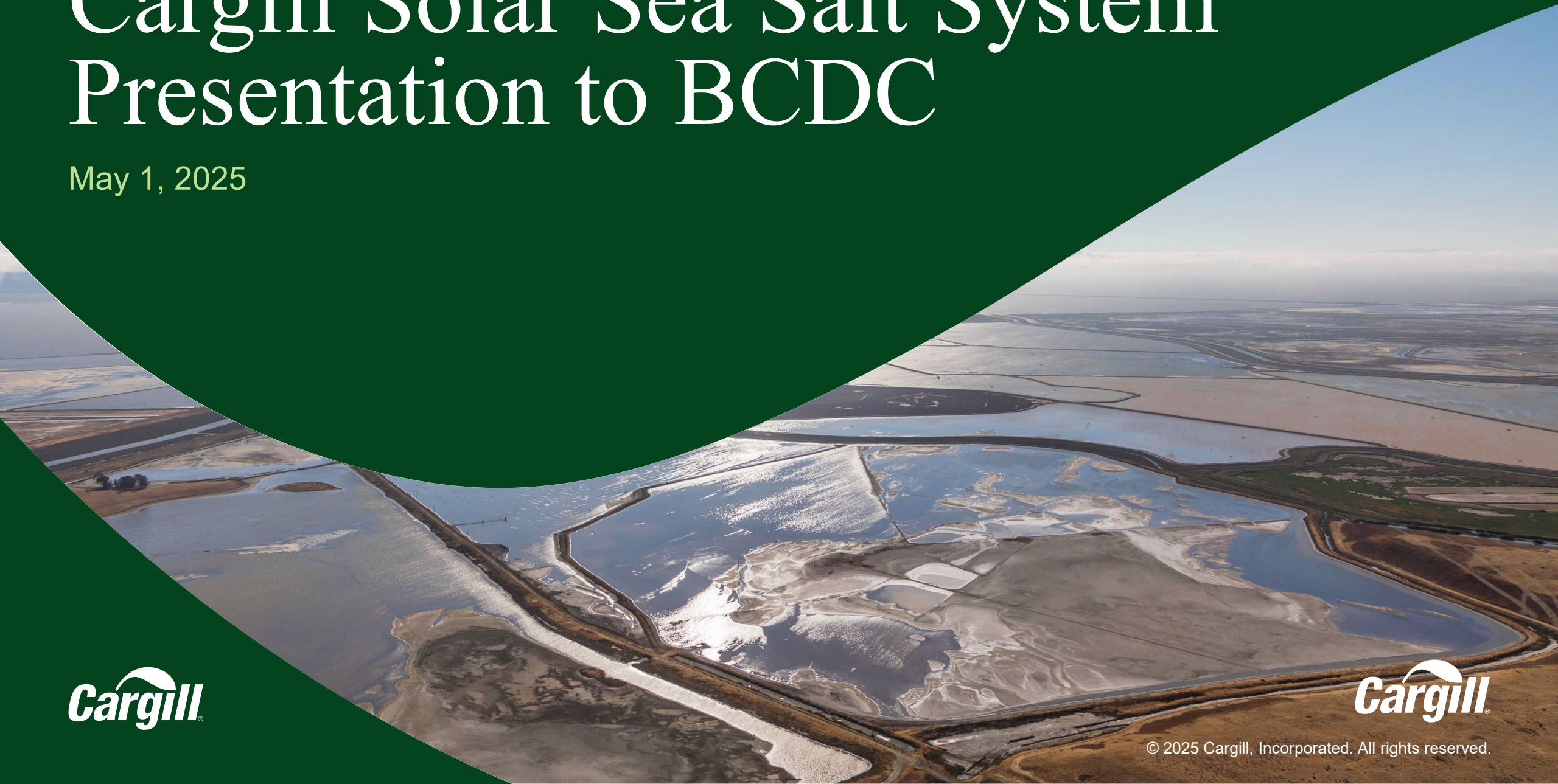
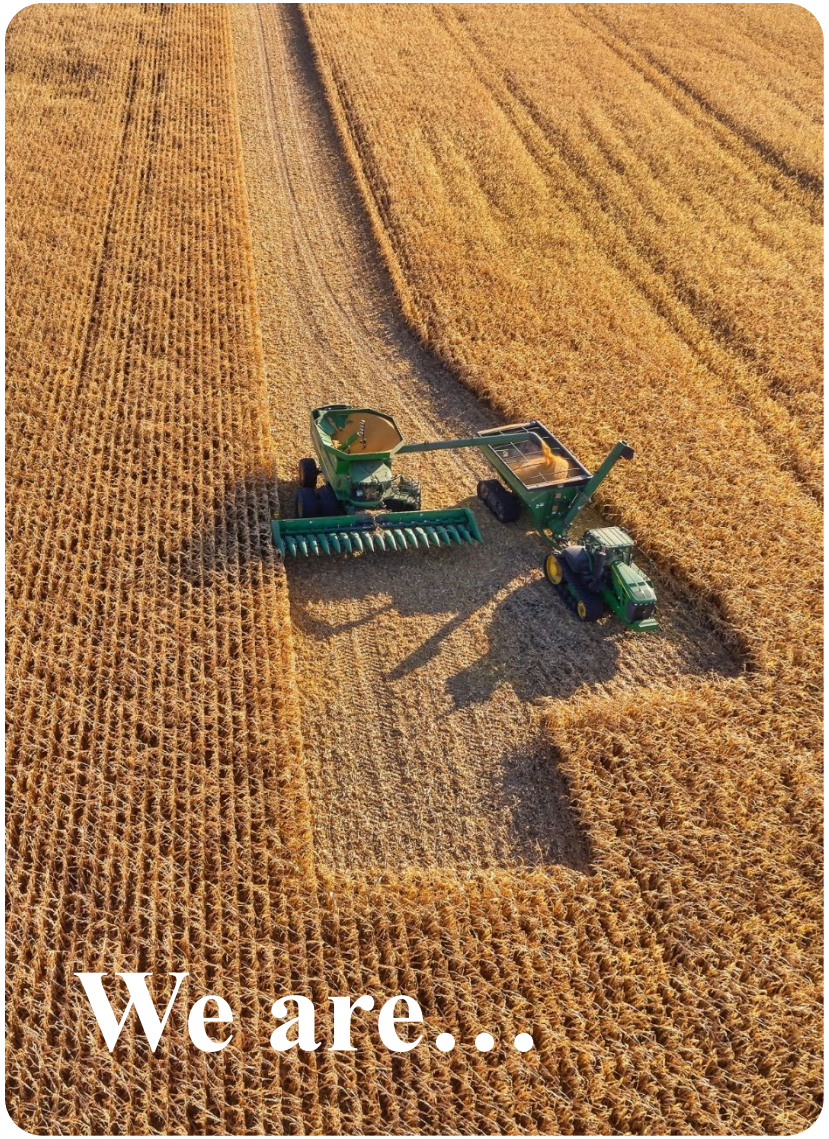
Cargill Solar Sea Salt System Presentation to BCDC

May 1, 2025





160K+

70

125

160

Sourcing, making and delivering vital products:



Cargill Salt: A trusted supplier, many markets, a variety of uses…




Cargill

Cargill Salt Operations in San Francisco Bay: Cargill purchased salt ponds and facilities from Leslie Salt Co. in 1978, and is now the only major sea salt producer in North America

205 Employees: 112 Teamsters and 30 IAM / 73 Non-union and Management

Annual Production: 500,000 Tons NaCl Harvested,

Produces Solar and Granulated Products: Food, water, industrial, and deicing salts

Cargill

Cargill's Stewardship Legacy

Our industry has preserved the Bay's shoreline for 150 years.

Cargill's legacy of 41,00 acres and donations of $150 million in land value will safeguard the future of this habitat

- In partnership with resource agencies, Cargill maintains and protects **9,000** acres within the national wildlife refuge and assist federal, state, and local agencies in land-management projects.
- **1979**: Transferred **15,350** acres to USFWS for Don Edwards SF Bay National Wildlife Refuge; retained salt-making rights on 12,000 acres.
- **1994**: Donated/sold **10,000** acres to CA Wildlife Conservation Board.
- **2003**: Donated/sold **16,500** acres and salt-making rights to federal/state agencies; initiated largest wetland restoration project on the West Coast.
- **1980-2014**: An additional 13 land transfers ranging from 20-860 acres (total of **2,750** acres)

Cargill

BCDC's San Francisco Bay Plan

Since the Bay Plan's original adoption in 1968, it has recognized the economic and environmental benefits of salt ponds and operations

Current Findings

- Salt production is an economically important and productive use of the waters of the Bay and salt is an important product.
- The water surface area of the salt ponds supplements the water surface area of the Bay and thus helps to moderate the Bay Area climate and to prevent smog. Further, the salt ponds contribute to the open space character of the Bay and the levees surrounding the ponds, although not designed or maintained for flood control, help to protect adjacent low lying areas from tidal flooding.

Current Policies

- The use and maintenance of salt ponds for salt production should be encouraged.
- In addition, maintaining the integrity of the salt production system should be encouraged (i.e., public agencies should not take for other projects any pond or portion of a pond that is a vital part of the production system).

Cargill's commitment to safely and sustainably manage its solar salt facility

Cargill expending significant resources and making substantial commitments as a condition of renewing its permits

Cargill began collaborating with BCDC in 2017 to renew its Maintenance and Operations permit (Cargill's 1995 permit was amended in 2005 and has been extended annually since then)

Over the past 2.5 years, Cargill has worked with BCDC's Engineering Criteria Review Board, involving outside engineers and consultants to confirm integrity of the berms containing mixed sea salts (MSS): This collaboration includes:

- Conducting onsite geotechnical investigations and analyses to confirm berms can safely contain MSS under conservative static and seismic conditions
- Assessing the impact of wave action from storms, high tides, and projected sea level rise on the MSS berms
- Additionally, Cargill's Emergency Contingency Plan will undergo peer review

In response to projected sea level rise, Cargill is proactively increasing the height of the MSS berms

Mixed Sea Salt Ponds

Cargill's commitment to safely and sustainably manage its solar salt facility

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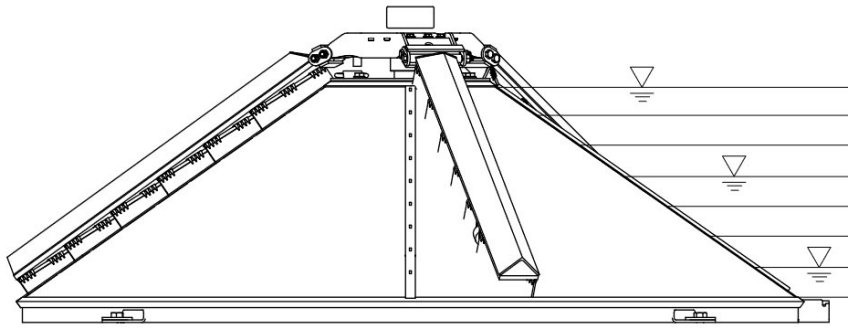

Example of a type of fish screen that will be installed at Cargill's main intake

Cargill has committed to:

- Installing fish screens at one of three pumps at its main intake
- Working with agencies on development and deployment of comprehensive Monitoring and Adaptive Management Plan (MAMP)
  - MAMP will determine presence/non-presence of listed fish species at each of Cargill's intakes and determine adequate fish protection measures
- Providing compensatory mitigation for incidental take of special status fish species
- Obtaining third-party review of its emergency contingency plan
- Developing a Long-Term Adaptation Management Plan (LAMP) for sea level rise resilience of high risk ponds during the next 10-year permit period, and being prepared to implement LAMP at the end of the next permit period