



Proudly Serving Rural Routt County * City of Steamboat Springs * Town of Hayden * Town of Oak Creek * Town of Yampa * Routt County School

Date: 06/23/2021

Address: 27225 COUNTY ROAD 14, OAK CREEK	Property Use: VAC
Owner: HUYSER, JACK MICAL	LotArea: 16.94
Parcel ID: 302600002	Year Built: 0
Zoning: MRE	Book Page:



Building

TB-21-692

To: James Henry

Design information:

Occupancy Classification: R3, U

Character and Use: One-Family Residence w/ attached Garage

Number of Stories: 3

Type of Construction: Type V-B

Occupant Load: <10

**RCRBD Record Set
T.A.**

07/12/2021

✓ **Items noted below do not require a response or comment back during the Plan Review in order for us to approve this permit. The Items below are required and will be checked by field inspectors. Please take time to review these items in advance of starting any work to ensure your project is ready for inspection.**

1. Separate Electrical Plumbing Permits must be applied for and obtained prior to any work being done within these trades. Note Electrical and Plumbing trades are protected by the State, Licensed Contractors must apply and perform this work on all Commercial Properties, and additionally their employees working on these projects must be registered or licensed with the State of Colorado and work directly under Licensed Individual managing the project.
 - On Residential Properties owners are allowed to apply for the permit and perform their own Electrical and Plumbing work if this is their primary residence and they sign and complete our Home Owner Agreement form.
2. Separate Mechanical Permits must be applied for and obtained prior to any work being done within this trade. Mechanical Contractors must be registered and approved by the Routt County Regional Building Department.
3. The adopted codes in Routt County are the 2018 ICC model codes to include APPENDIX F

Routt County Regional Building Department

136 Sixth Street, PO Box 773840 Steamboat Springs, CO 80477 PH: 970-870-5566 Fax 970-870-5489

RADON CONTROL METHODS. The components of a passive submembrane depressurization system shall be installed during construction but this does not mean you have to install the full system, just through the Soil-gas-retarder.

4. **Deferred Submittal Required:** Heat Load Calculations and heating information for the new construction must be submitted prior to Electrical, Plumbing, and Mechanical Permits being issued.
5. **Deferred Submittal:** Applicant to provide information on how Whole House Ventilation requirements will be met in accordance with IEEC R403.6 and 403.6.1 and IRC M1507.3.
6. **Deferred Blower Door Test Certificate of Compliance:** The building or dwelling unit (except within the Town of Hayden) must complete a Blower Door Test with a passing score of Equal/Less than 3 air changes per hour (3ACH), this certificate must be present for our Inspectors prior to approval of a Temporary Certificate of Occupancy/ Certificate of Occupancy. Please also upload this Blower Door Certificate to the Building Department Permit Record, or email this to our staff and they will upload the document.
7. The Routt County Building Department has developed the Residential Private Garage Floor Drain Policy. This Policy outlines the regulations per Jurisdiction on private residential garage floor drains throughout Routt County, ask Routt County personnel for policy.
8. **R308 Glazing.** Except as indicated in Section R308.1.1, each pane of glazing installed in hazardous locations as defined in Section R308.4 shall be provided with a manufacturer's or installer's label, designating the type and thickness of glass and the safety glazing standard with which it complies, which is visible in the final installation. The label shall be acid etched, sandblasted, ceramic-fired, embossed mark, or shall be of a type which once applied cannot be removed without being destroyed. Exceptions: Tempered spandrel glass may be identified by the manufacturer with a removable paper label.
9. Fenestration U-factors windows and doors less than or equal to 0.30 will be required. This will apply for all glazing in windows and doors. The builder shall leave the National Fenestration Rating Council (NFRC) labels on all windows and doors with glazing at time of rough inspections so inspectors can verify the glazing requirements.
10. Bath Exhaust ducts if ran in unconditioned space must be done in insulated duct.
11. **R321.1 Premises identification.** Approved numbers or addresses shall be provided for all new buildings in such a position as to be plainly visible and legible from the street or road fronting the property.
12. **R316.4 Thermal barrier.** Unless otherwise allowed in Section R316.5, foam plastic shall be separated from the interior of a building by an approved thermal barrier of not less than 1/2-inch (12.7 mm) gypsum wallboard, 23/32-inch (18.2 mm) wood structural panel or a material that is tested in accordance with and meets the acceptance criteria of both the Temperature Transmission Fire Test and the Integrity Fire Test of NFPA 275.
13. **SECTION R314 SMOKE ALARMS**
 - R314.1 General. Smoke alarms shall comply with NFPA 72 and Section R314.
 - R314.1.1 Listings. Smoke alarms shall be listed in accordance with UL 217. Combination smoke and carbon monoxide alarms shall be listed in accordance with UL 217 and UL 2034.

R314.2 Where required. Smoke alarms shall be provided in accordance with this section.

R314.2.1 New construction. Smoke alarms shall be provided in dwelling units.

R314.3 Location. Smoke alarms shall be installed in the following locations:

1. In each sleeping room.
2. outside each separate sleeping area in the immediate vicinity of the bedrooms.
3. on each additional story of the dwelling, including basements and habitable attics and not including crawl spaces and uninhabitable attics. In dwellings or dwelling units with split levels and without an intervening door between the adjacent levels, a smoke alarm installed on the upper level shall suffice for the adjacent lower level provided that the lower level is less than one full story below the upper level.
4. Smoke alarms shall be installed not less than 3 feet (914 mm) horizontally from the door or opening of a bathroom that contains a bathtub or shower unless this would prevent placement of a smoke alarm required by Section R314.3.

SECTION R315

CARBON MONOXIDE ALARMS

R315.1 General. Carbon monoxide alarms shall comply with Section R315.

R315.1.1 Listings. Carbon monoxide alarms shall be listed in accordance with UL 2034. Combination carbon monoxide and smoke alarms shall be listed in accordance with UL 2034 and UL 217.

R315.2 Where required. Carbon monoxide alarms shall be provided in accordance with Sections R315.2.1 and R315.2.2.

R315.2.1 New construction. For new construction, carbon monoxide alarms shall be provided in dwelling units where either or both of the following conditions exist.

1. The dwelling unit contains a fuel-fired appliance.
2. The dwelling unit has an attached garage with an opening that communicates with the dwelling unit.

R315.3 Location. Carbon monoxide alarms in dwelling units shall be installed outside of each separate sleeping area in the immediate vicinity of the bedrooms. Where a fuel-burning appliance is located within a bedroom or its attached bathroom, a carbon monoxide alarm shall be installed within the bedroom.

R315.4 Combination alarms. Combination carbon monoxide and smoke alarms shall be permitted to be used in lieu of carbon monoxide alarms.

R315.5 Power source. Carbon monoxide alarms shall receive their primary power from the building wiring where such wiring is served from a commercial source and, where primary power is interrupted, shall receive power from a battery. Wiring shall be permanent and without a disconnecting switch other than those required for overcurrent protection.

Exceptions:

1. Carbon monoxide alarms shall be permitted to be battery operated where installed in buildings without commercial power.
2. Carbon monoxide alarms installed in accordance with Section R315.2.2 shall be permitted to be battery powered.

Reviewed by: Ted Allen Date: June 23, 2021

MICAL HUYSER

Conditionally approved- pending resubmittal of site plan with access width, grade, turning radius, turnaround, and turnouts meeting Fire Dept. access requirements or if unable to meet requirements submittal of fire sprinkler and monitored fire alarm plans and permits. No inspections past foundation until the above is resolved.)
www.steamboatsprings.net for details.

PJ4910-1
Fire Prevention
In: 06/15/2021
Out:06/16/2021

Not in ATMOS ENERGY CORPORATION'S Service area. No Atmos Energy natural gas in area.
ATMOS ENERGY CORPORATION

OWNER

MICAL HUYSER
27225 COUNTY ROAD 14,
ROUTT COUNTY, COLORADO
STEAMBOAT, CO 90477
970-846-4447

DESIGNER

JAKE'S DRAFTING SERVICE, INC.
426 OAK ST.
STEAMBOAT SPRINGS, CO 80477
970-879-7929
WWW.JAKESDRAFTING.COM

GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER

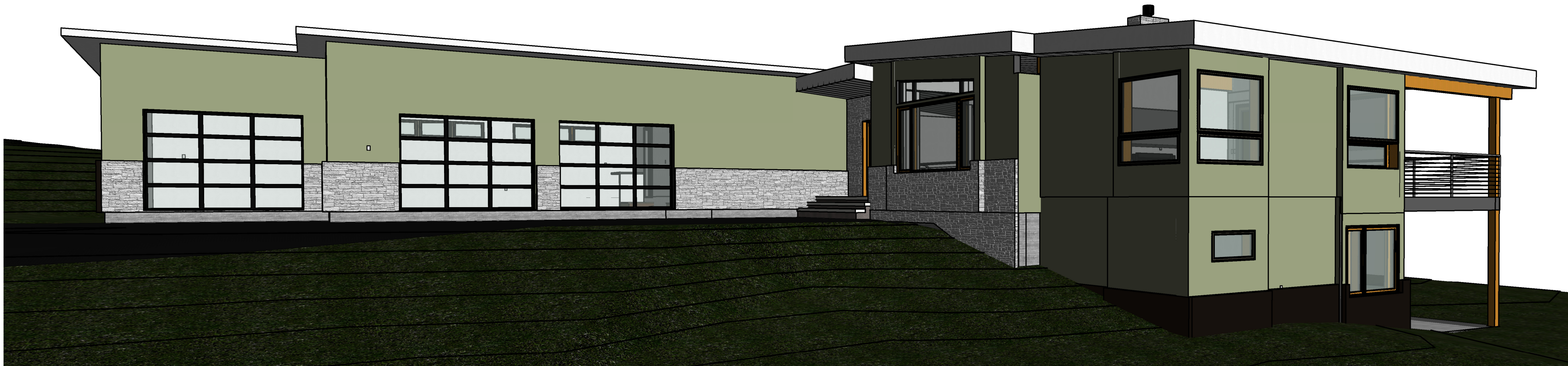
NWCC, INC.
BRIAN LEN, PE
2580 COPPER RIDGE DRIVE
STEAMBOAT SPRINGS, CO 80487
970-879-7888
WWW.NWCCUSA.COM

STRUCTURAL ENGINEER

MICHAEL EHRLICH STRUCTURAL-
ENGINEERING, INC.
MIKE EHRLICH, PE
3260 APRES SKI WAY
STEAMBOAT SPRINGS, CO 80487
970-879-3866
STRUCTURALENGINEERING.VPWEB.COM

CONTRACTOR

ALBERTINI CONSTRUCTION, INC.
BOB ALBERTINI
PO BOX 775768
STEAMBOAT SPRINGS, CO 80477
(970)-879-9650



LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS ELECTRICAL LEGEND

A/K/A	ALSO KNOWN AS	METER	METER W/ DISCONNECT
#	AND	200A	SERVICE PANEL, SIZE AS NOTED
@	AT	42C	110 VAC DUPLEX RECEPTACLE
- OR APPROX	APPROXIMATELY	110	110 VAC DUPLEX RECEPTACLE, BOTTOM HALF SWITCHED
Ø	DIAMETER	110	110 VAC DUPLEX RECEPTACLE, GROUND FAULT INTERRUPTER
EBO	ENGINEERED BY OTHERS	110	110 VAC DUPLEX RECEPTACLE, 60% PROTECTED, WEATHERPROOF
FOG	FACE OF CONCRETE	REF	110 VAC DUPLEX RECEPTACLE, REFRIGERATOR OR DEDICATED
FOB	FACE OF STUD OR FRAMING	ARG	110 VAC DUPLEX RECEPTACLE, ARC-FAULT PROTECTED
FT	FOOT / FEE	220	220 VAC RECEPTACLE, AMPERAGE NOTED
FFE	FINISH FLOOR ELEVATION	PLUG MOLD	PLUG MOLD
H	HEIGHT	SWITCH	SWITCH
IN	INCH (ES)	3 WAY	3 WAY SWITCH
LVL	LAMINATED VENEER LUMBER	4 WAY	4 WAY SWITCH
MAX	MAXIMUM	DIMMER	DIMMER SWITCH
MIN	MINIMUM	SWITCH MOMENTARY	SWITCH MOMENTARY
NTS	NOT TO SCALE	SWITCH WATER PROOF	SWITCH WATER PROOF
#	NUMBER	SWITCH TIMED	SWITCH TIMED
OG	ON CENTER	EXHAUST FAN, CFM NOTED, VENT TO OUTSIDE, W/ DAMPER	EXHAUST FAN, CFM NOTED, VENT TO OUTSIDE, W/ DAMPER
T OR PERP	PERPENDICULAR	LIGHT/ EXHAUST FAN UNIT	LIGHT/ EXHAUST FAN UNIT
# OR LB	POUNDS	FLUORESCENT FIXTURE	FLUORESCENT FIXTURE
PSF	POUNDS PER SQUARE FOOT	RECESSED FIXTURE	RECESSED FIXTURE
PSI	POUNDS PER SQUARE INCH	SURFACE MOUNT FIXTURE, DECORATIVE	SURFACE MOUNT FIXTURE, DECORATIVE
PT OR CCA	PRESSURE TREATED	WALL MOUNT FIXTURE, DECORATIVE	WALL MOUNT FIXTURE, DECORATIVE
REBAR	REINFORCING STEEL	RECESSED FIXTURE, WALL MOUNT	RECESSED FIXTURE, WALL MOUNT
REGD	REQUIRED	TRACK LIGHT	TRACK LIGHT
RNR	RECOMMENDED NOT REQUIRED	SMOKE DETECTOR	SMOKE DETECTOR
OR SQ FT	SQUARE FOOT / FEET	CARBON MONOXIDE DETECTOR	CARBON MONOXIDE DETECTOR
T&S	TONGUE AND GROOVE	TELEPHONE JACK	TELEPHONE JACK
T&B	TOP AND BOTTOM	TELEVISION JACK	TELEVISION JACK
TYP	TYPICAL	MULTI MEDIA JACK	MULTI MEDIA JACK
UCN	UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED	THERMOSTAT	THERMOSTAT
W	WIDTH	OVERHEAD DOOR OPERATOR	OVERHEAD DOOR OPERATOR
W	W/	PHOTO CELL W/ MOTION DETECTOR	PHOTO CELL W/ MOTION DETECTOR
W/M	WELDED WIRE MESH		
()	QUANTITY		
BUC	BUILD UP COLUMN		
FOF	FACE OF FRAMING		
LRP	LATERAL RESTRAINT PANEL		

AREA NOTE

HOUSE DATA	
CONSTRUCTION TYPE	VB
OCCUPANCY	R301
BUILDING AREAS	
LOWER LEVEL FINISHED	1826 SQ FT
MAIN LEVEL FINISHED	1981 SQ FT
UPPER LEVEL FINISHED	0 SQ FT
UNFINISHED AREAS	293 SQ FT
FINISHED BASEMENT	0 SQ FT
TOTAL	4086 SQ FT
GARAGE	1240 SQ FT
CARPORT	0 SQ FT
DECKS	120 SQ FT
PORCHES	291 SQ FT

HATCH LEGEND

UNDISTURBED SOIL	CONTINUOUS STRUCTURAL FRAMING MEMBER
COMPACTED FILL	BLOCKING (NOT CONTINUOUS)
WASHED ROCK	WOOD FINISH MATERIAL
SAND FILL	PLYWOOD OR OTHER STRUCTURAL PANEL
CONCRETE	NEW CONSTRUCTION
MASONRY - BRICK OR CONCRETE BLOCK	FUTURE CONSTRUCTION
BATT INSULATION	EXISTING TO REMAIN
RIGID INSULATION	EXISTING TO DEMOLISH

PLUMBING LEGEND

W	WATER METER
G	GAS METER
SV	SHUT OFF VALVE
H	HOSE BIB, FROST PROOF
H X X X C	WASHER VALVE & DRAIN BOX
V	CENTRAL VACUUM

DEMO LEGEND

DEMO LEGEND	
---	EXISTING TO REMAIN
---	EXISTING TO BE DEMOLISHED
---	NEW WORK

MECHANICAL LEGEND

BOILER	BOILER
WH	WATER HEATER OR SIDE ARM STORAGE TANK
HE	HEAT EXCHANGER
EX	EXHAUST FAN, CFM NOTED, VENT TO OUTSIDE, W/ DAMPER
FL	FLUE PIPE, SIZE NOTED
RA	RADON GAS VENT STACK
AR	AIR DELIVERY DUCT, SIZE AS NOTED
AR	AIR DELIVERY VERTICAL RISER, SIZE AS NOTED
AR	AIR RETURN VERTICAL RISER, SIZE AS NOTED

RCRBD Record Set
T.A.

06/23/2021

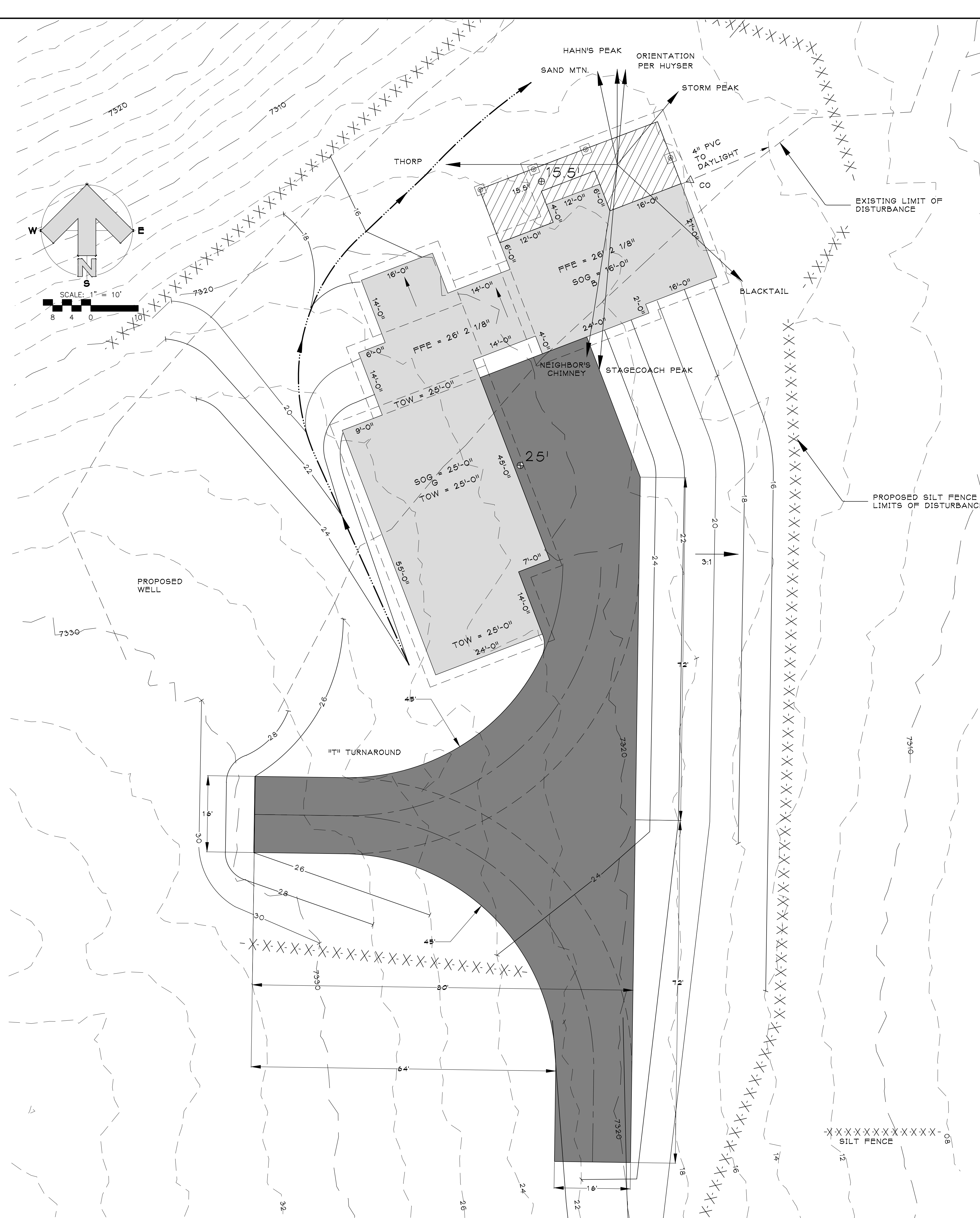
COVER FOR
MICAL HUYSER
27225 COUNTY ROAD 14
ROUTT COUNTY, COLORADO
ALBERTINI CONSTRUCTION INC. (970)879-9650

Job # 21.006
File 21006COVO
Date 8JUNE21
Drawn VNM
Checked JMH
Re'd 8JUNE21
Rev'd

Sheet Number

COV

SHEET 1 OF 17



ZONED : AF
SETBACKS : FRONT 80' AND 50' SIDE & REAR
PARCEL ID # : 302600002
STREET ADDRESS : 27225 COUNTY ROAD 14
LEGAL DESCRIPTION : LOT 2, HUYSER SUBDIVISION SUBDIVISION, ROUTT COUNTY, COLORADO.

SITE PLAN

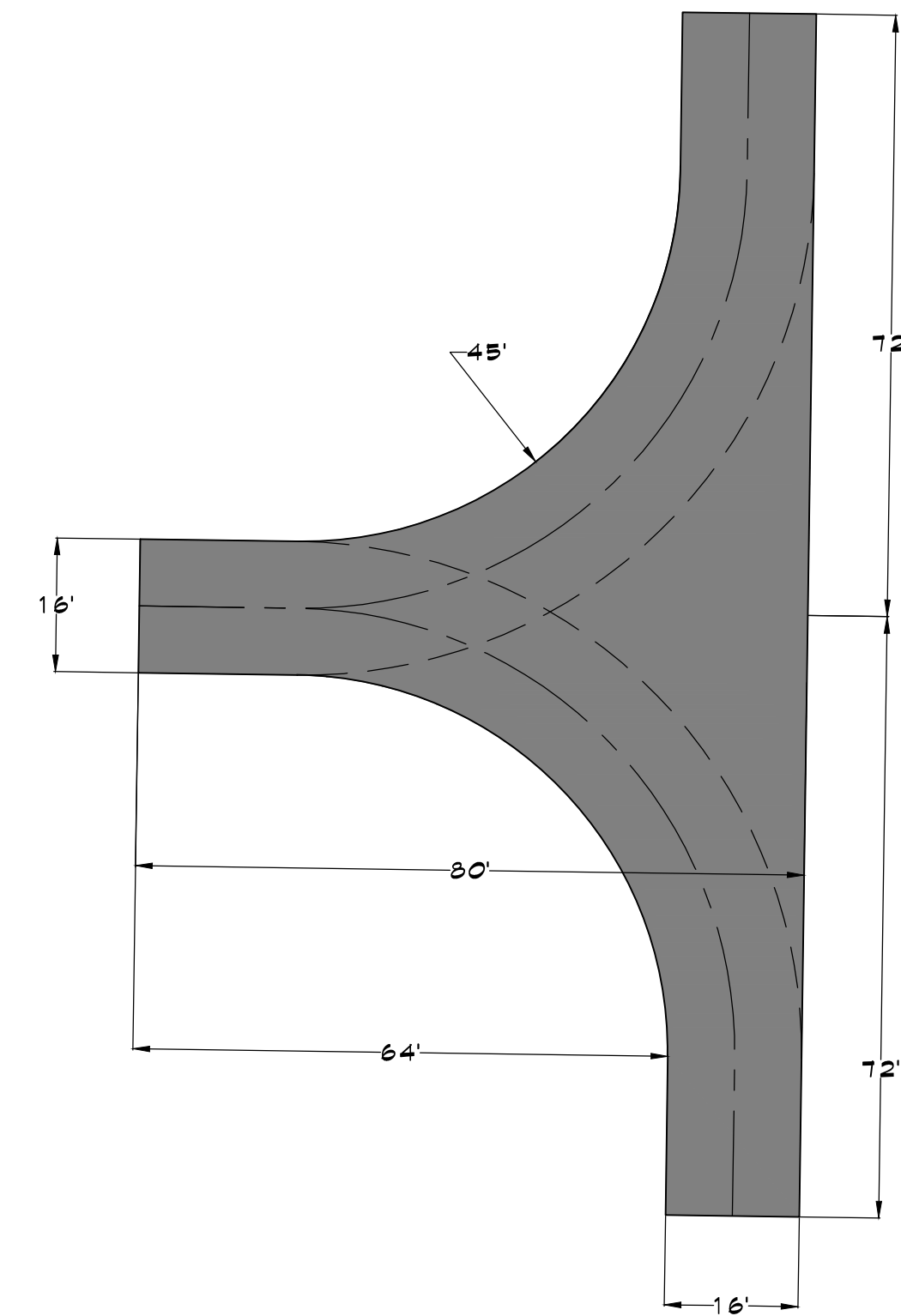
SCALE

1"=10'

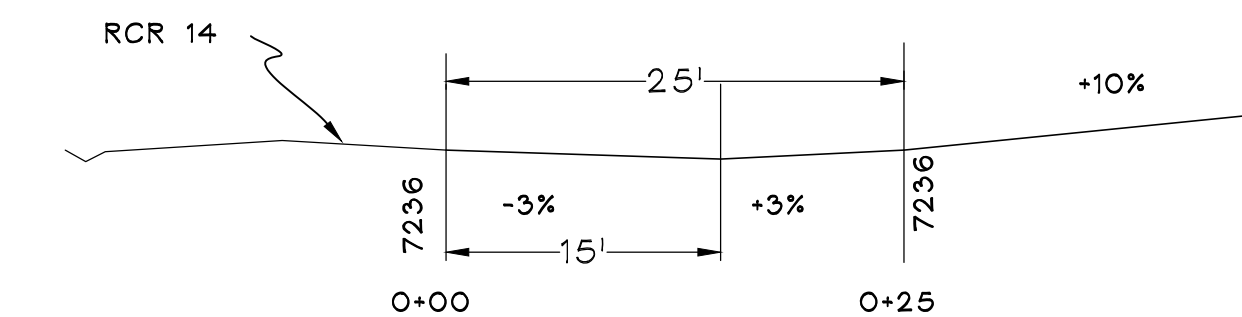
NOTES:
THERE ARE NO NO WATER BODIES, RIVERS, STREAMS, LAKES, RESERVOIRS OR PONDS WITHIN 50' OF THE PROPOSED STRUCTURE
ALL DISTURBED AREAS TO BE REVEGETATED
SURVEY DATA FROM FOUR POINTS SURVEYING & ENGINEERING, MODIFIED BY JAKE'S DRAFTING SERVICE, INC.

CSMP STANDARD NOTES :

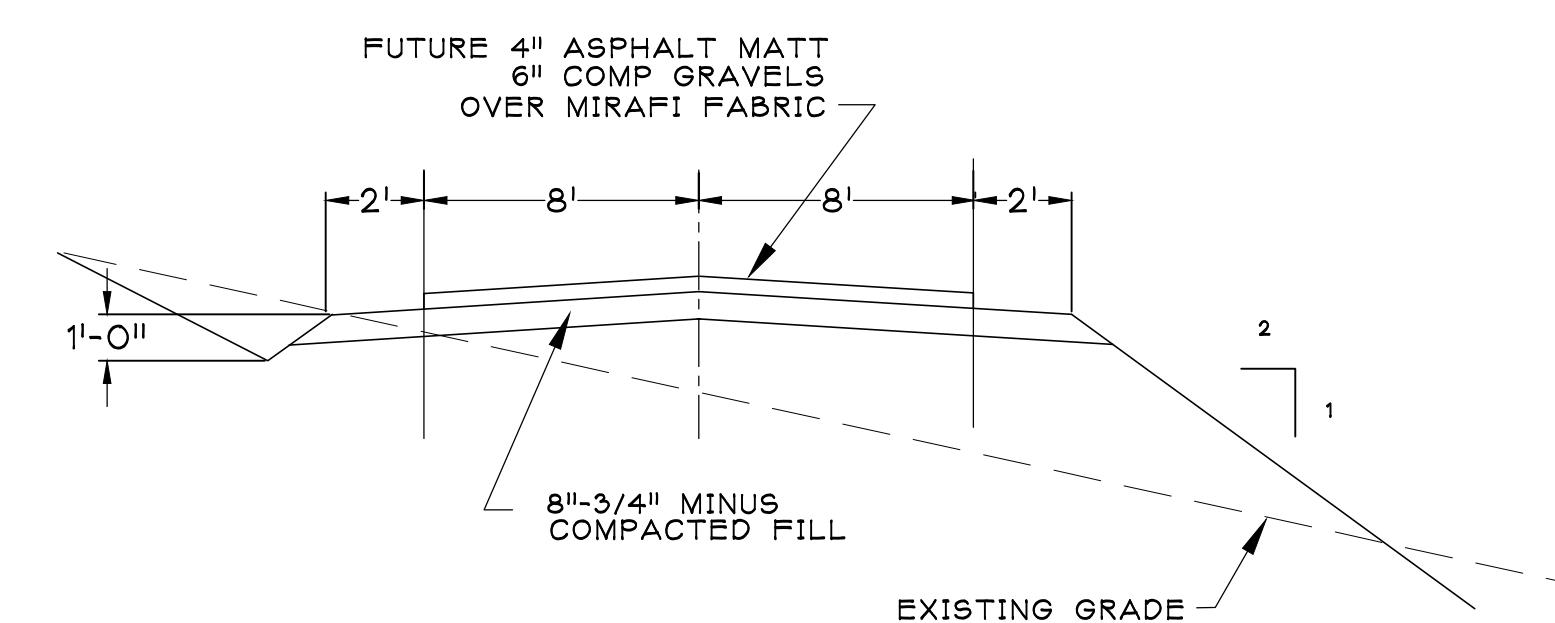
1. THIS PLAN SHALL BE KEPT ON SITE AT ALL TIMES AND UPDATED TO REFLECT ANY CHANGES.
 2. CONCRETE WASTE & WASHOUT WATER FROM MIXING TRUCKS SHALL BE CONTAINED ON SITE, REMOVED FROM THE SITE & PROPERLY DISPOSED. MATERIALS SHOULD NOT ENTER STATE WATERS.
 3. CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR INSTALLING AND MAINTAINING TEMPORARY EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL DURING CONSTRUCTION & ESTABLISHING ANY REQUIRED PERMANENT BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMPs).
 4. CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR COMPLYING WITH ALL LOCAL, STATE, AND FEDERAL LAWS & OBTAINING ALL REQUIRED PERMITS.
 5. CLEARING OR GRADING SHALL NOT BEGIN UNTIL ALL SEDIMENT CONTROL DEVICES HAVE BEEN INSTALLED.
 6. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROMPTLY REMOVE ALL SEDIMENT, MUD & CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS THAT MAY ACCUMULATE IN THE RIGHT OF WAY, PRIVATE PROPERTY, OR WATER WAYS AS A RESULT OF THE CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES.
 7. ALL INGRESS, EGRESS POINTS AND VEHICLE ACCESS POINTS ONTO DISTURBED SITE MUST BE STABILIZED WITH A VEHICLE TRACKING CONTROL PAD.
 8. SOIL STABILIZATION MEASURES SHALL BE IN PLACE AND AREAS ARE TO BE REVEGETATED:
(1) FOR STOCKPILES, IF INACTIVE FOR MORE THAN 30 DAYS
(2) FOR AREAS OF LAND DISTURBANCE WITHIN ONE GROWING SEASON.
 9. INLET PROTECTION SHALL BE INSTALLED IN CONJUNCTION WITH STORM DRAIN INLETS WHERE DRAINAGE AREA IS NOT VEGETATED.
 10. BMPs SHALL BE USED, MODIFIED & MAINTAINED WHENEVER NECESSARY TO REFLECT CURRENT CONDITIONS. BMPs SHALL BE INSPECTED WEEKLY & AFTER EVERY PRECIPITATION EVENT. ACCUMULATED SEDIMENT SHALL BE REMOVED FROM BMPs WHEN THE SEDIMENT LEVEL REACHES 1/2 THE HEIGHT OF THE BMP.
 11. EMERGENCY ACCESS MUST BE KEPT OBSTACLE FREE & PASSABLE AT ALL TIMES.
- NOTE: PROVIDE LIGHTNING PROTECTION SYSTEM (DESIGN BY OTHERS)



12' TURNAROUND

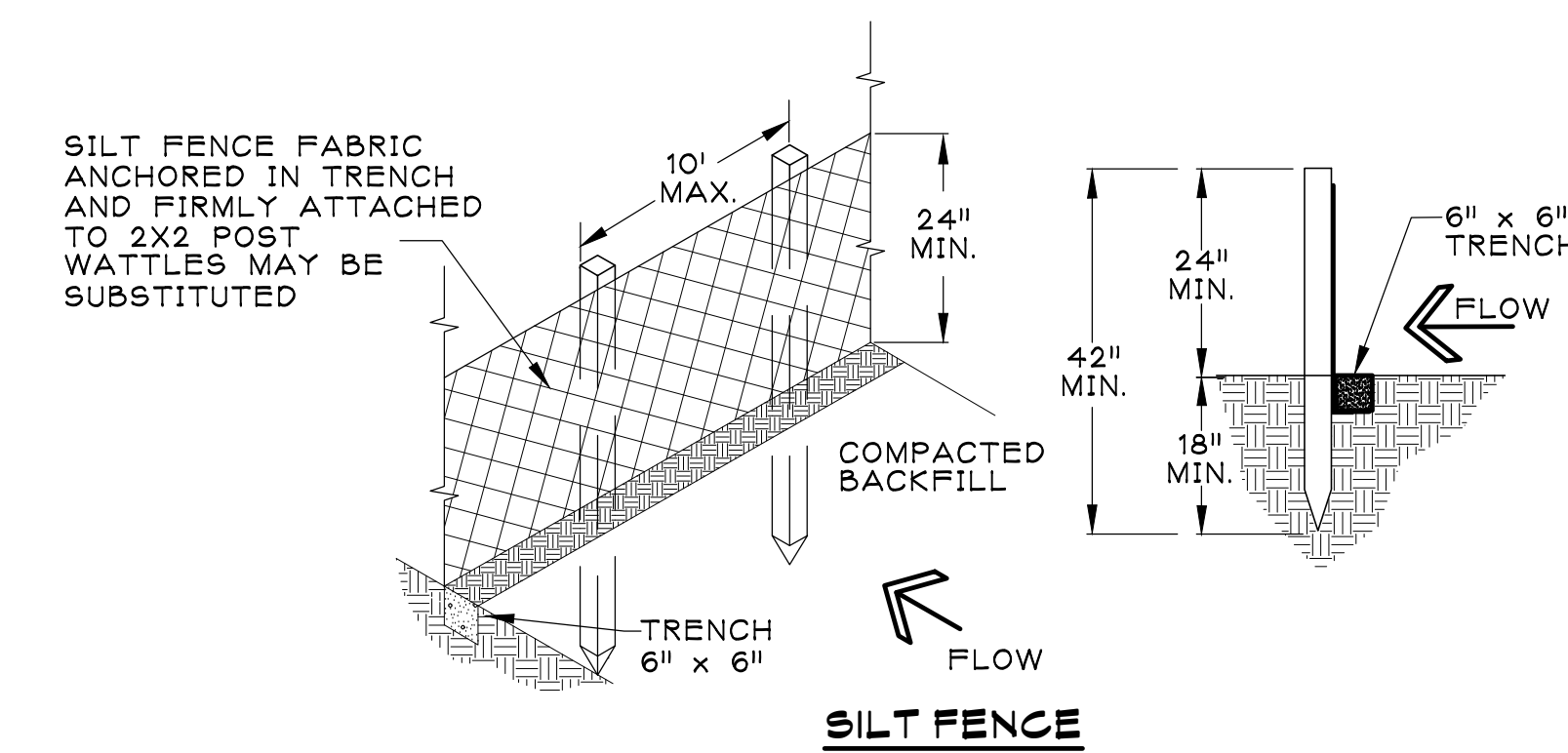


1 CR 14 / DRIVEWAY INTERSECTION DETAIL



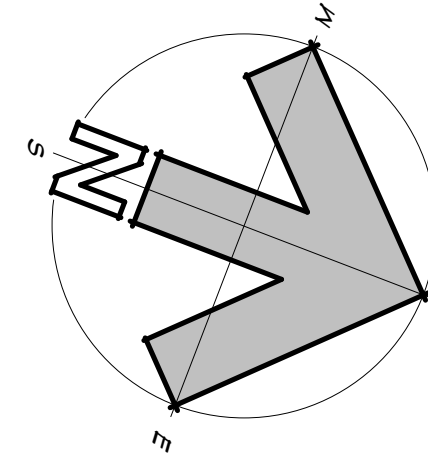
DRIVEWAY SECTION

1"= 10'



SEE SITE PLAN/ROAD GRADING
BY FOUR POINTS ENGINEERING
SHEET 3

6/7/2021 2:51:01 PM H:\PROJ\HUYSER\HUYSERX3.rvt

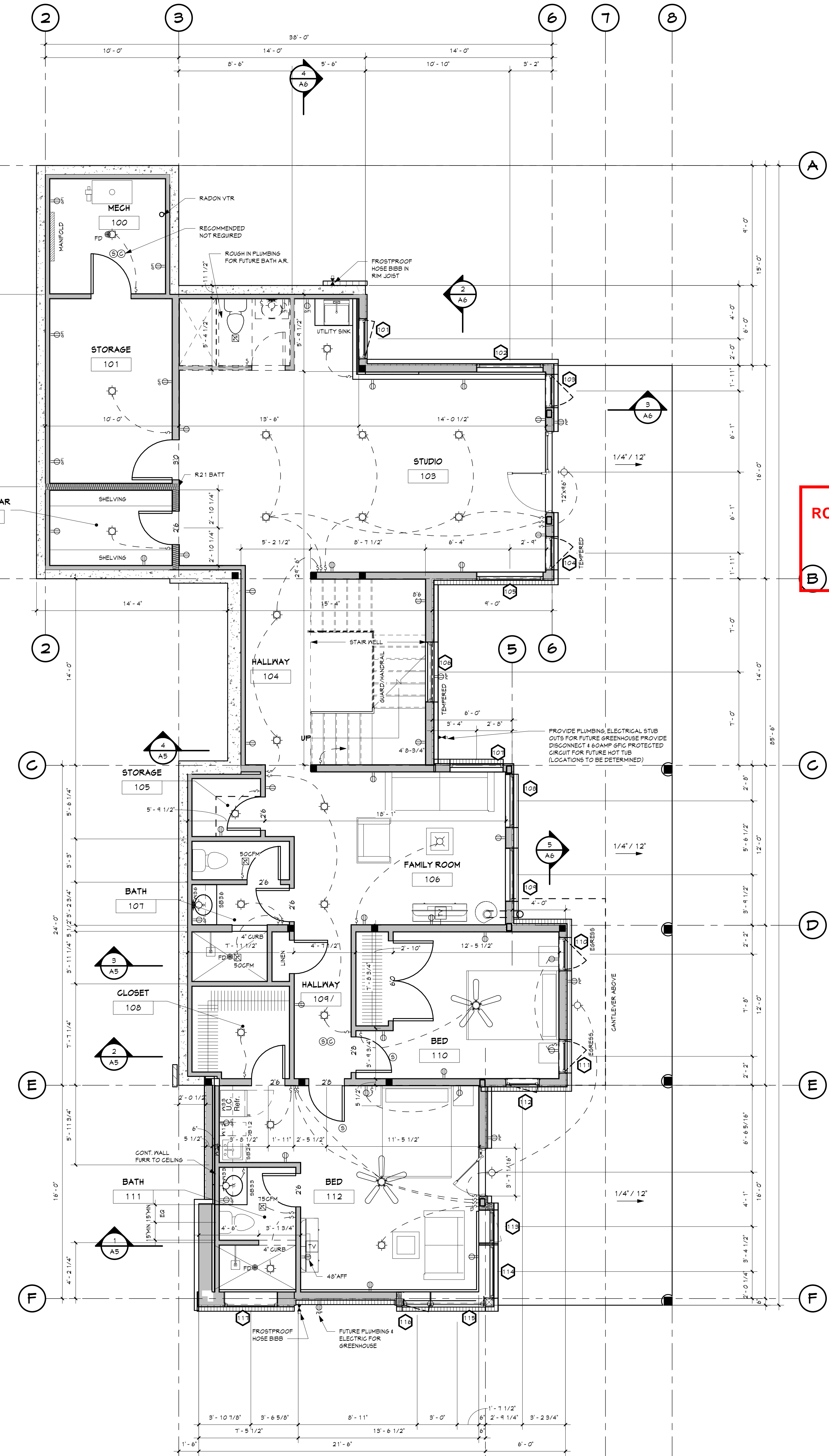


WINDOW SCHEDULE													
No.	LEVEL	TYPE	MODEL No.	SWING	ROUGH WIDTH	ROUGH HEIGHT	HEAD HEIGHT	AREA	TEMPORED	EGRESS	GLAZING AREA-SF	VENTING AREA-SF	Comments
103	LOMER LEVEL		2'6X6' CASSEMENT	2'-7"	6'-0 1/2"	8'-0"	15.61 SF	14.04			14.04	13.3	
104	LOMER LEVEL		2'6X6' CASSEMENT	2'-7"	6'-0 1/2"	8'-0"	15.61 SF	14.04	Yes		14.04	13.3	
114	LOMER LEVEL		4'5'	4'-1"	4'-11 5/8"	8'-0"	20.24 SF	14.8					
211a	MAIN SUB FLOOR		MDSTRAP	4'-1 1/2"	2'-4"	11'-3 1/4"	4.63 SF	4.1					
213a	MAIN SUB FLOOR		MDSTRAP 3	5'-0"	1'-0 1/16"	4'-5 5/16"	5.02 SF	4.8					
212a	MAIN SUB FLOOR		MDSTRAP 4	2'-6"	1'-5 5/8"	4'-10 7/8"	5.67 SF	5.6					
223	TOS 2		UAWN1624	4'-5"	1'-11 5/8"	10'-1 1/4"	18.54 SF	18					17.2
223	TOS 2		UAWN1624	4'-5"	1'-11 5/8"	10'-2 7/16"	18.54 SF	18					17.2
222	TOS 2		UAWN1624	4'-5"	1'-11 5/8"	8'-5 1/8"	18.54 SF	18					17.2
212	MAIN SUB FLOOR		UAWNFF3624	3'-1"	2'-0 1/2"	10'-6"	6.90 SF	6.1					5.6
117	LOMER LEVEL		UAWNFF4824	4'-1"	1'-11 5/8"	8'-0"	8.04 SF	7.1					7.1
102	LOMER LEVEL		UAWNFF6036	5'-1"	2'-11 5/8"	8'-0"	15.09 SF	13.5					13
105	LOMER LEVEL		UAWNFF6036	5'-1"	2'-11 5/8"	8'-0"	15.09 SF	13.5					13
216a	MAIN SUB FLOOR		UAWNFF1224	6'-1"	1'-11 5/8"	4'-0"	11.48 SF	11.4					10.8
217a	MAIN SUB FLOOR		UAWNFF1224	6'-1"	1'-11 5/8"	4'-0"	11.48 SF	11.4					10.8
218a	MAIN SUB FLOOR		UAWNFF1224	6'-1"	1'-11 5/8"	4'-0"	11.48 SF	11.4					10.8
215a	MAIN SUB FLOOR		UAWNFF1224	6'-1"	1'-11 5/8"	3'-11 1/8"	11.48 SF	11.4					10.8
106	LOMER LEVEL		UCA3648 FIXED	4'-7"	14'-10 3/4"	18'-2 1/8"	68.27 SF	10.8	Yes				4.5
112	LOMER LEVEL		UCA1	2'-7"	4'-0 1/2"	8'-0"	10.44 SF	10					4.5
110	LOMER LEVEL		UCA1 3	2'-7"	5'-0 1/2"	8'-0"	19.02 SF	12.6		Yes			12
111	LOMER LEVEL		UCA1 3	2'-7"	5'-0 1/2"	8'-0"	19.02 SF	12.6		Yes			12
208	MAIN SUB FLOOR		UCA1 (2'6X4)	2'-7"	4'-0 1/2"	8'-6"	10.44 SF	10.1					9.6
207	MAIN SUB FLOOR		UCA1 (2'6X4)	2'-7"	4'-0 1/2"	8'-6"	10.44 SF	10.1					9.6
219	MAIN SUB FLOOR		UCA1 (2'6X6)	2'-7"	6'-0 1/2"	8'-0"	15.61 SF	14.04					13.8
221	MAIN SUB FLOOR		UCA1 (2'6X6)	2'-7"	6'-0 1/2"	8'-0"	15.61 SF	14.04					13.8
204	MAIN SUB FLOOR		UCA1 (3'X4)	3'-1"	4'-0 1/2"	8'-5 1/8"	12.46 SF	11.31					11
202	MAIN SUB FLOOR		UCA1 (3'X4)	3'-1"	4'-0 1/2"	8'-0"	12.46 SF	11.31					11
101	LOMER LEVEL		UCANF3672	3'-1"	4'-0 1/2"	8'-0"	12.46 SF	11.31					11
113	LOMER LEVEL		UCANFF1818 2	2'-7"	1'-5 5/8"	8'-0"	2.93 SF	2.2					1.5
203	MAIN SUB FLOOR		UCANFF1818	1'-7"	1'-5 5/8"	8'-5 1/8"	2.93 SF	2.2					
205	MAIN SUB FLOOR		UCANFF4848	4'-1"	3'-11 5/8"	8'-5 1/8"	16.21 SF	16					
201	MAIN SUB FLOOR		UCANFF4848	4'-1"	3'-11 5/8"	8'-6 1/4"	16.21 SF	16					
211	MAIN SUB FLOOR		UCANFF4854	4'-1"	4'-5 5/8"	8'-0"	18.25 SF	18					
210	MAIN SUB FLOOR		UCANFF4854	4'-1"	4'-5 5/8"	8'-0"	18.25 SF	18					
108	LOMER LEVEL		UCANFF4860	4'-1"	4'-11 5/8"	8'-0 1/2"	20.24 SF	14					
107	LOMER LEVEL		UCANFF4860	4'-1"	4'-11 5/8"	7'-11 1/8"	20.24 SF	14					
104	LOMER LEVEL		UCANFF4860	4'-1"	4'-11 5/8"	8'-0 1/2"	20.24 SF	14					
214	MAIN SUB FLOOR		UCANFF6060	5'-1"	4'-11 5/8"	8'-0"	25.26 SF	24.4					
213	MAIN SUB FLOOR		UCANFF6060	5'-1"	4'-11 5/8"	8'-0"	25.26 SF	24.4					
206	MAIN SUB FLOOR		UCANFF6060	5'-1"	4'-11 5/8"	8'-5 1/8"	25.26 SF	24.4	Yes				
204	MAIN SUB FLOOR		UCANFF6060	5'-1"	4'-11 5/8"	7'-6"	25.26 SF	24.4					
216	MAIN SUB FLOOR		UCANFF1248	6'-1"	3'-11 5/8"	7'-11 1/8"	24.14 SF	23.9					
215	MAIN SUB FLOOR		UCANFF1248	6'-1"	3'-11 5/8"	7'-11 1/8"	24.14 SF	23.9					
217	MAIN SUB FLOOR		UCANFF1248	6'-1"	3'-11 5/8"	7'-11 1/8"	24.14 SF	23.9					
218	MAIN SUB FLOOR		UCANFF1248	6'-1"	3'-11 5/8"	7'-11 1/8"	24.14 SF	23.9					
220	MAIN SUB FLOOR		UCANFF4672	8'-1"	5'-11 5/8"	8'-0"	48.25 SF	48					
116	LOMER LEVEL		UNCA2460	2'-1"	4'-11 5/8"	8'-0"	10.35 SF	9.1					9.5
115	LOMER LEVEL		UNCA4860	4'-1"	4'-11 5/8"	8'-0"	20.24 SF	14.6					14
Grand total: 48								893.53 SF					

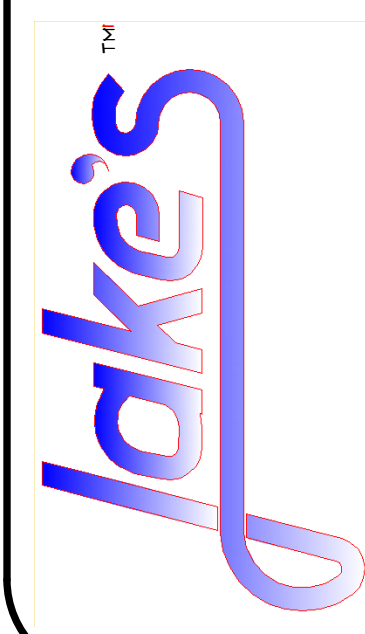
NOTES:
VERIFY ALL ROUGH OPENINGS WITH WINDOW BID
ALL WINDOWS & DOORS ARE MARVIN LUMBER & CEDAR CO. LLC, ULTIMATE, INC, 3/4" INSULATED GLAZING, NO GRILLS IN AIRSPACE.
R/L LOW E-212 / EMI-84 3/4" AIR GLAZING, SEE ATTACHED WINDOW SCHEDULE
ALL OPERABLE WINDOWS & DOORS TO BE SUPPLIED R/L SCREENS
GLAZING COLOR BLACK
U-VALUES NOTED ARE MAXIMUM, ACTUAL VALUES VARY BETWEEN 0.21-0.30

1 LOWER LEVEL
1/4" = 1'-0"

NOTE: FROSTPROOF HOSE BBB
PLUMBED THRU STAR LANDING
HEIGHT AND LOCATION PER OWNER



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RCRB Record Set
T.A.
06/23/2021

LOWER LEVEL FLOOR PLAN FOR
MICAL HUYSER
21225 COUNTY ROAD 14
ROUTT COUNTY, COLORADO
ALBERTINI CONSTRUCTION INC. (970) 879-9650

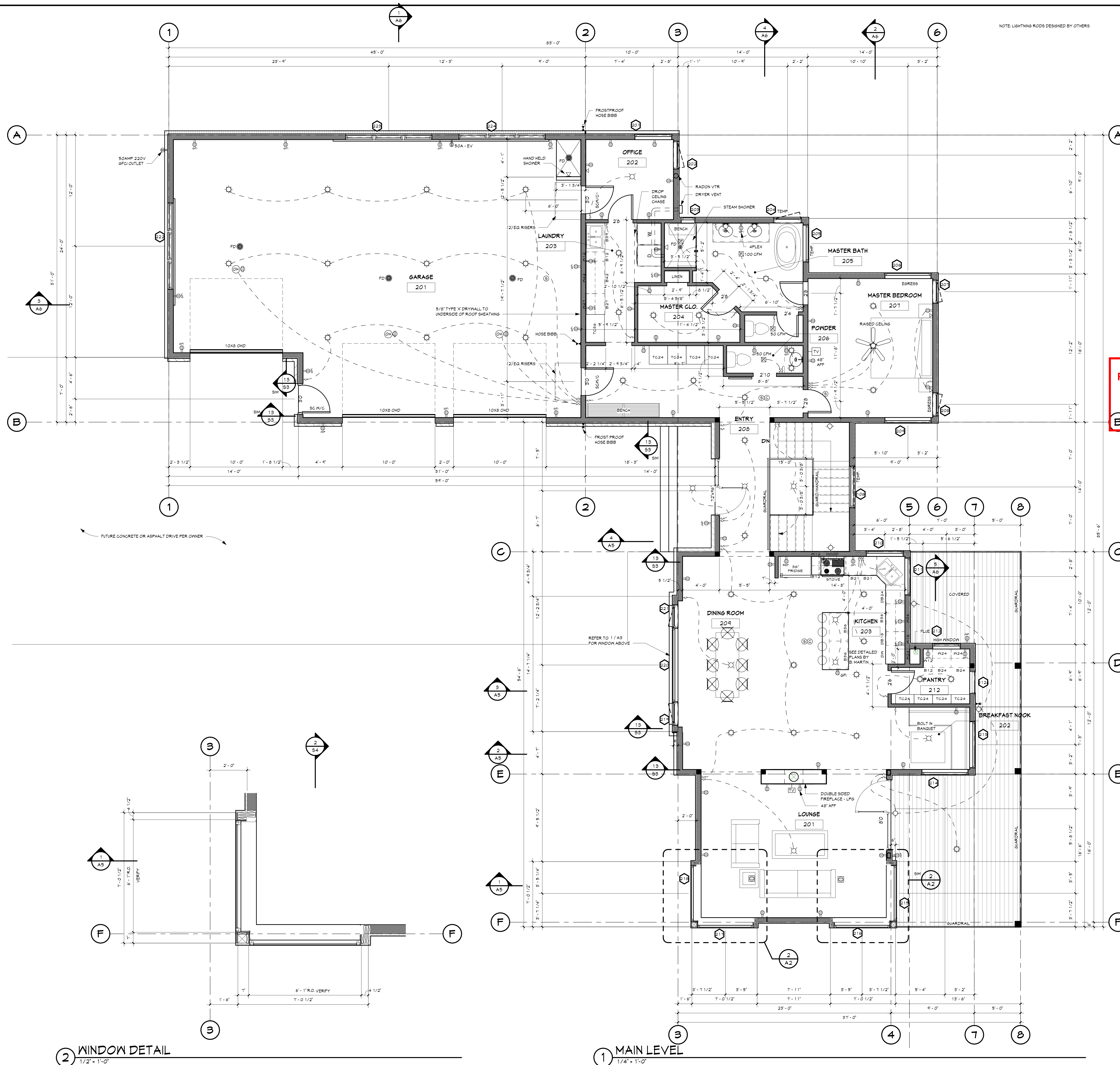
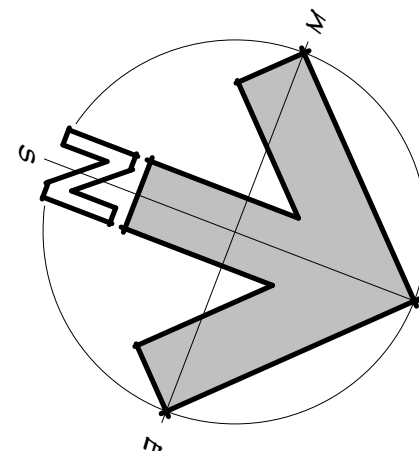
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File 21006A10
Date 8JUNE21
Drawn VNM
Checked JMH
Re'd 8JUNE21
Rev'd

Sheet Number

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SHEET 7 OF 17

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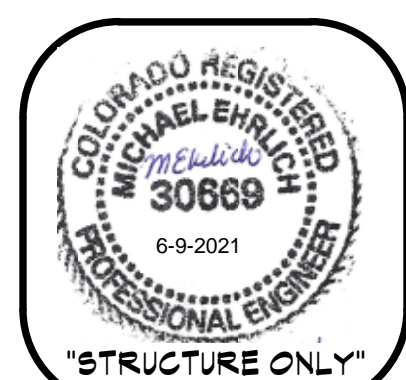
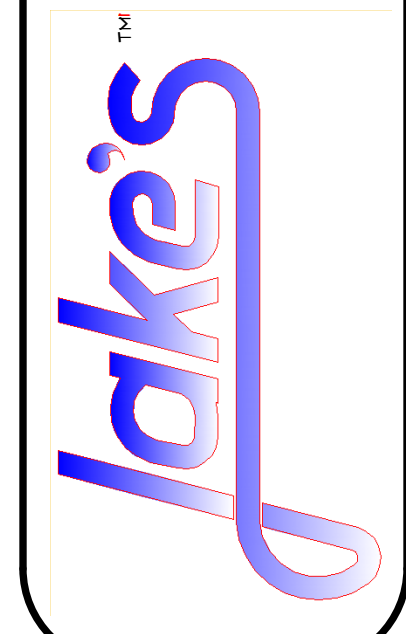


2 WINDOW DETAIL
1/2" = 1'-0"

1 MAIN LEVEL
1/4" = 1'-0"

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MAIN LEVEL FLOOR PLAN FOR
MICAL HUYSER
21225 COUNTY ROAD 14
ROUTT COUNTY, COLORADO
ALBERTINI CONSTRUCTION INC. (970) 879-9650

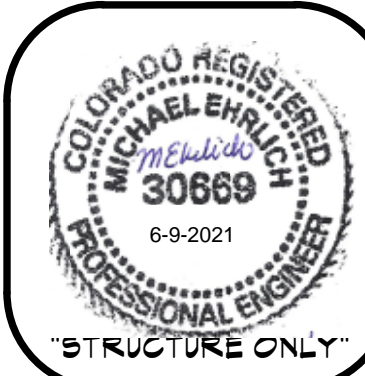
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File 21006A20
Date 8JUNE21
Drawn VNM
Checked JMH
Revised 8JUNE21

Sheet Number
A2
SHEET 3 OF 17

KEYNOTE LEGEND

- 1) STONE VENEER
- 2) CORRUGATED METAL SHEATHING
COLOR "BANDSTONE" ON 1X PURLIN
W/ METAL DRIP CAP
- 3) BASE GREEN SYNTHETIC STUCCO OVER
2X 4S SHEATHING OVER
- 4) STANDING SEAM METAL ROOF OVER GRADE
"ULTRA" MEMBRANE COLOR "BURNT RED"

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ELEVATIONS FOR
MICAL HUYSER
21225 COUNTY ROAD 14
ROUTT COUNTY, COLORADO
ALBERTINI CONSTRUCTION INC. (970) 879-9650

Job # 21.006
File 21006A80
Date 8JUNE21
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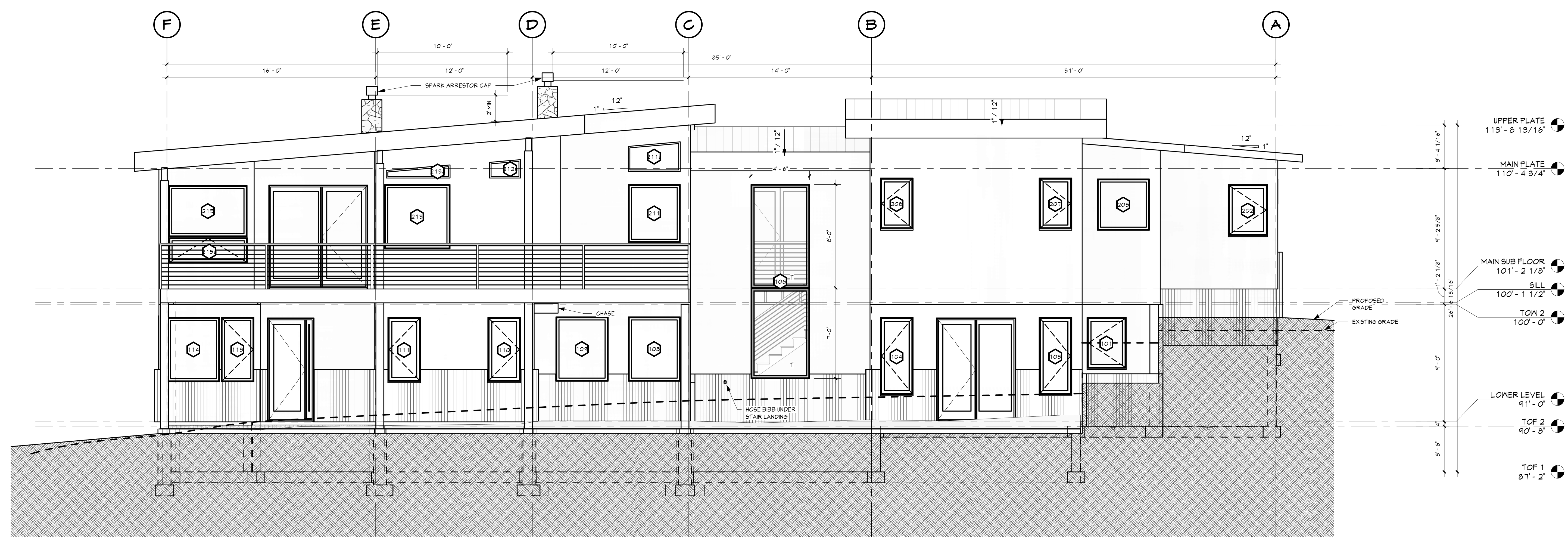
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SHEET 4 OF 17



1 SOUTH ELEVATION
1/4" = 1'-0"



4 NORTH ELEVATION
1/4" = 1'-0"

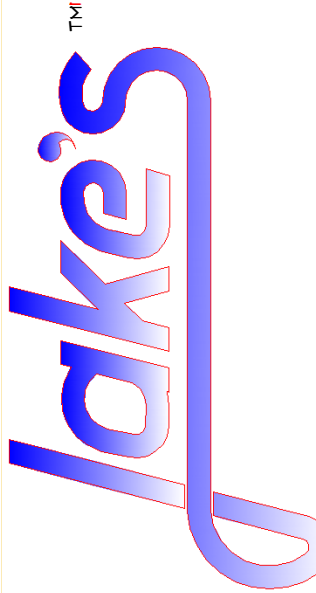
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KEYNOTE LEGEND

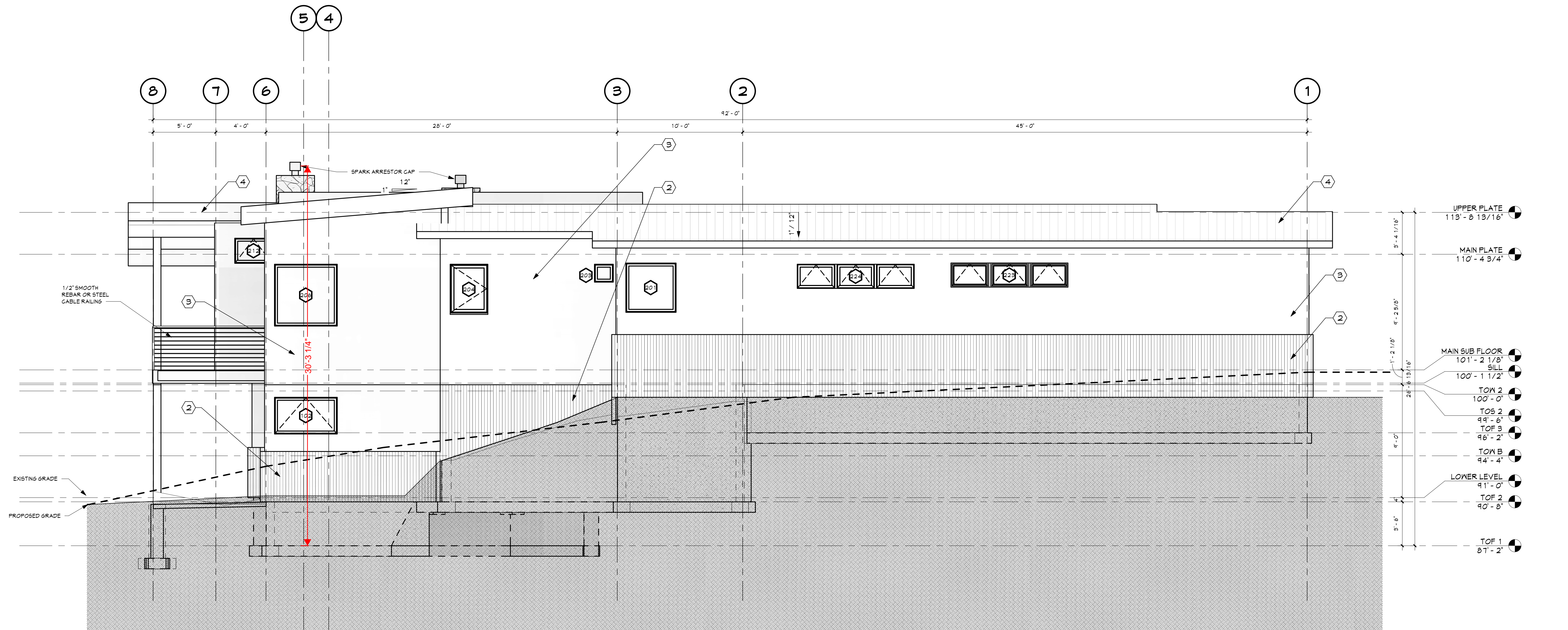
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2) CORRUGATED METAL SHEATHING
COLOR "BANDSTONE" ON 1X PURLIN
W/ METAL DRIP CAP
3) BASE GREEN SYNTHETIC STUCCO OVER
2" X 4" SHEATHING OVER
4) STANDING SEAM METAL ROOF OVER GRADE
"ULTRA" MEMBRANE COLOR "BURNT RED"

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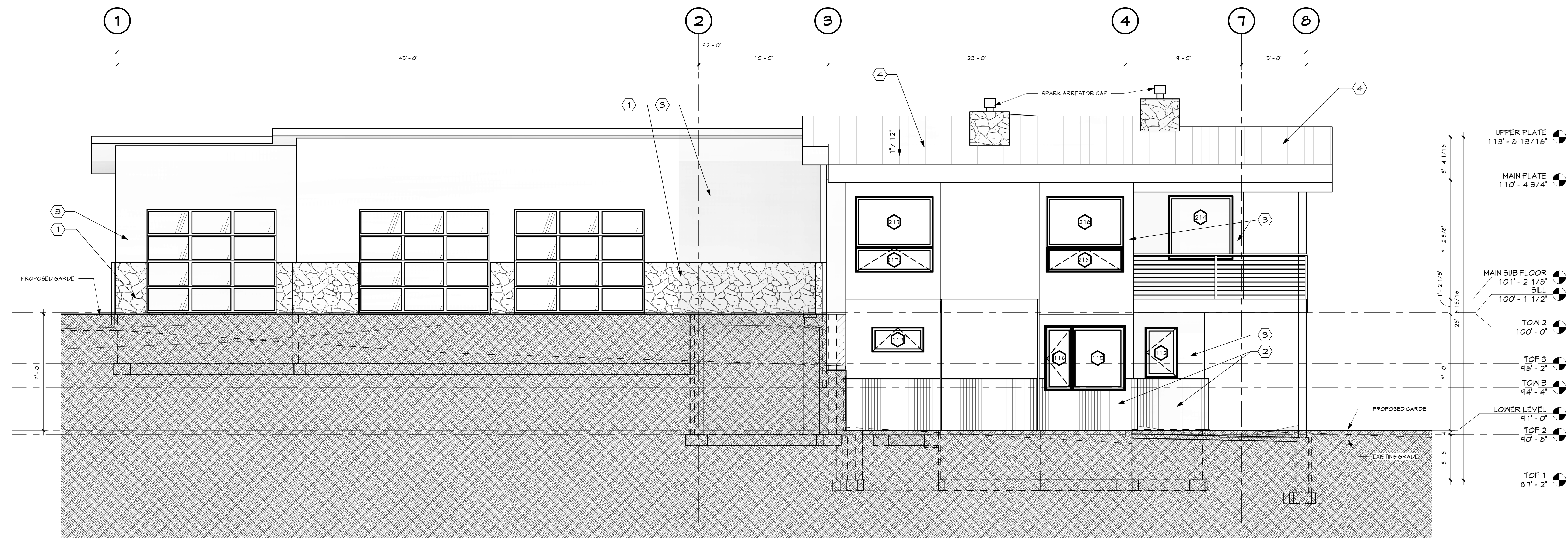


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1 WEST ELEVATION
1/4" = 1'-0"



2 EAST ELEVATION
1/4" = 1'-0"

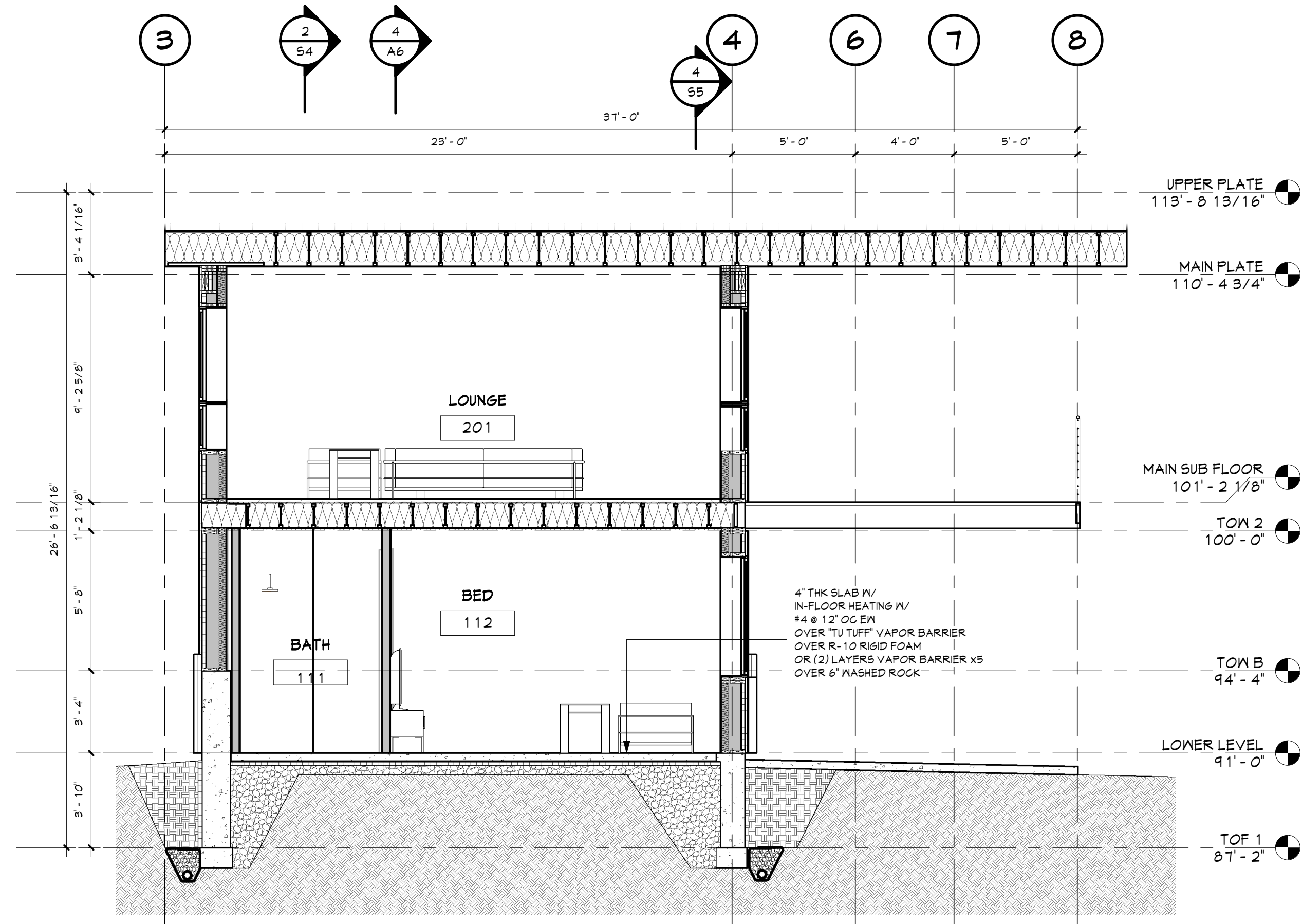
ELEVATIONS FOR
MICAL HUYSER
21225 COUNTY ROAD 14
ROUTT COUNTY, COLORADO
ALBERTINI CONSTRUCTION INC. (970)879-9650

Job # 21.006
File 21006A40
Date 8JUNE21
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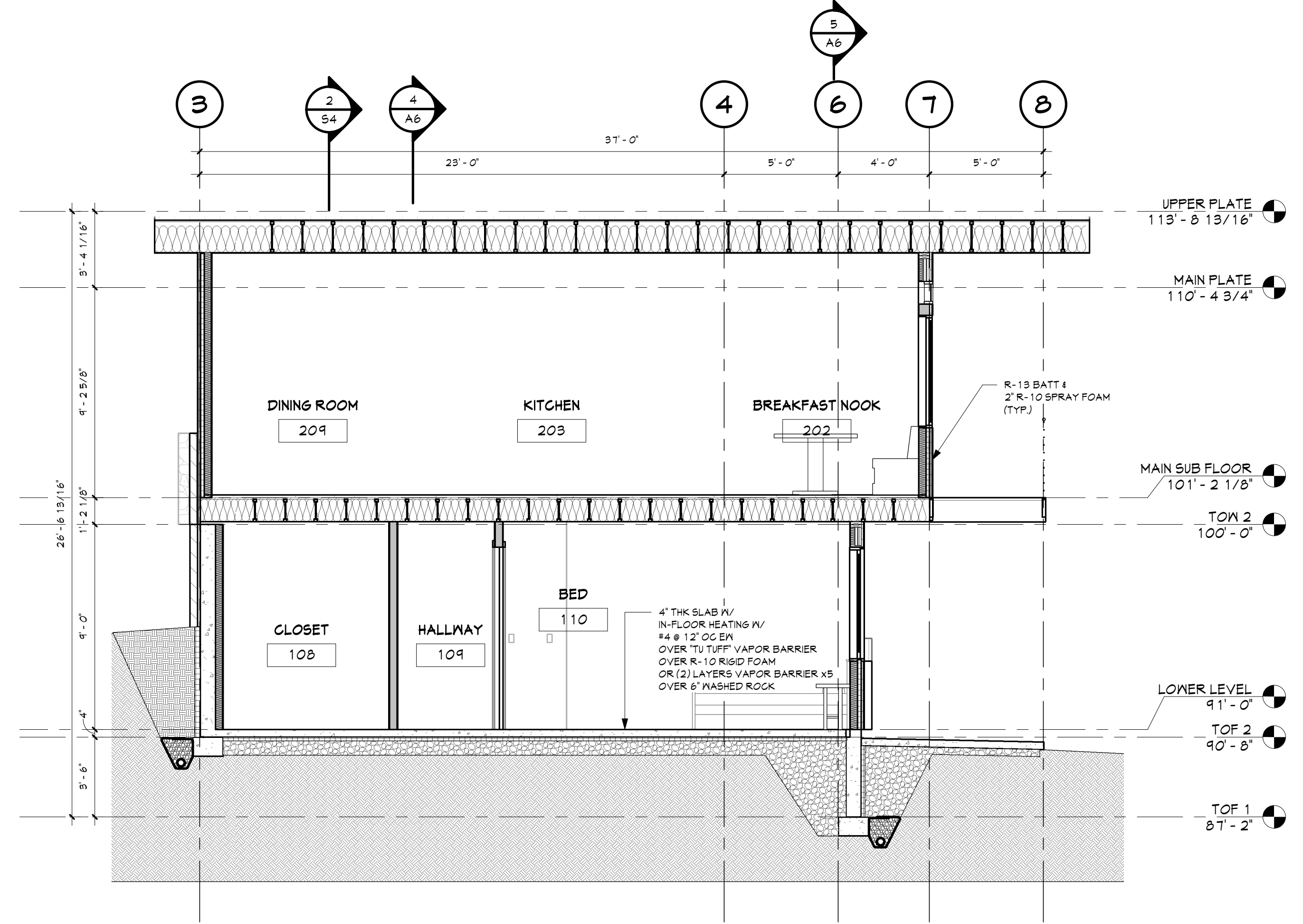
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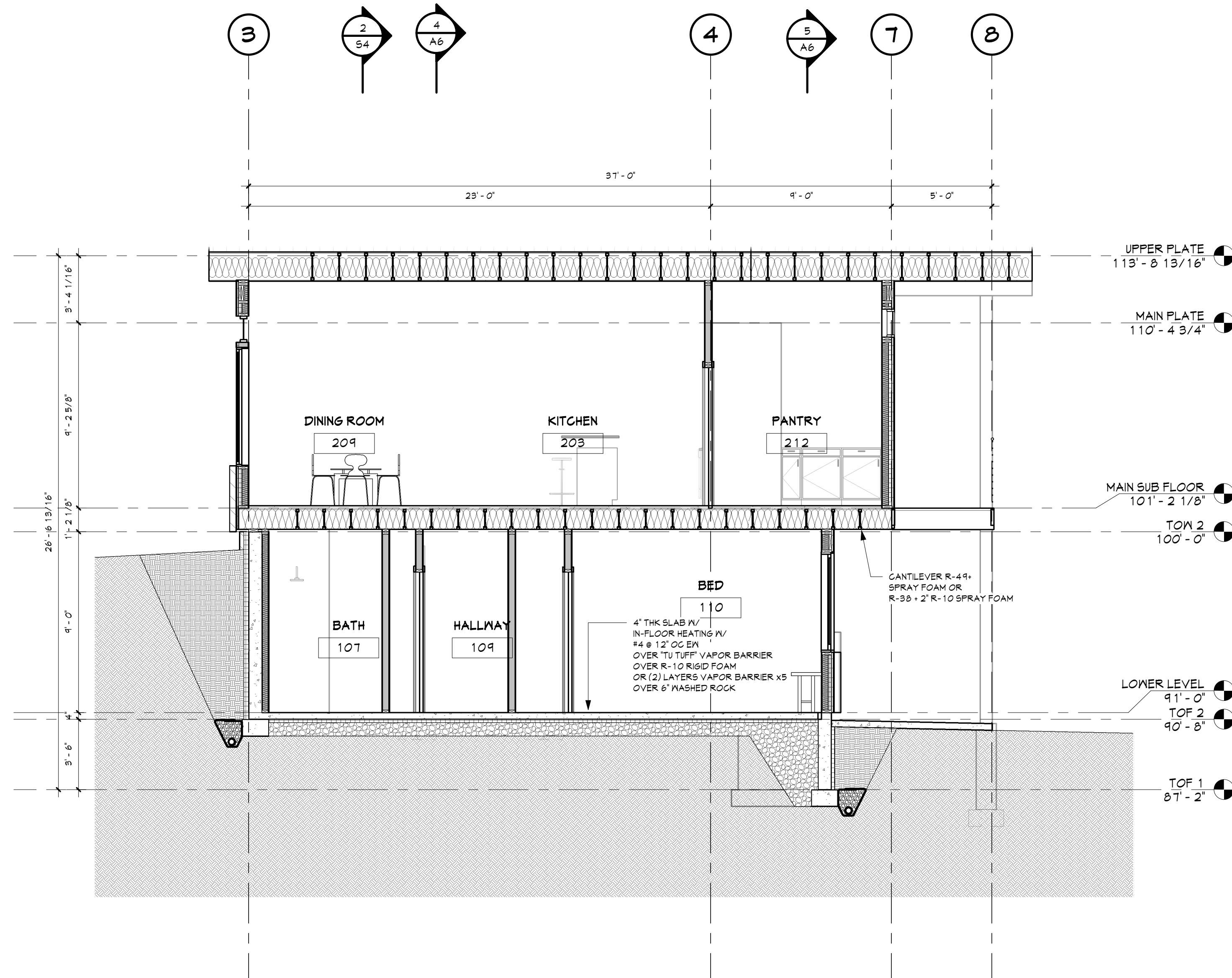
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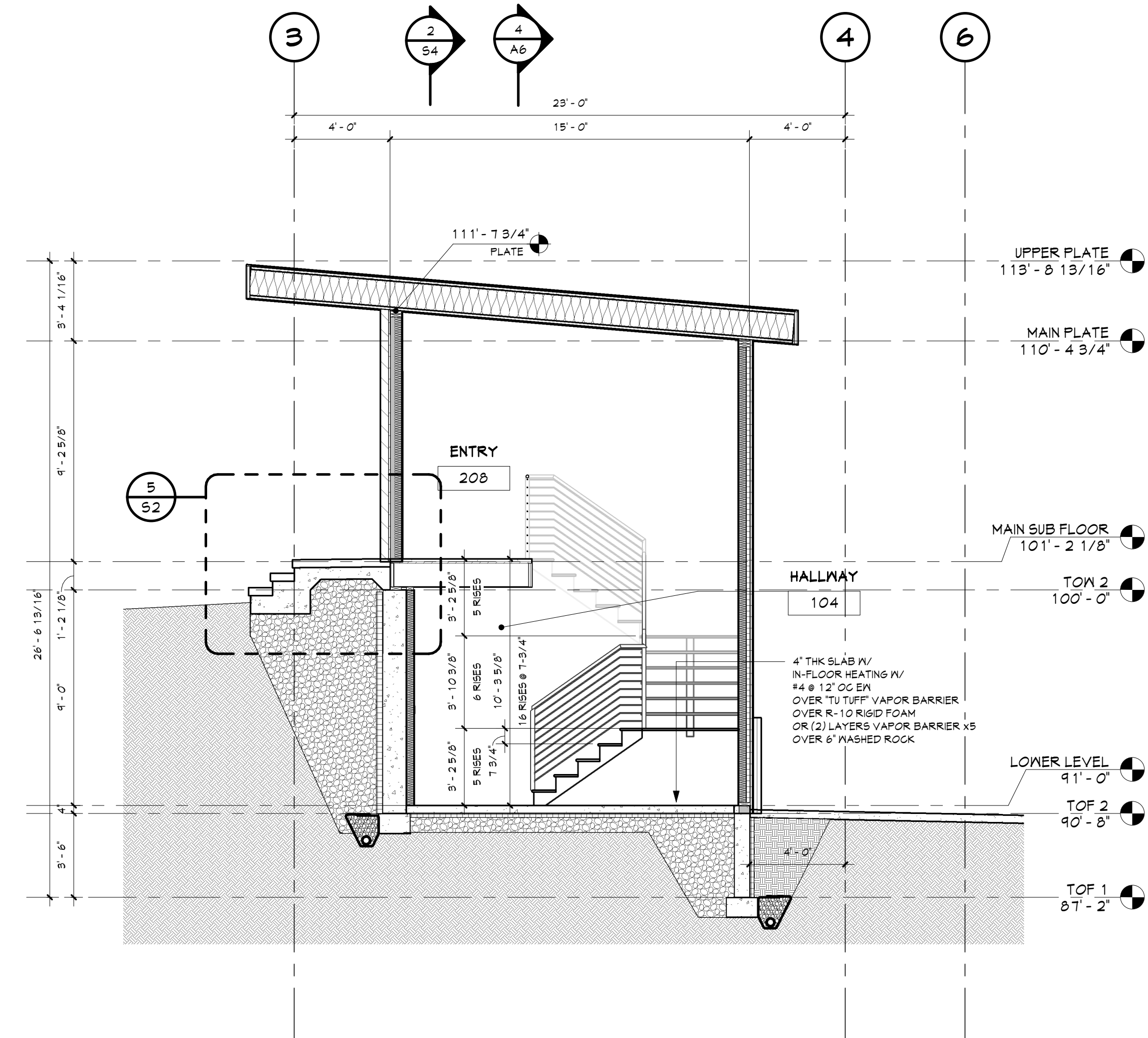
1 SECTION A
1/4" = 1'-0"



2 SECTION B
1/4" = 1'-0"

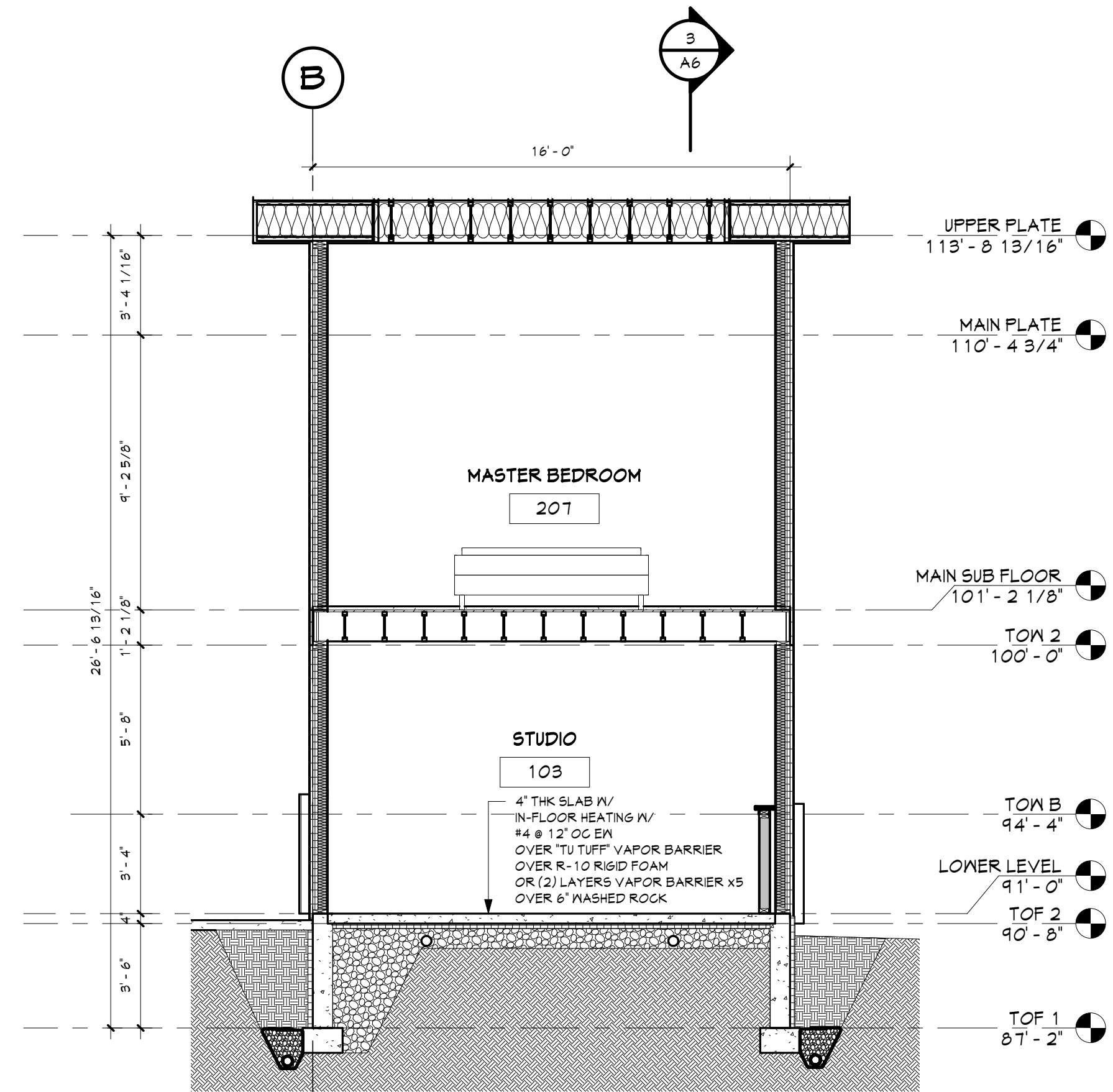


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1/4" = 1'-0"

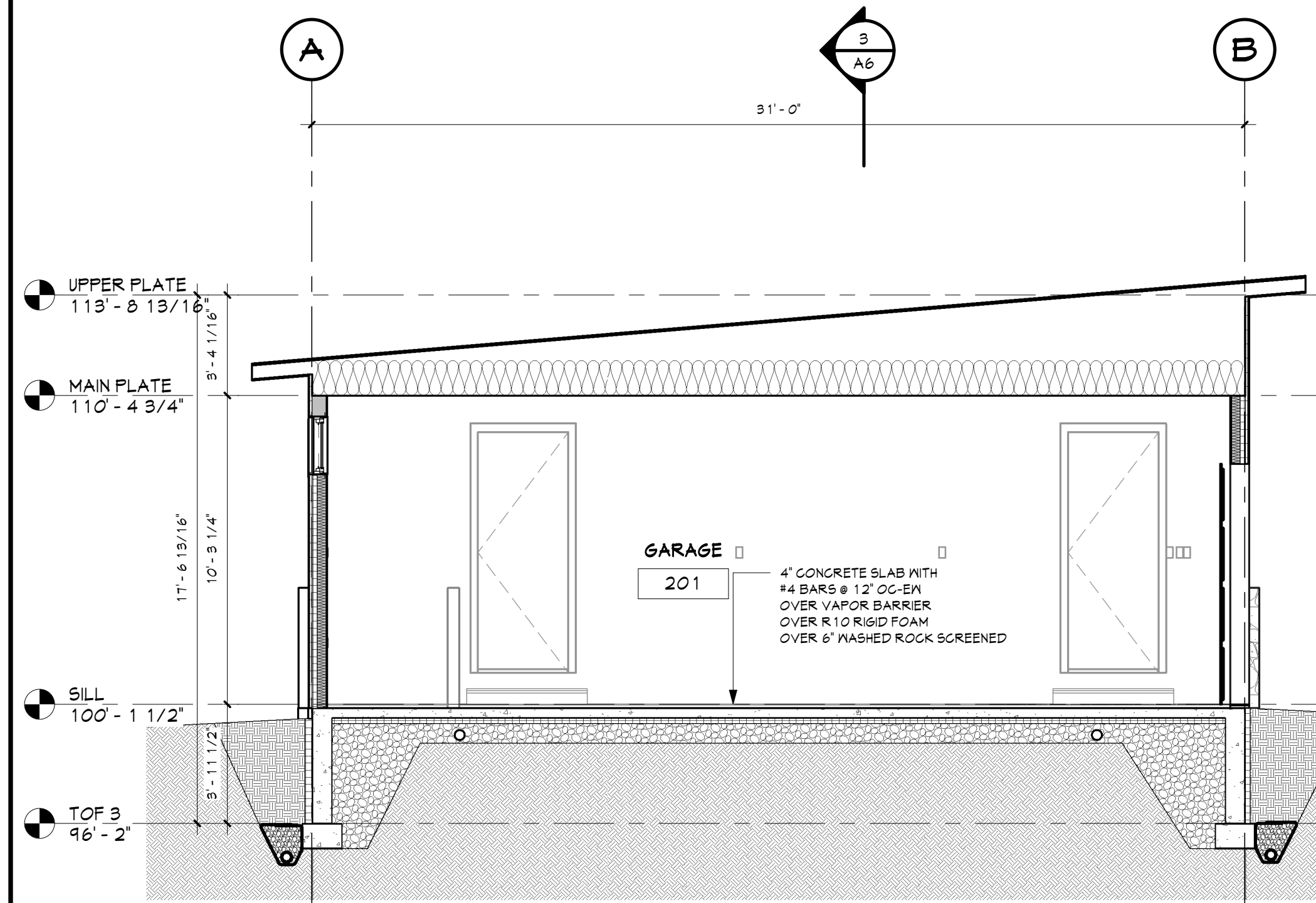


4 SECTION D
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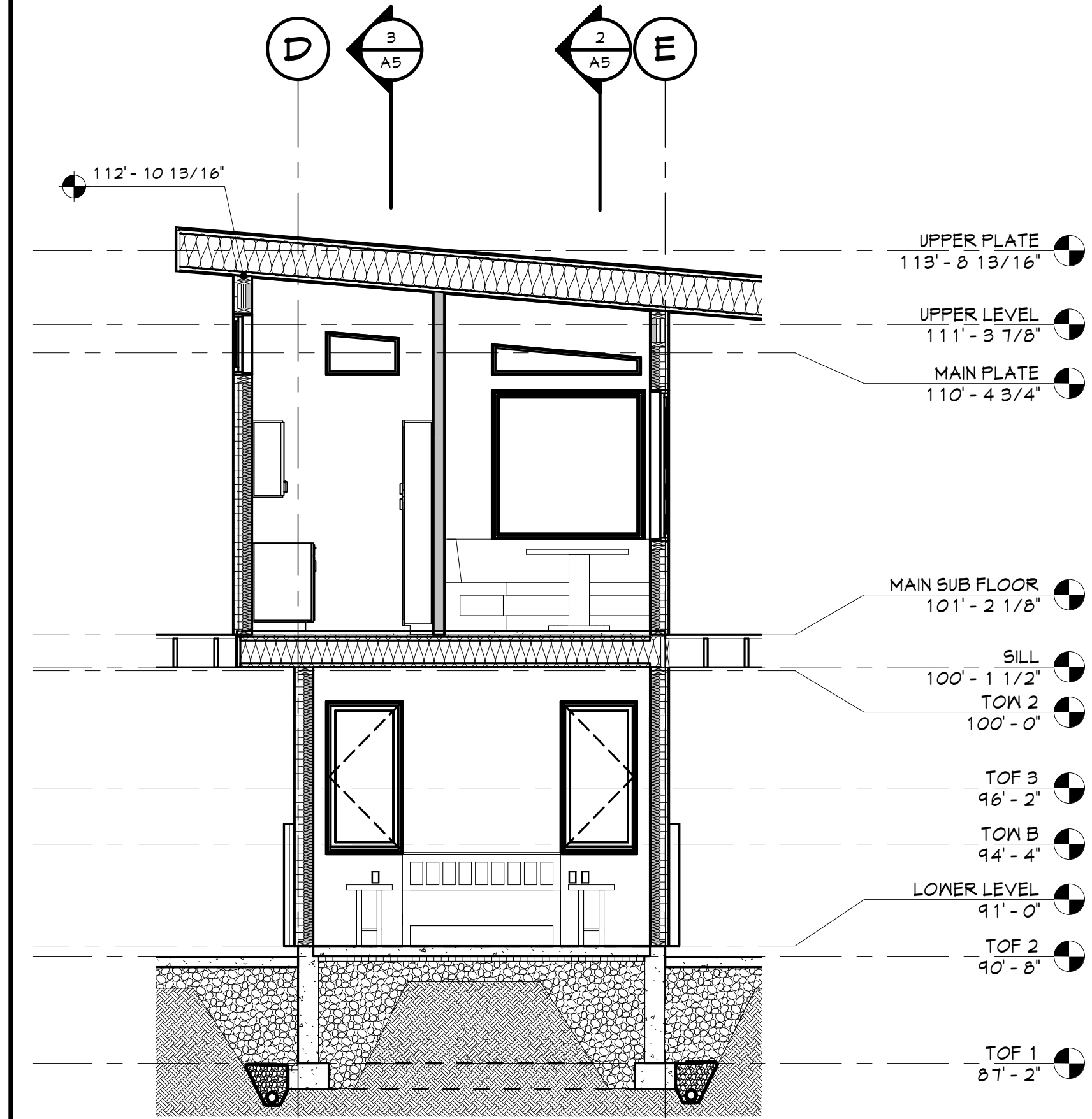
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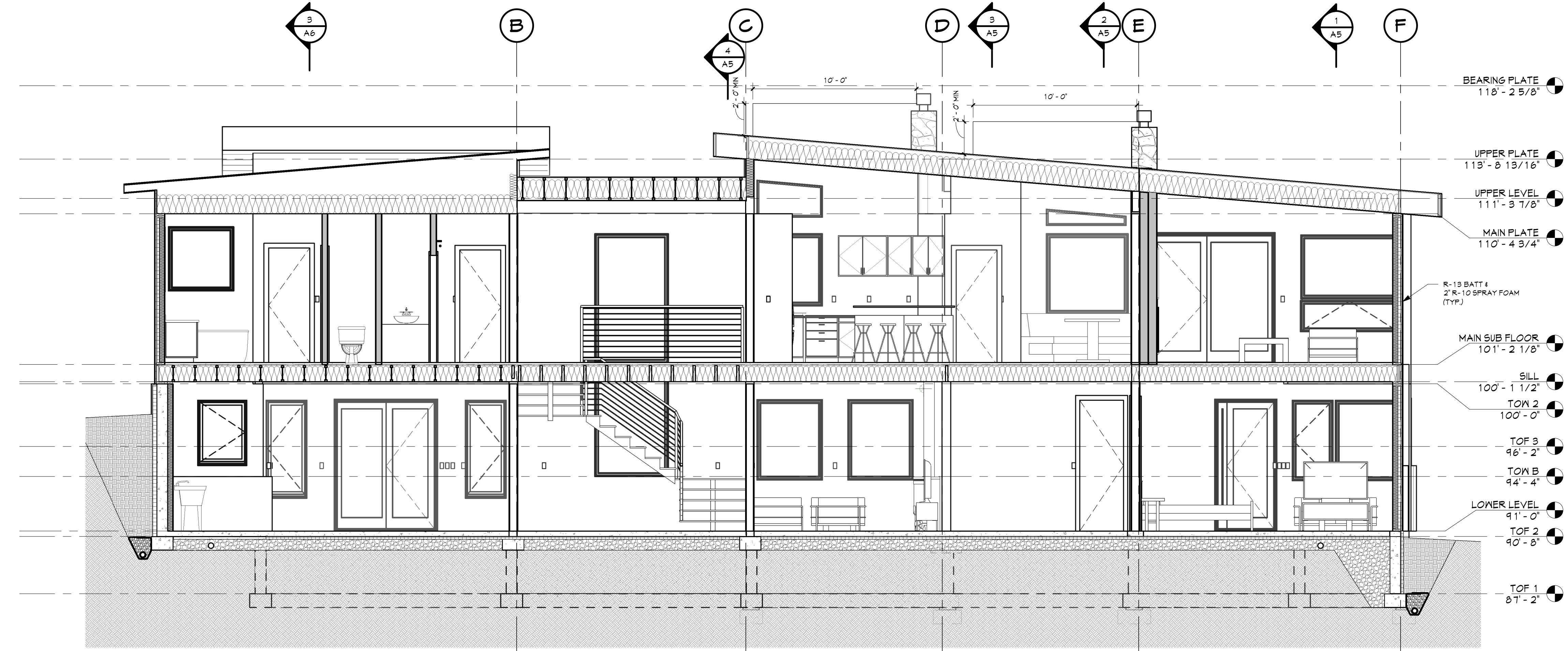
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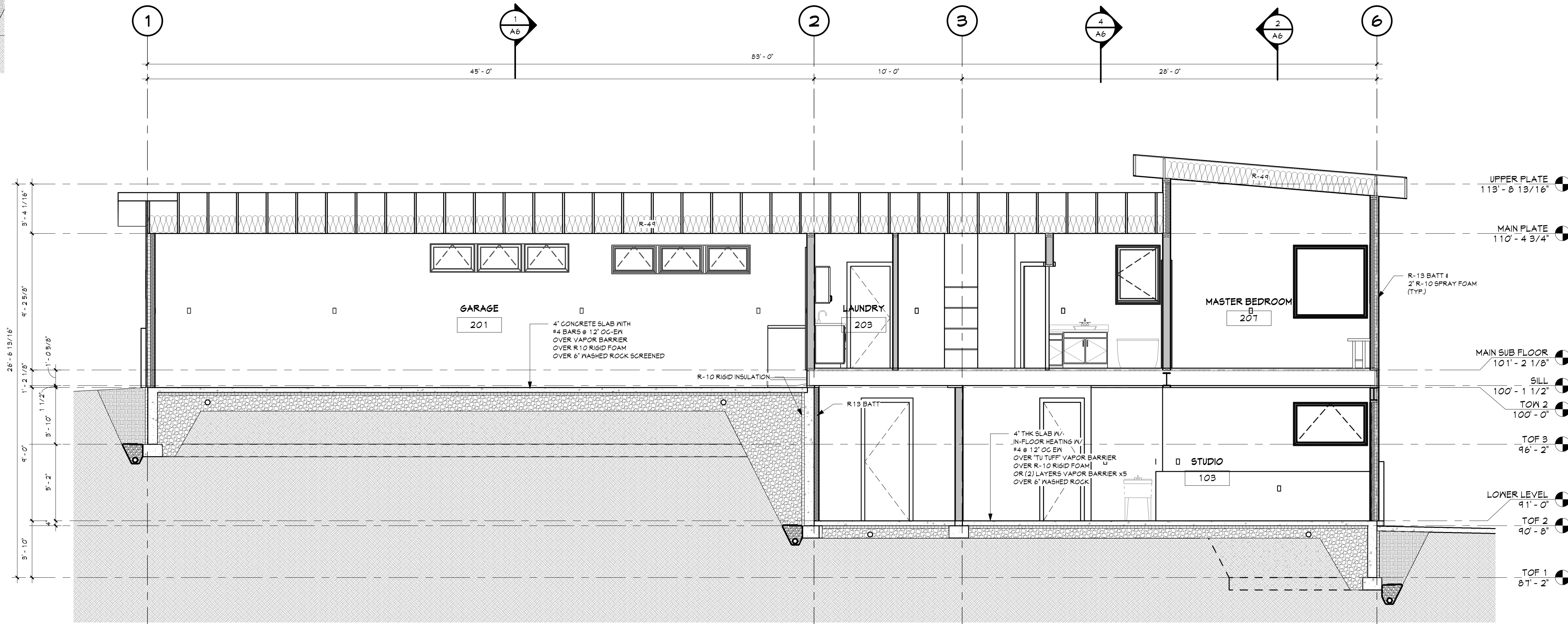
1 SECTION 1
1/4" = 1'-0"



5 SECTION 5
1/4" = 1'-0"



4 SECTION 4
1/4" = 1'-0"



3 SECTION 3
1/4" = 1'-0"

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Jake's

COLORADO REGISTERED
MICHAEL E. HUYSER
30669
6-9-2021
"STRUCTURE ONLY"

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T.A.

06/23/2021

SECTIONS FOR
MICAL HUYSER
21225 COUNTY ROAD 14
ROUTT COUNTY, COLORADO
ALBERTINI CONSTRUCTION INC. (970) 879-9650

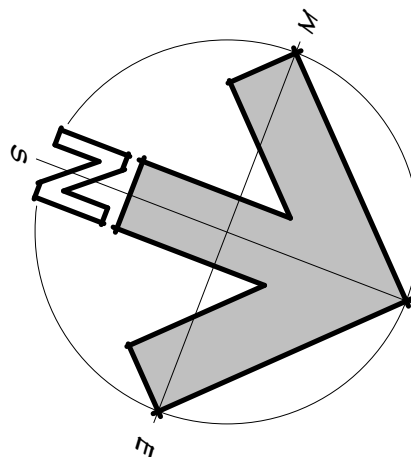
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Revised 8JUNE21

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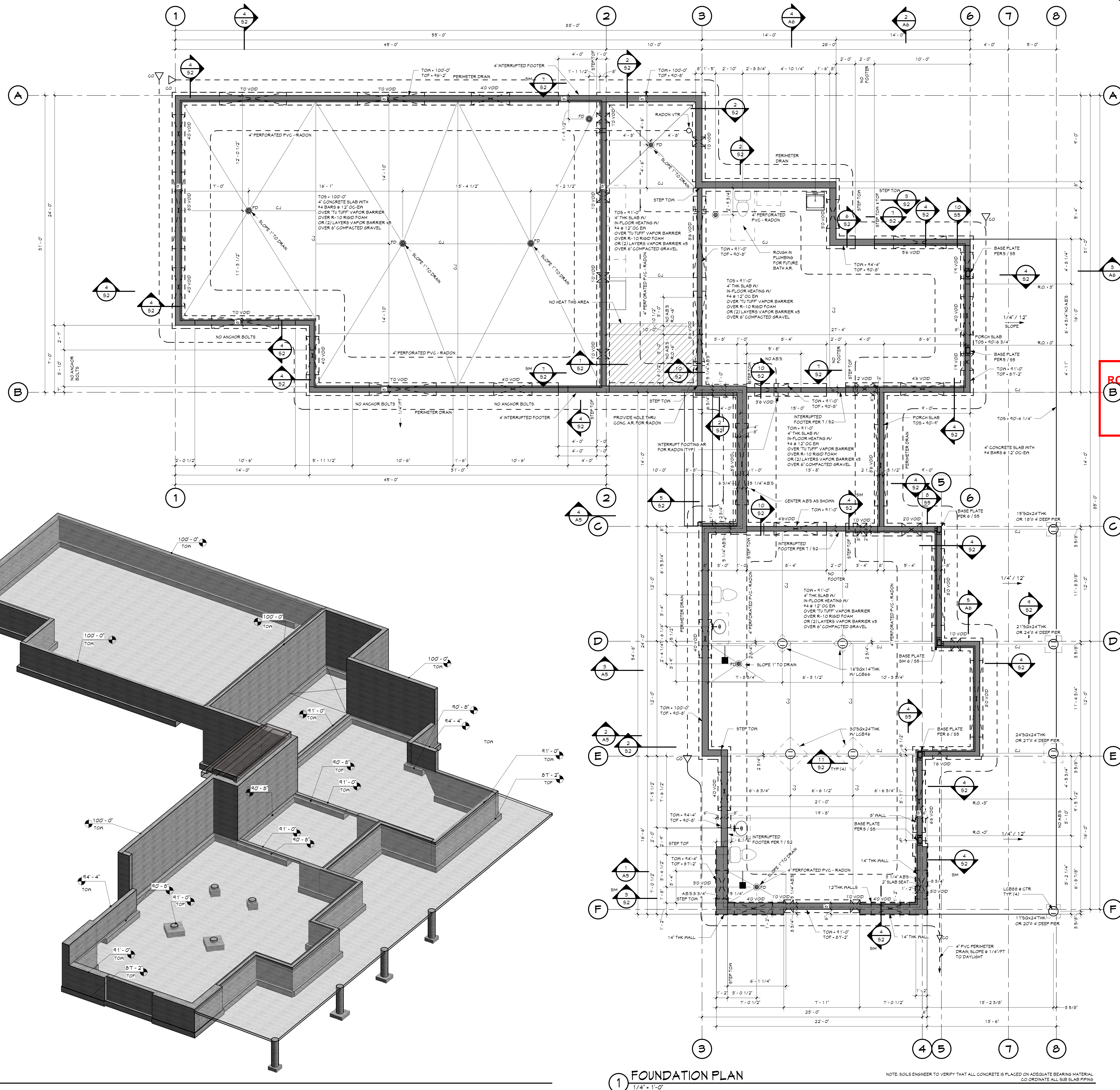
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SHEET 12 OF 17

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- NOTE:
1. THE STRUCTURAL DESIGN DRAWINGS ARE FOR THE HOUSE AND PERMANENT FOUNDATION ONLY. DETACHED RETAINING WALLS INCLUDING ROCK RETAINING WALLS ARE BY OTHERS.
 2. DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION CONSIDERATIONS MUST BE ADDRESSED TO AVOID SLOPE INSTABILITY. THE SOILS ENGINEER SHOULD REVIEW THE PLANS TO ENSURE THEIR RECOMMENDATIONS ARE BEING FOLLOWED.
 3. EXCAVATION, SLOPE STABILITY AND GRADINGS ARE BY OTHERS. A QUALIFIED ENGINEER EXPERIENCED IN SITE GRADINGS AND DRAINAGE SHOULD PREPARE SITE GRADING AND DRAINAGE PLANS. THIS IS BY OTHERS AND IS NOT PART OF THE ENGINEERED STRUCTURAL DESIGN. IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE OWNER OR HIS REPRESENTATIVE TO HAVE THIS DONE.
 4. THE CONTRACTOR MUST PROVIDE A CONSTRUCTION SEQUENCING PLAN FOR EXCAVATION, WALL CONSTRUCTION, BRACING, AND BACKFILLING TO THE SOILS ENGINEER PRIOR TO STARTING EXCAVATION. THIS IS BY OTHERS AND IS NOT PART OF THE ENGINEERED STRUCTURAL DESIGN. IT IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE OWNER OR HIS REPRESENTATIVE TO HAVE THIS DONE.
 5. SEE SOILS REPORT FOR ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.



17 FOUNDATION

1 FOUNDATION PLAN
1/4" = 1'-0"

NOTE: SOILS ENGINEER TO VERIFY THAT ALL CONCRETE IS PLACED ON ADEQUATE BEARING MATERIAL.
CO-ORDINATE ALL SUB-SLAB PIPING

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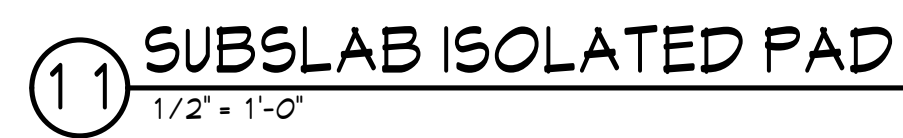
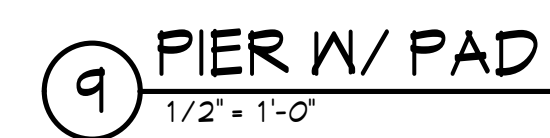
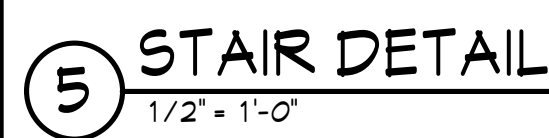
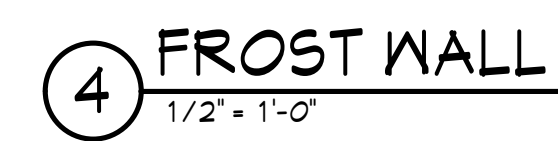
FOUNDATION FOR
MICAL HUYSER
21225 COUNTY ROAD 14
ROUTT COUNTY, COLORADO
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Job # 21.006
File 21006S10
Date 8JUNE21
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Revised 8JUNE21

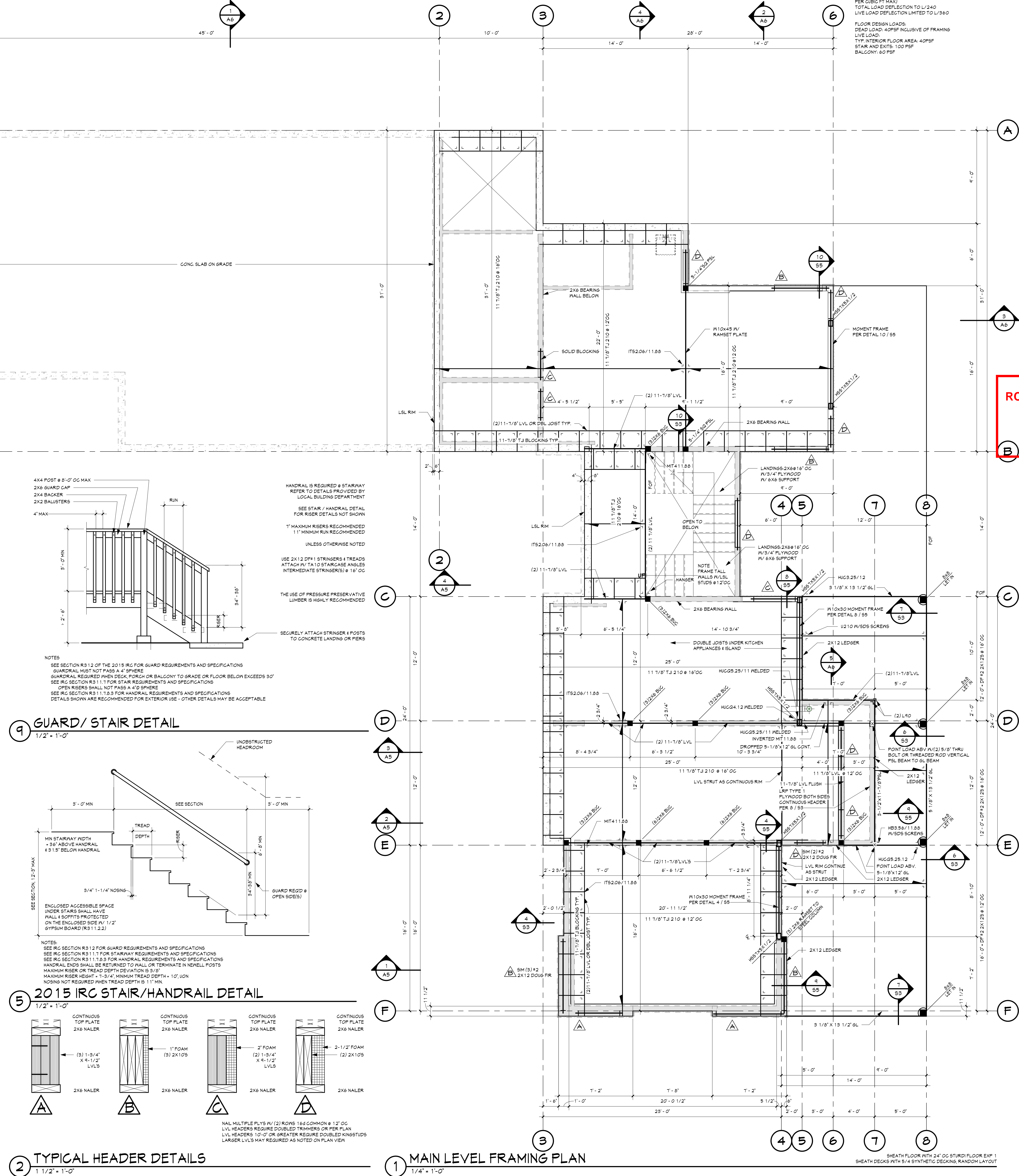
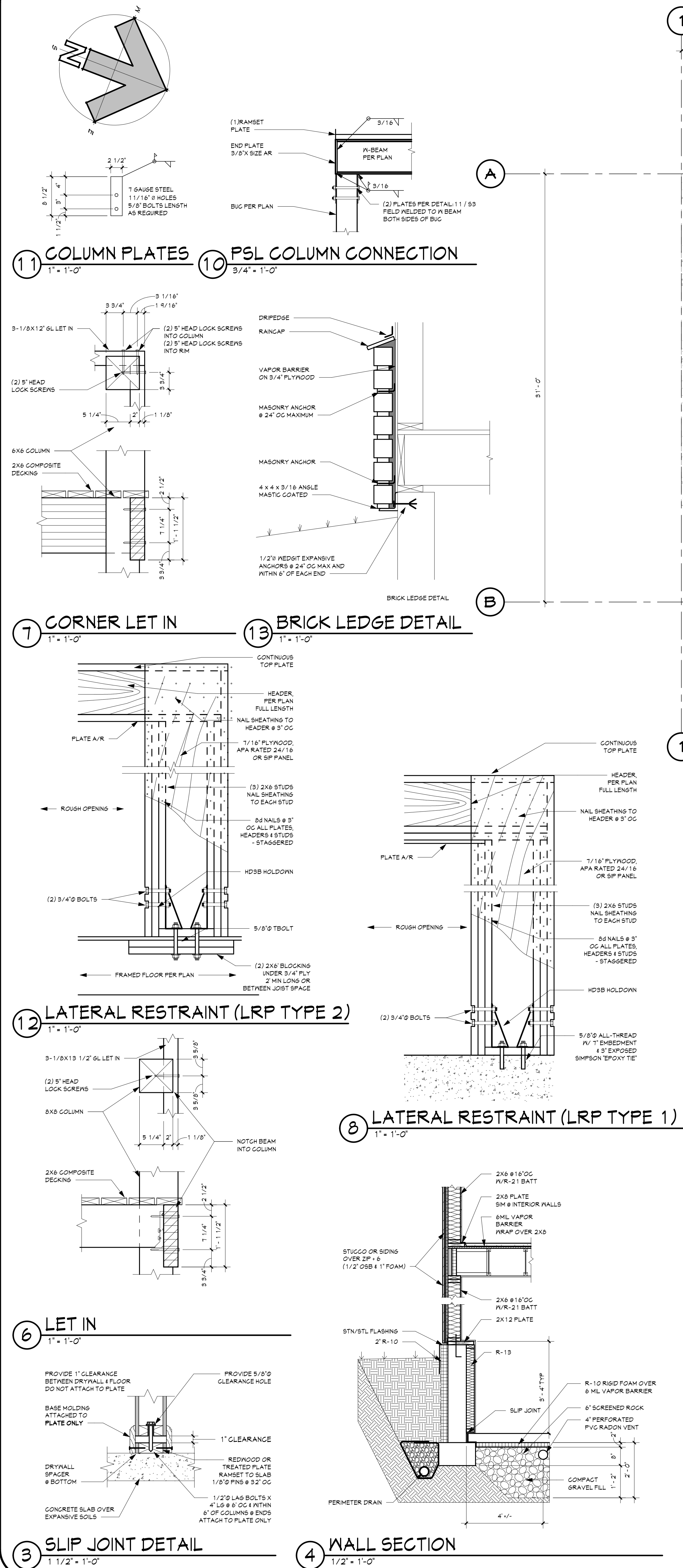
Sheet Number

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SHEET 18 OF 17



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STRUCTURAL INFORMATION: 1-1/2" MAX THK GYPCRETE OR EG (110 LBS PER CUBIC FT MAX). TOTAL LOAD DEFLECTION TO L/240. LIVE LOAD DEFLECTION LIMITED TO L/360.

FLOOR DESIGN LOADS: DEAD LOAD: 40 PSF INCLUSIVE OF FRAMING. LIVE LOAD: TYP. INTERIOR FLOOR AREA: 40 PSF. STAIR AND EXITS: 100 PSF. BALCONY: 60 PSF.

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JAKES@SPRINGS95.COM

Jake's

COLORADO REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
30669
6-9-2021
"STRUCTURE ONLY"

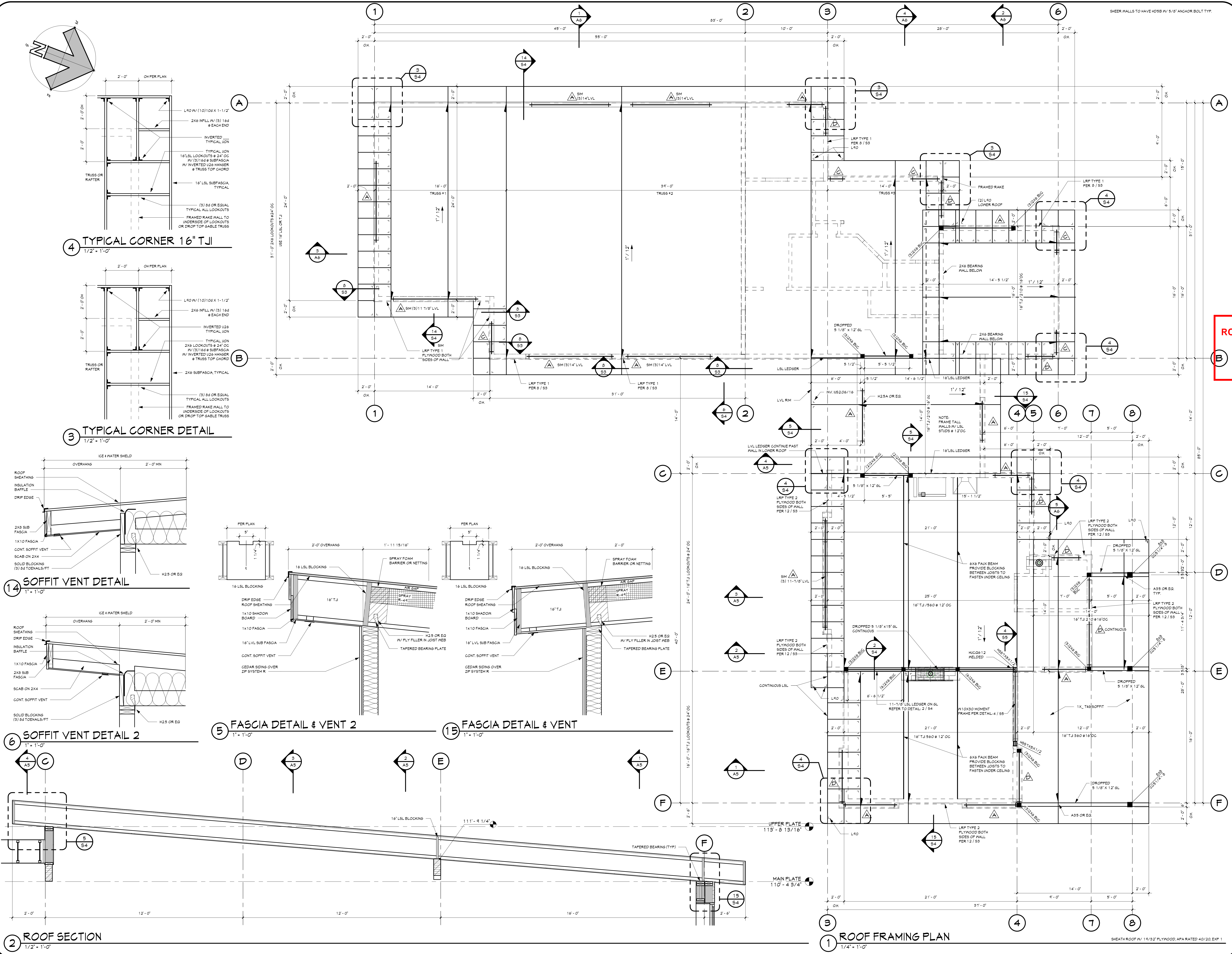
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MAIN LEVEL FRAMING PLAN & DETAILS FOR
MICAL HUYSER
21225 COUNTY ROAD 14
ROUTT COUNTY, COLORADO
ALBERTINI CONSTRUCTION INC. (970) 879-9650

Job # 21.006
File 21006550
Date 8JUNE21
Drawn VNM
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Revd 8JUNE21

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SHEET 15 OF 17

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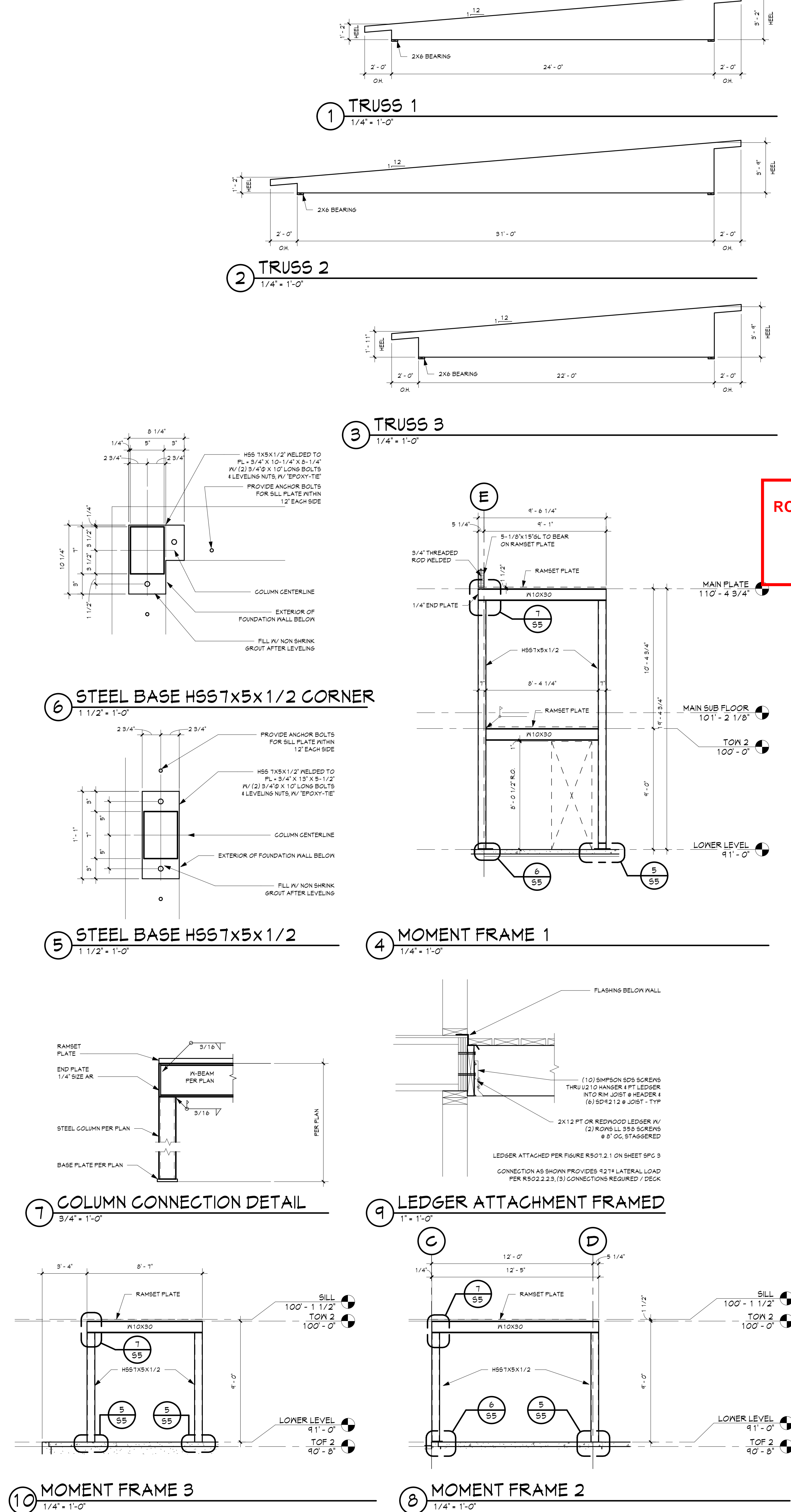
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ROOF FRAMING PLAN & DETAILS FOR
MICAL HUYSER
21225 COUNTY ROAD 14
ROUTT COUNTY, COLORADO
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Job # 21.006
File 21006540
Date 8JUNE21
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FRAMING DETAILS FOR
MICAL HUYSER
21225 COUNTY ROAD 14
ROUTT COUNTY, COLORADO
ALBERTINI CONSTRUCTION INC. (970) 879-9650

Job # 21.006
File 21006550
Date 8JUNE21
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Sheet Number
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SHEET 17 OF 17



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T.A.**

06/23/2021

April 9, 2021

Mical Huyser
c/o Jake's Drafting
P.O. Box 774121
Steamboat Springs, CO 80477

Job Number: 21-12096

Subject: Subsoil and Foundation
Investigation, Proposed Huyser Residence,
Lot 2, Huyser Subdivision, Routt County,
Colorado.

Mical and Jake,

This report presents the results of the Subsoil and Foundation Investigation (SFI) for the proposed Huyser Residence to be constructed within Lot 2 of the Huyser Subdivision (27225 County Road 14) in Routt County, Colorado. The approximate location of the project site is shown in Figure #1.

NWCC, Inc.'s (NWCC) scope of work included obtaining data from cursory observations made at the site, logging of three test pits, sampling of the probable foundation soils and laboratory testing of the samples obtained. This report presents recommendations for economically feasible and safe type foundations, as well as allowable soil pressures and other design and construction considerations that are advisable, but not necessarily routine to quality design and building practices.

Proposed Construction: NWCC has assumed the proposed residence will consist of a one-story wood-framed structure constructed over a full-depth walkout basement and with an attached garage. NWCC has also assumed that the lower levels of the residence and garage will be constructed utilizing concrete slab-on-grade floor systems placed from 0 to 8 feet below the existing ground surface.

For design purposes, NWCC has assumed that building loads will be light to moderate typical of this type of residential construction. If loadings or conditions are significantly different from those above, NWCC should be notified to reevaluate recommendations in this report.

Site Conditions: The proposed building site is located west of County Road 14 in Routt County, Colorado. The site was vacant at the time of our investigation and a gravel driveway had been constructed to the site. The vegetation had been stripped near the proposed building site. The surrounding vegetation consists of grasses, weeds, deciduous brush and scrub oaks with aspen trees to the north.

Topography of the building site is variable and generally slopes moderately down to the east on the order of 10 to 15 percent. A maximum elevation difference of 8 to 10 feet appears to exist across the proposed building site.

Subsurface Conditions: To investigate the subsurface conditions at the site, three test pits were advanced at the site on March 29, 2021. A site plan showing existing features along with the approximate test pit locations is presented in Figure #2.

Subsurface conditions encountered were variable and generally consisted of a layer of topsoil and organic materials overlying natural clays to the maximum depth investigated, 8 feet beneath existing ground surface (bgs). Graphic logs of the exploratory test pits, along with associated Legend and Notes, are presented in Figure #3.

A layer of topsoil and organic materials was encountered at the ground surface in all of the test pits and was approximately 24 to 30 inches in thickness. Natural clays were encountered below the topsoil and organic materials in all of the test pits and extended to the maximum depth investigated in each test pit. The clays were slightly sandy to sandy, fine-grained, moderately plastic, stiff to very stiff, slightly moist to moist and brown in color. A sample of the natural clays classified as a CL soil in accordance with the Unified Soil Classification System.

A swell-consolidation test conducted on a sample of the natural clays indicates the materials tested will exhibit a moderate swell potential when wetted under a constant load. The swell-consolidation test results are presented in Figure #4, and all other laboratory test results are summarized in the attached Table 1.

Groundwater was not encountered in the test pits at the time of excavation. It should be noted that the groundwater conditions at the site can be expected to fluctuate with seasonal changes in precipitation and runoff.

Foundation Recommendations: Based on the subsurface conditions encountered in the test pits, the results of the field and laboratory investigations and our understanding of the proposed construction, NWCC believes an economically feasible and safe type of foundation system is straight-shaft skin friction/end bearing piers drilled into the underlying natural clays. Foundation movement ($< \frac{1}{2}$ inch) should be within tolerable limits if the following design and construction precautions are observed.

- 1) A minimum pier diameter of 12 inches and a minimum pier length of 20 feet are recommended. A maximum pier length to diameter ratio of 25 is also recommended.
- 2) Piers should be designed using an allowable skin friction value of 900 psf for the portion of the pier penetrating the natural clays. The upper 5 feet of penetration should be neglected in the skin friction calculations. A drill rig of sufficient size, type and operating condition should be used so bottom of the piers can be cleaned out properly and minimum length requirements can be met. If

bottom of piers are properly cleaned and approved by an engineer from this office, then an allowable end bearing pressure of 4,000 psf for the clays may be used in the design.

- 3) Piers should be reinforced their full length with at least one #5 reinforcing rod for each 16 inches of pier perimeter.
- 4) Piers should be properly cleaned and dewatered prior to steel and concrete placement. If groundwater is encountered, casing and dewatering equipment may be required to reduce water infiltration and caving in the piers constructed at this site. The concrete should not be placed in more than 3 inches of water unless the tremie or pump method are used.
- 5) A 4-inch void should be provided beneath grade beams to prevent swelling soils from exerting uplift forces on grade beams and to concentrate pier loadings. A void should also be provided beneath necessary pier caps.
- 6) We strongly recommend that at least one test hole or test pier be drilled at the building site prior to starting the pier drilling operations. The test holes/piers should be drilled to evaluate the deeper subsoil/bedrock conditions and verify the recommendations given above.
- 7) A representative of NWCC must observe the test hole and pier drilling operations.

Alternate Foundation Recommendations: If the owner is aware of the risks associated with placing shallow foundations on expansive soils and can tolerate and/or design for differential movements that could result if the natural clays become wetted and swell, the structure may be supported by spread footings founded on undisturbed natural clays.

The design and construction details presented below should be observed if a shallow foundation system is opted for. The precautions and recommendations itemized below will not prevent movement of the foundations if underlying clays become wetted and swell. However, they should reduce amount of differential movement beneath the foundation system. Differential movements on the order of 1 to 3 inches could still occur if clays undergo moisture changes. The owner must be willing to accept the risk of foundation movement associated with placing shallow foundations on expansive soils.

- 1) Footings placed on the natural clays should be designed using an allowable soil bearing pressure of 4,000 psf. Footings should also be designed using a minimum dead load pressure of at least 1,000 psf.
- 2) Footings or pad sizes should be computed using the above soil pressures and placed on the natural clays encountered below the topsoil and organic materials.

- 3) Any topsoil and organic materials or soft natural clays found beneath the footings when excavations are opened should be removed and footings extended down to competent natural clays prior to concrete placement. Footings may have to be narrow or interrupted to maintain the minimum dead load. Foundation design should be closely checked to assure that it distributes loads per the allowable pressures given.
- 4) Foundation walls should be designed and reinforced to span an unsupported distance of 10 feet or the length between pads, whichever is greater.
- 5) Footings or pads should be placed well enough below final backfill grades to protect them from frost heave. Forty-eight (48) inches is typical for this location considering normal snow cover and other winter factors.
- 6) Based on experience, NWCC estimates total settlement for footings and pads designed and constructed as discussed in this section will be approximately 1 inch. Additional bearing capacity values along with the associated settlements are presented in Figure #5.
- 7) NWCC must be retained by the client to observe the foundation excavations when they are near completion to identify bearing soils and confirm the recommendations in this report.

Floor Slabs: NWCC has assumed the lower levels of the residence and attached garage will be constructed with concrete slab-on-grade floor systems, placed from 0 to 8 feet below the existing ground surface. On-site soils, with the exception of the topsoil and organic materials, are capable of supporting slab-on-grade construction. However, floor slabs present a very difficult problem where swelling materials are present near floor slab elevation because sufficient dead load cannot be imposed on them to resist the uplift pressure generated when the materials are wetted and expand. Based on the moisture-volume change characteristics of the natural clays encountered at this site, NWCC believes slab-on-grade construction may be used, provided the risk of distress resulting from slab movement is recognized and special design precautions are followed.

The following measures must be taken to reduce damage, which could result from movement should the underslab clays be subjected to moisture changes.

- 1) Floor slabs must be separated from all bearing walls; columns and their foundation supports with a positive slip joint. NWCC recommends the use of ½-inch thick cellotex or impregnated felt.
- 2) Interior non-bearing partition walls resting on the floor slabs must be provided with a slip joint, preferably at the bottom, so in the event the floor slab moves this movement is not transmitted to the upper structure. This detail is also important for wallboard and doorframes and is shown in Figure #6.

- 3) A minimum 6-inch gravel layer must be provided beneath all floor slabs to act as a capillary break and to help distribute pressures. Prior to placing the gravel, excavation should be shaped so that if water does get under the slab, it will flow to the low point of the excavation. In addition, all of the topsoil and organic materials should be removed prior to placement of the underslab gravels or new structural fill materials.
- 4) Floor slabs must be provided with control joints placed a maximum of 10 to 12 feet on center in each direction, depending on slab configuration to help control shrinkage cracking. Locations of the joints should be carefully checked to assure that natural, unavoidable cracking will be controlled. Depth of the control joints should be a minimum of $\frac{1}{4}$ the thickness of the slab.
- 5) Underslab soils must be kept as close as possible to their in-situ moisture content. Excessive wetting or drying of these soils prior to placement of floor slab could result in differential movement after slabs are constructed.
- 6) It has been NWCC's experience that the risk of floor slab movement can be reduced by removing at least 3 feet of the expansive materials and replacing them with a well compacted, non-expansive fill. If this is done or if fills are required to bring underslab areas to the desired grade, the fill should consist of non-expansive, granular materials. Fill should be uniformly placed and compacted in 6 to 8 inch lifts to at least 95% of the maximum standard Proctor density at or near the optimum moisture content, as determined by ASTM D-698.

Following the above precautions and recommendations will not prevent floor slab movement in the event the clays beneath the floor slabs undergo moisture changes. However, they should reduce the amount of damage if such movement occurs. The only way to eliminate the risk of all floor slab movement is to construct a structural floor over a well-vented crawl space or void form materials.

Underdrain System: Any floor levels or crawl space areas constructed below the existing or finished ground surfaces and the foundations should be protected by underdrain systems to help reduce the problems associated with surface and subsurface drainage during high runoff periods.

Localized perched water or runoff can infiltrate the lower levels of the structures at the foundation levels. This water can be one of the primary causes of differential foundation and slab movement. Especially, when expansive soils are encountered. Excessive moisture in crawl space areas or lower level can also lead to rotting and mildewing of wooden structural members and the formation of mold and mold spores. Formation of mold and mold spores could have detrimental effects on the air quality in these areas, which in turn can lead to potential adverse health effects.

Drains should be located around entire perimeter of the lower levels and be placed and at least 12 inches below any floor slab or crawl space levels and at least 6 inches below the foundation voids and bottom of the foundation walls or footings. NWCC recommends the use of perforated PVC pipe for the drainpipe, which meets or exceeds ASTM D-3034/SDR 35 requirements, to minimize potential for pipe crushing

during backfill operations. Holes in the drainpipe should be oriented down between 4 o'clock and 8 o'clock to promote rapid runoff of water. Drainpipe should be surrounded with at least 12 inches of free draining gravel and should be protected from contamination by a filter covering of Mirafi 140N subsurface drainage fabric or an equivalent product. Drains should have a minimum slope of 1/8 inch per foot and be daylighted at positive outfalls protected from freezing, or be led to sumps from which water can be pumped. The use of interior laterals, multiple daylights or sumps will likely be required for the proposed structure. Caution should be taken when backfilling so as not to damage or disturb the installed underdrain. NWCC recommends the drainage system include a cleanout every 100 feet, be protected against intrusion by animals at outfalls and be tested prior to backfilling. NWCC also recommends the client retain our firm to observe the underdrain systems during construction to verify that they are being installed in accordance with recommendations provided in this report and observe a flow test prior to backfilling the system.

In addition, NWCC recommends an impervious barrier be constructed to keep water from infiltrating through the voided areas and/or under footings and/or foundation walls. Barrier should be constructed of an impervious material, which is approved by this office and placed below the perimeter drain and up against the sides of the foundation walls. A typical perimeter/underdrain detail is shown in Figure #7.

Placement of an impervious membrane and/or properly compacted clays in crawl space areas to the top of the footings or at least 12 inches above the top of the foundation voids or bottom of the foundation walls should help reduce the moisture problems in these areas.

Foundation Walls and Retaining Structures: Foundation walls and retaining structures, which are laterally supported and can be expected to undergo only a moderate amount of deflection, may be designed for a lateral earth pressure computed on the basis of an equivalent fluid unit weight of 45 pcf for imported, free draining granular backfill and 60 pcf for on-site soils.

Cantilevered retaining structures at the site can be expected to deflect sufficiently to mobilize full active earth pressure condition. Therefore, cantilevered structures may be designed for a lateral earth pressure computed on the basis of an equivalent fluid unit weight of 35 pcf for imported, free draining granular backfill and 50 pcf for on-site soils.

Foundation walls and retaining structures should be designed for appropriate hydrostatic and surcharge pressures such as adjacent buildings, traffic and construction materials. An upward sloping backfill and/or natural slope will also significantly increase earth pressures on foundation walls and retaining structures and the structural engineer should carefully evaluate these additional lateral loads when designing foundation and retaining walls.

Lateral resistance of retaining wall foundations placed on undisturbed natural soils at the site will be a combination of sliding resistance of the footings on the foundation materials and passive pressure against the sides of footings. Sliding friction can be taken as 0.4 times the vertical dead load. Passive pressure against the sides of the footing can be calculated using an equivalent fluid pressure of 250 pcf. Fill placed against the sides of footings to resist lateral loads should be compacted to at least 100% of the maximum standard Proctor density and near the optimum moisture content.

NWCC recommends imported granular soils for backfilling foundation walls and retaining structures because their use results in lower lateral earth pressures. Imported granular materials should be placed to within 2 to 3 feet of the ground surface. Imported granular soils should be free draining and have less than 5 percent passing the No. 200 sieve. Granular soils placed behind foundation and retaining walls should be sloped from the base of the wall at an angle of at least 45 degrees from the vertical. The upper 2 to 3 feet of fill should be a relatively impervious soil or pavement structure to prevent surface water infiltration into the backfill.

Wall backfill should be carefully placed in uniform lifts and compacted to at least 95 percent of the maximum standard Proctor density and near the optimum moisture content. Care should be taken not to overcompact backfill since this could cause excessive lateral pressure on the walls. Some settlement of deep foundation wall backfill materials will occur even if materials are placed correctly.

Surface Drainage: Proper surface drainage at this site is of paramount importance for minimizing infiltration of surface drainage into wall backfill and bearing soils, which could result in increased wall pressures, differential foundation and slab movement. The following drainage precautions should be observed during construction and at all times after the structures have been completed:

- 1) Ground surface surrounding structures should be sloped (minimum of 1.0 inch per foot) to drain away from structures in all directions to a minimum of 10 feet. Ponding must be avoided. If necessary, raising top of foundation walls to achieve a better surface grade is advisable.
- 2) Non-structural backfill placed around structures should be compacted to at least 95% of the maximum standard Proctor density at or near the optimum moisture content in order to minimize future settlement of the fill. Backfill should be placed immediately after the braced foundation walls are able to structurally support the fill. Puddling or sluicing must be avoided.
- 3) Top 2 to 3 feet of soil placed within 10 feet of foundations should be impervious in nature to minimize infiltration of surface water into wall backfill.
- 4) Roof downspouts and drains should discharge well beyond the limits of all backfill. Roof overhangs, which project two to three feet beyond foundation walls, should be considered if gutters are not used.
- 5) Landscaping, which requires excessive watering and lawn sprinkler heads, should be located a minimum of 10 feet from the foundation walls of the structures.
- 6) Plastic membranes should not be used to cover ground surface adjacent to foundation walls.

Site Grading: The slopes on which the proposed structures, driveway and On-site Wastewater Treatment Systems (OWTS) are proposed could become unstable as a result of the proposed construction. Design and construction considerations must be addressed to avoid and/or limit the potential for slope instability at the

site. Although a detailed slope stability analysis is beyond the scope of this report, some general guidelines are provided below for initial planning and design. Our office should review the construction plans as they are being prepared so that we can verify that our recommendations are being properly incorporated into the plans.

- 1) Slopes greater than 25 percent should be avoided whenever possible for construction of permanent roads, structures and OWTS.
- 2) Temporary cuts for foundation construction should be constructed to OSHA standards for temporary excavations. Permanent, unretained cuts for driveways or building sites should be kept as shallow as possible and should not exceed a 3(Horizontal) to 1(Vertical) configuration for the topsoil and organic materials and a 2(Horizontal) to 1(Vertical) configuration for the clays. We recommend these cuts be limited to 10 feet in height or less unless stable bedrock is encountered. The risk of slope instability will be significantly increased if groundwater seepage is encountered in the cuts. NWCC office should be notified immediately to evaluate the site if seepage is encountered or deeper cuts are planned and determine if additional investigations and/or stabilization measures are warranted.
- 3) Excavating during periods of low runoff at the site can reduce potential slope instability during excavation. Excavations should not be attempted during the spring or early summer when seasonal runoff and groundwater levels are typically high.
- 4) Fills up to 15 feet in height can be constructed at the site and should be constructed to a 2(Horizontal) to 1(Vertical) or flatter configuration. The fill areas should be prepared by stripping any existing fill materials and topsoil and organics, scarification and compaction to at least 95% of the maximum standard Proctor density and within 2% of optimum moisture content as determined by ASTM D698. The fills should be properly benched/keyed into the natural hillsides after the existing fill materials, natural topsoil and organic materials, silts and clays have been removed. The fill materials should consist of the on-site soils (exclusive of topsoil, organics or silts) and be uniformly placed and compacted in 6 to 8 inch loose lifts to the minimum density value and moisture content range indicated above.
- 5) Proper surface drainage features should be provided around all permanent cuts and fills and steep natural slopes to direct surface runoff away from these areas. Cuts, fills and other stripped areas should be protected against erosion by revegetation or other methods. Areas of concentrated drainage should be avoided and may require the use of riprap for erosion control.
- 6) A qualified engineer experienced in this area should prepare site grading and drainage plans. The contractor must provide a construction sequencing plan for excavation, wall construction and bracing and backfilling for the steeper and more sensitive portions of the site prior to starting the excavations or construction.

Limitations: The recommendations provided in this report are based on the soils encountered at this site and NWCC's understanding of the proposed construction. NWCC believes this information gives a high degree of reliability for anticipating behavior of the proposed structures; however, NWCC's recommendations are professional opinions and cannot control nature, nor can they assure the soils profiles beneath those or adjacent to those observed. No warranties expressed or implied are given on the content of this report.

Swelling soils were encountered at this site. These soils are stable at their natural moisture content but can shrink or swell with changes in moisture. The behavior of swelling soils is not fully understood. The swell or consolidation potential of any particular site can change erratically both in lateral and vertical extent. Moisture changes also occur erratically, resulting in conditions, which cannot always be predicted. Recommendations presented in this report are based on the current state of the art for foundations and floor slabs on swelling soils. As noted previously, the owner must be made aware there is a risk in construction on these types of soil. Performance of the structure will depend on following the recommendations and in proper maintenance after construction is complete. As water is the main cause for volume change in the soils, it is necessary that the changes in moisture content be kept to a minimum. This requires judicious irrigation and providing positive surface drainage away from the structures. Any distress noted in the structures should be brought to the attention of NWCC.

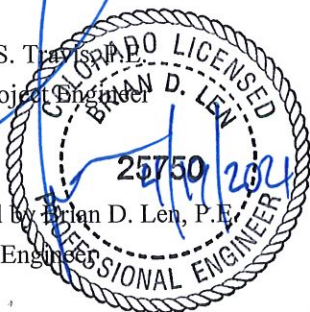
This report is based on the investigation at the described site and on specific anticipated construction as stated herein. If either of these conditions is changed, the results would also most likely change. Therefore, NWCC strongly recommends that our firm be contacted prior to finalizing the construction plans so that we can verify our recommendations are being properly incorporated into the construction plans.

Man-made or natural changes in the conditions of a property can also occur over a period of time. In addition, changes in requirements due to state of the art knowledge and/or legislation do from time to time occur. As a result, the findings of this report may become invalid due to these changes. Therefore, this report is subject to review and not considered valid after a period of 3 years or if conditions as stated above are altered. It is the responsibility of the owner or his representative to ensure that the information in this report is incorporated into the plans and/or specifications and construction of the project. If you have any questions regarding this report or if NWCC may be of further service, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,
NWCC, INC.

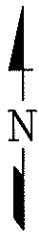
Timothy S. Trautman, P.E.
Senior Project Engineer

Reviewed by Brian D. Len, P.E.
Principal Engineer

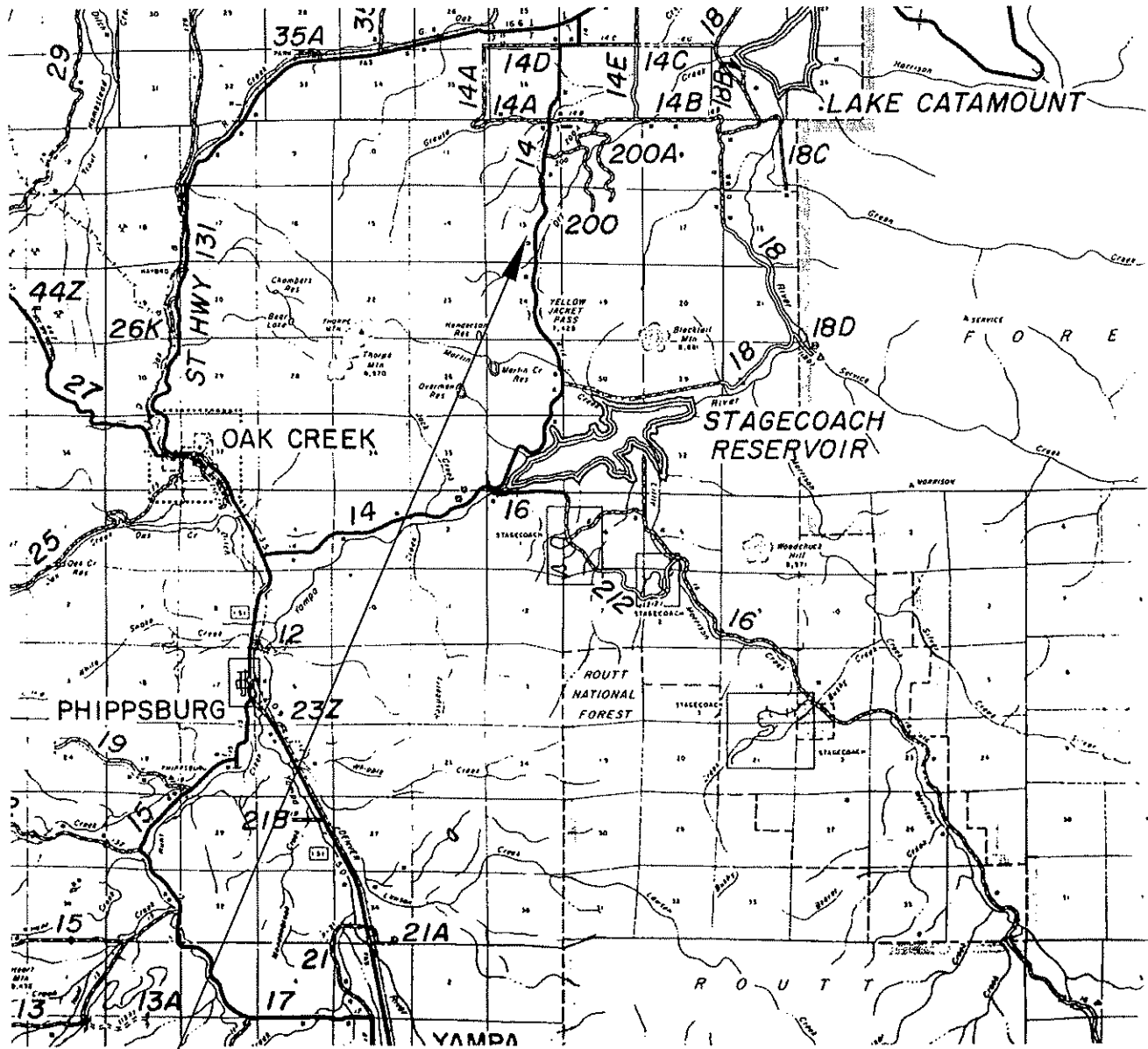


**RCRBD Record Set
T.A.**


06/23/2021

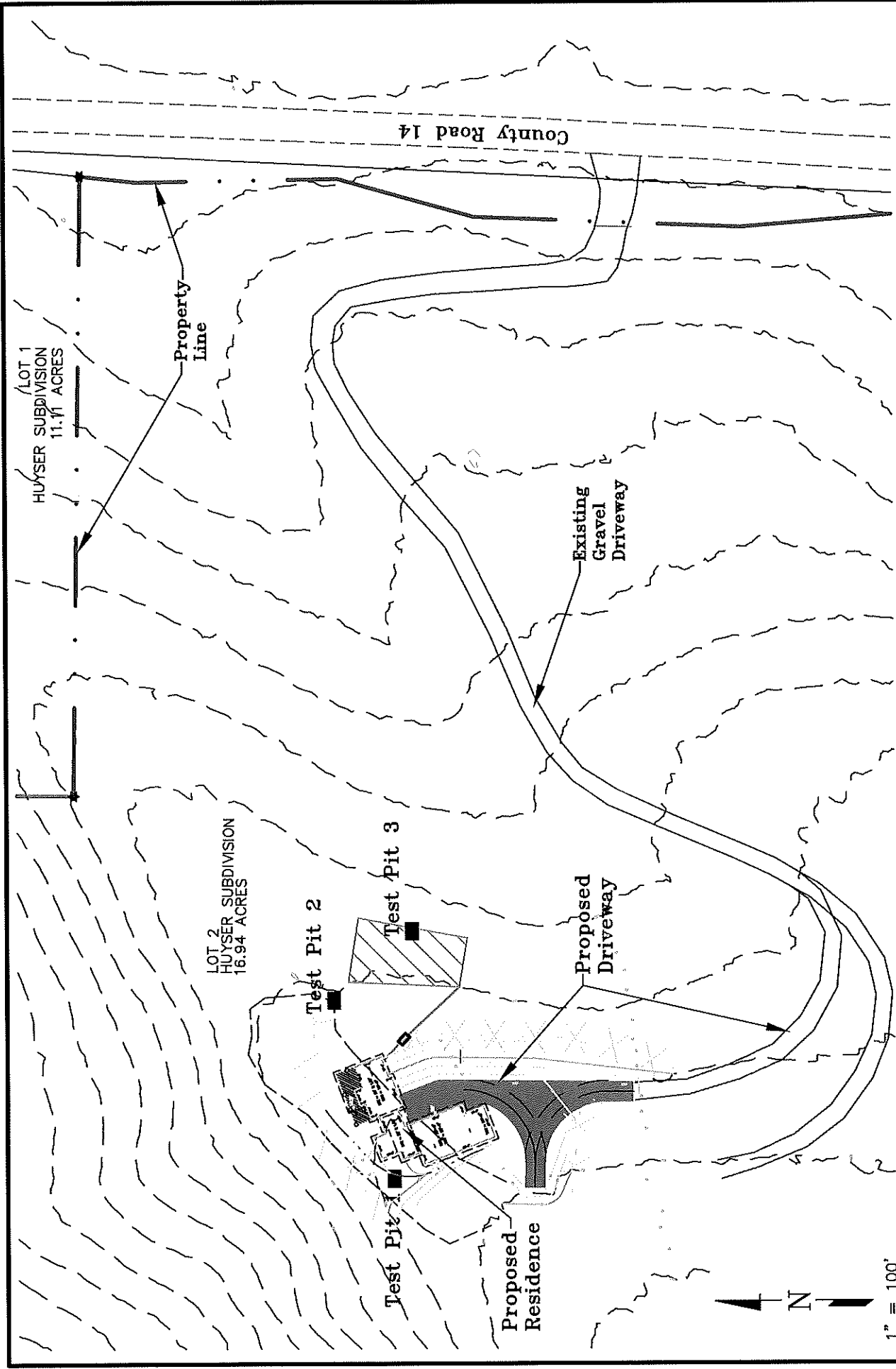


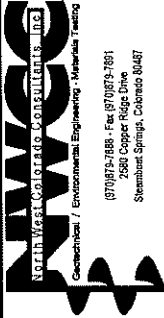
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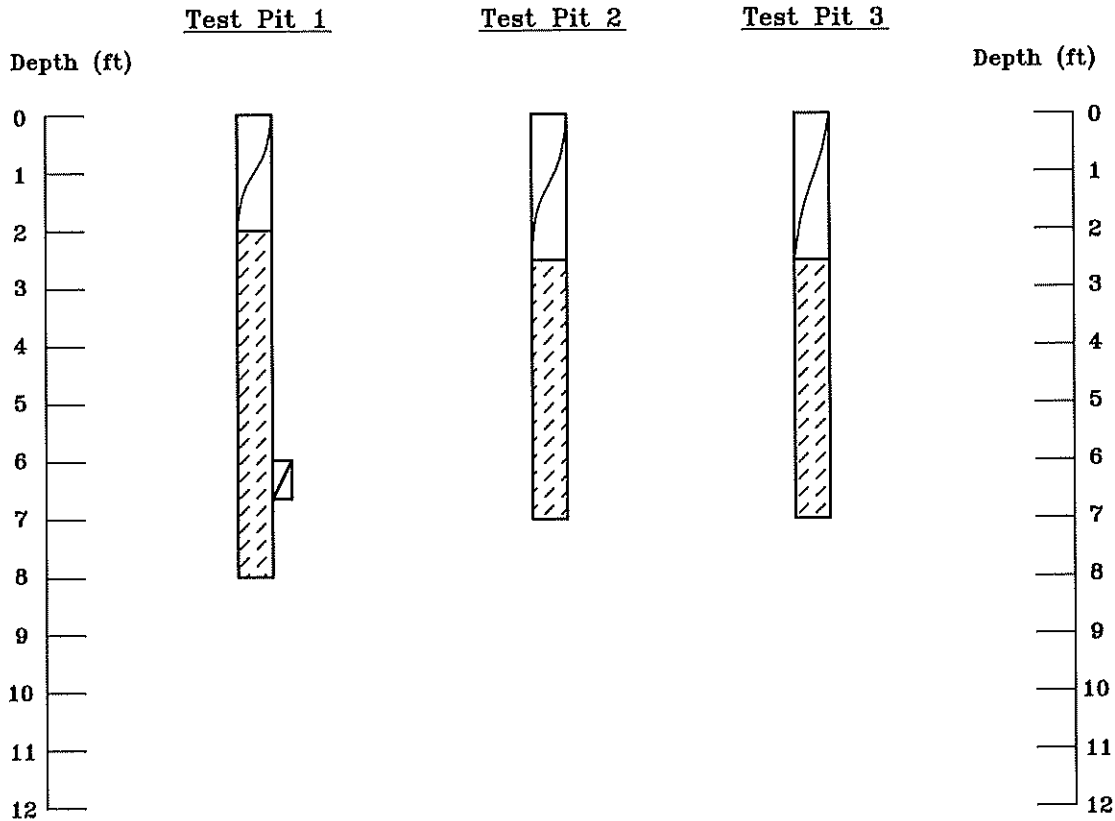


PROJECT SITE

Title: VICINITY MAP	Date: 4/9/2021	 (970)879-7885 - Fax (970)879-7891 2580 Copper Ridge Drive Steamboat Springs, Colorado 80487
Job Name: Proposed Huyser Residence	Job No. 21-12096	
Location: Lot 2, Huyser Subdivision, Routt County, Colorado	Figure #1	



Title: SITE PLAN-LOCATION OF TEST PITS		Date: 4/9/2021	 <small>North West Colorado Consultants, Inc.</small> <small>Geotechnical / Environmental Engineering - Mountain West</small> <small>(970) 675-7488 Fax (970) 675-7481</small> <small>2580 Copper Ridge Drive</small> <small>Steamboat Springs, Colorado 80487</small>
Job Name: Proposed Huyser Residence		Job No. 21-12096	
LOCATION: Lot 2, Huyser Subdivision, Routt County, Colorado		Figure # 2	



LEGEND:



TOPSOIL AND ORGANICS: Silty to slightly clayey, fine-grained, soft, moist and dark brown to black in color.




CLAYS: Slightly sandy to sandy, fine-grained, moderately plastic, stiff to very stiff, slightly moist to moist and brown in color.

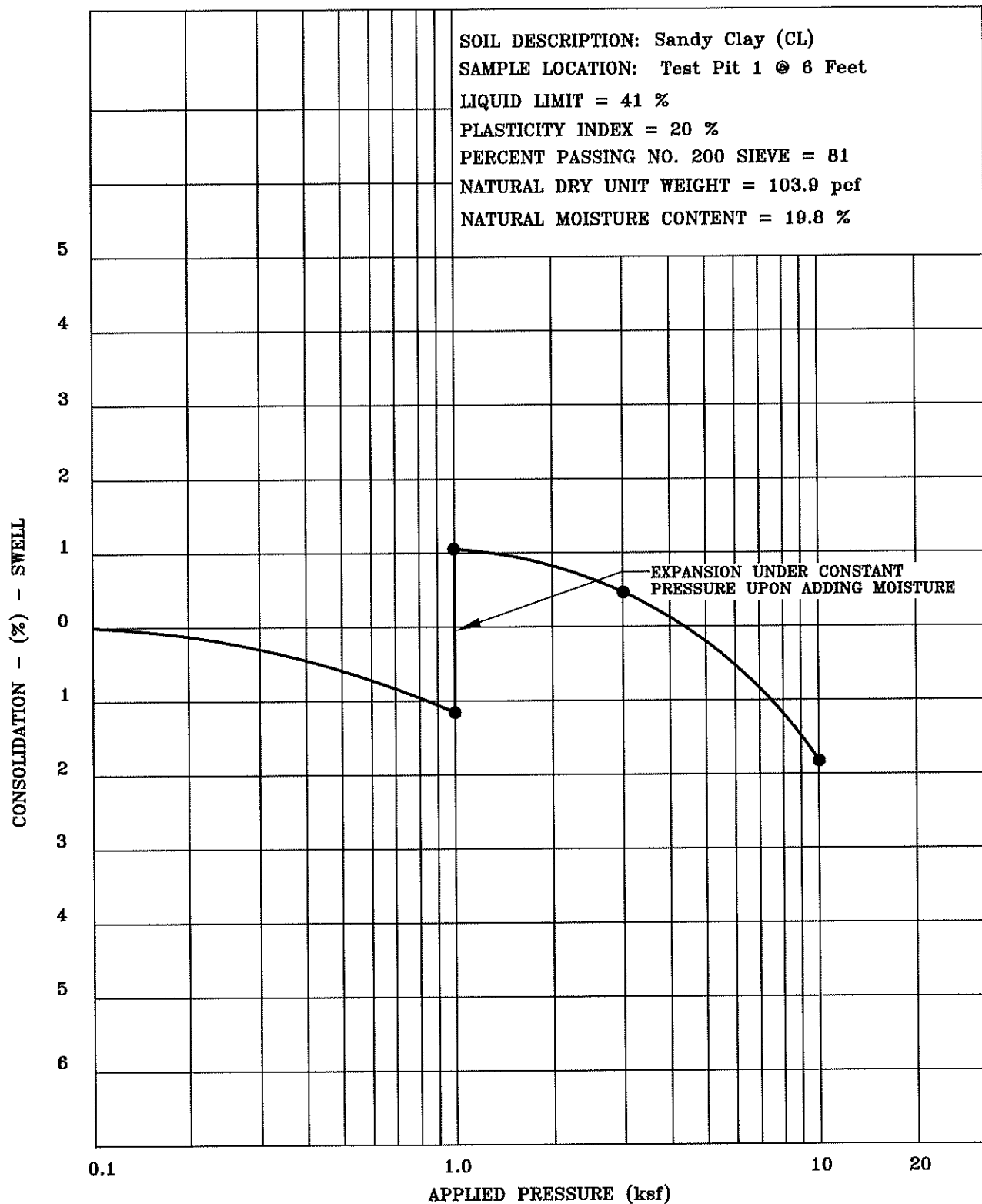


Hand Drive Sample-California Liner.

NOTES:

- 1) Test pits were excavated on March 29, 2021 with a mini-trackhoe.
- 2) Test pit locations were determined by pacing from topographic features at the site.
- 3) Elevations of the test pits were not measured and the logs are drawn to the depths investigated.
- 4) The lines between materials shown on the test pit logs represent the approximate boundaries between material types and transitions may be gradual.

Title: LOGS, LEGEND AND NOTES		Date: 4/9/2021	
Job Name: Proposed Huyser Residence		Job No. 21-12096	
Location: Lot 2, Huyser Subdivision, Routt County, Colorado		Figure #3	



Title: **SWELL-CONSOLIDATION TEST RESULTS**

Date: **4/9/2021**

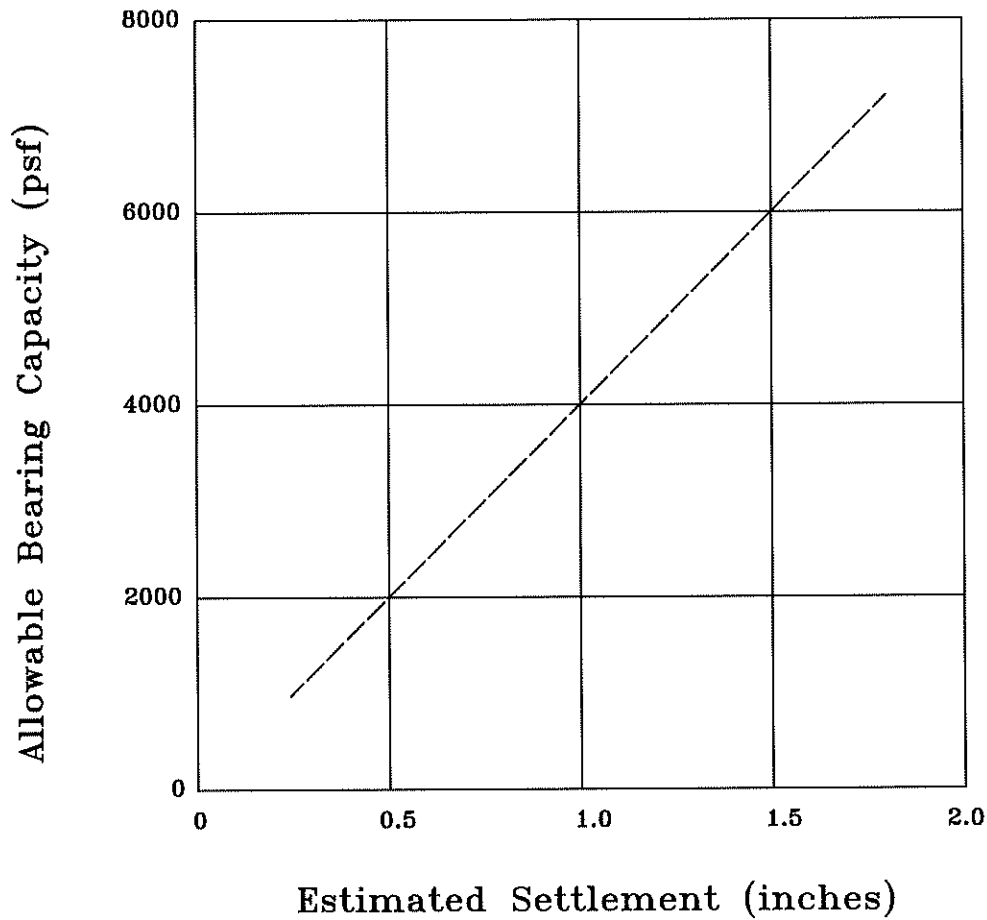
Job Name: **Proposed Huyser Residence**

Job No. **21-12096**


Location: **Lot 2, Huyser Subdivision, Routt County, Colorado**

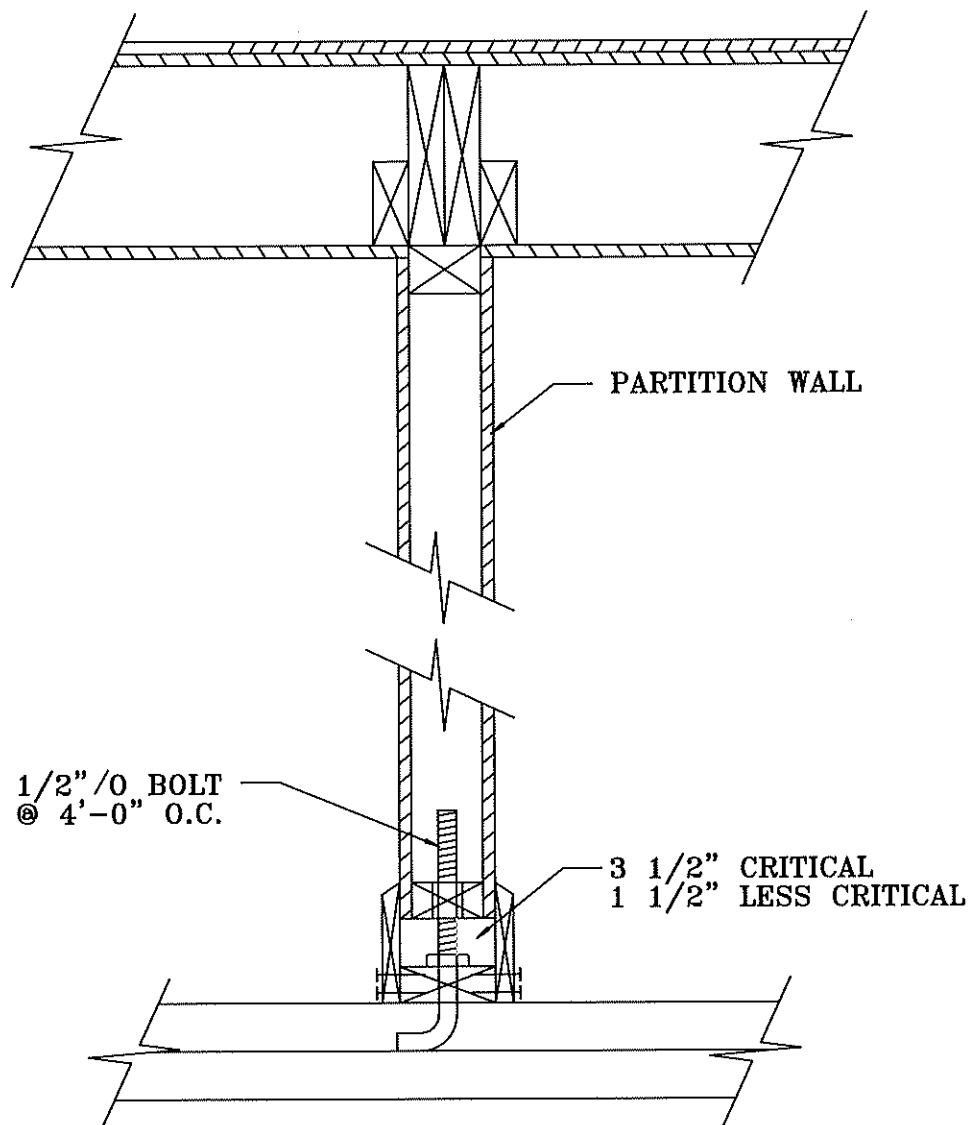
Figure **#4**





Note: These values are based on footing widths of 1 to 4 feet. If the footing width is to be greater than 4 feet in width, then we should be notified to re-evaluate these recommendations.

Title: BEARING CAPACITY CHART	Date: 4/9/2021	 North West Colorado Consultants, Inc. Geotechnical / Environmental Engineering - Materials Testing (970) 879-7658 • Fax (970) 879-7691 2580 Copper Ridge Drive Steamboat Springs, Colorado 80487
Job Name: Proposed Huyser Residence	Job No. 21-12096	
Location: Lot 2, Huyser Subdivision, Routt County, Colorado	Figure #5	



Title: HUNG PARTITION WALL DETAIL

Date: 4/9/2021

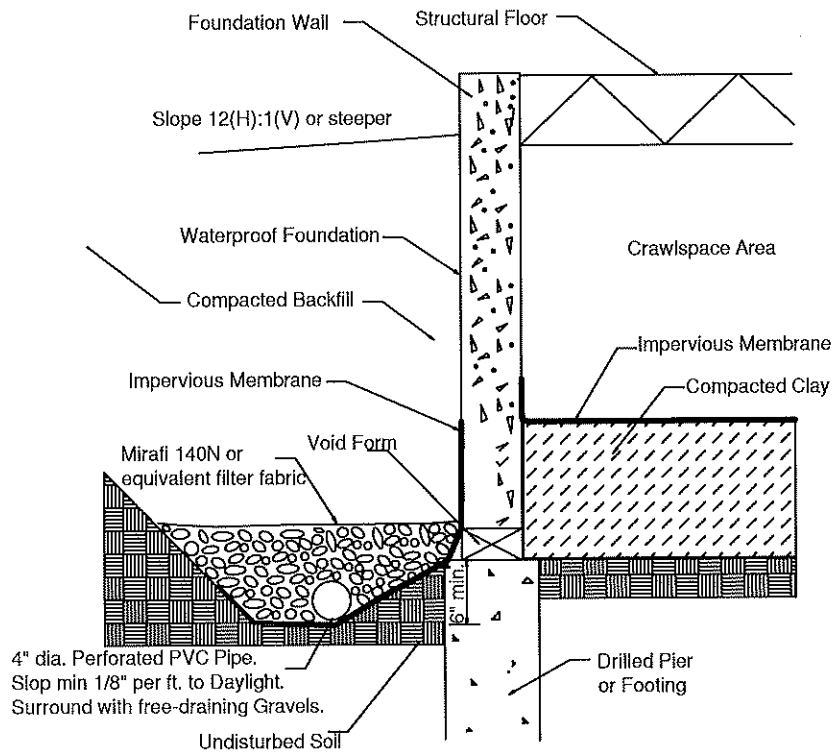
Job Name: Proposed Huyser Residence

Job No. 21-12096

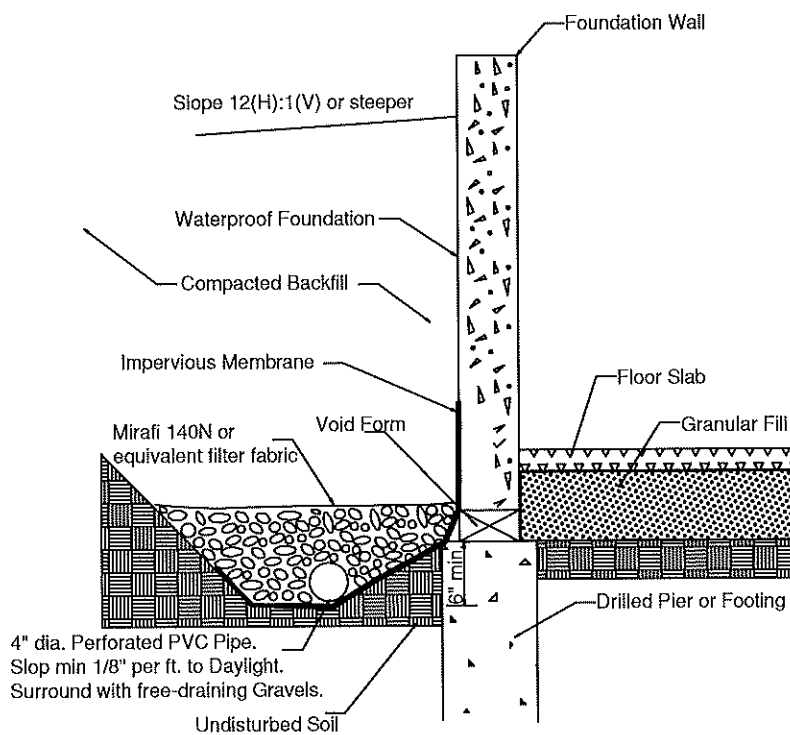
Location: Lot 2, Huyser Subdivision, Routt County, Colorado

Figure #6





Crawlspace Area



Lower Level with Floor Slab

Title: **PERIMETER/UNDERDRAIN DETAIL**

Date: **4/9/2021**

Job Name: **Proposed Huyser Residence**

Job No. **21-12096**

Location: **Lot 2, Huyser Subdivision, Routt County, Colorado**

Figure **#7**



NWCC, Inc.

TABLE 1

SUMMARY OF LABORATORY TEST RESULTS

[illegible]