

## EXHIBIT "E"

### GOLF COURSE GROW-IN REQUIREMENTS

#### GROW-IN

Grow-in is an intense management period for newly established sod, seedlings, and recovering turf which requires the Operator to employ specialized fertilizer, water, and cultural practices. This section is intended to provide guidance and minimum Best Management Practices standards but is not all-inclusive and should not be construed to limit the care and expertise required to successfully establish golf course turf.

#### A. Greens and Collars

1. Irrigation during establishment - Irrigation requirements for seed establishment should be set so that the surface and seed bed is kept continually moist during the day and in a manner that does not create runoff. This may vary day to day and should be monitored and amended daily as the turf matures or irrigation requirements change. Irrigation may only be run during the day and under the supervision of employees trained to monitor irrigation, grow-in conditions, and with the skills to immediately shut down problematic irrigation. Irrigation may never run on newly seeded turf of any kind during the evening so that a suck head or broken pipe does not become catastrophic.
2. Mowing during establishment - When the conditions are appropriate and seedlings have reached a certain stage of development (generally about 2-4 weeks after germination) the mechanical processes that will encourage seedlings to mature into turf must begin. Initial mowing or rolling should not leave depressions in the soil or otherwise disturb the desired grade. Slight indentations (less than .25") may be present but should not be cause for concern. Knowing when to mow and at what HOC to mow is both an art and science and subject to many variables. Ultimately the turf should begin to be rolled and mowed as quickly as possible without damage to the putting surface. Mowing, rolling, and frequent topdressing practices are essential to encouraging turf density and an ideal finished product. Final HOC of .125" or less shall be achieved no later than seven weeks after germination. Initial walk mowers should use a solid front roller to prevent seedling damage.
3. Fertility through maturity – Feeding newly established putting greens is an intensive and essential element of a successful putting green grow-in. Great care should be taken in the planning and execution of a fertility program to ensure that seedlings have appropriate nutrient and other chemical needs met to maximize their growth and development. This is especially critical when planting and growing in nearly sterile USGA putting green root zone mixes. It is generally understood that new seed may require up to .5 pounds of available nitrogen each week and in a balanced package with other macro and micro nutrients. Plants must be provided sufficient nutrients and other amendments throughout establishment so that the seedlings develop rapidly into turf while pushing root

development and achieve a ½” layer of thatch. Nutrient applications must promote rapid turf development and overall plant health and in a manner that does not leach nutrients into ground water or runoff.

#### B. Tee, Fairway, and Rough Grow-in from Seeding

1. Irrigation during establishment - Irrigation requirements for seed establishment should be set so that the surface is kept continually moist during the day and in a manner that does not create runoff. This may vary day to day and should be monitored and amended daily as the turf matures or irrigation requirements change. Irrigation may only be run during the day and under the supervision of employees trained to monitor irrigation, grow-in conditions, and with the skills to immediately shut down problematic irrigation. Irrigation may never run on newly seeded turf of any kind during the evening so that a suck head or broken pipe does not become catastrophic.
2. Mowing during establishment - When the conditions are appropriate and seedlings have reached a certain stage of development (generally about 4-6 weeks after germination) the mechanical processes that will encourage seedlings to mature into turf must begin. This process begins with rolling (optional) lightweight rotary and triplex reel type mowing. Initial mowing or rolling should not leave depressions in the soil or otherwise disturb the desired grade. Slight indentations (less than .5”) may be present but should not be cause for concern. Fairway and tee seedling turf height should not be allowed to grow past 1.5”. Rough seedlings should not be allowed to exceed 3” prior to mowing. Knowing when to mow and at what HOC to mow is both an art and science and subject to many variables. Ultimately the turf should begin to be mown and rolled as quickly as possible without damage to the plants or soil surface. Mowing and rolling practices are essential to encouraging turf density and an ideal finished product.
3. Fertility through maturity - Fertility of newly established tees, fairways, and rough is an intensive and essential element of a successful grow-in. Great care should be taken in the planning and execution of a fertility program to ensure that seedlings have appropriate nutrient and other chemical needs met. It is generally understood that new seed may require .5 pounds of nitrogen available each week and in a balanced package with other macro and micro nutrients. Plants must be provided sufficient nutrients and other amendments throughout establishment so that the seedlings develop rapidly into turf while pushing root development, a ½” layer of thatch, and overall plant health and in a manner that does not leach nutrients into ground water or runoff.
4. Weed control - Weeds may be present during the initial stages of seedling and turf establishment. During the seedling and vegetative stages, mowing or hand removal is the only accepted method of weed control. However, as soon as the turf has been fully established and old enough to withstand chemical weed control, weeds should be eradicated via herbicide and in accordance with product label for newly established seed and site conditions.