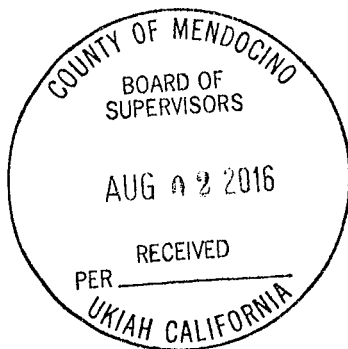


Oblique view of 10-acre marijuana-related
illegal timberland conversion –
there was extensive grading





½-acre fill waste area that toes into a watercourse that supports non-fish aquatic species – same property (eventually drains into Tomki Creek then main Eel River system)



D-5 tractor buried in loose, thick, sidecast soil –
lack of training and experience with heavy equipment use –
the property owner told me he thought he was “... protecting
Mother Nature ...”



Large scale grading without the
necessary knowledge and experience
of potential resource impacts.

(photo by NCRWQCB)



More illegal large scale grading and
lack of understanding of adverse impacts.



And the impacts do occur –
storm runoff (more aptly sediment/sludge).



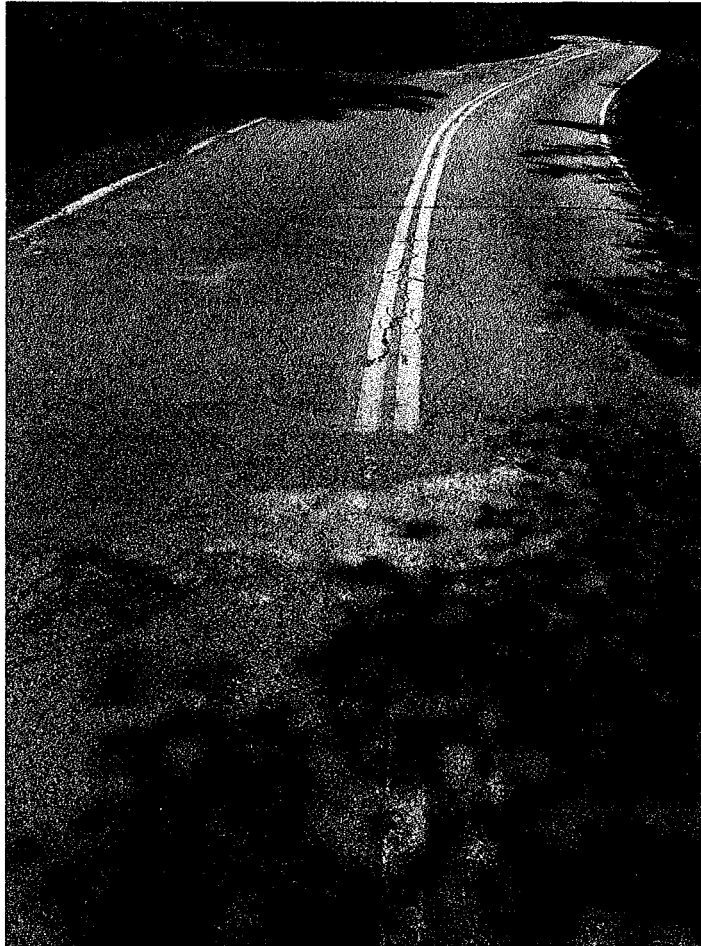
Storm runoff

(photo by NCRWQCB)



Sidecast failure first winter.
This site is above a well-traveled Mendocino County roadway –
a public safety hazard.

(photo by NCRWQCB)



Resulting slope instability from illegal grading caused Mendocino County Road to shift as evidenced by offset double-solid lines.



Lack of road maintenance on a poorly designed road system.



Illegal sewer line – raw sewage directly discharging into an anadromous fish-bearing (steelhead) watercourse.



Impoundment of an anadromous fisher-bearing watercourse –
pump diverting water to tank.



Grading activity (in fact, shaved mountain tops at two nearby locations) on illegally converted timberland sites. These “project” sites were approved under the 9.31 County Ordinance to cultivate 99-plants – the largest of the two (this image) was only ¼-acre in size – the irrigation source was water theft from a neighboring spring – there were two Mexican nationals (laborers) working in adverse conditions and I provided them cool, fresh drinking water that they gratefully accepted – there is lack of accountability regarding labor laws in many cases.

NO ENVIRONMENTAL (CEQA) REVIEW



Same 9.31 project -- whole trees buried in unconsolidated (loose) fill on 90% slopes directly over State Highway 101 –

a public safety hazard

Also, young-of-year coho salmon (Federally and State-listed as endangered species) electrofished approximately ¼-mile downstream from this site.

NO ENVIRONMENTAL (CEQA) REVIEW

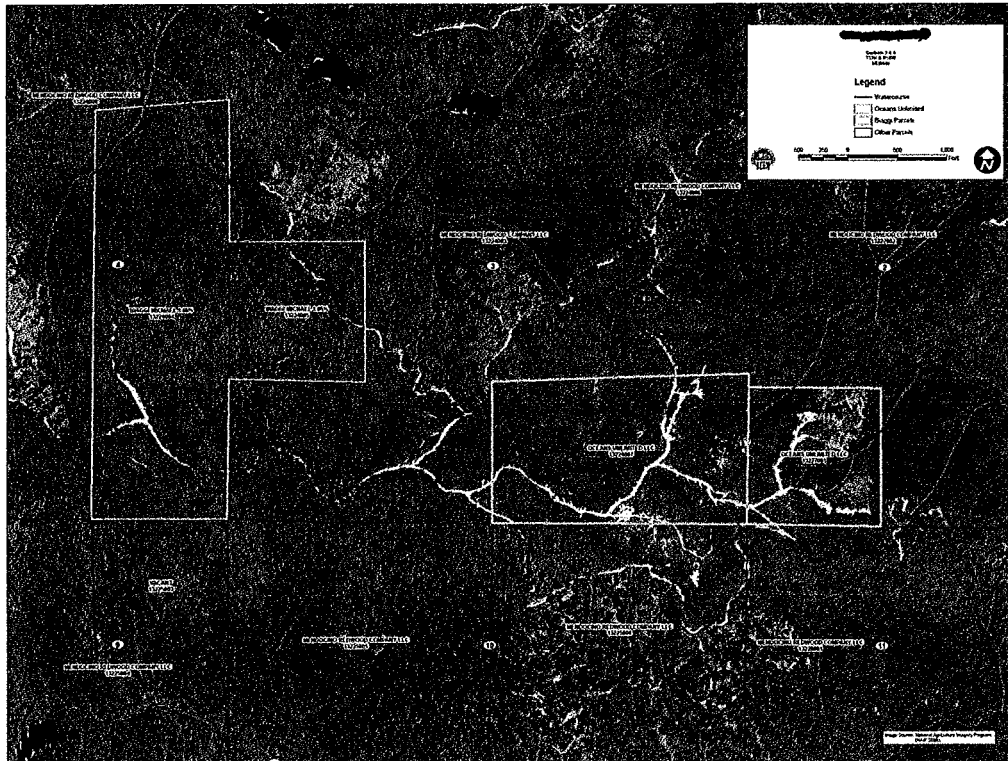


Same approved 9.31 (99-plant) project but on another adjacent illegally converted timbered area grow pad is less than ¼-acre.

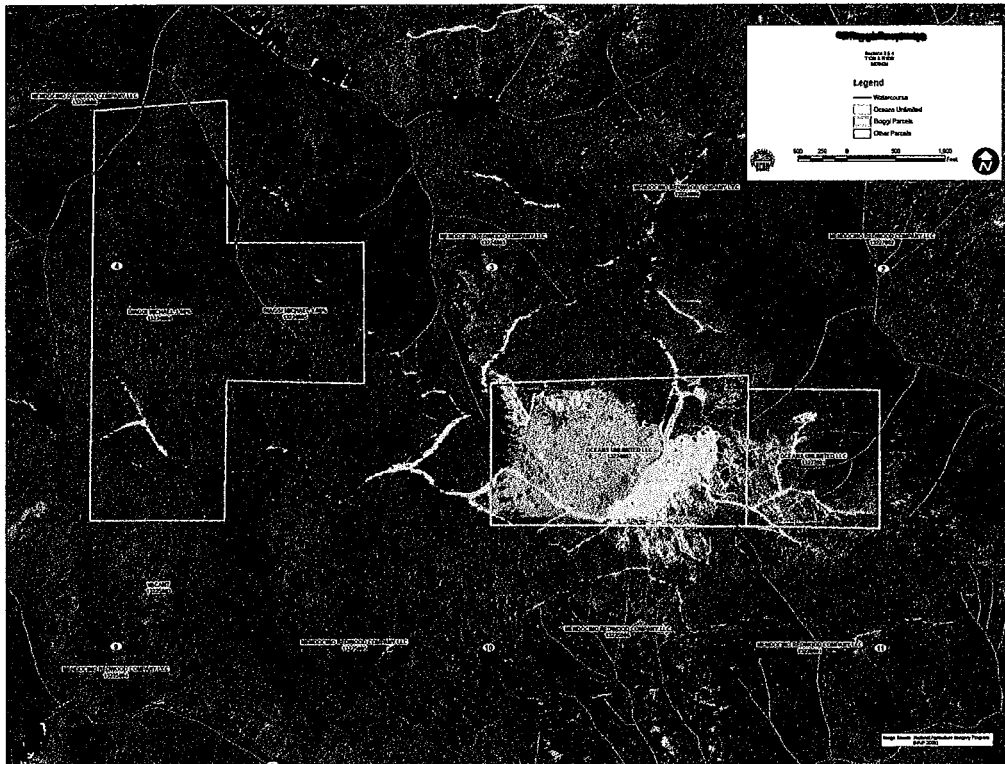
Very steep slopes (80-90%) with improperly engineered fill slopes that are tension-cracking, due to gravity, and in a position to fail above State Highway 101 –

a public safety hazard

NO ENVIRONMENTAL (CEQA) REVIEW



Note blue rectangle



70 acres cleared



Lack of road maintenance – the excess sediment drains into watercourses that support Federally- and State-listed anadromous fish.



1/4-mile translational/rotational landslide with a debris torrent track which impacted three properties, toed into a stream supporting non-fish-bearing aquatic plant and animal species, and blocked road access in two places at a switchback to the neighboring property –

and by the way the landslide was triggered by tree cutting and terracing for marijuana cultivation and an illegally constructed house with improper drainage resulting in the landslide's head scarp being only five-feet from the house's roofline.



Terracing directly above a headwall swale and above of a seasonal watercourse – I was told by the growers they thought there was nothing wrong with this practice – note the erosion at the right-hand side of the photo.

A certified engineering geologist would likely tell you that given a certain set of conditions this practice is a potential landslide trigger. Without proper engineering geologic investigation and analysis (CEQA-driven) potential impacts would be impossible to determine until the damage was done.



Illegal dwellings and trash – very commonly associated with marijuana grows. Amnesty should no longer be applied to illegal dwellings.



Poisons applied mainly in the form of rodenticides, but not always. Plus other organophosphate pesticides and heavy fertilizers frequently applied.



Pit latrines are also very common – they generate pathogens from improperly treated human waste.