

Bid Documents



ENGINEERING DIVISION

327 N. Ashley Street
Valdosta, Georgia 31601

PI# 0016280

FOR: Bid # TIA-10: Twin Lakes Road.

Opening Date / Time: May 21, 2026 10:00 A.M.

NOTICE TO DEALERS/VENDORS

1. Any prices bid by dealer/vendor on any items offered to Lowndes County shall be the price effective at the date of delivery.
2. No delivery date of "ASAP" (as soon as possible) shall be considered acceptable on items that have a maximum delivery date listed in the specifications.
3. Lowndes County reserves the right to accept alternate bids on any or all items where maximum delivery date, as listed in the specification, is not met by the dealer/vendor.
4. All shipping is to be FOB Valdosta, GA 31601 and included in the total price unless otherwise stated in the bid document.
5. Signature below of authorized agent for dealer/vendor shall constitute recognition and acceptance of all conditions of the sale as listed above.

Dealer/Vendor

Authorized Agent

GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS

It is the intent of these specifications to furnish Lowndes County with the following requisitioned project, according to the attached. It is clearly understood that the following are minimum specifications and are made in order to show the exact specifications of the work proposed.

Lowndes County reserves the right to accept or reject any or all bids or to choose the bid considered to be in its best interest.

The final decision of purchase will be made upon the award of the Lowndes County Board of Commissioners.

Include the bid number on the outside of your return envelope.

NO BID WILL BE CONSIDERED IF RECEIVED AFTER THE DATE AND TIME SPECIFIED.

**BID DOCUMENTS AND
CONTRACT DOCUMENTS**

FOR

TIA-10: Twin Lakes Road.

LOWNDES COUNTY ENGINEERING DIVISION

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INVITATION TO BID

Lowndes County is accepting bids for

Bid # TIA-10 Twin Lakes Road. – Grading, Drainage, Base and Paving

The contract time is **365** calendar days. The Bid Documents may be obtained by emailing rebecca.bennett@lowndescounty.com and requesting the bid documents. The Bid documents can also be viewed at the Lowndes County Board of Commissioners office, 2nd floor Engineering Department, 327 N. Ashley Street, Valdosta, Georgia.

There will be a mandatory pre-bid meeting on April 30, 2026 at 10:00 A.M., in the Engineering Conference Room on the 2nd floor of the Lowndes County Administration Building, 327 N. Ashley Street.

Lowndes County will receive sealed proposals on this project until May 21, 2026 at 10:00 A.M., in the Lowndes County Administration Building, 2nd Floor, Room 227, located at 327 N. Ashley Street, Valdosta, Georgia 31601, (229-671-2424) where at such time and place the proposals will be publicly opened and read. A 5% bid bond is required.

All bidders shall be DOT approved contractors.

Run in Valdosta Daily Times April 9th & 23rd

INSTRUCTIONS TO BIDDERS

1. Proposals must be made upon the form of proposal attached hereto. They must be enclosed in a sealed plain envelope with bid number and endorsed with the title of the proposal, and must be mailed to the Lowndes County Board of Commissioners at 327 N. Ashley Street, Valdosta, Georgia 31601, Attn: Engineering Department.
2. The prices shall be written in the proposal in figures. No bidder will be allowed to withdraw his proposal for any reason after the bids have been opened.
3. The following specifications represent the minimum general size, weight, capacity and performance characteristics desired in the equipment to be purchased. These requirements are not intended to prevent obtaining fair prices or to eliminate competition, but to insure, if possible, that all bids submitted shall not be subject to correction or alteration after they have been filed, opened, and publicly read. In view of a usual wide disparity in details of design and manufacture, complete descriptive literature and manufacturer's specifications must be submitted each type of equipment offered. The County reserves the right to evaluate any or all bids, particularly where there is a range in the specifications. Special consideration will be given to the ready availability of repair parts and service.
4. Federal or State taxes are not applicable to Georgia Municipalities under the United States Code Title 26 and Georgia Exemption Certificate Number 3-465-686-300-1.
5. It is expressly understood by the bidder that written Notice of Award or purchase order by the County will constitute an agreement by the County. The Advertisement/Invitation to Bid, Instructions to Bidders, Proposal, Notice of Award, Contract Agreement, Contract Conditions, Notice to Proceed, Drug-Free Workplace Certification, Waiver of Lien, and the referenced Construction Plans and Drawings constitute the entire Agreement and understanding between Lowndes County Board of Commissioners and the Contractor in respect of this Project, and revokes any prior agreement or understanding relating to the subject matter of this Agreement. No change, amendment, termination or attempted waiver of any of the provisions herein shall be binding upon the other parties unless reduced to writing and signed by all parties hereto.
6. The bidder agrees that Lowndes County reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, or to accept the part of the bid considered to be in the best interest of the County.
7. Specifications referred to are minimum. Therefore, unless otherwise indicated by the bidder, the County will assume proposals meet or exceed all specifications.

8. The names of a certain brand, make, or definite specifications are to denote a quality standard of the article desired, but do not restrict bidders to be specific brand, make or manufacturer named; it is to set forth and convey to prospective bidders the general style, type, character and quality of the article desired.
9. The award of the contract will be made to the lowest responsible bidder taking into consideration quality performance and the time specified in the proposals for the performance of the contract. The County reserves the right to reject all bids as it appears in its own best interest and to waive technicalities.
10. During the bidding process, all changes, interpretations, and supplemental instructions to the contract documents shall be issued as addenda to all bidders. All addenda are to be acknowledged in the proposal.
11. Each bid must be accompanied by a Bid Bond in the amount of 5% of the bid. A certified check for this amount may be submitted in lieu of the Bid Bond. Bid Bonds on the Surety Company's standard form must be duly executed by the Bidder as principal, and must be by a surety company licensed to do business in the State of Georgia and listed in the latest issue of U. S. Treasury Circular 570. Failure to submit a properly executed Bid Bond or certified check will result in the bid being rejected.
12. Each bidder must inform himself fully on all the conditions at the site, transportation conditions, material costs, and all other matters affecting the cost of construction. Each bidder shall study the plans, specifications, contract and proposal form prior to submitting a proposal. Each bidder shall also make such examinations on the ground as necessary to thoroughly familiarize himself with the nature and extent of the proposed construction.
13. The contract documents are complimentary, and what is called for by one shall be binding as if called for by all.
14. The intent of the contract documents is to provide for all construction and completion of the work shown on the drawings and described in the specifications.
15. The latest edition of the Georgia Department of Transportation Standard Specifications for Construction of Roads and Bridges shall govern the work on this project.
16. The contract is a unit price contract with payment to be based on actual quantities of work measured. The list of items shown in the Unit Price Schedule is inclusive of all the work shown and described. In case of changes in the drawings and specifications that produce new items of work not described in the unit price schedule, Change Orders will be issued to include such items of work.

17. Lowndes County reserves the right to review and reject any subcontractors. A list of subcontractors shall be submitted to Lowndes County by the Contractor after the notice of award has been issued.
18. Lowndes County has requested Georgia Department of Transportation participation on this project. The contractor shall assume state participation in the base and paving of this project.

END OF SECTION

PROPOSAL

To the Lowndes County Board of Commissioners, Lowndes County, Georgia:

Submitted: _____, _____

The undersigned, as Bidder, hereby declares that he has examined the site of the work and has informed himself fully in regard to all conditions pertaining to the place where the work is to be done; that he has examined the Specifications and Drawings for the work and contractual documents relative thereto; and that he has satisfied himself to the work to be performed.

The Bidder proposes and agrees that, if he becomes the Successful Bidder on the basis of this Proposal, he will contract with the Lowndes County Board of Commissioners, Lowndes County, Georgia (herein called the "Owner"), in the form of the contract illustrated to furnish all necessary materials, equipment, machinery, tools, apparatus, means of transportation, and all necessary labor to complete the construction of the work in full, and in complete accord with the shown, noted, described, specified and reasonably intended requirements of the Specifications, Drawings, and Contract Documents to the full and entire satisfaction of the Owner, with a definite understanding that no money will be allowed for extra work except as set forth in the Contract Documents, for the following prices:

Total Bid \$ _____

Submitted By: _____

Company Name

Unit Cost Schedule For TIA-10: Twin Lakes Road

ITEM	ITEM DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT	UNIT COST	TOTAL COST
150	Traffic Control	1	LS	\$	\$
163	Erosion Control Check Dams (Cd-Hb) (Including Maintenance)	48	EA	\$	\$
163	Temporary Grassing (Ds2)	7.88	AC	\$	\$
163	Temporary Mulch (To Include Hay or Straw)	7.88	AC	\$	\$
163	Construction Exit (Co) (Including Maintenance)	2	EA	\$	\$
163	Storm Drain Outlet Protection (ST), Stone Dumped Rip Rap, TP 3	5	EA	\$	\$
163	Filter Ring (Fr) to Include Stone	1	EA	\$	\$
163	Inlet Sediment Trap (Sd2-F) (Including Maintenance)	2	EA	\$	\$
171	Silt Fence, Type A (Sd1-NS) (Including Maintenance)	12734	LF	\$	\$
171	Silt Fence, Type C (Sd1-S) (Including Maintenance)	2474	LF	\$	\$
205	Unclassified Excavation	4250	CY	\$	\$
207	Foundation Backfill Material, GDOT Concrete Sand	4250	CY	\$	\$
207	Foundation Backfill Material, Type II (57 Stone) 12" Thick	90	CY	\$	\$
210	Grading Complete (Including Clearing and Grubbing)	1	LS	\$	\$
310	Graded Aggregate Base Course, 8"	24861	SY	\$	\$
402	Asphalt 12.5 mm Superpave 165 lbs.	1970	TN	\$	\$
441	24" Miami Gutter (Typical)	60	LF	\$	\$
441	GDOT A1 Concrete Driveway 6" Thick	145	SY	\$	\$
500	GDOT 1125 Head Wall for 2-30" Pipes (Inlet & Outlet) Sta:13+00	2	EA	\$	\$
500	GDOT 1125 Head Wall for 4-36" Pipes (Inlet & Outlet) Sta:69+00	2	EA	\$	\$
550	18" RCP, H 1-10	778	LF	\$	\$
550	24" RCP, H 1-10	32	LF	\$	\$
550	30" RCP, H 1-10	72	LF	\$	\$
550	36" RCP, H 1-10	160	LF	\$	\$
550	18" (Elliptical) RCP	64	LF	\$	\$
550	18" Flared End Section	54	EA	\$	\$
550	24" Flared End Section	2	EA	\$	\$

Unit Cost Schedule For TIA-10: Twin Lakes Road

ITEM	ITEM DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT	UNIT COST	TOTAL COST
550	18"(Elliptical) Flared End Section	2	EA	\$	\$
603	Stone Rip Rap Type III	25	SY	\$	\$
615	24" Steel Casing (STA:98+55) (STA:10+45)	85	LF	\$	\$
615	16" Steel Casing (STA:35+50) (STA:47+50) (STA:59+00)	90	LF	\$	\$
615	Directional Boring 12"	450	LF	\$	\$
636	R1-1 Stop Sign (36"x 36")	3	EA	\$	\$
636	W3-1 Stop Ahead Sign (36"x 36")	2	EA	\$	\$
636	R2-1 Speed Limit Sign (45 MPH)	2	EA	\$	\$
636	W1-7 Two Direction Sign	1	EA	\$	\$
636	OM-3RL Type III Object Markers Sign	22	EA	\$	\$
636	W10-1 RR Crossing Sign	1	EA	\$	\$
636	Galvanized Steel Post Type 9	336	LF	\$	\$
652	Traffic Stripe, 4" White, Solid (Temporary)	18058	LF	\$	\$
652	Traffic Stripe, 5" White, Solid (High Build)	18057.6	LF	\$	\$
652	Traffic Stripe, 4" Double Solid Yellow (Temporary)	9029	LF	\$	\$
652	Traffic Stripe, 5" Double Solid Yellow (High Build)	9029	LF	\$	\$
653	24" Stripe, White, Thermoplastic (Stop Bar)	80	LF	\$	\$
653	Thermoplastic Markings, White, Railroad Crossing	1	EA	\$	\$
654	Raised Pavement Markers, Type 1 Per M.U.T.C.D.	452	EA	\$	\$
654	Raised Pavement Markers, Type 2, Blue	12	EA	\$	\$
660	3" SDR 11 HDPE E-1 (Including Manhole Connection)	360	LF	\$	\$
668	GDOT 1011A Junction Box	1	EA	\$	\$
668	GDOT 1019A (Type D) Drop Inlet	2	EA	\$	\$
670	New 6" Watermain HDPE DR-11 (Including Tee's & Bends)	122	LF	\$	\$
670	New 8" Watermain HDPE DR-11 (Including Tee's & Bends)	150	LF	\$	\$
670	New 12" Watermain HDPE DR-11 (Including Tee's & Bends)	9268	LF	\$	\$
670	New 12" Valve Assembly (Complete in Place)	20	EA	\$	\$

Unit Cost Schedule For TIA-10: Twin Lakes Road

ITEM	ITEM DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	UNIT	UNIT COST	TOTAL COST
670	New 12"x 6" Valve Assembly (Complete in Place)	1	EA	\$	\$
670	New 12"x 8" Valve Assembly (Complete in Place)	3	EA	\$	\$
670	New 6" Valve Assembly (Complete in Place)	2	EA	\$	\$
670	New 12" Watermain Termination (Complete in Place)	1	EA	\$	\$
670	New Fire Hydrant with Valve Assembly (Complete in Place)	17	EA	\$	\$
670	Remove Existing 12" Valve Assembly	4	EA	\$	\$
670	Remove Existing 6" Valve Assembly	1	EA	\$	\$
670	Remove Existing 12" Water Main	1	LF	\$	\$
670	Remove Existing Fire Hydrant and Valve Assembly (Cap Included)	4	EA	\$	\$
670	Connection to Existing 12" Watermain (Complete in Place)	2	EA	\$	\$
670	1" Water Service Line Short Side (Complete in Place)	1	EA	\$	\$
670	1" Water Service Line Long Side (Complete in Place)	2	EA	\$	\$
670	3" PVC Schedule 40 w/ Bell Ends (Including Tee's & Bends)	1480	LF	\$	\$
670	12" Mechanical Joint Cap (Complete in Place)	1	EA	\$	\$
670	Abandon 12" Water Main in Place (Cut & Cap) w/ PVC Cap	7	EA	\$	\$
***	Asphalt Millings, 4"	70	SY	\$	\$
***	Dewatering	1	LS	\$	\$
700	Permanent Grassing (Grassing Complete)	7.88	AC	\$	\$

Total For TIA-10: Twin Lakes Road: \$

Submitted by:

ADDENDA

Receipt of the following addenda is acknowledged:

Addenda Number: _____ Date: _____

The Bidder proposes and agrees hereby to commence work under this Contract on a date to be specified in a written order of the Owner, and shall fully complete all work thereunder within the time described in the contract agreement.

The undersigned further agrees that, in case of failure on his part to execute the said Contract and the bond within fourteen (14) consecutive calendar days after written notice being given of the award of the Contract, the check or bid bond accompanying this bid and the moneys payable thereon, shall be paid into the funds of the Lowndes County Board of Commissioners, as liquidated damages for such failures; otherwise the check or bid bond accompanying this Proposal will be returned to the undersigned.

Attached hereto is a certified check on the

_____ Bank of

Or a Bid Bond by the

In the amount of _____ Dollars

(\$ _____) made payable to the Lowndes County Board of Commissioners in accordance with the conditions herein. The bid security will be in force for sixty (60) calendar days.

Submitted: _____

By: _____

Title: _____

(Note: If the Bidder is a corporation, the Proposal shall be signed by an officer of the corporation; if a partnership, it shall be signed by a partner. If signed by others, authority for signature shall be attached.)

Bidder's Address: _____

Telephone Number: _____

END OF SECTION

NOTICE OF AWARD

To:

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: TIA-10: Twin Lakes Road. – Grading, Drainage, Base and Paving

The OWNER has considered the BID submitted by you for the above-described work in response to its advertisement for BIDS.

You are hereby notified that your BID has been accepted for items in the amount of:
\$ _____

You are hereby required to execute the Agreement, and furnish the required Contractor's CERTIFICATION of INSURANCE with a 30-day notice of cancellation and PERFORMANCE BOND within fourteen (14) calendar days from the date of this NOTICE to you.

If you fail to execute said AGREEMENT and to furnish said BOND and CERTIFICATIONS within fourteen (14) days from the date of this NOTICE, said OWNER will be entitled to consider all your rights arising out of the OWNER'S acceptance of your BID as abandoned and as a forfeiture of your BID BOND. The OWNER will be entitled to such other rights as may be granted by law.

You are required to return an acknowledged copy of the NOTICE OF AWARD to the OWNER.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 2026

Lowndes County Board of Commissioners

BY: _____

TITLE: _____

Contractor: _____

DATE: _____

**LOWNDES COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
CONTRACT AGREEMENT**

This agreement made and entered into this _____ day of _____, 2026 and between Lowndes County Board of Commissioners, party of the first part (hereinafter called the County), and _____, party of the second part (hereinafter called the Contractor), who have been duly authorized to execute this agreement.

WITNESSETH: Whereas, the County and the Contractor, desire the improvement and repairs of a certain project and the Contractor desires and agrees to furnish and deliver all the material and to do and perform all the work and labor for said purpose. The project being more particularly described as follows:

TIA-10: Twin Lakes Road. - Grading, Drainage, Base and Paving.

Failure to perform the above-listed tasks, frequency of tasks, or general instructions will be considered cause for termination of this contract with ten (10) days notice to the Contractor.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration hereinafter fully set out, the parties agree as follows:

1. The work and materials shall be in strict and entire conformity with the provisions of this contract and the plans and specification prepared (or approved) by the County Manager or his authorized representative the originals of which are in file in the office of Lowndes County Board of Commissioners and which said specifications are hereby made a part of this agreement as fully as to the same effect as if the same had been set forth at length in the body of this Agreement.
2. This Agreement is on a unit basis. It is understood that the quantities are approximate only and are subject either to increase or decrease and any increases or decreases are to be paid for at the contract price.
3. The County hereby agrees to pay to the Contractor for the faithful performance of this Agreement, subject to additions and deductions as provided in the Specifications or Proposal, in lawful money of the United States, the sum of: _____
4. The County and Contractor agree that the financing of this project shall be as follows: Payments will be made on a monthly basis.
5. The Contractor shall commence the work to be performed under this Agreement on a date specified in a written Notice to Proceed and shall substantially complete all work hereunder, except as otherwise provided in these documents for extension of the time limit, within **365** calendar days. Substantial completion is the time at which the project can be fully utilized for its intended purpose. Upon written notification to the Engineer that the project is substantially complete, a final site visit will be made and a punch list

of deficient items will be generated. The Contractor will receive a written copy of the punch list, and must achieve final completion by correcting all punch list items within 30 days of receipt. Time is of the essence of this contract, and the Contractor shall pay to the County, not as a penalty, but as liquidated damages, the sum of \$500.00 each calendar day that he shall be in default of completing the work, both substantial completion and final completion, within the time named herein. Because of the difficulty of fixing damages suffered by the County on account of such default, damages are herein agreed upon as stated.

6. The work shall be done in accordance with the laws of the State of Georgia under the direct supervision and to the entire satisfaction of the County. The decision of the County Engineer upon any question connected with the execution or fulfillment of this agreement and interpretation of the specifications or upon any failure or delay in the prosecution of the work by the Contractor shall be final and conclusive.
7. It is mutually agreed that the Contractor shall warranty all work done as a part of this contract agreement for a period of one year from the date of final acceptance by the County.
8. Lowndes County reserves the right to terminate this Agreement for non-compliance by issuing ten (10) days written notice to the Contractor.
9. Employees, aides, staff helpers, or any person who receives any form of consideration for services or who performs any services towards the execution of this Agreement are deemed to be the sole responsibility of the Contractor for the purposes of all Workers' Compensation and insurance claims. Lowndes County reserves the right to superintend the performance of this Agreement only to the extent that the desired results are obtained. No recommendation or requirement in this Agreement and list of specifications should be deemed to obligate the County under the Workers' Compensation Act to Contractor's employees, aides, staff, helpers or any person who receives any form of consideration for services or who performs any services towards the execution of the Agreement.
10. Nothing contained in the Agreement shall create a contractual relationship with or cause of action of a third party against Lowndes County.
11. Contractor agrees to indemnify, save and hold harmless, and defend Lowndes County, its officers, boards, and employees, from and against any liability for damages and for any liability or claims resulting from property damage or bodily injuries (including accidental death) which arise out of the Contractor's operation and provision of services, including but not limited to, reasonable attorneys' fees and costs if such fees and costs are deemed necessary by Lowndes County.
12. This Agreement may not be assigned by either party hereto without written agreement signed by both parties. This Agreement and the rights of the parties

hereunder shall be binding upon and insure to the benefit of the parties hereto and their respective successors and, if applicable, assigns.

13. Any notice or communications required or permitted hereunder shall be sufficiently given if sent Registered or Certified Mail, Return Receipt Requested, postage pre-paid, addressed as follows:

As to Contractor:

As to County: Lowndes County Board of Commissioners
327 N. Ashley Street
Valdosta, Georgia 31601
ATTN: Chad McLeod Director of Engineering Services

Or such address as shall be furnished by such notice to the other parties.

14. No waiver by either party of any default by the other party in the performance of any provision of this Agreement shall operate as to be construed as a waiver of any future default, whether like or different in character.
15. This Agreement shall be governed and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of Georgia.
16. If any provisions of this Agreement, or application thereof to any person or circumstance, shall to any extent be invalid, then such provision shall be modified if possible, to fulfill the intent of the parties as reflected in the original provision, the remainder of this Agreement or the application of such provision to persons or circumstances other than those as to which it is held invalid, shall not be affected thereby, and each provision of this Agreement shall be valid and enforced to the fullest extent permitted by law.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have executed this Agreement under their respective seals on the day and date below written, be it deemed an original contract.

Executed on behalf of
LOWNDES COUNTY

Executed on behalf of
CONTRACTOR

The ____ day of _____ 2026

The ____ day of _____, 2026

By: _____
Chairman of
Board of Commissioners

By: _____
Contractor

Recommended: _____
County Manager

Date: _____

Witness for County:

County Clerk

Witness for Contractor:

LOWNDES COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS CONTRACT CONDITIONS

1. All contract items and work shall be in accordance with the current edition of the Georgia Department of Transportation Standard Specifications for Construction of Roads and Bridges and/or special provisions and supplemental specifications attached and made a part of the contract.
2. Insurance - The contractor shall procure and maintain insurance of the types and to the limits specified in paragraphs (a) through (f) inclusive below. The contractor shall require each of his subcontractors to procure and maintain, until completion of the subcontractor's work, insurance of the types and to the limits specified in paragraphs (a) through (f) inclusive below. It shall be the responsibility of the contractor to ensure that all his subcontractors meet these requirements. Except as otherwise stated, the amounts and types of insurance shall conform to the following minimum requirements:

Worker's Compensation - Coverage to apply for all employees for STATUTORY limits in compliance with applicable state and federal laws; if any operations are to be undertaken on or about navigable waters, coverage must be included for the USA Longshoremen & Harbor Workers Act and Jones Act; in addition, the policy must include EMPLOYERS LIABILITY for limits of \$500,000/each accident; \$500,000/disease - policy limit; \$500,000/disease - each employee.

- (a) Commercial General Liability - Coverage must be afforded, under an occurrence form policy, including Premise Operations, Independent Contractors, Products and Completed Operations, Broad Form Property Damage Endorsement, with **Additional Insured Endorsement** in favor of the County in limits not less than \$3,000,000/general aggregate; \$3,000,000/products-completed operations (aggregate); \$3,000,000/personal injury-advertising liability; \$3,000,000/each occurrence; \$100,000/fire damage legal; \$10,000 medical payments. This coverage may be layered with excess umbrella liability coverage.
- (b) Business Auto Policy - Coverage must be afforded including coverage for all Owned vehicles, Hired/Non-Owned vehicles, with an **Additional Insured Endorsement in favor of the County**, for a combined single limit (bodily injury and property damage) of not less than \$3,000,000/combined single limit (Bodily Injury/Property Damage); personal injury protection-statutory limits; \$1,000,000 uninsured/underinsured motorist; \$1,000,000/hired/non-owned auto liability. This coverage may be layered with excess umbrella liability coverage.
- (c) Certificate of Insurance - Certificates of all insurance required from the contractor shall be filed with the County and shall be subject to its approval for adequacy and protection. Certificates from the insurance carrier, stating the types of coverage provided, limits of liability and expiration dates, shall be filed with the County before operations are commenced. Lowndes County Board of Commissioners shall be identified as an **Additional Insured** for each type of coverage required by paragraphs (a) to (c) above. The required certificates of insurance shall not only name types of policies provided, but shall also refer

specifically to this contract/bid.

- (d) The contractor shall provide a Certificate of Insurance to the County with a thirty (30) day notice of cancellation. In addition, the County will be shown as **Additional Insured**, with a Hold harmless Agreement in favor of the County. The certificate should also indicate if the cover is provided under a "claims made" or "per occurrence" form. If any cover is provided under a claims made form, the certificate will show a retroactive date (in instances of contract renewals or extensions), which should be the same date of the original/first contract or prior.
 - (e) If the initial insurance expires prior to the completion of the work, renewal certificates shall be furnished thirty (30) days prior to the date of their expiration.
3. All construction supervision, testing (except that testing required of the contractor), and measurements of quantities will be made by the Lowndes County Engineering Division. Final acceptance of the project will be made by the County Engineer and presented to the County Manager and Lowndes County Board of Commissioners for final payment.
 4. The Contractor is required to furnish the Lowndes County Engineering Division with test reports and technical data showing that the materials (compaction, moisture content, % clay, gradation, course thickness, etc.) meet the appropriate requirements of the Georgia Department of Transportation Standard Specifications.
 5. All base pits and borrow pits required for completion of the work shall be provided by the Contractor.
 6. Retainage shall be as follows: An amount of five (5) percent of the gross total invoiced amount will be retained throughout the project.
 7. Retainage amounts shall be held until: a) all items on the punch list are resolved, b) a lien release is provided by the Contractor to the County for all Subcontractors and material suppliers, c) a final pay request is submitted to the County, or d) the project is accepted by the Lowndes County Board of Commissioners.
 8. The Contractor represents that it has a current Occupational Tax Receipt from a local government in Georgia.
 9. The Contractor shall obtain all necessary local, state, federal permits as required by law for the construction of the project.
 10. The Contractor shall notify the County Engineering Division at least 24 hours prior to beginning any phase of construction so that a County Inspector can be present.
 11. Traffic Control shall be provided in accordance to Georgia Department of Transportation Special Provision, Section 150. Unless otherwise indicated in the

Proposal, this item will not be paid for as a separate pay item but shall be incorporated as a part of the contract.

12. All construction plans and drawings can be obtained from the office of the Lowndes County Engineering Division
13. This Agreement will terminate immediately and absolutely as such time as appropriated and otherwise un-obligated funds are no longer available to satisfy the obligation of Lowndes County under this Agreement.
14. Should completion of any portion of the services be delayed for causes beyond the control or without the fault or negligence of the County including force majeure, the time for performance shall be extended for a period equal to the delay and the parties shall mutually agree on the terms and conditions upon which the services may be continued. Force majeure includes, but is not restricted to, acts of God or the public enemy, acts of the Government of the United States or of the several states, or any foreign country, or any of the preceding acts of contractors or agents, fires, floods, epidemics, riots, quarantine restrictions, strikes, civil insurrections, freight embargoes, and unusually severe weather.

END OF SECTION

NOTICE TO PROCEED

DESCRIPTION: TIA-10: Twin Lakes Road. – Grading, Drainage, Base and Paving

You are hereby notified to commence WORK, in accordance with the Agreement dated _____, 2026 on or before _____, 2026 and you are to complete the work within **365** consecutive calendar days thereafter. The date of substantial completion of the work is therefore _____, 2027.

Lowndes County Board of Commissioners

BY: _____

TITLE: _____

ACCEPTANCE OF NOTICE

Receipt of the above NOTICE TO PROCEED is hereby acknowledged

Contractor: _____

This the _____ day of _____, 2026

BY: _____

TITLE: _____

Employer Identification

Number: _____

END OF SECTION

DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE CERTIFICATION

The undersigned certifies that the provisions of code sections 1 through 50-24-6 of the official code of Georgia annotated, related to the "DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE ACT", have been complied with in full. The undersigned further certifies that:

1. A Drug-Free workplace will be provided for the Contractor's employees during the performance of the contractor; and
2. Each Contractor who hires a sub-contractor to work in a free workplace shall secure from that sub-contractor the following written certification:
_____ certifies to Lowndes County that a Drug-Free workplace will be provided for the Contractor's and/or sub-contractor's employees during the performance of this contract known as **TIA-10: Twin Lakes Road. - Grading, Drainage, Base and Paving,**
3. Pursuant to paragraph (7) of subsection (B) of Code Section 50-24-3 OCGA. Also, the undersigned further certifies that he/she will not engage in the unlawful manufacture, sale, distribution, dispensation, possession, or use of a controlled substance or marijuana during the performance of the contract.

Contractor or Sub-Contractor

Date

Title

END OF SECTION

WAIVER OF LIEN

Know by all men by these presents, _____ **on the TIA-10:
Twin Lakes Road. - Grading, Drainage, Base and Paving.** Know that all bills for labor, materials, supplies, etc., and applicable state taxes in connection with the construction of this project, and that there are no outstanding accounts whatsoever as a result of WORK performed on this project. Therefore, _____ does hereby waive, release, and relinquish any and all right to claim any lien or liens for work done or material furnished, or any kind or class of lien whatsoever.

Contractor

BY: _____

TITLE: _____

DATE: _____

Notary Public

Date

END OF SECTION

STATE OF GEORGIA
CONTRACTOR AFFIDAVIT AND AGREEMENT

The undersigned, who, after being duly sworn, states under oath and agrees to for and on behalf of the Contractor as follows:

1. By executing this Affidavit, the undersigned verifies the compliance of the Contractor with the Georgia Illegal Immigration Reform and Enforcement Act of 2011, Sections 2 and 3, as amended (O.C.G.A. § 13-10-90 et seq., the “Act”) and Georgia Department of Labor Rules 300-10-1-.01 et seq. (and, for a contract or agreement relating to public transportation, with the rules regarding the Act of the Georgia Department of Transportation; the “GDOT Rules”), stating affirmatively that the individual, firm, or corporation which is contracting with the Board of Commissioners of Lowndes County, Georgia (“Lowndes County”) has registered with, is authorized to use, is using, and will continue to use throughout the contract period, a Federal Work Authorization Program* in accordance with the applicable provisions and deadlines established in the Act and Georgia Department of Labor Rule 300-10-1-.02 (and, for a contract or agreement relating to public transportation, established in the GDOT Rules).
2. The undersigned Contractor further agrees that, should it employ or contract with any subcontractor(s) in connection with the physical performance of services pursuant to the Contract with Lowndes County of which this Affidavit is a part, the undersigned Contractor will secure from such subcontractor(s) similar verification of compliance with the Act and Georgia Department of Labor Rules 300-10-1-.01 et seq. (and, for a contract or agreement relating to public transportation, verification of compliance with the GDOT Rules) through the subcontractor’s execution of the subcontractor affidavit the Act and the rules and regulations thereunder. The undersigned Contractor further agrees to maintain records of such compliance and provide a copy of each such Affidavit and verification to Lowndes County within five (5) business days after the subcontractor(s) is retained to perform such service. The Affidavit from each subsequent contractor shall include the subcontractors (or sub-subcontractor’s) name and address, E-verify/Federal Work Authorization Program user identification number and date of authorization to use the Federal Work Authorization Program, the name of the project, and the name of the public employer for the project.

Contractor’s E-verify/Federal Work Authorization
Company Identification Number

Name of Project

Date of Authorization (Date Number Obtained)

Lowndes County
Board of Commissioners
Name of Public Employer

[Signatures continue on following page]

I DECLARE UNDER PENALTY OF PERJURY THAT THE FOREGOING
IS TRUE AND CORRECT, AND AGREE TO THE FOREGOING FOR AND
ON BEHALF OF THE CONTRACTOR.

BY: Authorized Officer or Agent of Contractor

Date

Contractor's Name

Title of Authorized Officer or Agent of Contractor

Printed Name of Authorized Officer or Agent of Contractor

Contractor's Address

Sworn to and subscribed before me

This ____ day of _____, 20__

Notary Public

My commission expires: _____

* Any of the electronic verification of work authorization programs operated by the United States Department of Homeland Security or any equivalent federal work authorization program operated by the United States Department of Homeland Security to verify information of newly hired employees, commonly known as E-Verify.

GEOTECHNICAL REPORT

Twin Lakes Road Paving Improvements

Lake Park, Lowndes County, Georgia

Prepared for:

Lowndes County Board of Commissioners
Valdosta, Georgia

Prepared by:

TTL, Inc.
Valdosta, Georgia

TTL Project No. 26-07-00758
April 1, 2026

The logo for TTL, Inc. consists of the letters 'TTL' in a bold, italicized, red sans-serif font. The letters are slanted to the right, giving it a dynamic appearance.



4589 Val North Drive
Valdosta, GA 31602
229.244.8619

www.TTLUSA.com

April 1, 2026

Lowndes County Board of Commissioners
Attn.: Mr. Walt Deloach
P.O. Box 1349
Valdosta, Georgia 31603
Phone: 229-671-2424

RE: **Geotechnical Report**
Twin Lakes Road Paving Improvements
Lake Park, Lowndes County, Georgia
TTL Project No: 26-07-00758

Dear Mr. Deloach:

TTL, Inc. has completed a subsurface exploration for the Twin Lakes Road Paving Improvements project located in Lake Park, Lowndes County, Georgia. Our exploration was limited to the new proposed roadway for Twin Lakes Road between approximate roadway stations (Sta) 10+50 to 19+00 per the Construction Plan drawings. We were authorized to perform these services by Mr. Walt Deloach with Lowndes County Board of Commissioners.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project consists of improvements to Twin Lakes Road between Loch Laurel Road and U.S. Highway 41 in Lake Park, Lowndes County, Georgia. The limits of our exploration include Loch Laurel Road spanning approximately 850 feet east to the existing Twin Lakes Road (Sta. 10+50 to 19+00). The general vicinity of the project is illustrated on the Site Location Map in Appendix A. Based on the project civil drawings, the proposed construction for the evaluated area will include new roadway construction through a wooded area. We understand the new roadway is intended to reroute the existing Twin Lakes Road as it dead ends into Loch Laurel Road. Plans showing the existing conditions (topographic); Plan and Profile drawings; and proposed cross sections were provided at the time of our report. Based on the review of the provided drawings, TTL anticipates site grading will include fills up to 5.5 feet thick and some cut areas up to 12 inches (sta. 17+00 to 19+00).

Please contact us to review and revise this report if the project information has changed, is incomplete, or is incorrect.

EXPLORATION FINDINGS, SITE, AND SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS

Twin Lakes Road is currently a dirt road with the proposed new right of way (ROW) being constructed within a wooded area with medium to large trees and heavy underbrush. A wetland area is located within the proposed ROW between approximate stations 11+25 and 15+12.

USDA Soil Survey

Based on the Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) soil survey for Lowndes County, Georgia, the near surface soils at this site are comprised of the Pelham loamy sands, Albany sands, and Lakeland sands series. The soil series has a published natural drainage class and a depth to water table as shown in the table below. It should be noted that the Pelham (Pe) sands are the predominant soil series within the new ROW and are described as being poorly drained and having shallow groundwater at surface level.

Soil Series	Natural Drainage Class	Depth to Water Table (inches)
Pelham loamy sand (Pe)	Poorly drained	About 0
Albany sand (AdA)	Somewhat poorly drained	About 12 to 30
Lakeland sand (LaC)	Excessively drained	More than 80

Site Geology

Based on information from the Geologic Map of Georgia, 1976, the subject site is situated within the Coastal Plain Region of Georgia. This area is part of the Miccosukee Formation from the Neogene geologic age. The Miccosukee Formation is typically a prominently bedded, well-sorted (poorly graded), fine to medium-grained sand with scattered laminae and partings of white clay. The cross-bedded red sand and white clay layers provide a characteristic and dramatic color change. This part of Georgia may also be underlain by coarse-detrimental gravel and sand, as well as fine-detrimental clay.

Subsurface Stratigraphy

Subsurface conditions within the evaluated area were evaluated by drilling a total of five (5) shallow hand auger borings at the approximate locations shown on the Exploration Location Plan in Appendix A. The hand auger borings with dynamic cone penetrometer (DCP) tests were performed at various stations within the proposed ROW between stations 10+50 to 19+00. The borings were extended to a depth of five feet below ground surface (bgs). The exploration methods referenced below are described in Appendix B. Soil descriptions follow the Unified Soil Classification System (USCS), which is described in ASTM D2487 and D2488.

Beneath 3 to 6 inches of topsoil, our borings encountered coastal plain soils, which consisted of silty sands (SM), clayey sands (SC), sandy fat clay (CH), fat clay (CH), lean clay (CL), and organic silts (OL). The majority of the borings encountered relatively weak materials near ground level or a DCP value of less than 7 blows per increment (bpi). This may be unstable during earthwork activities or require some undercutting and replacement.

Additional information about the subsurface stratigraphy encountered at the soil boring locations is provided on the soil boring logs in Appendix A. The soil boring logs represent our interpretation of the subsurface conditions based on tests and observations performed during the drilling operations, and visual examination of the soil samples by a geoprofessional. The lines designating the interfaces between various strata on the soil boring logs represent the approximate strata boundaries; however, the transition between strata may be more gradual than shown. Subsurface conditions will likely vary between boring locations.

Groundwater Conditions

Groundwater was measured in three (3) borings at the time of drilling from depths ranging from ground surface to 3 ½ feet bgs. It was noted that during our exploration, ponded surface water was observed within the wetland or low-lying area within the road ROW. Data from the borings with groundwater are summarized in the table below.

Boring No.	Groundwater Depth at the Time of Drilling (Feet)	Delayed Groundwater Depth (Feet)
HA-01	None Encountered	None Encountered
HA-02	None Encountered	None Encountered
HA-03	2	1 ½
HA-04	0	0
HA-05	3 ½	3 ½

Groundwater may represent a continuous water surface that is present year-round or a laterally discontinuous, isolated “perched” or temporary water surface. Both types of groundwater may be influenced by seasonal and climatic changes, precipitation, vegetation, surface runoff, water levels in nearby water bodies, construction activities and other factors. The groundwater level below the site may fluctuate up or down in response to such changes and may be at different levels than indicated on the exploration logs at times after the exploration. More widespread and shallower perched groundwater can occur during the winter and early spring months. Groundwater control recommendations are provided later in this report.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS (ROADWAY CONSTRUCTION)

The following conclusions and recommendations are based upon our understanding of the proposed construction and information gathered during this exploration. Our interpretation of the boring data has been based on generally accepted geotechnical engineering practices and our experience with similar site and subsurface conditions. If variations from the borings become evident during construction, we should be contacted to observe conditions and review our recommendations. Likewise, should construction plans for the project change substantially, we should be contacted to re-evaluate these recommendations.

The subgrade soils (i.e. SM, SC, and CL) encountered in the borings, with the exception of the surficial organic laden topsoil, organic silts (OL), and fat clays (CH), appear to be generally suitable for reuse as compacted fill if properly moisture conditioned (i.e. dried). Weak soils ($DCP \leq 7$ bpi) were generally encountered within the ROW to depths of 1 to 3 feet bgs except HA-04 which encountered weak subgrade soil throughout the entire boring. Stabilization of subgrade soils during construction will be dependent upon weather conditions at the time of construction and site grading requirements (i.e. cut/fill depths). Ponded surface water, elevated groundwater levels and potential undercutting of weak subgrade soils are the primary geotechnical concerns. The following sections present our recommendations for roadway construction.

Surface Water and Groundwater Control

Based on the surface water and groundwater conditions observed at the time of our fieldwork and the Web Soil Survey data indicating a seasonal high depth of water less than 30 inches over a large portion of the construction area, dewatering and groundwater control will be required using a system of ditching and possibly underdrains. Groundwater control measures (i.e. ditching, drains) will need to be installed very early on in the construction process. In particular, dewatering efforts will be needed around the wetland area located between stations 11+25 to 15+12. Some temporary ditching may be warranted prior to clearing trees and stump removal to limit rutting and subsequent undercutting. The extent of ditching and underdrains required will need to be determined at the time of construction based on observed water levels, the sequencing of site grading and final roadway grades.

If underdrains are needed for dewatering and groundwater control, it is recommended the drains be at least 2 feet wide, typically 4 or more feet deep and backfilled with at least 2 vertical feet of ASTM C-33 or GDOT concrete sand and include a 4-inch perforated HDPE pipe. TTL may also consider other local sand sources provided the material contains <3% passing the No. 200 sieve and is specifically approved by TTL. Drain depths and the height of sand backfill could require some variation in the field due to existing soil layering at the site.

The predominant soils along the proposed construction route could become unstable when wet, especially under construction trafficking and/or combined with encountering heavier storm events at the project site. Protection of the subgrade soils will be important in keeping the working areas stable during excavation and construction of the new roadway. When properly moisture conditioned, they can exhibit good strength characteristics and are relatively stable under moving rubber-tired equipment. However, when they are wet because of local precipitation and climatic conditions, they can become unstable, particularly under repeated loading from construction equipment. This can occur even for soil that has been moisture conditioned and properly compacted. Protection of the construction areas will be important considering the construction schedule and installation cost. Drying the soil may not be practical during the wet season of the year. If possible, construction should be performed during seasonably dry weather (typically April through November), and excavation/backfill should not be performed during or immediately following periods of heavy precipitation or freezing temperatures. Positive surface drainage should be maintained during construction operations to prevent water from ponding on the surface. Surface water from off-site areas should be diverted around the construction areas using berms or ditches.

Undercutting/Bridging

Based on our observations at the time of our field work and the soil boring data, we feel that undercutting should be anticipated throughout the new roadway area. Weak subgrade soils ($DCP \leq 7$ bpi) were encountered within most of the borings in the upper 1 to 3 feet with the exception of HA-04 which encountered weak subgrades through the entire boring. Undercut depths will be dependent on site grading requirements (i.e, cut or fill) and weather conditions at the time of construction. In addition to the existing wetlands area, undercutting should also be anticipated in areas where large trees and underground utilities have been removed. Undercut depths may be more or less than the estimated 1 to 3 feet in some areas. Therefore, we recommend undercutting be monitored by a TTL representative to confirm that adequate soil removal has been performed.

Based on past experience, it will likely be necessary to “bridge” the wet subgrade soils exposed after topsoil removal and undercutting. Bridging is typically accomplished by placing an initial lift of fill with a thickness of 12 to 18 inches over the excavation bottom without excessive compactive effort. Initial bridge lift fill material should be a select granular material consisting of a sand, and should contain not more than 15 percent by weight of material passing a No. 200 mesh sieve. Bridge lift construction should be sequenced so that the excavation subgrade is not directly exposed to construction traffic. The surface of the “bridge” lift and subsequent fill lifts should then be compacted to the specified density using light track mounted equipment or a small static roller. Bridge lift construction techniques are dependent on field conditions and should be established at the time of construction.

General Site Preparation and Grading

After field dewatering and implementation of groundwater control measures, the initial step in site preparation should be to remove existing trees, vegetation, organic laden topsoil and underground utilities from the construction areas. Thicker topsoil should be anticipated in isolated wetland areas. Care should be taken to properly backfill voids remaining from tree removal. Rubber tire equipment should not be used to perform stripping and clearing. Repeat movement of rubber tire equipment over the anticipated marginally stable and wet areas often results in unnecessary subgrade disturbance and subsequent undercutting.

After removal of the existing site features, we recommend the subgrade soils in fill or at-grade areas be scarified, moisture-conditioned and pre-densified with heavy compaction equipment prior to proofrolling. The need for undercutting should then be evaluated by proofrolling. Proofrolling consists of systematically traversing the site with overlapping passes of a loaded tandem-axle dump truck and should be performed in the presence of TTL's geotechnical engineer or his representative. Areas which pump or rut excessively should be undercut and backfilled or reworked in-place. The need for undercutting should be based on proofrolling after stripping and excavation to final subgrade elevation. After undercutting as required, the top 6 inches of subgrade should be scarified and compacted to at least 95% of the Standard Proctor maximum dry density (ASTM D698) prior to any fill placement or other construction. Thorough scarification, moisture conditioning and recompacting of subgrades should be anticipated in areas across the site prior to any fill placement.

Compacted Fill

Compacted fill is new material placed as backfill in excavations and/or placed during mass grading to raise final site grades above existing site grades below pavements.

Criteria for fill characteristics, compaction procedures, and compaction control are listed in the table below. The on-site soils should generally be reusable as fill once the water content is adjusted (wetter or drier) to facilitate compaction. However, we expect most of the fill materials will come from an off-site borrow-source.

Fill operations should not begin until representative soil samples are collected from proposed borrow areas and tested for particle size, plasticity, and moisture/density relationship (allow 3 to 4 days for sampling and testing soil). The test results will be used to determine whether the proposed borrow/cut material meets project specifications. Fill placement and compaction should be observed by our representative on a full-time basis.

MATERIAL TYPE	CHARACTERISTICS	COMPACTION PROCEDURES	COMPACTION CONTROL ^{1,2}
<p align="center">SOIL FILL (GDOT SECTION 810 – CLASS I/II)</p>	<p>Maximum particle size: 3 inches</p> <p>Maximum gravel and oversize particle content: 15 percent retained on a ¾-inch sieve</p> <p>Maximum allowable organic content: 3 percent by weight, but large roots are not allowed</p> <p>Liquid Limit: Not more than 45</p> <p>Plasticity Index: Not more than 25</p> <p>Designation as a SM, SC, SC-SM or CL in accordance with the Unified Soil Classification System (USCS) for off-site borrow, for bridging SP materials are preferred</p> <p>Standard Proctor maximum dry density: 100 pounds per cubic foot or more</p>	<p>Maximum loose lift thickness: 8 inches</p> <p>Compaction requirement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • at least 95 percent of the standard Proctor maximum dry density (ASTM D698) up to the top foot • 100 percent of the standard Proctor dry density (ASTM D698) within the top foot. <p>Moisture condition to within 3 percent of the optimum moisture content.</p>	<p>Roadway areas: One field density test every 300 linear feet per lane/per lift</p> <p>Utility Trenches: One field density test per structure or one test per every 75 linear feet, per lift</p>

¹For preliminary planning only. Our technician/engineer should determine the actual test frequency based on actual field conditions.

²In addition, the fill must be stable under the influence of compaction equipment. Heavy construction traffic should not be allowed to travel on compacted fill areas, except on designated haul roads, to reduce the potential for damaging a previously compacted fill subgrade.

If grading occurs during wet, cool weather, when drying soils is more difficult and time-consuming, the grading contractor may have difficulty achieving suitable moisture conditions for proper compaction of soil fill. The contractor should be prepared to provide the means and methods to dry soils to provide the required compaction.



If site preparation operations are not continuous from start to finish or a long period of inclement weather interrupts site preparation, the surface receiving fill should be scarified to a depth of 6 inches and re-compacted as recommended in the above table before placement of the fill resumes. Fill should not be placed on surfaces that are muddy, frozen or that contain frost.

Experience indicates that sheepsfoot rollers are usually successful in compacting clayey sands. For less cohesive soil fill a pneumatic-tired roller or steel-wheeled roller is often better suited to the soil being compacted. Materials should be moisture conditioned, as necessary, to provide a water content that will facilitate obtaining the recommended compaction.

Areas that fail to achieve the recommended compaction criteria should be reworked and retested prior to proceeding with subsequent phases of construction. Furthermore, select undercut and backfill areas should be tested, although this may contain smaller quantities of fill than specified.

LIMITATIONS

This geotechnical report has been prepared for the exclusive use of Lowndes County Board of Commissioners (Client) for specific application to this project. This geotechnical report has been prepared in accordance with generally accepted geotechnical engineering practices using the level of care and skill ordinarily exercised by licensed members of the engineering profession currently practicing under similar conditions in the same locale. No warranties, express or implied, are intended or made.

TTL understands that this geotechnical report will be used by the client and may be given to designers and contractors involved with the project for information purposes (but not for legal reliance). TTL should be invited to attend project meetings (in person or teleconferencing) or be contacted in writing to address applicable issues relating to the geotechnical engineering aspects of the project. TTL should also be retained to review the final construction plans and specifications to evaluate if the information and recommendations in this geotechnical report have been properly interpreted and implemented in the design and specifications. This report has not been prepared as, and should not be used as, a design or specification document to be directly implemented by the contractor. The contractor and applicable subcontractors should familiarize themselves with this report prior to the start of their construction activities, contact TTL for any interpretation or clarification of the report, and retain the services of their own consultants to interpret this report, or perform additional geotechnical testing prior to bidding and construction.

This geotechnical report is based upon the information provided to us by the client and professionals associated with the project, soil borings drilled within the project limits, laboratory testing of selected soil samples recovered during drilling of the exploratory borings, and our engineering analyses and evaluation. The client and readers of this geotechnical report should realize that subsurface variations and anomalies can exist across the site and between the soil boring locations. The client and readers should realize that site conditions will can change due to the modifying effects of seasonal and climatic conditions and conditions at times after the exploration may be different than reported herein.

The nature and extent of such site or subsurface variations may not become evident until construction commences or is in progress. If site and subsurface anomalies or variations exist or develop, TTL should be contacted immediately so that the situation can be addressed with applicable recommendations.

Unless stated otherwise in this report or in the contract between TTL and our client, the scope of services for this project did not include, either specifically or by implication, any environmental or biological assessment of the site or buildings, or any identification or prevention of pollutants, hazardous materials or conditions at the site or within buildings. If the client is concerned about the potential for such contamination or pollution, TTL should be contacted to provide a scope of additional services to address the environmental concerns. Also, permitting, site safety, excavation support, and dewatering requirements are the responsibility of others.

Should the nature, design, or location of the project, as outlined by this geotechnical report, be modified, the geotechnical engineering recommendations and guidelines provided in this document will not be considered valid unless TTL is authorized to review the changes and either confirm or modify the applicable project changes in writing.

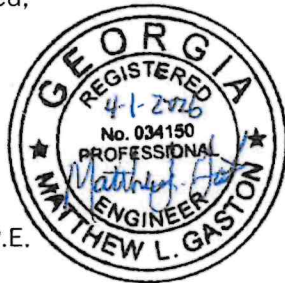
Additional information about the use and limitations of a geotechnical report is provided within the Geoprofessional Business Association document included at the end of this report.

CLOSURE

We appreciate being able to provide these services and would like the opportunity to continue our involvement in this project by providing materials testing and observation services during the construction phase. We look forward to working with you in the future.

Respectfully submitted,

TTL, Inc.



Matthew L. Gaston, P.E.
Principal Engineer

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Michael Nierodzik".

Michael T. Nierodzik, E.I.T.
Project Professional

COA

License #: PEF004125

TTL Expiration Date: June 30, 2026

Important Information about This Geotechnical-Engineering Report

Subsurface problems are a principal cause of construction delays, cost overruns, claims, and disputes.

While you cannot eliminate all such risks, you can manage them. The following information is provided to help.

The Geoprofessional Business Association (GBA) has prepared this advisory to help you – assumedly a client representative – interpret and apply this geotechnical-engineering report as effectively as possible. In that way, you can benefit from a lowered exposure to problems associated with subsurface conditions at project sites and development of them that, for decades, have been a principal cause of construction delays, cost overruns, claims, and disputes. If you have questions or want more information about any of the issues discussed herein, contact your GBA-member geotechnical engineer. Active engagement in GBA exposes geotechnical engineers to a wide array of risk-confrontation techniques that can be of genuine benefit for everyone involved with a construction project.

Understand the Geotechnical-Engineering Services Provided for this Report

Geotechnical-engineering services typically include the planning, collection, interpretation, and analysis of exploratory data from widely spaced borings and/or test pits. Field data are combined with results from laboratory tests of soil and rock samples obtained from field exploration (if applicable), observations made during site reconnaissance, and historical information to form one or more models of the expected subsurface conditions beneath the site. Local geology and alterations of the site surface and subsurface by previous and proposed construction are also important considerations. Geotechnical engineers apply their engineering training, experience, and judgment to adapt the requirements of the prospective project to the subsurface model(s). Estimates are made of the subsurface conditions that will likely be exposed during construction as well as the expected performance of foundations and other structures being planned and/or affected by construction activities.

The culmination of these geotechnical-engineering services is typically a geotechnical-engineering report providing the data obtained, a discussion of the subsurface model(s), the engineering and geologic engineering assessments and analyses made, and the recommendations developed to satisfy the given requirements of the project. These reports may be titled investigations, explorations, studies, assessments, or evaluations. Regardless of the title used, the geotechnical-engineering report is an engineering interpretation of the subsurface conditions within the context of the project and does not represent a close examination, systematic inquiry, or thorough investigation of all site and subsurface conditions.

Geotechnical-Engineering Services are Performed for Specific Purposes, Persons, and Projects, and At Specific Times

Geotechnical engineers structure their services to meet the specific needs, goals, and risk management preferences of their clients. A geotechnical-engineering study conducted for a given civil engineer

will not likely meet the needs of a civil-works constructor or even a different civil engineer. Because each geotechnical-engineering study is unique, each geotechnical-engineering report is unique, prepared *solely* for the client.

Likewise, geotechnical-engineering services are performed for a specific project and purpose. For example, it is unlikely that a geotechnical-engineering study for a refrigerated warehouse will be the same as one prepared for a parking garage; and a few borings drilled during a preliminary study to evaluate site feasibility will not be adequate to develop geotechnical design recommendations for the project.

Do not rely on this report if your geotechnical engineer prepared it:

- for a different client;
- for a different project or purpose;
- for a different site (that may or may not include all or a portion of the original site); or
- before important events occurred at the site or adjacent to it; e.g., man-made events like construction or environmental remediation, or natural events like floods, droughts, earthquakes, or groundwater fluctuations.

Note, too, the reliability of a geotechnical-engineering report can be affected by the passage of time, because of factors like changed subsurface conditions; new or modified codes, standards, or regulations; or new techniques or tools. *If you are the least bit uncertain* about the continued reliability of this report, contact your geotechnical engineer before applying the recommendations in it. A minor amount of additional testing or analysis after the passage of time – if any is required at all – could prevent major problems.

Read this Report in Full

Costly problems have occurred because those relying on a geotechnical-engineering report did not read the report in its entirety. Do not rely on an executive summary. Do not read selective elements only. *Read and refer to the report in full.*

You Need to Inform Your Geotechnical Engineer About Change

Your geotechnical engineer considered unique, project-specific factors when developing the scope of study behind this report and developing the confirmation-dependent recommendations the report conveys. Typical changes that could erode the reliability of this report include those that affect:

- the site's size or shape;
- the elevation, configuration, location, orientation, function or weight of the proposed structure and the desired performance criteria;
- the composition of the design team; or
- project ownership.

As a general rule, *always* inform your geotechnical engineer of project or site changes – even minor ones – and request an assessment of their impact. *The geotechnical engineer who prepared this report cannot accept*

responsibility or liability for problems that arise because the geotechnical engineer was not informed about developments the engineer otherwise would have considered.

Most of the “Findings” Related in This Report Are Professional Opinions

Before construction begins, geotechnical engineers explore a site’s subsurface using various sampling and testing procedures. *Geotechnical engineers can observe actual subsurface conditions only at those specific locations where sampling and testing is performed.* The data derived from that sampling and testing were reviewed by your geotechnical engineer, who then applied professional judgement to form opinions about subsurface conditions throughout the site. Actual sitewide-subsurface conditions may differ – maybe significantly – from those indicated in this report. Confront that risk by retaining your geotechnical engineer to serve on the design team through project completion to obtain informed guidance quickly, whenever needed.

This Report’s Recommendations Are Confirmation-Dependent

The recommendations included in this report – including any options or alternatives – are confirmation-dependent. In other words, they are not final, because the geotechnical engineer who developed them relied heavily on judgement and opinion to do so. Your geotechnical engineer can finalize the recommendations *only after observing actual subsurface conditions* exposed during construction. If through observation your geotechnical engineer confirms that the conditions assumed to exist actually do exist, the recommendations can be relied upon, assuming no other changes have occurred. *The geotechnical engineer who prepared this report cannot assume responsibility or liability for confirmation-dependent recommendations if you fail to retain that engineer to perform construction observation.*

This Report Could Be Misinterpreted

Other design professionals’ misinterpretation of geotechnical-engineering reports has resulted in costly problems. Confront that risk by having your geotechnical engineer serve as a continuing member of the design team, to:

- confer with other design-team members;
- help develop specifications;
- review pertinent elements of other design professionals’ plans and specifications; and
- be available whenever geotechnical-engineering guidance is needed.

You should also confront the risk of constructors misinterpreting this report. Do so by retaining your geotechnical engineer to participate in prebid and preconstruction conferences and to perform construction-phase observations.

Give Constructors a Complete Report and Guidance

Some owners and design professionals mistakenly believe they can shift unanticipated-subsurface-conditions liability to constructors by limiting the information they provide for bid preparation. To help prevent the costly, contentious problems this practice has caused, include the complete geotechnical-engineering report, along with any attachments or appendices, with your contract documents, *but be certain to note*

conspicuously that you’ve included the material for information purposes only. To avoid misunderstanding, you may also want to note that “informational purposes” means constructors have no right to rely on the interpretations, opinions, conclusions, or recommendations in the report. Be certain that constructors know they may learn about specific project requirements, including options selected from the report, *only* from the design drawings and specifications. Remind constructors that they may perform their own studies if they want to, and *be sure to allow enough time* to permit them to do so. Only then might you be in a position to give constructors the information available to you, while requiring them to at least share some of the financial responsibilities stemming from unanticipated conditions. Conducting prebid and preconstruction conferences can also be valuable in this respect.

Read Responsibility Provisions Closely

Some client representatives, design professionals, and constructors do not realize that geotechnical engineering is far less exact than other engineering disciplines. This happens in part because soil and rock on project sites are typically heterogeneous and not manufactured materials with well-defined engineering properties like steel and concrete. That lack of understanding has nurtured unrealistic expectations that have resulted in disappointments, delays, cost overruns, claims, and disputes. To confront that risk, geotechnical engineers commonly include explanatory provisions in their reports. Sometimes labeled “limitations,” many of these provisions indicate where geotechnical engineers’ responsibilities begin and end, to help others recognize their own responsibilities and risks. *Read these provisions closely.* Ask questions. Your geotechnical engineer should respond fully and frankly.

Geoenvironmental Concerns Are Not Covered

The personnel, equipment, and techniques used to perform an environmental study – e.g., a “phase-one” or “phase-two” environmental site assessment – differ significantly from those used to perform a geotechnical-engineering study. For that reason, a geotechnical-engineering report does not usually provide environmental findings, conclusions, or recommendations; e.g., about the likelihood of encountering underground storage tanks or regulated contaminants. *Unanticipated subsurface environmental problems have led to project failures.* If you have not obtained your own environmental information about the project site, ask your geotechnical consultant for a recommendation on how to find environmental risk-management guidance.

Obtain Professional Assistance to Deal with Moisture Infiltration and Mold

While your geotechnical engineer may have addressed groundwater, water infiltration, or similar issues in this report, the engineer’s services were not designed, conducted, or intended to prevent migration of moisture – including water vapor – from the soil through building slabs and walls and into the building interior, where it can cause mold growth and material-performance deficiencies. Accordingly, *proper implementation of the geotechnical engineer’s recommendations will not of itself be sufficient to prevent moisture infiltration.* Confront the risk of moisture infiltration by including building-envelope or mold specialists on the design team. *Geotechnical engineers are not building-envelope or mold specialists.*



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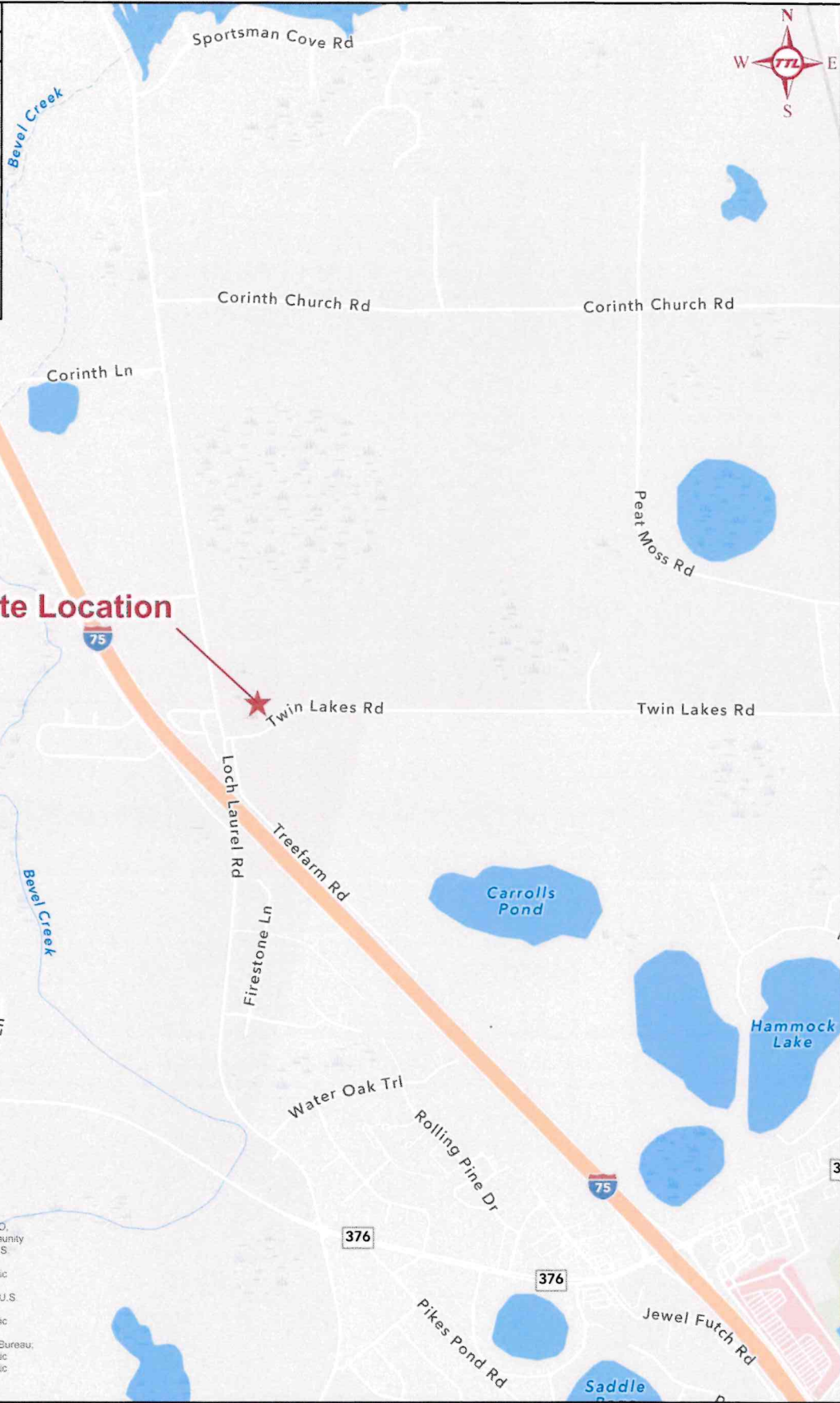
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APPENDIX A

SITE LOCATION MAP
EXPLORATION LOCATION PLAN
LEGEND SHEETS – SOIL
HAND AUGER - DCP LOGS (5)

TTL

GEORGIA COUNTIES
LOWNDES CO.



Service Layer Credits: Community Sources: Esri, TomTom, Garmin, FAO, NOAA, USGS, OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community
 State Sources: Esri, U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce (DOC), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), National Ocean Service (NOS), National Geodetic Survey (NGS)
 County Sources: Esri, U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce (DOC), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), National Ocean Service (NOS), National Geodetic Survey (NGS)
 County (Select) Sources: Esri, U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce (DOC), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), National Ocean Service (NOS), National Geodetic Survey (NGS)
 USA 200-2000; Esri, TomTom, United States Postal Service (USPS)

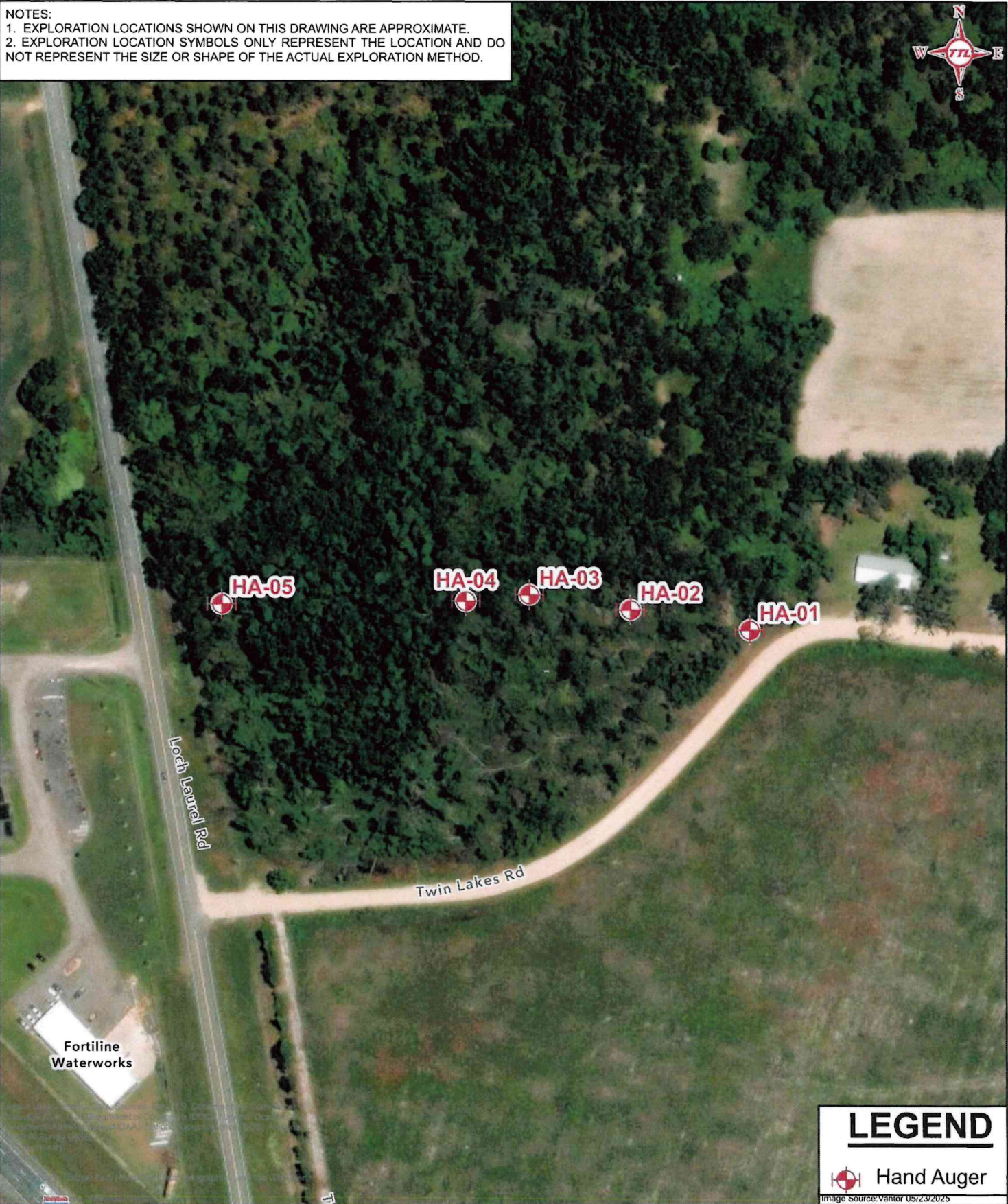


SITE LOCATION MAP

TWIN LAKES ROAD PAVING IMPROVEMENTS
 LOWNDES CO BD OF COMMISSIONERS
 LAKE PARK, LOWNDES COUNTY, GEORGIA

DRAWN BY: SN
CHECKED BY: MG
DRAWING DATE: 3/30/2026
REVISION DATE: N/A
PROJECT#: 000260700758.00
SCALE: Not To Scale (NTS)

NOTES:
 1. EXPLORATION LOCATIONS SHOWN ON THIS DRAWING ARE APPROXIMATE.
 2. EXPLORATION LOCATION SYMBOLS ONLY REPRESENT THE LOCATION AND DO NOT REPRESENT THE SIZE OR SHAPE OF THE ACTUAL EXPLORATION METHOD.



LEGEND

 Hand Auger

Image Source: Vantor USr23/2025



EXPLORATION LOCATION PLAN

TWIN LAKES ROAD PAVING IMPROVEMENTS
 LOWNDES CO BD OF COMMISSIONERS
 LAKE PARK, LOWNDES COUNTY, GEORGIA

DRAWN BY: SN
CHECKED BY: MG
DRAWING DATE: 3/30/2026
REVISION DATE: N/A
PROJECT#: 000260700758.00
1" SCALE 200'

SOIL LEGEND

FINE- AND COARSE-GRAINED SOIL INFORMATION

FINE-GRAINED SOILS (SILTS AND CLAYS)			COARSE-GRAINED SOILS (SANDS AND GRAVELS)		PARTICLE SIZE	
SPT N-Value	Consistency	Estimated Q_u (TSF)	SPT N-Value	Relative Density	Name	Size (US Std. Sieve)
0 - 1	Very Soft	0 - 0.25	0 - 4	Very Loose	Boulders	>300 mm (>12 in.)
2 - 4	Soft	0.25 - 0.5	5 - 10	Loose	Cobbles	75 mm to 300 mm (3 - 12 in.)
5 - 8	Firm	0.5 - 1.0	11 - 30	Medium Dense	Coarse Gravel	19 mm to 75 mm (3/4 - 3 in.)
9 - 15	Stiff	1.0 - 2.0	31 - 50	Dense	Fine Gravel	4.75 mm to 19 mm (#4 - 3/4 in.)
16 - 30	Very Stiff	2.0 - 4.0	51+	Very Dense	Coarse Sand	2 mm to 4.75 mm (#10 - #4)
31+	Hard	4.0+			Medium Sand	0.425 mm to 2 mm (#40 - #10)
					Fine Sand	0.075 mm to 0.425 mm (#200 - #40)
					Silts and Clays	< 0.075 mm (< #200)
















Q_u = Unconfined Compression Strength

RELATIVE PROPORTIONS OF SAND AND GRAVEL		RELATIVE PROPORTIONS OF CLAYS AND SILTS	
Descriptive Terms	Percent of Dry Weight	Descriptive Terms	Percent of Dry Weight
"Trace"	< 15	"Trace"	< 5
"With"	15 - 30	"With"	5 - 12
Modifier	> 30	Modifier	> 12

CRITERIA FOR DESCRIBING MOISTURE CONDITION		CRITERIA FOR DESCRIBING CEMENTATION	
Description	Criteria	Description	Criteria
Dry	Absence of moisture, dusty, dry to the touch	Weak	Crumbles or breaks with handling or little finger pressure
Moist	Damp, but no visible water	Moderate	Crumbles or breaks with considerable finger pressure
Wet	Visible free water, usually soil is below water table	Strong	Will not crumble or break with finger pressure

CRITERIA FOR DESCRIBING STRUCTURE	
Description	Criteria
Stratified	Alternating layers of varying material or color with layers at least 6 mm thick; note the thickness
Laminated	Alternating layers of varying material or color with the layers less than 6 mm thick; note thickness
Fissured	Breaks along definite planes of fracture with little resistance to fracturing
Slickensided	Fracture planes appear polished or glossy, sometimes striated
Blocky	Cohesive soil that can be broken down into small angular lumps which resist further breakdown
Lensed	Inclusion of small pockets of different soils such as small lenses of sand scattered through a mass of clay; note thickness
Homogeneous	Same color and appearance throughout

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS			
WOH	Weight of Hammer	N-Value	Sum of the blows for last two 6-in increments of SPT
WOR	Weight of Rod		
Ref.	Refusal	NA	Not Applicable or Not Available
ATD	At Time of Drilling	OD	Outside Diameter
DCP	Dynamic Cone Penetrometer	PPV	Pocket Penetrometer Value
Elev.	Elevation	SFA	Solid Flight Auger
ft.	feet	SH	Shelby Tube Sampler
HSA	Hollow Stem Auger	SS	Split-Spoon Sampler
ID	Inside Diameter	SPT	Standard Penetration Test
in.	inches	USCS	Unified Soil Classification System
lbs	pounds		

SAMPLERS AND DRILLING METHODS	
	AUGER CUTTINGS
	BAG/BULK SAMPLE
	GRAB SAMPLE
	CONTINUOUS SAMPLES
	SHELBY TUBE SAMPLE
	PITCHER SAMPLE
	STANDARD PENETRATION SPLIT-SPOON SAMPLE
	SPLIT-SPOON SAMPLE WITH NO RECOVERY
	DYNAMIC CONE PENETROMETER
	ROCK CORE
WATER LEVEL SYMBOLS	
	WATER LEVEL AT TIME OF DRILLING
	PERCHED WATER OBSERVED AT DRILLING
	DELAYED WATER LEVEL OBSERVATION
	CAVE-IN DEPTH
	OBSERVED SEEPAGE

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UNIFIED SOIL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM (USCS)

COARSE GRAINED SOILS (>50% of the material is larger than the #200 sieve)	GRAVELS (>50% of coarse fraction is larger than the #4 sieve)	CLEAN GRAVEL WITH <5% FINES	Cu > 4 Cc = 1-3		GW	Well-graded gravels, gravel-sand mixtures with trace or no fines
		GRAVEL WITH 5% TO 12% FINES	Cu < 4 and/or Cc < 1 Cc > 3		GP	Poorly-graded gravels, gravel-sand mixtures with trace or no fines
			Cu > 4 Cc = 1-3		GW-GM	Well-graded gravels, gravel-sand mixtures with silt fines
		GRAVEL WITH MORE THAN 12% FINES	Cu < 4 and/or Cc < 1 Cc > 3		GP-GM	Poorly-graded gravels, gravel-sand mixtures with silt fines
			Cu > 4 Cc = 1-3		GW-GC	Well-graded gravels, gravel-sand mixtures with clay fines
		SANDS (>50% of coarse fraction is smaller than the #4 sieve)	CLEAN SAND WITH <5% FINES	Cu > 6 Cc = 1-3		SW
	SAND WITH 5% TO 12% FINES		Cu < 6 and/or Cc < 1 Cc > 3		SP	Poorly-graded sands, sand-gravel mixtures with trace or no fines
			Cu > 6 Cc = 1-3		SW-SM	Well-graded sands, sand-gravel mixtures with silt fines
	SAND WITH MORE THAN 12% FINES		Cu < 6 and/or Cc < 1 Cc > 3		SP-SM	Poorly-graded sands, sand-gravel mixtures with silt fines
			Cu > 6 Cc = 1-3		SW-SC	Well-graded sands, sand-gravel mixtures with clay fines
	FINE GRAINED SOILS (>50% of material is smaller than the #200 sieve)		SILTS & CLAYS (Liquid Limit less than 50)		SM	Silty sands, sand-gravel-silt mixtures
				SC	Clayey sands, sand-gravel-clay mixtures	
		SC-SM		Clayey sands, sand-gravel-clay-silt mixtures		
SILTS & CLAYS (Liquid Limit more than 50)			ML	Inorganic silts with low plasticity		
			CL	Inorganic clays of low plasticity, gravelly or sandy clays, silty clays, lean clays		
			CL-ML	Inorganic clay-silts of low plasticity, gravelly clays, sandy clays, silty clays, lean clays		
	OL	Organic silts and organic silty clays of low plasticity				
	MH	Inorganic silts of high plasticity, elastic silts				
	CH	Inorganic clays of high plasticity, fat clays				
	OH	Organic clays and organic silts of high plasticity				

USCS - HIGHLY ORGANIC SOILS

Primarily organic matter, dark in color, organic odor

	PT	Peat, humus, swamp soils with high organic contents
--	----	---

OTHER MATERIALS

	BITUMINOUS CONCRETE (ASPHALT)
	CONCRETE
	CRUSHED STONE/AGGREGATE BASE
	TOPSOIL
	FILL
	UNDIFFERENTIATED ALLUVIUM
	UNDIFFERENTIATED OVERBURDEN
	BOULDERS AND COBBLES

UNIFORMITY COEFFICIENT

$$C_u = D_{60}/D_{10}$$

COEFFICIENT OF CURVATURE

$$C_c = (D_{30})^2 / (D_{60} \times D_{10})$$

Where:

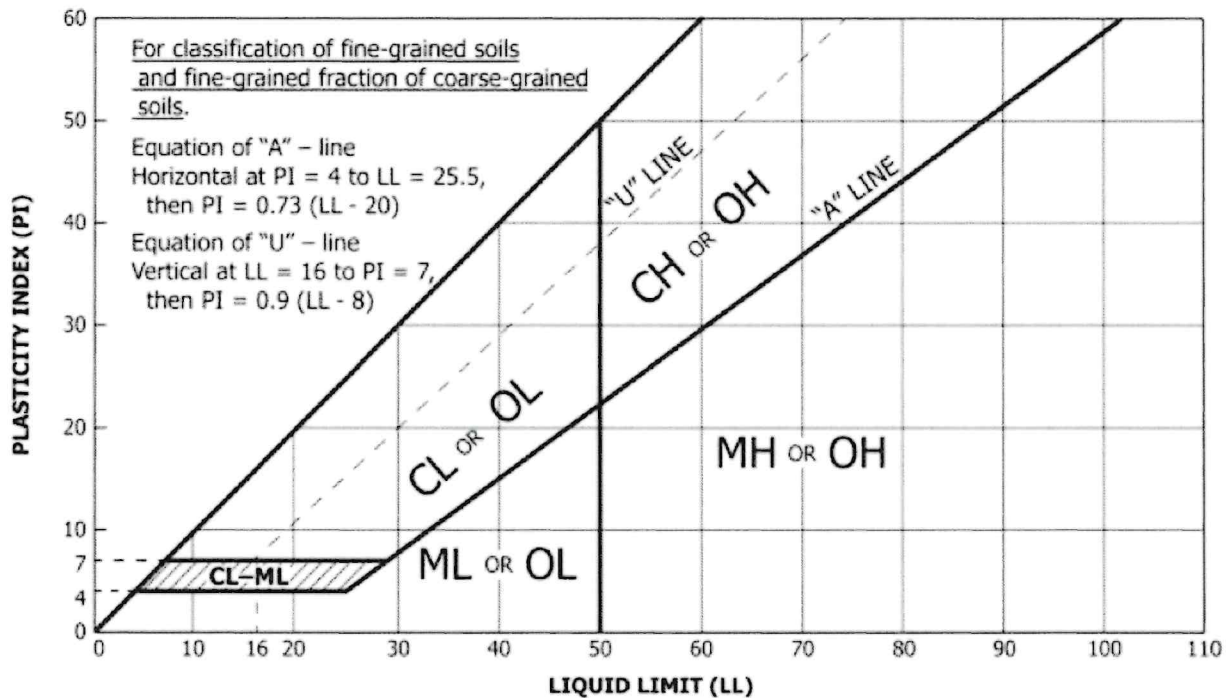
D_{60} = grain diameter at 60% passing

D_{30} = grain diameter at 30% passing

D_{10} = grain diameter at 10% passing

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PLASTICITY CHART FOR USCS CLASSIFICATION OF FINE-GRAINED SOILS



IMPORTANT NOTES ON TEST BORING RECORDS

- 1) The report and graphics key are an integral part of these logs. All data and interpretations in this log are subject to the explanations and limitations stated in the report.
- 2) Lines separating strata on the logs represent approximate boundaries only. Actual transitions may be gradual or differ from those shown. Solid lines are used to indicate a change in the material type, particularly a change in the USCS classification. Dashed lines are used to separate two materials that have the same material type, but that differ with respect to two or more other characteristics (e.g. color, consistency).
- 3) No warranty is provided as to the continuity of soil or rock conditions between individual sample locations.
- 4) Logs represent general soil and rock conditions observed at the point of exploration on the date indicated.
- 5) In general, Unified Soil Classification System (USCS) designations presented on the logs were based on visual classification in the field and were modified where appropriate based on gradation and index property testing.
- 6) Fine-grained soils that plot within the hatched area on the Plasticity Chart, and coarse-grained soils with between 5% and 12% passing the #200 sieve require dual USCS symbols as presented on the previous page.
- 7) If the sampler is not able to be driven at least 6 inches, then 50/X" indicates that the sampler advanced X inches when struck 50 times with a 140-pound hammer falling 30 inches.
- 8) If the sampler is driven at least 6 inches, but cannot be driven either of the subsequent two 6-inch increments, then either 50/X" or the sum of the second 6-inch increment plus 50/X" for the third 6-inch increment will be indicated.
 Example 1: Recorded SPT blow counts are 16 - 50/4", the SPT N-value will be shown as $N = 50/4"$
 Example 2: Recorded SPT blow counts are 18 - 25 - 50/2", the SPT N-value will be shown as $N = 75/8"$

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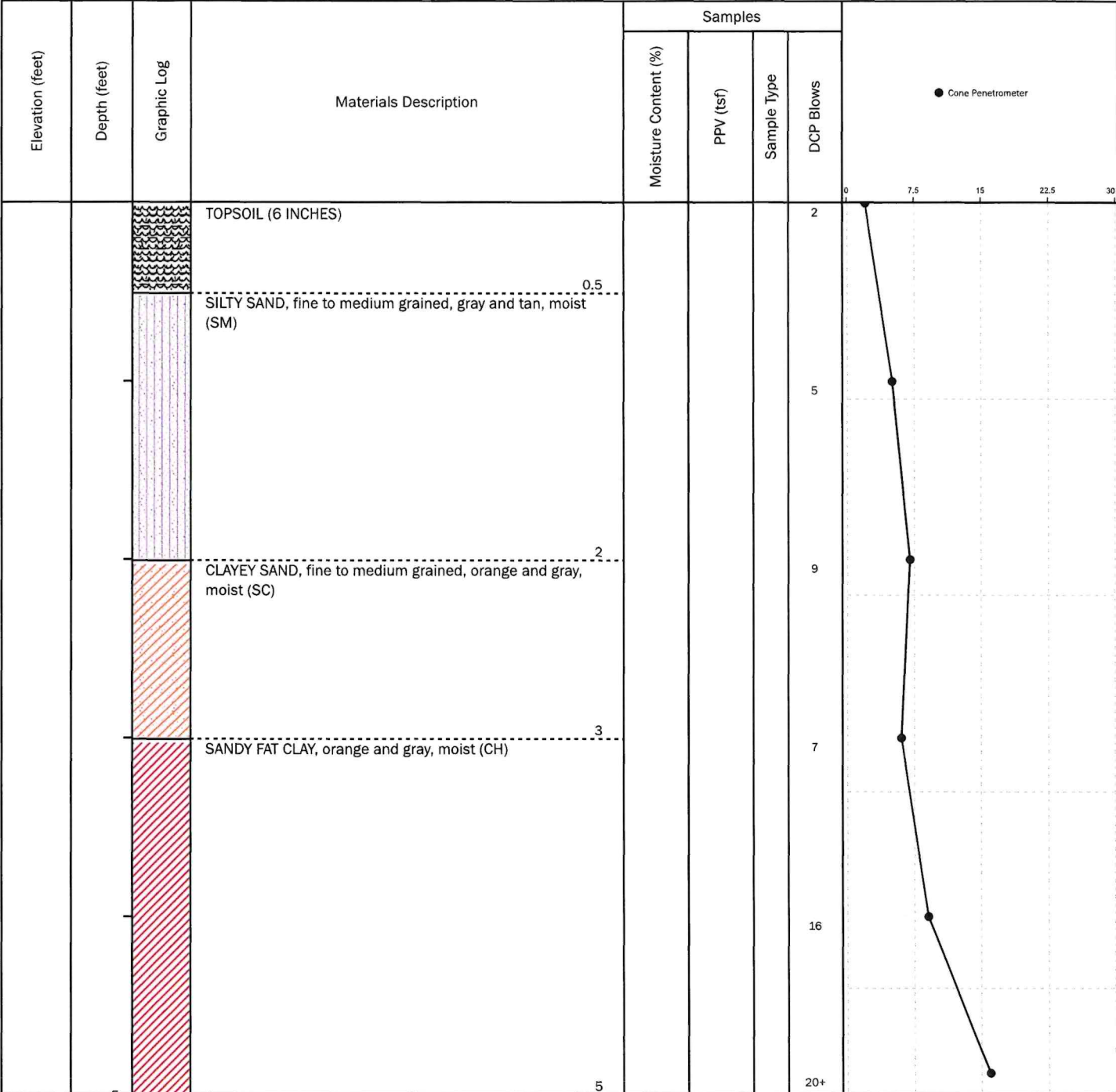


Twin Lakes Road Paving Improvements

Lowndes County
Lake Park, Georgia

**Log of Soil Boring
HA-01**

Drilling Co.: TTL, Inc.	Project No.: 26-07-00758	Remarks: Borehole backfilled with auger cuttings upon completion on one hour delayed water reading. Coordinates shown are approximate.
Driller: J. Gaston	Date Drilled: 03/24/2026	
Logged By: M. Nierodzik	Boring Depth: 5 ft	
Drilling Method: Hand Auger	Boring Elevation: N/A	
Hammer Type: Manual	Coordinates: 30.6976, -83.2372	



BoreDM Template: Standard DCP Log (January 2024)

This record shall not be separated from the corresponding Instrument of Service; no third party may rely upon this boring log or the corresponding Instrument of Service absent a written TTL Secondary Client Agreement.

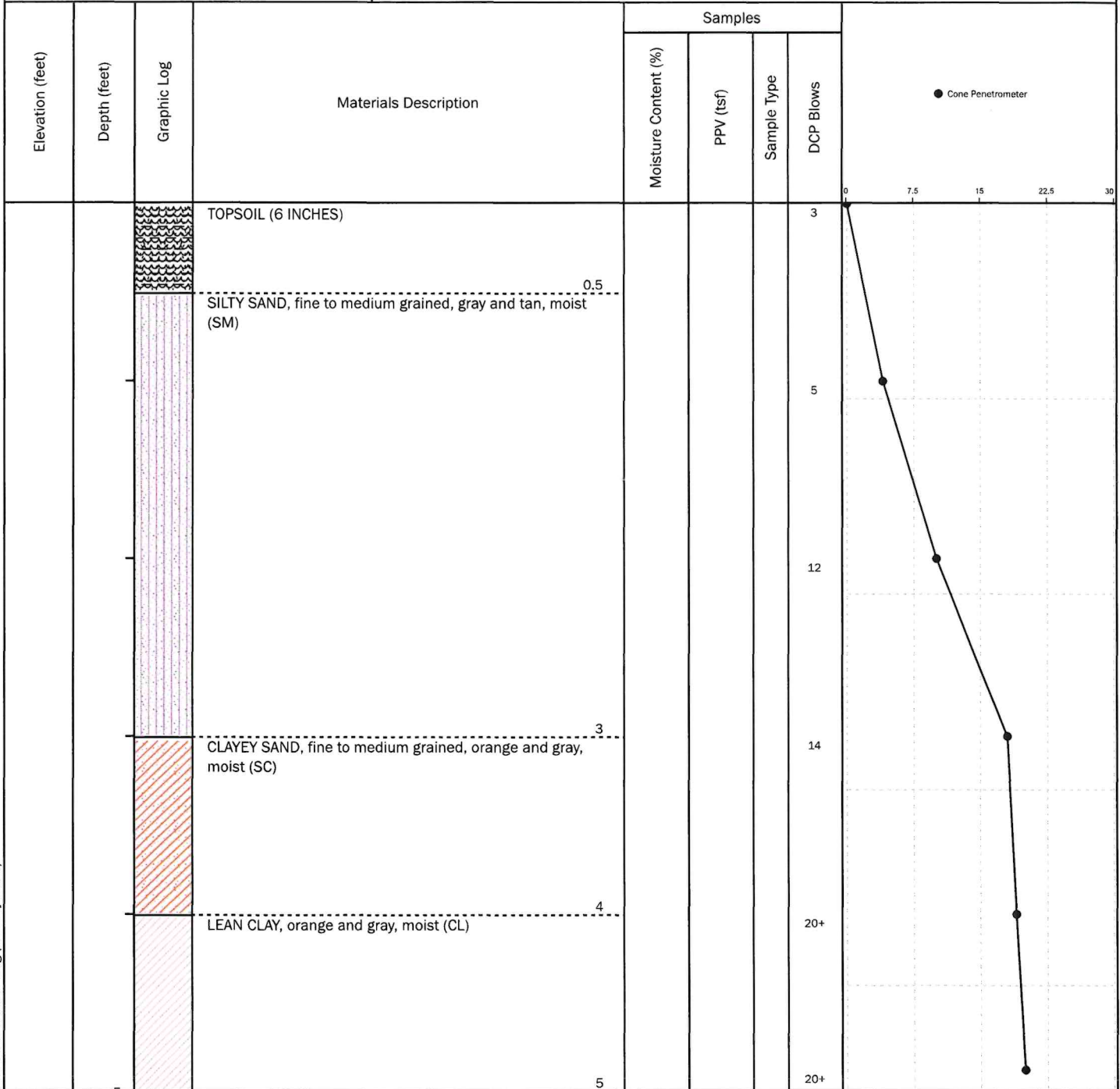


Twin Lakes Road Paving Improvements

**Lowndes County
Lake Park, Georgia**

**Log of Soil Boring
HA-02**

Drilling Co.: TTL, Inc.	Project No.: 26-07-00758	Remarks: Borehole backfilled with auger cuttings upon completion of one hour water reading. Coordinates shown are approximate.
Driller: J. Gaston	Date Drilled: 03/24/2026	
Logged By: M. Nierodzik	Boring Depth: 5 ft	
Drilling Method: Hand Auger	Boring Elevation: N/A	
Hammer Type: Manual	Coordinates: 30.6977, -83.2377	



BoreDM Template: Standard DCP Log (January 2024)

This record shall not be separated from the corresponding Instrument of Service; no third party may rely upon this boring log or the corresponding Instrument of Service absent a written TTL Secondary Client Agreement.

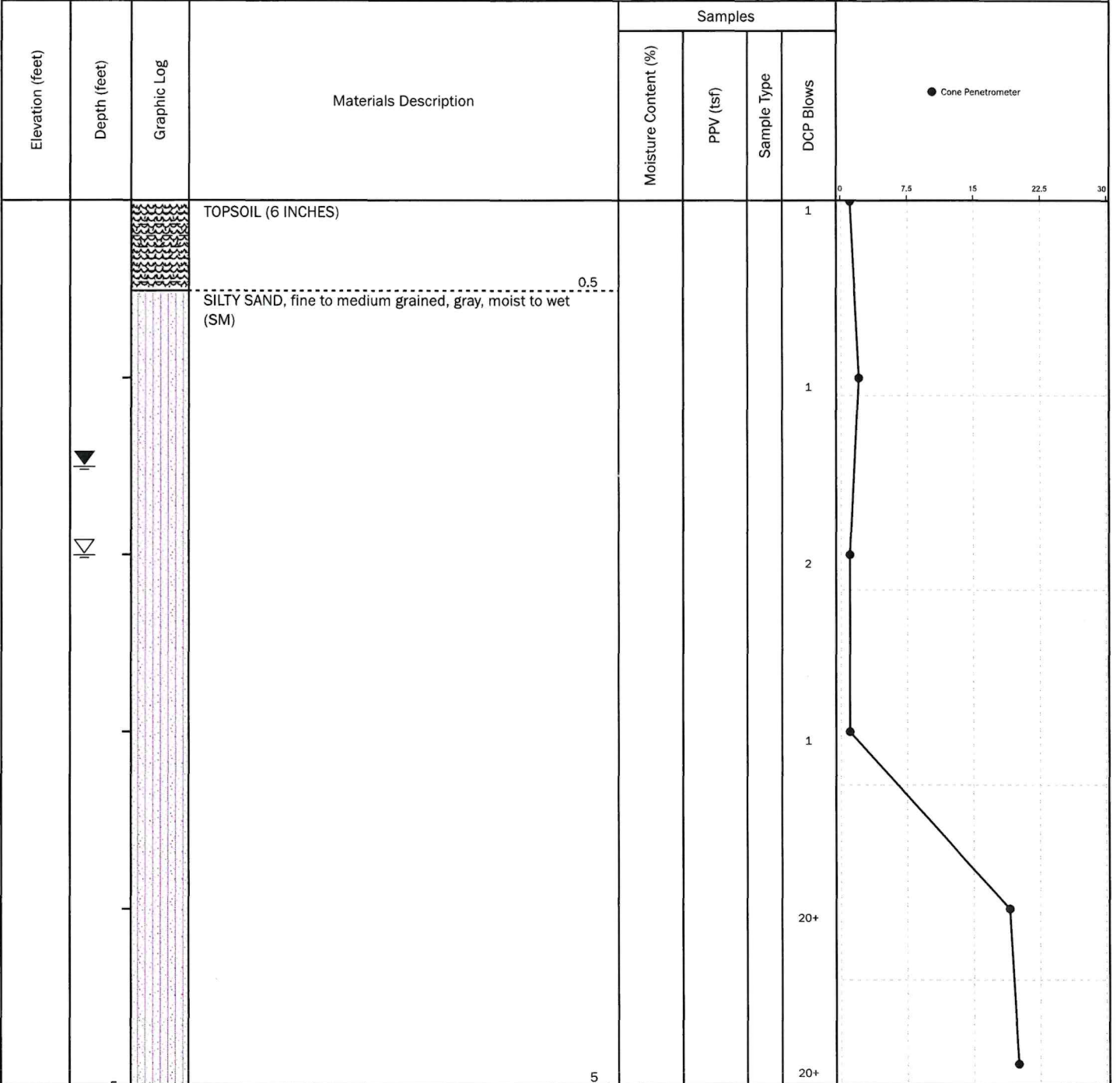


Twin Lakes Road Paving Improvements

**Lowndes County
Lake Park, Georgia**

**Log of Soil Boring
HA-03**

Drilling Co.: TTL, Inc.	Project No.: 26-07-00758	Remarks: Borehole backfilled with auger cuttings upon completion of one hour delayed water reading. Coordinates shown are approximate. Groundwater encountered at 2 feet at time of drilling and 1.5 feet at one hour delayed reading.
Driller: J. Gaston	Date Drilled: 03/24/2026	
Logged By: M. Nierodzik	Boring Depth: 5 ft	
Drilling Method: Hand Auger	Boring Elevation: N/A	
Hammer Type: Manual	Coordinates: 30.6977, -83.2382	



Boring terminated at 5 feet

BoreDM Templater Standard DCP Log (January 2024)



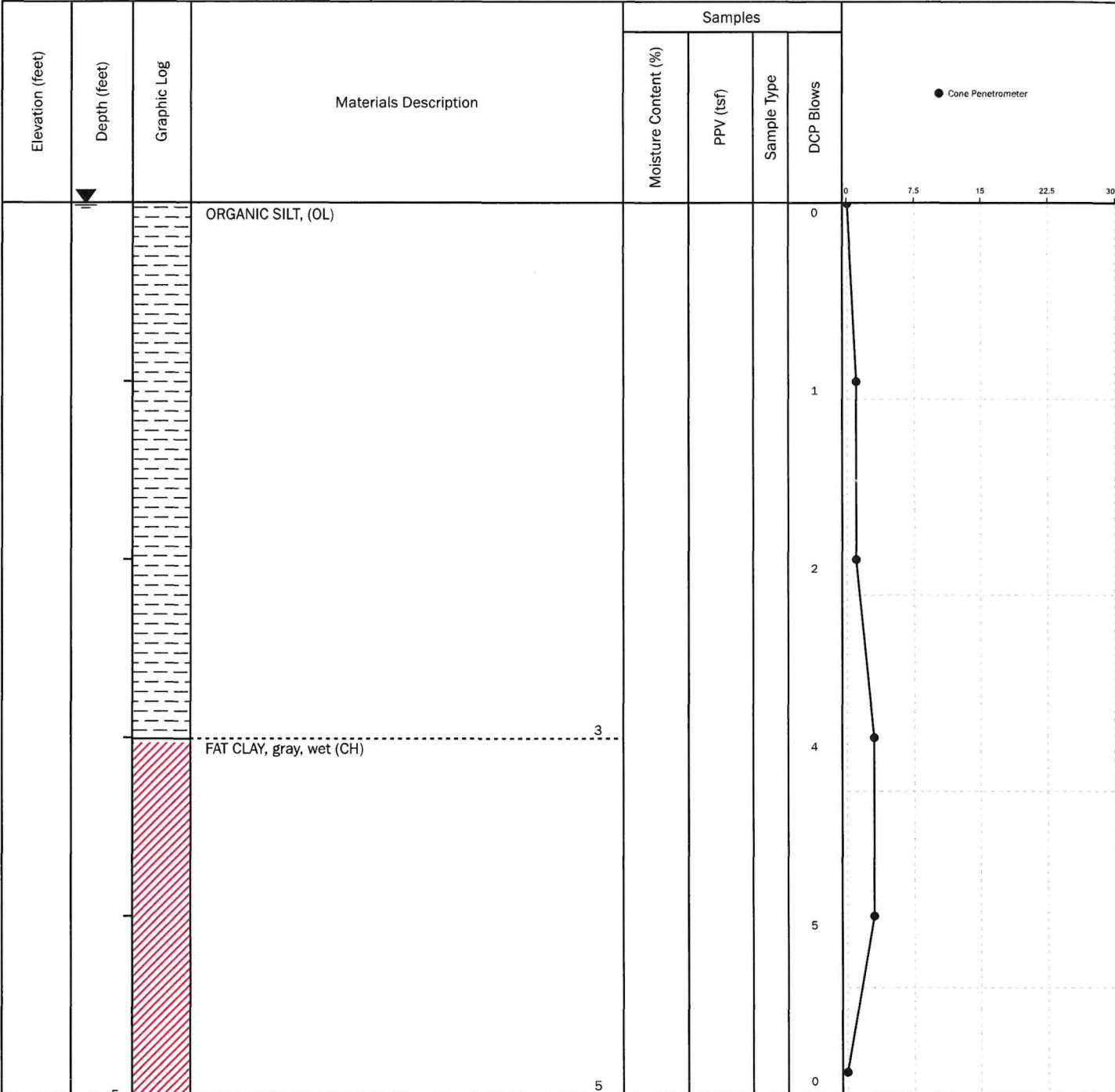
Twin Lakes Road Paving Improvements

Lowndes County
Lake Park, Georgia

Log of Soil Boring HA-04

Page 1 of 1

Drilling Co.: TTL, Inc.	Project No.: 26-07-00758	Remarks: Borehole backfilled with auger cuttings upon completion of one hour delayed water reading. Coordinates shown are approximate. Groundwater encountered at surface level.
Driller: J. Gaston	Date Drilled: 03/24/2026	
Logged By: M. Nierodzik	Boring Depth: 5 ft	
Drilling Method: Hand Auger	Boring Elevation: N/A	
Hammer Type: Manual	Coordinates: 30.6977, -83.2384	



Boring terminated at 5 feet

BoreDM Template: Standard DCP Log (January 2024)

This record shall not be separated from the corresponding Instrument of Service; no third party may rely upon this boring log or the corresponding Instrument of Service absent a written TTL Secondary Client Agreement.



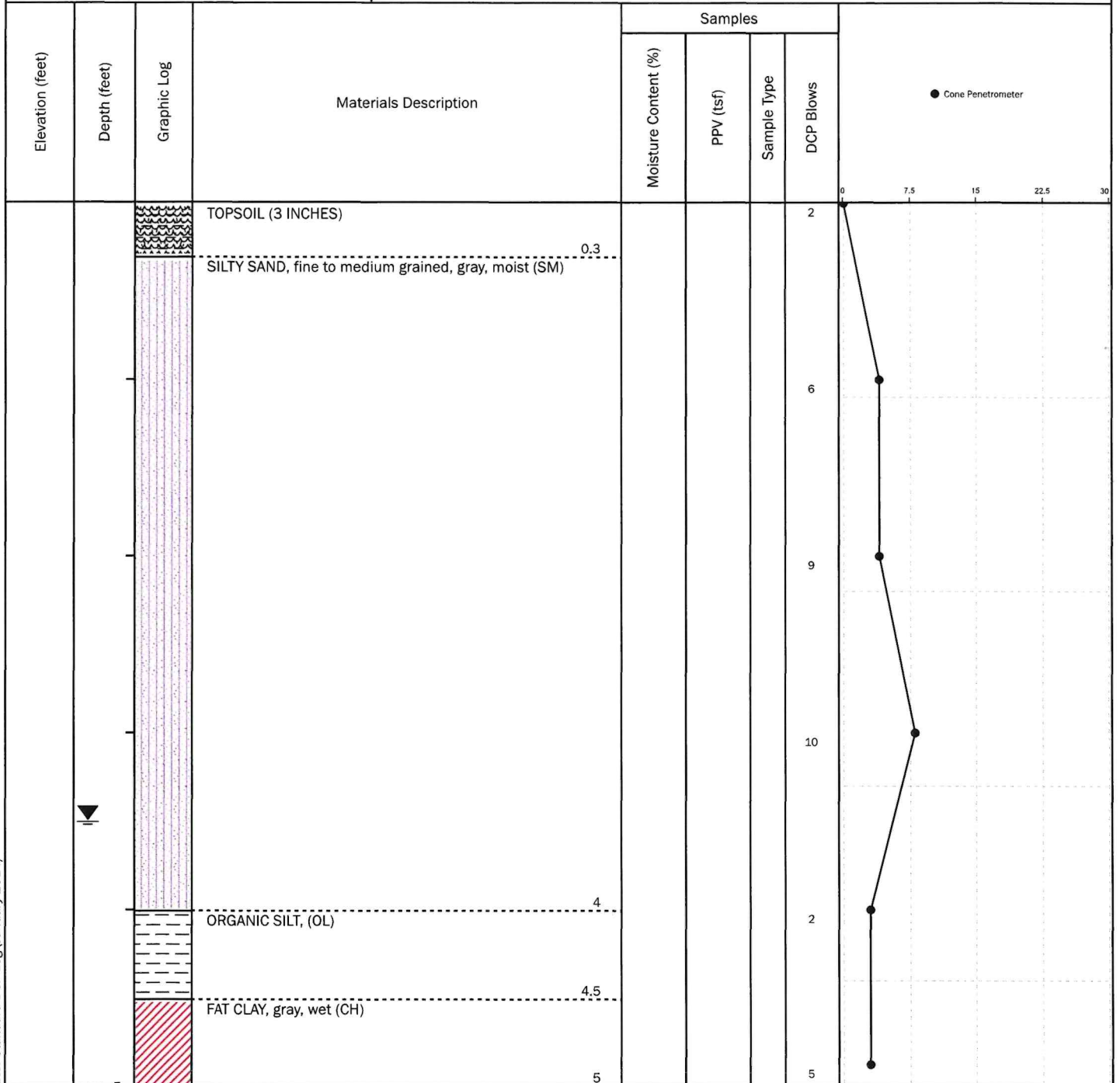
Twin Lakes Road Paving Improvements

Lowndes County
Lake Park, Georgia

Log of Soil Boring HA-05

Page 1 of 1

Drilling Co.: TTL, Inc.	Project No.: 26-07-00758	Remarks: Borehole backfilled with auger cuttings upon completion of 1 hour delayed water reading. Coordinates shown are approximate. Groundwater encountered at 3.5 feet.
Driller: J. Gaston	Date Drilled: 03/24/2026	
Logged By: M. Nierodzik	Boring Depth: 5 ft	
Drilling Method: Hand Auger	Boring Elevation: N/A	
Hammer Type: Manual	Coordinates: 30.6977, -83.2395	



Boring terminated at 5 feet

BoreDM Template: Standard DCP Log (January 2024)

This record shall not be separated from the corresponding Instrument of Service; no third party may rely upon this boring log or the corresponding Instrument of Service absent a written TTL Secondary Client Agreement.

APPENDIX B

EXPLORATION TESTING PROCEDURES

TTL

EXPLORATION PROCEDURES

Field Locating of Explorations

Hand auger boring locations were selected by TTL and field located utilizing a recreational grade GPS. The boring locations should not be considered more accurate than implied by the methods used. Surveying the test locations for vertical and horizontal control was beyond the scope of this exploration.

Soil Borings

Our field exploration included performing hand auger borings with DCP testing. The hand auger borings were advanced by manually twisting a 3 inch-diameter bucket auger into the soil subgrade. The consistency of the soil encountered in the hand auger boring was measured using a Dynamic Cone Penetrometer (DCP) in general accordance with ASTM STP-399. The DCP test involved driving a conical steel point into the soil with repeated blows from a 15-pound hammer free-falling 20 inches. The point was driven through two increments of 1-¾ inches, and the number of hammer blows was recorded for each increment. The average of the two blow counts is termed the DCP resistance value, which has units of blows per increment (bpi). The DCP value can be correlated with the strength, stiffness, and compressibility of the tested soils.

Groundwater Measurements

The boreholes were checked for the presence of groundwater within the auger soil cuttings and after removing the drill tools and again after an hour, by lowering a measuring tape down the open borehole. The depth to groundwater was recorded to the nearest ¼ foot.

Backfilling Boreholes

The boreholes were backfilled after making the final groundwater measurement.