

Good morning,

Main areas of concern:

Foremost is the lack of opportunity for all stakeholders to participate in the "process" (i.e., Sheriff, Farm Bureau, and outreach to all communities including the ones which will be greatly affected by designated grow areas.)

Geographic location of allowed grows is within a mile or less of Dixon High School. I have read many articles across the USA of the nausea, dizziness, and asthma related events negatively affecting students. Schools have had to close all doors and windows. Students are not allowed outside. Please remember that each plant is releasing chemicals into the atmosphere and the chemicals are carried by the wind. In our case the stench was easily apparent in Dixon (6 miles from the grows). According to Mr. King 22,000 individual plants were located in our community. Now imagine hundreds of thousands of plants each releasing terpenes into the air we breathe. Did you have a chance to drive out to the last remaining prairie in the State of California, Jepson Prairie?

Nurseries: All nurseries in Solano County should be treated the same and meet all mandates, use permits, etc., as set forth by County standards. The cannabis sativa nurseries use pesticides, herbicides, nitrates, fertilizers, etc., the same as established nurseries in Solano County. Cannabis sativa nurseries should not be granted an exception unless the County is prepared to exempt other types of nurseries. Hines Nursery on 505 has to meet strict environmental controls to avoid chemical pollutants being discharged into our groundwater or/and atmosphere. A simple sentence to the cannabis sativa ordinance can reflect this standard and not leave any doubt. Hoop houses should also be included.

I know the argument will be that open fields also use the same substances. However, traditionally nurseries have much denser grows and use the substances year round, where tomato fields only use these substances in a very limited time frame and basis.

Processing: What does "processing mean?" The drying of plants is processing as well as the use of chemicals to extract the oil. Again, I have researched the extraction of the oil and it is a complex procedure using, in their words, "vast amounts of water and chemicals." Many of the chemicals used are highly flammable, harsh, and dangerous. Most articles advise growers to hire trained chemists, due to volatility and danger of these chemicals. The question is of course, what happens to the chemical laden water? A new process involves using liquid carbon dioxide to extract the oil; the gaseous carbon dioxide is then released into the atmosphere. Another process involves using oil to extract the cannabis sativa oil, then separating the oils by another process. What happens to the discarded oil that is laden with pollutants? What happens to the plant material after it has been "processed?" The plants are large and bulky (average 5 lbs. or more per plant). The seeds make-up a minute amount of the weight.

If the Board is insistent on allowing processing, I would recommend that processing plants be located in the industrial quadrant, as identified by Solano County. These processing plants should meet the same strict standards as any other processing plants, maybe stricter controls due the chemical use. Campbell Soup tomato processing plant has to meet strict standards, including odor standards. Again, why is cannabis sativa processing exempt Solano County? A simple sentence added to the ordinance can leave no doubt that cannabis sativa is not exempt.

I did not forward this email to the Board. I leave it up to you. I am willing to work with you in addressing these issues. However, I am going to request that the ordinance be removed from the consent calendar, until these important, serious and life affecting issues are resolved.

Thank You,

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