

- Legend:
- Perimeter Ditch for containing runoff from disturbed areas.
 - 15' Clay-filled Groundwater cutoff trench
 - 50 Ft. Wetland/Canal Buffer
 - Mining Permit Boundary
 - Property Boundary
 - Clearing Limits for Block D
- Linetypes Used in Drawings

Vegetative Stabilization Plan

–Vegetative stabilization of disturbed area is completed in as timely a manner as possible as development of project stages progresses. Staged seeding and stabilization is utilized when possible to assure maximum protection from erosion and sedimentation.

Seedbed Preparation

–4 to 6 inches of topsoil or rootmat material is first applied to areas of poor soil conditions.
–areas to be seeded are “walked” in with dozer to create a rough surface which better retains soil amendments and seed. Objectionable material such as rocks and roots are removed to provide a smooth and uniform soil foundation.

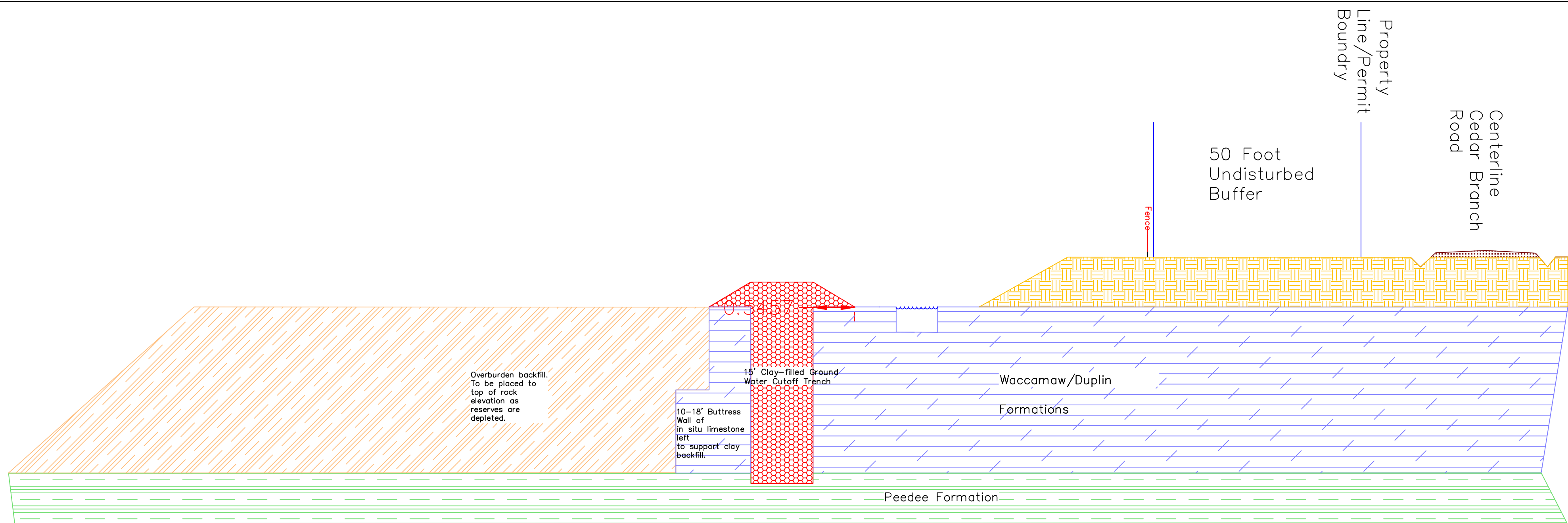
Application Rates for Lime, Fertilizer, Tack and Mulch

–apply agricultural lime at 2 tons per acre or according to soil test information.
–apply fertilizer (10–10–10 or 10–20–20) at 1000 pounds per acre or according to soil test information.
–apply seeding mixture to freshly prepared seedbed, and where possible lightly cover using seeding equipment or cultipacker.
–seeding mixtures are applied with either hand spreader, tractor mounted cyclone spreader, or hydroseeding equipment.
–apply chopped small grain straw mulch (2000–3000 lbs./ac.) or synthetic fiber mulch and tack with emulsified asphalt tack.

Seeding Schedule/Application Rates for Vegetative Stabilization

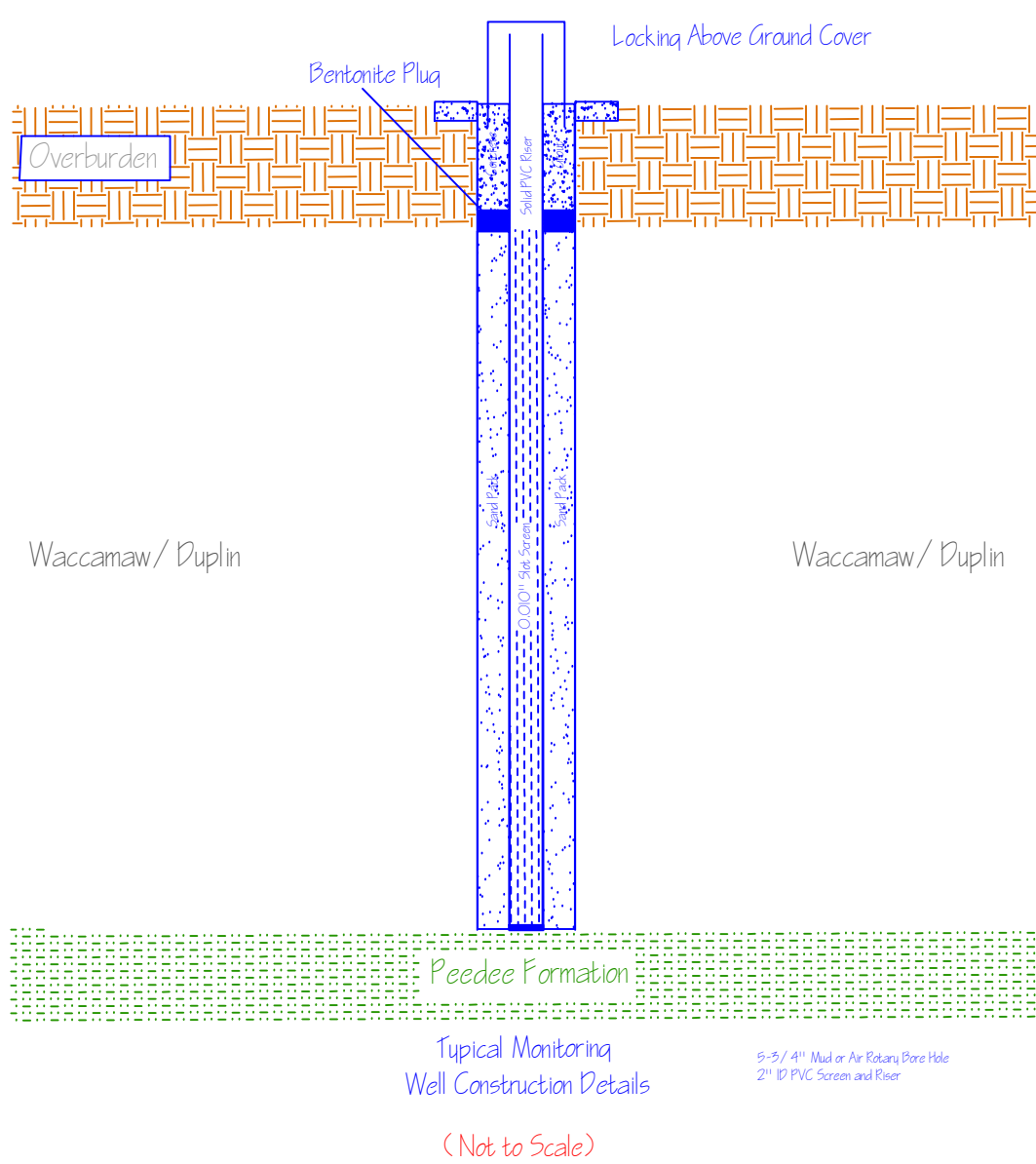
Seeding Materials	Spring/Summer Mix	Fall/Winter Mix
Common Bermudagrass	75 lbs/ac	100 lbs/ac
Korean/Kobe Lespedeza	40 lbs	–
Sericea Lespedeza	40 lb	–
Browntop Millet	10 lbs/ac	–
Rye Grain	–	50 lbs/ac
Bahiagrass	40 lbs/ac	–

When Korean/Kobe lespedeza are used in Spring–Summer mixes, scarified seed will be used. Non–scarified seed will be used in Fall–Winter mixes for germination the following spring.

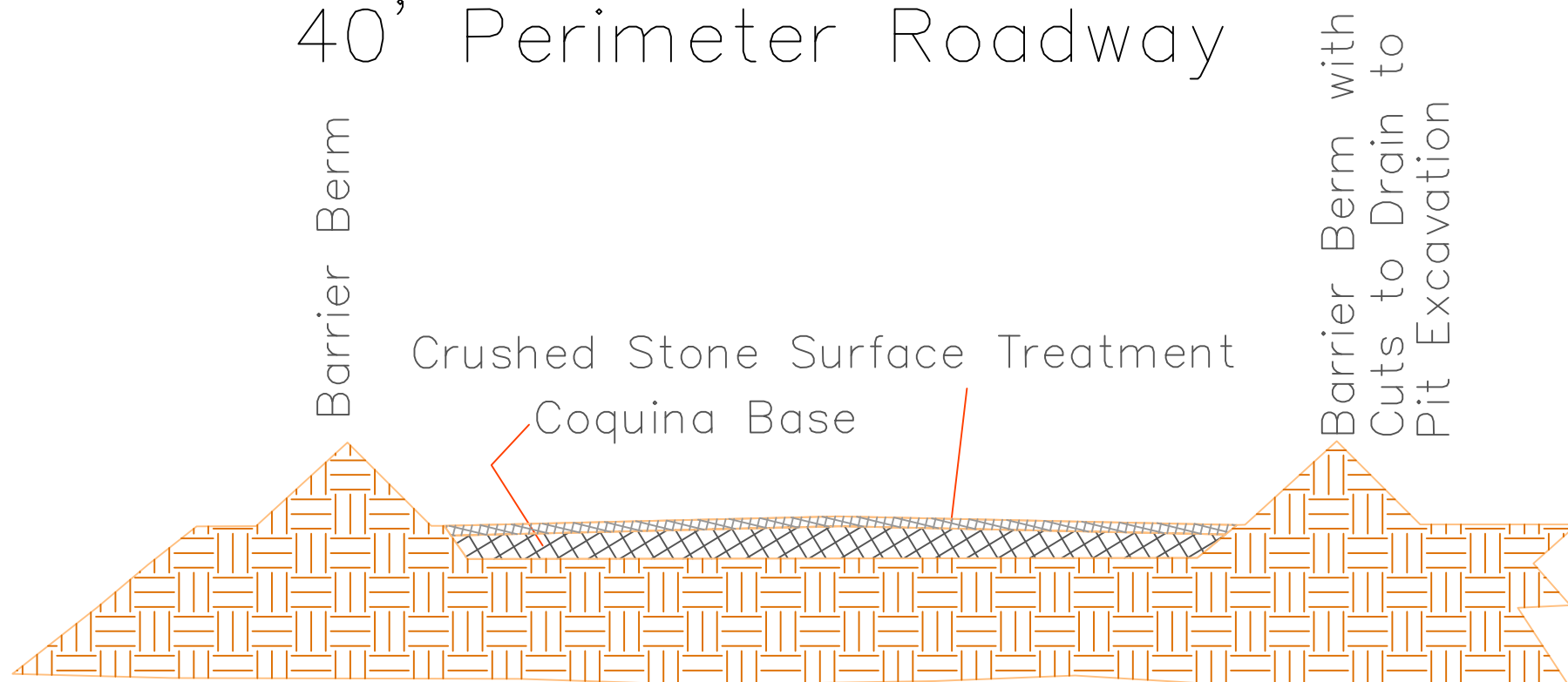


NMBQ Block A
Perimeter Profile

(Typical Section Along Cedar Branch Road – Recharge from top of rock – 50’ Buffer.)

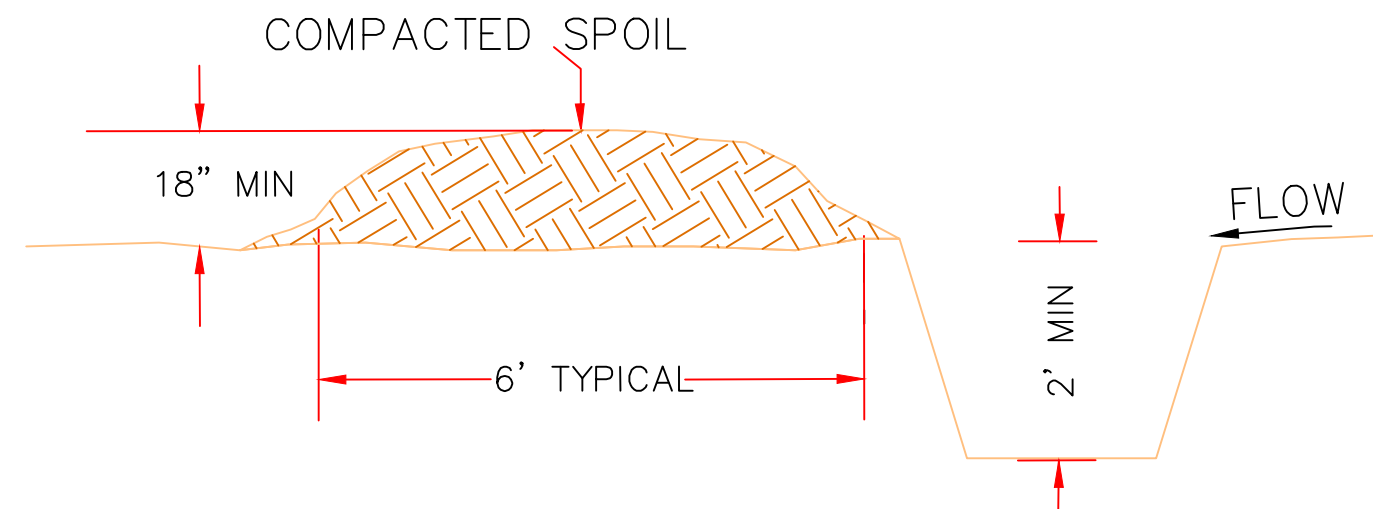


40’ Perimeter Roadway



Typical 20’ Perimeter Road Detail

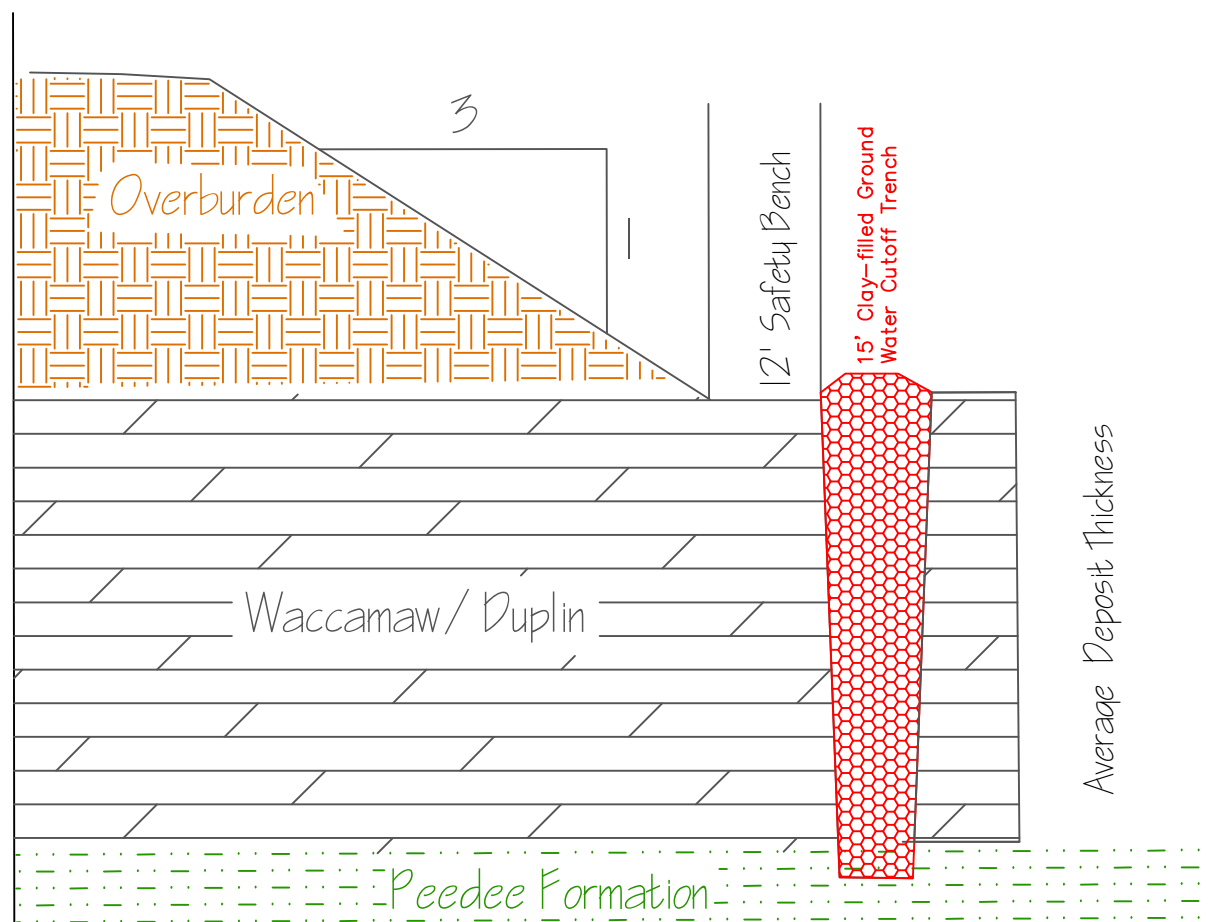
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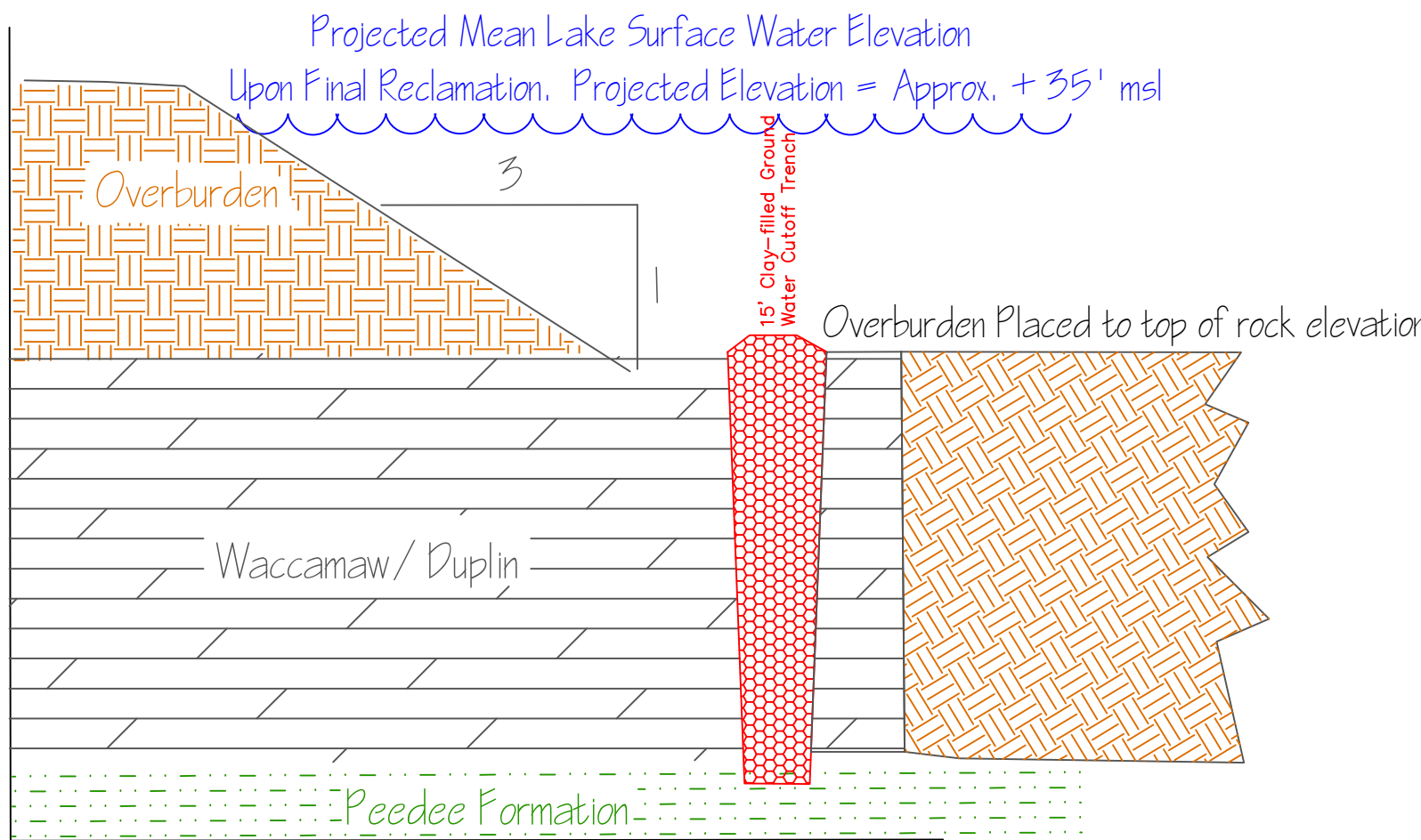
Perimeter Runoff Containment Ditch

(Not to Scale)

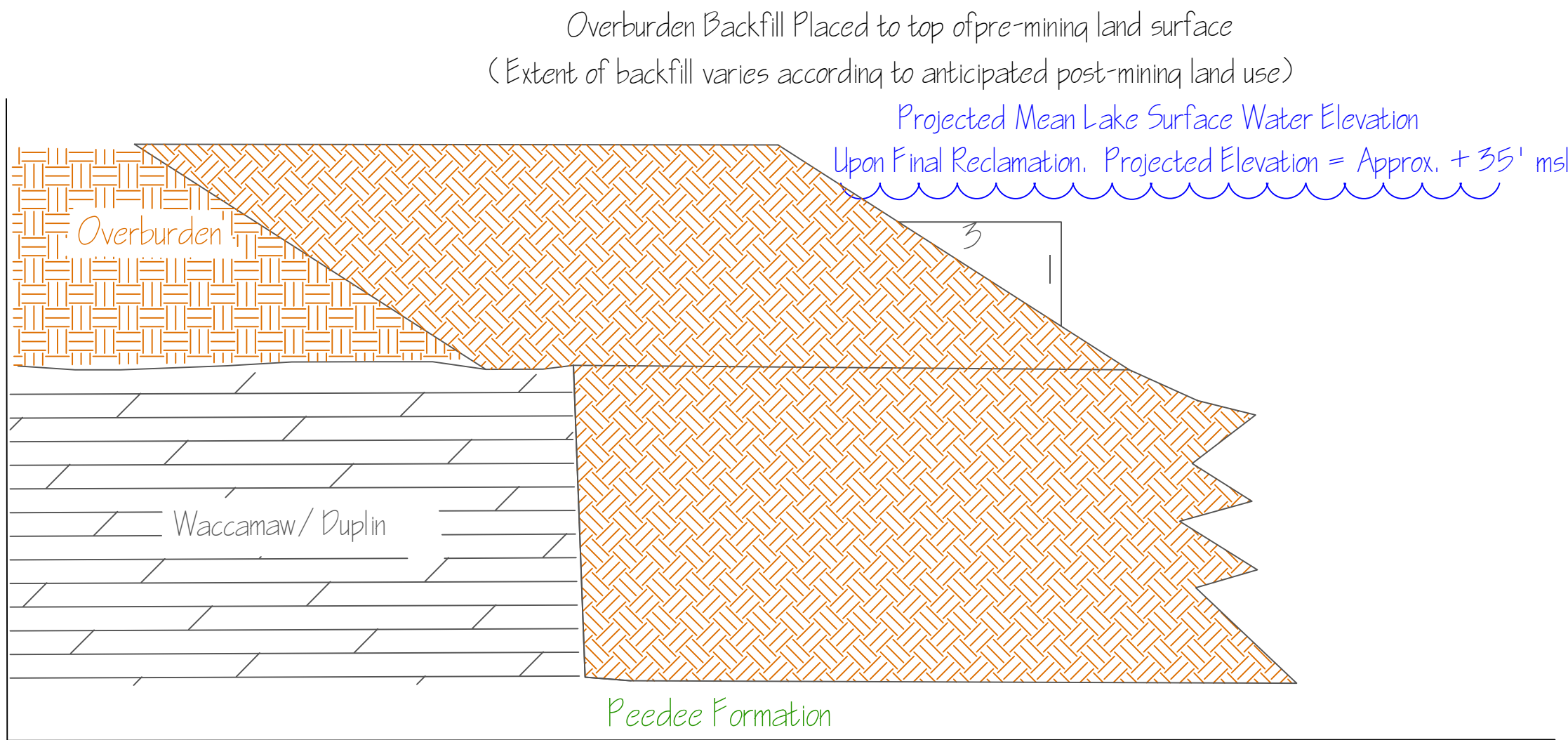
Channel cut slopes and spoil berm slopes to be planted with permanent seeding (warm season grasses such as Switchgrass (*Panicum virgatum*), Big Bluestem (*Andropogon natans*), Indiangrass (*Sorghastrum nutans*), Giant Cane (*Arundinaria gigantea*), and Deertongue (*Panicum clandestinum*) may also be used for permanent seeding. Excelsior and/or Coir matting will be utilized as needed for temporary slope protection prior to seed germination.



Typical Overburden Cut Slope and Pit Bench Detail



Typical Overburden Cut Slope and Pit Bench Detail
Illustrating Post Reclamation Mean Lake Water Surface Elevation
(Depleted Reserve area back–filled to top of rock)



Typical Overburden Cut Slope and Pit Bench Detail
Illustrating Post Reclamation Mean Lake Water Surface Elevation
(Depleted Reserve area back–filled to pre–mining land surface elev.)

COMPILED BY LIDAR METHODS	
Wake Stone Corporation 8721 Knightdale Blvd Knightdale, NC 27545	
Wake Stone Corporation (a subsidiary of Vulcan Materials Company) Site Plan “Patel Tract” Expansion North Myrtle Beach Quarry Horry County, South Carolina DHEC Mining Permit No. 01289 / NPDES Permit No. SCG7303165	
DATE OF PHOTOGRAPHY: 02–14–2026	REVISION No.: 1 SHEET No.: 4 of 5