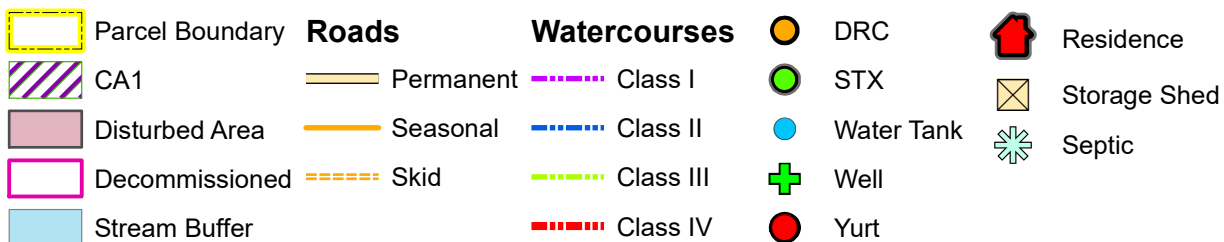
	Parcel Boundary	Roads	Watercourses
	CA1	Permanent	Class I
	Disturbed Area	Seasonal	Class II
	Decommissioned	Skid	Class III
	Stream Buffer		Class IV

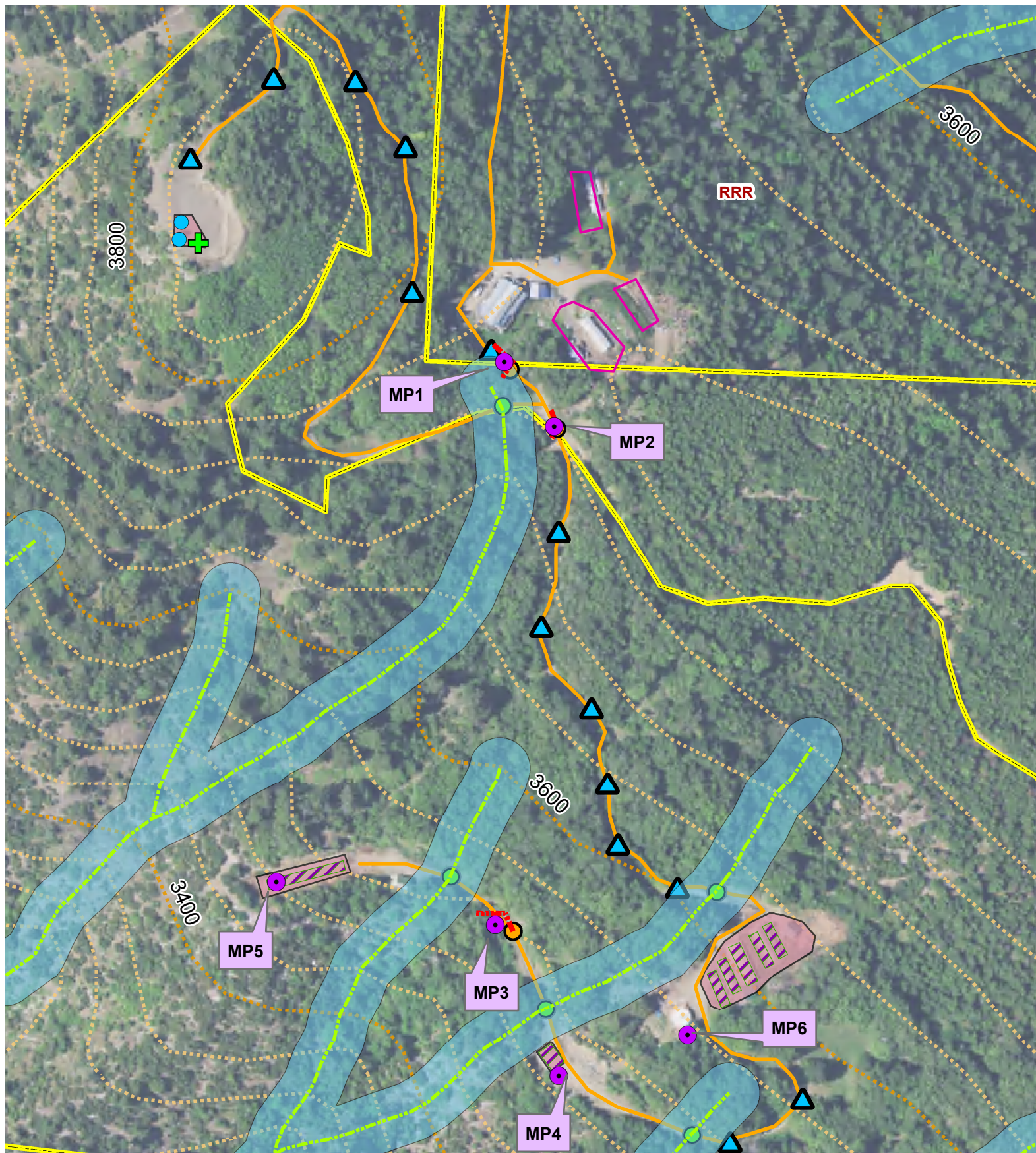


Contour Interval: 40ft
imagery: 2016 NAIP



Site Map-A (1:2,500) APN:316-331-012

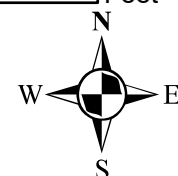




Site Map-B (1:2,500) APN:316-331-012

0 250 500 Feet

Parcel Boundary	Roads	Watercourses	Rolling Dips	Well
CA1	Permanent	Class I	DRC	
Disturbed Area	Seasonal	Class II	STX	
Decommissioned	Skid	Class III	Water Tank	
Stream Buffer		Class IV	Map Points	



Contour Interval: 40ft
imagery: 2016 NAIP

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RISING SUN RANCH FARMS,INC.

APN:316-331-012

VICINITY MAP

NOT TO SCALE



PROJECT DIRECTIONS

FROM: EUREKA, CA
 HEAD NORTH ON U.S.-101N(9.5Mi)
 TAKE EXIT 716A FOR C.A.-299E(0.2Mi)
 CONTINUE ONTO C.A.-299E(26.6Mi)
 TURN LEFT ONTO OLD 3 CREEKS
 RD.(2.4Mi)
 TURN RIGHT AT DIRT ROAD

TRAVEL TIME

APPROXIMATELY: 50 MINUTES (39.1Mi)

SHEET INDEX

CP-COVER PAGE
 P0-PARCEL OVERVIEW
 PR-PREMISES

PROJECT INFORMATION

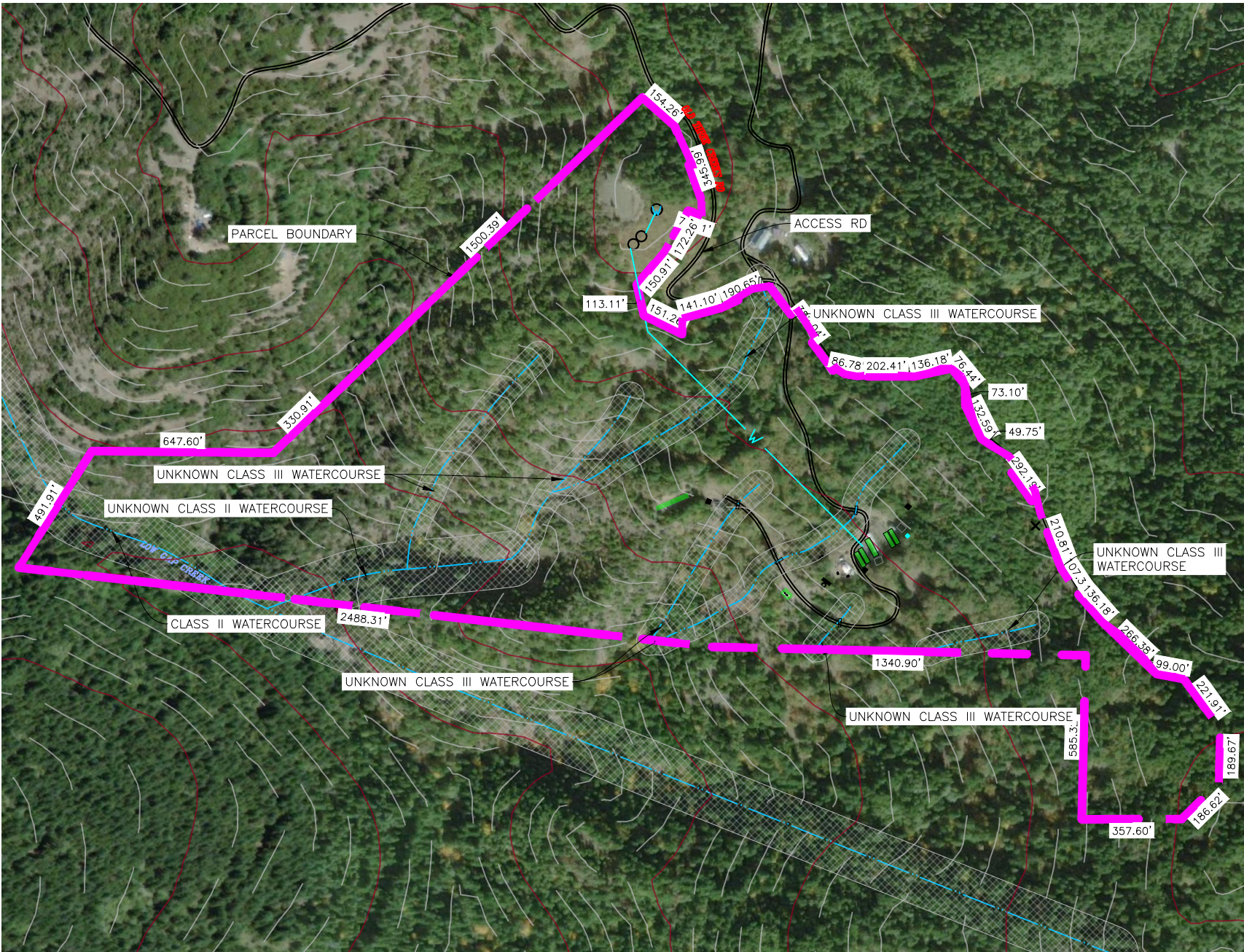
LAT/LONG: 40.9263,-123.7574
 APN:316-331-012
 APPLICANT:RISING SUN RANCH
 FARMS,INC
 PARCEL SIZE: ±83 ACRES
 ZONING: TPZ
 APPLICATION TYPE: TYPE 3 OUTDOOR
 USE PERMIT

COASTAL ZONE: N
 100 YEAR FLOOD: N

AGENT:

KAYLIE SAXON
 GREEN ROAD CONSULTING INC
 1650 CENTRAL AVE. SUITE C
 MCKINLEYVILLE, CA 95519
 707-630-5041

AERIAL MAP



PROPERTY LINES AND BUILDING LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE
 AND BASED ON AERIAL MAPS AND GPS DATA TAKEN IN THE FIELD.



PROJECT INFORMATION

PROPERTY OWNER	NAMID ROSHAWN BEERE
APN	316-331-012
SHEET INFO	COVER PAGE

REVISIONS

NO.	NOTES	DATE

DATE 7/18/19
 DRAFTER DDV
 SCALE AS SHOWN

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CP

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PARCEL OVERVIEW

APN:316-331-012

SHEET INFORMATION

BUILDINGS	USE	SIZE	YEAR
YURT	TEMPORARY HOUSING/TRASH & RECYCLING STORAGE	30Ø	2015
CABIN	TEMPORARY HOUSING	13'x20'	2009

TYPE	LAT/LONG	QUANTITY	GALLONS	TOTAL GALLONS
HDPE TANK	40.9287, -123.7576	1	2,500	2,500
HDPE TANK	40.9287, -123.7576	1	3,000	3,000
TOTAL AMOUNT OF WATER STORAGE=				5,500 GALLONS

TYPE	LAT/LONG
WELL (FOR CULTIVATION & DOMESTIC USE)	40.9290, -123.7576

LOW GAP CREEK WITH REQUIRED 100 FT BUFFER
UNNAMED CLASS III WATERWAYS WITH REQUIRED 50 FT BUFFER

SURROUNDING BUILDINGS
THERE ARE NO SCHOOLS, BUS STOPS, PLACES OF WORSHIP, PUBLIC PARKS OR TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN 600 FEET OF THE CULTIVATION SITE.
THERE ARE NO OFF SITE RESIDENCES WITHIN 300 FEET OF THE CULTIVATION SITE.

LEGEND
 STREAM CROSSING



PROJECT INFORMATION

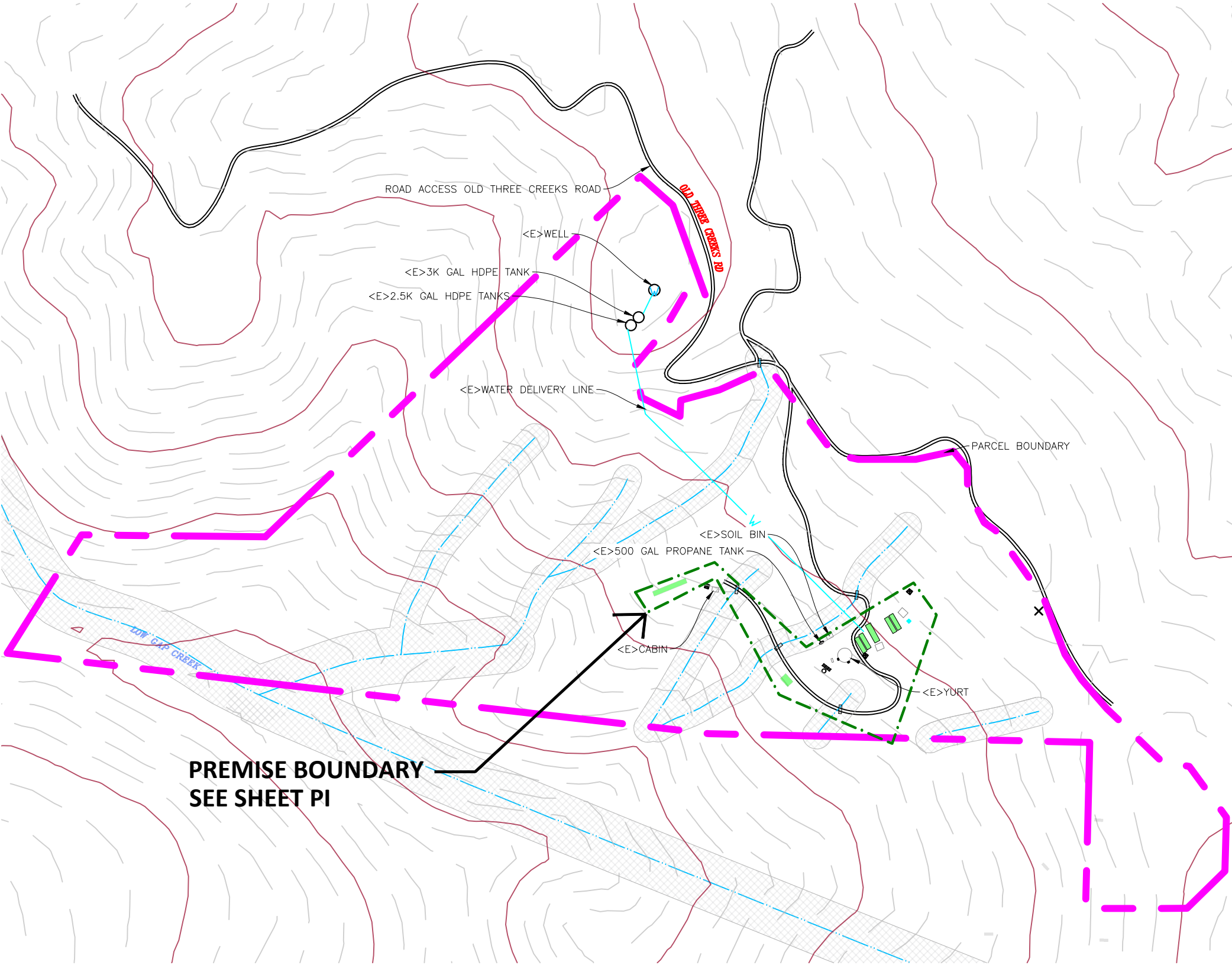
PROPERTY OWNER NAMID ROSHAWN BEERE
APN: 316-331-012
SHEET INFO PARCEL OVERVIEW

REVISIONS

NO.	NOTES	DATE

DATE 7/18/19
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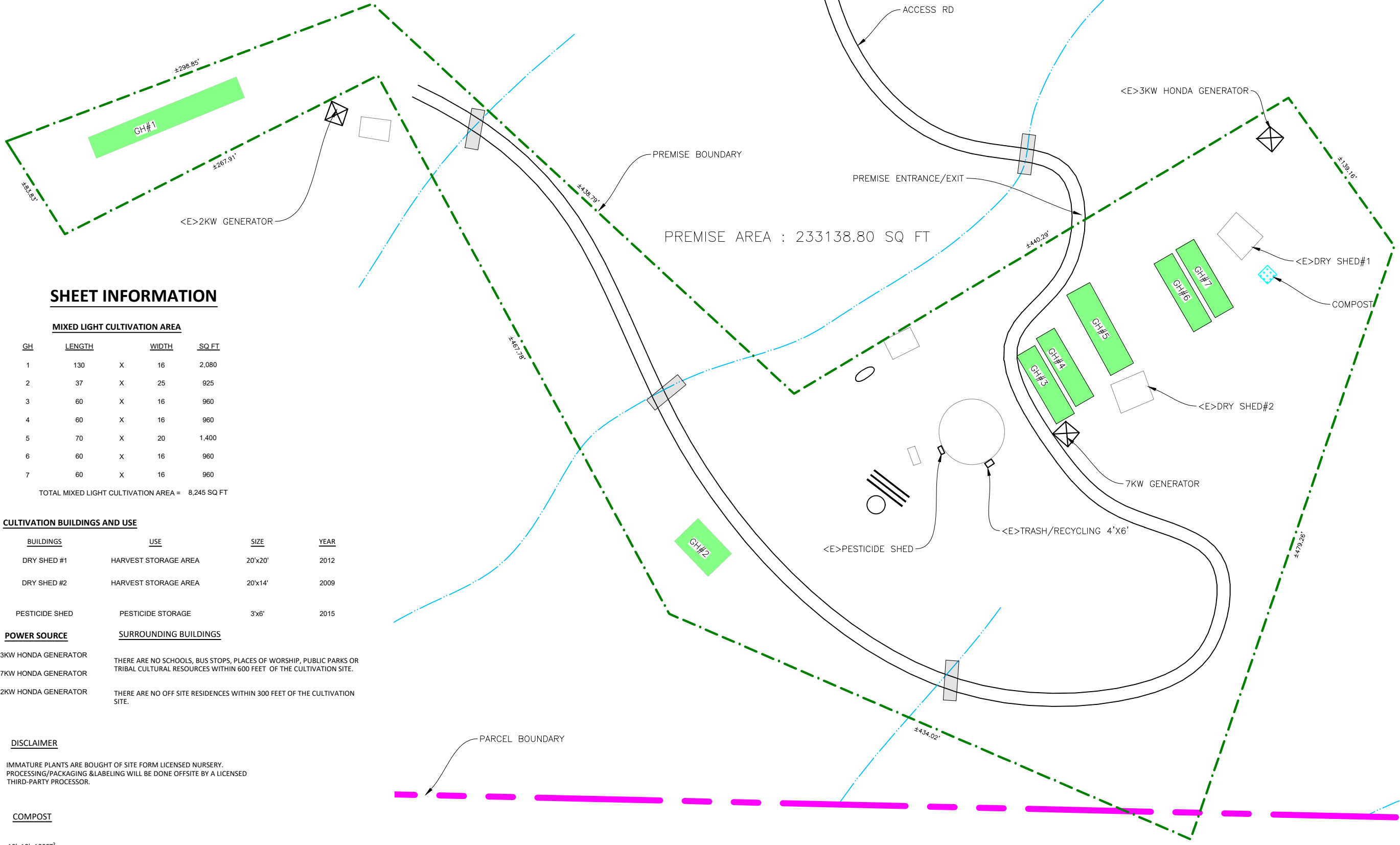


PREMISE BOUNDARY
SEE SHEET PI

PROPERTY LINES AND BUILDING LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE
AND BASED ON AERIAL MAPS AND GPS DATA TAKEN IN THE FIELD.

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PREMISES
APN:316-331-012



SHEET INFORMATION

MIXED LIGHT CULTIVATION AREA				
GH	LENGTH		WIDTH	SQ FT
1	130	X	16	2,080
2	37	X	25	925
3	60	X	16	960
4	60	X	16	960
5	70	X	20	1,400
6	60	X	16	960
7	60	X	16	960
TOTAL MIXED LIGHT CULTIVATION AREA = 8,245 SQ FT				

CULTIVATION BUILDINGS AND USE

BUILDINGS	USE	SIZE	YEAR
DRY SHED #1	HARVEST STORAGE AREA	20'x20'	2012
DRY SHED #2	HARVEST STORAGE AREA	20'x14'	2009
PESTICIDE SHED	PESTICIDE STORAGE	3'x6'	2015

POWER SOURCE

3KW HONDA GENERATOR
7KW HONDA GENERATOR
2KW HONDA GENERATOR

SURROUNDING BUILDINGS

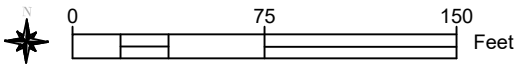
THERE ARE NO SCHOOLS, BUS STOPS, PLACES OF WORSHIP, PUBLIC PARKS OR TRIBAL CULTURAL RESOURCES WITHIN 600 FEET OF THE CULTIVATION SITE.
THERE ARE NO OFF SITE RESIDENCES WITHIN 300 FEET OF THE CULTIVATION SITE.

DISCLAIMER

IMMATURE PLANTS ARE BOUGHT OF SITE FORM LICENSED NURSERY.
PROCESSING/PACKAGING & LABELING WILL BE DONE OFFSITE BY A LICENSED THIRD-PARTY PROCESSOR.

COMPOST

10'x10'=100FT²



PROPERTY LINES AND BUILDING LOCATIONS ARE APPROXIMATE
AND BASED ON AERIAL MAPS AND GPS DATA TAKEN IN THE FIELD.



PROJECT INFORMATION

PROPERTY OWNER NAMID ROSHAWN BEERE
APN: 316-331-012
SHEET INFO PREMISES

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

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

No.	TERM
Land Development and Maintenance, Erosion Control, and Drainage Features	
Limitations on Earthmoving	
1.	Cannabis cultivators shall not conduct grading activities for cannabis cultivation land development or alteration on slopes exceeding 50 percent grade, or as restricted by local county or city permits, ordinances, or regulations for grading, agriculture, or cannabis cultivation; whichever is more stringent shall apply. The grading prohibition on slopes exceeding 50 percent does not apply to site mitigation or remediation if the cannabis cultivator is issued separate WDRs or an enforcement order for the activity by the Regional Water Board Executive Officer.
2.	Finished cut and fill slopes, including side slopes between terraces, shall not exceed slopes of 50 percent and should conform to the natural pre-grade slope whenever possible.
3.	Cannabis cultivators shall not drive or operate vehicles or equipment within the riparian setbacks or within waters of the state unless authorized under 404/401 CWA permits, a CDFW LSA Agreement, coverage under the Cannabis General Order water quality certification, or site-specific WDRs issued by the Regional Water Board. This requirement does not prohibit driving on established, maintained access roads that are in compliance with this Policy.
4.	Cannabis cultivation land development and access road construction shall be designed by qualified professionals. Cannabis cultivators shall conduct all construction or land development activities to minimize grading, soil disturbance, and disturbance to aquatic and terrestrial habitat.
5.	The cannabis cultivator shall control all dust related to cannabis cultivation activities to ensure dust does not produce sediment-laden runoff. The cannabis cultivator shall implement dust control measures, including, but not limited to, pre-watering of excavation or grading sites, use of water trucks, track-out prevention, washing down vehicles or equipment before leaving a site, and prohibiting land disturbance activities when instantaneous wind speeds (gusts) exceed 25 miles per hour. Cannabis cultivators shall grade access roads in dry weather while moisture is still present in soil to minimize dust and to achieve design soil compaction, or when needed use a water truck to control dust and soil moisture.
Construction Equipment Use and Limitations	

6.	Cannabis cultivators shall employ spill control and containment practices to prevent the discharge of fuels, oils, solvents and other chemicals to soils and waters of the state.
7.	Cannabis cultivators shall stage and store equipment, materials, fuels, lubricants, solvents, or hazardous or toxic materials in locations that minimize the potential for discharge to waters of the state. At a minimum, the following measures shall be implemented: 1. Designate an area outside the riparian setback for equipment storage, short-term maintenance, and refueling. Cannabis cultivator shall not conduct any maintenance activity or refuel equipment in any location where the petroleum products or other pollutants may enter waters of the state as per Fish and Game Code section 5650 (a)(1). 2. Frequently inspect equipment and vehicles for leaks. 3. Immediately clean up leaks, drips, and spills. Except for emergency repairs that are necessary for safe transport of equipment or vehicles to an appropriate repair facility, equipment or vehicle repairs, maintenance, and washing onsite is prohibited. 4. If emergency repairs generate waste fluids, ensure they are contained and properly disposed or recycled off-site. 5. Properly dispose of all construction debris off-site. 6. Use dry cleanup methods (e.g., absorbent materials, cat litter, and/or rags) whenever possible. Sweep up, contain, and properly dispose of spilled dry materials.
Erosion Control	
8.	The cannabis cultivator shall use appropriate erosion control measures to minimize erosion of disturbed areas, potting soil, or bulk soil amendments to prevent discharges of waste. Fill soil shall not be placed where it may discharge into surface water. If used, weed-free straw mulch shall be applied at a rate of two tons per acre of exposed soils and, if warranted by site conditions, shall be secured to the ground.
9.	The cannabis cultivator shall not plant or seed noxious weeds. Prohibited plant species include those identified in the California Invasive Pest Plant Council's database, available at: www.cal-ipc.org/paf/ . Locally native, non-invasive, and non-persistent grass species may be used for temporary erosion control benefits to stabilize disturbed land and prevent exposure of disturbed land to rainfall. Nothing in this term may be construed as a ban on cannabis cultivation that complies with the terms of this Policy.
10.	Cannabis cultivators shall incorporate erosion control and sediment detention devices and materials into the design, work schedule, and implementation of the cannabis cultivation activities. The erosion prevention and sediment capture measures shall be effective in protecting water quality. • Interim erosion prevention and sediment capture measures shall be implemented within seven days of completion of grading and land disturbance activities, and

	shall consist of erosion prevention measures and sediment capture measures including: ○ Erosion prevention measures are required for any earthwork that uses heavy equipment (e.g., bulldozer, compactor, excavator, etc.). Erosion prevention measures may include surface contouring, slope roughening, and upslope storm water diversion. Other types of erosion prevention measures may include mulching, hydroseeding, tarp placement, revegetation, and rock slope protection. ○ Sediment capture measures include the implementation of measures such as gravel bag berms, fiber rolls, straw bale barriers, properly installed silt fences, and sediment settling basins. ● Long-term erosion prevention and sediment capture measures shall be implemented as soon as possible and prior to the onset of fall and winter precipitation. Long-term measures may include the use of heavy equipment to reconfigure access roads or improve access road drainage, installation of properly-sized culverts, gravel placement on steeper grades, and stabilization of previously disturbed land. ● Maintenance of all erosion protection and sediment capture measures is required year round. Early monitoring allows for identification of problem areas or underperforming erosion or sediment control measures. Verification of the effectiveness of all erosion prevention and sediment capture measures is required as part of winterization activities.
11.	Cannabis cultivators shall only use geotextiles, fiber rolls, and other erosion control measures made of loose-weave mesh (e.g., jute, coconut (coir) fiber, or from other products without welded weaves). To minimize the risk of ensnaring and strangling wildlife, cannabis cultivators shall not use synthetic (e.g., plastic or nylon) monofilament netting materials for erosion control for any cannabis cultivation activities. This prohibition includes photo- or bio-degradable plastic netting.
12.	Cultivation sites constructed on or near slopes with a slope greater than or equal to 30 percent shall be inspected for indications of instability. Indications of instability include the occurrence of slope failures at nearby similar sites, weak soil layers, geologic bedding parallel to slope surface, hillside creep (trees, fence posts, etc. leaning downslope), tension cracks in the slope surface, bulging soil at the base of the slope, and groundwater discharge from the slope. If indicators of instability are present, the cannabis cultivator shall consult with a qualified professional to design measures to stabilize the slope to prevent sediment discharge to surface waters.
13.	For areas outside of riparian setbacks or for upland areas, cannabis cultivators shall ensure that rock placed for slope protection is the minimum amount necessary and is part of a design that provides for native plant revegetation. If retaining walls or other structures are required to provide slope stability, they shall be designed by a qualified professional.
14.	Cannabis cultivators shall monitor erosion control measures during and after each storm event that produces at least 0.5 in/day or 1.0 inch/7 days of precipitation, and repair or replace, as needed, ineffective erosion control measures immediately.

Access Road/Land Development and Drainage	
15.	Access roads shall be constructed consistent with the requirements of California Code of Regulations Title 14, Chapter 4. The Road Handbook describes how to implement the regulations and is available at < http://www.pacificwatershed.com/PWA-publications-library >. Existing access roads shall be upgraded to comply with the Road Handbook.
16.	Cannabis cultivators shall obtain all required permits and approvals prior to the construction of any access road constructed for cannabis cultivation activities. Permits may include section 404/401 CWA permits, Regional Water Board WDRs (when applicable), CDFW LSA Agreement, and county or local agency permits.
17.	Cannabis cultivators shall ensure that all access roads are hydrologically disconnected to receiving waters to the extent possible by installing disconnecting drainage features, increasing the frequency of (inside) ditch drain relief as needed, constructing out-sloped roads, constructing energy dissipating structures, avoiding concentrating flows in unstable areas, and performing inspection and maintenance as needed to optimize the access road performance.
18.	New access road alignments should be constructed with grades (slopes) of 3- to 8-percent, or less, wherever possible. Forest access roads should generally be kept below 12-percent except for short pitches of 500 feet or less where road slopes may go up to 20-percent. These steeper access road slopes should be paved or rock surfaced and equipped with adequate drainage. Existing access roads that do not comply with these limits shall be inspected by a qualified professional to determine if improvements are needed.
19.	Cannabis cultivators shall decommission or relocate existing roads away from riparian setbacks whenever possible. Roads that are proposed for decommissioning shall be abandoned and left in a condition that provides for long-term, maintenance-free function of drainage and erosion controls. Abandoned roads shall be blocked to prevent unauthorized vehicle traffic.
20.	If site conditions prohibit drainage structures (including rolling dips and ditch-relief culverts) at adequate intervals to avoid erosion, the cannabis cultivator shall use bioengineering techniques ¹² as the preferred measure to minimize erosion (e.g., live fascines). If bioengineering cannot be used, then engineering fixes such as armoring (e.g., rock of adequate size and depth to remain in place under traffic and flow conditions) and velocity dissipaters (e.g., gravel-filled “pillows” in an inside ditch to trap sediment) may be used for problem sites. The maximum distance between water breaks shall not exceed those defined in the Road Handbook.
21.	Cannabis cultivators shall have a qualified professional design the optimal access road alignment, surfacing, drainage, maintenance requirements, and spoils handling

¹² A Primer on Stream and River Protection for the Regulator and Program Manager: Technical Reference Circular W.D. 02-#1, San Francisco Bay Region, California Regional Water Board (April 2003) http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sanfranciscobay/water_issues/programs/stream_wetland/streamprotectioncircular.pdf.

	procedures.
22.	Cannabis cultivators shall ensure that access road surfacing, especially within a segment leading to a waterbody, is sufficient to minimize sediment delivery to the wetland or waterbody and maximize access road integrity. Road surfacing may include pavement, chip-seal, lignin, rock, or other material appropriate for timing and nature of use. All access roads that will be used for winter or wet weather hauling/traffic shall be surfaced. Steeper access road grades require higher quality rock (e.g., crushed angular versus river-run) to remain in place. The use of asphalt grindings is prohibited.
23.	Cannabis cultivators shall install erosion control measures on all access road approaches to surface water diversion sites to reduce the generation and transport of sediment to streams.
24.	Cannabis cultivators shall ensure that access roads are out-sloped whenever possible to promote even drainage of the access road surface, prevent the concentration of storm water flow within an inboard or inside ditch, and to minimize disruption of the natural sheet flow pattern off a hill slope to a stream.
25.	If unable to eliminate inboard or inside ditches, the cannabis cultivator shall ensure adequate ditch relief culverts to prevent down-cutting of the ditch and to reduce water runoff concentration, velocity, and erosion. Ditches shall be designed and maintained as recommended by a qualified professional. To avoid point-source discharges, inboard ditches and ditch relief culverts shall be discharged onto vegetated or armored slopes that are designed to dissipate and prevent runoff channelization. Inboard ditches and ditch relief culverts shall be designed to ensure discharges into natural stream channels or watercourses are prevented.
26.	Cannabis cultivators shall ensure that access roads are not allowed to develop or show evidence of significant surface rutting or gulying. Cannabis cultivators shall use water bars and rolling dips as designed by a qualified professional to minimize access road surface erosion and dissipate runoff.
27.	Cannabis cultivators shall only grade ditches when necessary to prevent erosion of the ditch, undermining of the banks, or exposure of the toe of the cut slope to erosion. Cannabis cultivators shall not remove more vegetation than necessary to keep water moving, as vegetation prevents scour and filters out sediment.
28.	Access road storm water drainage structures shall not discharge onto unstable slopes, earthen fills, or directly to a waterbody. Drainage structures shall discharge onto stable areas with straw bales, slash, vegetation, and/or rock riprap.
29.	Sediment control devices (e.g., check dams, sand/gravel bag barriers, etc.) shall be used when it is not practical to disperse storm water before discharge to a waterbody. Where potential discharge to a wetland or waterbody exists (e.g., within 200 feet of a waterbody) access road surface drainage shall be filtered through vegetation, slash, other appropriate material, or settled into a depression with an outlet with adequate drainage. Sediment basins shall be engineered and properly sized to allow sediment settling, spillway stability, and maintenance activities.

Drainage Culverts (See also Watercourse Crossings)	
30.	Cannabis cultivators shall regularly inspect ditch-relief culverts and clear them of any debris or sediment. To reduce ditch-relief culvert plugging by debris, cannabis cultivators shall use 15- to 24-inch diameter pipes, at minimum. In forested areas with a potential for woody debris, a minimum 18-inch diameter pipe shall be used to reduce clogging. Ditch relief culverts shall be designed by a qualified professional based on site-specific conditions.
31.	Cannabis cultivators shall ensure that all permanent watercourse crossings that are constructed or reconstructed are capable of accommodating the estimated 100-year flood flow, including debris and sediment loads. Watercourse crossings shall be designed and sized by a qualified professional.
Cleanup, Restoration, and Mitigation	
32.	Cannabis cultivators shall limit disturbance to existing grades and vegetation to the actual site of the cleanup or remediation and any necessary access routes.
33.	Cannabis cultivators shall avoid damage to native riparian vegetation. All exposed or disturbed land and access points within the stream and riparian setback with damaged vegetation shall be restored with regional native vegetation of similar native species. Riparian trees over four inches diameter at breast height shall be replaced by similar native species at a ratio of three to one (3:1). Restored areas must be mulched, using at least 2 to 4 inches of weed-free, clean straw or similar biodegradable mulch over the seeded area. Mulching shall be completed within 30 days after land disturbance activities in the areas cease. Revegetation planting shall occur at a seasonally appropriate time until vegetation is restored to pre-cannabis or pre-Legacy condition or better. Cannabis cultivators shall stabilize and restore any temporary work areas with native vegetation to pre-cannabis cultivation or pre-Legacy conditions or better. Vegetation shall be planted at an adequate density and variety to control surface erosion and re-generate a diverse composition of regional native vegetation of similar native species.
34.	Cannabis cultivators shall avoid damage to oak woodlands. Cannabis cultivator shall plant three oak trees for every one oak tree damaged or removed. Trees may be planted in groves in order to maximize wildlife benefits and shall be native to the local county.
35.	Cannabis cultivators shall develop a revegetation plan for: • All exposed or disturbed riparian vegetation areas, • any oak trees that are damaged or removed, and • temporary work areas. Cannabis cultivators shall develop a monitoring plan that evaluates the revegetation plan for five years. Cannabis cultivators shall maintain annual inspections for the purpose of assessing an 85 percent survival and growth of revegetated areas within a five-year period. The presence of exposed soil shall be documented for three years following revegetation work. If the revegetation results in less than an 85 percent success rate, the unsuccessful vegetation areas shall be replanted. Cannabis cultivators shall identify the location and extent of exposed soil associated with the site; pre- and post-revegetation

	work photos; diagram of all areas revegetated, the planting methods, and plants used; and an assessment of the success of the revegetation program. Cannabis cultivators shall maintain a copy of the revegetation plan and monitoring results onsite and make them available, upon request, to Water Boards staff or authorized representatives. An electronic copy of monitoring results is acceptable in Portable Document Format (PDF).
36.	Cannabis cultivators shall revegetate soil exposed as a result of cannabis cultivation activities with native vegetation by live planting, seed casting, or hydroseeding within seven days of exposure.
37.	Cannabis cultivators shall prevent the spread or introduction of exotic plant species to the maximum extent possible by cleaning equipment before delivery to the cannabis cultivation Site and before removal, restoring land disturbance with appropriate native species, and post-cannabis cultivation activities monitoring and control of exotic species. Nothing in this term may be construed as a ban on cannabis cultivation that complies with the terms of this Policy.
Stream Crossing Installation and Maintenance	
Limitations on Work in Watercourses and Permanently Ponded Areas	
38.	Cannabis cultivators shall obtain all applicable permits and approvals prior to doing any work in or around waterbodies or within the riparian setbacks. Permits may include section 404/401 CWA permits, Regional Water Board WDRs (when applicable), and a CDFW LSA Agreement.
39.	Cannabis cultivators shall avoid or minimize temporary stream crossings. When necessary, temporary stream crossings shall be located in areas where erosion potential and damage to the existing habitat is low. Cannabis cultivators shall avoid areas where runoff from access roadway side slopes and natural hillsides will drain and flow into the temporary crossing. Temporary stream crossings that impede fish passage are strictly prohibited on permanent or seasonal fish-bearing streams.
40.	Cannabis cultivators shall avoid or minimize use of heavy equipment ¹³ in a watercourse. If use is unavoidable, heavy equipment may only travel or work in a waterbody with a rocky or cobbled channel. Wood, rubber, or clean native rock temporary work pads shall be used on the channel bottom prior to use of heavy equipment to protect channel bed and preserve channel morphology. Temporary work pads and other channel protection shall be removed as soon as possible once the use of heavy equipment is complete.
41.	Cannabis cultivators shall avoid or minimize work in or near a stream, creek, river, lake, pond, or other waterbody. If work in a waterbody cannot be avoided, activities and associated workspace shall be isolated from flowing water by directing the water around the work site. If water is present, then the cannabis cultivator shall develop a site-specific plan prepared by a qualified professional. The plan shall consider partial or full stream diversion and dewatering. The plan shall consider the use of coffer dams upstream and downstream of the work site and the diversion of all flow from upstream of the upstream

¹³ Heavy equipment is defined as large pieces of machinery or vehicles, especially those used in the building and construction industry (e.g., bulldozers, excavators, backhoes, bobcats, tractors, etc.).

	dam to downstream of the downstream dam, through a suitably sized pipe with intake screens that protect and prevent impacts to fish and wildlife. Cannabis cultivation activities and associated work shall be performed outside the waterbody from the top of the bank to the maximum extent possible.
Temporary Watercourse Diversion and Dewatering: All Live Watercourses	
42.	Cannabis cultivators shall ensure that coffer dams are constructed prior to commencing work and as close as practicable upstream and downstream of the work area. Cofferdam construction using offsite materials, such as clean gravel bags or inflatable dams, is preferred. Thick plastic may be used to minimize leakage, but shall be completely removed and properly disposed of upon work completion. If the coffer dams or stream diversion fail, the cannabis cultivator shall repair them immediately.
43.	When any dam or other artificial obstruction is being constructed, maintained, or placed in operation, the cannabis cultivator shall allow sufficient water at all times to pass downstream to maintain aquatic life below the dam pursuant to Fish and Game Code section 5937.
44.	If possible, gravity flow is the preferred method of water diversion. If a pump is used, the cannabis cultivator shall ensure that the pump is operated at the rate of flow that passes through the cannabis cultivation site. Pumping rates shall not dewater or impound water on the upstream side of the coffer dam. When diversion pipe is used it shall be protected from cannabis cultivation activities and maintained to prevent debris blockage.
45.	Cannabis cultivators shall only divert water such that water does not scour the channel bed or banks at the downstream end. Cannabis cultivator shall divert flow in a manner that prevents turbidity, siltation, and pollution and provides flows to downstream reaches. Cannabis cultivators shall provide flows to downstream reaches during all times that the natural flow would have supported aquatic life. Flows shall be of sufficient quality and quantity, and of appropriate temperature to support fish and other aquatic life both above and below the diversion. Block netting and intake screens shall be sized to protect and prevent impacts to fish and wildlife.
46.	Once water has been diverted around the work area, cannabis cultivators may dewater the site to provide an adequately dry work area. Any muddy or otherwise contaminated water shall be pumped to a settling tank, dewatering filter bag, or upland area, or to another location approved by CDFW or the appropriate Regional Water Board Executive Officer prior to re-entering the watercourse.
47.	Upon completion of work, cannabis cultivators shall immediately remove the flow diversion structure in a manner that allows flow to resume with a minimum of disturbance to the channel substrate and that minimizes the generation of turbidity.
Watercourse Crossings	
48.	Cannabis cultivators shall ensure that watercourse crossings are designed by a qualified professional.
49.	Cannabis cultivators shall ensure that all access road watercourse crossing structures allow for the unrestricted passage of water and shall be designed to accommodate the

	estimated 100-year flood flow and associated debris (based upon an assessment of the streams potential to generate debris during high flow events). Consult CAL FIRE 100 year Watercourse Crossings document for examples and design calculations, available at: http://calfire.ca.gov/resource_mgt/downloads/100%20yr%20revised%208-08-17%20(final-a).pdf.
50.	Cannabis cultivators shall ensure that watercourse crossings allow migration of aquatic life during all life stages supported or potentially supported by that stream reach. Design measures shall be incorporated to ensure water depth and velocity does not inhibit migration of aquatic life. Any access road crossing structure on watercourses that supports fish shall be constructed for the unrestricted passage of fish at all life stages, and should use the following design guidelines: • CDFW's <i>Culvert Criteria for Fish Passage</i>; • CDFW's <i>Salmonid Stream Habitat Restoration Manual, Volume 2, Part IX: Fish Passage Evaluation at Stream Crossings</i>; and • National Marine Fisheries Service, Southwest Region <i>Guidelines for Salmonid Passage at Stream Crossings</i>.
51.	Cannabis cultivators shall conduct regular inspection and maintenance of stream crossings to ensure crossings are not blocked by debris. Refer to California Board of Forestry Technical Rule No. 5 available at: http://www.calforests.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/10/Adopted-TRA5.pdf.
52.	Cannabis cultivators shall only use rock fords for temporary seasonal crossings on small watercourses where aquatic life passage is not required during the time period of use. Rock fords shall be oriented perpendicular to the flow of the watercourse and designed to maintain the range of surface flows that occur in the watercourse. When constructed, rock shall be sized to withstand the range of flow events that occur at the crossing and rock shall be maintained at the rock ford to completely cover the channel bed and bank surfaces to minimize soil compaction, rutting, and erosion. Rock must extend on either side of the ford up to the break in slope. The use of rock fords as watercourse crossings for all-weather access road use is prohibited.
53.	Cannabis cultivators shall ensure that culverts used at watercourse crossings are designed to direct flow and debris toward the inlet (e.g., use of wing-walls, pipe beveling, rock armoring, etc.) to prevent erosion of road fill, debris blocking the culvert, and watercourses from eroding a new channel.
54.	Cannabis cultivators shall regularly inspect and maintain the condition of access roads, access road drainage features, and watercourse crossings. At a minimum, cannabis cultivators shall perform inspections prior to the onset of fall and winter precipitation and following storm events that produce at least 0.5 in/day or 1.0 inch/7 days of precipitation. Cannabis cultivators are required to perform all of the following maintenance: • Remove any wood debris that may restrict flow in a culvert. • Remove sediment that impacts access road or drainage feature performance. Place any removed sediment in a location outside the riparian setbacks and stabilize the sediment. • Maintain records of access road and drainage feature maintenance and consider

	redesigning the access road to improve performance and reduce maintenance needs.
55.	Cannabis cultivators shall compact access road crossing approaches and fill slopes during installation and shall stabilize them with rock or other appropriate surface protection to minimize surface erosion. When possible, cannabis cultivators shall ensure that access roads over culverts are equipped with a critical dip to ensure that, if the culvert becomes blocked or plugged, water can flow over the access road surface without washing away the fill prism. Access road crossings where specific conditions do not allow for a critical dip or in areas with potential for significant debris accumulation, shall include additional measures such as emergency overflow culverts or oversized culverts that are designed by a qualified professional.
56.	Cannabis cultivators shall ensure that culverts used at watercourse crossings are: 1) installed parallel to the watercourse alignment to the extent possible, 2) of sufficient length to extend beyond stabilized fill/sidecast material, and 3) embedded or installed at the same level and gradient of the streambed in which they are being placed to prevent erosion.
Soil Disposal and Spoils Management	
57.	Cannabis cultivators shall store soil, construction, and waste materials outside the riparian setback except as needed for immediate construction needs. Such materials shall not be stored in locations of known slope instability or where the storage of construction or waste material could reduce slope stability.
58.	Cannabis cultivators shall separate large organic material (e.g., roots, woody debris, etc.) from soil materials. Cannabis cultivators shall either place the large organic material in long-term, upland storage sites, or properly dispose of these materials offsite.
59.	Cannabis cultivators shall store erodible soil, soil amendments, and spoil piles to prevent sediment discharges in storm water. Storage practices may include use of tarps, upslope land contouring to divert surface flow around the material, or use of sediment control devices (e.g., silt fences, straw wattles, etc.).
60.	Cannabis cultivators shall contour and stabilize stored spoils to mimic natural slope contours and drainage patterns (as appropriate) to reduce the potential for fill saturation and slope failure.
61.	For soil disposal sites cannabis cultivators shall: • revegetate soil disposal sites with a mix of native plant species, • cover the seeded and planted areas with mulched straw at a rate of two tons per acre, and • apply non-synthetic netting or similar erosion control fabric (e.g., jute) on slopes greater than 2:1 if the site is erodible.
62.	Cannabis cultivators shall haul away and properly dispose of excess soil and other debris as needed to prevent discharge to waters of the state.

Riparian and Wetland Protection and Management

63.	Cannabis cultivators shall not disturb aquatic or riparian habitat, such as pools, spawning sites, large wood, or shading vegetation unless authorized under a CWA section 404 permit, CWA section 401 certification, Regional Water Board WDRs (when applicable), or a CDFW LSA Agreement.
64.	Cannabis cultivators shall maintain existing, naturally occurring, riparian vegetative cover (e.g., trees, shrubs, and grasses) in aquatic habitat areas to the maximum extent possible to maintain riparian areas for streambank stabilization, erosion control, stream shading and temperature control, sediment and chemical filtration, aquatic life support, wildlife support, and to minimize waste discharge.

Water Storage and Use

Water Supply, Diversion, and Storage

65.	Cannabis cultivators shall only install, maintain, and destroy wells in compliance with county, city, and local ordinances and with California Well Standards as stipulated in California Department of Water Resources Bulletins 74-90 and 74-81. ¹⁴
66.	All water diversions for cannabis cultivation from a surface stream, subterranean stream flowing through a known and definite channel (e.g., groundwater well diversions from subsurface stream flows), or other surface waterbody are subject to the surface water Numeric and Narrative Instream Flow Requirements. This includes lakes, ponds, and springs (unless the spring is deemed exempt by the Deputy Director). See Section 3. Numeric and Narrative Instream Flow Requirements of this Attachment A for more information.
67.	Groundwater diversions may be subject to additional requirements, such as a forbearance period, if the State Water Board determines those requirements are reasonably necessary to implement the purposes of this Policy.
68.	Cannabis cultivators are encouraged to use appropriate rainwater catchment systems to collect from impermeable surfaces (e.g., roof tops, etc.) during the wet season and store storm water in tanks, bladders, or off-stream engineered reservoirs to reduce the need for surface water or groundwater diversions.
69.	Cannabis cultivators shall not divert surface water unless it is diverted in accordance with an existing water right that specifies, as appropriate, the source, location of the point of diversion, purpose of use, place of use, and quantity and season of diversion. Cannabis cultivators shall maintain documentation of the water right at the cannabis cultivation site. Documentation of the water right shall be available for review and inspection by the Water Boards, CDFW, and any other authorized representatives of the Water Boards or CDFW.

¹⁴ California Well Standards are available at:

http://www.water.ca.gov/groundwater/well_info_and_other/california_well_standards/well_standards_content.html.

70.	Cannabis cultivators shall ensure that all water diversion facilities are designed, constructed, and maintained so they do not prevent, impede, or tend to prevent the passing of fish, as defined by Fish and Game Code section 45, upstream or downstream, as required by Fish and Game Code section 5901. This includes but is not limited to the supply of water at an appropriate depth, temperature, and velocity to facilitate upstream and downstream aquatic life movement and migration. Cannabis cultivators shall allow sufficient water at all times to pass past the point of diversion to keep in good condition any fish that may be planted or exist below the point of diversion as defined by Fish and Game Code section 5937. Cannabis cultivators shall not divert water in a manner contrary to or inconsistent with these Requirements.
71.	Cannabis cultivators issued a Cannabis SIUR by the State Water Board shall not divert surface water unless in compliance with all additional Cannabis SIUR conditions required by CDFW.
72.	Water diversion facilities shall include satisfactory means for bypassing water to satisfy downstream prior rights and any requirements of policies for water quality control, water quality control plans, water quality certifications, waste discharge requirements, or other local, state or federal instream flow requirements. Cannabis cultivators shall not divert in a manner that results in injury to holders of legal downstream senior rights. Cannabis cultivators may be required to curtail diversions should diversion result in injury to holders of legal downstream senior water rights or interfere with maintenance of downstream instream flow requirements.
73.	Fuel powered (e.g., gas, diesel, etc.) diversion pumps shall be located in a stable and secure location outside of the riparian setbacks unless authorized under a 404/401 CWA permits, a CDFW LSA Agreement, coverage under the Cannabis General Order water quality certification, or site-specific WDRs issued by the Regional Water Board. Use of non-fuel powered diversion pumps (solar, electric, gravity, etc.) is encouraged. In all cases, all pumps shall: 1. be properly maintained, 2. have suitable containment to ensure any spills or leaks do not enter surface waterbodies or groundwater, and 3. have sufficient overhead cover to prevent exposure of equipment to precipitation.
74.	No water shall be diverted unless the cannabis cultivator is operating the water diversion facility with a CDFW-approved water-intake screen (e.g. fish screen). The water intake screen shall be designed and maintained in accordance with screening criteria approved by CDFW. The screen shall prevent wildlife from entering the diversion intake and becoming entrapped. The cannabis cultivator shall contact the regional CDFW Office, LSA Program for information on screening criteria for diversion(s). ¹⁵ The cannabis cultivator shall provide evidence that demonstrates that the water intake screen is in good condition whenever requested by the Water Boards or CDFW. Points of re-diversion from off-stream storage facilities that are open to the environment shall have a water intake screen, as required by CDFW.

¹⁵ CDFW's Lake and Streambed program information is available at:
<https://www.wildlife.ca.gov/Conservation/LSA> .

75.	Cannabis cultivators shall inspect, maintain, and clean water intake screens and bypass appurtenances as directed by CDFW to ensure proper operation for the protection of fish and wildlife.
76.	Cannabis cultivators shall not obstruct, alter, dam, or divert all or any portion of a natural watercourse prior to obtaining all applicable permits and approvals. Permits may include a valid water right, 404/401 CWA permits, a CDFW LSA Agreement, coverage under the Cannabis General Order water quality certification, or site-specific WDRs issued by the Regional Water Board.
77.	Cannabis cultivators shall plug, block, cap, disconnect, or remove the diversion intake associated with cannabis cultivation activities during the surface water forbearance period, unless the diversion intake is used for other beneficial uses, to ensure no water is diverted during that time.
78.	Cannabis cultivators shall not divert from a surface water or from a subterranean stream for cannabis cultivation at a rate more than a maximum instantaneous diversion rate of 10 gallons per minute, unless authorized under an existing appropriative water right.
82.	Onstream storage reservoirs are prohibited unless either: • The cannabis cultivator has an existing water right with irrigation as a designated use, issued prior to October 31, 2017, that authorizes the onstream storage reservoir, or • The cannabis cultivator obtains an appropriative water right permit with irrigation as a designated use prior to diverting water from an onstream storage reservoir for cannabis cultivation. Cannabis cultivators with a pending application or an unpermitted onstream storage reservoir shall not divert for cannabis cultivation until the cannabis cultivator has obtain a valid water right.
83.	Cannabis cultivators are encouraged to install separate storage systems for water diverted for cannabis irrigation and water diverted for any other beneficial uses, ¹⁶ or otherwise shall install separate measuring devices to quantify diversion to and from each storage facility, including the quantity of water diverted and the quantity, place, and purpose of use (e.g., cannabis irrigation, other crop irrigation, domestic, etc.) for the stored water.
84.	The cannabis cultivator shall install and maintain a measuring device(s) for surface water or subterranean stream diversions. The measuring device shall be, at a minimum equivalent to the requirements for direct diversions greater than 10 acre-feet per year in California Code of Regulations, Title 23, Division 3, Chapter 2.7 ¹⁷ . The measuring device(s) shall be located as close to the point of diversion as reasonable. Cannabis cultivators shall maintain daily diversion records for water diverted for cannabis cultivation.

¹⁶ Other beneficial uses of water include: domestic, irrigation, power, municipal, mining, industrial, fish and wildlife preservation and enhancement, aquaculture, recreational, stockwatering, water quality, frost protection, and heat control. (California Code of Regulations, Title 23 sections 659-672).

¹⁷ Additional information on measuring devices may be found at:
https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/waterrights/water_issues/programs/diversion_use/water_use.shtml#measurement

	Cannabis cultivators shall maintain separate records that document the amount of water used for cannabis cultivation separated out from the amount of water used for other irrigation purposes and other beneficial uses of water (e.g., domestic, fire protection, etc.). Cannabis cultivators shall maintain daily diversion records at the cultivation site and shall make the records available for review or by request by the Water Boards CDFW, or any other authorized representatives of the Water Boards or CDFW. Daily diversion records shall be retained for a minimum of five years. Compliance with this term is required for any surface water diversion for cannabis cultivation, even those under 10 acre-feet per year.
85.	The State Water Board intends to develop and implement a basin-wide program for real-time electronic monitoring and reporting of diversions, withdrawals, releases and streamflow in a standardized format if and when resources become available. Such real-time reporting will be required upon a showing by the State Water Board that the program and the infrastructure are in place to accept real-time electronic reports. Implementation of the reporting requirements shall not necessitate amendment to this Requirement.
86.	Cannabis cultivators shall not use off-stream storage reservoirs and ponds to store water for cannabis cultivation unless they are sited and designed or approved by a qualified professional in compliance with Division of Safety of Dams (DSOD), county, and/or city requirements, as applicable. If the DSOD, county, and/or city do not have established requirements they shall be designed consistent with the Natural Resource Conservation Service National Engineering Manual. Reservoirs shall be designed with an adequate overflow outlet that is protected and promotes the dispersal and infiltration of flow and prevents channelization. All off-stream storage reservoirs and ponds shall be designed, managed, and maintained to accommodate average annual winter period precipitation and storm water inputs to reduce the potential for overflow. Cannabis cultivators shall plant native vegetation along the perimeter of the reservoir in locations where it does not impact the structural integrity of the reservoir berm or spillway. The cannabis cultivator shall control vegetation around the reservoir berm and spillway to allow for visual inspection of berm and spillway condition and control burrowing animals as necessary.
87.	Cannabis cultivators shall implement an invasive species management plan prepared by a Qualified Biologist for any existing or proposed water storage facilities that are open to the environment. The plan shall include, at a minimum, an annual survey for bullfrogs and other invasive aquatic species. If bullfrogs or other invasive aquatic species are identified, eradication measures shall be implemented under the direction of a qualified biologist, if appropriate after consultation with CDFW (pursuant to Fish and Game Code section 6400). Eradication methods can be direct or indirect. Direct methods may include hand-held dip net, hook and line, lights, spears, gigs, or fish tackle under a fishing license (pursuant to Fish and Game Code section 6855). An indirect method may involve seasonally timed complete dewatering and a drying period of the off-stream storage facility under a Permit to Destroy Harmful Species (pursuant to Fish and Game Code section 5501) issued by CDFW.
88.	Water storage bladders are not encouraged for long-term use. If bladders are used, the cannabis cultivator shall ensure that the bladder is designed and properly installed to store water and that the bladder is sited to minimize the potential for water to flow into a

	watercourse in the event of a catastrophic failure. If a storage bladder has been previously used, the cannabis cultivator shall carefully inspect the bladder to confirm its integrity and confirm the absence of any interior residual chemicals prior to resuming use. Cannabis cultivators shall periodically inspect water storage bladders and containment features to ensure integrity. Water storage bladders shall be properly disposed of or recycled and not resold when assurance of structural integrity is no longer guaranteed.
89.	Cannabis cultivators shall not use water storage bladders unless the bladder is safely contained within a secondary containment system with sufficient capacity to capture 110 percent of a bladder's maximum possible contents in the event of bladder failure (i.e., 110 percent of bladder's capacity). Secondary containment systems shall be of sufficient strength and stability to withstand the forces of released contents in the event of catastrophic bladder failure. In addition, secondary containment systems that are open to the environment shall be designed and maintained with sufficient capacity to accommodate precipitation and storm water inputs from a 25-year, 24-hour storm event.
90.	Cannabis cultivators shall not cause or allow any overflow from off-stream water storage facilities that are closed to the environment (e.g., tanks and bladders) if the off-stream facilities are served by a diversion from surface water or groundwater. Cannabis cultivators shall regularly inspect for and repair all leaks of the diversion and storage system.
91.	Water storage tanks, bladders, and other off-stream water storage facilities that are closed to the environment shall not be located in a riparian setback or next to equipment that generates heat. Cannabis cultivators shall place water storage tanks, bladders, and other off-stream water storage facilities that are closed to the environment in areas that allow for ease of installation, access, maintenance, and minimize road development.
92.	Cannabis cultivators shall install vertical and horizontal tanks according to manufacturer's specifications and shall place tanks on properly compacted soil that is free of rocks and sharp objects and capable of bearing the weight of the tank and its maximum contents with minimal settlement. Tanks shall not be located in areas of slope instability. Cannabis cultivators shall install water storage tanks capable of containing more than 8,000 gallons only on a reinforced concrete pad providing adequate support and enough space to attach a tank restraint system (anchor using the molded-in tie down lugs with moderate tension, being careful not to over-tighten) per the recommendations of a qualified professional.
93.	To prevent rupture or overflow and runoff, cannabis cultivators shall only use water storage tanks and bladders equipped with a float valve, or equivalent device, to shut off diversion when storage systems are full. Cannabis cultivators shall install any other measures necessary to prevent overflow of storage systems to prevent runoff and the diversion of more water than can be used and/or stored.
94.	Cannabis cultivators shall ensure that all vents and other openings on water storage tanks are designed to prevent the entry and/or entrapment of wildlife.

95.	Cannabis cultivators shall retain, for a minimum of five years, appropriate documentation for any hauled water¹⁸ used for cannabis cultivation. Documentation for hauled water shall include, for each delivery, all of the following: 1. A receipt that shows the date of delivery and the name, address, license plate number, and license plate issuing state for the water hauler, 2. A copy of the Water Hauler's License (California Health and Safety Code section 111120), 3. A copy of proof of the Water Hauler's water right, groundwater well, or other authorization to take water, and the location of the water source, and 4. The quantity of water delivered or picked up from a water source, in gallons. Documentation shall be made available, upon request, to Water Boards or CDFW staff and any other authorized representatives of the Water Boards or CDFW.
Water Conservation and Use	
96.	Cannabis cultivators shall regularly inspect their entire water delivery system for leaks and immediately repair any leaky faucets, pipes, connectors, or other leaks.
97.	Cannabis cultivators shall use weed-free mulch in cultivation areas that do not have ground cover to conserve soil moisture and minimize evaporative loss.
98.	Cannabis cultivators shall implement water conserving irrigation methods (e.g., drip or trickle irrigation, micro-spray, or hydroponics).
99.	Cannabis cultivators shall maintain daily records of all water used for irrigation of cannabis. Daily records may be calculated by the use of a measuring device or, if known, by calculating the irrigation system rates and duration of time watered (e.g., irrigating for one hour twice per day using 50 half-gallon drips equates to 50 gallons per day (1*2*50*0.5) of water used for irrigation). Cannabis cultivators shall retain, for a minimum of 5 years, irrigation records at the cannabis cultivation site and shall make all irrigation records available for review by the Water Boards, CDFW and any other authorized representatives of the Water Boards or CDFW.
Irrigation Runoff	
100.	Cannabis cultivators shall regularly inspect for leaks in mainlines ¹⁹ , laterals ²⁰ , in irrigation connections, sprinkler heads, or at the ends of drip tape and feeder lines and immediately repair any leaks found upon detection.
101.	The irrigation system shall be designed to include redundancy (e.g., safety valves) in the event that leaks occur, so that waste of water and runoff is prevented and minimized.
102.	Cannabis cultivators shall regularly replace worn, outdated, or inefficient irrigation system components and equipment to ensure a properly functioning, leak-free irrigation system at

¹⁸ Water hauler means any person who hauls water in bulk by any means of transportation.

¹⁹ Mainlines are pipes that go from the water source to the control valves.

²⁰ Laterals are the pipes between the control valve and the sprinkler heads.

	all times.
103.	Cannabis cultivators shall minimize irrigation deep percolation ²¹ by applying irrigation water at agronomic rates.
Fertilizers, Pesticides, and Petroleum Products	
104.	Cannabis cultivators shall not mix, prepare, over apply, or dispose of agricultural chemicals/products (e.g., fertilizers, pesticides ²² , and other chemicals as defined in the applicable water quality control plan) in any location where they could enter the riparian setback or waters of the state. The use of agricultural chemicals inconsistently with product labeling, storage instructions, or DPR requirements for pesticide applications ²³ is prohibited. Disposal of unused product and containers shall be consistent with labels.
105.	Cannabis cultivators shall keep and use absorbent materials designated for spill containment and spill cleanup equipment on-site for use in an accidental spill of fertilizers, petroleum products, hazardous materials, and other substances which may degrade waters of the state. The cannabis cultivator shall immediately notify the California Office of Emergency Services at 1-800-852-7550 and immediately initiate cleanup activities for all spills that could enter a waterbody or degrade groundwater.
106.	Cannabis cultivators shall establish and use a separate storage area for pesticides, and fertilizers, and another storage area for petroleum or other liquid chemicals (including diesel, gasoline, oils, etc.). All such storage areas shall comply with the riparian setback Requirements, be in a secured location in compliance with label instructions, outside of areas of known slope instability, and be protected from accidental ignition, weather, and wildlife. All storage areas shall have appropriate secondary containment structures, as necessary, to protect water quality and prevent spillage, mixing, discharge, or seepage.

²¹ Deep percolation occurs when excess irrigation water is applied and percolates below the plant root zone.

²² Pesticide is defined as follows:

- Per California Code of Regulations Title 3. Division 6. Section 6000:

(a) Any substance or mixture of substances that is a pesticide as defined in the Food and Agricultural Code and includes mixtures and dilutions of pesticides;

(b) As the term is used in Section 12995 of the California Food and Agricultural Code, includes any substance or product that the user intends to be used for the pesticidal poison purposes specified in Sections 12753 and 12758 of the Food and Agricultural Code.

- Per California Food and Agricultural Code section 12753(b), the term "Pesticide" includes any of the following: Any substance, or mixture of substances which is intended to be used for defoliating plants, regulating plant growth, or for preventing, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pest, as defined in Section 12754.5, which may infest or be detrimental to vegetation, man, animals, or households, or be present in any agricultural or nonagricultural environment whatsoever.

- In laymen's terms: "pesticide" includes: rodenticides, herbicides, insecticides, fungicides, and disinfectants.

²³ More information on DPR requirements is available at:

http://www.cdpr.ca.gov/docs/legbills/laws_regulations.htm,

<http://www.cdpr.ca.gov/docs/county/cacitrs/penftr/penf2017/2017atch/attach0301.pdf>, and

<http://www.cdpr.ca.gov/docs/cannabis/index.htm>

	Storage tanks and containers must be of suitable material and construction to be compatible with the substances stored and conditions of storage, such as pressure and temperature.
107.	Throughout the wet season, Cannabis Cultivators shall ensure that any temporary storage areas have a permanent cover and side-wind protection or be covered during non-working days and prior to and during rain events.
108.	Cannabis cultivators shall only use hazardous materials ²⁴ in a manner consistent with the product's label.
109.	Cannabis cultivators shall only keep hazardous materials in their original containers with labels intact, and shall store hazardous materials to prevent exposure to sunlight, excessive heat, and precipitation. Cannabis cultivators shall provide secondary containment for hazardous materials to prevent possible exposure to the environment. Disposal of unused hazardous materials and containers shall be consistent with the label.
110.	Cannabis cultivators shall only mix, prepare, apply, or load hazardous materials outside of the riparian setbacks.
111.	Cannabis cultivators shall not apply agricultural chemicals within 48 hours of a predicted rainfall event of 0.25 inches or greater with a probability greater than 50-percent. In the Lake Tahoe Hydrologic Unit, cannabis cultivators shall not apply agricultural chemicals within 48 hours of any weather pattern that is forecast to have a 30 percent or greater chance of precipitation greater than 0.1 inch per 24 hours. This requirement may be updated based on amendments to the Lahontan Regional Water Board construction storm water general order.
Fertilizers and Soils	
112.	To minimize infiltration and water quality degradation, Cannabis cultivators shall irrigate and apply fertilizer to consistent with the crop need (i.e., agronomic rate).
113.	When used, cannabis cultivators shall apply nitrogen to cannabis cultivation areas consistent with crop need (i.e., agronomic rate). Cannabis cultivators shall not apply nitrogen at a rate that may result in a discharge to surface water or groundwater that causes or contributes to exceedance of water quality objectives, and no greater than 319 pounds/acre/year unless plant tissue analysis performed by a qualified individual demonstrates the need for additional nitrogen application. The analysis shall be performed by an agricultural laboratory certified by the State Water Board's Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program.
114.	Cannabis cultivators shall ensure that potting soil or soil amendments, when not in use, are placed and stored with covers, when needed, to protect from rainfall and erosion, to prevent discharge to waters of the state, and to minimize leaching of waste constituents into

²⁴ A hazardous material is any item or agent (biological, chemical, radiological, and/or physical), which has the potential to cause harm to humans, animals, or the environment, either by itself or through interaction with other factors.

	groundwater.
Pesticides and Herbicides	
115.	Cannabis cultivators shall not apply restricted materials, including restricted pesticides, or allow restricted materials to be stored at the cannabis cultivation site.
116.	Cannabis cultivators shall implement integrated pest management strategies where possible to reduce the need and use of pesticides and the potential for discharges to waters of the state. ²⁵
Petroleum Products and Other Chemicals	
117.	Cannabis cultivators shall only refuel vehicles or equipment outside of riparian setbacks. Cannabis cultivators shall inspect all equipment using oil, hydraulic fluid, or petroleum products for leaks prior to use and shall monitor equipment for leakage. Stationary equipment (e.g., motors, pumps, generators, etc.) and vehicles not in use shall be located outside of riparian setbacks. Spill and containment equipment (e.g., oil spill booms, sorbent pads, etc.) shall be stored onsite at all locations where equipment is used or staged.
118.	Cannabis cultivators shall store petroleum, petroleum products, and similar fluids in a manner that provides chemical compatibility, provides secondary containment, and protection from accidental ignition, the sun, wind, and rain.
119.	Use of an underground storage tank(s) for the storage of petroleum products is allowed if compliant with all applicable federal, state, and local laws; regulations; and permitting requirements.
Cultivation-Related Waste	
120.	Cannabis cultivators shall contain and regularly remove all debris and trash associated with cannabis cultivation activities from the cannabis cultivation site. Cannabis cultivators shall only dispose of debris and trash at an authorized landfill or other disposal site in compliance with state and local laws, ordinances, and regulations. Cannabis cultivators shall not allow litter, plastic, or similar debris to enter the riparian setback or waters of the state. Cannabis plant material may be disposed of onsite in compliance with any applicable CDFA license conditions.
121.	Cannabis cultivators shall only dispose or reuse spent growth medium (e.g., soil and other organic media) in a manner that prevents discharge of soil and residual nutrients and chemicals to the riparian setback or waters of the state. Spent growth medium shall be covered with plastic sheeting or stored in water tight dumpsters prior to proper disposal or reuse. Spent growth medium should be disposed of at an authorized landfill or other disposal site in compliance with state and local laws, ordinances, and regulations. Proper reuse of spent growth medium may include incorporation into garden beds or spreading on a stable surface and revegetating the surface with native plants. Cannabis cultivators shall use erosion control techniques, as needed, for any reused or stored spent growth medium

²⁵ <https://www.epa.gov/safepestcontrol/integrated-pest-management-ipm-principles>

	to prevent polluted runoff.								
Refuse and Domestic Waste									
122.	Cannabis cultivators shall ensure that debris, soil, silt, bark, slash, sawdust, rubbish, creosote-treated wood, raw cement and concrete or washings thereof, asphalt, paint or other coating material, oil or other petroleum products, or any other substances which could be hazardous to any life stage of fish and wildlife or their habitat (includes food sources) does not contaminate soil or enter the riparian setback or waters of the state.								
123.	Cannabis cultivators shall not dispose of domestic wastewater unless it meets applicable local agency and/or Regional Water Board requirements. Cannabis cultivators shall ensure that human or animal waste is disposed of properly. Cannabis cultivators shall ensure onsite wastewater treatment systems (e.g., septic system) are permitted by the local agency or applicable Regional Water Board.								
124.	If used, chemical toilets or holding tanks shall be maintained in a manner appropriate for the frequency and conditions of usage, sited in stable locations, and comply with the riparian setback Requirements.								
Winterization									
125.	Cannabis cultivators shall implement all applicable Erosion Control and Soil Disposal and Spoils Management Requirements in addition to the Winterization Requirements below by the onset of the winter period.								
126.	Cannabis cultivators shall block or otherwise close any temporary access roads to all motorized vehicles no later than the onset of the winter period each year.								
127.	Cannabis cultivators shall not operate heavy equipment of any kind at the cannabis cultivation site during the winter period, unless authorized for emergency repairs contained in an enforcement order issued by the State Water Board, Regional Water Board, or other agency having jurisdiction.								
128.	Cannabis cultivators shall apply linear sediment controls (e.g., silt fences, wattles, etc.) along the toe of the slope, face of the slope, and at the grade breaks of exposed slopes to comply with sheet flow length²⁶ at the frequency specified below. <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Slope (percent)</th><th>Sheet Flow Length Not to Exceed (feet)</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0 – 25</td><td>20</td></tr> <tr> <td>25 – 50</td><td>15</td></tr> <tr> <td>>50</td><td>10</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Slope (percent)	Sheet Flow Length Not to Exceed (feet)	0 – 25	20	25 – 50	15	>50	10
Slope (percent)	Sheet Flow Length Not to Exceed (feet)								
0 – 25	20								
25 – 50	15								
>50	10								

²⁶ Sheet flow length is the length that shallow, low velocity flow travels across a site.

129.	Cannabis cultivators shall maintain all culverts, drop inlets, trash racks and similar devices to ensure they are not blocked by debris or sediment. The outflow of culverts shall be inspected to ensure erosion is not undermining the culvert. Culverts shall be inspected prior to the onset of fall and winter precipitation and following precipitation events that produce at least 0.5 in/day or 1.0 inch/7 days of precipitation to determine if maintenance or cleaning is required.
130.	Cannabis cultivators shall stabilize all disturbed areas and construction entrances and exits to control erosion and sediment discharges from land disturbance.
131.	Cannabis cultivators shall cover and berm all loose stockpiled construction materials (e.g., soil, spoils, aggregate, etc.) that are not actively (scheduled for use within 48 hours) being used as needed to prevent erosion by storm water. The cannabis cultivator shall have adequate cover and berm materials available onsite if the weather forecast indicates a probability of precipitation.
132.	Cannabis cultivators shall apply erosion repair and control measures to the bare ground (e.g., cultivation area, access paths, etc.) to prevent discharge of sediment to waters of the state.
133.	As part of the winterization plan approval process, the Regional Water Board may require cannabis cultivators to implement additional site-specific erosion and sediment control requirements if the implementation of the Requirements in this section do not adequately protect water quality.