

WATER RESOURCE PROTECTION PLAN  
for APN xxx-xxx-xx

Submitted to California Water Resources Control Board  
North Coast Region  
5550 Skylane Boulevard Suite A  
Santa Rosa, CA 95403

By  
Village Ecosystems  
April 15, 2017

This plan must be kept on site and produced upon request by Regional Water Board staff.

## **Water Resource Protection Plan**

### **A. Purpose**

This Water Resources Protection Plan (WRPP) has been prepared on behalf of the property owner, **JOHN DOE**, by agreement and in response to the California Water Code Section 13260(a), which requires that any person discharging waste or proposing to discharge waste within any region that could affect the quality of the waters of the state, other than into a community sewer system, shall file with the appropriate regional water board a Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD) containing such information and data as may be required by the Regional Water Board (RWB). The RWB may waive the requirements of Water Code section 13260 for specific types of discharges if the waiver is consistent with the Basin Plan and in the public interest. Any waiver is conditional and may be terminated at any time. A waiver should include monitoring requirements to verify the adequacy and efficacy of the waiver's conditions. Order No. R1-2015-0023 conditionally waives the requirement to file a ROWD for discharges and associated activities described in finding 4. This WRPP is proposed as a means to improve water quality downstream of a cannabis cultivation project owned and managed by the landowner - a **Tier 2** applicant.

### **B. Scope of Report**

This document is being prepared in order to meet the North Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board requirements for Discharges of Waste Resulting from Cannabis Cultivation and Associated Activities or Operations with Similar Environmental Effects in the North Coast Region, Order No. R1-2015-0023. According to the Order "Tier 2 Dischargers and Tier 3 Dischargers who intend to cultivate cannabis before, during, or following site cleanup activities shall develop and implement a water resources protection plan that contains the elements listed and addressed below. Dischargers must keep this plan on site, and produce it upon request by Regional Water Board staff. Management practices shall be properly designed and installed, and assessed periodically for effectiveness. If a management measure is found to be ineffective, the plan must be adapted and implemented to incorporate new or additional management practices to meet standard conditions. Dischargers shall certify annually to the RWB individually or through an approved third party program that the plan is being implemented and is effectively protecting water quality, and report on progress in implementing site improvements intended to bring the site into compliance with all conditions of this Order."

### **C. Methods**

The methods used to develop this WRPP include both field and office components. The office component consisted of reviewing soil maps (California Cooperative Soil-Vegetation Survey), CGS Geomorphic Features Map (North Coast Watershed Mapping, DMG CD 99-002, 1999) and Satellite Imagery. The office component included utilizing GIS software to generate base maps including the following layers: satellite, topography, watercourses and USGS soils. These maps are used to depict the location of all roads, watercourses, wetlands, cultivation sites, structures, boundaries and other issues of concern in context with a watershed scale.

The field component included identifying and mapping all surface waters, including to determine if wetlands were present on the property, using hydrologic and vegetative indicators and all appurtenant roads accessing such areas. No wetlands were found to exist on the property. Note that if disturbance of any wetland or within 50 feet of any wetland had occurred or is anticipated to occur, then a full delineation will be conducted consistent with the appropriate regional supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual. Next, the property was assessed for discharges and related controllable water quality factors from the activities listed in Order R1-2015-0023, Finding 4a-j. The field assessment also included an evaluation and determination of compliance with the Standard Conditions per provision I.B of the Order. The WRPP required under Tier 2 is meant to describe the specific measures a discharger implements to achieve compliance with Standard Conditions. Therefore, all required components of the WRPP per Provision I.B of the Order were physically inspected and evaluated. A comprehensive summary of each Standard Condition as it relates to the subject property is appended in section H of this report.

Specifically, the following Plan Elements were observed, assessed and mapped:

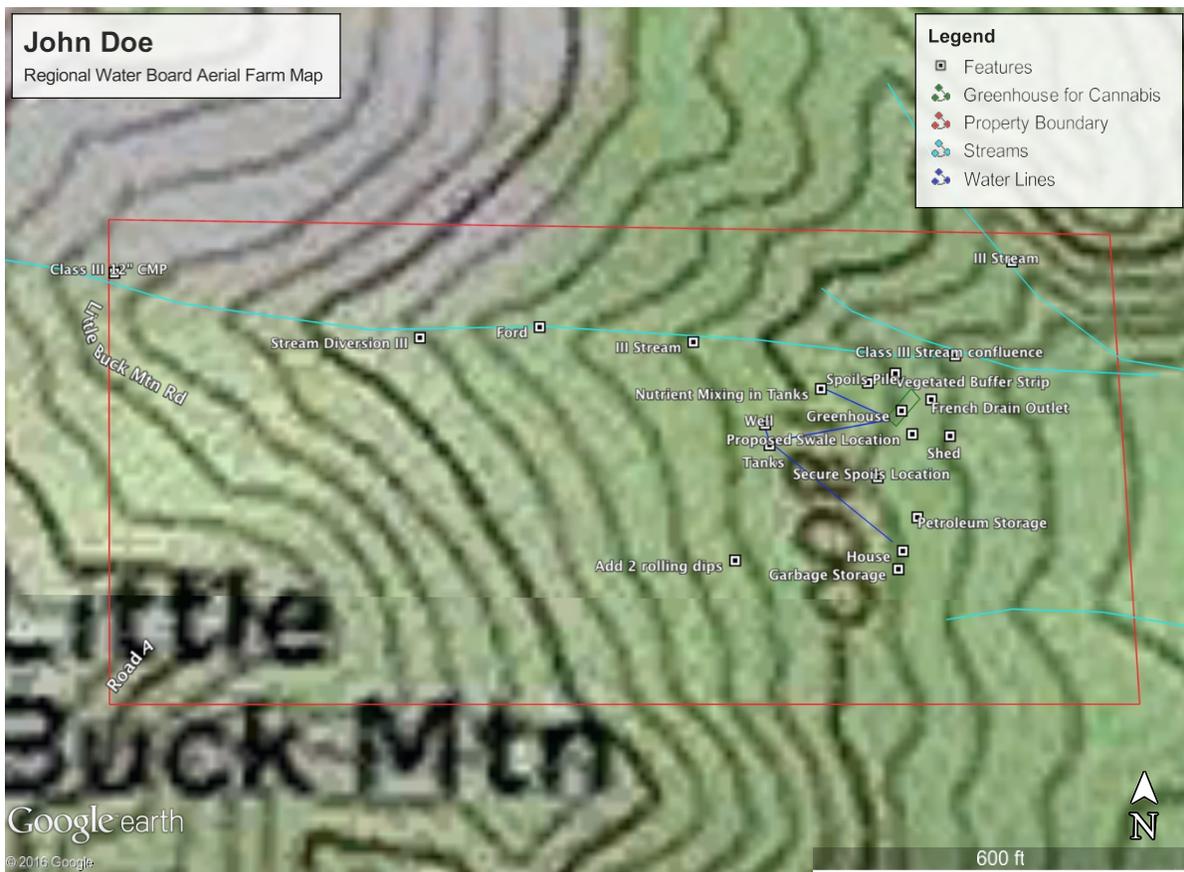
1. Roads: All roads were surveyed on foot with special attention paid to stream crossings, culvert placement, sizing, and condition; and road surface integrity. All areas of concern, and their potential for sediment delivery to watercourses were mapped and documented for the WRPP.
2. Hydrologic features: All water bodies, including streams, ponds, and wetlands were assessed for hydrologic connectivity and overall watershed health. Distances from cultivation areas to water bodies were measured and potential for contamination assessed.
3. Cultivation sites and associated facilities: Cultivation sites and associated facilities/structures including fuel, fertilizer and pesticide use and storage, and spoils management were assessed for any potential impacts on stream quality.
4. Water use: All domestic and agricultural water supply features including spring and stream diversions, wells, rainwater catchment systems, ponds, and all water storage tanks, bladders, and reservoirs.

5. Waste disposal: All waste storage, recycling, and disposal facilities were assessed for potential impacts on stream quality.

## D. General Description

The site is occupied by an individual living in the primary dwelling. On occasion, other family members, friends or workers occupy the property. The parcel is 20 acres and is located in the Black Oak Creek sub-watershed in the upper reaches of the East Fork of the Habian River watershed. The land is forested with a mixed stand including various oak species, madrone, manzanita, and upland meadows.

### John Doe Regional Water Board Topographic Farm Map



# John Doe Regional Water Board Aerial Farm Map



## E. Identified Sites Requiring Remediation

Unique Map Point	Map Point Description	Associated Standard Condition	Temporary BMP	Permanent BMP	Treatment Priority	Treatment Calendar	Completion Date
Tanks	Water Storage Tanks (2k and 2500 g)	I.A.5.f		Add float valve	High	9/1/16	9/1/16
Broken Pipe	Driveway water line break and	I.A.5.b		Cap end of line	High	9/1/16	9/1/16
Soil Disturbance	Soil Disturbance	I.A.3.d		Native planting above beginning of Class III (willow, bay, buckeye, oak or coyote bush)	Low	8/20/17	
Spoil Pile	Spoils on hillside above Class III	I.A.4.a	Move offsite or recycle, tarp;	Discontinue practice of locating spoils on hillside	High	9/1/16	9/1/16
Secure Spoil Location	Spoils on flat terrace near greenhouses	I.A.4.a. I.A.4.b	Tarp in winter	Tarp in winter, select and utilize a secure location that is hydrologically disconnected	Medium	10/1/16	10/1/16
Nutrient Mixing	Nutrient storage	I.A.7.a, I.A.7.c		Place in container in weatherproof, dry shed	Medium	8/2017	
Nutrient Mixing and Infiltration Basin	Nutrient Mixing Tanks (2, 1000 each)	I.A.1.d, I.A.6, I.A.7.a, I.A.7.c		Install swale leading to infiltration basin	Medium	2/2018	
Add Water Bars	Driveway and Greenhouse access road	I.A.1.b		Add 3 water bars: one on meadow road, one on driveway to greenhouse and one in front of greenhouse	Medium	10/2019	
Stream Diversion III	Stream Diversion	I.A.2.a-f		Install culvert with critical dips, redirect stream flow to original channel	High	10/1/18	
12" Shotgun CMP	12" Shotgun CMP	I.A.2.a,e		Replace with 24" CPP	High	10/1/19	
Ford	Ford	I.A.2.d		Enlarge rock base of ford to accommodate additional water flow	Medium	10/1/19	

Note: "Treatment Priority" is a prioritization of site remediation based on potential magnitude of contamination to surface waters. Sites with greater magnitude of contamination require more immediate attention. However, due to cost or other factors (permitting delay), they may not be prioritized as the first improvement project in a Treatment Calendar. "Treatment Calendar" (see below) is a schedule of the above improvement projects listed in order of timeline for completion.

**F. Treatment Calendar - Listed in calendar order for completion and identified by Unique Map Point**

1. Tanks – 9/1/16 - Immediate - Install float valve on water tanks.
2. Broken Pipe – 9/1/16 - Immediate - Dig up PVC water line above driveway until off of road surface and cap to stop leaking.
3. Spoils Pile – 9/1/16 - Immediate - Discontinue practice of locating spent soils on hillslope above watercourse, move to new location and recycle or tarp.
4. Secure Spoil Location – 10/1/16 - Immediate - Tarp soils pile and maintain coverage, select and utilize a secure location that is hydrologically disconnected.
5. Nutrient Mixing – 8/2017 - Medium - Place in container in weatherproof, dry shed. Discontinue mixing in this location.
6. Soils Disturbance – 8/2017 - Low - Plant native species (willow, oak, bay, buckeye, coyote bush) above beginning of Class III stream.
7. 12” Shotgun CMP – 10/2019 - High - Replace with 24” CPP
8. Ford – 10/2019 - Medium – Enlarge rock base of ford to accommodate additional flow.
9. Stream Diversion – 10/1/18 - High – Install culvert with critical dip, redirect stream flow to original channel.
10. Add Water Bars – 10/2019 - Medium - Improve driveway shape installing 3 water bars.
11. French Drain and Swale – 2/2018 - Medium – Extend French drain and swale extending away from stream.

## **G. Monitoring Plan and Reporting Requirements**

### **1. Monitoring Plan:**

The property owner will monitor, inspect and document each feature of interest listed on the site map. The plan for monitoring will match that required by the Order, namely, prior to October 15, following a 3” in 24 hours rain event, and following the accumulation of 3” of total precipitation or by November 15, whichever is sooner. Each listed site will be visually inspected and photographs taken to document changed site conditions and whether implementation of additional management measures is warranted. As a **Tier 2** discharger, an annual report will be submitted (Appendix C) by March 31 of each year that documents implementation and effectiveness of management measures during the previous year.

### **2. Reporting Requirements:**

Appendix C has been submitted by the landowner on **September 30, 2016** via hardcopy and will be submitted annually thereafter by March 31.

## **H. Assessment of Standard Conditions for APN xxx-xxx-xx**

This section lists each of the Standard Conditions per the Order followed by a paragraph specifically pertaining to this APN.

### **1. Site maintenance, erosion control and drainage features**<sup>15</sup>

- a. Roads shall be maintained as appropriate (with adequate surfacing and drainage features) to avoid developing surface ruts, gullies, or surface erosion that results in sediment delivery to surface waters.
- b. Roads, driveways, trails, and other defined corridors for foot or vehicle traffic of any kind shall have adequate ditch relief drains or rolling dips and/or other measures to prevent or minimize erosion along the flow paths and at their respective outlets.
- c. Roads and other features shall be maintained so that surface runoff drains away from potentially unstable slopes or earthen fills. Where road runoff cannot be drained away from an unstable feature, an engineered structure or system shall be installed to ensure that surface flows will not cause slope failure.
- d. Roads, clearings, fill prisms, and terraced areas (cleared/developed areas with the potential for sediment erosion and transport) shall be maintained so that they are hydrologically disconnected, as feasible, from surface waters, including wetlands, ephemeral, intermittent and perennial streams.

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<sup>15</sup> Connected roads are road segments that deliver road surface runoff, via the ditch or road surface, to a stream crossing or to a connected drain that occurs within the high delivery potential portion of the active road network. A connected drain is defined as any cross-drain culvert, water bar, rolling dip, or ditch-out that appears to deliver runoff to a defined channel. A drain is considered connected if there is evidence of surface flow connection from the road to a defined channel or if the outlet has eroded a channel that extends from the road to a defined channel. ([http://www.forestsandfish.com/documents/Road\\_Mgmt\\_Survey.pdf](http://www.forestsandfish.com/documents/Road_Mgmt_Survey.pdf))

- e. Ditch relief drains, rolling dip outlets, and road pad or terrace surfaces shall be maintained to promote infiltration/dispersal of outflows and have no apparent erosion or evidence of soil transport to receiving waters.
- f. Stockpiled construction materials are stored in a location and manner so as to prevent their transport to receiving waters.

**Presently, the terrace surface upon which the nutrient mixing tanks and greenhouses are located, may, in heavy rains, result in nutrients reaching nearby surface waters. The landowner will discontinue use of these nutrient mixing tanks and switch to organic fertilizers. These fertilizers will be stored in the Shed, a secure location. The tanks may continue to be used for water. The landowner will also upgrade the existing French drain system by extending it away from the creek and installing a swale at the outlet. The swale shall be 30 feet long, 3 feet wide, 1.5 feet deep and filled with wood chips and planted with native species.**

**The landowner will install two water bars in locations where the run off may reach drainage pathways. This action will also work to prevent and minimize erosion.**

**Inboard Ditch - At the present time, a substantial inboard ditch exists along the driveway beginning after the 12" shotgun CMP location. There is a berm between the stream/culvert and the ditch, but some of the water may be leaking through, although it is difficult to confirm this partial diversion. It is also possible that the cut-slope side of the road is seeping water. Lowering the culvert during culvert replacement may help this problem by preventing the stream from leaking through. The landowner will monitor after the culvert installation, and if it is unsuccessful in remediating erosion, then they will consider other measures such as road outsloping, additional ditch relief culvert, water bars, or rock-lined ditch and planting with native species.**

## 2. Stream Crossing Maintenance

- a. Culverts and stream crossings shall be sized to pass the expected 100- year peak streamflow.
- b. Culverts and stream crossings shall be designed and maintained to address debris associated with the expected 100-year peak streamflow.
- c. Culverts and stream crossings shall allow passage of all life stages of fish on fish-bearing or restorable streams, and allow passage of aquatic organisms on perennial or intermittent streams.
- d. Stream crossings shall be maintained so as to prevent or minimize erosion from exposed surfaces adjacent to, and in the channel and on the banks.
- e. Culverts shall align with the stream grade and natural stream channel at the inlet and outlet where feasible.<sup>16</sup>

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<sup>16</sup> At a minimum, the culvert shall be aligned at the inlet. If infeasible to align the culvert outlet with the stream grade or channel, outlet armoring or equivalently effective means may be applied.

- f. Stream crossings shall be maintained so as to prevent stream diversion in the event that the culvert/crossing is plugged, and critical dips shall be employed with all crossing installations where feasible.<sup>17</sup>

**Two stream crossings of Class III streams are found on the property. One has a culvert, while the other is a diversion.**

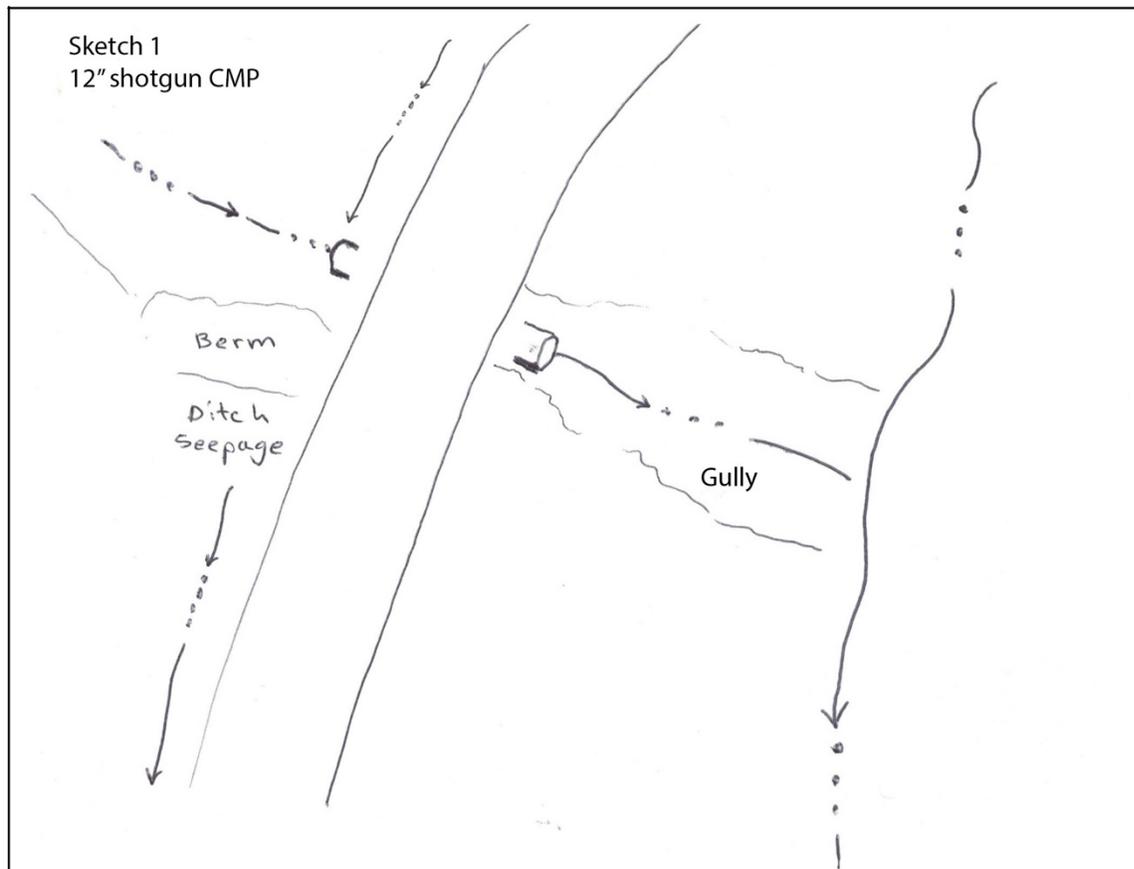
**12" Shotgun CMP – The current culvert is undersized and poorly aligned with a perched outlet and erosion. A short gully between the culvert and the stream has developed (as characterized in thalweg survey and kept on file). The potential delivery volume is 123 cubic yards of sediment based on diversion potential. The calculations for the potential delivery volume are: a bankfull width of 2.9 feet, a bankfull depth of 7 inches, and an active channel 28 inches across.**

**Improvements include replacing the culvert with a 30' by 24" pipe and adding a critical dip. Culverts were sized using the Rational Method for the 100 year flood analysis and the Federal Highway Administration for culvert sizing. The increased diameter of the culvert will lower the inlet by 1", and hopefully prevent the stream seepage into the inboard ditch. This may result in prevention of ditch gullyng. If not, additional measures should be taken, such as Large Woody Debris, native plantings, or rock if necessary.**

**See Sketch 1 below.**

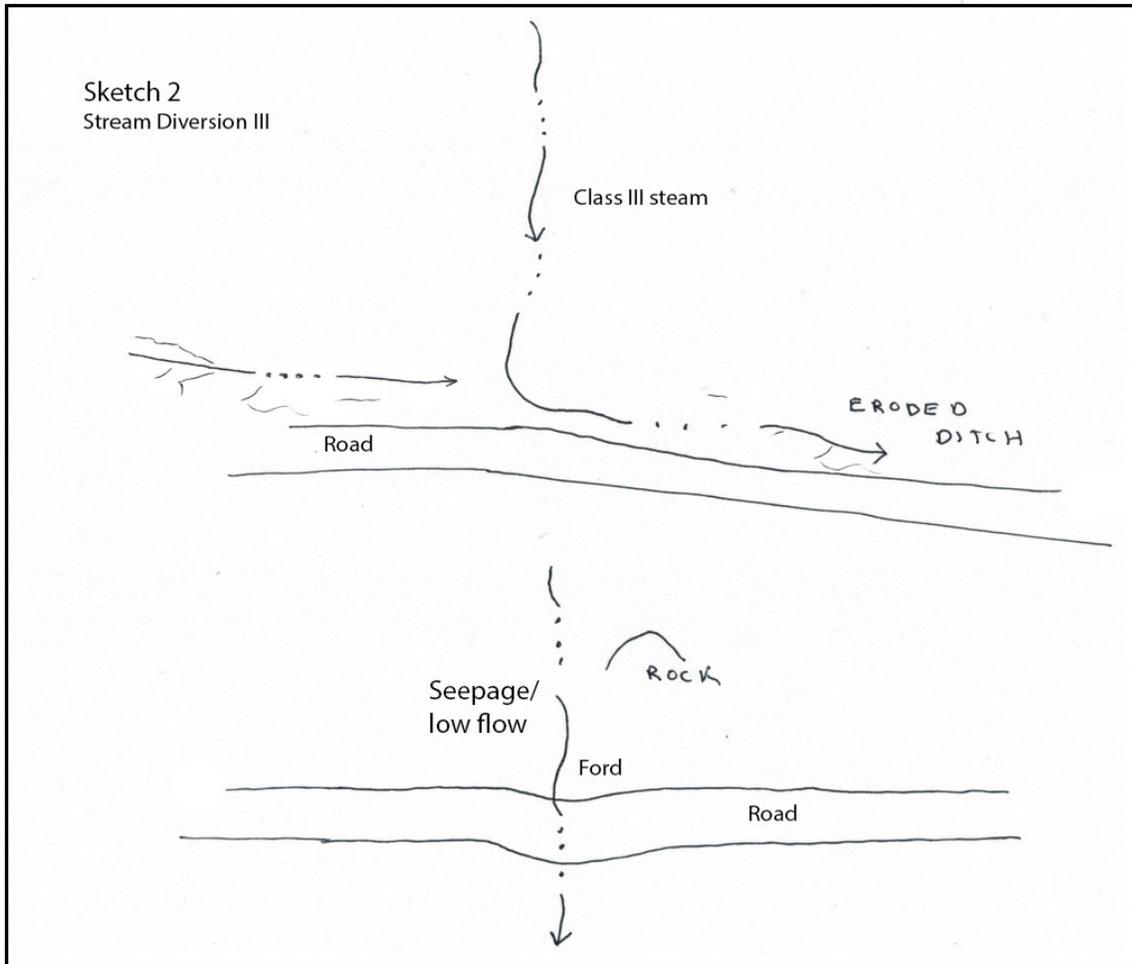
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<sup>17</sup> If infeasible to install a critical dip, an alternative solution may be chosen.



**Stream Diversion (Sketch 2) – Currently, a second Class III stream is diverted by the driveway into an inboard ditch. The inboard ditch is gullying. Remediation includes installing a culvert to reconnect the stream with its natural flow path, while also reducing the flow to the inboard ditch. Potential delivery amount is estimated at 130 cubic yards based on the fill prism that would be eroded if the site were left alone over time. The stream is a small class III with a bankfull width of 19”, bankfull depth of 5”, and active channel of 10”.**

The new pipe would be a 40' long culvert by 24" width and installed aligned with the old channel on the other side of the driveway and just above and to the east of the 3' rock. See Sketch 2 below.



The old ford on the road below will receive greater flow due to fixing the stream diversion on the driveway easement. The property owner is advised to work with the neighbors to increase the road rock base of the ford to accommodate the additional water flow.

**The instream work will, at a minimum, require permits from Fish and Wildlife and the Regional Water Board.**

3. Riparian and Wetland Protection and Management

- a. For Tier 1 Dischargers, cultivation areas or associated facilities shall not be located within 200 feet of surface waters. While 200 foot buffers are preferred for Tier 2 sites, at minimum, cultivation areas and associated facilities shall not be located or occur within 100 feet of any Class I or II water course or within 50 feet of any Class III watercourse or wetlands. The Regional Water Board or its Executive Officer may apply additional or alternative<sup>18</sup> conditions on enrollment, including site-specific riparian buffers and other BMPs beyond those identified in water resource protection plans to ensure water quality protection.
- b. Buffers shall be maintained at natural slope with native vegetation.
- c. Buffers shall be of sufficient width to filter wastes from runoff discharging from production lands and associated facilities to all wetlands, streams, drainage ditches, or other conveyances.
- d. Riparian and wetland areas shall be protected in a manner that maintains their essential functions, including temperature and microclimate control, filtration of sediment and other pollutants, nutrient cycling, woody debris recruitment, groundwater recharge, streambank stabilization, and flood peak attenuation and flood water storage.

**Soil Disturbance - There exists mild rilling and disturbance from previous machinery work conducted three years prior. The permanent BMP to address this disturbance will be planting of native species (willow, bay, buckeye, valley and black oak or coyote brush) in the area of the disturbance below the horizontal well and above a Class III headwaters.**

**A horizontal well was observed, and despite the heavy rain, there was no evidence of flow from the area being tapped. There is a small Class III stream farther downhill, but there was no surface connection seen, nor evidence of surface connection.**

4. Spoils Management

- a. Spoils shall not be stored or placed in or where they can enter any surface water.<sup>19</sup>
- b. Spoils shall be adequately contained or stabilized to prevent sediment delivery to surface waters.
- c. Spoils generated through development or maintenance of roads, driveways, earthen fill pads, or other cleared or filled areas shall not be sidecast in any location where they can enter or be transported to surface waters.

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<sup>18</sup> Alternative site-specific riparian buffers that are equally protective of water quality may be necessary to accommodate existing permanent structures that cannot be relocated.

<sup>19</sup> Spoils are waste earthen or organic materials generated through grading or excavation, or waste plant growth media, or soil amendments. Spoils include but are not limited to soils, slash, bark, sawdust, potting soils, rock, and fertilizers.

**Spoils Pile - Prior to working with Village Ecosystems, the landowner discarded spoils on a hillslope below the greenhouses and above a Class III stream. This practice has been discontinued as of July 2016. Spoils will now be moved offsite, or recycled in compost piles on site and tarped.**

**Secure Spoil Location - Other spoils piles on the flat terraces near the greenhouse will be consolidated into one pile and tarped during the rainy season.**

5. Water Storage and Use:

- a. Size and scope of an operation shall be such that the amount of water used shall not adversely impact water quality and/or beneficial uses, including and in consideration with other water use by operations, instream flow requirements and/or needs in the watershed, defined at the scale of a HUC-12<sup>20</sup> watershed or at a smaller hydrologic watershed as determined necessary by the Regional Water Board Executive Officer.
- b. Water conservation measures shall be implemented. Examples include use of rainwater catchment systems or watering plants with a drip irrigation system rather than with a hose or sprinkler system.
- c. For Tier 2 Dischargers, if possible, develop off-stream storage facilities to minimize surface water diversion during low flow periods (see also footnote 11).
- d. Water is applied using no more than agronomic rates.<sup>21</sup>
- e. Diversion and/or storage of water from a stream should be conducted pursuant to a valid water right and in compliance with reporting requirements under Water Code section 5101.
- f. Water storage features, such as ponds, tanks, and other vessels shall be selected, sited, designed, and maintained so as to insure integrity and to prevent release into waters of the state in the event of a containment failure.

**Water tanks on the property (2k and 5k) now have a float disconnect valve installed.**

**A pre-existing underground plastic water line discharged water from a broken pipe end on the ground above the driveway where the pipe came through the surface. The landowner placed a cap on the end of the line preventing the discharge.**

6. Irrigation Runoff

Implementing water conservation measures, irrigating at agronomic rates, applying fertilizers at agronomic rates and applying chemicals according to the label specifications, and maintaining stable soil and growth media should serve to minimize the amount of runoff and the

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<sup>20</sup> See definition and link to maps at: <http://water.usgs.gov/GIS/huc.html>

<sup>21</sup> "Agronomic rates" is defined as the rates of fertilizer and irrigation water that a plant needs to enhance soil productivity and provide the crop or forage growth with needed nutrients for optimum health and growth, without having any excess water or nutrient percolate beyond the root zone.

concentration of chemicals in that water.

In the event that irrigation runoff occurs, measures shall be in place to treat/control/contain the runoff to minimize the pollutant loads in the discharge. Irrigation runoff shall be managed so that any entrained constituents, such as fertilizers, fine sediment and suspended organic particles, and other oxygen consuming materials are not discharged to nearby watercourses. Management practices include, but are not limited to, modifications to irrigation systems that reuse tailwater by constructing off- stream retention basins, and active (pumping) and or passive (gravity) tailwater recapture/redistribution systems. Care shall be taken to ensure that irrigation tailwater is not discharged towards or impounded over unstable features or landslides.

**Per item 1 above, a swale system will be installed to disconnect potential nutrient runoff from the greenhouses and nutrient mixing tanks. The 50' existing vegetated buffer strip between the greenhouse and stream will be maintained.**

**Fertilizers and Soil Amendments**

- a. Fertilizers, potting soils, compost, and other soils and soil amendments shall be stored in locations and in a manner in which they cannot enter or be transported into surface waters and such that nutrients or other pollutants cannot be leached into groundwater.
- b. Fertilizers and soil amendments shall be applied and used per packaging instructions and/or at proper agronomic rates (see footnote on previous page).
- c. Cultivation areas shall be maintained so as to prevent nutrients from leaving the site during the growing season and post-harvest.

**Nutrients will be stored in a container in a weatherproof, dry shed.**

**The Nutrient Mixing practice near the greenhouse and within 50' of the stream will be discontinued as a precautionary measure.**

7. Fertilizers and Soil Amendments

- a. Fertilizers, potting soils, compost, and other soils and soil amendments shall be stored in locations and in a manner in which they cannot enter or be transported into surface waters and such that nutrients or other pollutants cannot be leached into groundwater.
- b. Fertilizers and soil amendments shall be applied and used per packaging instructions and/or at proper agronomic rates (see footnote on previous page).
- c. Cultivation areas shall be maintained so as to prevent nutrients from leaving the site during the growing season and post-harvest.

**Fertilizers and soil amendments are stored on shelves in the shed. The landowner uses fertilizers at or below agronomic rates.**

8. Pesticides/Herbicides

At the present time, there are no pesticides or herbicides registered specifically for use directly on cannabis and the use of pesticides on cannabis plants has not been reviewed for safety, human health effects, or environmental impacts. Under California law, the only pesticide products not illegal to use on cannabis are those that contain an active ingredient that is exempt from residue tolerance requirements and either registered and labeled for a broad enough use to include use on cannabis or exempt from registration requirements as a minimum risk pesticide under FIFRA section 25(b) and California Code of Regulations, title 3, section 6147. For the purpose of compliance with conditions of this Order, any uses of pesticide not enter or be released into surface or ground waters.

**No pesticides or herbicides are used on the property.**

9. Petroleum products and other chemicals

- a. Petroleum products and other liquid chemicals, including but not limited to diesel, biodiesel, gasoline, and oils shall be stored so as to prevent their spillage, discharge, or seepage into receiving waters. Storage tanks and containers must be of suitable material and construction to be compatible with the substance(s) stored and conditions of storage such as pressure and temperature.
- b. Above ground storage tanks and containers shall be provided with a secondary means of containment for the entire capacity of the largest single container and sufficient freeboard to contain precipitation.
- c. Dischargers shall ensure that diked areas are sufficiently impervious to contain discharged chemicals.
- d. Discharger(s) shall implement spill prevention, control, and countermeasures (SPCC) and have appropriate cleanup materials available onsite.
- e. Underground storage tanks 110 gallons and larger shall be registered with the appropriate County Health Department and comply with State and local requirements for leak detection, spill overflow, corrosion protection, and insurance coverage.

**Petroleum products and other chemicals are currently stored in a garage structure that prevents their spillage, discharge or leakage from reaching receiving waters. They are of small quantities only.**

10. Cultivation-related wastes

Cultivation-related wastes including, but not limited to, empty soil/soil amendment/fertilizer/pesticide bags and containers, empty plant pots or containers, dead or harvested plant

waste, and spent growth medium shall, for as long as they remain on the site, be stored<sup>22</sup> at locations where they will not enter or be blown into surface waters, and in a manner that ensures that residues and pollutants within those materials do not migrate or leach into surface water or groundwaters.

**All cultivation-related wastes are stored in a manner and location that minimizes any potential impact to watercourses. The plastic containers are taken to the County Refuse Disposal Site. There are no excess fertilizers on site. Plant waste and soils are recycled through composting.**

11. Refuse and human waste

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

**Disposal of human waste for the property's primary dwelling is processed by a county permitted septic system. Residential wastes are stored in an outdoor shed and taken periodically to a waste disposal location.**

12. Remediation/Cleanup/Restoration

Remediation/cleanup/restoration activities may include, but are not limited to, removal of fill from watercourses, stream restoration, riparian vegetation planting and maintenance, soil stabilization, erosion control, upgrading stream crossings, road outsloping and rolling dip installation where safe and suitable, installing ditch relief culverts and overside drains, removing berms, stabilizing unstable areas, reshaping cutbanks, and rocking native surfaced roads. Tier 3 sites, however owners/operators of Tier 1 or 2 sites may identify or propose water resource improvement or enhancement projects such as stream restoration or riparian planting with native vegetation and, for such projects, these conditions apply similarly. Appendix B accompanying this Order includes environmental protection and mitigation measures that apply to cleanup activities such as: temporal limitations on construction; limitations on earthmoving and construction equipment; guidelines for removal of plants and revegetation; conditions for erosion control, limitations on work in streams, riparian and wetland areas; and other measures.

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<sup>22</sup> Plant waste may also be composted, subject to the same restrictions cited above for cultivation related waste storage.

**The remediation and restoration plan for this property will comply with all BMPs under the Order.**

**CERTIFICATION STATEMENT BY LANDOWNER AND CONSULTANT**

Name of legally responsible person (LRP): \_\_\_\_\_

Title (owner, lessee, operator, etc.): \_\_\_\_\_

I hereby agree to be responsible to meet the stated terms and conditions of Order R-12015-0023, and to release Village Ecosystems and its employees, contractors, and consultants, and will hold them harmless from liability that may arise from implementation of said Order and Water Resource Protection Plan to the extent allowed by law.

Landowner Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of legally responsible person (LRP): \_\_\_\_\_

Title (owner, lessee, operator, etc.): \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

WRPP prepared by (if different from LRP): \_\_\_\_\_

WRPP prepared on (Date): \_\_\_\_\_

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_

## REFERENCES

California Water Resources Control Board - North Coast Region. SWRCB Waste Discharge Order No. 2015-0023.

[http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/northcoast/board\\_decisions/adopted\\_orders/pdf/2015/15\\_0023\\_Cannabis\\_Order.pdf](http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/northcoast/board_decisions/adopted_orders/pdf/2015/15_0023_Cannabis_Order.pdf)

Weaver, W. and Hagens, D., 1994, Handbook for Forest and Ranch Roads: A Guide for Planning, Designing, Constructing, Reconstructing, Maintaining, and Closing Wildland Roads, Mendocino County Resource Conservation District, Ukiah, CA, 161 p.

<http://mcrd.org/wp-content/uploads/HandbookforForestandRanchRoads.pdf>

Federal Highway Administration, 1965, Hydraulic charts for the selection of highway culverts, HEC 5, Hydraulic Engineering Circular

No. 5, U.S. Department of Commerce. Available at: <http://www.fhwa.dot.gov/engineering/hydraulics/pubs/hec/hec05.pdf>