

WETLAND DELINEATION REPORT



VILLAGE ROAD SITE

BRUNSWICK COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA

ECS PROJECT NO. 49:26859

FOR: THE ESTATE OF MARIE ROURK HARRISON

DECEMBER 18, 2025





ECS Southeast, LLC

Geotechnical • Construction Materials • Environmental • Facilities

December 18, 2025

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

ECS Project No. 49:26859

Reference: Waters of the U.S. Delineation Report, Village Road Site, Brunswick County, North Carolina

Dear [REDACTED]:

ECS Southeast, LLC (ECS) is pleased to submit this Wetland Delineation Report for the above-referenced Project. ECS services were provided in general accordance with Proposal Number 49:52737P, authorized on December 9, 2025, and generally meet the requirements of the 1987 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Wetlands Delineation Manual and the Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain Region, Version 2.0 dated November 2010. **Based on our field reconnaissance, potentially jurisdictional WOUS are present onsite.**

If there are questions regarding this report, or a need for further information, please contact the undersigned.

ECS Southeast, LLC

Nicholas Nelson
Environmental Senior Project Manager
nnelson@ecslimited.com
910-380-5188

Brandon Fulton, LSS, PSC, PWS
Environmental Principal
bfulton@ecslimited.com
704-968-5704

6714 Netherlands Drive, Wilmington, North Carolina 28405 • T:910-686-9114

NC Engineering No. F-1519 NC Geology No. C-553 SC Engineering No. 3239

ECS Florida, LLC • ECS Mid-Atlantic LLC • ECS Midwest, LLC • ECS Pacific, Inc. • ECS Southeast, LLC • ECS Southwest, LLP

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"ONE FIRM. ONE MISSION."

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the findings of a wetland delineation study conducted by ECS Southeast, LLC (ECS) for The Estate of Marie Rourk Harrison at the Village Road Site site, located at 423-383 NC-179 in Shallotte, Brunswick County, North Carolina (Appendix I, Figure 1). The Project Study Area (PSA) consists of an approximate 31.1-acre tract identified as Brunswick County Parcel Identification Number (PIN) 1970005 and 1970005506. The site consists of wooded land. Surrounding areas consist of commercial properties, paved surfaces and wooded land. Based on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) Topographic Map, surface water features may be present onsite.

The purpose of this study was to identify and delineate potential Waters of the U.S. (WOUS) within the PSA. This report should only be used to provide a preliminary understanding of potential jurisdictional features within each PSA. The findings of this study are not to be considered final until verified by the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE).

2.0 METHODOLOGY

Subsections 2.1 and 2.2 of this report detail the methods implemented to complete this study.

2.1 Literature Review

ECS reviewed supporting information from publicly-available databases to identify possible ecological effects the project may have on potential state- and/or federally-jurisdictional water resources. During the desktop review, ECS documented relevant, site-specific details (e.g., topographic characteristics, soil composition, recent precipitation, level of disturbance, plant community structure, etc.) and integrated the obtained information with the onsite delineation effort.

2.2 Methodology for Delineating Wetlands

Wetlands are defined by the USACE and EPA as "those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and under normal circumstances, do support a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions". For an area to be characterized as a federally jurisdictional wetland, positive evidence of hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soils and wetland hydrology indicators must be present and must possess a significant nexus (i.e., chemical, physical, or biological connection) to waters that are or were navigable.

ECS utilized the literature review findings to identify any areas within the PSA where wetlands may be present. An onsite wetlands study was conducted to investigate any suspect wetland areas identified during the literature review and document existing conditions. During the onsite wetlands study, ECS implemented the USACE Routine Onsite Wetland Determination Method in accordance with guidance set forth in the 1987 USACE Wetland Delineation Manual and 2012 USACE Regional Supplemental Guide ERDC/EL TR-12-9 (Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain Region [Version 2.0]) and documented relevant hydrology, vegetation and soil conditions observed within potential wetlands and adjacent uplands. The 2018 United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)-Natural

Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) Field Indicators of Hydric Soils of the United States (version 8.2) and Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain 2020 Regional Wetland Plant List were utilized to characterize soil conditions and dominant vegetation, respectively.

Each plant species is assigned a wetland plant indicator status by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service based on the species' aptitude for thriving in wet environments. The wetland plant indicator status categories and definitions are as follows:

- Obligate wetland (OBL) – has >99% probability of occurring in wetlands
- Facultative wetland (FACW) – has 66% to 99% chance of occurring in wetlands
- Facultative (FAC) – has 33% to 66% chance of occurring in wetlands
- Facultative upland (FACU) – has 1 to 33% chance of occurring in wetlands
- Upland (UPL) – has <1% chance of occurring in wetlands
- No Indicator (NI) – no wetland indicator for the specified species, considered UPL

Plants identified as OBL, FACW, or FAC are considered wetland plants (or hydrophytes) by USACE.

In areas determined to have hydrophytic vegetation and potential wetland hydrology, an approximately 16-24 inch hand auger soil boring or shovel test pit was completed to determine if hydric soils were present. The soil boring was also inspected to determine if indicators of wetland hydrology (inundation, soil saturation, etc.) were present. If positive evidence of wetland hydrology, hydrophytic vegetation and hydric soil indicators was observed, further testing was performed to locate the wetland/upland (non-wetland) boundary. A second data point was completed in the upland area to document representative non-wetland conditions and justify the delineated wetland boundaries. Wetland boundaries were marked with consecutively-numbered surveyor's flagging.

2.3 Methodology for Delineating Streams

ECS implements the North Carolina Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) Division of Water Resources (DWR) Stream Identification Methodology in conjunction with federal protocols discussed in Regulatory Guidance Letter (RGL) No. 05-05 to identify, classify and delineate streams that would likely be considered jurisdictional by state and federal regulatory agencies.

RGL No. 05-05 provides guidance on identifying physical indicators of Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM) as defined in 33 CFR Sections 328.3(e) and 329.11(a)(1) and discusses implementation of other appropriate means that consider the characteristics of the surrounding areas to establish the lateral limits of jurisdiction over tidal and non-tidal waters. Per RGL No. 05-05, "the lateral limits of jurisdiction over non-tidal water bodies extend to the [OHWM], in the absence of adjacent wetlands. When adjacent wetlands are present, CWA jurisdiction extends beyond the OHWM to the limits of the adjacent wetlands".

3.0 FINDINGS

3.1 Literature Review Summary

The following provides a summary of available information that was reviewed as part of the wetlands study:

- The 1991 Shallotte [NC] United States Geological Survey (USGS) Topographic Quadrangle Map depicts a potential intermittent stream within the southern and northern portions of the PSA (Figure 2).
- According to the United States Department of Agriculture - Natural Resource Conservation Service (USDA-NRCS) Brunswick County Web Soil Survey (Appendix I, Figure 3), the PSA is comprised of the following soil map units: Goldsboro fine sandy loam, 0-2% slopes (GoA), Muckalee loam (Mk), Onslow fine sandy loam (On) and Rains fine sandy loam, 0-2% slopes, Atlantic Coast flatwoods (Ra).

The aforementioned soil types: Muckalee loam (Mk), Onslow fine sandy loam (On) and Rains fine sandy loam, 0-2% slopes, Atlantic Coast flatwoods (Ra) are listed on the USDA Hydric Soils List for Brunswick County, North Carolina.

- The United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) Map (Appendix I, Figure 4) depicts an intermittent stream (R4SBC) within the southern portion of the PSA and a linear forested wetland (PFO1A) within the northern portion. The depicted features generally coincides with the depiction with Figure 2.
- Based on Federal Emergency Management Act (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) Panel 3720108700K, dated August 28, 2018, the northeastern portion of the PSA is located within FEMA Flood Zone X, shaded (0.2% annual chance flood hazard). The remainder of the PSA is located within FEMA Flood Zone X, Unshaded (<0.2% annual chance of flood).
- ECS reviewed the United States Geological Survey (USGS) Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) Digital Elevation Model (DEM) within the PSA (Appendix I, Figure 6). The DEM's, utilizing dark red to light blue shading to depict high to low elevations, respectively, assist with identifying potential wetland areas and non-wetland waters.
- ECS queried the USACE-developed Antecedent Precipitation Tool (APT) to gain an understanding of typical moisture conditions in the PSA vicinity. Pre- and post-field study reports used to demonstrate typical versus atypical climatic conditions for the Project locale were, then, generated for a comparative analysis of current and historical moisture conditions. The analysis indicated the investigation was conducted during the Wet Season and conditions were Normal for the time of year. Approximately 2.31 inches of precipitation was recorded in the 30 days prior to site reconnaissance (Appendix III).

3.2 Field Study Findings

ECS personnel conducted the wetlands study, on December 16, 2025. Seven potentially jurisdictional wetlands (Potential Wetland Waters 1-7), one potentially jurisdictional stream (Potential Non-wetland Waters 1) and two potentially jurisdictional ditches (Potential Non-wetland Waters - Ditch 1-2) was observed and delineated during the site reconnaissance (Appendix I, Figure 7). The boundaries of potentially jurisdictional wetlands were marked with pink and black striped flagging tape. All flag locations were geo-located using a Leica Zeno FLX100 Plus Smart Antenna, capable of sub-meter accuracy.

3.2.1 Wetland Waters Summary

During the site reconnaissance, ECS observed seven potentially jurisdictional wetland areas on site.

- Wetland Waters 1-6 are forested wetlands located within the northern portion of the PSA, abutting and draining into Non-wetland Waters 1. Wetland Waters 2,4,5 and 6 are generally linear type wetlands.
- Wetland Waters 7 is located along the southwestern parcel boundary, generally draining south into Non-wetland Waters 2.

The wetland areas exhibited wetland indicators of hydrophytic vegetation, wetland hydrology, and hydric soils during the site reconnaissance. The wetland area is depicted on the Potential Waters of the U.S. Map (Appendix I, Figure 7). Photographs of the wetlands are presented in Appendix II.

3.2.2 Non-wetland Waters Summary

ECS observed one potentially jurisdictional stream and two potentially jurisdictional ditch features onsite.

- Non-wetland Waters 1 is a perennial stream originating within the southwestern portion of the PSA, abutting Non-wetland Waters - Ditch 1. The stream drains east across the PSA and offsite, where it begins to turn north-northeast and returns onsite along the northeastern PSA boundary. The stream continues across the property in a northwestern direction, exiting the property at a culvert along Village Road.
- Non-wetland Waters - Ditch 1 and 2 were observed within the southwestern portion of the PSA. Th two ditch features tie into each other south of Wetland Waters 7, where the features transition to the origin of Non-wetland Waters 1.

The stream and ditch features had well defined bed and banks, assorted substrate, an Ordinary High Water Mark (OHWM), and standing and/or flowing water was noted during the site reconnaissance. The ditch feature is depicted on the Potential Waters of the U.S. Delineation Map (Appendix I, Figure 7). Photographs of these features are presented in Appendix II.

Table 1: Potential Waters of the U.S. Summary Table

Feature ID	Feature Coordinates	Approximate Acreage	Approximate Linear Feet
Wetland Waters 1	33.965403, -78.908509	0.08	--
Wetland Waters 2	33.964740, -78.390442	0.01	--
Wetland Waters 3	33.964761, -78.390836	0.05	--
Wetland Waters 4	33.964296, -78.390583	0.003	--
Wetland Waters 5	33.964169, -78.390445	0.008	--
Wetland Waters 6	33.963958, -78.390858	0.02	--
Wetland Waters 7	33.962506, -78.393625	0.09	--
Non-wetland Waters 1	33.964641, -78.390633	0.2	1,627
Non-wetland Waters - Ditch 1	33.962608, -78.393943	0.01	204
Non-wetland Waters - Ditch 2	33.961851, -78.394337	0.04	464

4.0 REGULATORY DISCUSSION

After review of the findings in this report and at the client's request, ECS can coordinate with the USACE and the NCDWR to conduct a jurisdictional determination and field visit, if necessary. The timeline of this process is dependent on the availability of the regulatory agency. ECS recommends receipt of the formal jurisdictional determination letter from the necessary agencies prior to conducting any land-disturbance activities.

The USACE can issue an individual permit or a general permit to authorize activities in WOUS. There are two types of general permits - nationwide permits and regional general permits. If any potential impacts are proposed, we can assist you with permitting options and support to complete the process.

As part of the permitting process, we will conduct a preliminary review of state and federal agency records pertaining to Section 7 (Federal Endangered Species Act) and Section 106 (National Historic Preservation Act). If deemed necessary, we can assist you with targeted species surveys or cultural investigations to satisfy the requirements of the Nationwide Permit (NWP), Individual Permit (IP), or General Permit conditions.

Section 404 of the Clean Water Act regulates the discharge of dredge and fill materials into waters of the United States (lakes, rivers, ponds, streams, etc.), including wetlands. Waters of the United States include territorial seas, navigable coastal and inland lakes, rivers, perennial streams, intermittent streams, and wetlands. The EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers jointly administer the Section 404 program. Section 401 of the Clean Water Act grants each state the authority to approve,

condition, or deny any Federal permits that could result in a discharge to State waters. Mitigation and stormwater management plans will be a condition of permits issued for the Site. Buffers may be required adjacent to streams and water bodies.

In North Carolina, compensatory mitigation will be required for all wetland losses that exceed 1/10 (0.1) acre and for stream bed losses of 2/100 (0.02) acre. Mitigation is typically not required for impacts to open water features, including ponds, ditches, and tributaries; however, impacts to open waters are included in the impact total when considering the type of permit needed. Mechanisms for providing compensatory mitigation under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act include mitigation banks, in-lieu fee programs, and permittee-responsible mitigation.

- *Mitigation Banks*: sites, or a suite of sites, where resources (e.g., wetlands, streams, riparian areas) are restored, established, enhanced, and/or preserved for the purpose of providing compensatory mitigation for impacts authorized under USACE permits. In general, a mitigation bank sells compensatory mitigation credits to permittees whose obligation to provide compensatory mitigation is then transferred to the mitigation bank sponsor. Means of establishing the required number of mitigation credits to purchase varies state to state and between regulatory districts, but may entail estimating linear feet and/or acreage of impact and completing state-specific calculation worksheets.
- *Permittee-responsible Mitigation*: enables a developer to create their own mitigation project to offset ecosystem loss when there are no eligible mitigation banks in a specific area.
- *In-lieu Fee Program*: a program involving the restoration, establishment, enhancement, and/or preservation of aquatic resources through funds paid to a governmental or non-profit natural resources management entity to satisfy compensatory mitigation requirements.

To qualify for a general permit, a project must comply with all general, regional or case-specific conditions imposed by the USACE. If all applicable conditions of the general permit cannot be met, the prospective permittee may require authorization under an individual permit (IP). The following list provides examples of activities that would require an IP authorization (*Please note: this list is not comprehensive*):

- 1) the proposed cumulative impact to WOUS (i.e., jurisdictional wetlands, streams, lakes, ponds, ditches, tributaries, etc.) is greater than 0.5 acre; or
- 2) the proposed loss of stream bed is greater than 0.05 acre.

IP authorizations generally take 4 to 18 months to obtain, due to conditions that may arise during the USACE review and public comment period and additional permit requirements, which entail detailed habitat analyses, alternative site analysis, project justification, impact avoidance and minimization plans, and a mitigation plan. A subsequent Environmental Impact Statement may be required by the USACE, pursuant to the findings of these analyses and scale of impact.

5.0 WATERSHED CLASSIFICATION/BUFFER REQUIREMENTS

Surface waters in North Carolina are assigned a primary classification by the NC DWR. Surface Water Classifications are designations applied to surface water bodies, such as streams, rivers and lakes, which define the best uses to be protected within these waters. According to the NC DWR's [Find Your HUC in North Carolina webmap](#) and [NC Surface Water Classifications website](#), the PSA occurs in the Lumber River Basin, within 8-digit Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC) 03040208 (Coastal Carolina) and 12-digit HUC 030402080202 (Middle Shallotte River).

The nearest named receiving waterbody is the Meetinghouse Branch, which has a Class "C;Sw" NC DWR surface water designation.

- Class C: Waters protected for uses such as aquatic life propagation, survival and maintenance of biological integrity (including fishing and fish), wildlife, secondary contact recreation, and agriculture. Secondary contact recreation means wading, boating, other uses not involving human body contact with water, and activities involving human body contact with water where such activities take place on an infrequent, unorganized, or incidental basis.
- Swamp Waters (SW): Supplemental classification intended to recognize those waters that have natural characteristics due to topography, such as low velocity, dissolved oxygen, or pH, that are different from streams draining steeper topography.

5.1 State Riparian Buffer Requirements

The PSA occurs in the Lumber River Basin. According to the [NC Riparian Buffer Areas webmap](#), no regulated riparian buffer areas have been established by the NC DWR for the Lumber River Basin.

5.2 Local Buffer Requirements

ECS contacted the Brunswick County Department to determine if mandatory vegetative buffers and/or riparian buffers are required for streams, wetlands, or other waters in Brunswick County. According to the Brunswick County Planning Department, The riparian buffer shall be an undisturbed area extending from the top of channel bank landward a minimum distance of 30 feet measured horizontally on a line perpendicular to the water body.

ECS recommends consultation with a civil engineer to determine if mandatory vegetative buffers and/or regulated development (impervious surfaces) setbacks are required for the site in addition to those mentioned above.

6.0 CONCLUSIONS

Seven potentially jurisdictional wetlands, totaling approximately 0.26 acre, one potentially jurisdictional stream, totaling approximately 1,627 linear feet or 0.2-acre and two potentially jurisdictional ditches, totaling approximately 668 linear feet or 0.05-acre were delineated within the PSA.

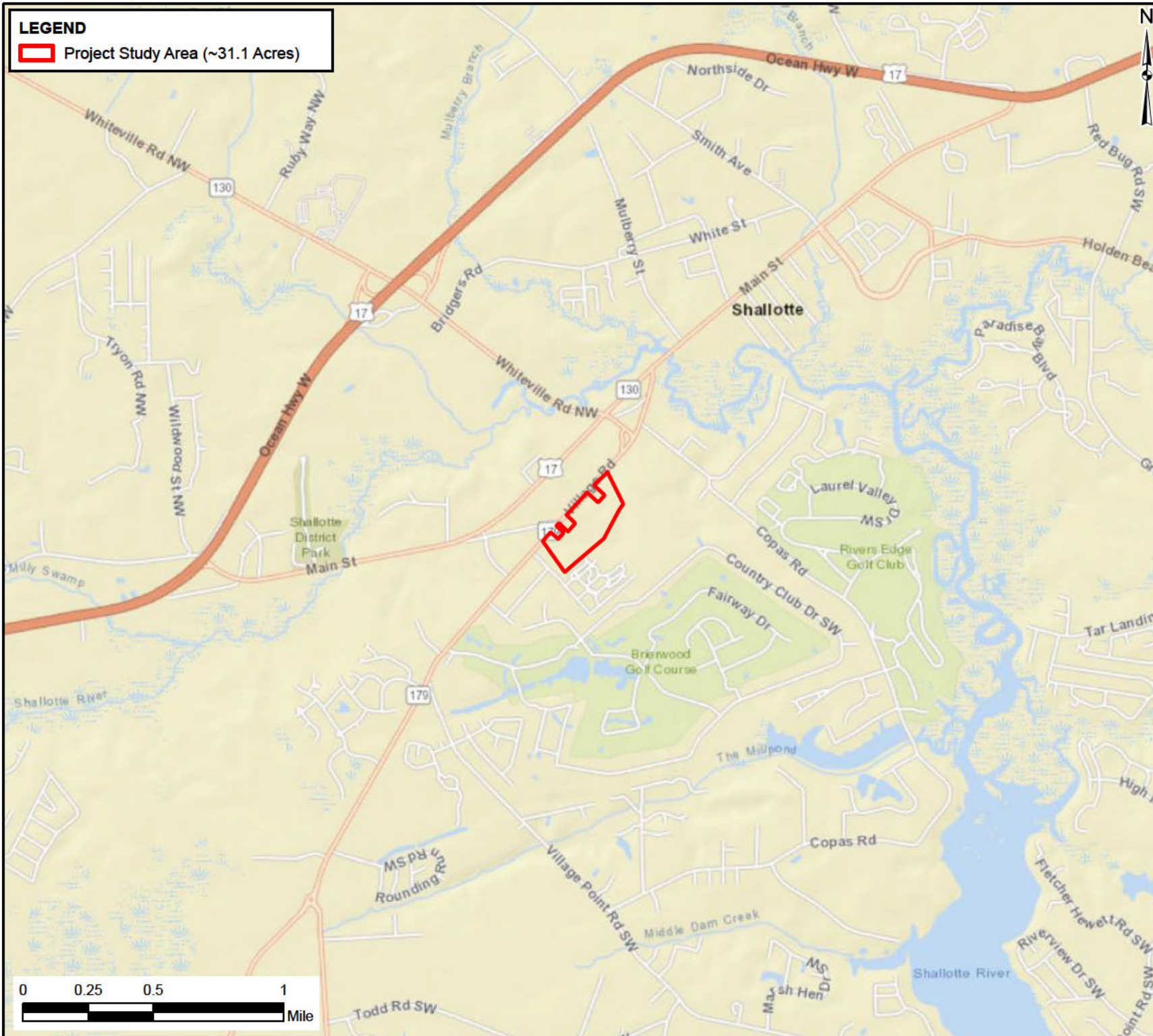
The results reflected in this report represent our best professional judgment concerning the presence of potential jurisdictional aquatic resources in the PSA at the time of the study. These findings are only to be considered preliminary and are for planning purposes only, as they have not yet been verified by the regulatory agencies and are, therefore, subject to change subsequent to their review. ECS cannot guarantee that field conditions and/or WOUS boundaries will not change over time.

Prior to conducting construction-related activities onsite, ECS recommends requesting a Preliminary Jurisdictional Determination (PJD) from the USACE to verify the jurisdictional and non-jurisdictional aquatic resources within the PSA. No earth-disturbing activities should be conducted within the PSA until a USACE Determination has been issued.

Appendix I: Figures

LEGEND

 Project Study Area (~31.1 Acres)



Client:

**THE ESTATE OF
MARIE ROURK HARRISON**

Project:

VILLAGE ROAD SITE

**VILLAGE ROAD SW,
SHALLOTTE,
BRUNSWICK COUNTY,
NORTH CAROLINA**

Title:

**SITE
LOCATION
MAP**

BRUNSWICK COUNTY, NC



Drawn By:

JMF

Scale:

1" = 0.5 Mile

Approved By:

MSM

Date:

12/10/2025

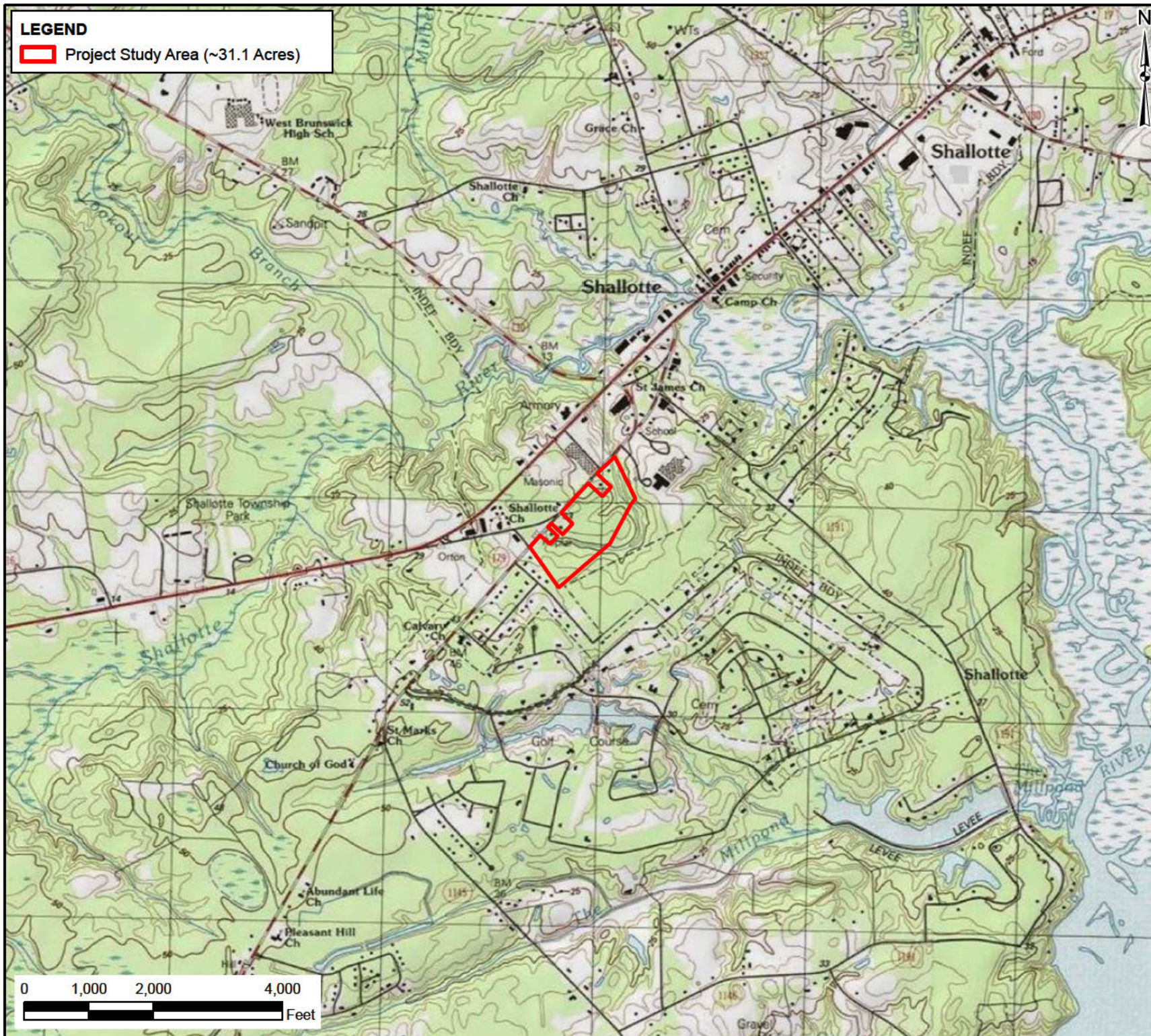
ECS Project No.

49: 26859

FIGURE 1

LEGEND

 Project Study Area (~31.1 Acres)



Client:

**THE ESTATE OF
MARIE ROURK HARRISON**

Project:

VILLAGE ROAD SITE

**VILLAGE ROAD SW,
SHALLOTTE,
BRUNSWICK COUNTY,
NORTH CAROLINA**

Title:

**USGS TOPOGRAPHIC
MAP**

**QUADRANGLE:
1991 SHALLOTTE [NC]**

PROJECT STUDY AREA



Drawn By:

JMF

Scale:

1" = 2,000'

Approved By:

MSM

Date:

12/10/2025

ECS Project No.

49: 26859

FIGURE 2

LEGEND

 Project Study Area (~31.1 Acres)

Soil Map Unit

 GoA- Goldsboro Fine Sandy Loam, 0-2% Slopes

 Mk- Muckalee Loam

 On- Onslow Fine Sandy Loam

 Ra- Rains Fine Sandy Loam, 0-2% Slopes, Atlantic Coast Flatwoods



Client:

THE ESTATE OF
MARIE ROURK HARRISON

Project:

VILLAGE ROAD SITE

VILLAGE ROAD SW,
SHALLOTTE,
BRUNSWICK COUNTY,
NORTH CAROLINA

Title:

USDA-NRCS
SPATIAL SOIL
SURVEY

DATED:2019

PROJECT STUDY AREA



Drawn By:

JMF

Scale:

1" = 400'

Approved By:

MSM

Date:

12/10/2025

ECS Project No.

49: 26859

FIGURE 3

0 200 400 800 Feet

LEGEND

 Project Study Area (~31.1 Acres)

USFWS NWI Wetlands

Freshwater Emergent Wetland

Freshwater Forested/Shrub Wetland

Freshwater Pond

Riverine



Client:

**THE ESTATE OF
MARIE ROURK HARRISON**

Project:

VILLAGE ROAD SITE

VILLAGE ROAD SW,
SHALLOTTE,
BRUNSWICK COUNTY,
NORTH CAROLINA

Title:

**USFWS
NATIONAL WETLAND
INVENTORY MAP**

PROJECT STUDY AREA



Drawn By:

JMF

Scale:

1" = 400'

Approved By:

MSM

Date:

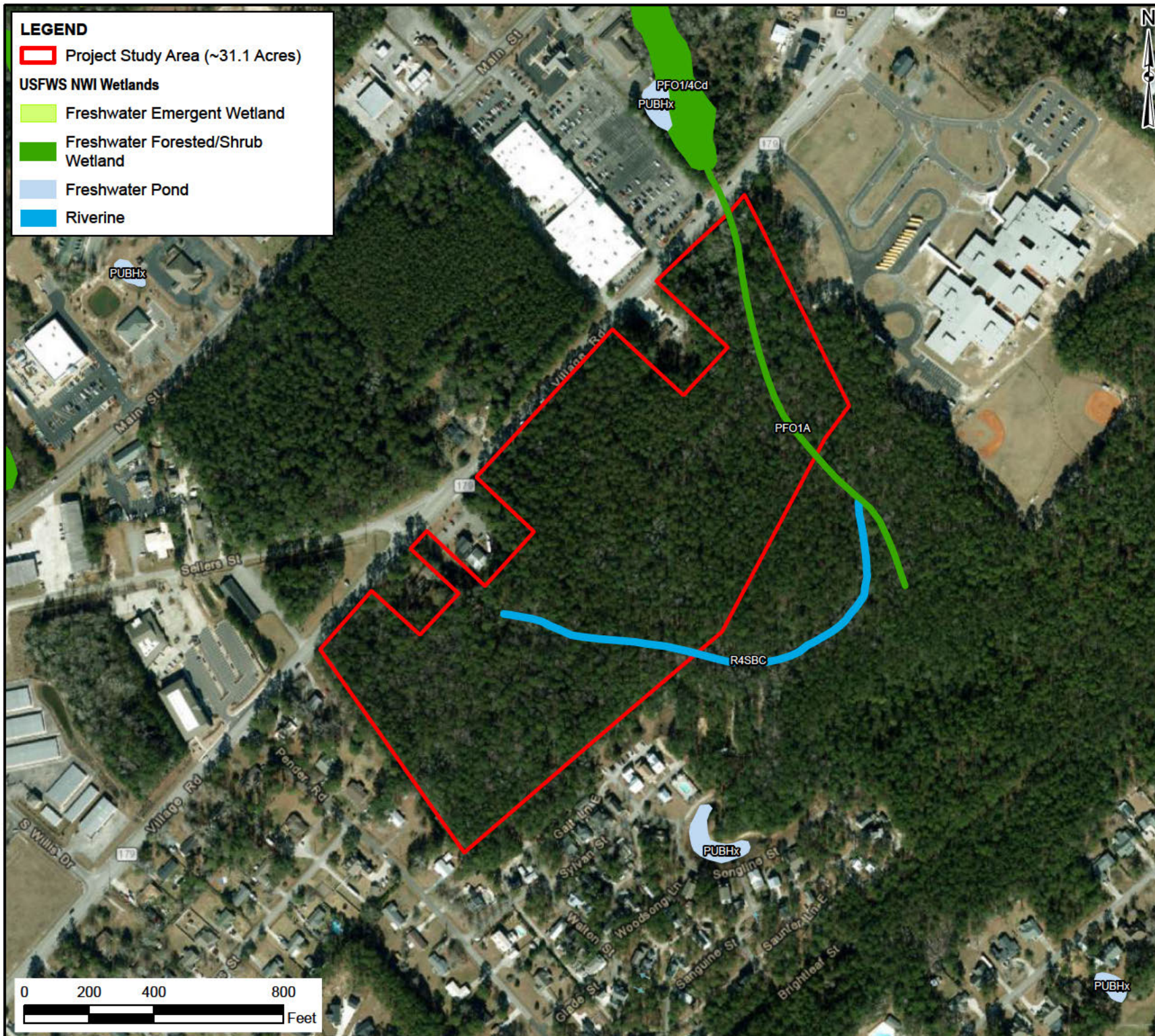
12/10/2025

ECS Project No.

49: 26859

FIGURE 4

0 200 400 800 Feet





LEGEND

 Project Study Area (~31.1 Acres)

Flood Hazard Zones

 1% Annual Chance Flood Hazard

 0.2% Annual Chance Flood Hazard



Client:

**THE ESTATE OF
MARIE ROURK HARRISON**

Project:

VILLAGE ROAD SITE

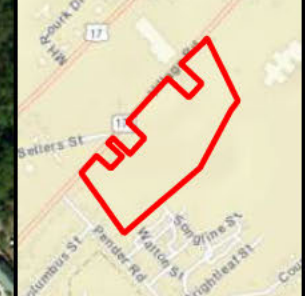
**VILLAGE ROAD SW,
SHALLOTTE,
BRUNSWICK COUNTY,
NORTH CAROLINA**

Title:

**FEMA
FLOOD HAZARD
ZONE MAP**

**PANEL: 3720108700K
DATED: 8/28/2018**

PROJECT STUDY AREA



Drawn By:

JMF

Scale:

1" = 400'

Approved By:

MSM

Date:

12/10/2025

ECS Project No.

49: 26859

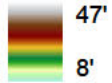
FIGURE 5

LEGEND

 Project Study Area (~31.1 Acres)

USGS LIDAR Elevation

~Elevation Range Above Mean Sea Level (ft.)



Client:

**THE ESTATE OF
MARIE ROURK HARRISON**

Project:

VILLAGE ROAD SITE

**VILLAGE ROAD SW,
SHALLOTTE,
BRUNSWICK COUNTY,
NORTH CAROLINA**

Title:

**USGS LIDAR
ELEVATION MAP**

PROJECT STUDY AREA



Drawn By:

JMF

Scale:

1" = 400'

Approved By:

MSM

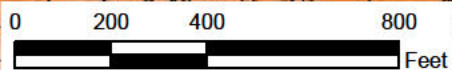
Date:

12/10/2025

ECS Project No.

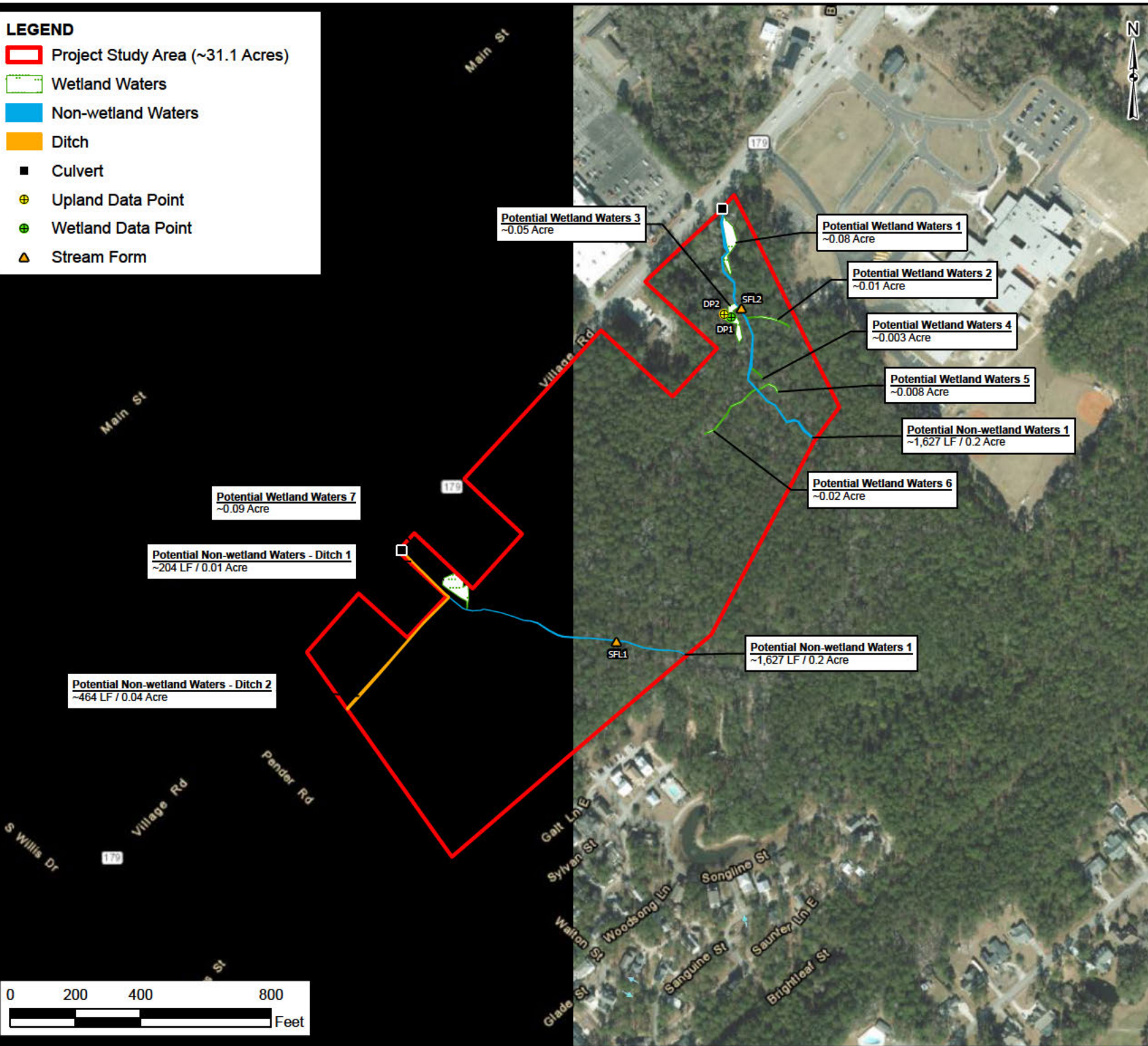
49: 26859

FIGURE 6



LEGEND

- Project Study Area (~31.1 Acres)
- Wetland Waters
- Non-wetland Waters
- Ditch
- Culvert
- ⊕ Upland Data Point
- ⊗ Wetland Data Point
- ▲ Stream Form



Client:

**THE ESTATE OF
MARIE ROURK HARRISON**

Project:

VILLAGE ROAD SITE

VILLAGE ROAD SW,
SHALLOTTE,
BRUNSWICK COUNTY,
NORTH CAROLINA

Title:

**POTENTIAL WATERS
OF THE U.S.
MAP**

NOTES:

1. A WOUS STUDY WAS COMPLETED BY ECS ON DECEMBER 16, 2025.
2. FINDINGS DEPICTED ON THIS MAP HAVE NOT BEEN VERIFIED BY THE USAGE AND ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGE.
3. THIS MAP SHOULD BE USED FOR PRELIMINARY PLANNING PURPOSES ONLY.

Drawn By:

JMF

Scale:

1" = 400'

Approved By:

MSM

Date:

12/17/2025

ECS Project No.

49: 26859

FIGURE 7

Appendix II: Photograph Log



1 - View of Non-wetland Waters 1, facing up-gradient at SFL1.



2 - View of Non-wetland Waters 1, facing down-gradient within the northern PSA.



3 - View of conditions observed within Wetland Waters 1.



4 - View of hydric soil sample observed within Wetland Waters 1.



5 - General conditions observed at Wetland Waters 2, facing east.



6 - Representative view of Wetland Waters 3.



7 - General view of Wetland Waters 4, facing up-gradient.



8 - View of existing conditions within Wetland Waters 7.



9 - Representative view of Non-wetland Waters - Ditch 1.

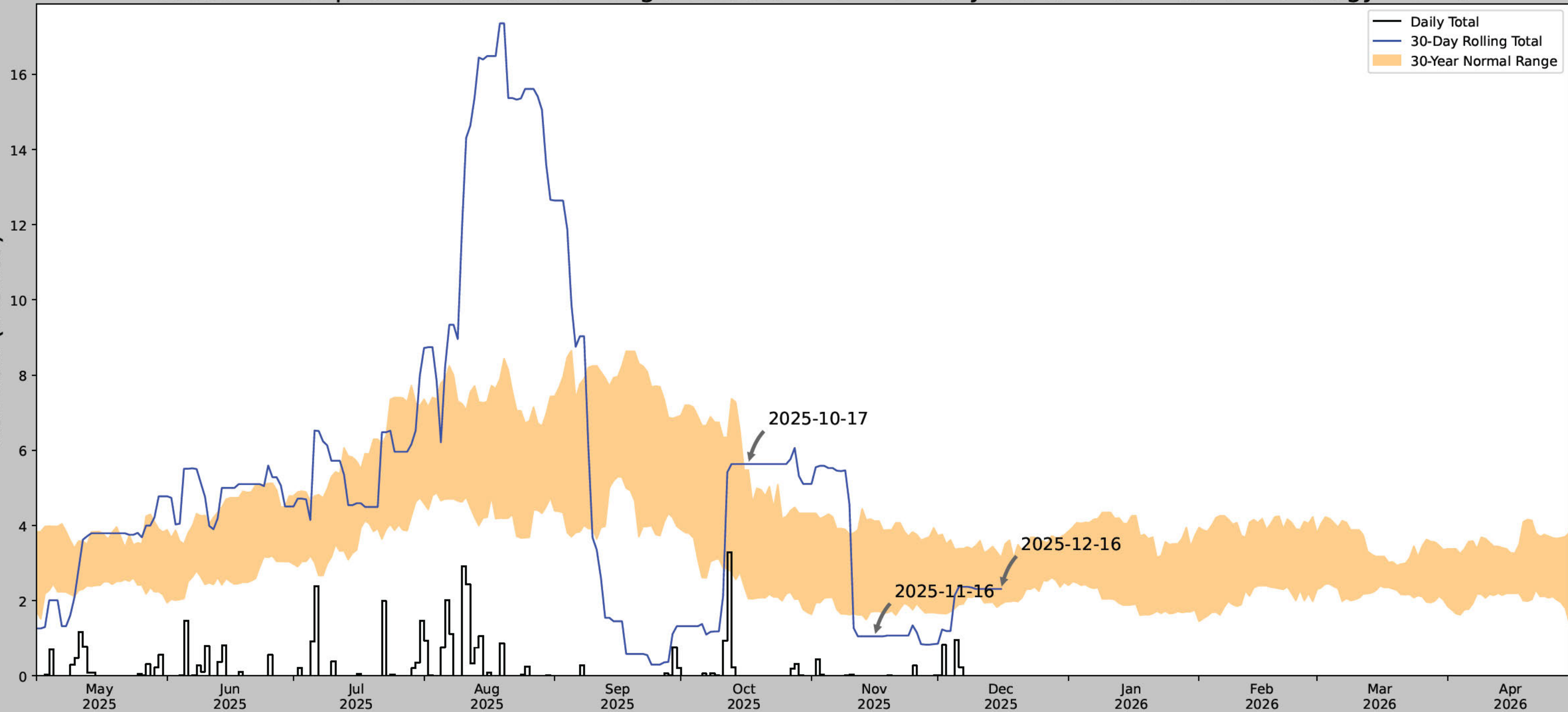


10 - Representative view of Non-wetland Waters - Ditch 2.

Appendix III: Antecedent Precipitation Tool Analysis

Antecedent Precipitation vs Normal Range based on NOAA's Daily Global Historical Climatology Network

Rainfall (Inches)



Coordinates	33.9654, -78.90851
Observation Date	2025-12-16
Elevation (ft)	50.333
Drought Index (PDSI)	Normal (2025-11)
WebWIMP H ₂ O Balance	Wet Season

30 Days Ending	30 th %ile (in)	70 th %ile (in)	Observed (in)	Wetness Condition	Condition Value	Month Weight	Product
2025-12-16	1.905512	3.142913	2.311024	Normal	2	3	6
2025-11-16	1.712598	4.112205	1.051181	Dry	1	2	2
2025-10-17	2.054331	5.477166	5.633858	Wet	3	1	3
Result							Normal Conditions - 11

Figures and tables made by the
Antecedent Precipitation Tool
Version 3.0



US Army Corps
of Engineers



Developed by:
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and
U.S. Army Engineer Research and
Development Center

Weather Station Name	Coordinates	Elevation (ft)	Distance (mi)	Elevation Δ	Weighted Δ	Days Normal	Days Antecedent
N MYRTLE BEACH	33.8161, -78.7206	28.871	14.919	21.462	7.034	9598	90
MYRTLE BEACH	33.7544, -78.8219	39.042	7.212	10.171	3.319	1643	0
LONGWOOD	34.0106, -78.5464	40.026	16.744	11.155	7.722	112	0