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#4

December 13, 2021

Amy Steinfeld, Brownstein Hyatt Farber Schreck, LLP

Subject: Canna Rios, LLC Cannabis Cultivation Project, Case No. 19LUP-00000-00116 – Water Resources Peer Review

Dear Amy Steinfeld:

I am a senior principal hydrogeologist at Dudek, an environmental consulting firm headquartered in California. I have over 20 years of experience working on groundwater planning, water resource studies, watershed evaluations, environmental investigations, well locating and drilling, well design, and similar efforts. I am a California-registered professional geologist (PG No. 8511) and certified hydrogeologist (CHG No. 936). This water resources peer review was prepared to evaluate whether groundwater extraction from the Canna Rios Water Well No. 2 (Well #2) would result in depletion of surface water flows in the Cuyama River and/or the Sisquoc River, and whether a forbearance period or other measures for cannabis groundwater diversions are necessary to protect instream flows. This peer review primarily consisted of review of the Walch Geosciences Hydrology Report (2021) and the Lynker Hydrogeologic Evaluation (2021) prepared to evaluate groundwater production for Canna Rios. Results of the peer review are as follows:

- Well #2 is located in the California Department of Water Resources Bulletin 118 defined Santa Maria River Valley Groundwater Basin (DWR Basin 3-012.01). The Basin was adjudicated in 2008, and the Project site is part of the Santa Maria Valley Management Area managed through Stipulation entered by the Superior Court of the State of California.
- Well #2 is screened from 260 feet to 540 feet below ground surface (bgs) and targets the Paso Robles Formation and Careaga Sand for groundwater supply. Well #2 was constructed with a conductor casing and well seal that extends from ground surface to 50 feet bgs and complies with County and State well construction standards. Well #2 should be classified as producing water from the Paso Robles Formation and Careaga Sand that is part of the deep aquifer system, which is considered percolating groundwater.
- Well #2 is located about 3,050 feet from the Cuyama River and 2,200 feet from the Sisquoc River and is not screened in the Quaternary alluvium. Groundwater extraction from Well #2 will not result in depletion of surface water flows in the Cuyama River and/or the Sisquoc River during the forbearance period because the rivers are ephemeral and typically dry during the forbearance period and classified as a losing stream (i.e. lose water to the Quaternary alluvium) at the river reaches in the vicinity of the Project and do not support aquatic baseflow.

Sincerely,

Trey Driscoll, PG No. 8511, CHG No. 936
Senior Principal Hydrogeologist