ALL CONSTRUCTION & MATERIALS SHALL BE IN ACCORDANCE WITH CITY OF VALDOSTA & NRCS STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS.

NO OPEN PITS SHALL BE LEFT OPEN OVERNIGHT OR LEFT UNATTENDED

# CITY OF VALDOSTA EMERGENCY WATERSHED PROTECTION STREAM CLEARING AND SNAGGING

CITY OF VALDOSTA, LOWNDES COUNTY, GA

DATED: 09/22/2025

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#### CULTURAL RESOURCES PROTECTION NOTES

- 1. In the event that any type of cultural material is encountered during the normal course of NRCS (GA) approved implementation, work will immediately pause within a 100-meter buffer and NRCS GA State Archaeologist will be called to report the situation. The NRCS GA post-review discovery/ inadvertent discovery process will be followed.
- 2. Utilize adequate protective measures to ensure historic properties and features, including archaeological resources, within or adjacent to debris removal sites, and are not damaged by project activities. This includes but is not limited to minimalizing potential ground disturbance in accordance with the Georgia Forestry Commission's established practices as documented in Georgia's Best Management Practices for
- 3. In the event that project activities result in unanticipated effects to known historic resources, including but not limited to previously identified archaeological sites, project activities should cease immediately, and NRCS GA State Archaeologist will be called to report the unanticipated effects. Work cannot resume until approval to proceed is given.
- 4. All work done along the waterway's locations associated with cultural resources (if identified) is to be conducted in extreme caution and measures taken to minimize ground disturbance.

PRE-CONSTRUCTION CERTIFICATION:
THE VALDOSTA STORM DEBRIS REMOVAL PROJECT WILL
BE CONSTRUCTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FOLLOWING
DRAWINGS AND PRACTICE CODES 326, 484 AND 342. ALL
ADDITIONS OR CHANGES HAVE BEEN CONCURRED BY

CITY OF VALDOSTA

SIGNATURE DATE

NRCS REPRESENTATIVE

SIGNATURE DATE

AS-BUILT CERTIFICATION: THE VALDOSTA STORM DEBRIS REMOVAL PROJECT HAS BEEN CONSTRUCTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THESE PLANS AND MEETS NRCS STANDARDS AND SPECIFICATIONS.

CITY OF VALDOSTA

SIGNATURE

DATE

NRCS REPRESENTATIVE

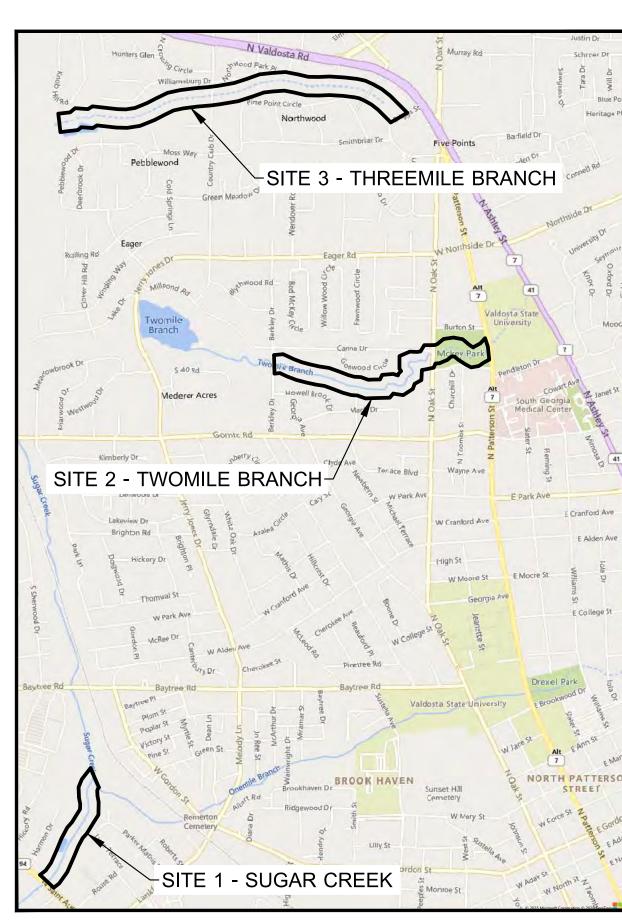
SIGNATURE

DATE



#### COVER NOTE

- ALL WORK MUST BE CONDUCTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH NRCS
   CONSERVATION PRACTICE STANDARDS 326 CLEARING AND SNAGGING,
   484 MULCHING AND 342 CRITICAL AREA PLANTING.
- 2. METHODS TO REMOVE FLOW OBSTRUCTION INCLUDE SAWING, CABLING, WINCHING, LIFTING, OR DRAGGING. EQUIPMENT USED WILL GENERALLY INCLUDE HYDRAULIC EXCAVATORS EQUIPPED WITH MECHANICAL THUMB OR GRAPPLE ATTACHMENT, LOADERS, WINCHES MOUNTED ON TRACKED OR RUBBER-TIRED EQUIPMENT, PORTABLE WINCHES, AND CHAIN SAWS. NO EQUIPMENT WILL BE PERMITTED WITHIN THE STREAM. ALL EQUIPMENT WILL OPERATE FROM BEYOND THE TOP OF THE STREAM BANKS.HEAVY EQUIPMENT WORKING IN WETLANDS MUST BE PLACED ON MATS OR OTHER MEASURES MUST BE TAKEN TO MINIMIZE SOIL DISTURBANCE. MECHANIZED LAND CLEARING WILL NOT OCCUR WITHIN WETLANDS AT ANY TIME.
- 3. DO NOT REMOVE TREES FROM THE STREAM CHANNEL THAT WERE DEPOSITED PRIOR TO THE STORM EVENT AND ARE IN AN ADVANCE STAGE OF DECAY. ONLY TREE STUMPS COMPLETELY UPROOTED BY THE STORM EVENT ARE TO BE REMOVED. SNAGS ARE TO BE CUT OFF AT STUMP LEVEL AND REMOVED. STUMPS FROM SNAGS WILL REMAIN IN PLACE.
- 4. DEBRIS FROM PROJECT AREAS SHALL BE DISPOSED BY CONTRACTOR.
- 5. DAMAGE TO ADJACENT STREAM AREAS SHALL BE KEPT TO A MINIMUM DURING CLEARING AND SNAGGING OPERATIONS. ALL DAMAGED AREAS SHALL BE STABILIZED CONCURRENT WITH LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES.
- 6. BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES SHALL BE EMPLOYED DURING THE OPERATION TO AVOID STREAM BANK EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION RUN OFF INTO THE STREAM.
- THE CLEARING AND SNAGGING OPERATIONS SHALL BE CONFINED TO 25
  FEET FROM THE TOP OF BANK ON EACH SIDE OF THE STREAM (DISTANCE
  VARIES).



LOCATION MAP N.T.S.

PREPARED BY:



PHONE: 229-249-9113 - www.innovatees.com 2214 N. Patterson Street, Valdosta, GA 31602



PROJECT NUMBER 1955

NOTE: NO UNDERGROUND UTILITIES WERE VERIFIED OR FIELD LOCATED ON THE PROPERTY SHOWN HERON

PROPERTY ARE SHOWN HERON AND ASSUMES NO LIABILITY FOR

NNOVATE ENGINEERING & SURVEYING, LLC. DOES NOT GUARANTEE THAT ALL EASMENTS WHICH MAY AFFECT THE

FAILURE TO CONFIRM UTILITY LOCATIONS PRIOR TO ANY

DIGGING OR CONSTRUCTION.

#### **CONSTRUCTION NOTES:**

- 1. REMOVE DOWNED AND SNAGGED MATERIAL FROM THE STREAM CHANNEL PLUS 25' ADJACENT TO THE TOP OF BOTH STREAM BANKS. ONLY STORM DEBRIS IN THE ADJACENT FLOOD PLAIN AREA (WITHIN 25 FEET) THAT COULD EASILY MIGRATE TO THE STREAM CHANNEL SHALL BE REMOVED.
- 2. REMOVE FALLEN TREES AND LEANING TREES THAT ARE AT AN ANGLE OF 30° OR LESS WITH THE GROUND. UNDERMINED OR STORM DAMAGED TREES WITHIN OR OUTSIDE THE BANKS WHICH ARE STILL STANDING BUT LIKELY TO FALL INTO THE STREAM SHOULD BE REMOVED. ROOT WADS ATTACHED TO THE BANK SHOULD BE LEFT IN PLACE WITH THE TREE SAWN OFF.
- 3. TREES AND DEBRIS LESS THAN 8" IN DIAMETER ARE NOT REQUIRED TO BE REMOVED. HOWEVER, IF IT CAN BLOCK THE DOWNSTREAM CULVERT OR BRIDGE DURING A FLOODING EVENT AND EASILY MIGRATE INTO THE STREAM CHANNEL, IT SHOULD BE REMOVED. ALL STORM EVENT RELATED FOREIGN DEBRIS, DOWN TREES (EXCEPT FOR INTACT STUMPS/ROOT WADS), BRUSH, LIMBS, TOPS, VINES, AND OTHER WASHED-IN WOODY VEGETATIVE MATERIALS LYING COMPLETELY OR PARTIALLY WITHIN THE STREAM BANKS SHOULD BE REMOVED. UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCE SHALL OLD (PRE-STORM EVENT) DEBRIS BE REMOVED. ONLY STORM DEBRIS IN THE ADJACENT FLOOD PLAIN AREA (WITHIN 25 FEET) THAT COULD EASILY MIGRATE TO THE STREAM CHANNEL SHALL BE REMOVED.
- 4. MINIMIZE DISTURBANCE OF WETLANDS, RIPARIAN AREAS, AND FISH AND WILDLIFE HABITAT, AND AVOID DISTURBANCE WHERE POSSIBLE.
- 5. RETAIN HABITAT-FORMING ELEMENTS THAT PROVIDE COVER, FOOD, POOLS, AND WATER TURBULENCE, TO THE EXTENT POSSIBLE.
- 6. CONTRACTOR SHALL NOT REMOVE THE ROOTS, ROOT BALLS, OR STUMP OF ANY TREES OR VEGETATION.
- 7. CONTRACTOR SHALL REMOVE THE TREE FROM THE ROOT BALL OR STUMP USING SAWS OR OTHER HAND EQUIPMENT.
- 8. CONTRACTOR SHALL ENTER THE STREAM BUFFER AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE STREAM.
- 9. CONTRACTOR SHALL NOT TURN ANY VEHICLE INSIDE THE 25' WIDE STREAM BUFFER.
- 10. DEBRIS MAY BE BURNED IF APPROPRIATE PERMITS ARE OBTAINED. ALSO, DEBRIS MAY BE MULCHED AND SPREAD ON SITE. DO NOT PLACE DEBRIS IN TRIBUTARIES, SIDE DITCHES, NOR OTHER DEFINED WATER ENTRANCES TO THE WATERCOURSE BEING CLEANED. NO DEBRIS WILL BE DISPOSED IN A WETLAND OR WITHIN THE 100-YEAR FLOODPLAIN.
- 11. ALL DISTURBED AREA ABOVE WATER LEVELS SHALL BE STABILIZED WITH EROSION CONTROL MATTING IF THE STUMP CANNOT BE REPLACED. MATTING IS NOT NECESSARY IN FLAT AREAS.
- 12. PERMITS THAT MAY BE REQUIRED FROM GDOT, EPD, OR USACE WILL BE OBTAINED BY THE SPONSOR.
- 13. THE CONTRACTOR WILL OBTAIN TEMPORARY EASEMENTS FROM AFFECTED PROPERTY OWNERS.
- 14. ALL CONSTRUCTION MUST MEET NRCS STANDARDS.
- 15. THE CONTRACTOR TO INCLUDE O&M.
- 16. THE CONTRACTOR TO INCLUDE QUALITY ASSURANCE PLAN (QAP).

#### GENERAL NOTES:

- THE CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE REMOVAL AND COMPLIANT DISPOSAL/RECYCLING OF ALL VEGETATIVE DEBRIS REMOVED AS PART OF THIS PROJECT.
- 2. DAMAGE OF ADJACENT STREAM AREAS SHALL BE KEPT TO A MINIMUM DURING CLEARING AND SNAGGING OPERATION. ALL DAMAGED AREAS SHALL BE STABILIZED CONCURRENT WITH LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES.
- 3. BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES SHALL EMPLOYED DURING THE ENTIRE OPERATION TO AVOID STREAM BANK EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION RUN OFF INTO THE STREAM.
- 4. THE CLEARING AND SNAGGING OPERATION SHALL BE CONFINED TO 50 FEET EACH SIDE OF CENTER OF THE STREAM (100 FEET TOTAL).

Natural Resources Conservation Service CONSERVATION PRACTICE STANDARD CLEARING AND SNAGGING Code 326

(ft)

#### TION

Removal of vegetation along the bank (clearing) and selective removal of snags, drifts, or other obstructions (snagging) from natural or improved channels and streams

#### PURPOS

Reduce risks to agricultural resources or civil infrastructure by removing obstructions that hinder channel flow or sediment transport to—

- Restore flow capacity and direction
- Prevent excessive bank erosion by eddies or redirection of flow
- Reduce the undesirable formation of bars
- Minimize blockages by debris and ice

#### CONDITIONS WHERE PRACTICE APPLIES

Any natural or improved channel where the removal of vegetation, trees, brush, and other obstructions is needed to accomplish one or more of the listed purposes

#### CRITERIA

Notify landowner and/or contractor of responsibility to locate all buried utilities in the project area, including drainage tile and other structural measures. The landowner is also required to obtain all necessary permits for project installation prior to construction.

The design must address all modified flow conditions caused by dearing and snagging

#### Capacity

Determine the capacity of the channel, both before and after modification, using National Engineering Handbook (NEH) Part 654, Stream Restoration Design, Chapter 6, Stream Hydraulics Select a value of Manning's "n" roughness coefficient to determine channel capacity after modification that reflects the degree of natural changes and maintenance expected to occur in future years

#### Location

Include the perimeter and flow area of the channel in the area to be cleared and snagged. Trees on the bank that are leaning over or other objects that may fall into the channel may be included.

Clearing and snagging may also be used for other areas, such as temporary disposal areas or travelways, required for implementation of this practice

#### **Stability**

Clearing and snagging activities may affect channel stability. The effect on downstream and upstream reaches due to the removal of obstructions must be analyzed using appropriate stream and channel geomorphologic procedures. Avoid or mitigate activities that negatively affect stability.

#### Debris Disposal

Remove cleared and snagged material from the floodplain or deposit in areas or in a manner that will not significantly affect the flow capacity of the floodplain. Designate locations to dispose of any garbage encountered during clearing and snagging operations; such as construction materials, metal, rubbergglass, and plastic

#### Vegetation

Restore all areas denuded and/or disturbed during clearing and snag removal by planting vegetation, unless the disturbance is minimal and conditions are highly conducive for natural regeneration of vegetation. Use native vegetation where practical. Vegetation established as part of this practice should include ecologically suitable species obtained from local sources wherever practical.

Minimize disturbance of wetlands, riparian areas, and fish and wildlife habitat sites and avoid disturbance where possible

The establishment of vegetation on cleared and snagged areas will be in accordance with the criteria contained within Conservation Practice Standard Critical Area Planting (342)

#### CONSIDERATIONS

Debris in stream systems affects the physical characteristics of the stream as well as the diversity and abundance of its aquatic organisms. Fisheries and/or aquatic biologists can assist in evaluating and incorporating measures to improve aquatic and riparian-wetland habitat.

Incorporate enhancements for fish and wildlife values as needed and practical. Special attention should be given to landscape aesthetics and to protecting and maintaining key shade, food, and den trees. Use Stream Habitat Improvement and Management (395)

Retain or replace habitat-forming elements that provide cover, food, pools, and water turbulence, to the extent possible

Root balls of fallen trees that are securely anchored in the channel or naturally formed logiams may provide fish habitat and/or stability. The effects of these items must be included in the channel capacity hydraulic analysis. Existing root structure and stumps firmly within the soil should remain to help stabilize the soil and facilitate resprouting of woody vegetation.

Incorporate existing onsite woody debris into the design to help stabilize banks, modify channel flow, provide anchorage and food for invertebrates, and provide habitat and cover for fish. Note that woody debris should be securely fastened as dislodged woody debris may be a risk to downstream structures such as bridges, dams, or other civil works. Use NEH Part 654, Stream Restoration Design Technical Supplement 14E, for determining the forces acting on woody debris, and the necessary anchoring.

Erosion rates decline as a percentage of vegetative roots in a streambank increases. Selection of appropriate riparian vegetation will increase the streambank's ability to resist future erosion.

Clearing and snagging activity may resuspend sediments in the flow Consider treatments that promote beneficial sediment deposition and the filtering of sediment and dissolved substances

During construction, woody materials may float downstream and cause additional snags and drifts. Incorporate measures and practices, as needed and practical to address this concern

Schedule in-stream work to avoid environmentally sensitive periods such as spawning and migration to the fullest

Incorporate measures and practices, as needed and practical, to address modified flow conditions such as-

- A lowered hydraulic gradient which may drain adjacent flood plains more quickly
- Decreased groundwater recharge in water-losing streams resulting from reduced residence time in the channel and adjacent floodplains

Ground-disturbing activities associated with this practice have the potential to adversely affect protected plant species and may encourage the establishment of exotic and/or nonnative species. Quickly revegetating disturbed areas can minimize the introduction of nonnative species.

Temporary erosion and sediment best management practices can be used to minimize the delivery of fine sediment to adjacent and downstream reaches

Incorporate construction methods that enhance fish and wildlife values as needed and practical to include--

- Use hand-operated equipment, water-based equipment, or small equipment to minimize soil, water, and other resource disturbances
- Operate heavy machinery from atop adjacent streambanks to the fullest extent possible
- After the material has been removed from streambank locations, limit machinery access to riparian areas to minimize damage to stream habitat

#### PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS

Prepare plans and specifications for clearing and snagging that describe the requirements for applying the practice to achieve its intended purpose(s)

As a minimum, include, as applicable, the following items in the plans and specifications

- Map of overall area including limits of clearing and snagging required
- · Location of ingress and egress to the site
- Description of works of improvement, extent of removal, and manner of disposal
- Location of disposal areas or location of areas off limits for disposal of debris
- Requirements for disposal area to address final dressing, stabilization, drainage, and vegetation
- Location and description of trees or woody vegetation to be left undisturbed
   Method of debris disposal
- Manner and sequence of construction operations so that impacts on the environment will be minimized
- Erosion control measures, as applicable
- Vegetative requirements for areas denuded and disturbed, as applicable
- The following list of Construction Specifications is intended as a guide to selecting the appropriate specifications for each specific project. The list includes most, but may not contain all, of the specifications needed for a specific project.
- IA-5 Pollution Control
- IA-6 Seeding and Mulching for Protective Cover

Carry out all operations in a safe and skillful manner Observe all safety and health regulations and use appropriate safety measures

#### OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Provide an operation and maintenance plan to the landowner/user to maintain channel capacity and vegetative cover Items to include are--

- Assess the area after each major storm event for downed trees and debris accumulation. Remove or relocate and anchor downed trees and debris accumulations that are causing bank erosion problems as soon as possible.
- Periodically inspect the area for signs of streambank undermining or instability. Remove any debris accumulations that may contribute to the instability and closely monitor the area.
- Clear any vegetation and/or debris that block side drainage structures and channels

#### REFERENCES

USDA-NRCS 2007 National Engineering Handbook, Part 654, Stream Restoration Design Washington, D C

USDA-NRCS 2009 National Biology Handbook, Part 614, Stream Visual Assessment Protocol Version 2 Washington, D C

```
OWNER:
    CITY OF VALDOSTA
     216 E CENTRAL AVENUE
     VALDOSTA, GA 31601
    PH: (229) 242-2600
ENGINEER:
     INNOVATE ENGINEERING & SURVEYING, LLC.
     2214 N. PATTERSON STREET
     VALDOSTA, GA 31604
     PH: (229) 249-9113
24 HOUR CONTACT:
     CHARLIE CLARK
     ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT
     CITY HALL ANNEX
     300 N LEE STREET
     VALDOSTA, GA 31601
     PH: (229) 259-3530
UTILITY CONTRACTOR:
```

CITY OF VALDOSTA
CY WATERSHED PROTECTION
CLEARING AND SNAGGING
VALDOSTA, LOWNDES COUNTY, GA





LEVEL II CERT. 8141

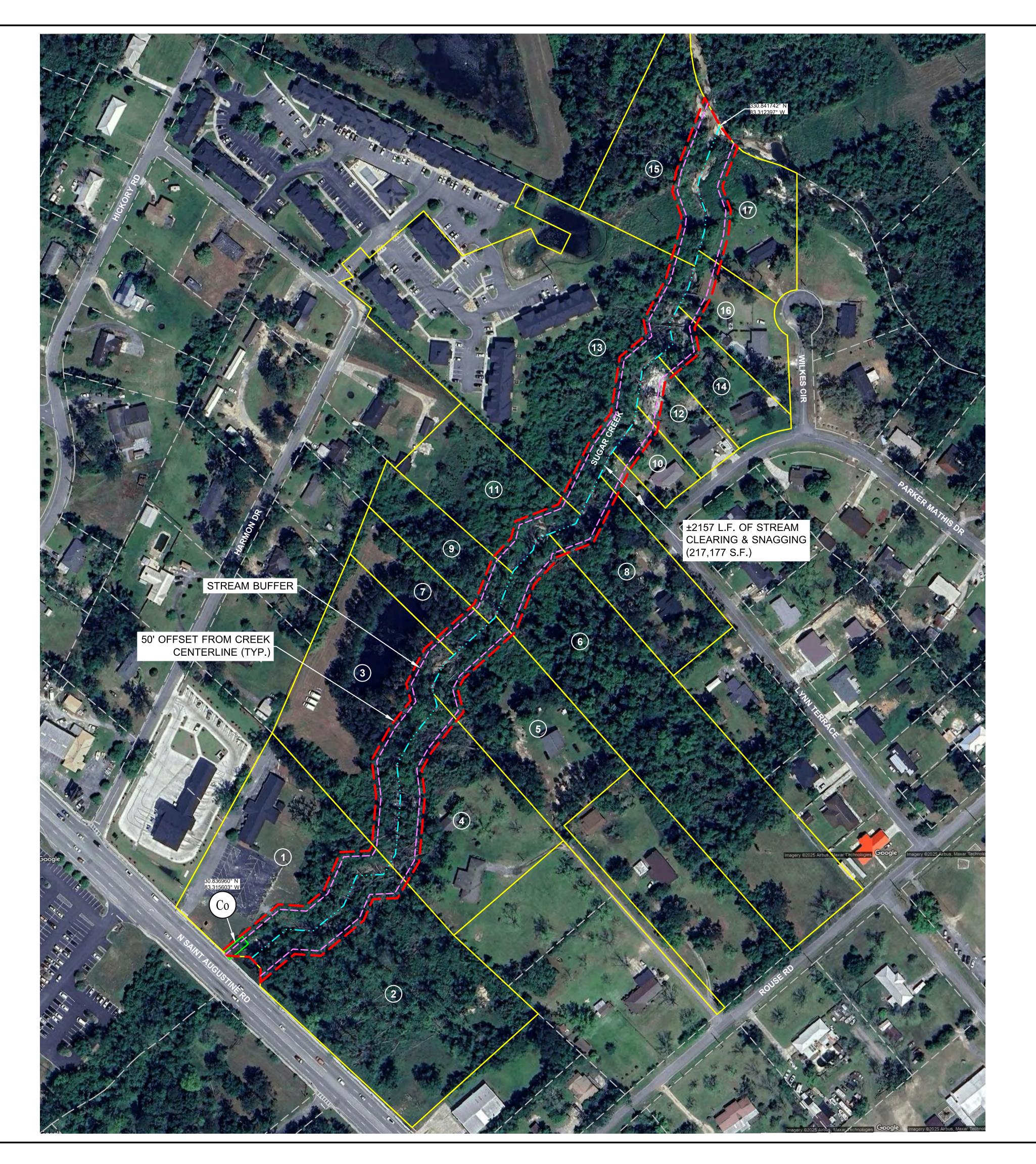
DATE:
09/22/2025

DRAWN BY:
M. WILSON
CHECKED BY:

 $\begin{array}{c} \text{B. KENT} \\ \text{SHEET} \\ 1 \text{ of } 11 \end{array}$ 

PROJECT NUMBER 1955

GENERAL NOTES





NOTES:

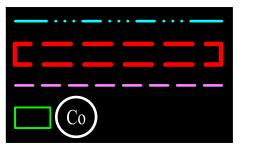
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## **LEGEND**

CENTERLINE OF CREEK: 100' LIMITS OF OPERATION:

STREAM BUFFER:

CONSTRUCTION EXIT:





SCALE 1"=100' HALF SCALE 1"=200' VERTICAL SCALE 1"=10'

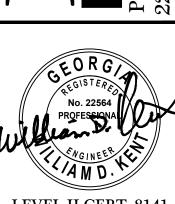
DATE: 09/22/2025 DRAWN BY: M. WILSON CHECKED BY: B. KENT 2 of 11

LEVEL II CERT. 8141

PROJECT NUMBER 1955 SITE 1 - SUGAR CREEK

PARCEL LABEL	PARCEL NUMBER	OWNERSINFO
1	0084A 015	ST AUGUSTINE ROAD CHURCH OF
		CHRIST INC A GA CORPORATION
2	0084D 118	BLANTON TIM
		3341 LESTER ROAD
		VALDOSTA, GA 31601
3	0084A 017	DA SHER PROPERTIES LP
		3813 JOHNSTON RD
		VALDOSTA, GA 31601
4	0084B 039	MTC REAL ESTATE LLC
		1911 SEMINOLE DRIVE
		VALDOSTA, GA 31601
5	0084B 037	GARCIA JAVIER
		611 CAMELOT DRIVE
		VALDOSTA, GA 31601
6	0084B 036	MTC REAL ESTATE LLC
		1911 SEMINOLE DRIVE
		VALDOSTA, GA 31601
7	0084B 029	DA SHER PROPERTIES LP
		3813 JOHNSTON RD
		VALDOSTA, GA 31601
8	0084B 034	CRENSHAW ALLISON W & JUSTIN RANDALL
		CRENSHAW
		614 LYNN TERRACE
		VALDOSTA, GA 31602
		.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
9	0084B 028	ROWELL-SHAW INVESTMENTS LLC
		2937 MOORE CROSSING ROAD
		VALDOSTA, GA 31606
10		NO DATA FOUND
11	0084B 027	ROWELL-SHAW INVESTMENTS LLC
		2937 MOORE CROSSING ROAD
		VALDOSTA, GA 31606
12	0084B 027	ROWELL-SHAW INVESTMENTS LLC
12	000 12 027	2937 MOORE CROSSING ROAD
		VALDOSTA, GA 31606
13	0084A 022	CONDOS BY THE MALL LLC
, -		C/O BOBBY DIAZ / OFFICE
		805 HARMON DR
		VALDOSTA, GA 31601
14	0084B 031	CULPEPPER ANNIE LAURA
		1404 PARKER MATHIS DRIVE
		VALDOSTA, GA 31601
15	0084B 024	MARLEV CO
		3195 DAVIS DR
		VALDOSTA, GA 31606
16	0084B 030	BELLANT PAMELA J &
		CLARENCE S
		#1 WILKES CIRCLE
		VALDOSTA, GA 31601
17	0084B 023	TAPIA JOSE ALBARRAN
		3 WILKES CIRCLE
		VALDOSTA, GA 31601

CITY OF VALDOSTA
EMERGENCY WATERSHED PROTECTION
STREAM CLEARING AND SNAGGING
CITY OF VALDOSTA, LOWNDES COUNTY, GA



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M. WILSON
CHECKED BY:
B. KENT

SHEET  $3\,\mathrm{of}\,11$ 

#### NOTES:

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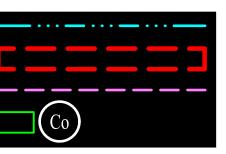
#### **LEGEND**

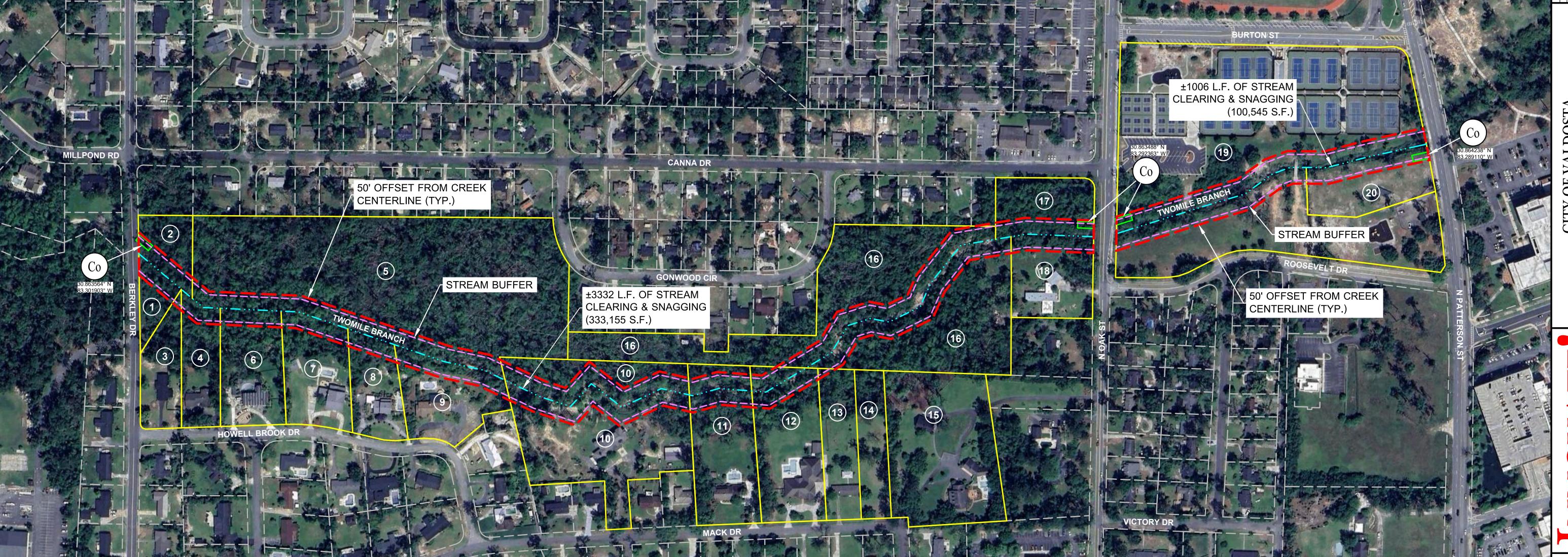
CENTERLINE OF CREEK:

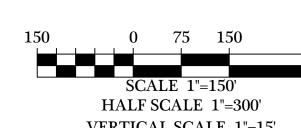
100' LIMITS OF OPERATION:

STREAM BUFFER:

CONSTRUCTION EXIT:







VERTICAL SCALE 1"=15' SITE 2 - TWOMILE BRANCH

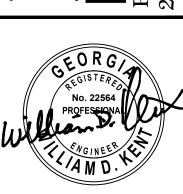
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LEVEL II CERT. 8141 DATE: 09/22/2025 DRAWN BY: M. WILSON CHECKED BY: B. KENT

> 4 of 11 PROJECT NUMBER

RCEL LABEL	PARCEL NUMBER	OWNERSINFO			
1	0113A 088	City of Valdosta P O BOX 1125 VALDOSTA, GA 31603-1125	18	0113B 031	FORCE WESLEY G & CAROLYN WOOD 2618 N OAK STREET VALDOSTA, GA 31602
2	0113A 089	City of Valdosta P O BOX 1125 VALDOSTA, GA 31603-1125	19	0113B 106	City of Valdosta P O BOX 1125 VALDOSTA, GA 31603-1125
3	0113A 087	SANDLIN GARROD F & MIKAYLA D  2501 BERKLEY DRIVE  VALDOSTA, GA 31602	20	0113B 105	City of Valdosta P O BOX 1125 VALDOSTA, GA 31603-1125
4	0113A 086	DIAL MEREDITH L & DIAL MATTHEW H 616 HOWELLBROOK DRIVE VALDOSTA, GA 31602			
5	0113A 103	City of Valdosta P O BOX 1125 VALDOSTA, GA 31603-1125			
6	0113A 085	REEDER JOHN MICHAEL & DUQUE DEANAM 614 HOWELLBROOK DR VALDOSTA, GA 31602			
7	0113A 084	COWART ZACHARY R & AMY H 612 HOWELLBROOK DRIVE VALDOSTA, GA 31602			
8	0113A 083	GODWIN ARIEL & PRICE ANNE 610 HOWELLBROOK DRIVE VALDOSTA, GA 31602			
9	0113A 082	GODWIN JOSCELYN & GODWIN JANET 608 HOWELLBROOK DRIVE VALDOSTA, GA 31602			
10	0113A 075	KENNEDY JAN MCDANIEL 1011 STONE CASTLE VALDOSTA, GA 31602-1676			
11	0113A 072	GERBER BRIAN L & MARY ELIZABETH 500 MACK DRIVE VALDOSTA, GA 31602			
12	0113A 071	DENNIS SALEEM DAVID P O BOX 1865 VALDOSTA, GA 31603			
13	0113B 044A	DENNIS SAM D P O BOX 1865 VALDOSTA, GA 31603			
14	0113B 044	YOUNG F THOMAS & DEBORAH ALLISON YOUNG  C/O DEBBIE YOUNG  12 EAST BISHOPS ROAD  BALTIMORE, MD 21218			
15	0113B 042	LANGDALE WILLIAM P III & EVELYN 400 MACK DRIVE Valdosta, GA 31602			
16	0113B 045	FORCE WESLEY G & CAROLYN WOOD  2618 N OAK ST  VALDOSTA, GA 31602			
17	0113B 030	WILKES GEORGE A 311 CANNA DRIVE Valdosta, GA 31602			

CITY OF VALDOSTA
EMERGENCY WATERSHED PROTECTION
STREAM CLEARING AND SNAGGING
CITY OF VALDOSTA, LOWNDES COUNTY, GA



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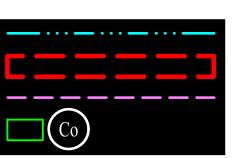
CENTERLINE OF CREEK:

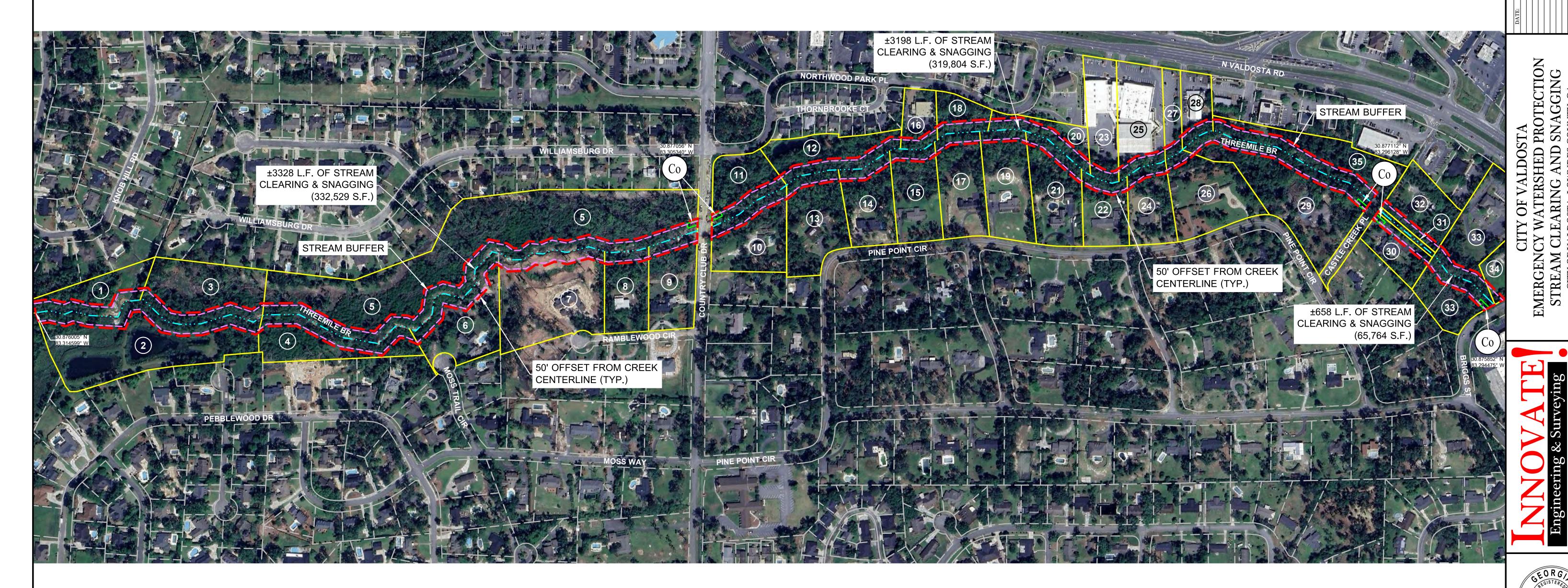
N' LIMITS OF ODEDATION

100' LIMITS OF OPERATION:

STREAM BUFFER:

CONSTRUCTION EXIT:







SCALE 1"=200' HALF SCALE 1"=400' VERTICAL SCALE 1"=20'

SITE 3 - THREEMILE BRANCH

LEVEL II CERT. 8141

DATE:
09/22/2025

DRAWN BY:
M. WILSON
CHECKED BY:
B. KENT

SHEET

6 OF 11



PARCEL LABEL	PARCEL NUMBER	OWNERSINFO						
1	0076C 024	VALDOSTA LOWNDES COUNTY PARKS & RECREATION AUTHORITY P O BOX 1746	17	0109C 051	RETTERBUSH KAY 800 PINE POINT CIRCLE VALDOSTA, GA 31602	33	0109D 020	CITIZENS COMMUNITY BANK PO BOX 338 HAHIRA, GA 31632-0338
		Valdosta, GA 31603	18	0109C 030	RS3 LLC 807 NORTHWOOD PARK DRIVE	34	0109D 021	DON BROTHERTON PROPERTIES LLC 1422 W HILL AVE
2	0078B 022	GRINER BRIAN C 2815 PEBBLEWOOD DRIVE VALDOSTA, GA 31602			VALDOSTA, GA 31602	0.5	04000 0454	VALDOSTA, GA 31601
3	0076D 135	LINCOLN STEPHEN P	19	0109C 050	FISHER JAMES B & DONA R 704 PINE POINT CIRCLE VALDOSTA, GA 31602	35	0109C 045A	CASTLEBERRY WILLIAM M JR P O BOX 2005 VALDOSTA, GA 31604
		PO BOX 2784 VALDOSTA, GA 31604-2784	20	0109C 031	MWT PROPERTIES INC			
4	0078B 026A	GEORGE EAGER FAMILY LLC 404 EAGER ROAD			375 OAKRIDGE CHURCH RD TIFTON, GA 31794			
		VALDOSTA, GA 31602	21	0109C 049	WILLIAMS STEWART A			
5	0076D 156	VALDOSTA CITY OF P O BOX 1125			702 PINE POINT CIRCLE Valdosta, GA 31602			
		VALDOSTA, GA 31603-1125	22	0109C 048	GARNER DONALD W			
6	0078B 012	HARRELL KYLE L & ASHLIE B 7 MOSS TRAIL CIRCLE			700 PINEPOINT CIRCLE VALDOSTA, GA 31602-1304			
		VALDOSTA, GA 31602	23	0109C 033	MWT PROPERTIES INC			
7	0076D 159	PERLMAN KIM ROBERT & LAURA 8 RAMBLEWOOD CIRCLE VALDOSTA, GA 31602			375 OAKRIDGE CHURCH RD TIFTON, GA 31794			
		VALDOSTA, OASTOOZ	24	0109C 047	BROOME BRENDAK 614 PINE POINT CIR			
8	0076D 158	MARSH CHRISTI W 2 RAMBLEWOOD CIRCLE VALDOSTA, GA 31602			Valdosta, GA 31602			
•	00705 457		25	0109C 034	MWT PROPERTIES INC 375 OAKRIDGE CHURCH RD			
9	0076D 157	ELDRIDGE ELEANOR #1 RAMBLEWOOD CIRCLE VALDOSTA, GA 31602-2631			TIFTON, GA 31794			
10	0076D 161	GAUCHER LIMNG TRUST & GAUCHER DENNIS E	26	0109C 046	LANGDALE KIMBERLY WORN P O BOX 5048			
		3111 COUNTRY CLUB DRIVE VALDOSTA, GA 31602	27	0109C 035	VALDOSTA, GA 31603  TURNER FURNITURE COMPANY OF			
11	0076D 162	MATHIS CHADD & GINA MARIE	21	01090 000	VALDOSTA INC			
	00705 102	2427 MEADOWBROOK DRIVE VALDOSTA, GA 31602			375 OAKRIDGE CHURCH RD TIFTON, GA 31794			
12	0109C 020	THORNBROOKE OF NORTHWOOD PARK	28	0109C 036	KATECO LLC 3363 N VALDOSTA ROAD			
		HOMEOWNERS ASSOC INC  C/O CRAIG E HOWELL			VALDOSTA, GA 31602			
		708 THORNBROOKE COURT VALDOSTA, GA 31602-1390	29	0109C 045	CASCADE FUNDING MORTGAGE TRUST HB7 14405 WALTERS RD SUITE 200			
13	0109C 054	DARNELL AARON & KERI L DARNELL			HOUSTON, TX 77014			
		806 PINE POINT CIRCLE VALDOSTA, GA 31605	30	0109C 042	LAHOOD MATTHEW C SR & VALERIE F  1 CASTLE CREEK PLACE			
14	0109C 053	MARTINEZ EMMANUEL RICHARD & MANDY RENEE 804 PINE POINT CIRCLE	31	0109C 041	VALDOSTA, GA 31602  CASTLEBERRY JULIAN			
		VALDOSTA, GA 31602			CARTER PO BOX 2005			
15	0109C 052	MCCRACKEN WILLIAM DAVID & REBECCA D  802 PINEPOINT CIRCLE			VALDOSTA, GA 31604-2005			
		VALDOSTA, GA 31602	32	0109C 040	GAY SAMUEL BRYAN			
16	0109C 029	RS3 LLC 807 NORTHWOOD PARK DRIVE VALDOSTA, GA 31602			2 CASTLE CREEK PLACE VALDOSTA, GA 31602			

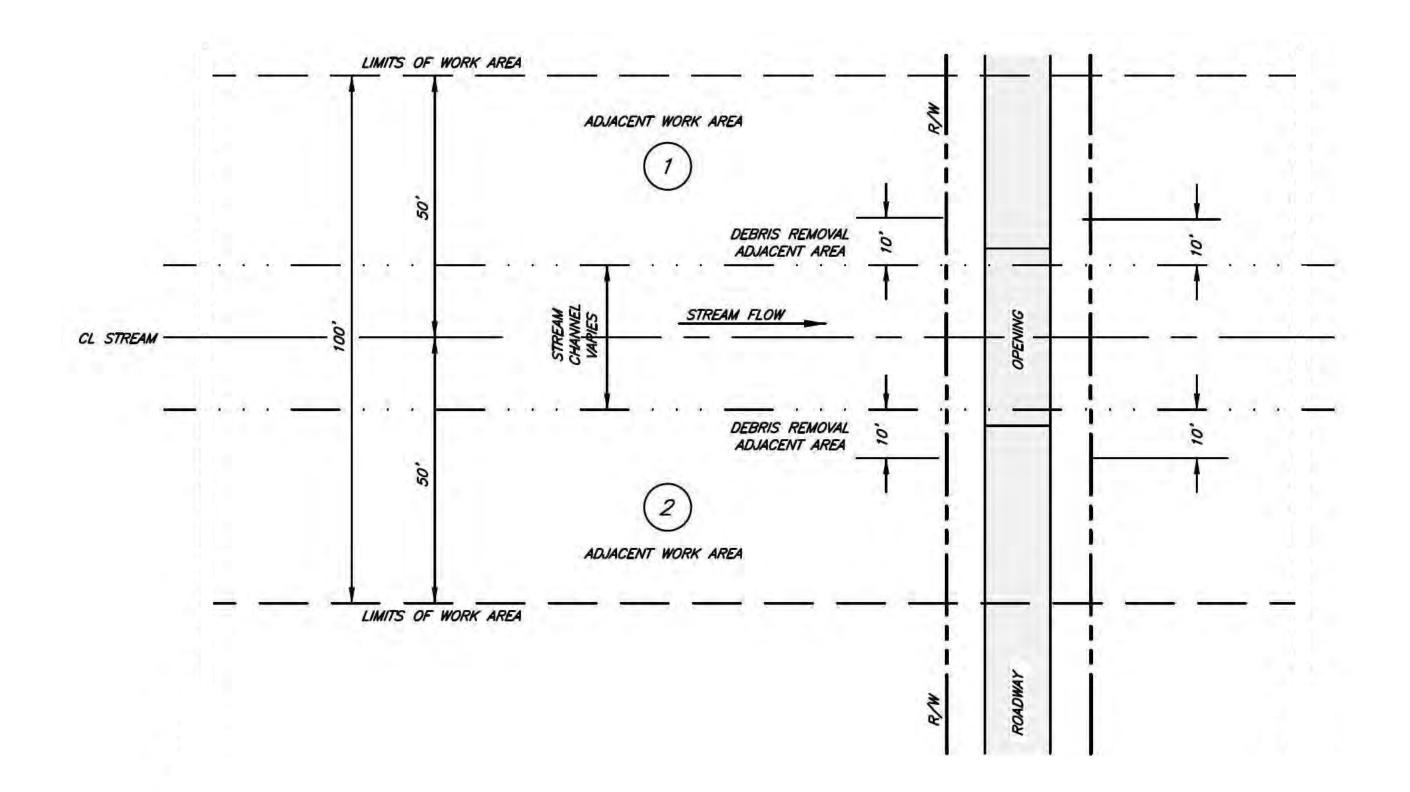
CITY OF VALDOSTA
EMERGENCY WATERSHED PROTECTION
STREAM CLEARING AND SNAGGING
CITY OF VALDOSTA, LOWNDES COUNTY, GA

LEVEL II CERT. 8141

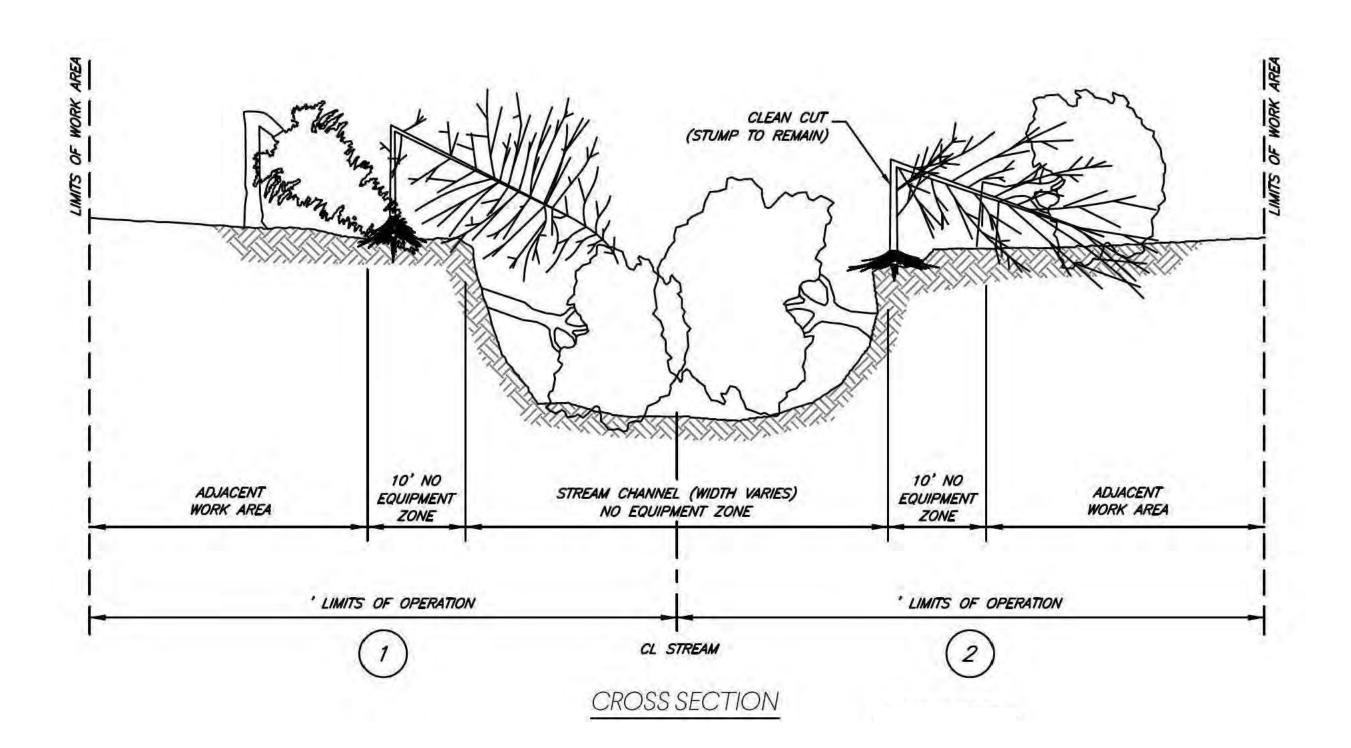
DATE:
09/22/2025

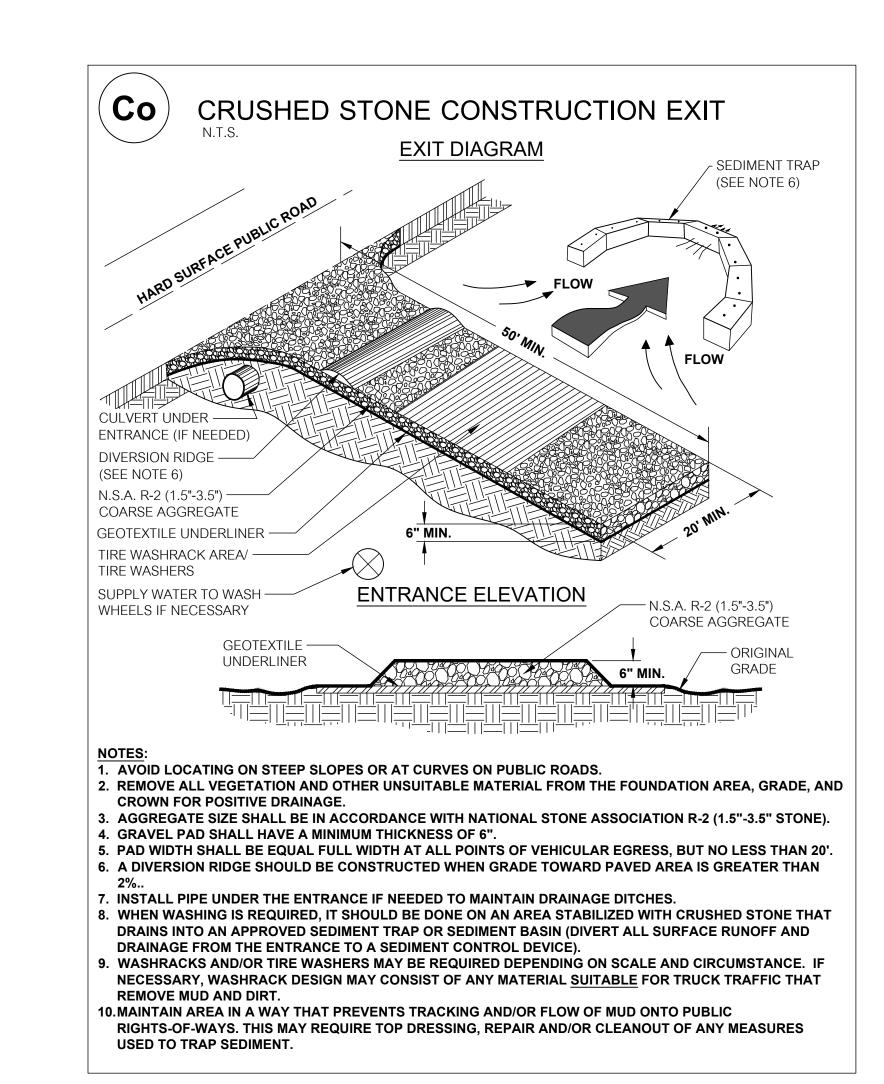
DRAWN BY:
M. WILSON
CHECKED BY:
B. KENT

7 of 11

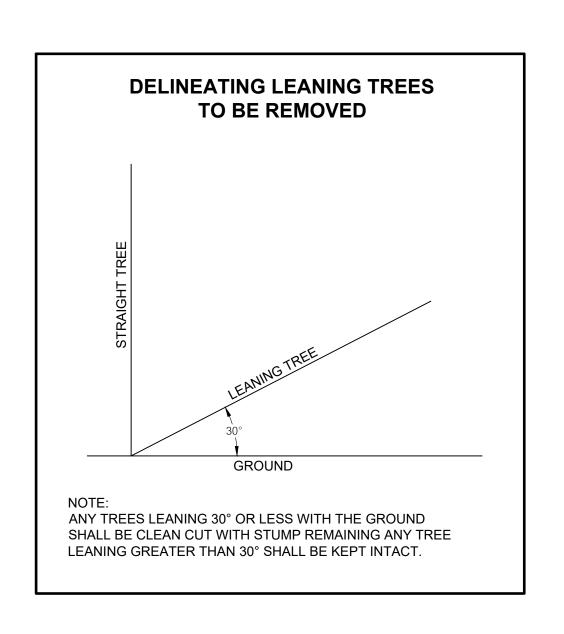


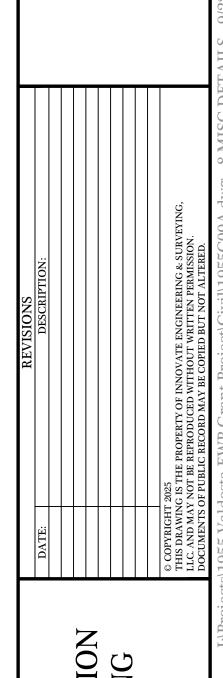
## PLAN VIEW





THE DEBRIS REMOVAL OPERATIONS FROM THE STREAM CHANNEL AND ADJACENT AREAS MUST START AT THE UPSTREAM LIMIT OF THE PROJECT AREA. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL CONSTRUCT ACCESS ROAD ONLY WHERE REQUIRED TO ACCESS THE ELIGIBLE STORM DEBRIS. A STONE CONSTRUCTION ENTRANCE AND EXIT DRIVEWAY AS PER THE DETAIL IS REQUIRED WHERE THE ACCESS LOCATION INTERSECTS THE PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAY TO PREVENT TRACKING ONTO THE ROADWAY. THE CONSTRUCTION DRIVEWAY SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO STARTING DEBRIS REMOVAL OPERATIONS. THE DEBRIS OPERATIONS SHALL BE PHASED AS TO ONLY WORK FROM THE UPSTREAM DIRECTION TOWARD THE DOWNSTREAM DIRECTION AND THE COMPLETED PORTIONS SHALL BE SEEDED AND MULCHED PER THE CONSTRUCTION PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS WITHIN 10 DAYS OR AT THE DIRECTION OF THE ENGINEER. UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES CAN EQUIPMENT ENTER THE STREAM CHANNEL OR COME WITHIN TWENTY FEET OF THE STREAM BANK EXCEPT AT SPECIFIC LOCATIONS DETERMINED BY THE ENGINEER FOR THE PURPOSE OF GATHERING CHANNEL DEBRIS. THE PREFERRED METHOD IS TO ONLY HAVE EQUIPMENT ON ONE SIDE OF THE STREAM CHANNEL. IF PLACING EQUIPMENT ON BOTH SIDES OF THE STREAM CHANNEL IS NECESSARY TO COMPLETE THE SCOPE OF WORK THE STREAM CHANNEL AND TWENTY FOOT ADJACENT AREAS SHALL NOT BE ACCESSED BY THE EQUIPMENT AS SHOWN ON THE CROSS-SECTION DRAWINGS. WETLANDS MUST BE AVOIDED AT ALL TIMES AND NO DEBRIS REMOVED SHALL BE DISPOSED OF WITHIN A WETLAND OR THE 100-YEAR FLOODPLAIN.





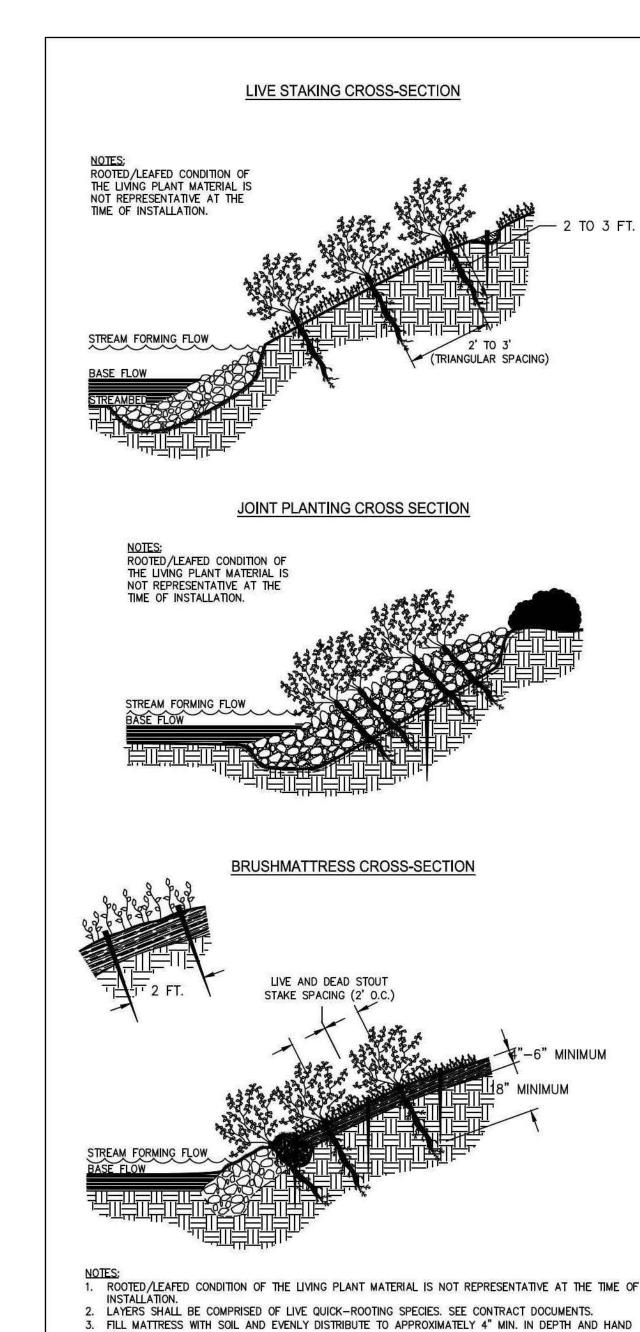
OF VALDOSTA ATERSHED PROTECTION ARING AND SNAGGING STA, LOWNDES COUNTY, GA

LEVEL II CERT. 8141 DATE: 09/22/2025 DRAWN BY: M. WILSON CHECKED BY:

B. KENT **SHEET**  $8 \, \mathrm{or} \, 11$ 

PROJECT NUMBER 1955

MISC DETAILS



ROOTED/LEAFED CONDITION OF THE LIVING PLANT MATERIAL IS NOT REPRESENTATIVE AT THE TIME OF INSTALLATION.

TRIANGULAR SPACING)

PLACE STAKES EVENLY OVER THE GRADED FACE USING 2' SQUARE SPACING. IF LIVE STAKES ARE SPECIFIED, ALTERNATE EVERY OTHER ONE WITH A DEAD STOUT STAKE.

5. STRETCH 16 GAUGE GALVANIZED WIRE DIAGONALLY FROM ONE STAKE TO ANOTHER BY TIGHTLY WRAPPING WIRE AROUND STAKES, NO CLOSER THAN 6" FROM THE TOP OF STAKE. WIRE SHALL NOT BE ATTACHED TO LIVE STAKES. POUND STAKES TO COMPRESS MATTRESS.

6. LIVE FASCINES AND LIVE STAKES ARE INSTALLED WHEN AND WHERE DIRECTED ON THE PLAN SHEET.

## BRANCHPACKING CROSS-SECTION

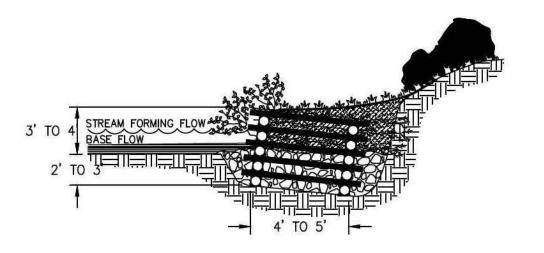
1. ROOT/LEAFED CONDITION OF THE LIVING PLANT MATERIAL IS NOT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE TIME OF INSTALLATION.

2. STARTING AT THE LOWEST POINT, DRIVE THE WOODEN POSTS VERTICALLY 3' TO 4' INTO THE GROUND AND SET THEM 12"-16" APART. A LAYER OF LIVING BRANCHES (4"-6" THICK) IS PLACED IN THE BOTTOM OF THE HOLE, BETWEEN THE VERTICAL POSTS. THEY SHALL BE PLACED IN A CRISSCROSS CONFIGURATION.

THE FINAL INSTALLATION SHALL MATCH THE EXISTING SLOPE. BRANCHES SHOULD PROTRUDE ONLY SLIGHTLY FROM THE FILLED FACE.

EACH LAYER OF BRANCHES SHALL BE FOLLOWED BY A 12" LAYER OF SOIL HAND TAMPED TO ENSURE CONTACT WITH THE BRANCH CUTTINGS. THE SOIL SHALL BE MOIST OR MOISTENED TO ENSURE THAT LIVE BRANCHES DO NOT DRY OUT. WHERE SPECIFIED, LIVE STAKES SHALL BE USED IN PLACE OF POSTS.

#### LIVE CRIBWALL CROSS-SECTION



1. ROOTED/LEAFED CONDITION OF THE LIMING PLANT MATERIAL IS NOT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE TIME OF

2. EACH COURSE SHALL BE SECURED TO THE PRECEDING COURSE WITH SPIKES OR REBARS (SIZE VARIES ACCORDING TO PROJECT). 3. BACKFILL IN AND AROUND TIMBER CRIB WITH RIPRAP FROM BOTTOM OF EXCAVATION TO THE LOWER

GROUND LEVEL (OR WHEN IN STREAM CHANNEL UP TO BASEFLOW). 4. EACH TRANSVERSE LOG COURSE CONTAINS LIVE CUTTINGS FOLLOWED BY A LAYER OF TAMPED BACKFILL. 5. EACH FACE LOG COURSE (FRONT AND REAR), AND THE AREA BEHIND THE STRUCTURE SHALL BE

#### **FASCINE BUNDLE DETAIL**

1. ROOTED/LEAFED CONDITION OF THE LIVING PLANT MATERIAL IS NOT REPRESENTATIVE OF

LIVE FASCINE CROSS-SECTION DETAIL

THE TIME OF INSTALLATION. 2. LIVE FASCINES SHALL BE PREPARED FROM FRESHLY CUT DORMANT PLANTS AND INSTALLED WITHIN 8 HOURS OF THE TIME THE MATERIAL IS HARVESTED, UNLESS

PROPERLY STORED. LIVE FASCINE SHALL BE OBTAINED FROM SOURCES APPROVED BY ENGINEER.
 LIVE FASCINES SHALL BE 4"-8" IN DIAMETER WITH MINIMUM 8' LENGTH.
 BEGINNING AT THE BASE OF THE SLOPE, A TRENCH SHALL BE DUG LARGE ENOUGH TO CONTAIN THE LIVE FASCINES. THE LIVE FASCINES SHALL BE PLACED IN THE TRENCH.

WHERE ENDS MEET IN THE TRENCH, THE FASCINES SHALL OVERLAP BY 18".

THE TRENCH SHALL BE BACKFILLED WITH MOIST SOIL AND HAND TAMPED. THE TOP OF THE FASCINE SHALL BE SLIGHTLY EXPOSED WHEN THE INSTALLATION IS COMPLETE AS SHAUND ON CROSS SECTION.

SHOWN ON CROSS SECTION. SEED OR OTHER EROSION CONTROL MATERIAL SHALL BE USED BETWEEN THE FASCINE ROWS, AS SPECIFIED IN THE CONTRACT DOCUMENTS.

8. LIVE FASCINE TRENCHES SHALL BE FROM 3' TO 8' APART, ACCORDING TO SLOPE AND/OR CONTRACT DOCUMENTS.

DEFINITION THE USE OF READILY AVAILABLE NATIVE PLANT MATERIALS TO MAINTAIN AND ENHANCE STREAMBANKS, OR TO PREVENT, OR RESTORE AND REPAIR SMALL STREAMBANK EROSION PROBLEMS.

**PURPOSE** -LESSEN THE IMPACT OF RAIN DIRECTLY ON THE SOIL. -TRAP SEDIMENT FROM ADJACENT

-FORM A ROOT MAT TO STABILIZE AND REINFORCE THE SOIL ON THE STREAMBANK. -PROVIDE WILDLIFE HABITAT. -ENHANCE THE APPEARANCE OF THE STREAM. -LOWER SUMMERTIME WATER TEMPERATURES FOR A HEALTHY

AQUATIC POPULATION. NOTE: CAREFUL THOUGHT. PLANNING AND EXECUTION IS REQUIRED TO ASSURE THAT THE STREAMBANK STABILIZATION PROJECT IS DONE EFFICIENTLY AND CORRECTLY. PLEASE REFER TO SSWCC's GUIDELINES FOR STREAMBANK RESTORATION AND CHAPTERS 16 AND 18 OF THE

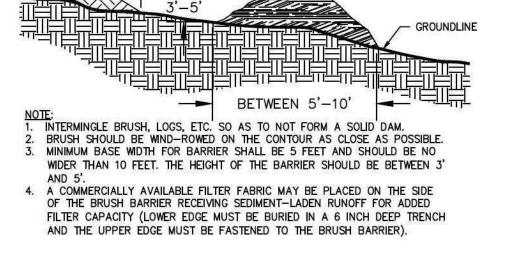
NRCS ENGINEERING FIELD HANDBOOK FOR MORE DETAILED

INFORMATION.

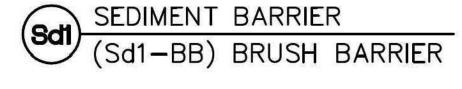
#### SELECTED MEASURES

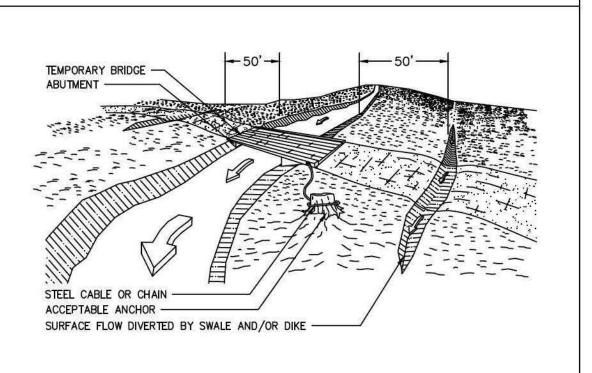
REVEGETATION INCLUDES SEEDING AND SODDING OF GRASSES, SEEDING IN COMBINATION WITH EROSION CONTROL FABRICS, AND THE PLANTING OF WOODY VEGETATION (SHRUBS AND TREES). REFER TO Ds3 - DISTURBED AREA STABILIZATION (WITH PERMANENT VEGETATION), Ds4 - DISTURBED AREA STABILIZATION (WITH SODDING), AND Bf - BUFFER

USE JUTE MESH AND OTHER GEOTEXTILES TO AID IN SOIL STABILIZATION AND REVEGETATION. REFER TO Ss - SLOPE STABILIZATION

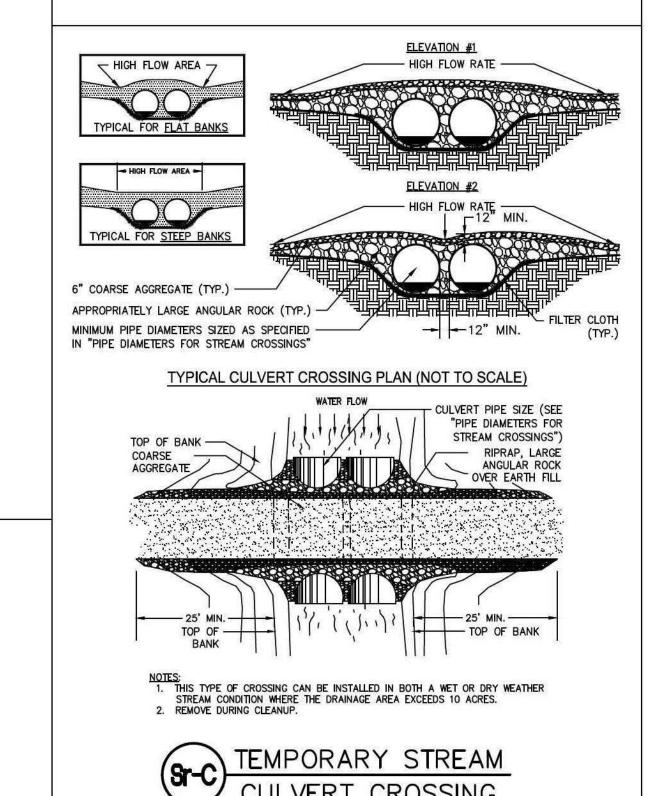


HEAVIER MATERIALS REQUIRED AT THE TOP.









LEVEL II CERT. 8141 DATE: 09/22/2025 DRAWN BY: M. WILSON **CHECKED BY:** 

B. KENT

**SHEET**  $9 \, \text{OF} \, 11$ 

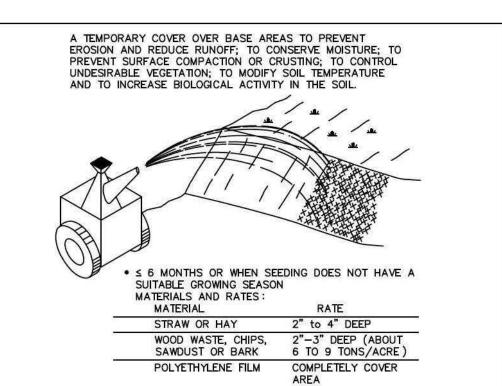
PROJECT NUMBER 1955

STREAMBANK STABILIZATION USING PERMANENT VEGETATION



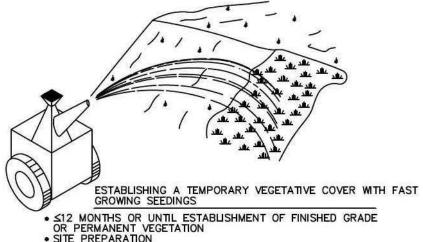
O PROTECTION O SNAGGING S COUNTY, GA

OF VALDOST TERSHED F



De1 (Ds1) DISTURBED AREA STABILIZATION (WITH MULCHING ONLY)

MAY BE NECESSARY TO ANCHOR



SITE PREPARATION

\* GRADING AND SHAPING

\* SEED BED PREPARATION

\* APPLY LIME AND FERTILIZER

\* PLANT SEEDING, SELECT SPECIES BY SEASON AND REGION

\* APPLY MULCHING MATERIAL IF NEEDED

\* IRRIGATE IF NEEDED BUT NOT AT A RATE TO CAUSE EROSION

• PLANTING DATES DEPEND ON SPECIES AND REGION

( MOUNTAIN, PIEDMONT OR COASTAL)

PLANTING RATES AND PLANTING DATES FOR TEMPORARY COVER

SPECIES RATE PER RATE PER PLANTING DATES

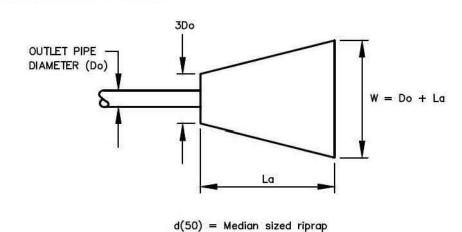
1,000 SQ. FT. ACRE

			MOUNTAINS	PIEDMONT	COASTAL
RYE	3.9 LB.	3 BU. (168 LBS)	8/15-10/31	9/15-11/30	10/1-12/31
RYEGRASS ANNUAL	0.9 LB.	40 LBS.	8/15–11/15	9/1-12/15	9/15-12/31
ANNUAL LESPEDEZA	0.9 LB.	40 LBS.	3/1-3/31	3/1-3/31	2/1-2/28
WEEPING LOVEGRASS	0.1 LB.	4 LBS.	4/1-5/31	4/1-5/31	3/1-5/31
SUDANGRASS	1.4 LB.	60 LBS.	5/1-7/31	5/1-7/31	4/1-7/31
BROWNTOP MILLET	0.9 LB.	40 LBS.	4/15-6/15	4/15-6/30	4/15-6/30
WHEAT	4.1 LB.	3 BU. (180 LBS)	9/15-11/30	10/1-12/15	10/15-12/3

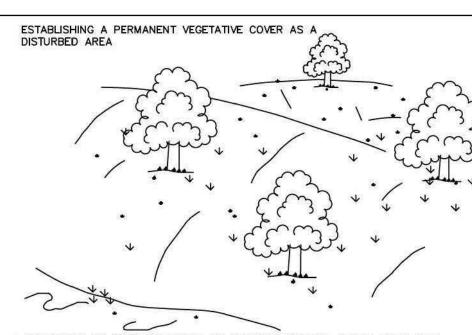
UNUSUAL SITE CONDITIONS MAY REQUIRE HEAVIER SEEDING RATES.
SEEDING DATES MAY NEED TO BE ALTERED TO FIT TEMPERATURE
VARIATIONS AND LOCAL CONDITIONS



- La is the length of the riprap apron.
   D = 1.5 times the maximum stone diameter but not less than 6".
   In a well-defined channel extend the apron up the channel banks to an elevation of 6' above the maximum tailwater depth or to the top
- bank, whichever is less.
  4. A filter blanket or filter fabric should be installed between the riprap and soil foundation.
  5. The median sized stone for riprap, d(50), shall be determined from curves provided in the latest edition of the "Manual For Erosion and Sediment Control In Georgia".



STORM DRAIN
OUTLET PROTECTION



APPLICABLE ON HIGHLY ERODIBLE OR SEVERELY ERODED AREAS, SOMETIMES CALLED "CRITICAL AREAS" INCLUDING:
 \* CUT OR FILL SLOPES

\* CUT OR FILL SLOPES
\* EARTH SPILLWAYS
\* BORROW AREAS
\* CHANNEL BANKS
\* BERMS
\* ROADSIDES
\* SPOIL AREAS

WEEPING LOVEGRASS

MAINTENANCE

RESEEDING

COMMON BERMUDA (UNHULLED)

SERICEA LESPEDEZA (UNSCARIFIED)

\* GULLIED LANDS

• GRADING AND SHAPING REQUIRED WHERE FEASIBLE AND PRACTICAL

• SEED BED PREPARATION

\* NOT REQUIRED IF USING HYDRAULIC SEEDING AND FERTILIZING

\* WHEN REQUIRED

SLOPE SEED BED

SLOPE SEED BED

3:1 OR FLATTER ≥4" DEEP

2:1 TO 3:1 1" TO 4" DEEP

2:1 OR STEEPER DEPRESSIONS EVERY
6" TO 8" APART WITH HAND TOOL

• HAVE SOIL ANALYZED FOR LIME AND FERTILIZER RATE
• MULCH SHALL BE APPLIED TO COVER 90% OF THE SOIL SURFACES.
• ANCHOR MULCH IMMEDIATELY

RMANENT GRASS SEED ON LEVEL OR SLIGHTLY SLOPING GROUND SHALL CONSIST OF THE FOLLOWING FOR THE PLANTING DATES SPECIFIED:

(A) MARCH 1 TO JUNE 30

COMMON BERMUDA (HULLED) 10 LBS/ACRE
TALL FESCUE 50 LBS/ACRE

(B) AUGUST 1 TO NOVEMBER 1

TALL FESCUE 50 LBS/ACRE COMMON BERMUDA (UNHULLED) 10 LBS/ACRE (C) NOVEMBER 1 TO MARCH 1 COMMON BERMUDA (UNHULLED) 10 LBS/ACRE

RMANENT GRASS SEED ON LEVEL OR SLOPES 3:1 OR STEEPER AND INFREQUENTLY MOWED AREAS SHALL CONSIST OF THE FOLLOWING FOR THE PLANTING DATES SPECIFIED:

(A) MARCH 1 TO JUNE 15

SERICEA LESPEDEZA (SCARIFIED) 60 LBS/ACRE

(B) AUGUST 1 TO NOVEMBER 1

TALL FESCUE 50 LBS/ACRE
SERICEA LESPEDEZA (UNSCARIFIED) 75 LBS/ACRE

(C) NOVEMBER 1 TO MARCH 1

WHEN AS DIRECTED BY THE ENGINEER, SEED OF AN APPROVED QUICK GROWING SPECIES OF GRASS, SUCH AS RYE, ITALIAN RYE, MILLET OR OTHER CEREAL GRASS, SHALL BE APPLIED AT A RATE OF 30 LBS/ACRE IN CONJUNCTION WITH AND IN ADDITION TO THE SEED MIXTURE SPECIFIED ABOVE

10 LBS/ACRE

75 LBS/ACRE

COMMERCIAL FERTILIZER SHALL COMPLY WITH THE STATE FERTILIZER LAWS AND SHALL BE OF AN ACCEPTED AND APPROVED COMMERCIAL BRAND. FERTILIZER SHALL BE A READY MIXED MATERIAL CONTAINING THE SOIL NUTRIENTS AS SPECIFIED AND IN A SUITABLE FORM COMPATIBLE WITH THE EQUIPMENT USED TO ACHIEVE UNIFORM DISTRIBUTION OF THE FERTILIZER. THE FERTILIZER MIXTURE SHALL CONTAIN THE FOLLOWING NUTRIENTS EXPRESSED IN PERCENT OF THE TOTAL WEIGHT: 6% NITROGEN 12% AVAILABLE PHOSPHORIC ACID, AND 12% WATER SOLUBLE POTASH (6-12-12) ANALYSIS. CONTAINER TAGS SHALL HAVE THE NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE MANUFACTURER, THE BRAND NAME, NET WEIGHT, AND CHEMICAL COMPOSITION OF ANALYSIS. FERTILIZER SHALL BE APPLIED AT THE RATE OF 1,500 LBS PER ACRE AT THE TIME OF SEEDING.

AGRICULTURAL DOLOMETIC LIME SHALL BE A PULVERIZED LIMESTONE HAVING A CALCIUM CARBONATE EQUIVALENT CONTENT OF NOT LESS THAN 90%, OF THE TOTAL MATERIAL SHALL PASS A 10-MESH SIEVE AND AT LEAST 25% SHALL PASS A 100-MESH SIEVE. LIME SHALL BE APPLIED AS INDICATED BY THE SOIL TEST. OR THE RATE OF 1 TO 2 TONS PER ACRE. THE WATER USED IN THE GRASSING OPERATIONS MAY BE OBTAINED FROM

ANY APPROVED SPRING, POND, LAKE, STREAM, OR MUNICIPAL WATER SYSTEM. THE WATER SHALL BE FREE OF EXCESS AND HARMFUL CHEMICALS, ACIDS, ALKALIZES, OR ANY SUBSTANCE WHICH MIGHT BE HARMFUL TO PLANT GROWTH.

CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR MAINTAINING THE PROPER

CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR MAINTAINING THE PROPER MOISTURE CONTENT OF THE SOIL TO INSURE ADEQUATE PLANT GROWTH UNTIL A SATISFACTORY STAND OF GRASS IS OBTAINED. WATERING SHALL BE PERFORMED TO MAINTAIN AN ADEQUATE WATER CONTENT IN THE SOIL.

THE CONTRACTOR SHALL MOW AND MAINTAIN ALL SEEDED AREAS WITHOUT ADDITIONAL PAYMENT UNTIL FINAL ACCEPTANCE OF THE WORK BY THE OWNER, AND ANY REGRADING, REFERTILIZING, RELIMING, RESEEDING OR REMULCHING SHALL BE DONE AT HIS OWN EXPENSE. SEEDING WORK SHALL BE REPEATED ON DEFECTIVE AREAS UNTIL A SATISFACTORY UNIFORM STAND OF GRASS IS ACCOMPLISHED. DAMAGE RESULTING FROM EROSION, GULLIES, WASHOUTS, OR OTHER CAUSES SHALL BE REPAIRED BY FILLING WITH TOPSOIL, COMPACTING, AND PREPARING THE SEEDING WORK AT HIS EXPENSE.

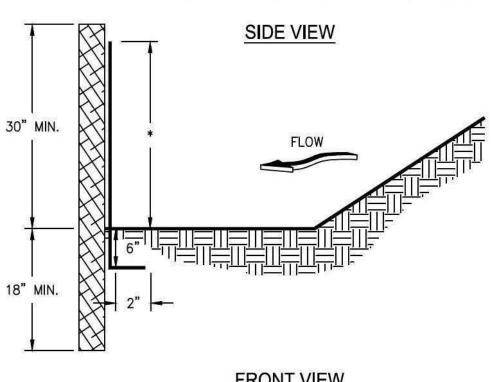
EROSION CONTROL MEASURES WILL BE MAINTAINED AT ALL TIMES. ADDITIONAL EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL WILL BE INSTALLED

IF DEEMED NECESSARY BY ON-SITE INSPECTION.

THE INSTALLATION OF EROSION CONTROL MEASURES AND PRACTICES
SHALL BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO OR CONCURRENT WITH LAND DISTURBING ACTIVITIES.

(Ds3) DISTURBED AREA
STABILIZATION
(WITH PERMANENT VEGETATION)

SILT FENCE - TYPE SENSITIVE



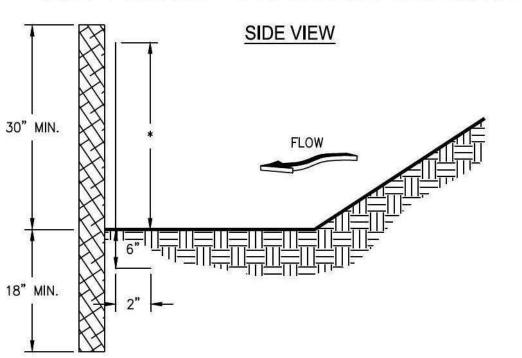
FRONT VIEW

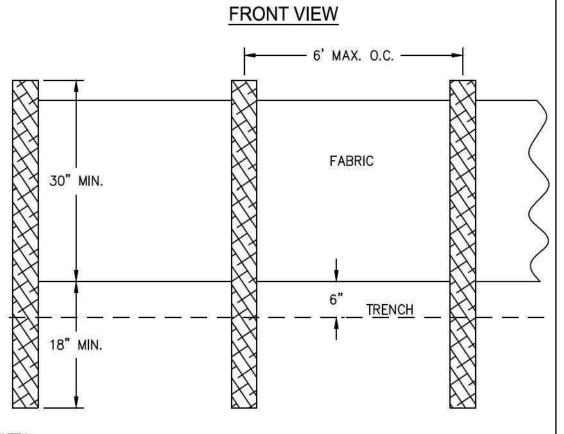
FABRIC
(WOVEN WIRE FENCE
BACKING)

6" TRENCH

USE STEEL OR WOOD POSTS OR AS SPECIFIED BY THE EROSION, SEDIMENTATION AND POLLUTION CONTROL PLAN.
 HEIGHT (\*) IS TO BE SHOWN ON THE EROSION, SEDIMENTATION, AND POLLUTION CONTROL PLAN.

SILT FENCE - TYPE NON-SENSITIVE





NOTES:

1. USE STEEL OR WOOD POSTS OR AS SPECIFIED BY THE EROSION, SEDIMENTATION, AND POLLUTION CONTROL PLAN.

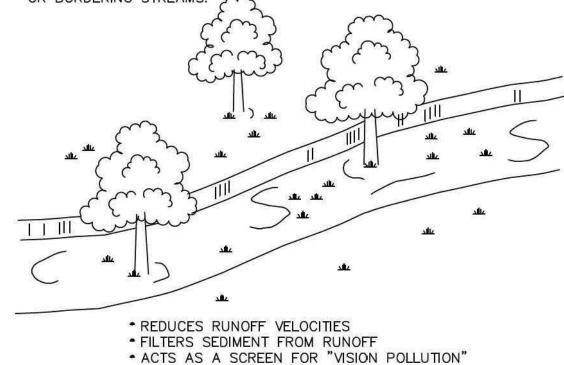
2. HEIGHT (\*) IS TO BE SHOWN ON THE EROSION, SEDIMENTATION, AND POLLUTION CONTROL PLAN.

SEDIMENT BARRIER

(Sd1-S) TYPE SENSITIVE

(Sd1-NS) TYPE NON-SENSITIVE

UNDISTURBED STRIP OR "GREEN BELT" SURROUNDING SITE OR BORDERING STREAMS.



PURPOSE: 1. TO PREVENT THE MOVEMENT OF DUST FROM EXPOSED

IMPROVES AESTHETICS OF LAND DISTURBED

(Bf) BUFFER ZONE

REDUCES CONSTRUCTION NOISE

SOIL SURFACES

2. PREVENT THE MOVEMENT OF AIRBORNE SUBSTANCES THAT MAY BE HARMFUL TO HEALTH.

INSTALLATION: 1. APPLY ACCORDINGLY TO APPROVED PLAN, IF SHOWN.

 MULCH DISTURBED AREAS AND TACKIFY WITH RESINS SUCH AS ASPHALT, CURASOL OR TERRATACK ACCORDING TO MANUFACTURERS RECOMMENDATIONS

STABILIZE DISTURBED AREAS WITH TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT VEGETATION.

IRRIGATE DISTURBED AREAS UNTIL SURFACE IS WET.
 COVER SURFACES WITH CRUSHED STONE OR GRAVEL.

 APPLY CALCIUM CHLORIDE AT A RATE TO KEEP SURFACE MOIST.

7. APPLY SPRAY-ON ADHESIVES TO MINERAL SOILS (NOT MUCK SOILS) AS DESCRIBED IN TABLE 1

TAE	BLE 1	_	
ANIONIC ASPHALT EMULSION	7:1	COARSE SPRAY	1,200
LATEX EMULSION	12.5:1	FINE SPRAY	235
RESIN-IN-WATER EMULSION	4:1	FINE SPRAY	300

MAINTENANCE: 1. PROHIBIT TRAFFIC ON SURFACE AFTER SPRAYING

2. SUPPLEMENTAL SURFACE COVERING AS NEEDED.

2. Ds2
2. Ds3
2. Ds4

Du DUST CONTROL ON
DISTURBED AREAS

**DEFINITION** 

Tackifiers are used as a tie—down for soil, compost, seed, straw, hay or mulch. Tackifiers hydrate in water and readily blend with other slurry materials to form a homogenous slurry.

PURPOS

To reduce soil erosion from wind and water on construction sites. Other benefits include soil infiltration, soil fertility, enhanced seed germination, increased soil cohesion, enhanced soil stabilization, reduced stormwater runoff turbidity and reduction in loss topsoil.

TYPES
TYPE I
Synthetic Polymers

TYPE II Organic Polymers

Synthetic/Organic Blends

Organic Tackifiers with Synthetic Fibers

TYPE V Synthetic/Organic Blends with Synthetic Fibers

MAINTENANCE

Tacified areas should be checked after every rain event. Periodic inspections and required maintenance must be provided per manufacturer's recommendations.



RPOSE

To settle suspended sediment, heavy metals and hydrocarbons (TSS) in runoff water from construction sites for water clarification.

Application rates shall conform to manufacturer's guidelines for application. Only anionic form of FI—Co shall be used.

Following are examples of FI—Co applications within construction storm water ditches or drainageways which feed into sediment basins or other BMPs.

FI—Co: Bags or Socs that are installed directly in a ditch, pipe or culvert.

FI—Co: Treated ditch checks (i.e. fiber rolls, wattles, or compost log inoculated or used in conjunction with FI—Co).

Granulated FI-Co treated rock ditch checks.

Ditch checks with attached FI—Co Bags or Socs.

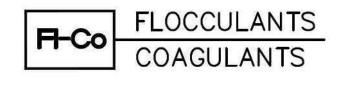
Addition of granular FI—Co directly into a ditch.

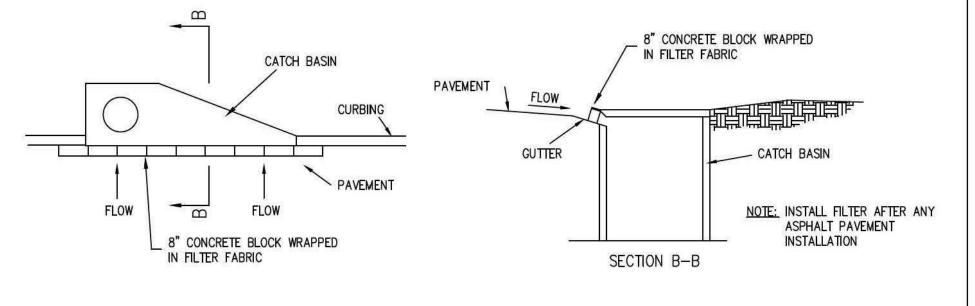
Erosion control blankets and turf reinforcement mats that have been included with a FI-Co.

"Pump and Treat" systems that use mechanical mixing with a chemical treatment of a FI—Co.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Maintenance rates shall conform to manufacturer's guidelines for application. maintenance shall consist of reapplying FI—Co when turbidity levels are no longer met or the FI—Co is used up. Bricks, blocks, socks, logs and bags shall be maintained when sediment accumulates on the products.





CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

Once pavement has been installed, a curb inlet filter shall be installed on inlets receiving runoff from disturbed areas. This method of inlet protection shall be removed if a safety hazard is created.

One method of curb inlet protection uses "pigs—in—a—blanket" — 8—inch concrete blocks wrapped in filter fabric. Another method uses gravel bags constructed by wrapping DOT #57 stone with filter fabric, wire, plastic mesh, or equivalent material.

A gap of approximately 4 inches shall be left between the inlet filter and the inlet to allow for overflow and prevent hazardous ponding in the roadway. Proper installation and maintenance are crucial due to possible ponding in the roadway, resulting in a hazardous condition.

MAINTENANCE

The trap shall be inspected daily and after each rain and repairs made as needed.

Sediment shall be removed when the sediment has accumulated to one—half the height of the trap. Sediment shall be removed from curb inlet protection immediately. For excavated inlet sediment traps, sediment shall be removed when one—half of the sediment storage capacity has been lost to sediment accumulation. Sod inlet protection shall be maintained as specified in Ds4—Disturbed Area Stabilization (with sodding).

Sediment shall not be washed into the inlet. It shall be removed from the sediment trap and disposed of and stabilized so that it will not enter the inlet, again.

When the contributing drainage area has been permanently stabilized, all materials and any sediment shall be removed, and either salvaged or disposed of properly. The disturbed area shall be brought to proper grade, then smoothed and compacted. Appropriately stabilize all disturbed areas around the inlet.





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CITY OF VALDOSTA, LOWNDES CO

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PROFESSIONA

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AMD.

LEVEL II CERT. 8141

DATE:
09/22/2025

DRAWN BY:
M. WILSON
CHECKED BY:

SHEET 10 of 11

#### Temporary Erosion Control Blankets

This includes temporary "combination" blankets (rolled erosion control blankets—RECB) consisting of a plastic netting which covers and is intertwined with a natural organic or manmade mulch; or, a jute mesh which is typically homogeneous in design and can act alone as a soil

Temporary blankets as a minimum shall be used to stabilize concentrated flow areas with a velocity less than 5 ft/sec and slopes 2:5:1 or steeper with a height of 10 feet or greater. Because temporary blankets will deteriorate in a short period of time, they provide no enduring

#### Benefits of using erosion control blankets include the following:

Protection of the seed and soil from raindrop impact and subsequent displacement.

Thermal consistency and moisture retention for seedbed area.

Stronger and faster germination of grasses and legumes. . Planing off excess stormwater runoff.

#### 5. Prevention of sloughing of topsoil added to steeper slopes.

Permanent Erosion Control Matting Consists of a permanent non-degradable, three-dimensional plastic structure which can be filled with soil prior to planting. These mats are also known as permanent soil reinforcing mats (turf reinforcement matting). Roots penetrate and become entangled in the matrix, forming a continuous anchorage for surface growth and promoting enhanced energy dissipation. Matting shall be used when a vegetative lining is desired in stormwater conveyance channels where the velocity is between five and ten per second.

#### Benefits of using erosion control matting include the following:

All benefits gained from using erosion control blankets. Causes soil to drop out of stormwater and fill matrix with fine soils which become the growth medium for the development of roots. . Acts with the vegetative root system to form an erosion resistant cover which resists hydraulic lift and shear forces when embedded in

#### the soil within stormwater channels.

All blanket and matting materials shall be on the Georgia Department of Transportation Qualified Products List (QPL #62 for blankets, QPL #49 All blankets shall be nontoxic to vegetation and to the germination of seed and shall not be injurious to the unprotected skin of humans. a minimum, the plastic netting shall be intertwined with the mulching material/fiber to maximize strength and provide for ease of handling.

#### Temporary Blankets

Machine produced temporary combination blankets shall have a consistent thickness with the organic material evenly distributed over the entire blanket area. All combination blankets shall have a minimum width of 48 inches. Machine produced combination blankets include

- 1. Straw blankets are combination blankets that consist of weed—free straw from agricultural crops formed into a blanket. Blankets with a top side of photodegradable plastic mesh with a maximum mesh size of  $5/16 \times 5/16$  inch and sewn to the straw with biodegradable thread is appropriate for slopes. The blanket shall have a minimum thickness of 3/8 inch and minimum dry weight of 0.5 pounds per
- 2. Excelsior blankets are combination blankets that consist of curled wood excelsior (80% of fibers are six inches or longer) formed into a blanket. The blanket shall have clear markings indicating the top— side of the blanket and be smolder resistant. Blankets shall be photodegradable plastic mesh having a maximum mesh size of 1 1/2 x 3 inches. The blanket shall have a minimum thickness of 1/4 of an inch and a minimum dry weight of 0.8 pounds per square yard. Slopes require excelsior matting with the topside of the blanket covered in the plastic mesh, and for waterways, both sides of the blanket require plastic mesh.
- 3. Coconut fiber blankets are combination blankets that consist of 100% coconut fiber formed into a blanket. The minimum thickness of the blanket shall be 1/4 of an inch with a minimum dry weight of 0.5 pounds per square yard. Blankets shall have photodegradable plastic mesh, with a maximum mesh size of 5/8 x 5/8 inch and sewn to the fiber with a breakdown resistant synthetic yarn. Plastic mesh is required on both sides of the blanket is used in waterways. A maximum of two inches is allowable for the stitch pattern and
- 4. Wood fiber blankets are combination blankets that consist of reprocessed wood fibers that do not possess or contain any growth or germination inhibiting factors. The blanket shall have a photodegradable plastic mesh, with a maximum mesh size of 5/8 x 3/4 inch, securely bonded to the top of the mat. The blanket shall have a minimum dry weight of 0.35 pounds per square yard. A maximum of two inches is allowable for the stitch pattern and row spacing. This practice shall be applied only to slopes.
- 5. Jute Mesh can be applied to slopes. Jute mesh with a 48 inch width shall show between 76 and 80 warpings and a one yard length shall show between 39 to 43 weftings. The woven mesh shall be at least 45 inches wide. Yarn shall have a unit weight of at least 0.9 pounds per square yard, but not more than 1.5 pounds per square yard.

#### Permanent Matting

Permanent matting shall consist of a lofty web of mechanically or melt bonded polymer nettings, monofilaments or fibers which are entangled to form a strong and dimensionally stable matrix. Polymer welding, thermal of polymer fusion, or the placement of fibers between two high strength, biaxially oriented nets bound securely together by parallel lock stitching with polyolefin, nylon or polyester threads are all appropriate bonding methods. Mats shall maintain their shape before, during, and after installation, under dry or water saturated conditions. Mats must be stabilized against ultraviolet degradation and shall be inert to chemicals normally encountered in a natural soil environment

#### The mat shall conform to the following physical properties:

Property Minimum Value Thickness 0.5 inch 0.6 PSY Weight Roll Width Tensile Strength

38 inches Length (50% elongation) 15 lbs./in. Length (ultimate)

LINING OR GRADE STABILIZATION STRUCTURE.
- A BLANKET OF FILTER MATERIAL IS PLACED UNDER RIPRAP UNLESS BANK IS
A SAND GRAVEL MIXTURE.  ◆ STONE OF DURABLE MATERIAL WEIGHING ≥ 165 LBS/FT <sup>3</sup>
20 500 🛱
≥ 250 ℃
100
S 10 10 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100
50 8
<u> </u>
00 2 4 6 8 10 STONE AT 165 LBS, FT.
<b>Y</b> 0 2 4 6 8 10 <b>Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y</b>
VELOCITY IN FT/SEC.  BASED ON ISBASH CURVE
IMPROVING, CONSTRUCTING, OR STABILIZING AN OPEN CHANNEL FOR BETTER WATER MANAGEMENT.
SETTEN WATER WATER WATER
$\sim$
\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
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11 1 = cc m ) =
my m
(Ch) CHANNEL STABILIZATION
(Ch-MD)
WITH GRADED RIPRAP

\* USE GADOT TYPE 1, 3 OR NSA R-1 THRU R-7 RIPRAP, ROCK SHALL

OF THE MANUAL FOR EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL IN GEORGIA.

\* ROCK RIPRAP LINING SHOULD BE USED WHEN VELOCITIES ARE BETWEEN

. DUMPED AND MACHINE PLACE RIPRAP SHOULD NOT BE PLACED ON

WHERE CHANNEL VELOCITIES EXCEED SAFE VELOCITIES, THE CHANNEL MAY BE STABILIZED BY USING ROCK RIPRAP OR CONCRETE

SLOPES STEEPER THAN 1-1/2 HORIZONTAL TO 1 VERTICAL.

5 AND 10 FT/SEC.

BE INSTALLED ACCORDING TO STANDARDS SPECIFIED IN FIFTAP, APPENDIX C

#### USE PEGS OR STAPLES TO FASTEN SOD FIRMLY - AT THE ENDS OF STRIPS AND THE STRIPS ARE LONG. WHEN READY TO MOW, DRIVE PEGS OR STAPLES FLUSH WITH THE GROUND. PEG OR STAPLE SECURE SOD WITH NETTING. USE STAPLES. LAY SOD ACROSS THE DIRECTION OF FLOW.

SLOPE STABILIZATION

## CONSTRUCTION SPECIFICATIONS INSTALLATION

Bring soil surface to final grade. Clear surface of trash, woody debris, stones and clods larger than 1". Apply sod to soil surfaces only and not frozen surfaces, or gravel type

Topsoil properly applied will help guarantee a stand. Don't use topsoil recently treated with herbicides or soil sterilants. Mix fertilizer into soil surface. Fertilize based on soil tests or the table below.

	Fertilizer Re Soil Surfa	equirements for ce Application	
Fertilizer Type	Fertilizer Rate (lbs./acre)	Fertilizer Rate (lbs./sq.ft.)	Season
10-10-10	1000	.025	Fall

#### Agricultural lime should be applied based on soil tests or at a rate of 1 to 2 tons per acre.

Lay sod with tight joints and in straight lines. Don't overlap joints. Stagger joints and do not stretch sod.

On slopes steeper than 3:1, sad should be anchored with pins or other approved methods. Installed sod should be rolled or tamped to provide good contact between sod and soil.

Irrigate sod and soil to a depth of 4" immediately after installation. Sod should not be cut or spread in extremely wet or dry weather. Irrigation should be used to supplement rainfall for a minimum of 2—3 weeks.

Sod selected should be certified. Sod grown in the general area of the project is desirable. 1. Sod should be machine cut and contain 3/4" (+ or -1/4") of soil, not including shoots or thatch.

#### Varieties Common Tifway Tifgreen Warm Weather Warm Weather Bahiagrass Pensacola Warm Weather Centipede Emerald Myer Warm Weather Zoysia Tall Fescue Kentucky 31 Cool Weather

Re—sod areas where an adequate stand of sod is not obtgined. New sod should be mowed sparingly. Grass height should not be cut less than 2" -3" or as specified (See table above). Apply one ton of agricultural lime as indicated by soil test or every 4—6 years. Fertilize grasses in accordance with the soil tests or the below table.

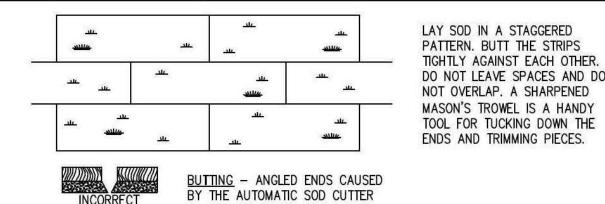
	Fertilizer	Requireme	ents for Sod	
Types Of Species	Planting Year	Fertilizer (N-P-K)	Rate (lbs./acre)	Nitrogen Top Dressing Rate (lbs./acre)
Cool Season Grasses	First Second Maintenance	6-12-12 6-12-12 10-10-10	1500 1000 400	50 <u>-</u> 100 30
the same of the sa	20200-1401	DOWN THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY	227016040	The state of the s

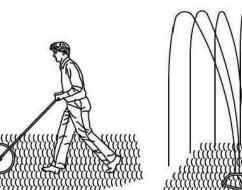
#### Streambank Erosion Protection Measures Relative Costs and Complexity

Measure	Relative Cost	Relative Complexity
Live Stake Joint planting Live Fascine Bushmatress	Low Low* Moderate Moderate	Simple Simple* Moderate Moderate to Complex
Live cribwall Branchpacking	High Moderate	Complex Moderate to Complex
Conventional Vegetation	Low to Moderate	Simple to Moderate
Conventional Bank armoring (riprap)	Moderate To High	Moderate To Complex

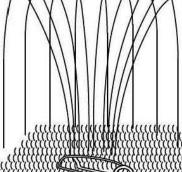
Check banks after every high water event, fixing gaps in the vegetative cover at once with structural materials or new plants, and mulching if necessary. Fresh cuttings from other plants may be used for repairs. When fertilizer is applied on the surface, it is best to apply about one—half at planting, one—fourth when new growth is about to inches tall, and one—fourth about six weeks later.





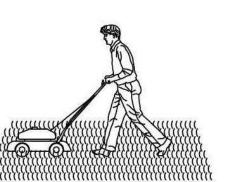


ROLL SOD IMMEDIATELY TO ACHIEVE FIRM CONTACT WITH THE SOIL.



MUST BE MATCHED CORRECTLY.

WATER TO A DEPTH OF 4" AS NEEDED. WATER WELL AS SOON AS THE SOD IS LAID.

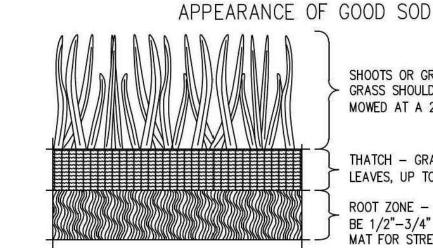


MOW WHEN THE SOD IS ESTABLISHED — IN 2-3 WEEKS. SET THE MOWER HIGH (2"-3").

TIGHTLY AGAINST EACH OTHER

MASON'S TROWEL IS A HANDY

TOOL FOR TUCKING DOWN THE



SHOOTS OR GRASS BLADES. GRASS SHOULD BE GREEN AND HEALTHY, MOWED AT A 2"-3" CUTTING HEIGHT.

THATCH - GRASS CLIPPING AND DEAD LEAVES, UP TO 1/2" THICK.

ROOT ZONE - SOIL AND ROOTS SHOULD BE 1/2"-3/4" THICK. WITH DENSE ROOT MAT FOR STRENGTH.



Best Management Practices (BMPs) Heavy Equipment & Earth-Moving Activities

#### Heavy Equipment Operation Problems

Soil excavation and grading operations often contribute to urban runoff pollution. By loosening large amounts of soil and sediment, earth-moving activities can cause sediment to flow gutters, storm drains and streams. Sediment is the most

pollutant washed from worksites, creating multiple problems once it enters the stream. Sediment clogs the gills of fish, transmission and increases stream water temperature, all of which harm life,

disturbing the food chain upon which both fish and people

depend upon. Sediment also carries with it other worksite pollutants such as cleaning solvents, cement wash, asphalt and car fluids like motor oil, grease and fuel. Thus, poorly maintained vehicles and heavy equipment

#### leaking fuel and oil at the construction site, also contribute to ocean pollution.

Best Management Practices (BMPs) such as handling, storing, and disposing of materials properly can prevent pollutants from entering the storm

#### General Business Practices Schedule excavation and grading work for dry weather. Use as little water as possible for dust control.

Never hose down "dirty" pavement or impermeable surfaces where fluids have spilled.

Use dry cleanup methods (sawdust, kitty litter, and/or rags) and dispose of properly. Sweep up dry spilled materials immediately. Never attempt to bury them or "wash them away" with water. Clean up spills on dirt areas by digging up and properly disposing of contaminated soil. Report significant spills to the appropriate spill response agencies immediately.

#### Vehicle & Equipment Maintenance

Maintain all vehicle and heavy equipment in good working order and inspect frequently for leaks. Conduct all vehicle/equipment maintenance and refueling at one location—away from storm drains. Perform major maintenance, repair jobs and vehicle/equipment washing off-site. Use gravel approaches where truck traffic is frequent, to reduce soil compaction and limit the tracking of sediment into streets. Use drip pans or drop cloths to catch drips and spills if you drain and replace motor oil, radiator coolant or other fluids on site. Collect all used fluids, store in separate

containers and recycle whenever possible; otherwise make certain

they are disposed of properly. Do not use diesel oil to lubricate equipment or parts. Washout of the drum at the construction site is prohibited.

Erosion Prevention After clearing, grading or excavating, exposed soil poses a clear and immediate danger for stormwater pollution. Revegetation (permanent or temporary) is an excellent form of erosion control for any site. Avoid excavation and grading activities during wet weather.

Construct diversion dikes to channel runoff around the site. Line channels with grass or roughened pavement to reduce runoff velocity.

Cover stockpiles and excavated soil with secured tarps or plastic Remove existing vegetation only when absolutely necessary. Large projects should be conducted in phases. Consider planting temporary vegetation for erosion control on slopes or where construction is not immediately planned.

## Plant permanent vegetation as soon as possible, once excavation and grading activities are complete.

#### Vehicle fueling

Description and Purpose Vehicle equipment fueling procedures and practices are designed to prevent fuel spills and leaks, and reduce or eliminate contamination of stormwater. This can be accomplished by using offsite facilities, fueling in designated areas only, enclosing or covering stored fuel, implementing spill controls, and training employees and subcontractors in proper fueling procedures. Suitable Applications

These procedures are suitable on all construction sites where vehicle and equipment fueling takes place. Limitations

Onsite vehicle and equipment fueling should only be used where it is impractical to send vehicles and equipment offsite for fueling. Sending vehicles and equipment offsite should be done in conjunction with Co, Stabilized Construction Entrance/ Exit. Implementation

. Use offsite fueling stations as much as possible. These businesses are better equipped to handle fuel and spills properly. Performing this work offsite can also be economical by eliminating the need for a separate fueling area at a site.

.. Discourage "topping—off" of fuel tanks. Spill Response Agencies GA EPD - 912-264-7284 NRC - 800-424-8802

Concrete Waste Management

Description and Purpose Prevent or reduce the discharge of pollutants to storm water from concrete waste by conducting washout off-site, performing on—site washout in a designated area, and training employees and subcontractors.

#### Suitable Applications These procedures are suitable on all construction sites where concrete work takes place.

< Store dry and wet materials under cover, away from drainage < Avoid mixing excess amounts of fresh concrete or cement < Perform washout of concrete trucks off-site or in designated

areas only. < Do not wash out concrete trucks into storm drains, open ditches, streets, or streams.

< Do not allow excess concrete to be dumped on—site, except in designated areas. < When washing concrete to remove fine particles and expose the aggregate, avoid creating runoff by draining the water within a bermed or level area.

< Train employees and subcontractors in proper concrete waste < Washout of the drum at the construction site is prohibited.

Y OF VALDOSTA WATERSHED PROTECTION EARING AND SNAGGING DOSTA, LOWNDES COUNTY, GA STREAM CITY OF

GEORG/A No. 22564 PROFESSIONA

MAMD. LEVEL II CERT. 8141 DATE: 09/22/2025 DRAWN BY: M. WILSON CHECKED BY:

B. KENT

 $11 \, \mathrm{OF} \, 1$ PROJECT NUMBER

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