
Site Management Plan
for the Cultivation Operation
at
2290 Soda Bay Road, Lakeport, California

January 5, 2019

Cultivator:

LEGENDARY FARMS LLC

OWNER: MELLISA SMITH

Prepared for:

Lake County Planning Department

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TEMPLATE UPDATED • 1/20/17

O. INTRODUCTION

0.1 Plan Requirements

This Site Management Plan was prepared to fulfill requirements of the State Water Resources Control Board's Order WQ 2017-00W, -DWQ General/ Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges of Waste Associated with Cannabis Cultivation Activities (General Order). The General Order requires the following items:

Tier 1 and Tier 2 Dischargers shall submit and implement a Site Management Plan (Plan) that describes how the Discharger is implementing the best practical treatment or control (BPTC) measures listed in Attachment A. The Plan may include a schedule to achieve compliance, but all work must be completed by November 15 each year. (The November 15 date does not relieve a Discharger from implementing the interim soil stabilization BPTC measures described in Attachment A.)

This Site Management Plan follows the technical report guidance and plan outline of the General Order Attachment D.

0.2 Project Location and Description

The Proposed Project is a proposed Cannabis cultivation operation that is applying for licensing under the CalCannabis Cultivation Program. This cannabis cultivation operation is located on a 41.26 acre parcel "Parcel" (APN 008-010-29) at 2290 Soda Bay Road, Lakeport, California. The Project Area is the sum of all the areas used for cultivation, including gardens, soil staging and material storage areas, ancillary buildings, irrigation system, and access roads. For this cultivation operation, there will be 1 cultivation area and an ancillary area, totaling approximately 43,500sqft less than 1 acre. Just to the south of the southern Project Area is a manmade agricultural irrigation catchment pond which is approximately .25-acre foot in volume and will not be used as a water source for the garden. The cultivation area will be located in a previously tilled and farmed field it will comprise an area of approximately 43,500sqft less than 1 acre, although the canopy size will be less. This garden will include a storage shed. Water storage exists to the south east of this garden: with a 5,000gals storage tank. Water is being pumped from an existing agricultural well previously used to irrigate approximately 32 acres. A septic tank and leach field are present not within this area. A shed (approximately 300 square feet) is located south of the southern garden area and will be used for chemical storage.

Cultivation in the garden area will consist of plants growing in full sun in aboveground fabric pots. No hoopouses (temporary structures used to control photoperiod) will be used on any portion of the garden at any time of year. Artificial lighting will not be employed. Cannabis product processing may occur onsite in existing designated drying facility. Remaining plant residues will be either composted and or tilled back into the soil.

The cultivation operation will draw water from the existing agricultural water supply, which uses an existing groundwater well and solar powered pump. The manmade pond will not be utilized as a water source. Plants will be hand watered utilizing hoses from a spigot. A drip irrigation system may be installed in the future in the full sun gardens. Water use is estimated at 10,000 gallons per year.

This cultivation operation is categorized as Tier 2 because the disturbed area is greater than 2,000 square feet and less than 1 acre. This cultivation operation has a total disturbed area of just under 1 acre in full build out.

This cultivation operation has a risk designation of Low Risk because no portion of the disturbed area is located on a slope greater than 30 percent, and all of the disturbed area complies with the setback requirements.

1. SEDIMENT DISCHARGE BPTC MEASURES

1.1. Site Characteristics

1.1.1. Provide a map showing roads, vehicle parking areas, streams, stream crossings, cultivation site(s), disturbed areas, buildings, and other relevant site features.

This map is provided in the Exhibits section.

1.1.2. Describe the road conditions including estimating vehicle traffic, road surface (e.g., paved, rocked, or bare ground), and maintenance activities. Describe how storm water is drained from the road (e.g., crowned, out slope, armored ditch, culverts, rolling dips, etc.).

The estimated vehicle traffic is about 4 trips per day. The anticipated trip generation for the proposed project is based upon project staffing: 2 to 4 trips per day from 1 to 2 persons commuting per day for cultivation operations, spanning 9 months; 4 to 8 trips per day from 2 to 4 persons needed to harvest the crops over a 2-week period; and 10 to 30 truckloads per year are anticipated to transport soils, solid waste, or product.

The Project Area is accessed by a private, gravel driveway off of Soda Bay Road, Lakeport. Most regional traffic utilizes northbound and southbound traffic uses Highway 53/Highway 29. The road closest to the Project Area, Stone Drive and Soda Bay Road, are used only for local access to residences and agricultural operations.

This private gravel driveway has the following stormwater management: gravel is placed, as needed, to armor the road; and vegetated swales are maintained to filter runoff.

Roads will be maintained so that significant erosion does not occur. This may include wetting dusty roads, armoring with gravel or asphalt, patching holes, and maintaining drainage features such as water bars, culverts and side ditches.

1.1.3. Describe any vehicle stream crossing including the type of crossing (e.g., bridge, culvert, low water, etc.).

This property has no vehicle stream crossings.

1. 1.3. 1. For Region 1 Dischargers, identify, discuss, and locate on the site map any legacy waste discharge issues that exist on the property.

This cultivation operation has no legacy waste discharge issues.

12. Erosion Prevention and Sediment Capture

(Moderate risk Tier 1 or Tier 2 Dischargers are required to submit a Site Erosion and Sediment Control Plan. Those Dischargers may refer to that plan rather than repeat it here)

1.2.1. Erosion Prevention BPTC Measures

1.2.1. I. Describe the BPTC measures that have been, or will be implemented to prevent or limit erosion. Provide an implementation schedule for BPTC measures that have not yet been implemented. Identify the erosion prevention BPTC measures on a site map.

1.2.1.1.1. The description shall address physical BPTC measures, (e.g., placement of straw mulch, plastic covers, slope stabilization, soil binders, culvert outfall armoring, etc.) and biological BPTC measures (vegetation preservation/replacement, hydro seeding, etc.)•

Erosion control, also referred to as soil stabilization, consists of source control measures that are designed to prevent soil particles from detaching and becoming transported in storm water runoff . Erosion control BMPs protect the soil surface by covering and/or binding soil particles. This project will implement the following practices for effective temporary and final erosion control during ground disturbance activities:

- Preserve existing vegetation where feasible;
- Implement effective wind erosion controls;
- Apply temporary erosion control to exposed areas; primarily, this will be straw mulch and fiber rolls. Reapply as necessary to maintain effectiveness;
- Implement temporary erosion control measures at regular intervals throughout the defined rainy season to achieve and maintain stability;
- Control erosion in concentrated flow paths by applying erosion control devices: primarily, this will be silt fence or gravel bags.

The following CASQA (2011) Construction BMP fact sheets should be consulted for proper implementation of BPTC measures:

- EC-2: Preservation of Existing Vegetation
- EC-3: Hydraulic Mulch
- EC-4: Hydroseeding
- EC-5: Soil Binders
- EC-6: Straw Mulch • EC-7: Geotextiles & Mats
- EC-8: Wood Mulching
- EC-9: Earth Dikes & Drainage Swales

Erosion and sediment control diagrams are provided in the Exhibits section that indicate the recommended type and placement of erosion control devices for this facility.

Implementation schedule for erosion BPTC measures:

implement erosion control BPTC measures for the rainy season by October 1st of every year

- replace erosion control devices (e.g. straw wattle) when they degrade
- deploy new erosion control devices after new ground disturbance activities
- stockpile erosion and sediment control devices before major storm events
- increase deployment of erosion control devices if erosion increases
- implement erosion control BPTC measures for the dry season by April 1st of every year
- during dry season, implement wind erosion BPTC measures.

1.2.2. Sediment Control BPTC Measures

1.2.2. I. Describe the BPTC measures that have been, or will be implemented to capture sediment that has been eroded. Provide an implementation schedule for BPTC measures that have not yet been implemented. Identify the sediment control BPTC measures on a site map.

1.2.2.1.1. The description shall address physical BPTC measures, (e.g., placement of silt fences, fiber rolls, or settling ponds/areas, etc.) and biological BPTC measures (vegetated outfalls, hydro seeding, etc.).

Sediment controls are structural measures that are intended to complement and enhance the selected erosion control measures and reduce sediment discharges from active construction areas. Sediment controls are designed to intercept and settle out soil particles that have been detached and transported by the force of water. This project will incorporate sediment control measures as needed.

The following CASQA (2011) Construction BMP fact sheets should be consulted for proper implementation of BPTC measures:

- SE-1: Silt Fence
- SE-3: Sediment Trap
- SE-5 •. Fiber Rolls
- SE-6: Gravel Bag Berm
- SE-8: Sand Bag Barrier

● SE-9: Straw Bale Barrier

Erosion and sediment control diagrams are provided in the Exhibits section that indicate the recommended type and placement of sediment control devices.

Implementation schedule for sediment BPTC measures:

- Implement sediment control BPTC measures for the rainy season by October 1st of every year
- replace sediment control devices (e.g. silt fence, gravel bags) when they degrade ● clean / maintain sediment control devices after storm events ● deploy new sediment control devices after new ground disturbance activities
- stockpile erosion and sediment control devices before major storm events
- increase deployment of sediment control devices if sedimentation increases ● implement sediment control BPTC measures for the dry season by April 1st of every year

1.2.3. Maintenance Activities - Erosion Prevention and Sediment Control

1.2.3. 1. Describe how the erosion prevention and sediment control BPTC measures will be monitored and maintained to protect water quality.

1.2.3.2. Describe how any captured sediment will be either stabilized in place, excavated and stabilized on-site, or removed from the site.

An observation station for visual monitoring of sediment pollution was established at this facility (see Exhibits). This station should be inspected regularly as part of the monitoring plan. If sediment is transported, the erosion control plan should be reevaluated, and changes made to increase the effectiveness of erosion and sediment BTPC measures.

The following are recommended maintenance activities:

- for drainage swales, remove any sediment buildup and distribute sediment lightly over vegetated areas to increase soil fertility
- keep vegetation trimmed in drainage swales so that flow is not overly restricted
- for sediment traps, remove any sediment buildup and distribute sediment lightly over vegetated areas to increase soil fertility e remove any litter from drainage swales and sediment traps, and dispose of litter properly
- add gravel to unpaved roads, as needed, to armor them
- add seed mix (native grass and wildflower species) to bare areas to armor soil with vegetation

1.2.4. Erosion Control BPTC Measures

Describe the interim soil stabilization, if applicable and long-term BPTC measures implemented to prevent sediment transport at each identified disturbed area(s) and improperly constructed features.

See Section 1.2.1 and 1.2.2 of this Plan for interim soil stabilization measures. Long-term BPTC measures consist of some combination of the following actions:

- vegetating drainage swales
 - adding vegetated buffer strips to the edges of parking lots and material storage areas
 - adding water bars to road sections
 - adding stormwater detention basins where necessary
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2. FERTILIZER, PESTICIDE, HERBICIDE, AND RODENTICIDE BPTC MEASURES

2.1. Provide a summary table that identifies the products used at the site, when they are delivered to the site, how they are stored, and used at the site. If products are not consumed during the growing season, describe how they are removed from the site or stored to prevent discharge over the winter season.

Table of Fertilizers and Pesticides Used On Site

Product	Delivery Details	Storage Details	Use Details
Pesticides			
<p>Following requirements set forth by DPR and the County Agricultural Commissioners (CAC). The following pesticides are legal for use on cannabis.</p> <p>Insecticides and Miticides</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Azadirachtin • Bacillus thuringiensis sub. kurstaki • Bacillus thuringiensis sub. israelensis • Beauveria bassiana • Burkholderia spp. strain A396 • Capsaicin • Cinnamon and cinnamon oil • Citric acid • Garlic and garlic oil • Geraniol • Horticultural oils (petroleum oil) • Insecticidal soaps (potassium salts of fatty acids) • Iron phosphate • Isaria fumosorosea • Neem oil • Potassium bicarbonate • Potassium sorbate • Rosemary oil • Sesame and sesame oil 	<p>Bought from authorized dealer safely transported by pick up in approved container</p>	<p>Stored following requirements set forth by DPR and the County Agricultural Commissioners (CAC). Storm proof shed in approved containers for storage</p>	<p>To be applied only when necessary following directions, regulations, and laws set forth by DPR and the County Agricultural Commissioners (CAC).</p>

SITE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Fertilizers			
amended soil/compost, 50 cubic yards, one time, for new garden setup	delivery truck transports and dumps soil in stable area	un-used soil covered with tarps	amended soil is placed in raised beds and cloth grow bags
amended soil/compost, 6 yards per year, top dressing in planting stations	delivery truck transports and dumps soil in staging area	un-used soil covered with tarps	amended soil is placed in raised beds and cloth grow bags
Vermicompost, 5 cubic yards, one time, for new garden setup	delivery truck transports and dumps soil in area	un-used soil covered with tarps	amended soil is placed in raised beds and cloth grow bags
Acadian liquid seaweed, 2.5 gallon jugs, 10 gallons / year	Staff member transports item from store to garden using a pick up	un-used chemicals stored in storm-proof shed	Feed in to drip irrigation system
California Organic Fertilizers, Inc., liquid, phytamin liquid fertilizers, all purpose, 25gallons/ year	Staff member transports item from store to garden using a car	un-used chemicals stored in storm-proof shed	Feed in to drip irrigation system
Compost tea	mixed onsite with fertilizers listed above	un-used chemicals stored in storm-proof shed	in 250-gallon mixing tank, fertilizers placed in mesh bag to make compost tea, aerated, then applied with backpack sprayer or injected into irrigation system
Gypsum, 50 pound bag, 500 pounds per year	Staff member transports item from store to arden usin acar	un-used chemicals stored in storm-proof shed	amended soil is placed in raised beds and cloth grow bags
Epsom salts, 300 pounds per year	Staff member transports item from store to garden with pick up	un-used chemicals stored in storm-proof shed	amended soil is placed in raised beds and cloth grow bags

The following material handling and waste management measures will be implemented:

- Prevent or minimize handling of chemical/industrial materials or wastes that can be readily mobilized by contact with stormwater during a storm event;
- Contain all stored non-solid chemical/industrial materials or wastes (e.g., particulates, powders, paper, etc.) that can be transported or dispersed by the wind or contact with stormwater during handling;
- Cover waste disposal containers and material storage containers that contain chemical/industrial materials when not in use;
- Divert run-on and stormwater generated from within the facility away from all stockpiled materials;
 - Clean all spills of chemical/industrial materials or wastes that occur during handling in accordance with the spill response procedures; and
- Observe and clean as appropriate, any outdoor material or waste handling equipment or containers that can be contaminated by contact with chemical/industrial materials or wastes.

The following CASQA (2014) Industrial and Commercial BMP fact sheets should be consulted for proper implementation of BPTC measures:

- SC-20: Vehicle and Equipment Fueling
- SC-21: Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning
- SC-22: Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance and Repair
- SC-31 : Outdoor Liquid Container Storage
- SC-32: Outdoor Equipment Operations ● SC-33: Outdoor Storage of Raw Materials ● SC-34: Waste Handling and Disposal. ● BG-40 Landscape Maintenance.

2.2. Provide a site map that locates storage locations.

This map is provided in the Exhibits section.

2.3. Describe how bulk fertilizers and chemical concentrates are stored, mixed, applied, and how empty containers are disposed.

Fertilizers consist primarily of compost, which is mixed with on-site soils and placed into raised beds or smart pots. Liquid fertilizers and/or compost are also mixed with water in mixing tanks to make a compost tea. Chemicals will be used according to the instructions on the label or Material Safety Data Sheet. Chemicals will be stored in a storm-proof shed or Conex container so that stormwater is not contaminated. Chemicals will be properly labeled and open containers sealed when stored. Personal protective equipment will be used by staff when handling fertilizers and other chemicals, such as safety glasses, gloves, respiratory mask, boots, and long pants and long-sleeved shirt.

2.4. Describe procedures for spill prevention and cleanup.

The following spill and leak prevention and response measures will be implemented:

- Establish procedures and/or controls to minimize spills and leaks;
- Develop and implement spill and leak response procedures to prevent industrial materials from discharging through the stormwater conveyance system. Spilled or leaked industrial materials will be cleaned promptly and disposed of properly;
- Identify and describe all necessary and appropriate spill and leak response equipment, location(s) of spill and leak response equipment, and spill or leak response equipment maintenance procedures; and
- Identify and train appropriate spill and leak response personnel.

Spill clean-up materials, material safety data sheets, a material inventory, and emergency contact numbers will be maintained and stored in the residence or shipping container. The following preventative maintenance measures will be implemented:

- Fueling in the designated area
- Daily inspection of mechanized equipment for lubricant and fuel leaks;
- Identify all equipment and systems used outdoors that may spill or leak pollutants;
- Regularly observe the identified equipment and systems to detect leaks, or identify conditions that may result in the development of leaks;
- Establish an appropriate schedule for maintenance of identified equipment and systems; and ● Establish procedures for prompt maintenance and repair of equipment, and maintenance of systems when conditions exist that may result in the development of spills or leaks.
- Drip pans or absorbent pads will be used for all vehicle and equipment maintenance activities that involve grease, oil, solvents, or other vehicle fluids.

The following CASQA (2014) Industrial and Commercial BMP fact sheets should be consulted for proper implementation of BPTC measures:

- SC-11: Spill Prevention, Control, and Cleanup
- SC-20: Vehicle and Equipment Fueling • SC-21: Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning o SC-22: Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance and Repair
- SC-31 : Outdoor Liquid Container Storage
- SC-33: Outdoor Storage of Raw Materials • SC-34: Waste Handling and Disposal
- BC-40 Landscape Maintenance.

Contaminated Soil Management

When contaminated soils are encountered, the applicable regulatory agency will be notified, the contaminated soils will be contained, covered if stockpiled, and disposed of per WM-7: Contaminated Soil Management, and the contract documents. Employees will be instructed to recognize evidence of contaminated soil, such as buried debris, discolored soil, and unusual odors.

3. PETROLEUM PRODUCT BPTC MEASURES

3.1. Provide a summary table that identifies the products used at the site, when they are delivered to the site, how they are stored, and used at the site. If products are not consumed during the growing season, describe how they are removed from the site or stored to prevent discharge over the winter season.

Table of Petroleum Products Used On Site

Product	Delive Details	Stora e Details	Use Details
gasoline, 5 gallon plastic jugs, 100 gallons/year	transported by staff from gas station to garden by pick up truck	jugs are stored in storm-proof shed	small engines (e.g. backpack sprayer) are fueled by hand using fuel spout on plastic
diesel, 5-gallon plastic jugs, 50 gallons/year			small engines (e.g. backup generator, water pumps) are fueled by hand using fuel spout on plastic

Gasoline and diesel are placed and stored in 5 gallon containers and then used to fuel small engines. These chemicals are stored in the shed. All large equipment fueling and maintenance operations occur at service stations outside of the Project Area. Should vehicle and equipment fueling or maintenance be performed in the Project Area, BPTC will be implemented.

The following CASQA (2014) Industrial and Commercial BMP fact sheets should be consulted for proper implementation of BPTC measures:

- SC-20: Vehicle and Equipment Fueling
- SC-21: Vehicle and Equipment Cleaning
- SC-22: Vehicle and Equipment Maintenance and Repair

3.2. Provide a site map that locates storage locations.

This map is provided in the Exhibits section.

3.3. Describe how fuels, lubricants, and other petroleum products are stored, mixed, applied, and empty containers are disposed.

Fuels and lubricants are stored in a stormproof shed. Empty containers are places in trash bins and hauled away by staff in trucks or by private trash hauling service.

3.4. Describe procedures for spill prevention and cleanup.

See Section 2.4 of this Plan.

4. TRASH/REFUSE, AND DOMESTIC WASTEWATER BPTC MEASURES

4.1. Describe the types of trash/refuse that will be generated at the site. Describe how the material is contained and properly disposed of.

The following are potential sources of solid waste that may be generated during cultivation operations:

- growing medium waste: soil, soil amendments, mulch, humus, vermiculite, perlite, etc.
- landscape maintenance: trimmings, treated lumber, fencing
- irrigation system waste: black poly tubing, PVC pipes and fittings, hoses, plastic mixing tanks, etc.
- Cannabis processing waste: stems and root balls, scissors, knives, saws, etc.
- packaging material from vendors: pallets, plastic bags, cloth bags, plastic jugs and buckets, etc. ● trash from staff: food packaging, water bottles, toilet paper, cigarette butts, etc. ● feces.

Waste bins / containers are located at the entrance to each garden and at the storage shed. The locations of waste bins / containers are shown in the Exhibits. Waste will be hauled to an appropriate licensed facility by a private waste hauling contractor, such as Waste Management, Inc., or by cultivation operation staff. Recyclables will be segregated from the solid waste and deposited in an appropriate recycling facility. Recyclables such as scrap metal, cardboard, glass, metal and plastic containers, and newspaper can be unloaded at a recycling drop-off center. Yard waste, green waste, and other compostable materials will be segregated from the solid waste and shredded and composted onsite for reuse as mulch or as a soil amendment, or deposited at an appropriate transfer facility. Compost and recyclable wood can be dropped off at any compost where it is processed as new compost. Household toxic materials will be segregated from the solid waste and disposed of at a County facility.

The following material handling and waste management measures will be implemented:

- Prevent or minimize handling of chemical/industrial materials or wastes that can be readily mobilized by contact with stormwater during a storm event;
- Contain all stored non-solid chemical/industrial materials or wastes (e.g., particulates, powders, shredded paper, etc.) that can be transported or dispersed by the wind or contact with stormwater during handling;
- Cover waste disposal containers and material storage containers that contain chemical/industrial materials when not in use;
- Divert run-on and stormwater generated from within the facility away from all stockpiled materials;
 - Clean all spills of chemical/industrial materials or wastes that occur during handling in accordance with the spill response procedures); and
- Observe and clean as appropriate, any outdoor material or waste handling equipment or containers that can be contaminated by contact with chemical/industrial materials or wastes.

BMPs will be implemented to minimize storm water contact with waste materials and prevent waste discharges (Construction BMP WM-5 Solid Waste Management). Solid waste should be removed and disposed off-site at least monthly at a proper receiving facility. Any hazardous wastes will be stored in the shipping containers or sheds. Hazardous wastes will be appropriately and clearly marked in containers and segregated from other non-waste materials.

Growing media waste will be reduced or eliminated by composting and blending old soils with new soils and amendments. No growing media is expected to be disposed. Instead, media is reduced in volume yearly because it is absorbed by the plants and metabolized by soil organisms (bacteria, fungi, invertebrates). The only waste generated will be vegetative material waste (green waste), which is managed under a separate Plan. Green waste, primarily cannabis rootballs and stems, will be chipped and mulched and blended back into the planting soil. Soil staging areas and compost piles will be located inside the fenced garden. BMPs will be employed to ensure that these piles do not contaminate stormwater or cause nuisance dust or odor issues.

4.1.1. Provide a site map that locates the trash/refuse storage locations.

This map is provided in the Exhibits section.

4.2. Describe the number of employees, visitors, or residents at the site.

The following is a list of persons typically present on the parcel:

- employees, typically 2 to 4 per day
- visitors, typically 1 or 2 per month
- residents, typically 2 to 4 per day

Total persons typically on the parcel is thus: 2 to 8 persons per day.

4.2.1. Describe the types of domestic wastewater generated at the site (e.g., household generated wastewater or chemical toilet).

There are two existing ADA compliant bathrooms with toilets and wash facilities on the parcel. Assuming about 10 gallons per person per day (5 flushes, 2 gallons / flush), the following is the estimated waste load, based upon 2 persons per day = 20 gallons per day.

4.2.2. Describe how the domestic wastewater is disposed.

4.2.2.1. Permitted onsite wastewater treatment system (e.g., septic tank and leach lines).

The flush toilets are located inside the existing out building located on the southern portion of property. Wastewater from the facility is disposed via a septic system. The location of the septic tank and leach field are near the southern end of the parcel.

4.2.2.2. Chemical toilets or holding tank. If so, provide the name of the servicing company and the frequency of service.

NONE REQUIRED

4.2.2.3. Outhouse, pit privy, or similar. Use of this alternative requires approval from the Regional Water Board Executive Officer; include the approval from the Executive Officer and any conditions imposed for use of this alternative.

There are no outhouses, pit privies, or similar alternative disposal systems on this property.

4.2.2.3.1. Provide a site map that locates any domestic wastewater treatment, storage, or disposal area.

This map is provided in the Exhibits section.

5. Winterization BPTC Measures

5.1. Describe activities that will be performed to winterize the site and prevent discharges of waste. The description should address all the issues listed above.

The following general winterization BPTC measures will be implemented:

- Implement effective wind erosion controls;
- Provide effective stabilization for all disturbed soils and other erodible areas prior to a forecasted storm event;
- Maintain effective perimeter controls and stabilize all site entrances and exits to sufficiently control discharges of erodible materials from discharging or being tracked off the site;
- Divert run-on and stormwater generated from within the facility away from all erodible materials;
- If sediment traps or basins are installed, ensure that they are working properly and emptied of accumulated sediment and litter.

Straw wattles and straw mulch are the primary erosion control measures that will be employed. Gravel bags should be stockpiled and deployed as needed on steeper road sections if erosion is evident.

The following CASQA (2014) Industrial and Commercial BMP fact sheets should be consulted for proper implementation of BPTC measures:

- SC-33: Outdoor Storage of Raw Materials
- SC-40: Contaminated or Erodible Surfaces
- TC-30: Vegetated Swale
- TC-31: Vegetated Buffer Strip

5.2. Describe maintenance of all drainage or sediment capture features (e.g., drainage culverts, drainage trenches, settling ponds, etc.) to remove debris, soil blockages, and ensure adequate capacity exists.

Where sediment collects, sediment traps should be installed and maintained. Excess sediment should be spread on thinly onto vegetation or composted. Vegetated swales and buffer strips should be mowed regularly and trash and debris removed.

Sufficient quantities of temporary sediment control materials will be maintained on-site throughout the rainy season, to allow implementation of temporary erosion and sediment controls in the event of predicted rain, and for rapid response to failures or emergencies.

A visual monitoring (inspection) program is recommended, and an inspection would ideally be performed prior to each qualifying rain event and contain the following focal areas:

- All storm water drainage areas to identify any spills, leaks, or uncontrolled pollutant sources
- All BMPs to identify whether they have been properly implemented
- Any storm water storage and containment areas to detect leaks and ensure maintenance of adequate freeboard

During-rain event visual observations (inspections) are recommended at least once each 24-hour period during extended storm events. After each qualifying rain event, the inspector should conduct a post-rain event visual inspection to identify whether BMPs were adequately designed, implemented, and effective, and identify any needed revisions to BMPs or deployed devices.

5.3. Describe any revegetation activities that will occur either at the beginning or end of the precipitation season.

Revegetation activities are typically required after the installation of new or modified operational features, such as construction of new roads, terracing of slopes, or the expansion and grading of cultivation areas. The following procedures will be followed:

- the original contours should be restored
- soil should be de-compacted and amended with fertilizer, as needed
- a native grass and wildflower seed mix should be broadcast by hand • the seed mix should be covered with straw mulch
- provide supplemental water for germination, as needed.

5.4. If any BPTC measure cannot be completed before November 15 of any year, contact the Regional Water Board to establish a compliance schedule.

All BPTC measures can be completed before November 15th.

5.5. For Region 1 Dischargers, describe any activities that will be performed to address legacy waste discharge issues.

This cultivation operation will not have any legacy waste discharge issues.

6.0 MONITORING AND REPORTING PROGRAM

6.1 Required Monitoring and Reporting

Attachment B of the General Order describes requirements the monitoring and reporting requirements for all cannabis cultivation sites. There are monthly monitoring requirements for site maintenance and for stormwater runoff.

Cultivators must prepare and submit an Annual Monitoring Report by March 1st of each year. The Annual Monitoring Report shall include:

- Facility Status, Site Maintenance Status, and Storm Water Runoff Monitoring.
- The name and contact information for the person responsible for operation, maintenance, and monitoring.

A letter transmitting the annual report shall accompany each report. The letter shall summarize the numbers and severity of violations found during the reporting period, and actions taken or planned to correct the violations and prevent future violations.

This Plan should be periodically revised to update site conditions, cultivation operations, and site layout, and to document changes to BPTCs and the monitoring program. Site Management Plans should be written and revised by a qualified professional. The Regional Water Quality Control Board must be notified if there is a change in Tier Status. Note that a significant expansion in cultivation operational area may require a new environmental compliance assessment under the requirements of the California' Environmental Quality Act, including the need for a biological site assessment and a cultural resources inventory report.

To be adhered to and following all requirements State and local laws.

6.2 Termination

Dischargers that want to terminate coverage under this General Order must submit a Notice of Termination (NOT), which is provided in Attachment C of the General Order. The NOT must include a Site Closure Report and a final monitoring report. The Regional Water Board reserves the right to inspect the site before approving an NOT. The General Order coverage is not terminated until the NOT is approved by the Regional Water Board. Until the NOT is approved, the Discharger is responsible for any permit fees associated with General Order enrollment.

To be adhered to and following all requirements State and local laws.