Inspection Report

Site: Leif Stafslien
CIWQS Place ID: 843698
Inspection Date: May 23, 2019

Property Information

County: Humboldt
Physical Address: 1000 EUBANKS RD REDWAY, CA 95560
Assessor's Parcel Number: 220-082-020-000
Owner: Leif Stafslien
Size (acres): 105.79

Inspection Information

Inspection Type: Compliance
Attendance: Kate Hawken, North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board
Greg O'Connell and Dave Manthore, California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW)
Leif Stafslien, property owner
Terra McAuliffe and Jesse Cahill, Timberland Resource Consultants

Inspection Report Information

Prepared by/Date: Kate Hawken / 7/25/19
Reviewed by/Date: Mona Dougherty / 7/25/19
Photograph Source(s): Photos taken by Kate Hawken unless otherwise noted
CIWQS Report ID: 37059891

Property Background

Watershed: Cape Mendocino Hydrologic Unit; Mattole River Hydrologic Area; 1112.300102 Cal Water; Headwaters Mattole River HUC-12 180101070202
Clean Water Act Section 303(d) Listings: Sedimentation/ Siltation and Temperature
TMDLs: Mattole River TMDL for Sediment and Temperature 2002
Development (imagery source Google Earth Pro):
Pad cleared and some roads developed prior to earliest available imagery 6/11/1993

Two large trees removed and additional road constructed between 5/28/2014 and 4/21/2019

Regulatory/Enforcement (general): This site was enrolled in the Regional Cannabis Order effective July 5, 2017 and applied for the State Cannabis Order and enrollment is pending.

Site Map

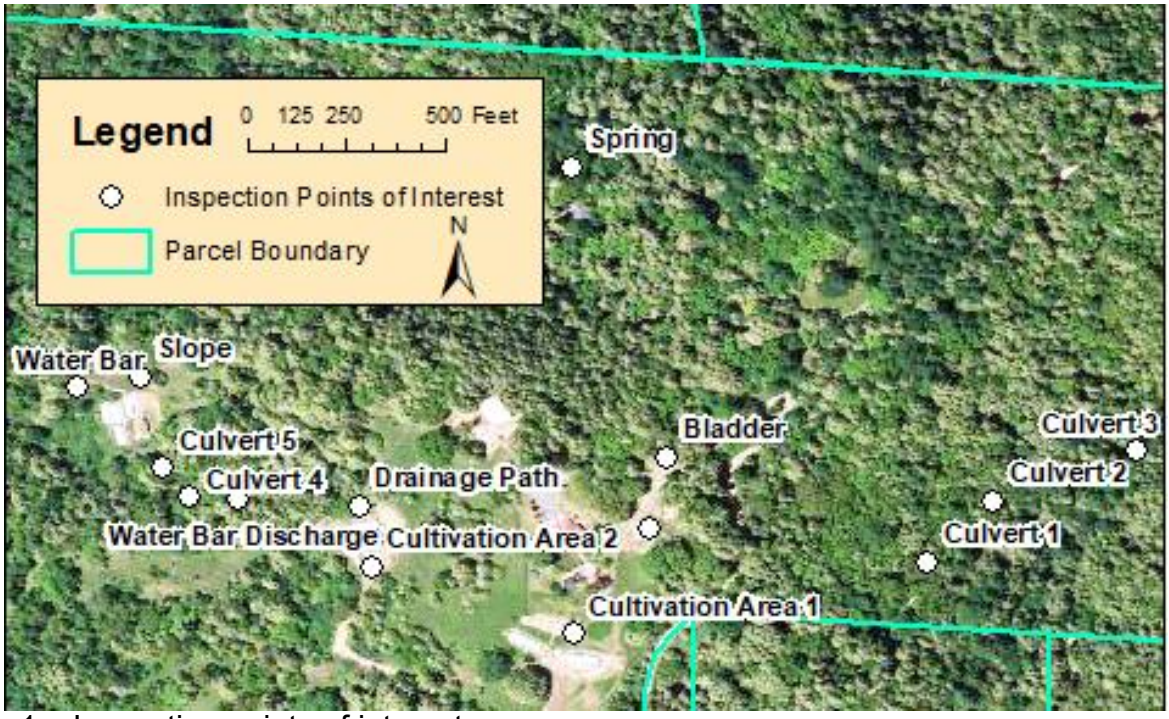

Figure 1 – Inspection points of interest

Inspection Observations

On May 23, 2019, I inspected the above-referenced property, enrolled for coverage under the Regional Cannabis Order, in the company of staff from CDFW. The property owner and two consultants were present for the inspection.

Spring – I observed a spring with surface water flowing for approximately 50 feet downhill (photo 1). Surface flow dissipated near two empty water storage tanks and no channel was visible downstream (photo 2). There was no diversion infrastructure in the spring. Mr. Stafslien stated he no longer diverts from the spring.

Bladder – I observed a full 20,000-gallon water storage bladder on a flat area adjacent to a steep hillside (photo 3). The bladder did not have secondary containment.

Decommissioned Cultivation Area – I observed a vegetated, former cannabis cultivation area (photo 4).

Cultivation Area 1 – I observed an active cultivation area with cannabis plants in raised beds in six hoop houses (photo 5).

Cultivation Area 2 – I observed an active cannabis cultivation area with three hoop houses. Adjacent to the hoop houses was a bare cut slope with sediment accumulated at the base (photo 6).

Drainage Path – I observed a rock-lined path conveying water from Cultivation Area 2 to a roadside ditch downhill (photo 7).

Culvert 4 – I observed an 18-inch diameter recently installed ditch relief culvert with rock surrounding the inlet and outlet (photo 8). The outlet had a downspout attachment to bring the culvert to grade (photo 9). This culvert received flow from a Water Bar Discharge point uphill of the culvert.

Water Bar Discharge – I observed a water bar on the road above Culvert 4 that had created a channel from excess road runoff (photo 10). Flow from this channel contributed to Culvert 4.

Culvert 5 – I observed an 18-inch diameter recently installed culvert stream crossing with rock surrounding the inlet and outlet (photo 11).

Slope – I observed steep partially-vegetated slopes with plastic netted wattles (photo 12). Some of the wattles had ruptured and were not fully functional.

Water Bar – I observed a ditch running along the base of the slope. The ditch stops at the end of the maintained trail, where the ditch hits a water bar, and conveys flow to a vegetated area (photo 13).

Culvert 1 – I observed a buried culvert stream crossing that was operating as a dirt ford (photo 14). The watercourse was actively eroding sediment from the road surface and conveying it downstream (photo 15).

Culvert 2 – I observed a small, rusted culvert stream crossing. The culvert outlet was perched above the channel, causing bed scouring (photo 16).

Culvert 3 – I observed a culvert stream crossing on a Class I watercourse (photo 17). The culvert outlet was perched approximately five feet above the channel, causing bed scouring. I took active channel measurements upstream of the culvert and measured a width of 72 inches. Mr. Stafslien stated the culvert had plugged over winter. I also observed road runoff entering the watercourse at the culvert outlet (photo 18).

Photos

	
Photo 1 – Spring; surface flow from spring	Photo 2 – Spring; surface flow from the spring dissipates near two empty water storage tanks
	
Photo 3 – Bladder; water storage bladder	Photo 4 – Decommissioned Cultivation Area; vegetated former cultivation area

	
Photo 5 – Cultivation Area 1; six hoop houses with cannabis plants in raised beds	Photo 6 -Cultivation Area 2; three hoop houses with cannabis plants and bare slope
	
Photo 7 – Drainage Path; rock-lined path draining water from Cultivation Area 2	Photo 8 – Culvert 4; inlet of ditch relief culvert

	
Photo 9 -Culvert 4; downspout of ditch relief culvert	Photo 10 – Water Bar Discharge; discharge point of water bar uphill of Culvert 4
	
Photo 11 – Culvert 5; inlet of stream crossing culvert	Photo 12 – Slope; partially vegetated slope with wattles

	
Photo 13 – Water Bar; ditch draining flat leads to water bar	Photo 14 – Culvert 1; buried culvert stream crossing currently acting as a dirt ford
	
Photo 15 – Culvert 1; muddy road water picked up by watercourse due to buried culvert	Photo 16 – Culvert 2; perched and rusted culvert stream crossing outlet

	
Photo 17 – Culvert 3; culvert stream crossing	Photo 18 – Culvert 3; road runoff entering watercourse at Culvert 3 outlet

Recommendations

1. Discontinue use of water storage bladder or provide a secondary containment system with the ability to capture 110 percent of the bladder's capacity in the event of bladder failure. 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.
2. Revegetate bare slope in Cultivation Area 2
3. Add a ditch relief culvert at the outlet of the Drainage Path to convey water to the vegetated flat on the other side of the road
4. Monitor Culvert 4 and add large rock at inlet and outlet as necessary
5. Remove and dispose of plastic wattles. Continue revegetation of slopes and place biodegradable wattles as necessary. Line ditch and water bar with rock to minimize erosion and sediment transport
6. Retain a licensed professional to develop a workplan and schedule to:
    a. Evaluate stream crossings for capacity to convey the 100-flood flow, including debris and sediment loads, and to replace the stream crossings as necessary
    b. Improve road alignment, surfacing, and drainage to minimize erosion and sediment transport. Hydrologically disconnect roads and road ditches from watercourses
7. Submit design plans, construction schedule, and other relevant information to the Regional Water Board through the 401 Water Quality Certification process *prior to work in surface waters*. Work may not commence until authorization is received from the Regional Water Board. See 401 Water Quality Certification application here: www.waterboards.ca.gov/northcoast/water_issues/programs/cannabis/pdf/190403/180731_031616_401_WQ2017-0023-Application.pdf