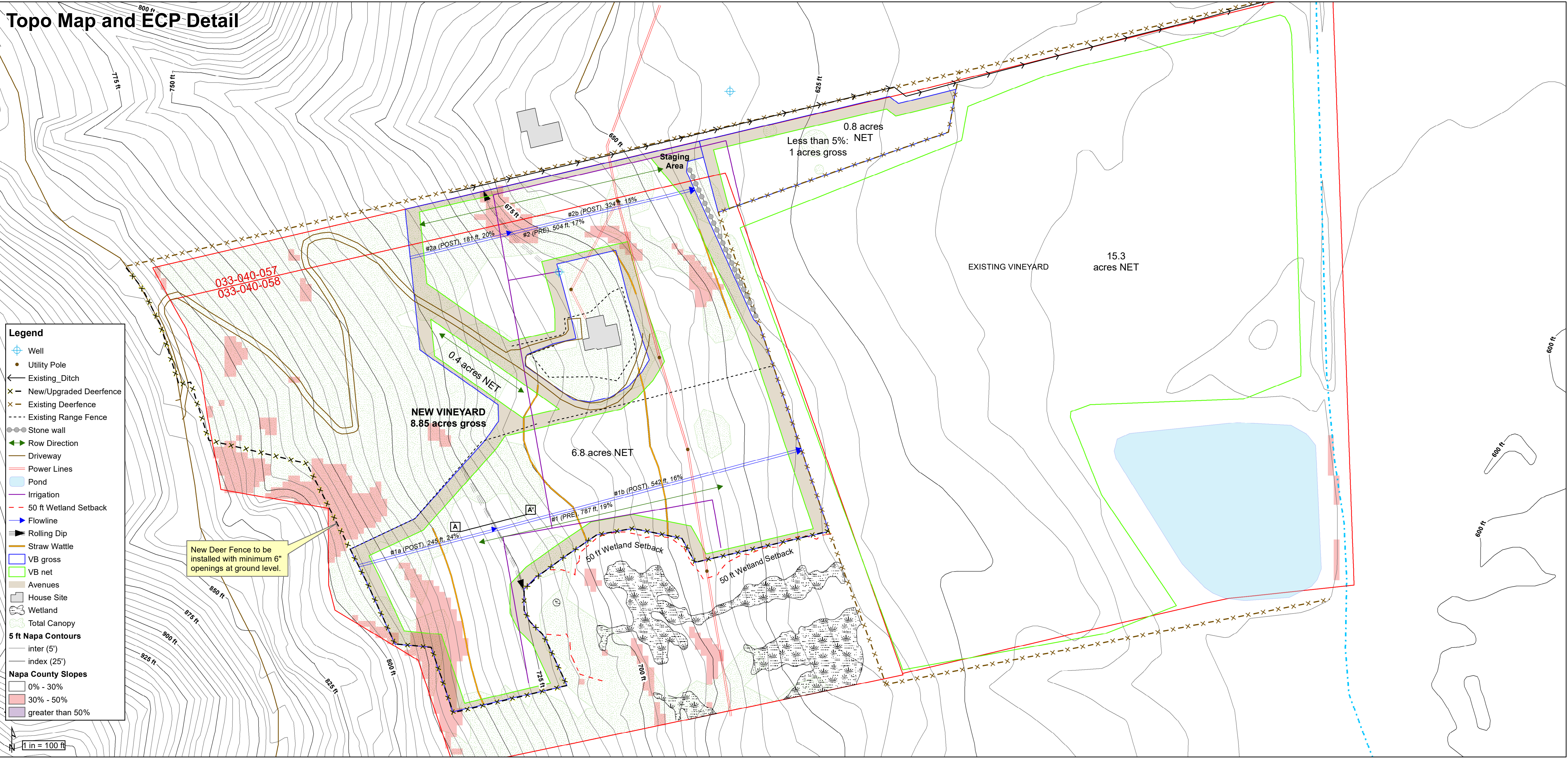
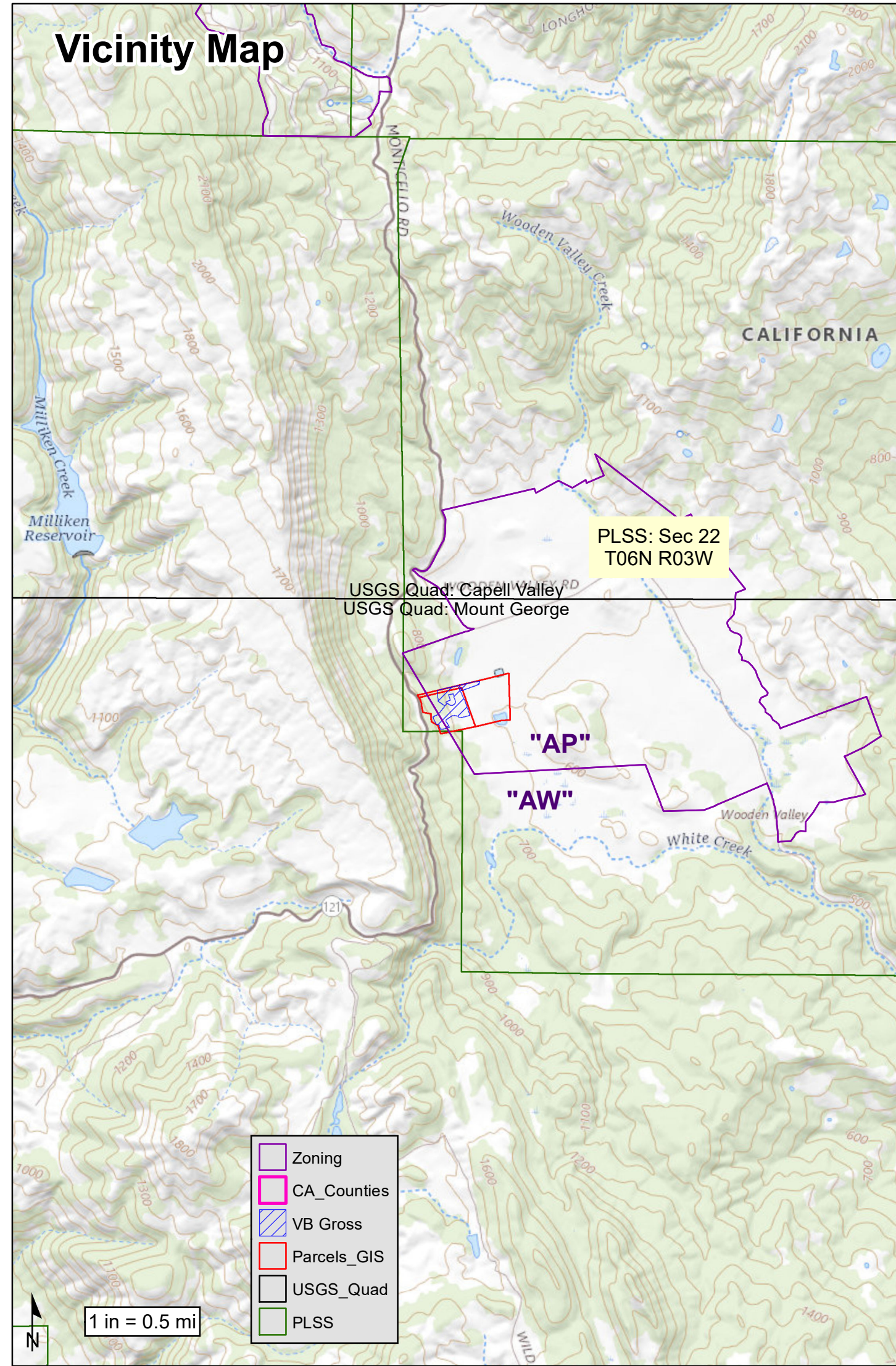


Exhibit A

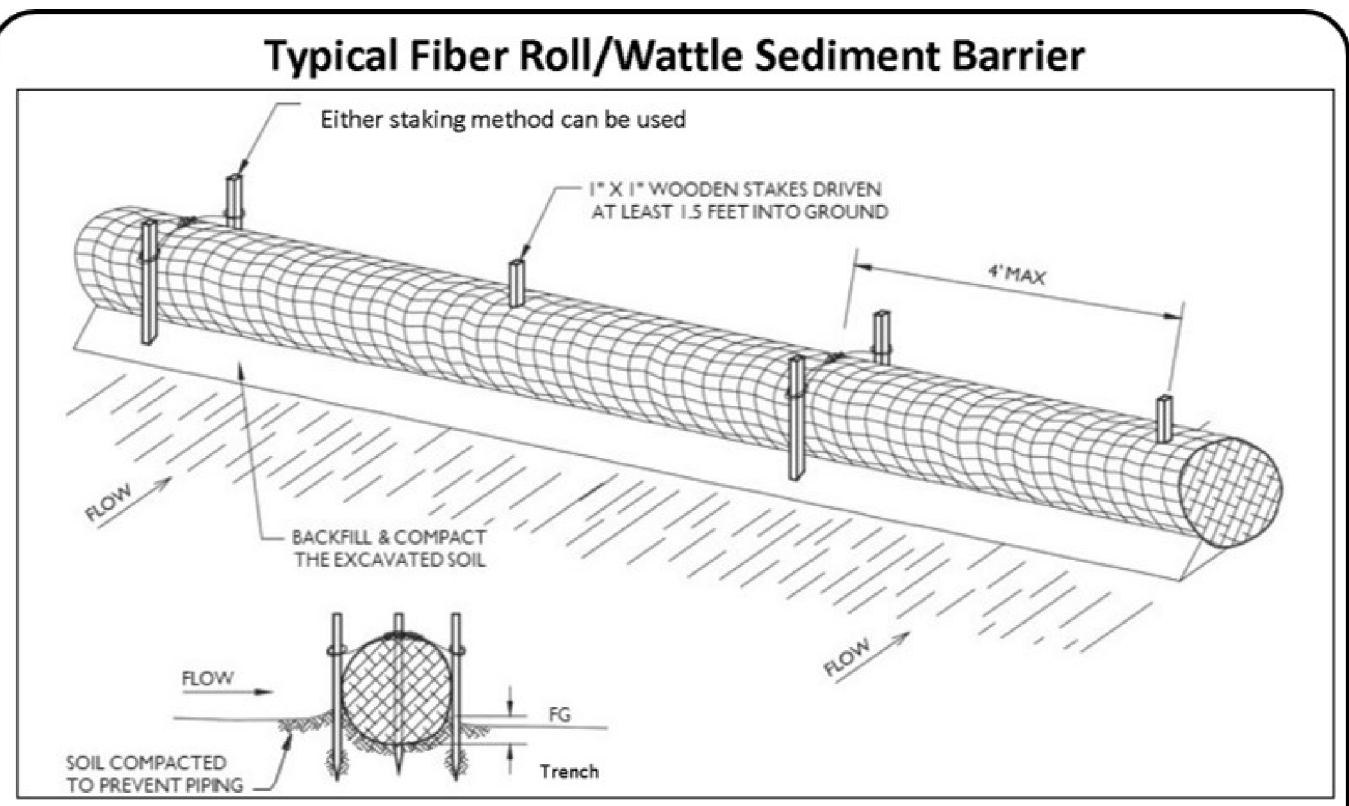
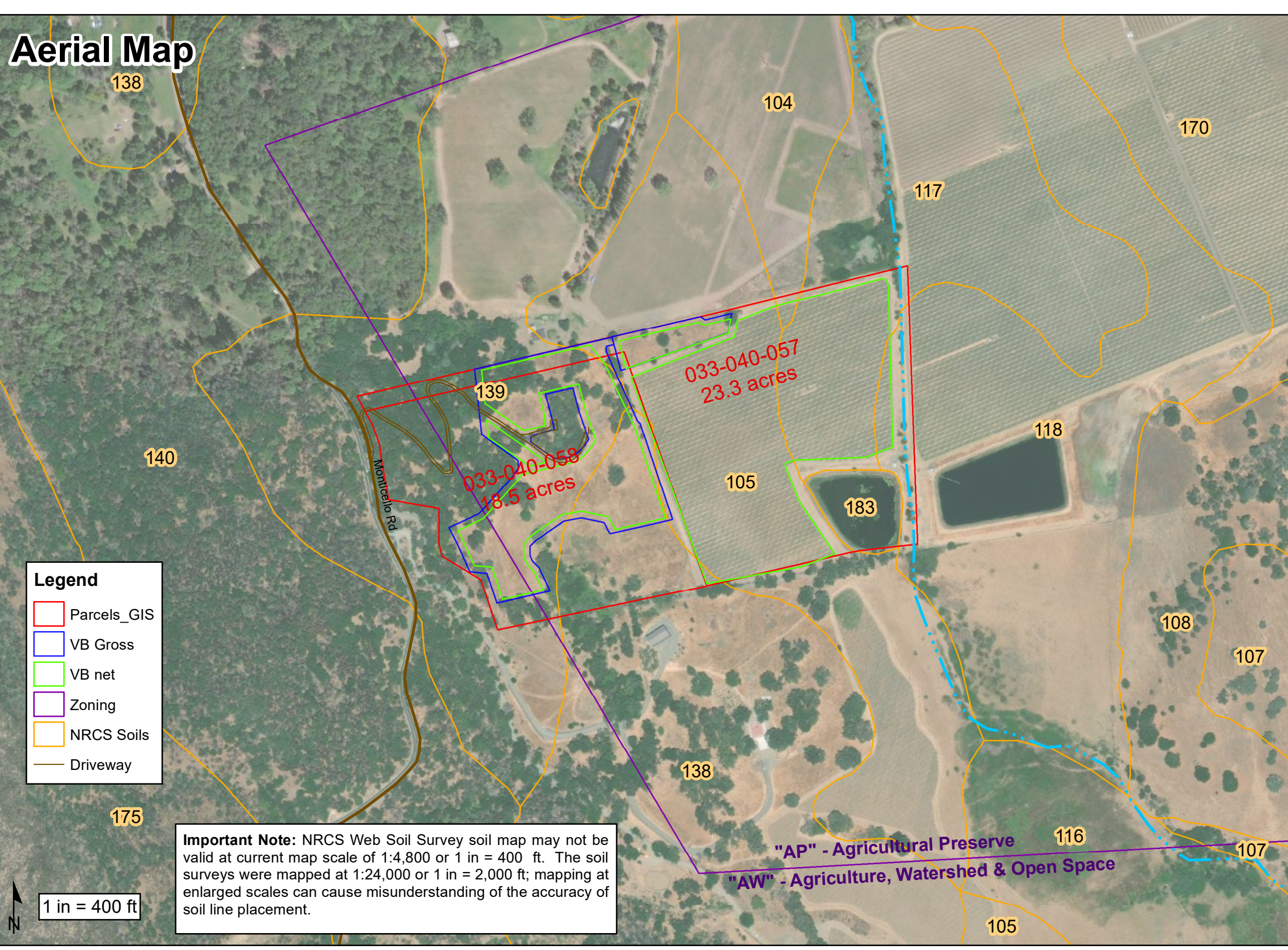
Topo Map and ECP Detail



Vicinity Map



Aerial Map



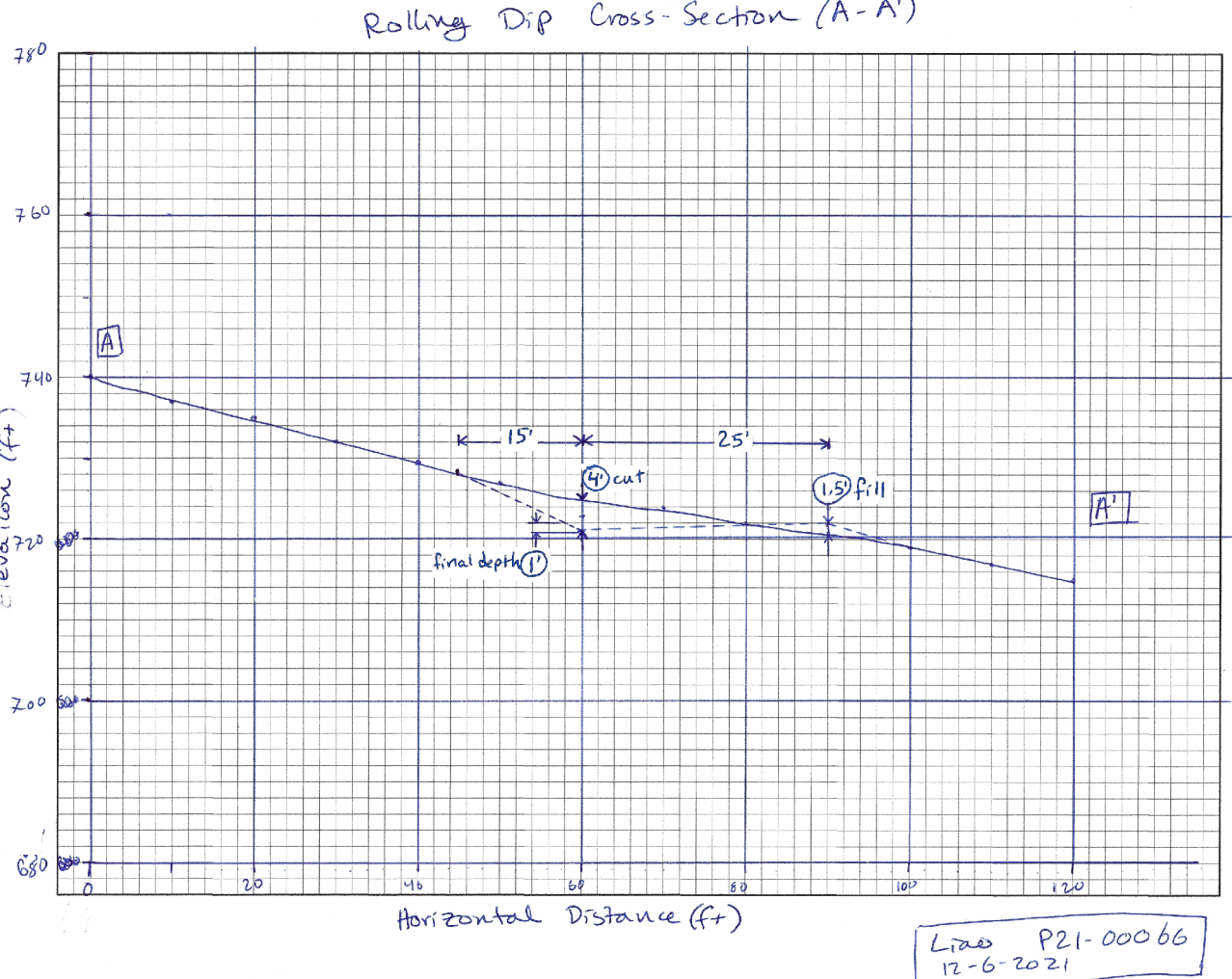
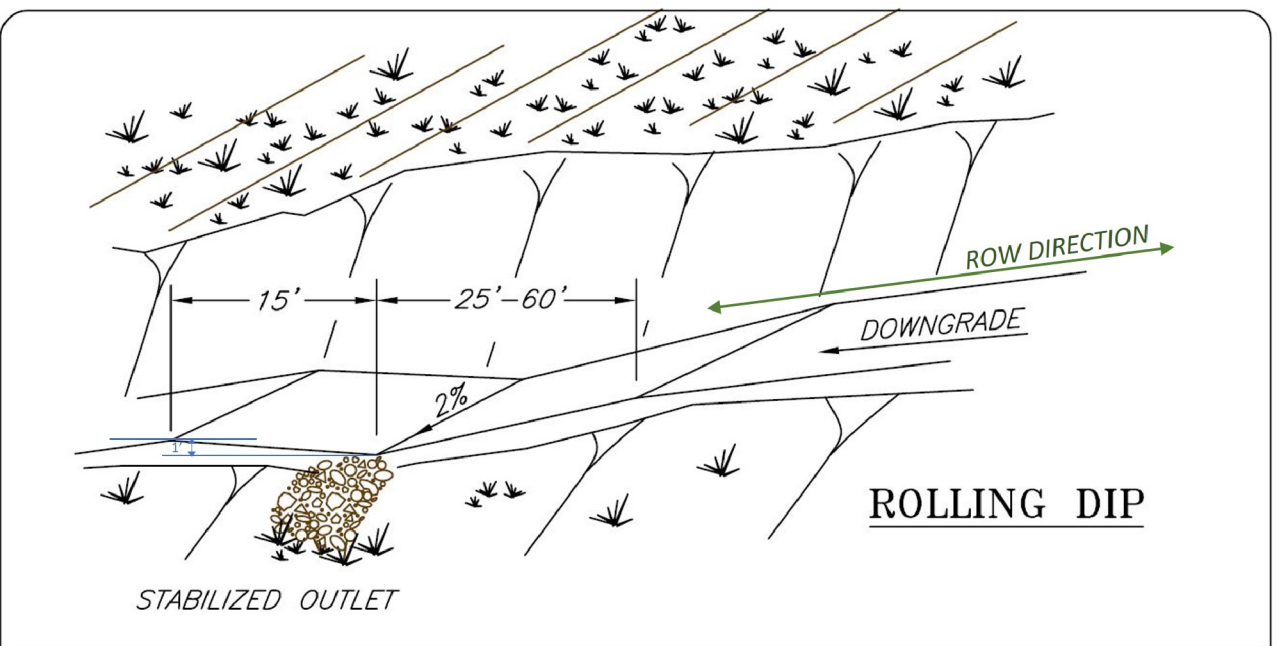
Introduction to Wattles:

- Straw wattles or fiber rolls are designed to slow down runoff, filter and trap sediment before the runoff gets into waterways. Straw wattles are porous and allow water to filter through fibers and trap sediment. Because they slow runoff they reduce sheet and rill erosion.
- Straw wattles may be used on slopes to shorten slope length. They are designed for short slopes or slopes flatter than 3:1 and low surface flows not to exceed 1 c.f.s. for small areas.
- It is important to know how much drainage area the most uphill wattle is receiving and accommodate for this drainage.

Wattle Installation:

1. Prepare smooth slope before the wattling procedure is started. Shallow gullies should be smoothed as work progresses.
2. Dig small trench across the slope on contour, to place rolls in. The trench should be deep enough to accommodate a third to half the thickness of the roll.
3. It is critical that rolls are installed perpendicular to water movement, parallel to slope contour. Start building trenches and install the rolls from the bottom of the slope and work up.
4. Lay the roll along the trenches fitting it snugly against the soil. Make sure no gaps exist between the soil and the wattle.
5. Use a straight bar to drive clean holes through the roll and into the soil. Drive the stake through prepared hole into soil. Leave only 1 or 2 inches of stake exposed above roll.
6. Install stakes at 4 feet max intervals. Either staking method shown above can be used.
7. Construct an compacted earthen berm along the uphill side of the roll to force sheet flow into the roll and prevent water from piping into the trench.
8. When more than one roll is placed in a row, the rolls should overlap, one in front of the other, by at least 1 foot and staked securely to prevent piping.
9. Wattles with plastic netting need to be removed after the wet season has ended.

Napa County Resource Conservation District
www.naparcid.org / 1303 Jefferson St, Suite 500B, Napa, CA, 94559 / (707)252-4189



ECPA NOTES

1. Property Owner: Goldvita Holdings LLC
2. Site Contact: Angela Liao, angela.whyte@gmail.com, 213-361-5589
3. ECP prepared by Sarah Pistone, CPESC #9225, sarah@hdvine.com, 707-533-3511
4. ECP prepared: 4/1/2021
5. Property Address: 3580 Monticello Rd, Napa, CA 94558
6. See Vicinity Map
7. Access from intersection Monticello Road. Property is gated; call ahead for access.
8. Legend, North arrow, and scale are noted on each map detail.
9. Soil type in disturbed areas is Forward-Kidd Complex (138-139). Soil boundaries on Aerial Map. No potentially serious erosion problem areas were noted. (Custom Soil Resource Report for Napa County, California, Liao Vineyard, from USDA NRCS Web Soil Survey, March 2021).
10. The closest bluffline stream is an unnamed dashed waterway along the eastern property line.
11. The biological assessment identified the vineyard block areas as a mix of oak woodland and a heterogeneous mix of grasses and forbs (Northwest Biosurvey, March 15, 2021). The parcel contains an existing single-family home, undeveloped lands, and an existing vineyard.
12. The vineyard was designed around a single-family residence. Buried water lines connect the well to the residence; no other underground utilities are known in the project area.
13. Napa County Contours were used for project design.
14. Slope Sections are shown on Topo Map and ECP Detail. Average slope across all blocks is 18%.
15. Irrigation lines are shown on the Topo Map and ECP Detail.
16. Vineyard layout, including row direction and avenues, is shown on the site plan. Avenues are planned to be 24 ft in tractor turnaround areas and 6-10 ft in areas parallel to row direction. Vine spacing will be 5 ft and minimum row spacing will be 8 ft, for a 1089 vines per acre. Block access will be via the main driveway off Monticello Road.
17. Currently, water sheets off the hillside and there is no evidence of channeling in the vineyard development area. There is a large spring and wetland complex on the south side of the parcel that will be avoided with a "no-touch" 50 ft buffer. Within the development area, the natural rolling topography of the site will be enhanced with the addition of rolling dips to break up the slope length along the vineyard block.
18. Fiber rolls and straw mulch will be used for erosion control. Disturbed areas will be straw mulched at 2 tons/ac. Rocks will remain within the vineyard boundaries and may be buried, or used for vineyard avenues or landscaping.
19. Seed permanent cover crop to 80% cover throughout (see table below for seed mix or equivalent). Cover crop will be fertilized with 16-20-0 at a rate of 100 lbs/acre the first year and as needed in future years. All seeding and mulching of disturbed areas will be completed by October 15. Any areas of cover crop that have less than their designated cover, will be seeded and mulched annually until adequate cover is reached. As an alternative, an annual cover crop may be used in the first three years. In the first three years, cover may be disked or otherwise cultivated to develop healthy soil structure; after three years a permanent, no-till cover shall be established. Post-emergent herbicide may be applied so long as 80% cover is maintained throughout the vineyard. For example, with an 8 ft row spacing, up to 20' strip may be sprayed.
20. Inspections are required pursuant to Napa County Code Chapter 18.108.135 - Oversight and Operation, to include a "Pre-Construction Meeting" with the owner/manager and contractor, a "Mid-Construction Meeting" to advise on BMP placement, and a "Winterization Inspection". The plan preparer, Sarah Pistone of HDVine LLC, is required to oversee implementation of the permit. Prior to the first winter rains after construction begins and each year thereafter until the project has received a final inspection. The plan preparer is required to inspect the site and certify in writing to the director that all of the erosion control measures have been installed in conformance with the ECP.
21. Final inspections may be conducted after all work has been completed in relation to the permit and the site has been found to be stable for three years (following last year that ground was disturbed for construction or tillage). Finalization is dependent on approval by the director of the Planning Department or his/her agent (NCC 18.108.135.E.1).

SUPPLEMENTAL EROSION NOTES FOR SLOPES

MATERIALS AND APPLICATION RATE (VINEYARD SPECIAL FROM LE BALLISTER'S 526-6723)

| SEED MIX | SEED MIX (LBS/ACRE) |
|---|---------------------|
| BROMUS MOLLIS (BLANDO BROME) | 40 |
| ZORRO FESCUE | 20 |
| CRIMSON CLOVER | 20 |
| ROSE CLOVER OR RED | 20 |
| TEMPERARY COVER CROP LESS THAN 20% | |
| BARLEY (BEARDLESS) | 100 |
| FENNY WISE PLOWDOWN *LE BALLISTER'S MIX | 100 |

FERTILIZER:
16-20-0 & 15% SULPHUR 500
MULCH RICE STRAW: 4000 LBS/ACRE OR ENOUGH SO THE GROUND IS COVERED

Property boundaries are approximate
Coordinate System: NAD 1983 StatePlane California II FIPS 9402 Feet
Projection: Lambert Conformal Conic
Datum: North American 1983