Santa Cruz County Agricultural Commissioner's Office (Santa Cruz CAC)

Juan Hidalgo – Agricultural Commissioner



Agricultural Commissioner

Agriculture Division

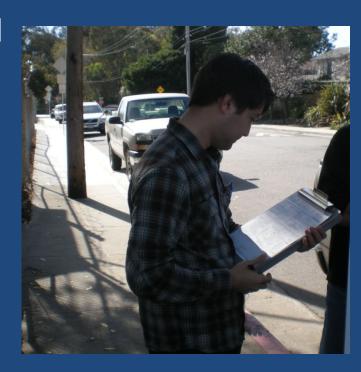
Weights and Measures

Vector Control

Agricultural Division

 Oversight of California agricultural laws and regulations – Food & Ag Code (FAC) and CA Code of Regulations (CCR) on the county level.

 Inspections, audits, compliance assistance, outreach and enforcement.





Pesticide Use by Commercial Cannabis Cultivation Operations

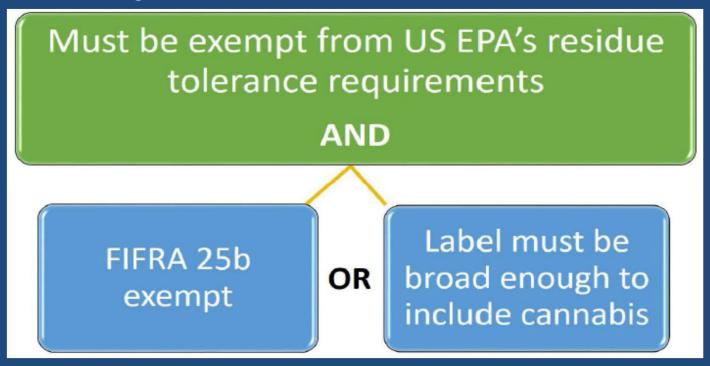
- What is a pesticide? Under state and federal law, a pesticide is any substance intended to control, destroy, repel, or attract a pest.
- Insecticides, fungicides, herbicides, rodenticides are all examples of types of pesticides.
 - Conventional
 - Organic
 - FIFRA 25(b)
- If you use pesticides on commercially cultivated cannabis, state pesticide laws & regulations will apply to your operation.

What are the requirements to purchase and use pesticides on commercial cannabis?

- If you intend to purchase and apply pesticides as part of your commercial cannabis growing operation, you will need to:
- 1. Obtain an Operator Identification Number from the CAC.
- **2.** Follow pesticide label requirements.
- **3.** Follow applicable state pesticide regulations.
- **4.** Submit monthly pesticide use reports.
- **5.*** Obtain Qualified/Private Applicator Certification and conduct employee pesticide safety training annually.
- * If your operation employs anyone who will handle pesticides or work in treated fields/greenhouses.

What pesticides can be used for cannabis cultivation?

- Registered pesticide labels are federal documents. Currently, you will not find any registered pesticide labeling that authorizes the use of any pesticide specifically on cannabis.
- A pesticide product can legally be applied to cannabis under state law if the active ingredient found in the product is exempt from residue tolerance requirements and the product is either exempt from registration requirements or registered for a use that is broad enough to include use on cannabis.



Santa Cruz County Agricultural Commissioner's Office

Juan Hidalgo – Agricultural Commissioner



175 Westridge Drive Watsonville, CA 95076 (831) 763-8080 www.agdept.com

Weights & Measures

- Topics
 Scale Requirements
- Weighmaster License
- **■**W&M Labeling

(Federal Packaging and Labeling Act)

Scale Requirements - NTEP

- Must be NTEP approved (National Type Evaluation Program)
 - Should have NTEP CC# (Certificate of Conformance)
 - CC# always has the format YY-### (e.g. 19-001)
 - CC# can be confirmed at www.ncwm.net/certificates











ABOUT | MEETINGS | COMMITTEES | NTEP | STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT | RESOURCES | TRAINING | EXAMS

O Search

LOGIN

NTEP Certificates of Conformance Database Search

Search Tips: How to Use the NTEP Database (Slides)

- . To ensure the most current Certificate of Conformance is found, only enter the first five digits. (i.e. 00-000)
- Enter data into at least one field to begin search.
- To ensure the broadest search, enter the **fewest** criteria. (i.e. CC Number or Manufacturer)
- Enter partial names, certificate or model numbers to expand your search.
- Drop-down menu functionality may be affected by older versions of Internet Explorer (IE).

Active Status: Devices are being manufactured or re-manufactured for commercial application under an NTEP Certificate of Conformance. This means that the Certificate is in force and all fees have been paid.

Inactive Status: An inactive Certificate of Conformance is a Certificate which was previously active, but the devices are no longer being manufactured for commercial applications subject to local regulations or laws; however, devices already manufactured, installed or in inventory, but not yet sold, may be used, sold, repaired and resold under inactive Certificates of Conformance.

For assistance with your search, contact NCWM at (402) 434-4880 or info@ncwm.net.

NTEP Certificates issued during the month of November 2018





NTEP

NTEP CERTIFICATE SEARCH NTEP APPLICATIONS



MEMBERS

MEMBER DIRECTORY



PUBLICATIONS NCWM PUBLICATION 14

NCWM PUBLICATION 14 NIST HANDBOOKS



MEETINGS

2019 INTERIM MEETING REGISTRATION 2019 ANNUAL MEETING REGISTRATION

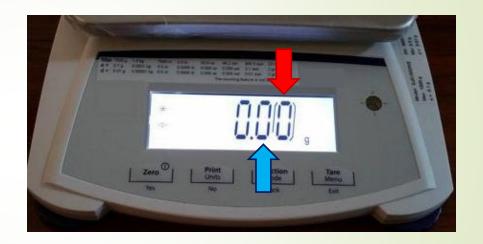
<		JANUARY 2019				
S	M	Т	W	Т	F	S
30	31	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31	1	2

Scale Requirements – Sensitivity



Scale Requirements – Sensitivity

- The bracket around hundredths (0.00) indicate it is not legal for trade
- Only certified to tenths but less uncertainty





Always maintain a level scale

Keep scale on a stable surface

Protect scale from crosswinds

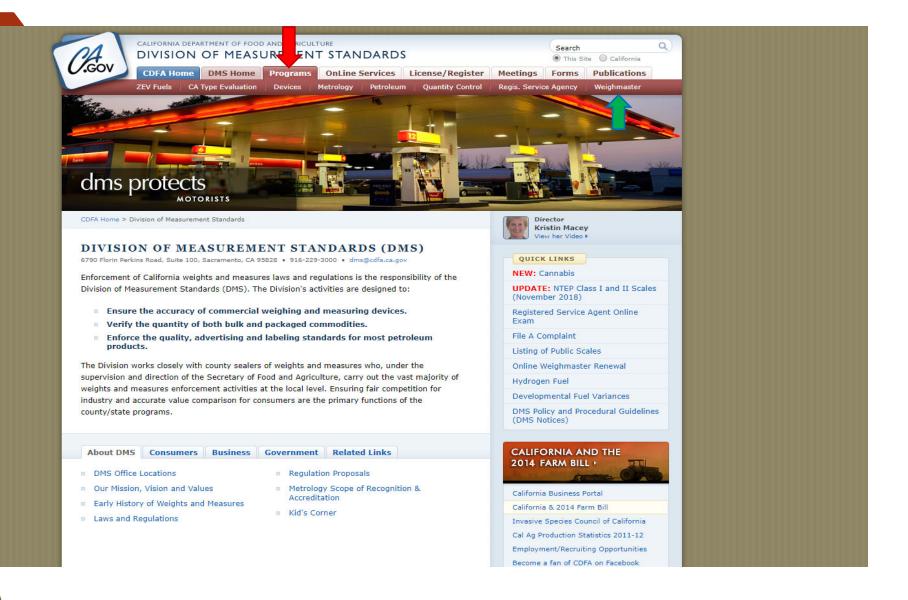


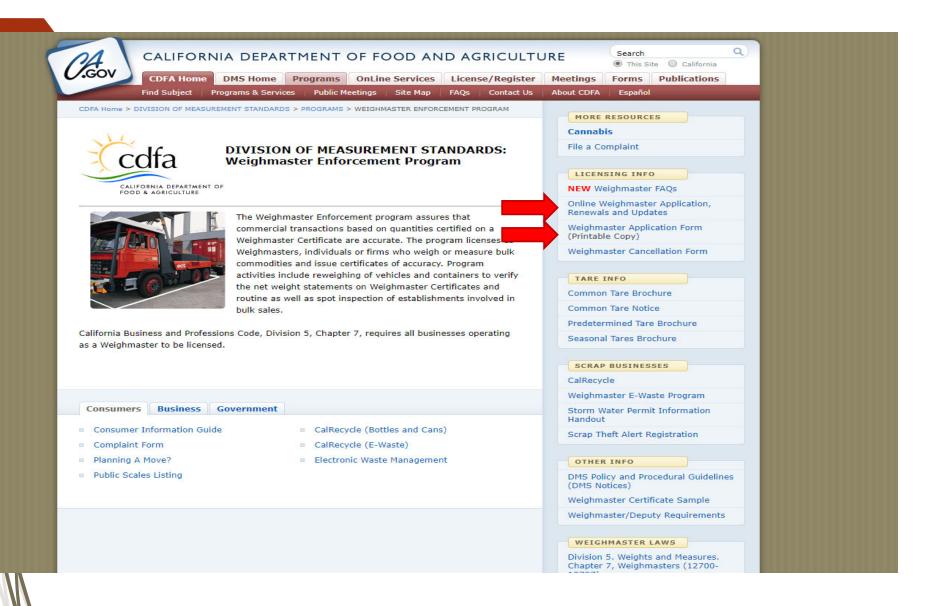
Weighmaster License

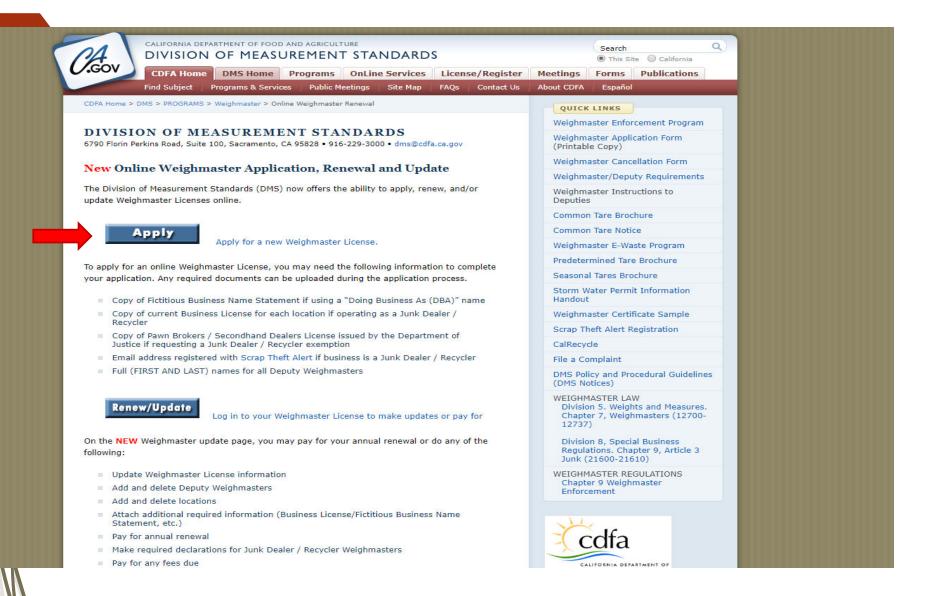
- Issued by CDFA DMS of Measurement Standards)
 - www.cdfa.ca.gov/dms/

Enforced by county W&M

(Division







Labeling Requirements

- ■I.R.Q
 - Identity
 - Responsibility
 - Quantity

Labeling – Identity Statement

- Definition according to regulations:
 - (a) the name specified in or required by any applicable federal or state law or regulation or, in the absence of this;
 - (b) the common or usual name or, in the absence of this;
 - (c) the generic name or other appropriate description, including a statement of function (such as "cleaning powder").
- Bottom line: A customer who doesn't know what the product is, should be able to find out by an Identity Statement.

Labeling – Responsibility

- Name of Company
 - Corporate Name or DBA
- Address
 - Street Address*
 - City
 - State
 - ZIP
 - *May be omitted if available on an easily accessible database/resource

Labeling - Quantity

- How much is in package, i.e. net contents
 - Most errors occur here
- Some Quantity Statement requirements:
 - Minimum height
 - ► Lower 30% of principal display
 - Contrast
 - Free Space

Weights & Measures Contact Info

- David George or Andrew Kimura
- **(831)** 454 2383
- David.George@santacruzcounty.us
- Andrew.Kimura@santacruzcounty.us

January 2019 Santa Cruz County Cannabis Registrant Workshop

PHASE 1 PRE-APPLICATIONS PROCESS, CANNA-LORI INSTRUCTIONS, USE PERMIT PROCESS, BMOP, SECURITY PLANS, INTERSECTION OF LOCAL AND STATE REGULATIONS, ADDITIONAL REGULATIONS, STATE DEADLINES, UPDATED MEDICAL LAWS

Phase 1

Start with Cannabis Licensing Office (CLO)

Pre-Application Review

- Applicant pays fee (if applicable) and submits plans to CLO.
- CLO to assess project scope and ensure initial eligibility requirements for use permit and license are met.
- Applicant advised on early issues that are detected based on data provided.
- If still eligible, applicant will be issued a "Canna-Clearance" to move on to Phase 2.
- Applicant provided full application packet to enter Phase 2, including Pre-Application content + additional requirements based on unique project case. *Not all Phase 2 application requirements will be the same for all applicants, as projects differ considerably.

Phase 2

Work with both Cannabis Licensing Office + Planning Department

Submittal of Full Application Packet with all Required Information

- Applicant to be billed at-cost by both CLO and Planning, and submits full application packet, with copies, as instructed by both departments.
- CLO (licensing) + Planning (use permit) will <u>concurrently</u> review application packet to ensure project compliance with all applicable local and State laws pertaining to licensing and use permit.
- As needed Planning will route project plans to other departments and agencies for their comment. If application is deemed complete by Planning, project moves on to environmental review (CEQA).
- Once environmental review concludes, applicant must go to public hearing <u>if</u> permit level requires it.
- Applicant is either approved or denied license and use permit and license conditions are imposed.

Phase 3

Work with both Cannabis Licensing Office + Planning Department

Use Permit and License Compliance

- Ongoing for life of project. At-cost billing to CLO and/or Planning.
- Applicant must present data to prove they are complying with applicable use permit and license conditions.
- County agencies may carry out site inspections to follow up as needed to ensure compliance with license and use permit.



Phase 1 PreApplication Process

APPOINTMENT & MATERIALS

FIRE AGENCY SCREENING

PRE-APPLICATION LETTER

CANNA-LORI

Phase 1 Pre-Application Basics

Appointment Required

- <u>michael.sapunor@santacruzc</u> <u>ounty.us</u>
- 2-3 week est. appt. waiting period
- ▶ \$1,500 application fee
- ▶ 4-6 week est, review time

Materials Required

- See "Application/Resources" Tab on CLO website: http://www.co.santa-cruz.ca.us/CannabisLicensing-Office
 - Pre-application packet (38 pp.)
 - Project description, Site Plan
 - Security requirements
 - Fire Agency Pre-survey (Cal Fire)

Pre-Application Resources

Planning Dept

- http://www.sccoplanning. com/
- ► Planning "GIS-Web"
 - Parcel-specific maps and property info.
- Planning Dept. records room
- Zoning Counter (M-Th, 8:00-11:30, 1:00-3:30; closed Friday).

Cannabis Licensing Office

- http://www.co.santacruz.ca.us/CannabisLice nsingOffice.aspx
 - ▶ "Non-Retail Licenses" tab
 - Ordinances and B.M.O.P. text
 - Staff contact info.
- CLO Counter (M-Th, 8:00-12:00pm; closed Friday)

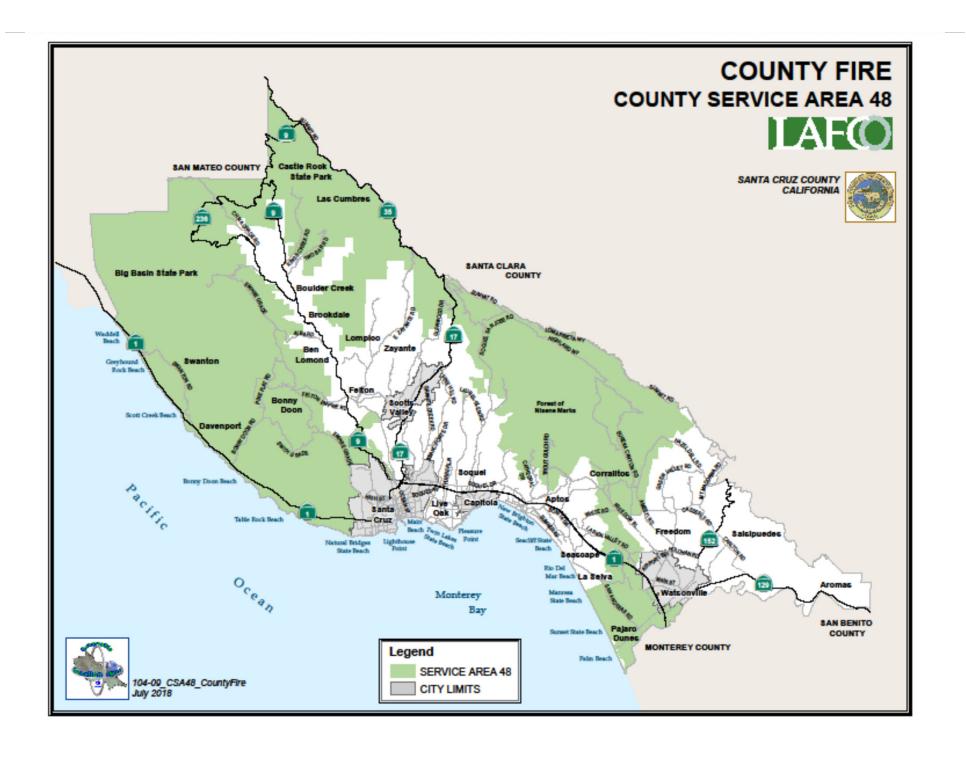


Fire Agency Cannabis Pre-Survey

Cal Fire- contact

Chris Walters, Deputy Fire Marshall (831) 335-6748





CLO Pre-Application Review

- ► Application Completeness
 - ▶ Site plan, etc.
- ▶ Cannabis Development Codes
 - ► Chapter 7.128 (Cannabis non-retail businesses)
 - ► Chapter 13.10 (Commercial uses, site standards)
 - ► Chapter 16.0 (Environmental and resource protection)



Pre-Application Review Letter

- ► Identifies key issues for Phase 2 "Development Permit" review
- ► Next Steps:
 - ▶ Zoning Counter Review: (pre-app letter and CANNA-LORI)
 - No appointment required- 4th Floor Planning walk-in counter hours
 - ► M Th, 8:00-11:30am; 1:00-3:30pm
 - ▶ Obtain Fees and Routing information from Planner



Canna - LORI

- "List of Required Information" (aka "LORI") for Phase 2 plans:
 - ► The CANNA-LORI is the set of instructions used by the professional(s) who prepare(s) your project plans
 - ▶ Tailored to your project proposal and site/location
 - ▶ B.M.O.P. sheet (siting criteria, site design, construction reqmnts., operational reqmnts.)
 - ▶ Not a final list; can be revised by Planning staff
 - Basis for estimating PLN review fees and inter-agency routing (# plan sets)
 - ▶ "heads up" re. biotic reports, odor plans, technical studies



Phase 2 Professional Resources

- "Plans and specifications must contain the signed statement (or signature and license number) that the preparer is licensed under Chapter 3 of Division 3 of the California Business and Professions Code to prepare such plans and specifications unless your proposal qualifies for one of the exceptions listed under Section 18.10.210(a)(5) of the County Code."
- Land Use Consultants Development project manager/facilitator
- Engineers Grading Plan, Stormwater Plan, Odor Mitigation
- Architects- prelim. Building Plans, Accessibility, Design Review materials
- Biologists- Biotic Site Assessments



COMPLETENESS IS
KEY
THE PROCESS
THE CODES

Obtaining your Use Permit

Best
Management
and
Operational
Practices
(BMOP) Plan

- Implementation of the BMOP shared responsibility of the planning department and Cannabis Licensing
- BMOP includes
 - Sitting Criteria Location
 - ▶ Site Design
 - ► Construction Requirements
 - Operational Requirements

BMOP – Siting Criteria

- Avoidance of Excessive Grading
 - ▶ Consideration for access roads associated w/ development
- Site Disturbance
 - ▶ Clustering Development / reducing impacts to native soils
- Biological Assessments
 - Required for land alteration at site considered "sensitive habitat" per SCCC 16.32
- Archeological and Paleontological Surveys
- ▶ Historic Assessments of Structures 50+ years old



BMOP – Site Design

- Fence and Security Requirements
 - Wildlife friendly fencing
 - Security lighting
- Permeable vs Impermeable materials
 - ▶ Goal is to avoid impacts to native soil
- Visual Screening of Cannabis Infrastructure
- Storm Water Drainage
 - ▶ Requirements for site development differ based on size at County & Water Board
 - ▶ Cannabis General Permit has requirements for operations
- Water Storage
 - ▶ Rainwater Collection is required on all available structures associated with cannabis
 - ▶ Tanks have planning and building permit requirements



BMOP – Construction Requirements

- ▶ Same as other commercial business
- ► Construction Storm Water
- ▶ Work Hour Restrictions
- ▶ Post Construction Revegetation



BMOP – Operational Compliance

- Employee
 - ▶ Reduce emissions associated with trips to and from facilities
- Herbivory Prevention Plan
 - ▶ Deer and rat controls Structural / Biological
- Riparian Buffer Controls
- Lighting Mitigation no supplemental lighting to be seen outside of structures
- Pesticide / Haz Mat Storage
- Odor Abatement



BMOP – Odor Abatement

- Required to reduce odors within residential areas (BMOP)
- ▶ PE or CIH must review and certify design (BMOP)
- ▶ All indoor facilities must use a commercial air scrubbing device or filtration system 7.128.170(Q)



MITIGATION OF ODORS

7.128.170 (Q)

- Cultivation / Manufacturing / Distribution /
- Every cannabis license type affected
- Exhaust points must have odor mitigation
- Outdoor and greenhouse cultivation operations are regulated
- Greenhouse operations are indoor operations per 7.128.030 (U)





MASSIVE GREENHOUSE = ODOR



Odor Mitigation Options

Carbon Filtration

- Standard Granular Activated Carbon Filters
- Vapor Phase Granular Activated Carbon Filter
- Greenhouse applications exist for both

New Technologies

- ▶ Ionic Oxidation Filters
- Photocatalytic Oxidation TiO2
- Internal grow room scrubbers and exhaust point scrubbers



Odor Mitigation = MBARD Permit

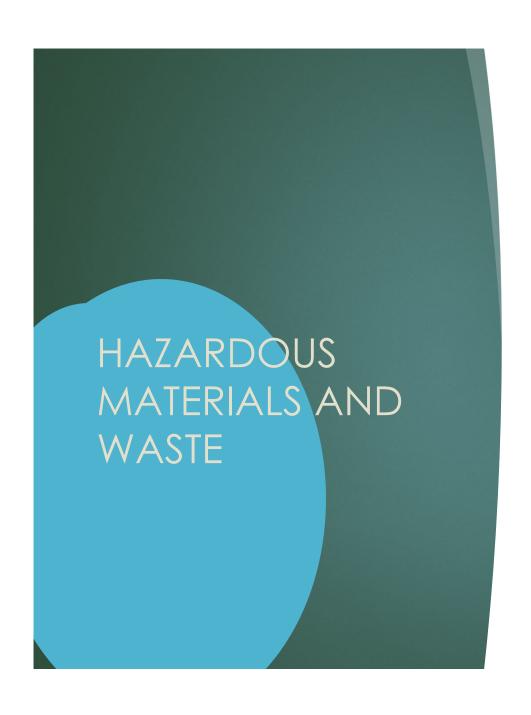
Cultivation

- Indoor and Greenhouse Cultivation with exhaust points
- Drying and processing rooms w/ odor controls

Manufacturing

- Processing (grinding)
- Extraction Operations
- Distillation Operations





APPLICABILITY FOR CULTIVATORS AND MANUFACTURERS



CULTIVATION OPERATIONS

- Pesticides are a special kind of hazard
 - Pesticide containers can not be thrown away like trash, they must be properly disposed of
- Many nutrients classify as a hazardous material
 - ▶ Threshold quantities are key
 - ► Evaluating your cultivation site's storage needs versus wants can save you time and money by maintaining inventories below reportable limits (55 gallons / 500 pounds / 200 feet of compressed gas)
 - Potential to use non-hazardous nutrients may be worth exploring



CANNABIS MANUFACTURING





- Butane / propane / ethanol storage quantities within the CBC are much lower than what most manufacturers wants and needs are
- ► CBC limits for ethanol in type H facility = 120 gal (w/in closed loop and storage)
 - Propane / Butane = 1000 cu/ft (within closed loop and storage)
 - ► Exceeding these limits can trigger multiple fire codes issues associated with section 415 of the IBC



Type H Facility – High Hazard

- Additional requirements for site design and chemical storage
- Design requirements need to be identified early on as building retro-fits are costly
- Not all engineers and architects are aware of this
- Design requirements include door swing based on nearest exit
- Storage requirements can include additional ventilation, chemical compatibility, seismic anchorage



CANNABIS MANUFACTURING

- Post extraction waste
 - Third party cannabis specific waste haulers can be cost prohibitive
 - Evaluating chemical properties of waste may seem cost prohibitive but its likely a long term saving
 - ▶ Waste may be non-hazardous and available for composting at a minimal cost
 - ▶ Factors to consider-physical properties of extraction material and waste storage options
 - ▶ Non-hazardous biomass can likely be shipped to a local composting site via the municipal hauler once the material has been classified
- Current policy objectives include Environmental Health Department allowing Waste Determinations on post extraction waste



DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE PERMITTING

Rural sites, wells and 1602 permits



1602 PERMITS – LAKE AND STREAMBED ALTERATION AGREEMENTS

- Department of Fish and Wildlife online notification system
 - Straight forward notification process for sites with municipal water supplies
 - ► These site provide a self-certification that they will not be impacting a lake or streambed
- Sites on wells pose certain risks
 - Shallow wells can have hydraulic conductivity with surface waters
 - ▶ These evaluations can benefit from State licensed professional because the DFW will assess the site based on well logs provided



1602 PERMIT TYPES

- General Agreement
 - Similar to a Water Board general permit
 - ► Everyone who qualifies follows the same rules
 - ▶ CEQA exempt
 - ▶ 5 year terms

- Standard Agreement
 - Project specific similar to a Water Board individual waste discharge permit
 - ► CEQA process must be followed
 - ► Short (<5 years) and Long (>5 years) Permit terms



Cannabis General Permit

State Water Resource Control Board Applicable to all Cultivation Operations

General Permit Applicability

- ALL commercial cannabis cultivators must apply for coverage
 - Outdoor sites (> 2,000 sq ft) –
 Apply and enroll in General
 Order as tier 1 or 2
 - Outdoor sites (< 2,000 sq ft) –Apply and obtain waiver
 - Indoor sites Apply and obtain waiver with a municipal sanitary sewer connection

- Indoor cultivation defined as:
 - Cultivation within a permanent structure AND
 - With a relatively impermeable floor
- Greenhouses with dirt floors are considered <u>outdoor</u> and must enroll in the General Order as either tier 1 or tier 2



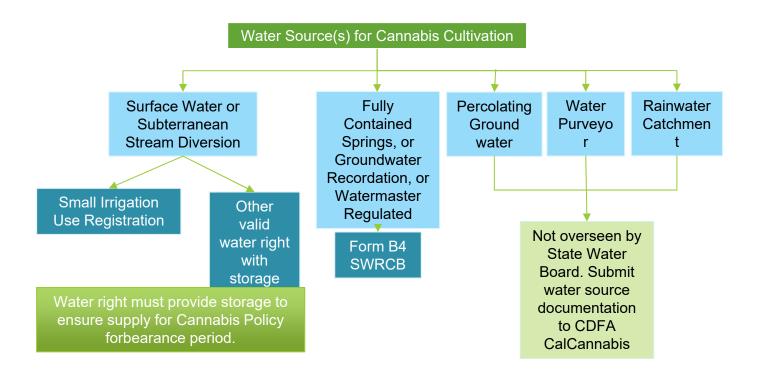
Waste Disposal Options and Additional Coverage

- Indoor waste disposal options
 - ▶ Community sewer system
 - ▶ On-site treatment (i.e. septic)
 - Store and haul
- Indoor and Outdoor Sites: The General Order does not cover ALL discharges on a site. Additional coverage may be needed. Examples include:
 - Reverse Osmosis residuals
 - ▶ Filter wash water
 - Onsite treatment systems (i.e. septic systems)

Some types of discharges may require additional permitting beyond General Order



When you need a water right





Questions