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SESPE
CONSULTING, INC.

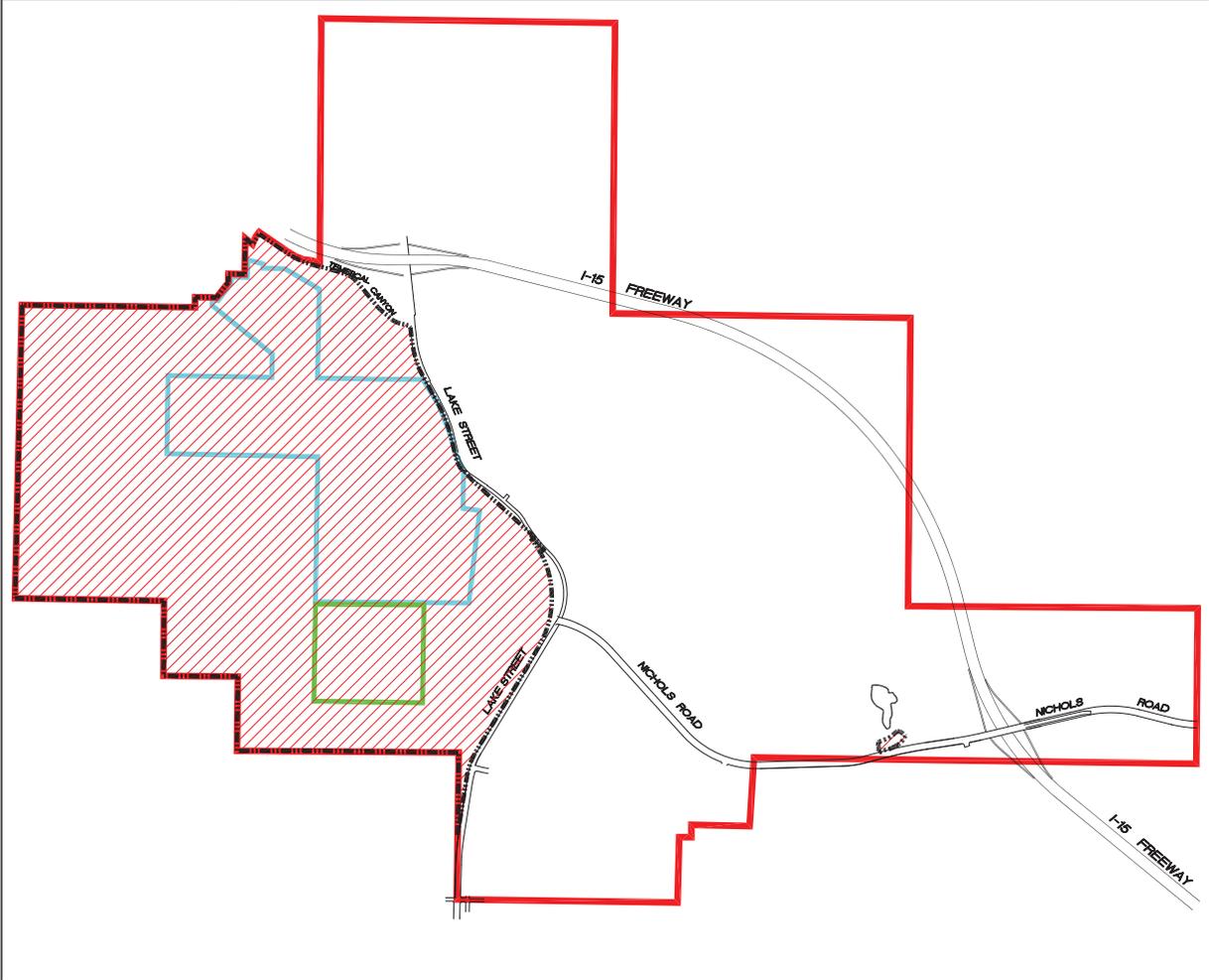
FIGURE

1

SITE LOCATION MAP

RP 112 Reclamation Plan
Pacific Aggregates, Inc. /Pacific Clay
Lake Elsinore, California

PROJECT #:	PA01.10.06	DATE:	4/28/11
SCALE:	not to scale	DRAWN BY:	ALN



LEGEND:

- EXISTING SMP 108 (Approx. 381 acres)
- EXISTING RP 110 (Approx. 80 acres)
- EXISTING RP 112 (Approx. 3,457 acres)
- PROPOSED RP112 AMENDMENT (Approx. 1,388 acres)
- Hoist Pit - Pre-SMARA Mining (approx. 4.3 ac)
- Hoist Pit - Post-SMARA Mining (approx. 2.1 ac)

SOURCE:
BOUNDARIES PROVIDED BY KWC ENGINEERS, CORONA, CA.

Pertinent Boundary Lines RP112 Reclamation Plan Pacific Aggregates Inc., and Pacific Clay Products Lake Elsinore, California		FIGURE 1A
SCALE: AS SHOWN	DATE: 7-12-2011	



LEGEND:

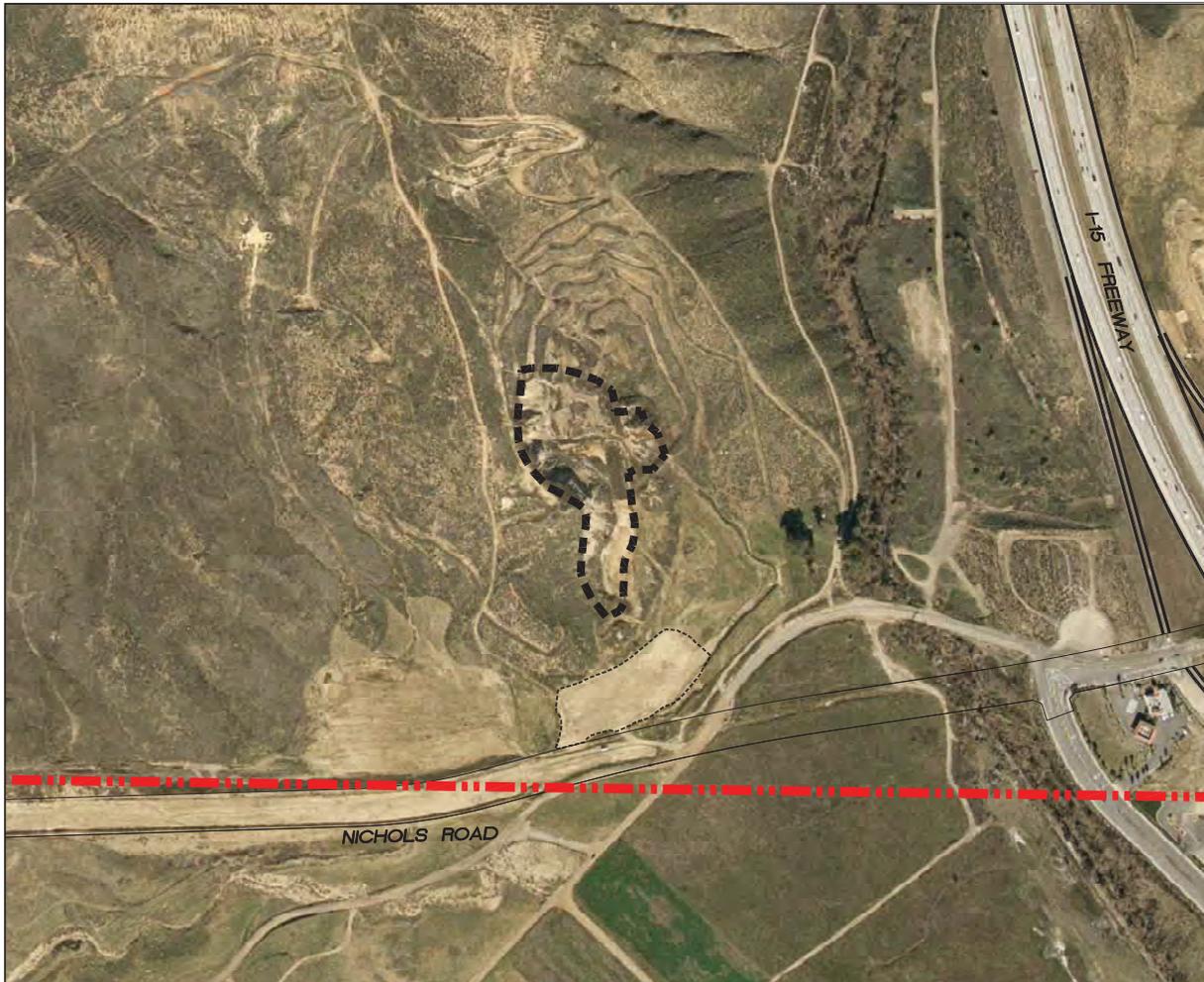
- Pre-SMARA Mining Disturbance (approx. 4.3 acres)
- EXISTING RP 112 (Approx. 3,457 acres)



 SCALE IN FEET

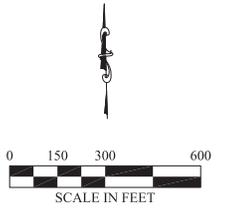
SOURCE:
 1974 Aerial Photography provided by Riverside County
 Flood Control & Water Conservation District

Hotel PR Pre-SMARA Mining 1974 Aerial Photography <small>Pacific Aggregates Inc., and Pacific City Products Lake Elsinore, California</small>		FIGURE 1B
<small>SCALE:</small> AS SHOWN	<small>DATE:</small> 7-8-2011	



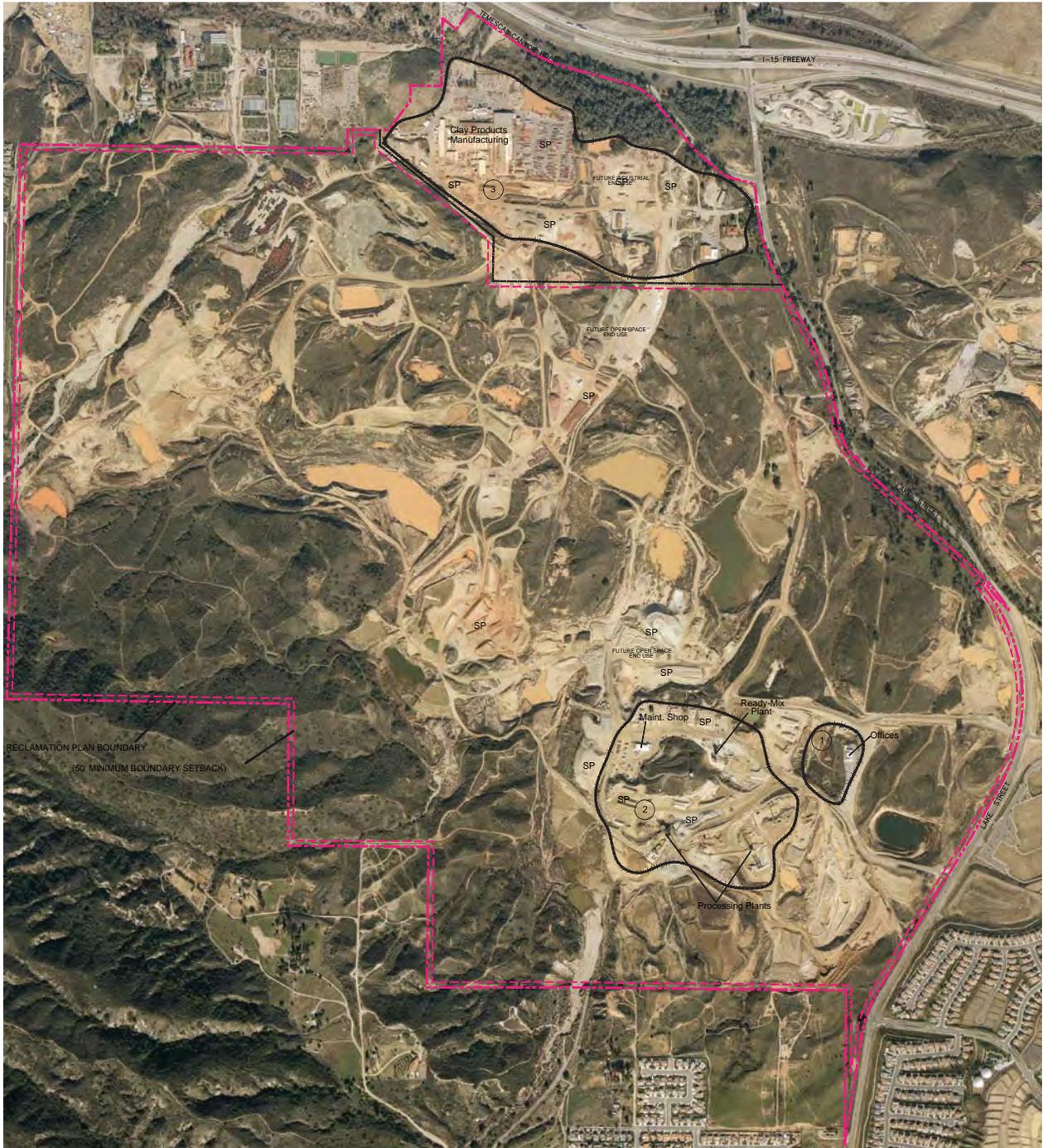
LEGEND:

- ■ ■ ■ ■ Pre-SMARA Mining Disturbance (approx. 4.3 acres)
- ■ ■ ■ ■ EXISTING RP 112 (Approx. 3,457 acres)
- Post-SMARA Mining Disturbance (Approx. 2,1 acres)



SOURCE:
Aerial Photography Flown March 10, 2011, provided by KWC Engineers, Corona CA

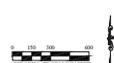
Hojst PR Mining Disturbance 2011 Aerial Photography Pacific Aggregates Inc., and Pacific Clay Products Lake Eldridge, California		FIGURE 1C
SCALE: AS SHOWN	DATE: 7-8-2011	



NOTES:
 1. RECLAMATION PLAN ACRES PER KVIC ENGINEERING CALCULATED PROPERTY LINES.
 2. BOUNDARY LINE SHOWN ON RECLAMATION PLAN FIGURE SHOWN AS GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF PROPERTY LINE FOR PLANNING PURPOSES ONLY.
 3. AT THE COMPLETION OF MINING, STRUCTURES AND EQUIPMENT WILL BE REMOVED AS NOTED FOLLOWING:
 ALL STRUCTURES AND EQUIPMENT IN AREA 1 - PACIFIC AGGREGATES OFFICES AND AREA 2 - PACIFIC AGGREGATES FACILITIES WILL BE REMOVED.
 TEMPORARY STRUCTURES AND EXTERIOR EQUIPMENT WILL BE REMOVED AND PERMANENT STRUCTURES WILL REMAIN IN AREA 3 - PACIFIC CLAY FACILITIES.

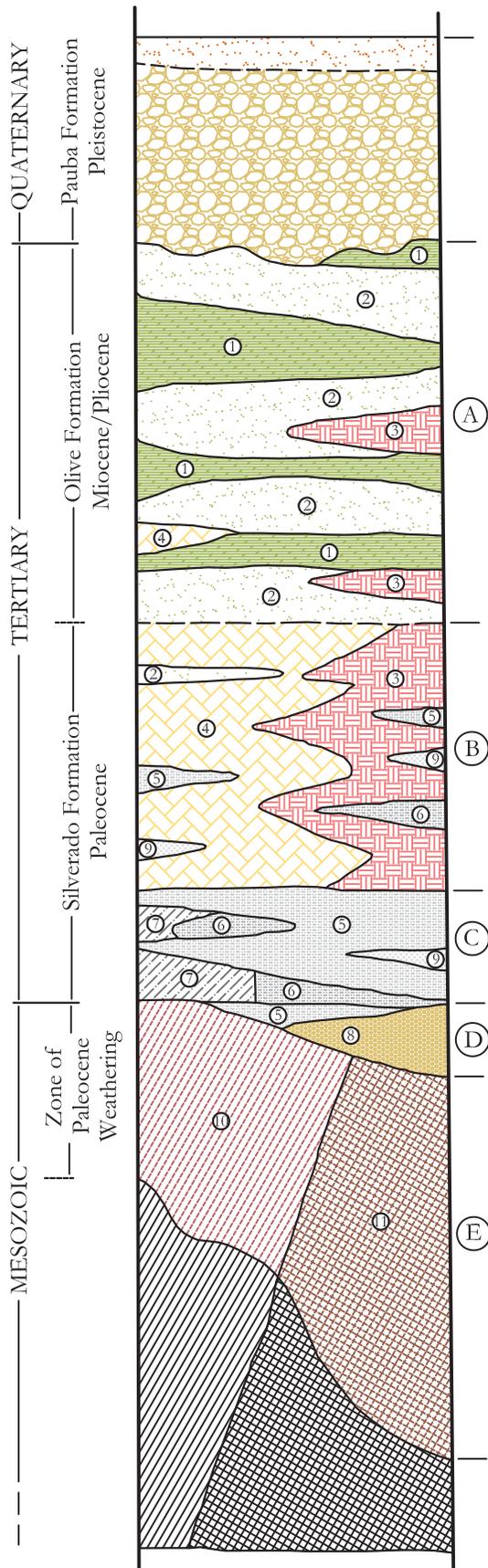
LEGEND:
 RECLAMATION PLAN BOUNDARY (~1386 ft)
 MINING BOUNDARY (5' MINIMUM SETBACK)
 BOUNDARY BETWEEN DIFFERENT END USES
 EQUIPMENT AND STRUCTURE REMOVED
 SEE RECLAMATION PLAN AND NOTE TO LEFT

SOURCES:
 TOPOGRAPHY AND RECLAMATION PLAN BOUNDARY PROVIDED BY KVIC ENGINEERS, CORONA CA.
 TOPOGRAPHY AND AERIAL FLOWN 3-10-11



19113 RECLAMATION PLAN AERIAL PHOTO SHOWING RECLAMATION PLAN BOUNDARIES Pacific Aggregates Inc. and Pacific Clay Products Lake Elsinore, California	
485 Park Street, Suite 100, Norwalk, CA 90651 909.275.1010 www.sespeconsulting.com	FIGURE 3

EXPLANATION



Light orangish, grayish, and reddish yellow, fine to coarse grained sand with beds and lenses of pebbles, gravels, and some boulders. Massive to thinly bedded, non cemented, dense. Occasional sandy silt lenses. 3 to 5 foot thick colluvium deposit at surface consisting of dark brownish orange silty sand. 60' nominal thickness.

(A) Green to gray, waxy claystone ① interbedded with arkosic, micaceous, medium to coarse grained sandstone ②; locally contains 1' to 8' thick layers and lenses of sandy, pink and white mottled claystone ③ and sandy white, yellow and gray claystone ④. 50' nominal thickness.

(B) Sandy, white, yellow and gray mottled claystone ④ containing lenses of white to gray claystone (fire clay) ⑤ and lenses of coarse grained, angular, clayey quartz sandstone ⑥. Pink and white sandy, mottled facies of claystone ③ is most abundant in western part of area. 35' nominal thickness.

(C) White to gray claystone (fire clay) ⑤ interbedded with lignite ⑦ and dark gray to black, carbonaceous fire clay ⑧. Contains lenticular layers of clayey pebble conglomerate, and coarse grained, quartzose clayey sandstone ⑨. 15' nominal thickness.

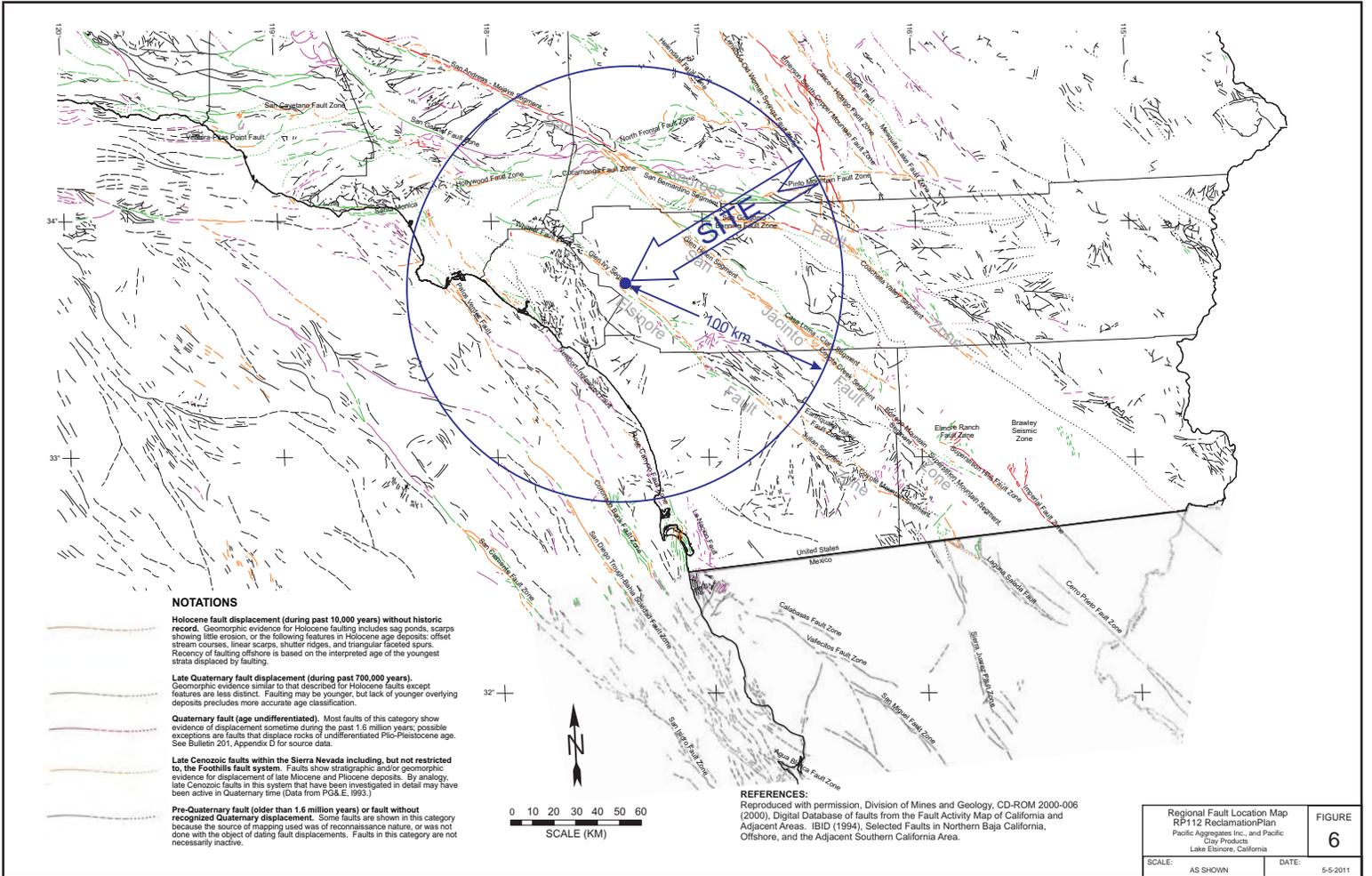
(D) White, yellow and red pisolitic claystone ⑧ with white gray claystone (fire clay) ⑤; occurs in lenticular bodies in upper part of residual clay. 10' nominal thickness.

(E) White, yellow and red plastic claystone of residual origin, derived from slate ⑩ and volcanic rocks ⑪. Variable thickness, but up to 120' thick in some areas.

Unweathered Basement Rocks, including Triassic Bedford Canyon Slate, Jurassic Santiago Peak Volcanics, and undifferentiated metamorphic and granitic rocks

Source: Chad Warren, CEG, Manager-Geology and Mining, Pacific Aggregates, 2011, after Engel, R.E., et. al., 1959, Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Lake Elsinore Quadrangle, California, CDMG. Bull. 146,

Generalized Geologic Section RP112 Reclamation Plan Pacific Aggregates Inc., and Pacific Clay Products Lake Elsinore, California		FIGURE 5
SCALE: NA	DATE: 05-04-2011	

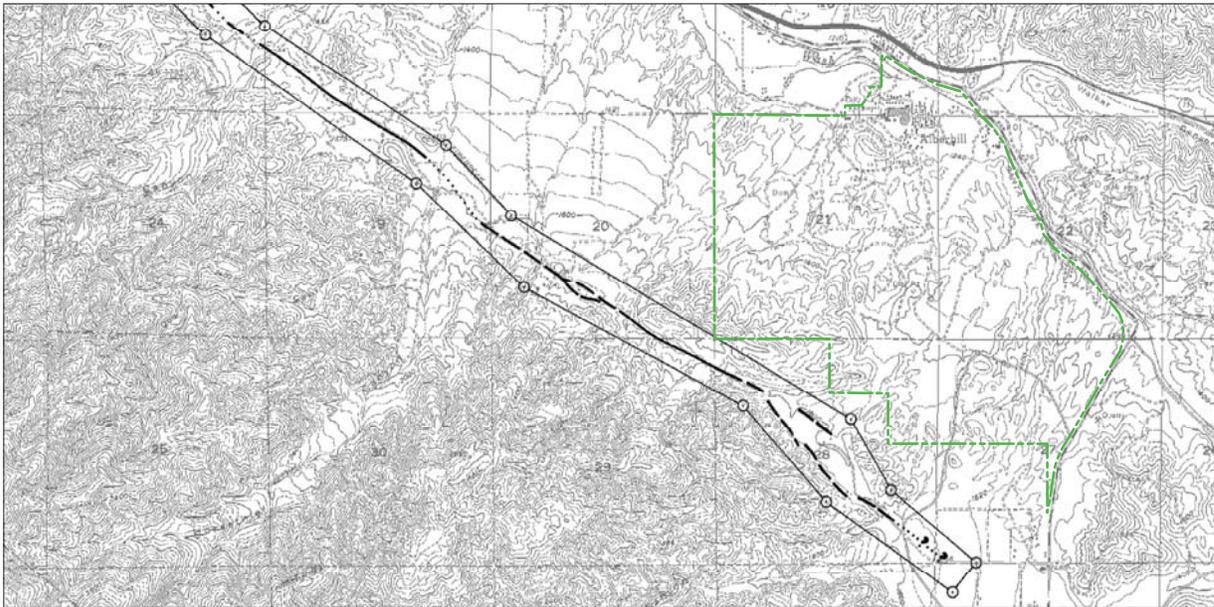


NOTATIONS

- Holocene fault displacement (during past 10,000 years) without historic record.** Geomorphic evidence for Holocene faulting includes sag ponds, scarps showing little erosion, or the following features in Holocene age deposits: offset stream courses, linear scarps, shutter ridges, and triangular faceted spurs. Recency of faulting offshore is based on the interpreted age of the youngest strata displaced by faulting.
- Late Quaternary fault displacement (during past 700,000 years).** Geomorphic evidence similar to that described for Holocene faults except features are less distinct. Faulting may be younger, but lack of younger overlying deposits precludes more accurate age classification.
- Quaternary fault (age undifferentiated).** Most faults of this category show evidence of displacement sometime during the past 1.6 million years; possible exceptions are faults that displace rocks of undifferentiated Pliocene age. See Bulletin 201, Appendix D for source data.
- Late Cenozoic faults within the Sierra Nevada including, but not restricted to, the Foothills fault system.** Faults show stratigraphic and/or geomorphic evidence for displacement of late Miocene and Pliocene deposits. By analogy, late Cenozoic faults in this system that have been investigated in detail may have been active in Quaternary time (Data from P.G. & E., 1993).
- Pre-Quaternary fault (older than 1.6 million years) or fault without recognized Quaternary displacement.** Some faults are shown in this category because the source of mapping used was of reconnaissance nature, or was not done with the object of dating fault displacements. Faults in this category are not necessarily inactive.

REFERENCES:
 Reproduced with permission, Division of Mines and Geology, CD-ROM 2000-006 (2000), Digital Database of faults from the Fault Activity Map of California and Adjacent Areas. IBID (1994), Selected Faults in Northern Baja California, Offshore, and the Adjacent Southern California Area.

Regional Fault Location Map		FIGURE
R#112 Reclamation Plan		6
Pacific Aggregates Inc., and Pacific Clay Products		
Lake Elmore, California		
SCALE: AS SHOWN	DATE: 5-5-2011	



LEGEND
 RP112 Reclamation Plan Boundary

MAP EXPLANATION

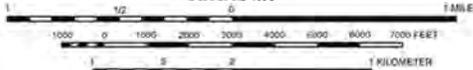
Potentially Active Faults

- Faults considered to have been active during Quaternary time: solid line where accurately located, long dash where approximately located, short dash where inferred, dotted where concealed. Circle (C) indicates additional uncertainty. Evidence of historic offset indicated by year of earthquake associated event or C for displacement caused by creep or possible creep.
- Aerial photo lineaments (not field checked), based on youthful geomorphic and other features believed to be the results of Quaternary faulting.

Special Studies Zone Boundaries

- These are delineated as straight line segments that connect anchor bearing points so as to delineate special studies zone segments.
- Seward projection of zone boundary.

SCALE 1:24,000



CONTOUR INTERVAL 40 FEET
 NATIONAL GEODESIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
SPECIAL STUDIES ZONES
 Delineated in compliance with
 Chapter 7.5, Division 2 of the California Public Resources Code
ALBERHILL QUADRANGLE
OFFICIAL MAP
 Effective January 1, 1980

Alberhill Quadrangle

Smith, S.A., 1979, Fault Evaluation Report F20-73 (El Estero Fault zone, Franch San to Lake Elsinore, Riverside County). Unpublished report, California Division of Mines and Geology, 20 p., with supplement, 16 p. (See Figures 4 and 5).

Waser, F.H., 1977, Seismic hazards related to geologic features, El Estero and Chino fault zones, northeastern Riverside County, California. California Division of Mines and Geology Open File Report 77-4 (4, 36 p.), plates 34 and 35.

IMPORTANT - PLEASE NOTE

- 1) This map may not show all potentially active faults either within the special studies zones or outside their boundaries.
- 2) Faults shown are the basis for establishing the boundaries of the special studies zones.
- 3) The identification of these potentially active faults and the location of such fault traces are based on the best available data. Traces have been drawn as accurately as possible at this map scale; however, the quality of data used is varied.
- 4) Fault information on this map is not sufficient to serve as a substitute for the geologic site investigations (special studies) required under Chapter 7.5, Division 2, Section 2623 of the California Public Resources Code.

Source: Excerpted from State of California, Alquist-Prilo Fault Zoning Map, Special Studies Zone, Alberhill Quadrangle

Alquist-Prilo Fault Zoning Map RP112 Reclamation Plan Pacific Aggregates Inc., and Pacific Clay Products Lake Elsinore, California		FIGURE 7
SCALE: AS SHOWN	DATE: 5-6-2011	