



Staff Report for Administrative Approval – Hillside Review – Notice of Conditional Approval

Weber County Planning Division

Synopsis

Application Information

Application Request: Consideration and action on a request to approve a Hillside Review for the Eisenberg Residence on Lot 71-R of Summit Eden Phase 1C.

Applicant: Michael Eisenberg

File Number: HSR 2018-01

Property Information

Approximate Address: 8488 E Spring Park Rd, Eden

Project Area: 0.06 acres

Zoning: DRR-1

Existing Land Use: Vacant

Proposed Land Use: Single Family Residence

Parcel ID: 23-130-0038

Township, Range, Section: 7N 2E Sec 8

Adjacent Land Use

North: Vacant Residential	South: Vacant Residential
East: Vacant Residential	West: Vacant Residential

Staff Information

Report Presenter: Steve Burton
sburton@co.weber.ut.us
 801-399-8766

Report Reviewer: RK

Applicable Ordinances

- Weber County Land Use Code Title 108 (Standards) Chapter 14 (Hillside Development Review)
- Weber County Land Use Code Title 108 (Standards) Chapter 22 (Natural Hazards Areas)

Background

The subject lot is located in Summit Eden Phase 1C which was recorded with the Weber County Recorder’s office on January 27, 2014. The average slope of the lot exceeds 25 percent, as such, plans for development are required to be reviewed by the Hillside Development Review Board, as outlined in the Uniform Land Use Code of Weber County (LUC) Title108 Chapter 14.

IGES has performed the geotechnical report and the geologic hazards investigation. Information related to the construction of the dwelling as outlined in the geologic and geotechnical reports, have been distributed to the Hillside Review Board for comment. The reports have been reviewed by all applicable review agencies.

Planning Division Review

The Planning Division Staff has determined that, in compliance with review agency conditions, the requirements and standards provided by the Hillside Review Chapter have been met for the excavation and construction of the dwelling. The following submittals were required:

1. Engineered Plans.
2. Geotechnical Investigation and Geologic Hazards Report (see Exhibit A).
3. Utah Pollution Discharge Elimination system (UPDES) Permit with Storm water Pollution Prevention Plan. A condition of approval from the Planning Division is that the applicant provides the UPDES Permit and SWPPP with the building permit application.
4. Landscaping plan.

Weber County Hillside Review Board comments

The Weber County Hillside Review Board, on this particular application, made the following comments and conditions:

Weber County Engineering Division: The Engineering Division granted approval on April 12, 2018. The approval is subject to

the following comments as conditions of approval:

1. Ensure that an IGES engineering geologist or a geotechnical engineer observes the foundation excavation.
2. Grade the property to carry water away from the foundation. No landscape watering will be allowed.
3. Follow all other recommendations given in the IGES report.

Weber Fire District: The Fire District granted an approval on April 16, 2018 subject to the following conditions:

1. A residential suppression system is required.
2. Adherence to both specific and general comments from the full Fire District review.

Weber County Building Inspection Department: The Building Official, on April 13, 2018, completed an initial review of this project and will require the following items be addressed.

1. The Engineer of record will need to provide a letter acknowledging the study and he has addressed any changes to the plan.
2. A Geo Tech will need to be on site to approve the soils prior to placement of the footings. Please provide a copy of the findings at the footing inspection.

Weber-Morgan Health Department: The Health Department has verified that that they will not impose any requirements or conditions for this application due to the proposed residence connecting to the Powder Mountain Water and Sewer District for culinary and wastewater services.

Weber County Planning Division: The Planning Division has granted approval subject to the applicant complying with all Board requirements and conditions. This approval is also subject to the applicant developing Lot 71-R according to approved plans and in compliance with the geologic and geotechnical investigation reports performed by IGES, dated August 30, 2017 as project number 02565-001 which outline specific recommendations for the site development.

Planning Division Findings

Based on site inspections and review agency comments, the Planning Division Staff is recommending approval subject to the following conditions:

1. Development of the lot must comply with the excavating, grading, and filling standards outlined in LUC §108-14-8 as well as the recommendations outlined in the geologic and geotechnical reports that were provided with the application.
2. The applicant shall provide the UPDES Permit and SWPPP with the building permit application.
3. The landscaping shall be non-irrigated, natural vegetation, as shown on the landscaping plan.

The recommendation for approval is based on the following findings:

1. The application was submitted and has been deemed complete.
2. The requirements and standards found in the Hillside Development Review Procedures and Standards Chapter have been met or will be met during the excavation and construction phase of the dwelling.
3. The Hillside Review Board members reviewed the application individually and have provided their comments.
4. The applicant has met or will meet, as part of the building permit process and/or during the excavation and construction phase of the dwelling, the requirements and conditions set forth by the Hillside Review Board. As a condition it is understood, by the applicant and his geo-technical engineer and geologist, that if any geologic hazards are revealed during the excavation and construction phase of the dwelling, work on Lot 71-R will cease pending the development of appropriate mitigation measures and subsequent approval by the County and the County's contracted geo-technical and/or geological consultant.

Administrative Approval

Administrative approval of Lot 71-R, Michael Eisenberg Hillside Review (HSR2018-01), is hereby granted based upon its compliance with the Weber County Land Use Code. This approval is subject to the requirements of applicable review agencies and is based on the findings listed in this staff report.

Date of Administrative Approval: _____

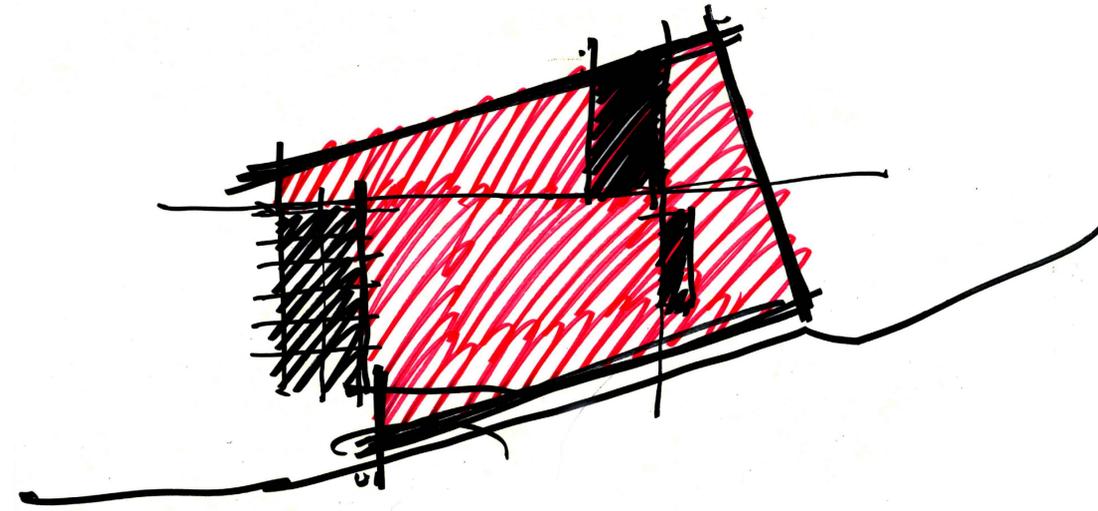
Rick Grover
Weber County Planning Director

Exhibits

- A. Approved Plans
- B. Geotechnical Investigation and Geologic Hazards Report
- C. Landscaping Plan

Map 1





March 13, 2018
Issued for Construction

MacKay-Lyons Sweetapple
 Architects Limited
 2188 Gottingen Street
 Halifax, Nova Scotia Canada B3K 3B4
 ph: (902) 429-1867 fax: (902) 429-6276

Blackwell
 Structural Engineers
 19 Duncan Street, Suite 405
 Toronto, Ontario Canada M5H 3H1
 ph: (416) 593-5300 fax: (416) 593-4840

Talisman Civil Engineers
 Civil Engineers
 5217 S State St #200
 Murray, Utah, United States 84107
 ph: (801) 743-1300

IGES
 Geotechnical Engineers
 12429 South Street 300 East, Suite 100
 Draper, Utah, United States 84020-8770
 ph: (801) 748-4045

Edge Builders LLC
 Construction Management
 P.O. Box 17404,
 Salt Lake City, Utah, United States 84117
 ph: (801) 879-6200

CIVIL	ARCHITECTURAL	STRUCTURAL
C101 General Notes and Legend	A001 Partition Types	S-001 General Notes
C201 Site and Utility Plan	A002 Key Plan, Abbreviations, Schedules	S-002 General Notes Cont'd
C202 Horizontal Control Plan	A100 Site Plan	S-003 Typical Details
C301 Grading Plan	A201 Level 1 & 2 Floor Plans	S-004 Typical Details Continued
C601 Erosion Control Plan	A202 Level 3 & 4 Floor Plans	S-100 Foundation Plan
C701 Details	A300 Exterior Elevations	S-101 Level 2 Framing Plan
	A301 Exterior Elevations	S-102 Level 3 Framing Plan
	A400 Building Sections	S-103 Level 4 Framing Plan
	A401 Building Sections	S-104 Roof Framing Plan
	A500 Plan Details	S-105 Column Schedule
	A510 Section Details	S-200 Steel Elevations
	A511 Section Details	S-201 Steel Elevations Cont'd
	A600 Millwork - Ground Floor	S-202 Steel Elevations Cont'd
	A601 Millwork - Second Floor	S-203 Steel Connections
	A602 Millwork - Third & Fourth Floor	S-204 Wood Shear Wall Elevations
	A603 Millwork - Fourth Floor	S-205 Wood Shear Wall Elevations
	A604 Millwork Details	S-300 Foundation Sections
	A610 Stair	S-400 Framing Sections
	A611 Stair	S-401 Framing Sections Cont'd
	A800 Level 1 & 2 Electrical Plans	S-402 Framing Sections Cont'd
	A801 Level 3 & 4 Electrical Plans	
	A802 Level 4 Electrical Plan	
	A900 Window/Door Schedule	

Lot 71R
 Village House
 Summit Powder Mountain
 8488 E. Spring Park
 Eden, UT
 84310



LOT 71 Residence
 MacKay Lyon
 Sverdrup
 Architects
 Limited
 2198 Collingwood St.
 Halifax, Nova Scotia
 Canada B3K 3B4
 ph: (902) 429 1807
 fax: (902) 429 6276

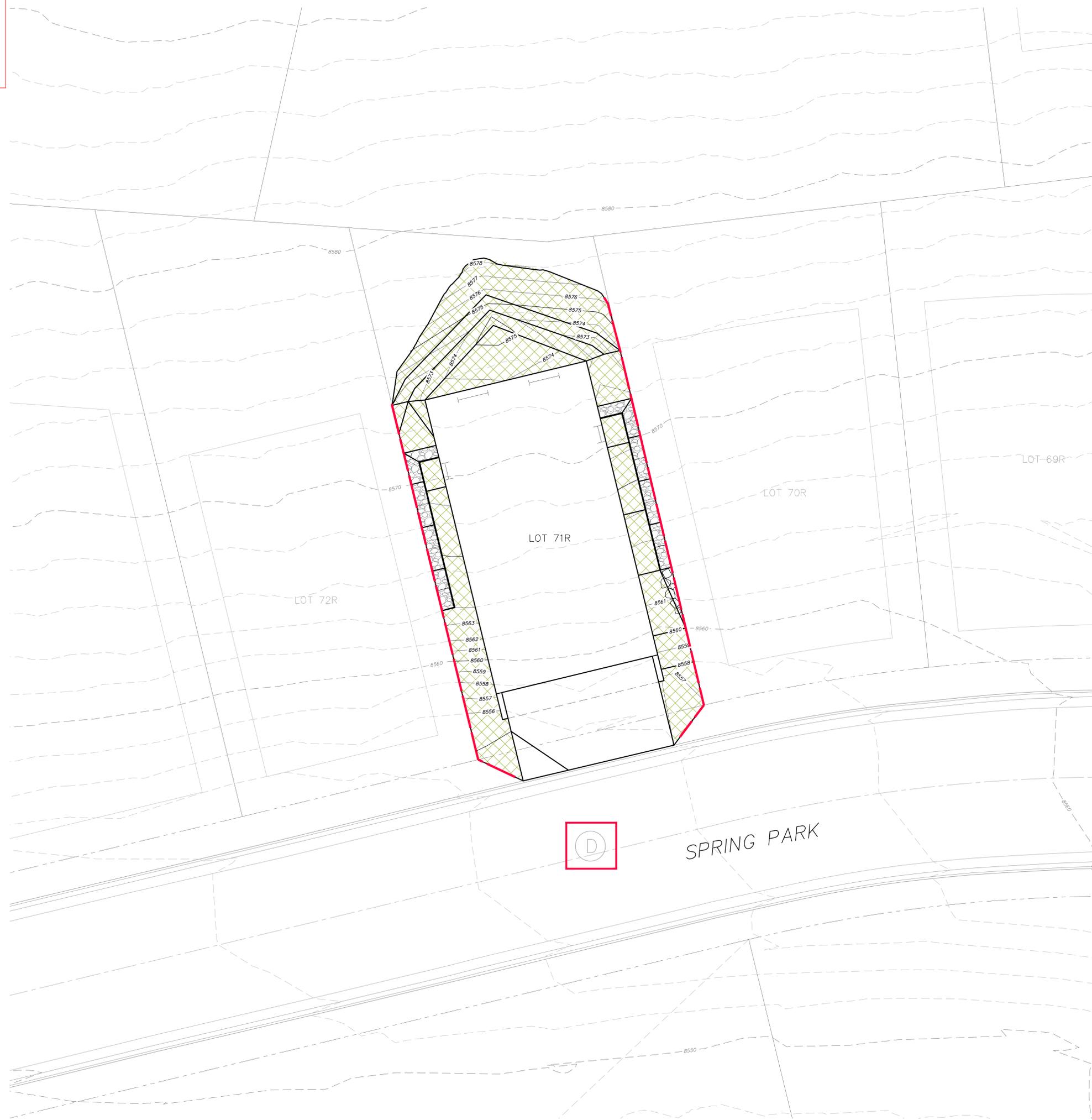


No.	Description	Date

NOTES:
 COPYRIGHT RELATED TO THE USE OF THIS DRAWING:
 The use of this drawing shall be governed by standard copyright law as generally accepted in architectural practice.
ARCHITECT'S REQUIREMENTS AND APPROVALS:
 It is the Builder's responsibility to notify MacKay Lyon Sverdrup Architects Ltd. and to seek prior written approval for materials and workmanship which deviates from instructions provided by the Architect.
ENGINEER'S REQUIREMENTS AND APPROVALS:
 It is the Builder's responsibility to notify MacKay Lyon Sverdrup Architects Ltd. and to seek prior written approval for materials and workmanship which deviates from instructions provided by the Engineer.
AUTHORITY'S REQUIREMENTS AND APPROVALS:
 All materials and workmanship must comply with the requirements of all authorities having jurisdiction over the work. It is the Builder's responsibility to gain necessary approval from all relevant Authorities.
DIMENSIONS:
 All dimensions must be verified on site. Do not scale off drawings. Plans take precedence over elevations. In the absence of dimensions, all dimensions shall conform to the International Building Code, 2009 Edition.
SHOP DRAWINGS:
 Submit shop drawings to the Architect and Engineer for approval prior to installation of prefabricated elements of the building.



Grading & Drainage Plan
 scale: 1"=5'
 date: 02/22/2017
 drawn: J.B.
 checked: RWC
C301



EROSION CONTROL GENERAL NOTES:

THE CONTRACTOR TO USE BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR PROVIDING EROSION CONTROL FOR CONSTRUCTION OF THIS PROJECT. ALL MATERIAL AND WORKMANSHIP SHALL CONFORM TO WEBER COUNTY ORDINANCES AND ALL WORK SHALL BE SUBJECT TO INSPECTION BY THE COUNTY. ALSO, INSPECTORS WILL HAVE THE RIGHT TO CHANGE THE FACILITIES AS NEEDED.

CONTRACTOR SHALL KEEP THE SITE WATERED TO CONTROL DUST. CONTRACTOR TO LOCATE A NEARBY HYDRANT FOR USE AND TO INSTALL TEMPORARY METER. CONSTRUCTION WATER COSTS TO BE INCLUDED IN BID.

WHEN GRADING OPERATIONS ARE COMPLETED AND THE DISTURBED GROUND IS LEFT "OPEN" FOR 14 DAYS OR MORE, THE AREA SHALL BE FURROWED PARALLEL TO THE CONTOURS.

THE CONTRACTOR SHALL MODIFY EROSION CONTROL MEASURES TO ACCOMMODATE PROJECT PLANNING.

ALL ACCESS TO PROPERTY WILL BE FROM PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAYS.

THE CONTRACTOR IS REQUIRED BY STATE AND FEDERAL REGULATIONS TO PREPARE A STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN AND FILE A "NOTICE OF INTENT" WITH THE UTAH DIVISION OF WATER QUALITY.

MAINTENANCE:

ALL BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMP'S) SHOWN ON THIS PLAN MUST BE MAINTAINED AT ALL TIMES UNTIL VEGETATION IS RE-ESTABLISHED.

THE CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY SHALL INCLUDE MAKING BI-WEEKLY CHECKS ON ALL EROSION CONTROL MEASURES TO DETERMINE IF REPAIR OR SEDIMENT REMOVAL IS NECESSARY. CHECKS SHALL BE DOCUMENTED AND COPIES OF THE INSPECTIONS KEPT ON SITE.

SEDIMENT DEPOSITS SHOULD BE REMOVED AFTER EACH RAINFALL. THEY MUST BE REMOVED WHEN THE LEVEL OF DEPOSITION REACHES APPROXIMATELY ONE-HALF THE HEIGHT OF BARRIER.

SEDIMENT TRACKED ONTO PAVED ROADS MUST BE CLEANED UP AS SOON AS PRACTICAL, BUT IN NO CASE LATER THAN THE END OF THE NORMAL WORK DAY. THE CLEAN UP WILL INCLUDE SWEEPING OF THE TRACKED MATERIAL, PICKING IT UP, AND DEPOSITING IT TO A CONTAINED AREA.

EXPOSED SLOPES:

PROVIDE, INSTALL AND/OR CONSTRUCT THE FOLLOWING PER THE SPECIFICATIONS GIVEN OR REFERENCED, THE DETAILS NOTED, AND/OR AS SHOWN ON THE CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS:

- A) SPRAYING DISTURBED AREAS WITH A TACKIFIER VIA HYDROSEED
- B) TRACKING STRAW PERPENDICULAR TO SLOPES
- C) INSTALLING A LIGHT-WEIGHT, TEMPORARY EROSION CONTROL BLANKET

SCOPE OF WORK:

PROVIDE, INSTALL AND/OR CONSTRUCT THE FOLLOWING PER THE SPECIFICATIONS GIVEN OR REFERENCED, THE DETAILS NOTED, AND/OR AS SHOWN ON THE CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS:

 HATCHING INDICATES AREAS TO RECEIVE 4" TOPSOIL AND TO BE SEED FOR NATURAL REVEGETATION. AREAS RECEIVING SEEDING FOR NATURAL REVEGETATION ON SLOPES OF 3:1 OR STEEPER MUST BE COVERED WITH AN EROSION CONTROL BLANKET AFTER THE FINAL GRADING AND SEEDING ARE FINISHED. INSTALL NORTH AMERICAN GREEN SC-150 BLANKET OR APPROVED EQUAL. FOLLOW MANUFACTURER'S SPECIFICATIONS.

 INSTALL INLET PROTECTION IN FORM OF CONCRETE BLOCKS / FILTER CLOTH / GRAVEL OR SILT SACK AT EXISTING AND PROPOSED CATCH BASINS AS SHOWN ON PLAN. SEE EROSION CONTROL DETAILS ON SHEET C701.

 INSTALL SILT FENCE ALONG DOWN GRADIENT LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE AS SHOWN ON PLAN. SEE EROSION CONTROL DETAILS ON SHEET C701.

 INSTALL ORANGE SAFETY FENCING AROUND OUTER LIMITS OF PROJECT PRIOR TO GRADING.

- SEED MIXTURE FOR REVEGETATION
- 40% MOUNTAIN BROME (*BROMUS MARGINATUS*)
 - 25% SLENDER WHEATGRASS (*ELYMUS TRACHYCAULUS* SPP. *TRACHYCAULUS*)
 - 5% SHEEP FESCUE (*FESTUCA OVINA* SPP. *DURIUSCULA*)
 - 5% ALPINE BLUEGRASS (*POA ALPINE*)
 - 25% THICKSPIKE WHEATGRASS (*ELYMUS LANCEOLATUS* SPP. *LANCEOLATUS*)

SEEDING RATE IS 40 POUNDS PER ACRE.

MidGay Lyons
Sweatgate
Architects
Limited

2188 Colquhoun Dr.
Heber, Utah 84304
Canada (313) 384

ph: (403) 429 1867
fax: (403) 429 6276



No.	Description	Date

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ENGINEER'S REQUIREMENTS AND APPROVALS:
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AUTHORITY'S REQUIREMENTS AND APPROVALS:
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DIMENSIONS:
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SHOP DRAWINGS:
Submit shop drawings to the Architect and Engineer for approval prior to installation of prefabricated elements of the building.

Erosion Control Plan

scale: 1"=5'
date: 02/22/2017
drawn: J.B.
checked: RWC

C601



Silt fence

1. GENERAL
 A. Description. A temporary sediment barrier consisting of a filter fabric stretched across and attached to supporting posts and entrenched.
 B. Application. To intercept sediment from disturbed areas of limited extent.
 C. Perimeter Control. Place barrier at down gradient limits of disturbance.
 D. Sediment Barrier. Place barrier at toe of slope or soil stockpile.
 E. Protection of Existing Waterways. Place barrier at top of stream bank.
 F. Inlet Protection.

2. PRODUCTS
 A. Fabric. Synthetic filter fabric shall be a pervious sheet of polypropylene, nylon, polyester, or polyethylene yarn. Synthetic filter fabric shall contain ultraviolet ray inhibitors and stabilizers to provide a minimum of 6 months of expected usable construction life at a temperature range of 0 deg F to 120 deg F.
 B. Burlap. 10 ounces per square yard of fabric.
 C. Posts. Either 2" x 4" diameter wood, or 1.33 pounds per linear foot steel with a minimum length of 5 feet, or steel posts with projections for fastening wire to them.

3. EXECUTION
 A. Cut the fabric on site to desired width, unroll, and drape over the barrier. Secure the fabric toe with rocks or dirt and secure the fabric to the mesh with twin, staples or similar devices.
 B. When attaching two silt fences together, place the end post of the second fence inside the end post of the first fence. Rotate both posts at least 180 degrees on a clockwise direction to create a tight seal with the filter fabric. Drive both posts into the ground and bury the flap.
 C. When used to control sediments from a steep slope, place silt fences away from the toe of the slope for increased holding capacity.
 D. Maintenance
 1) Inspect immediately after each rainfall and at least daily during prolonged rainfall.
 2) Should the fabric on a silt fence or filter barrier decompose or become ineffective before the end of the expected usable life and the barrier still be necessary, replace the fabric promptly.
 3) Remove sediment deposits after each storm event. They must be removed when deposits reach approximately one-half the height of the barrier.
 4) Re-anchor fence as necessary to prevent shortcutting.
 5) Inspect for runoff bypassing ends of barriers or undercutting barriers.

Inlet protection - fence or straw bale

1. GENERAL
 A. Description. A temporary sediment barrier around storm drain inlet.
 B. Application. At inlets in paved or unpaved areas where up gradient area is to be disturbed by construction activities.

2. PRODUCT (Not used)

3. EXECUTION
 A. Installation and application criteria
 1) Provide up gradient sediment controls, such as silt fence during construction of inlet.
 2) When construction of inlet is complete erect straw bale barrier, silt fence or other approved sediment barrier surrounding perimeter of inlet.
 3) Install filter fabric completely around grate.
 B. Maintenance
 1) Inspect inlet protection after every large storm event and at a minimum of once monthly.
 2) Remove sediment accumulated when it reaches 4-inches in depth.
 3) Repair or re-align barrier or fence as needed.
 4) Look for bypassing or undercutting and re-compact soil around barrier or fence as required.

3/4" and 1" meter

1. GENERAL
 A. In street surfaces or other vehicular traffic areas (like driveway approaches), install the same type of meter box as required for 1 1/2" and 2" service meters. See Plan 522.
 B. Before backfilling, secure inspection of installation by ENGINEER.

2. PRODUCTS
 A. Base Course. Untreated base course, APWA Section 32 11 23. Do not use gravel as a base course without ENGINEER's permission.
 B. Backfill. Common fill, APWA Section 31 05 13. Maximum particle size 2-inches.
 C. Castings. Grey iron class 35 minimum per ASTM A 48, coated with asphalt based paint or better.

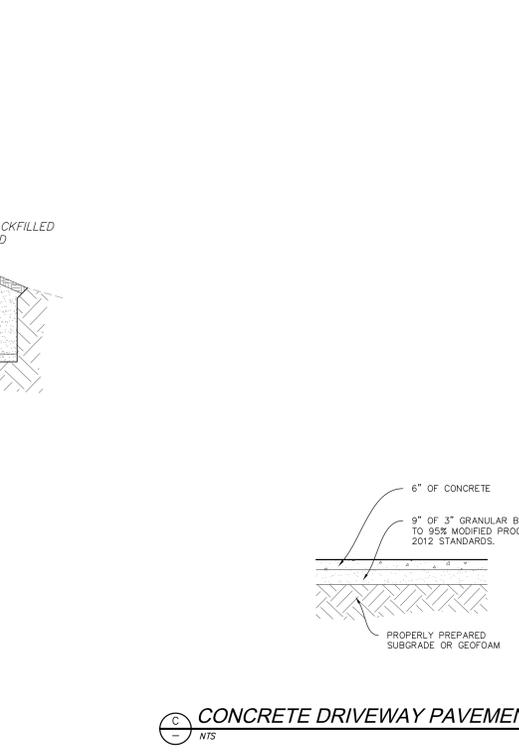
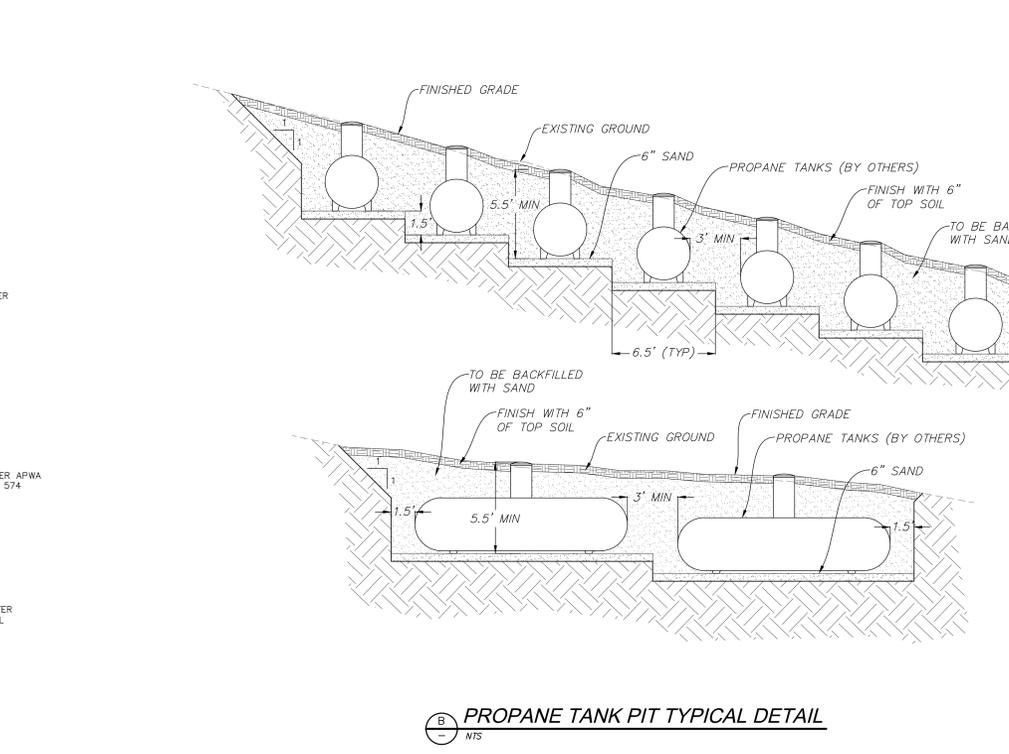
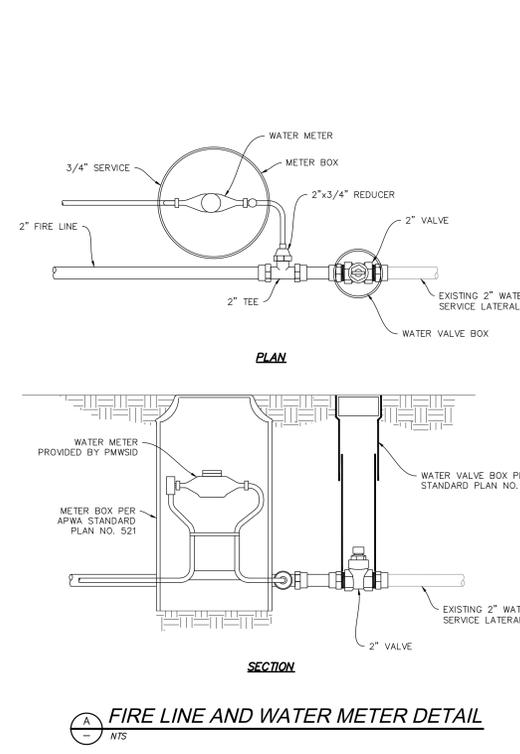
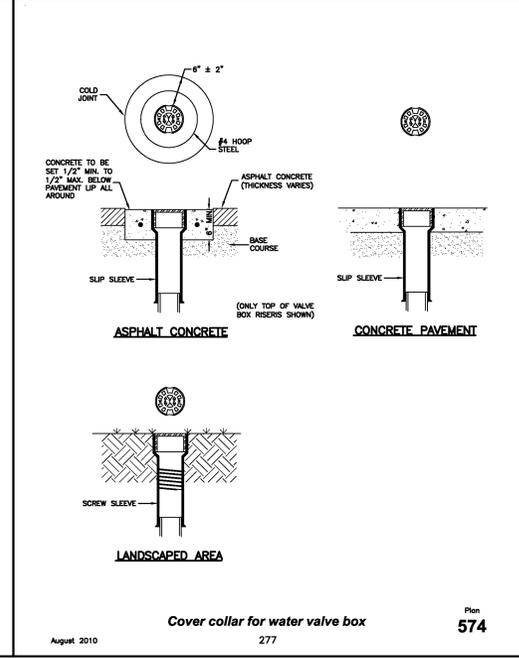
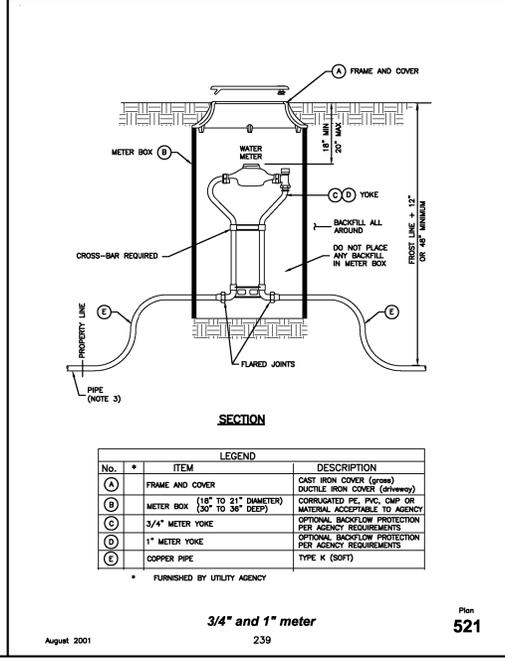
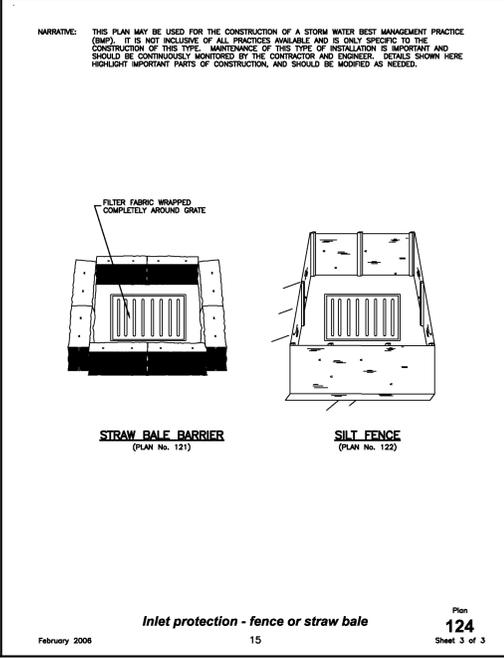
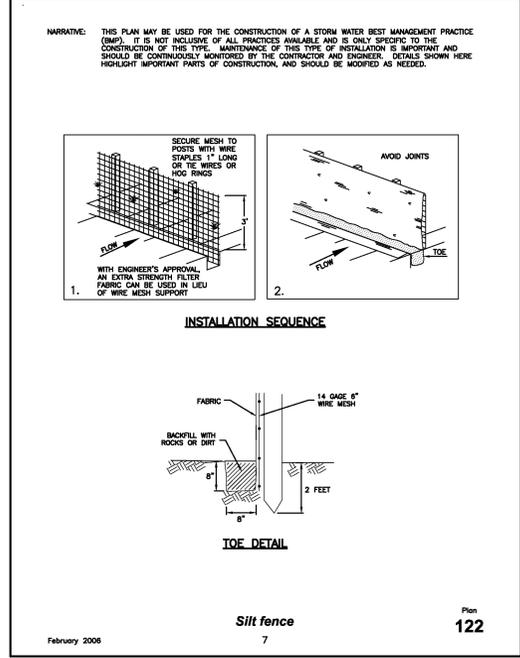
3. EXECUTION
 A. Meter Placement
 1) All meters are to be installed in the park strip or within 7 feet of the property line (street side).
 2) Do not install meters under driveway approaches, sidewalks, or curb and gutter.
 B. Meter Box. Set box so grade of the frame and cover matches the grade of the surrounding surface.
 C. Pipe Outside of Right-of-Way. Coordinate with utility agency or adjacent property owner for type of pipe to be used outside of right-of-way.
 D. Inspection. Before backfilling around meter box, secure inspection of installation by ENGINEER.
 E. Base Course and Backfill Placement. Compaction is 95 percent or greater relative to a modified proctor density, APWA Section 31 23 26. Maximum lift thickness before compaction is 6-inches.

Cover collar for water valve box

1. GENERAL
 A. In a pavement surface, fill an annular space around a frame and cover casting with concrete. The concrete will support the casting under traffic loadings.

2. PRODUCTS
 A. Base Course. Untreated base course, APWA Section 32 11 23. Do not use gravel as a base course without ENGINEER's permission.
 B. Concrete. Class 4000, APWA Section 03 30 04.
 C. Concrete Curing Agent. Type ID Class A (clear with fugitive dye), membrane forming compound, APWA Section 03 39 00.

3. EXECUTION
 A. Base Course. Maximum lift thickness is 9-inches before compaction. Compaction is 95 percent or greater relative to a modified proctor density, APWA Section 31 23 26.
 B. Pavement Preparation. Provide a neat vertical and concentric joint between concrete collar and existing asphalt concrete surface. Clean edges of all dirt, oil, and loose debris.



No.	Description	Date

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DIMENSIONS:
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SHOP DRAWINGS:
 Submit shop drawings to the Architect and Engineer for approval prior to manufacture of prefabricated elements of the building.

Details

scale:	N/A
date:	10/22/2017
drawn:	J.B.
checked:	R.W.C.

C701

TYPE	INTERIOR WALL TYPE DESCRIPTION				EXTERIOR ROOF TYPE DESCRIPTION		EXTERIOR WALL TYPE DESCRIPTION		
P1	+ 1/2" GWB to u/s of structure, PTD + 2x4 studs on a common 2x6 plate @ 16" o.c. + acoustic batt to fill cavity + 1/2" GWB to u/s of structure, PTD		Floor Assembly Type 4 System Components: <ul style="list-style-type: none">min. 4" reinforced concrete slab on grade as per structural, slope min. 2% to drain, refer to finish schedule for finish10 mil. poly underslab vapor retarder (seal all joints)2" XPS rigid insulation (R10)6" compacted gravel base		Roof Assembly Type 1 (Sloped Roof) System Components: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Snow retention system, refer to spec.Standing-seam metal roofing system (Class A roof covering), refer to specification2 layers of alternating 1x4 strapping2" vapor-open mineral wool insulation board (R8), refer to specificationVapor open roof membrane, refer to spec3/4" exterior grade sheathing as per structural14" I-Joists, refer to structural6" 2lb. closed-cell sprayfoam insulation (R36)Furring as req'd5/8" gypsum board, painted finish		Exterior Wall Assembly 5 System Components <ul style="list-style-type: none">Reinforced boardform concrete wall as per structural4-1/2" 2lb. closed-cell spray foam insulation (R27)2x4 stud wall, hold stud wall 1" from conc. wall below1/2" gypsum board, painted finish		
P2	+ 1/2" GWB to u/s of structure, PTD + 2x6 studs @ 16" o.c. + 5 1/2" acoustic batt in cavity + 1/2" GWB to u/s of structure, PTD		Floor Assembly Type 5 System Components: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Thinslet tile TBCAnti-fracture membrane, TBC1 1/2" gyp-crete over-pour w/ in-floor heating, refer to specification3/4" sheathing as per structural14" I-Joists, refer to structuralAcoustic insulationFurring as req'd.5/8" gypsum, ceiling finish as noted		Roof Assembly Type 2 System Components: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Concrete paver, refer to specification (Class A roof covering)Pedestal system, refer to specificationPVC low-slop roofing membrane (Class A roof covering)Tapered insulation sloped to drain1-1/2" XPS insulation (R7.5)Self-adhered air/vapour barrier3/4" exterior grade sheathing as per structural11 7/8" I-Joists, refer to structural6" 2lb. closed-cell sprayfoam insulation (R36)Furring as req'd5/8" gypsum board, painted finish		Exterior Wall Assembly 6 System Components <ul style="list-style-type: none">Standing-seam metal cladding system, refer to specification2 layers of alternating 1x4 strapping2" vapor-open mineral wool insulation board (R8), refer to specificationVapor-open roof membrane, refer to specification3/4" exterior grade sheathing as per structural2x6 wood studs as per structural5" 2lb. closed-cell spray foam insulation (R30)1/2" gypsum board, painted finish		
P3	+ 1/2" GWB to u/s of structure, PTD + 2x6 studs @ 16" o.c. + 1/2" GWB to u/s of structure, PTD		Floor Assembly Type 6 System Components: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Thinslet tileAnti-fracture membrane1 1/2" gyp-crete over-pour w/ in-floor heating, refer to specification3/4" sheathing, refer to structural14" I-Joists, refer to structural5/8" gypsum, ceiling finish as noted		Exterior Wall Assembly 7 System Components <ul style="list-style-type: none">Aluminum panel, refer to specification1x4 vertical strappingVapor-open roof membrane, refer to specification3/4" exterior grade sheathing as per structural2x6 wood studs as per structural4" 2lb. closed-cell spray foam insulation (R24)1/2" gypsum board, painted finish				
P4	+ 1/2" GWB to u/s of structure, PTD + 2x4 studs @ 16" o.c. + 1/2" GWB to u/s of structure, PTD		Floor Assembly Type 7 System Components: <ul style="list-style-type: none">2" concrete topping w/ in-floor heating, refer to specification10 mil. vapor retarder (seal all joints)2" XPS rigid insulation (R10)4" reinforced concrete slab on grade as per structural6" compacted gravel base		Exterior Wall Assembly 8 System Components <ul style="list-style-type: none">Anti-fracture membrane, refer to specificationVertical strapping as req'd1-1/4" vapor-open mineral wool insulation board (R5), refer to specificationSelf-adhered vapor-open air barrier, refer to specification1/2" exterior grade sheathing as per structural2x6 wood studs as per structural5" 2lb. closed-cell sprayfoam cavity insulation (R30)2x4 stud wall, hold stud wall 1" from conc. wall below1/2" gypsum board, painted finish				
P5	+ tile TBD + 5/8" tile backer board to u/s of structure + 2x4 studs @ 16" o.c. + 3 1/2" acoustic batt in cavity + 1/2" GWB to u/s of structure, PTD		Floor Assembly Type 8 System Components: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Thinslet tile TBCDitra-heat Schluter assembly, refer to specificationOver-pour to achieve slope3/4" sheathing as per structural14" I-Joists, refer to structuralAcoustic insulation5/8" gypsum, ceiling finish as noted		Exterior Wall Assembly 9 System Components <ul style="list-style-type: none">Anti-fracture membrane, refer to specificationVertical strapping as req'd1-1/4" vapor-open mineral wool insulation board (R5), refer to specificationSelf-adhered vapor-open air barrier, refer to specification1/2" exterior grade sheathing as per structural2x6 wood studs as per structural5" 2lb. closed-cell sprayfoam cavity insulation (R30)1/2" gypsum board, painted finish				
P6	+ tile TBD + 5/8" tile backer board to u/s of structure + 2x4 studs on common 2x6 plate @ 16" o.c. + 5 1/2" acoustic batt in cavity + 5/8" tile backer board to u/s of structure + tile TBD		Floor Assembly Type 9 System Components: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Thinslet tile TBCDitra-heat Schluter assembly, refer to specificationOver-pour to achieve slope3/4" sheathing as per structural14" I-Joists, refer to structuralAcoustic insulation5/8" gypsum, ceiling finish as noted		Exterior Wall Assembly 10 System Components <ul style="list-style-type: none">Concrete paver, refer to specification (Class A roof covering)Pedestal system, refer to specificationPVC low-slop roofing membrane (Class A roof covering)Tapered insulation sloped to drain1-1/2" XPS insulation (R7.5)Self-adhered air/vapour barrier3/4" exterior grade sheathing as per structural11 7/8" I-Joists, refer to structural6" 2lb. closed-cell sprayfoam insulation (R36)Furring as req'd5/8" gypsum board, painted finish				
P7	+ tile TBD + 5/8" tile backer board to u/s of structure + 2x6 studs @ 16" o.c. + 5 1/2" acoustic batt in cavity + 1/2" GWB to u/s of structure, PTD		Floor Assembly Type 10 System Components: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Thinslet tile TBCAnti-fracture membrane, TBC1 1/2" gyp-crete over-pour w/ hydronic in-floor heating system, refer to finish schedule for finish10 mil. poly under slab vapor retarder (seal all joints)2" XPS rigid insulation (R10)6" compacted gravel base		Exterior Wall Assembly 11 System Components <ul style="list-style-type: none">Reinforced boardform concrete wall as per structural4-1/2" 2lb. closed-cell sprayfoam insulation (R27)2x4 stud wall, hold stud wall 1" from conc. wall below1/2" gypsum board, painted finish				
P8	+ 1/2" GWB, PTD + 2x6 studs @ 16" o.c. + 2x4 studs @ 16" o.c. + 1/2" GWB + Backsplash, refer to spec		Floor Assembly Type 11 System Components: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Thinslet tile TBCAnti-fracture membrane, TBC1 1/2" gyp-crete over-pour w/ hydronic in-floor heating, refer to specification3/4" plywood sub floor as per structural14" I-Joists, refer to structural6" 2lb. closed cell spray foam insulation (R36)5/8" Type X Exterior Grade Gypsum sheathingStrapping as requiredMetal composite panel TBD		Exterior Wall Assembly 12 System Components <ul style="list-style-type: none">Reinforced boardform concrete wall as per structural4-1/2" 2lb. closed-cell sprayfoam insulation (R27)2x4 stud wall, hold stud wall 1" from conc. wall below1/2" gypsum board, painted finish				
FLOOR TYPE DESCRIPTION									
Floor Assembly Type 1 System Components: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Thinslet tile, refer to specification4" reinforced concrete slab on grade as per structural w/ hydronic in-floor heating system, refer to finish schedule for finish10 mil. poly under slab vapor retarder (seal all joints)2" XPS rigid insulation (R10)6" compacted gravel base									
Floor Assembly Type 2 System Components: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Thinslet tile, refer to specificationAnti-fracture membrane, refer to specification1 1/2" gyp-crete over-pour w/ in-floor heating, refer to specification3/4" sheathing as per structural14" I-Joists, refer to structuralAcoustic insulation, refer to specification5/8" gypsum, ceiling finish as noted									
Floor Assembly Type 3 - 1 HR FRR Required System Components: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Thinslet tile TBCAnti-fracture membrane, TBC1 1/2" gyp-crete over-pour w/ hydronic in-floor heating, refer to specification3/4" plywood sub floor as per structural14" I-Joists, refer to structural6" 2lb. closed cell spray foam insulation (R36)5/8" Type X Exterior Grade Gypsum sheathingStrapping as requiredMetal composite panel TBD									

1 Partition Type Legend
Scale 1 1/2" = 1'-0"

Lot 71R
Village House

Summit Powder Mountain
Eben, Utah

Mackay-Lyons
Sweetapple
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2	Issued for Tender	2017.12.22
1	for coordination	2017.12.1
No.	Description	Date

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Partition Types

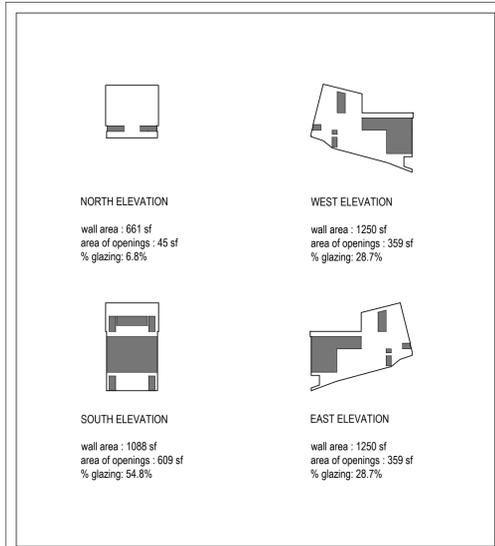
scale: as noted
date: 17-11-23
drawn: WPI/RD
chk'd: BML

A001



Site Plan Notes:

- + Provide native revegetation seed for all disturbed areas
- + See Civil Engineering drawings for information relating but not limited to:
 - site location.
 - site boundaries.
 - rights-of-way, easements.
 - geodetic elevations, site grading, earthwork.
 - all underground and aboveground services including fire hydrants, maintenance access covers, transformers, air condensers.
 - paved areas such as driveways, curbs, curb cutouts.
- + See Structural Engineering drawings for reference to Geotechnical Report.
- + Refer to Structural Engineering drawings for Foundation Plan



2
A100 Percentage of Openings Elevation Diagrams

Lot 71R
Village House

Summit Power Mountain
Evan, Utah

MackKay-Lyons
Sweetapple
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LEGEND

- (X) Window / Door Type
- (X) Partition Type
- Roof Drain
- CJ Control Joint

SQUARE FOOTAGES

LIVABLE (ANSI Z765-2003)

Ground Floor Plan	265 square feet
Second Floor Plan	1254 square feet
Third Floor Plan	1008 square feet
Fourth Floor Plan	535 square feet
Below Grade Livable Total:	1,519 square feet
Above Grade Livable Total:	1,543 square feet
Total:	3,062 square feet

Mechanical / Storage:	164 square feet
Viewing Deck:	662 square feet
Covered Parking:	512 square feet
GROSS (excluding exterior spaces):	3,329 square feet

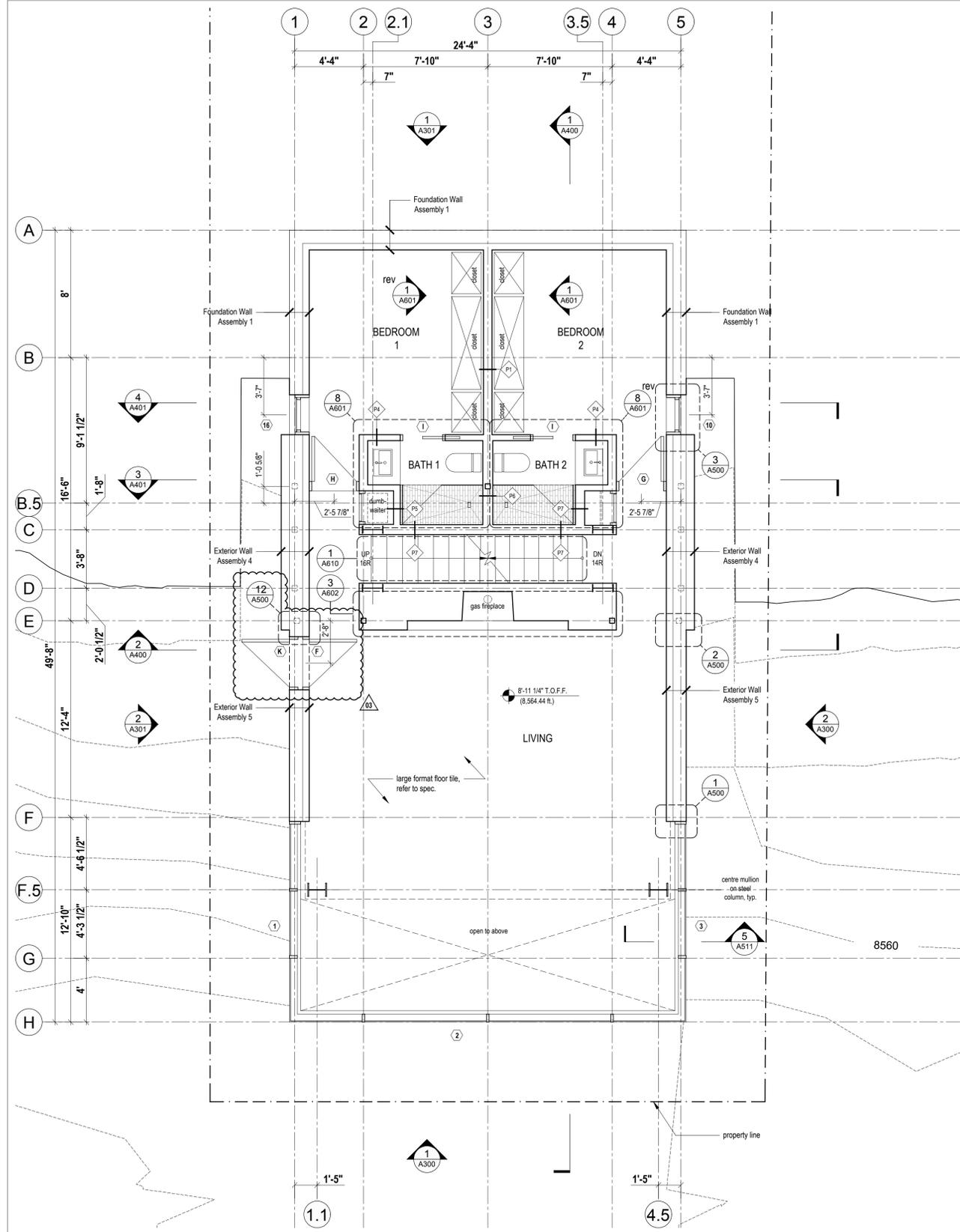
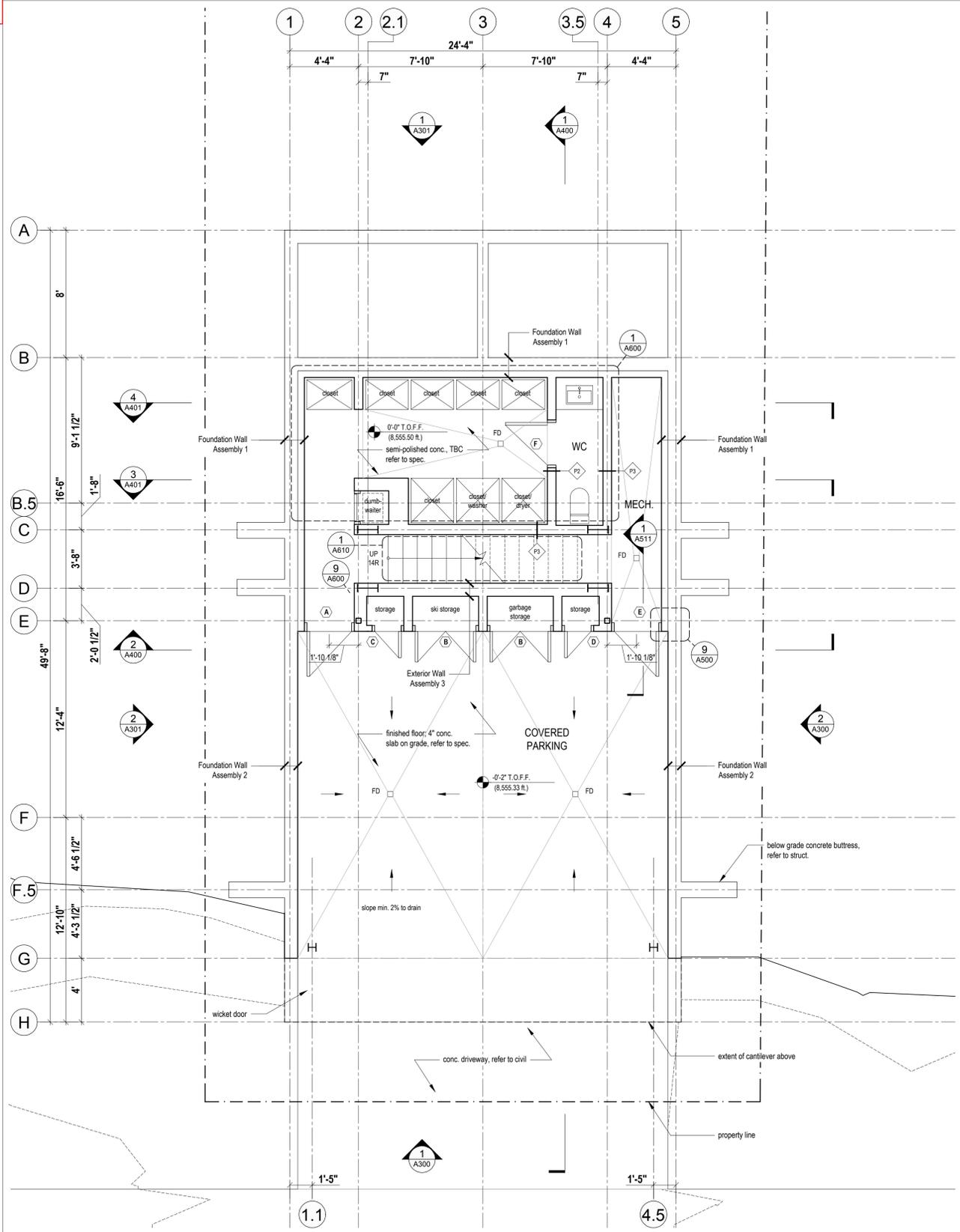
NOTE: Finished square footage calculations were made based on plan dimensions only and may vary from the finished square footage of the house as built.

MECHANICAL AND PLUMBING NOTES:

+ All work shall be performed in accordance with 2015 International Residential Code, 2015 International Mechanical Code, 2015 International Plumbing Code, and 2015 International Energy Code, including state and local amendments, subject to authority having jurisdiction interpretation.
 + For plumbing fixtures that are located below the elevation level of the nearest upstream man hole cover, a backwater valve is required. Fixtures that are above the elevation level of the manhole cover shall not discharge through the backwater valve per IRC P3008.1.

+ Closely coordinate new mechanical and plumbing construction with all mechanical, electrical, architectural, and structural members. Provide alternate routing, offsets, and transitions as required for coordination of all work without additional cost.
 + Do not shut-off / put out any systems / services without first coordinating all downtime with the owner's personnel.
 + Submit all equipment, air devices, valves, fittings, pipe materials, insulation, and accessories to be used in this project. Submit electronic submittal to architect for review and approval. Do not place order until reviewed and approved.
 + Contractor shall provide 1 year standard warranty.

+ Install all equipment in accordance with manufacturer's installation instructions.
 + Project Elevation is 8,555.5 ft for equipment selection.
 + Provide all duct in accordance with SMACNA standards for 2" WC pressure class. Seal all transverse and longitudinal seams and joints except for welded or locking-type longitudinal joints.
 + Dryers located in closets shall be provided with make-up air, per IRC G2439.5
 + If a single duct will be used for combustion air, provide a minimum duct size of 1 sq. inch per 3000 Btu/hour input. The one opening must be in the top 12 inches of the room, per IRC G2407.6.2.



Lot 71R
 Village House

Summit Power, Mountain
 Earth, Utah

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 Sweetapple
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Ground & Second Floor Plans

scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"
 date: 17-11-23
 drawn: WPIRD
 ch'g: BML

A201

LEGEND

- (X) Window / Door Type
- (PK) Partition Type
- Roof Drain
- CJ Control Joint

SQUARE FOOTAGES

LIVABLE (ANSI Z765-2003)

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Second Floor Plan	1254 square feet
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Total:	3,062 square feet

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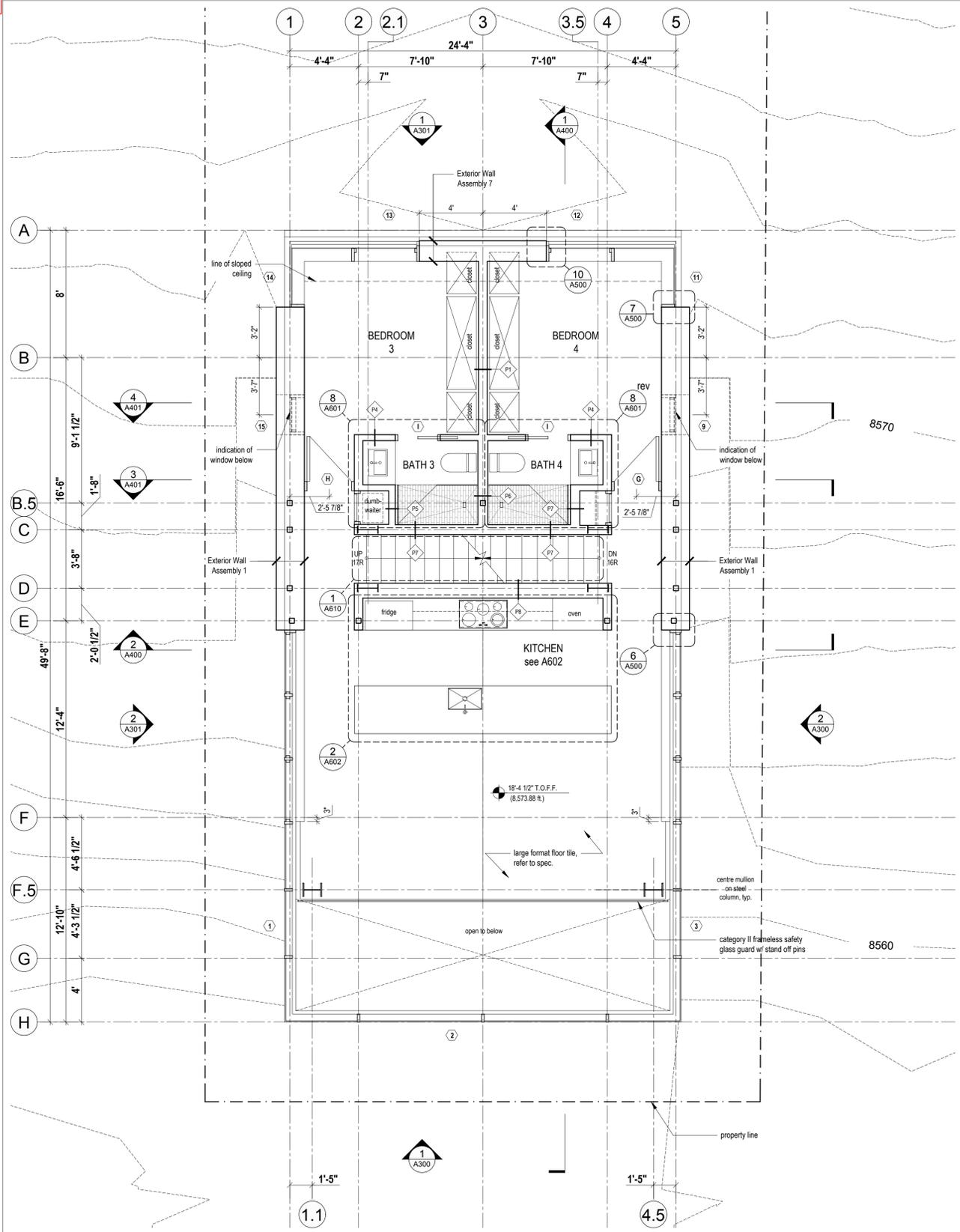
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MECHANICAL AND PLUMBING NOTES:

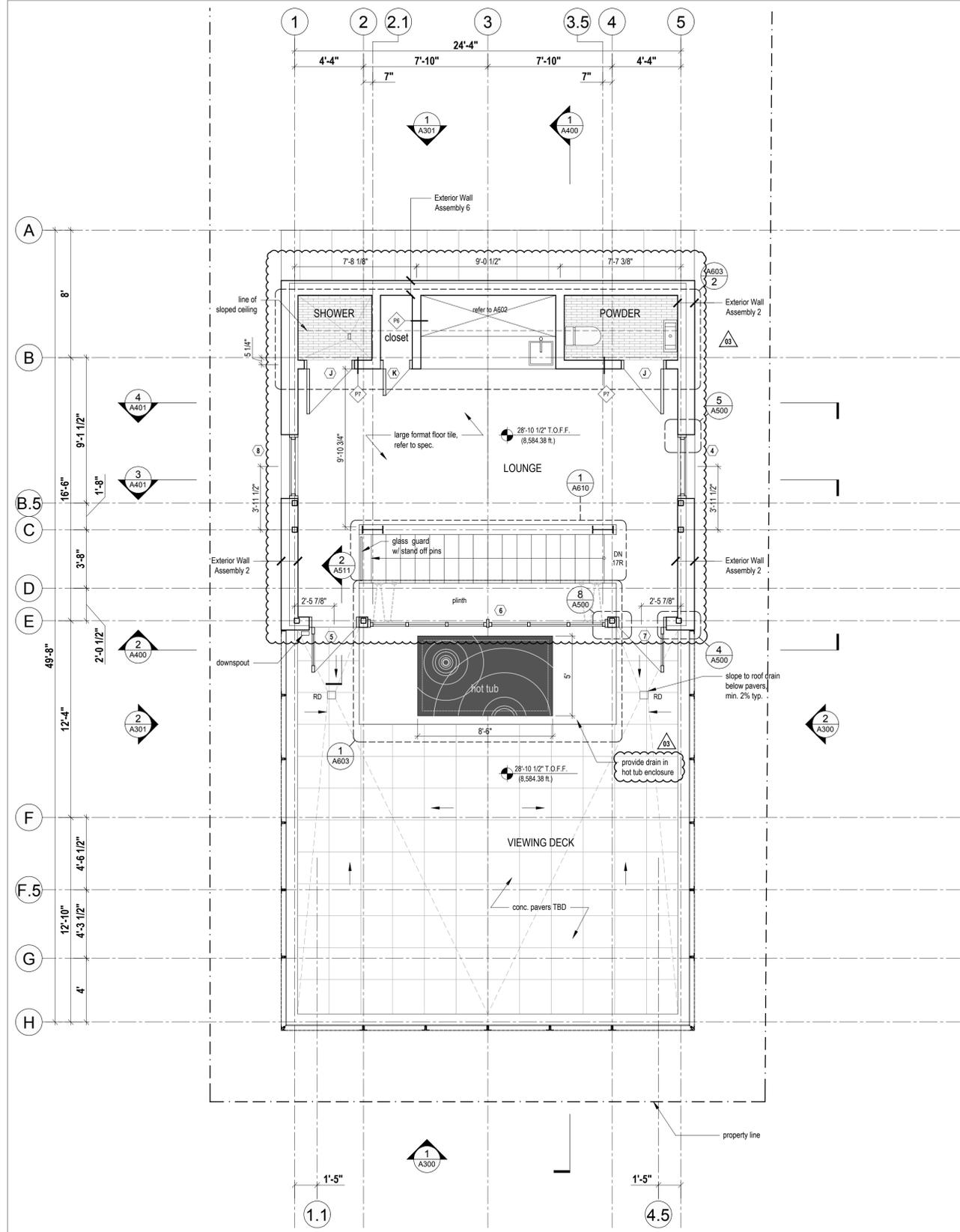
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 + Do not shut-off / put out any systems / services without first coordinating all downtime with the owner's personnel.
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 + If a single duct will be used for combustion air, provide a minimum duct size of 1 sq. inch per 3000 Btu/hour input. The one opening must be in the top 12 inches of the room, per IRC G2407.6.2.



2 Third Floor Plan
Scale 1/4" = 1'-0"



1 Fourth Floor Plan
Scale 1/4" = 1'-0"

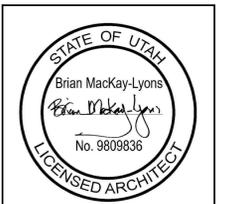
Lot 71R
Village House

Summit Power, Mountain
Econ. Utah

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Sweetapple
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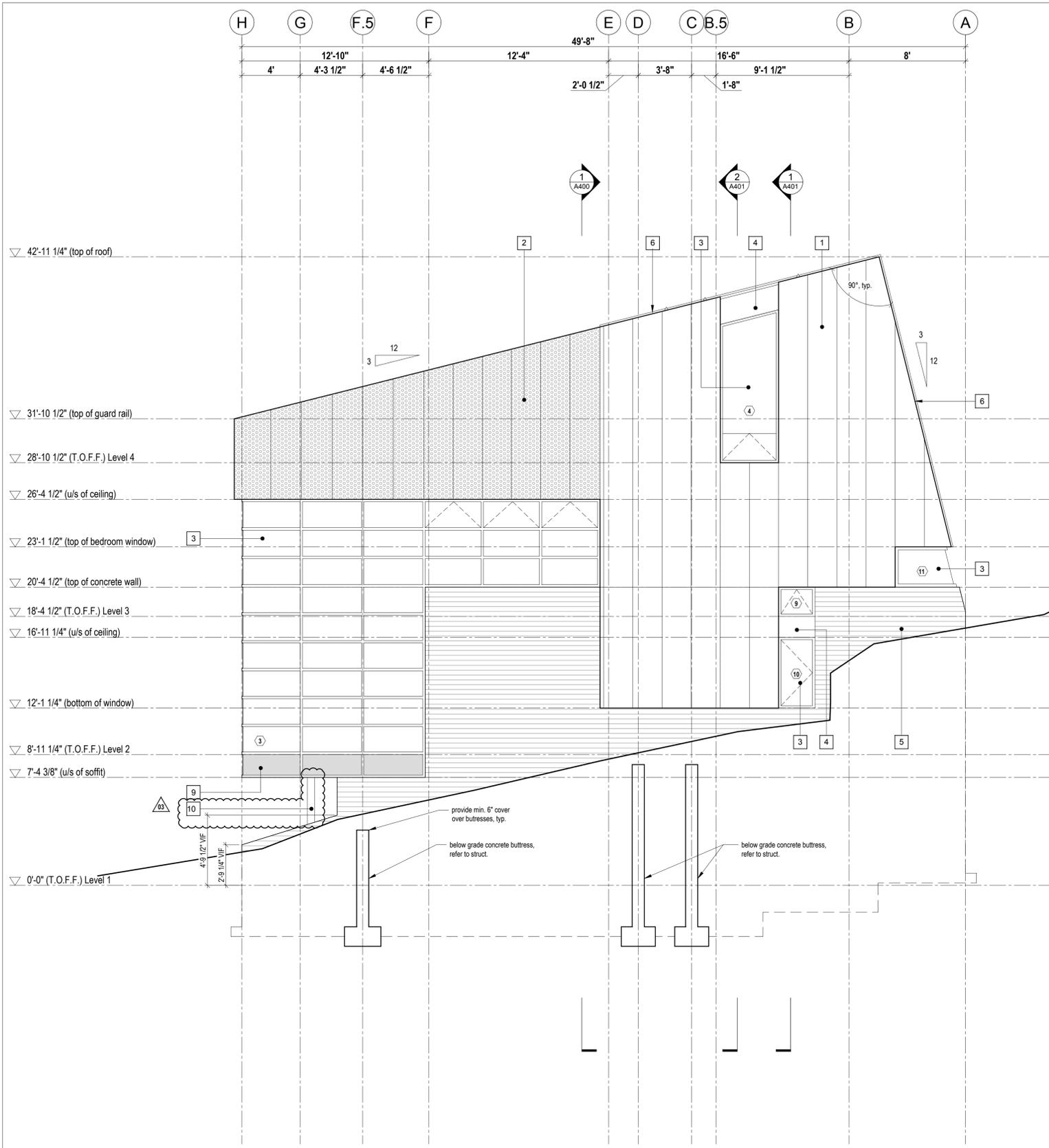
Third & Fourth
Floor Plans

scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"
date: 17-11-23
drawn: WPR/D
chk'd: BML

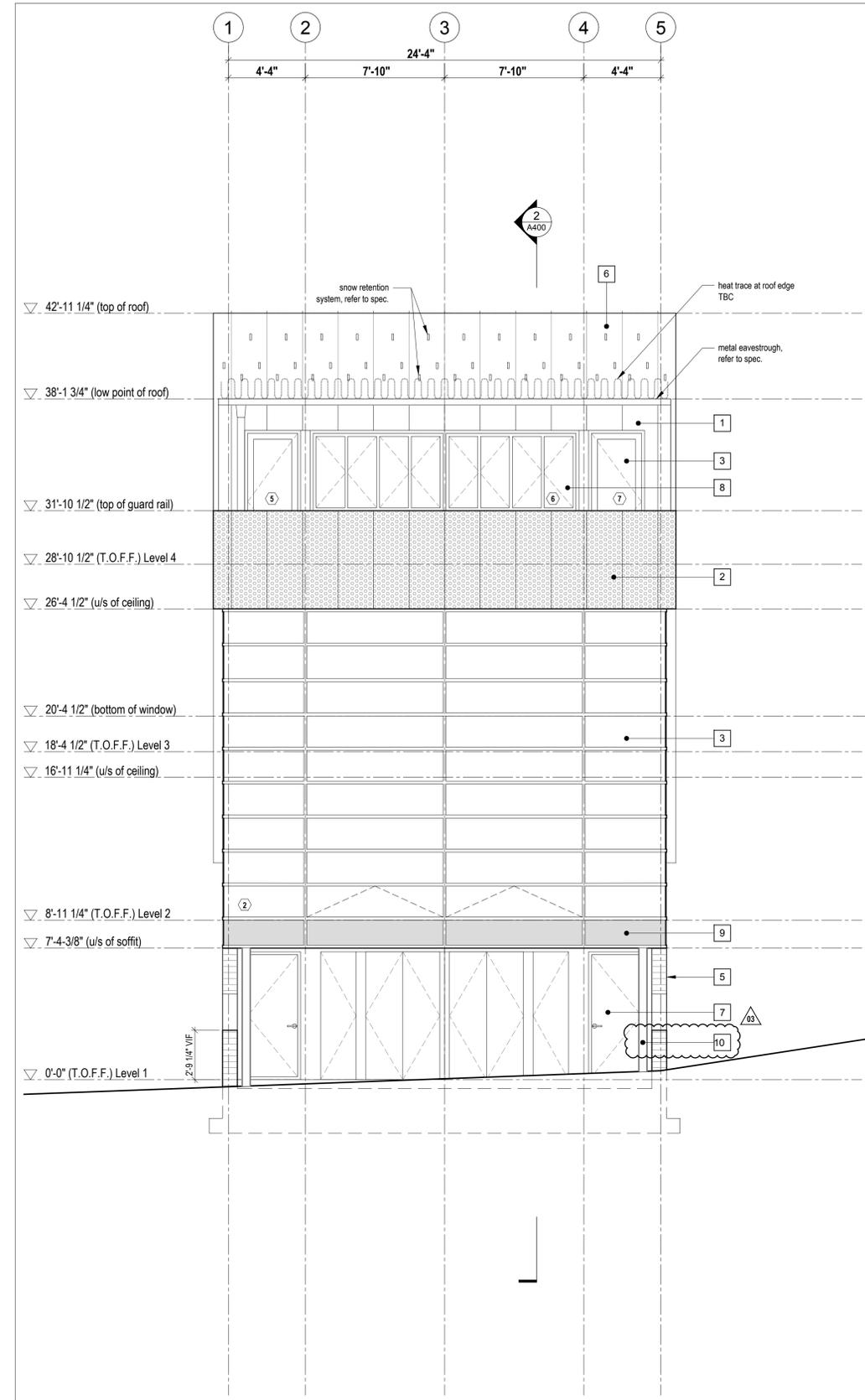
A202

LEGEND

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| 1 flat seam zinc panel | 4 metal panel to match curtain wall | 7 garage door TBD | 10 Galvanized steel column, as per structural |
| 2 perforated zinc panel | 5 boardform concrete wall | 8 "Nana Wall" Window System, refer to spec | 11 Galvanized steel storm door, refer to door schedule |
| 3 curtain wall system | 6 standing seam zinc | 9 Glazed Spandrel Panel | |



2 East Elevation
Scale 1/4" = 1'-0"



1 South Elevation
Scale 1/4" = 1'-0"

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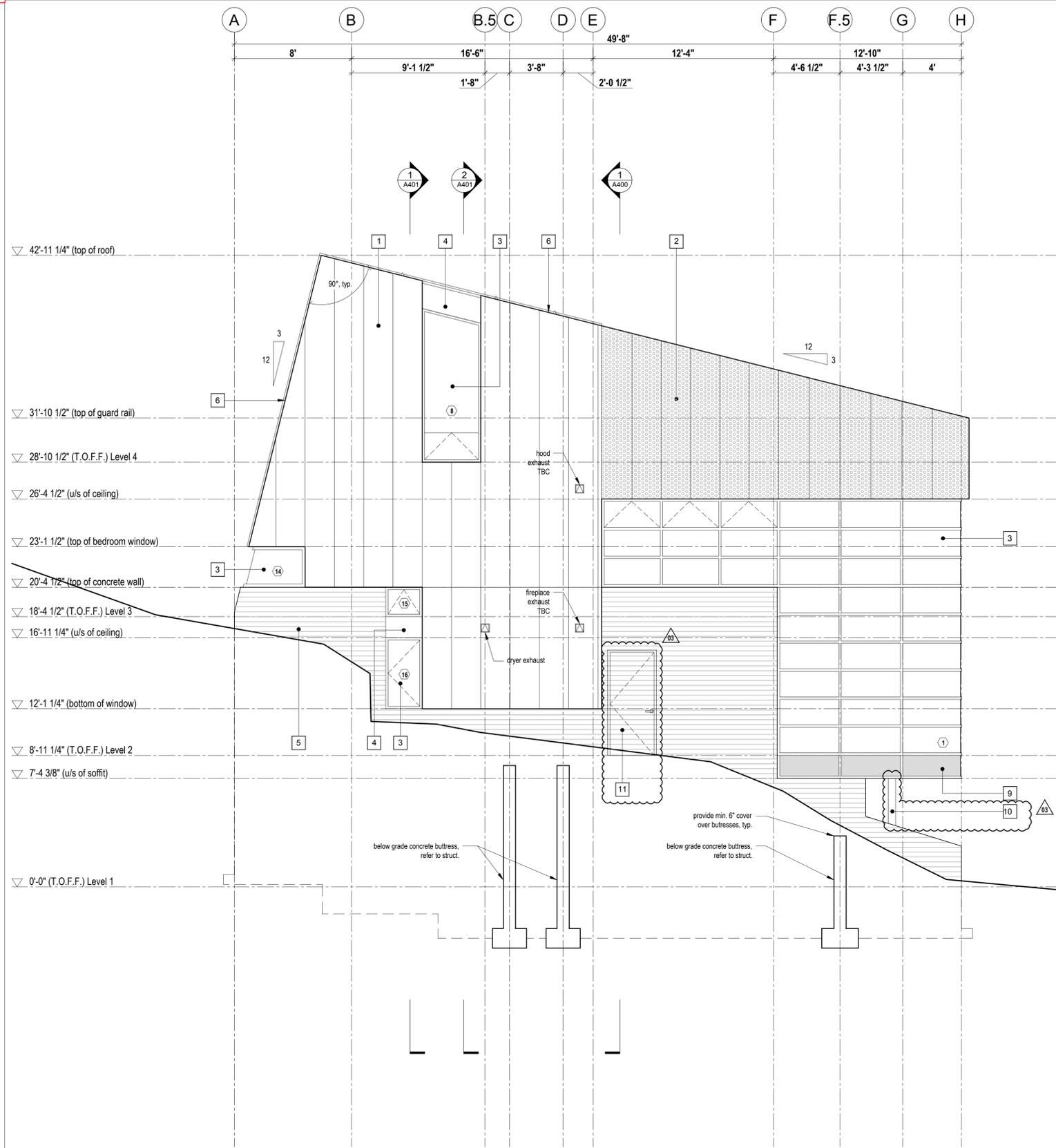
Exterior
Elevations

scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"
date: 17-11-23
drawn: WPIRD
chk'd: BML

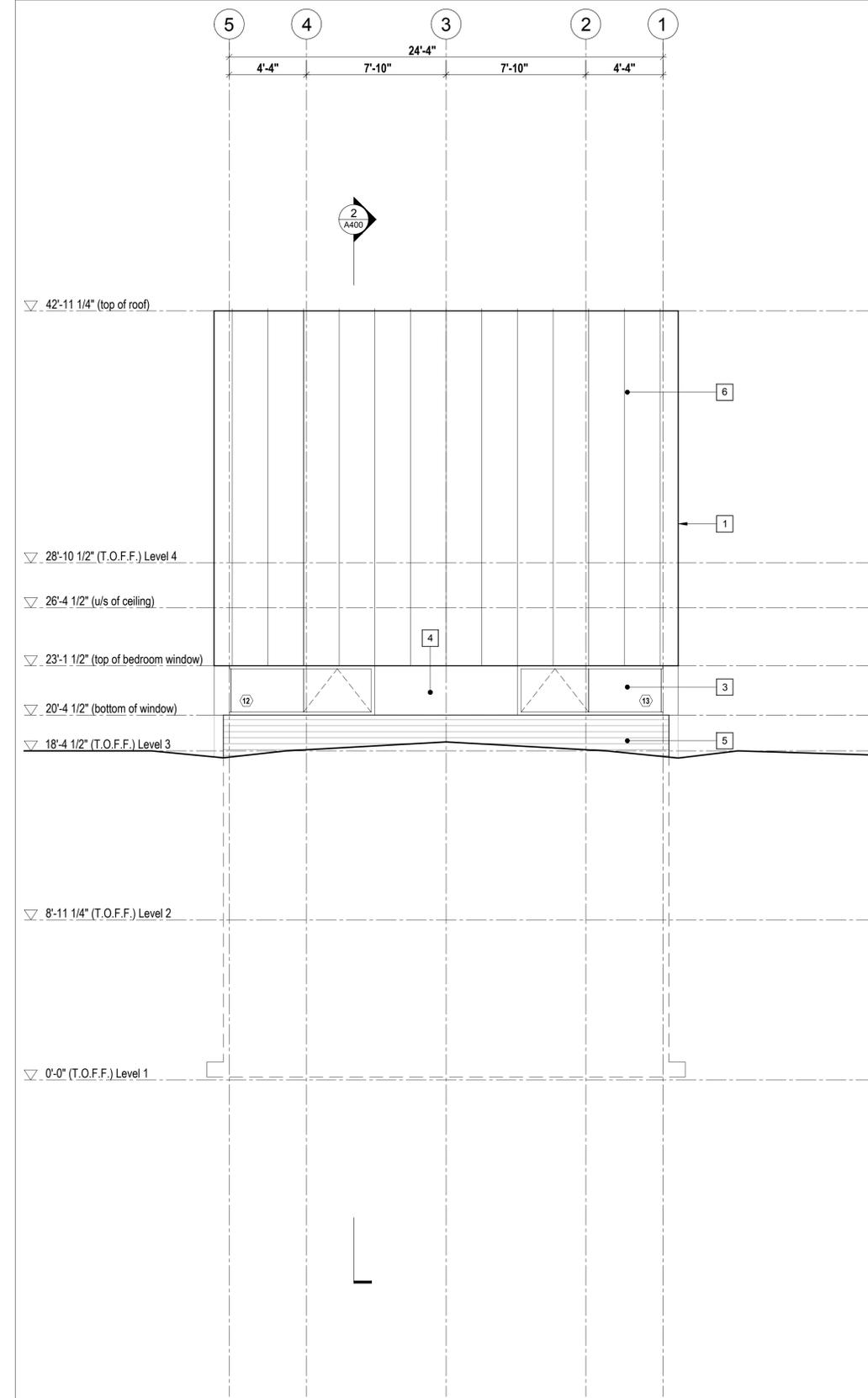
A300

LEGEND

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| 1 flat seam zinc panel | 4 metal panel to match curtain wall | 7 garage door TBD | 10 Galvanized steel column, as per structural |
| 2 perforated zinc panel | 5 boardform concrete wall | 8 "Nana Wall" Window System, refer to spec | 11 Galvanized steel storm door, refer to door schedule |
| 3 curtain wall system | 6 standing seam zinc | 9 Glazed Spandrel Panel | |



2 West Elevation
Scale 1/4" = 1'-0"



1 North Elevation
Scale 1/4" = 1'-0"

Lot 71R
Village House

Summit Powder Mountain
Evan, Utah

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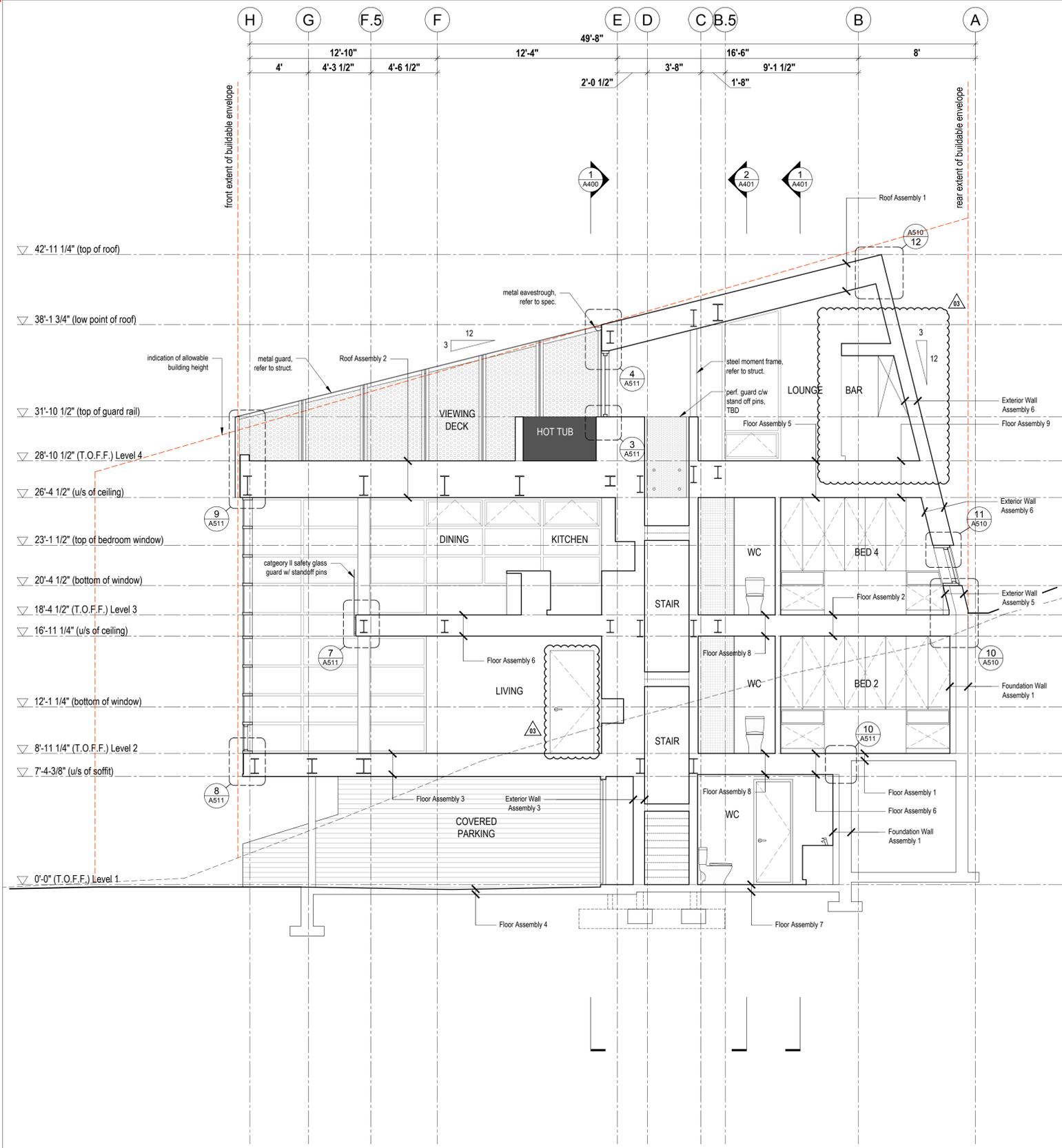
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Exterior
Elevations

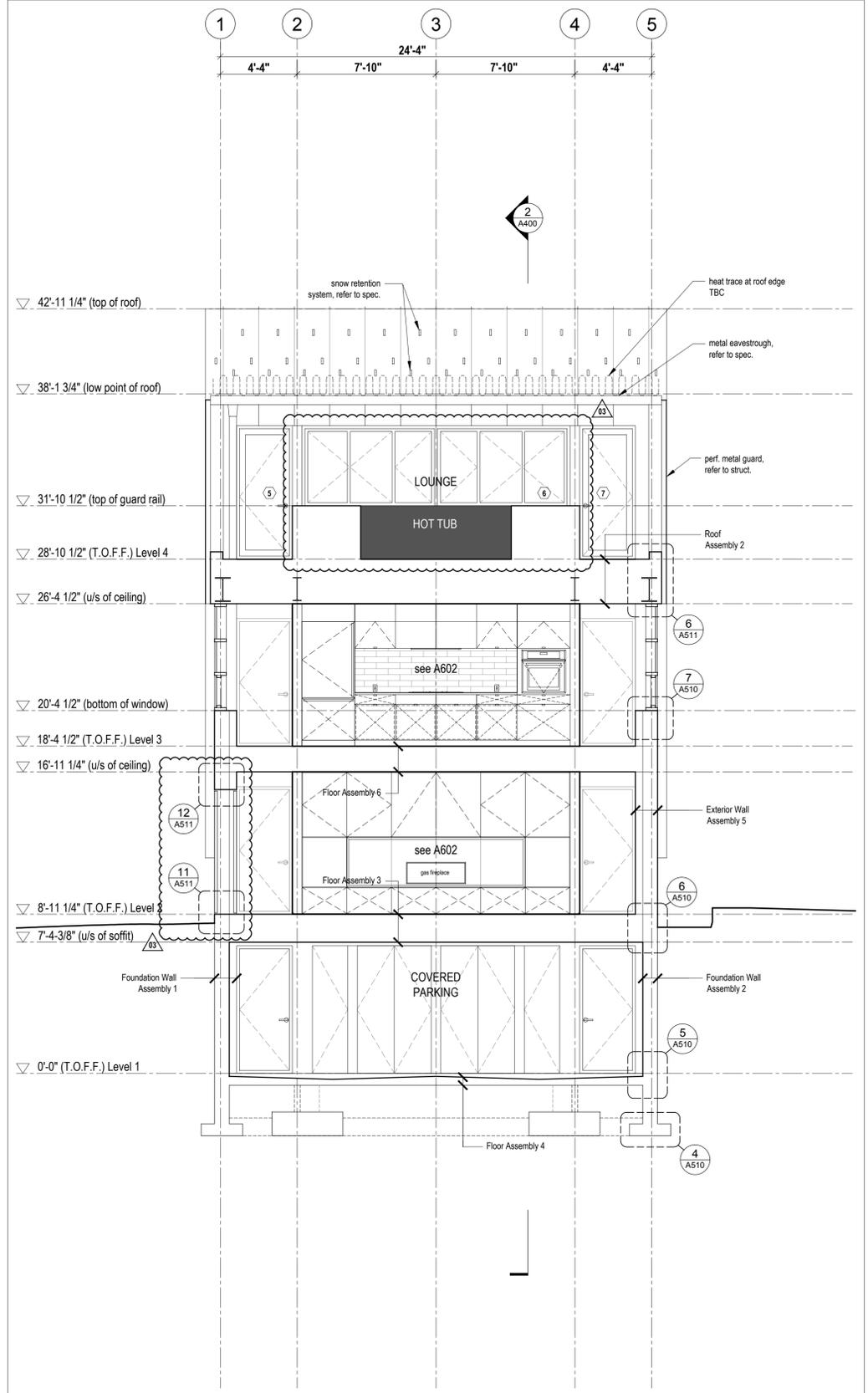
scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"
date: 17-11-23
drawn: WPIRD
chk'd: BML

A301

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2 A400 Longitudinal Section
Scale 1/4" = 1'-0"



1 A400 Cross Section
Scale 1/4" = 1'-0"

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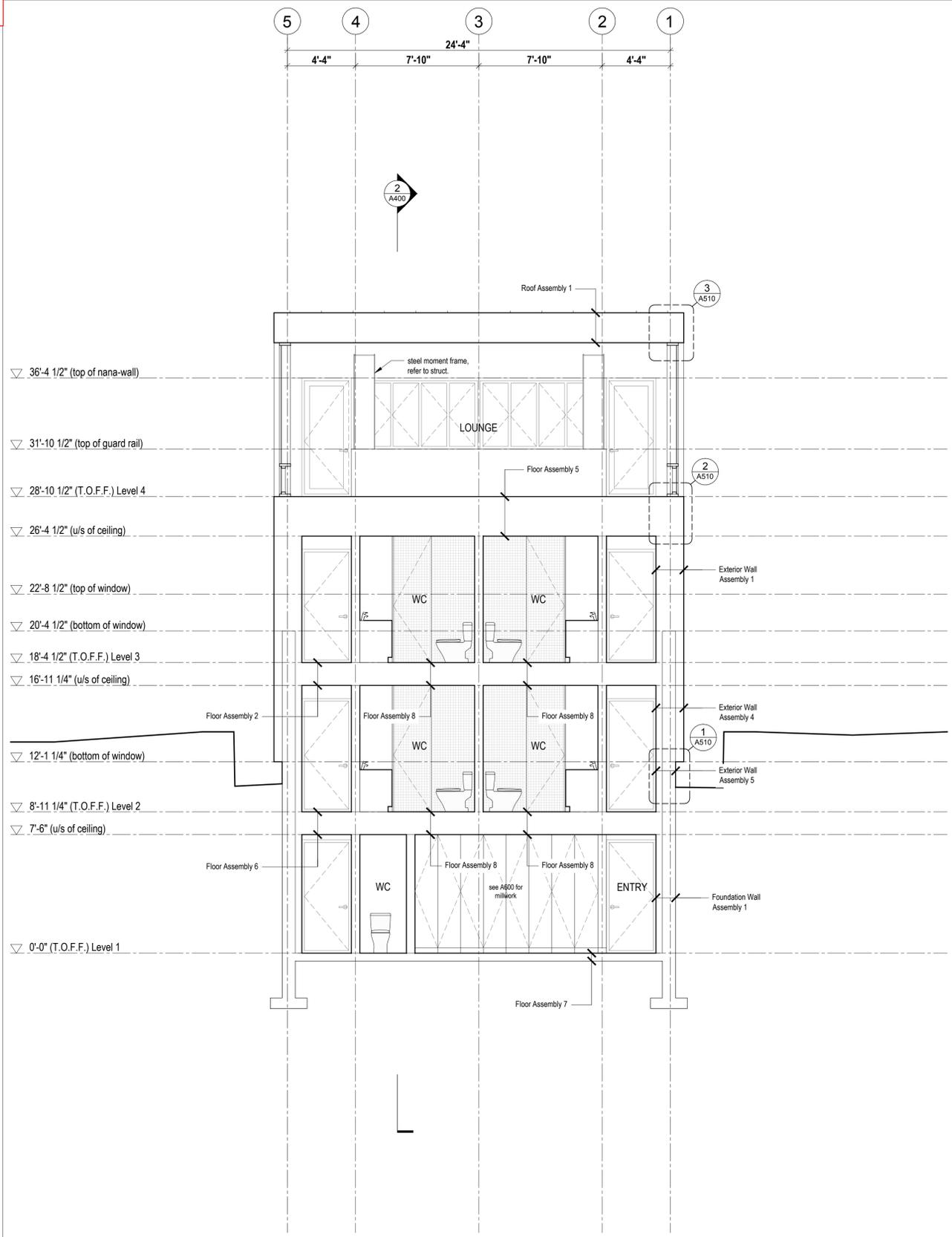
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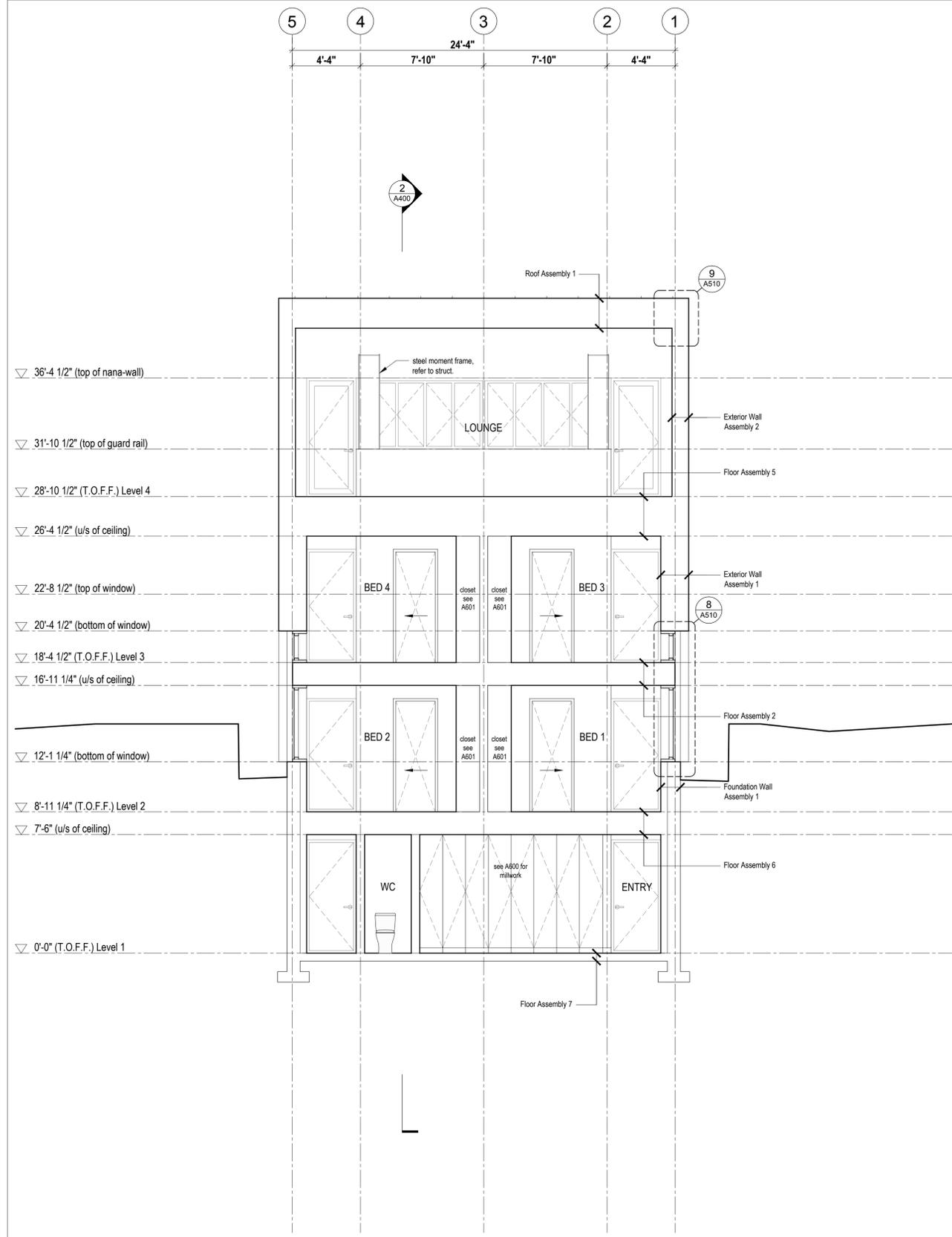
Building Sections

scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"
date: 17-11-23
drawn: WPIRD
chk'd: BML

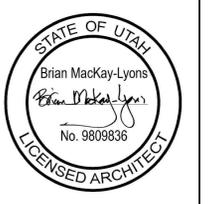
A400



2 A401 Cross Section
Scale 1/4" = 1'-0"



1 A401 Cross Section
Scale 1/4" = 1'-0"



No.	Description	Date
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1	for coordination	2017.12.1

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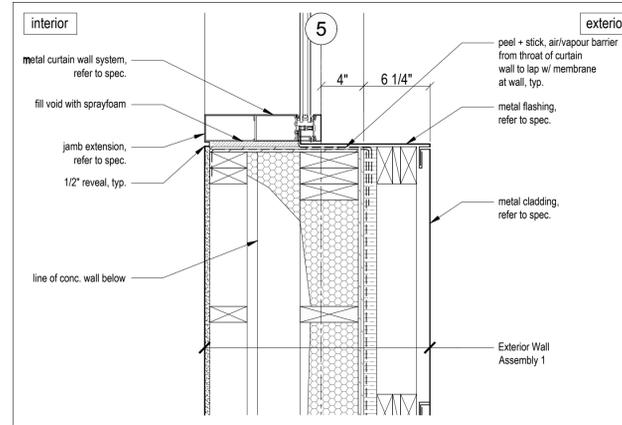
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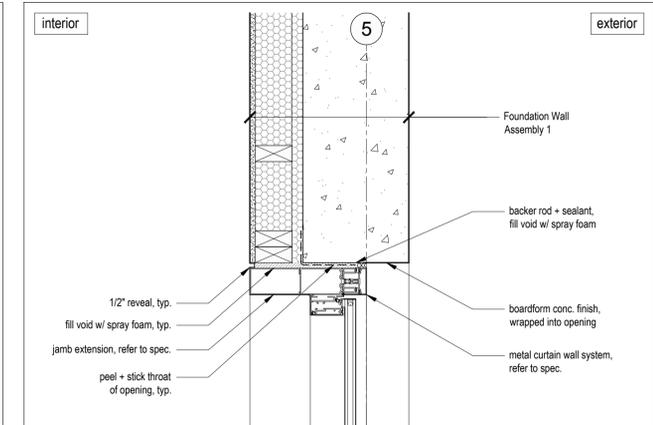
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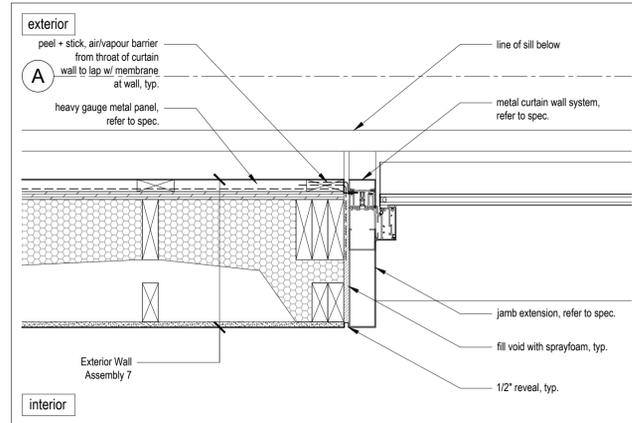
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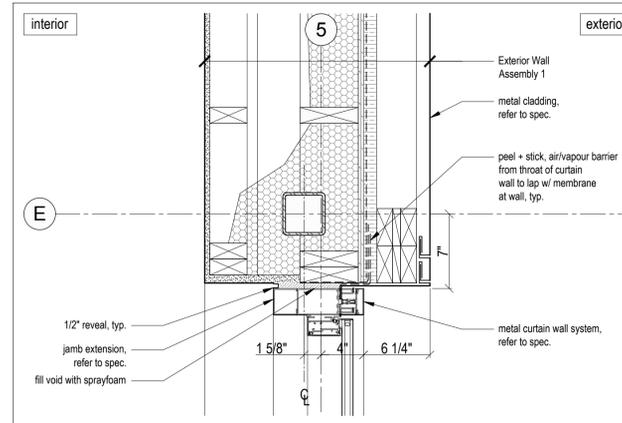
7 Window Jamb at Bedroom Window
Scale 1 1/2" = 1'-0"



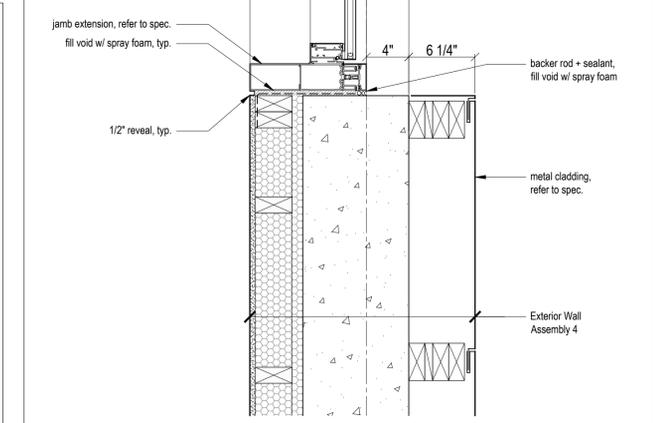
3 Typical Window Jamb at Concrete Wall
Scale 1 1/2" = 1'-0"



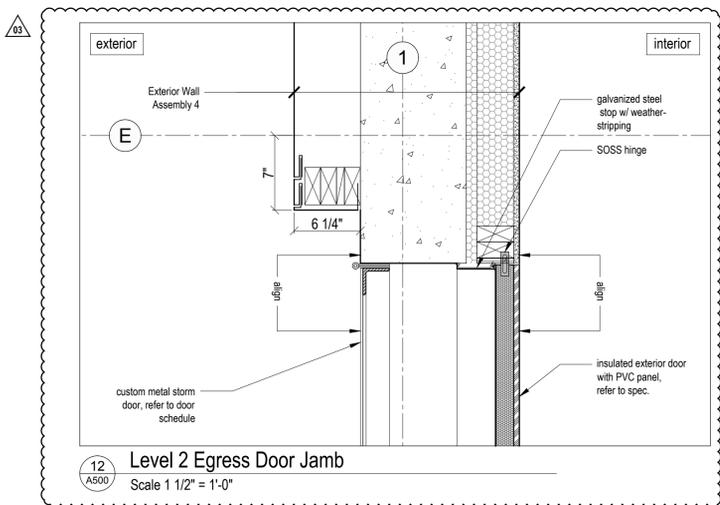
10 Typical Upper Bedroom Window Jamb at Sloped Wall
Scale 1 1/2" = 1'-0"



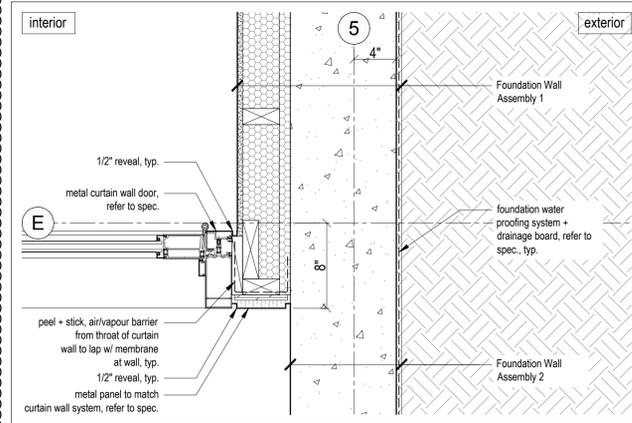
6 Window Jamb at Kitchen Window
Scale 1 1/2" = 1'-0"



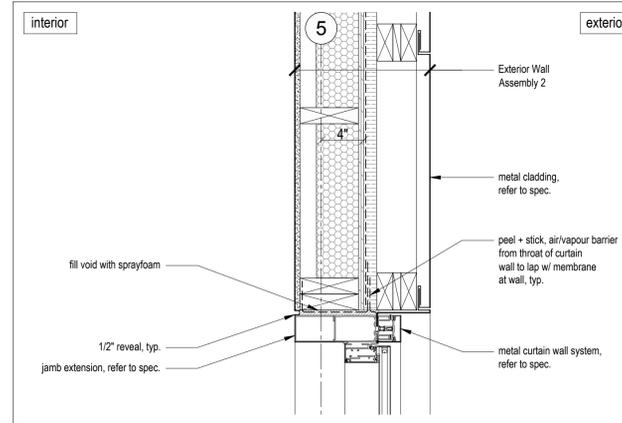
3 Typical Window Jamb at Concrete Wall
Scale 1 1/2" = 1'-0"



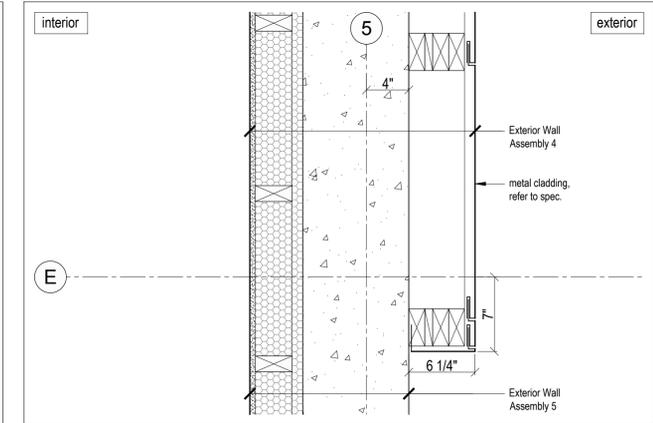
12 Level 2 Egress Door Jamb
Scale 1 1/2" = 1'-0"



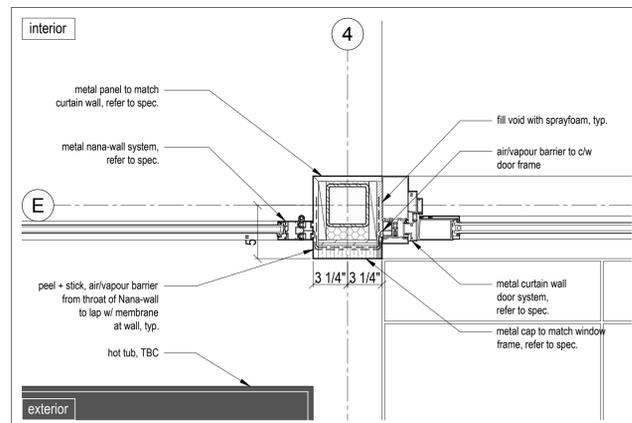
9 Typical Covered Parking Door Jamb
Scale 1 1/2" = 1'-0"



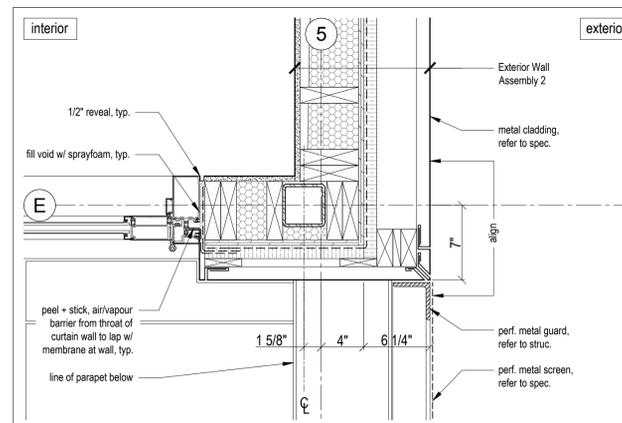
5 Typical Window/Metal Cladding Jamb Detail
Scale 1 1/2" = 1'-0"



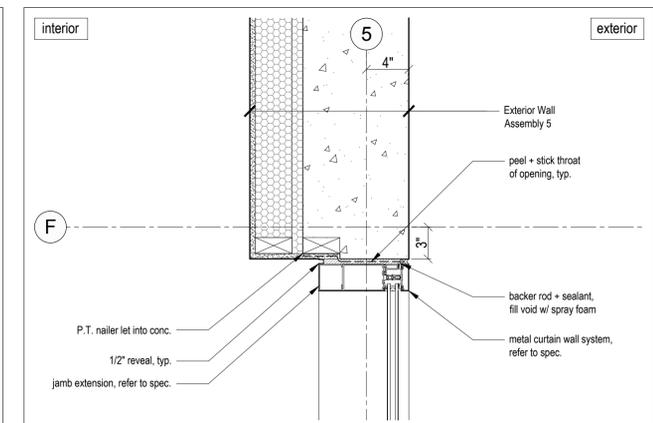
2 Typical Concrete Wall / Metal Cladding Assembly
Scale 1 1/2" = 1'-0"



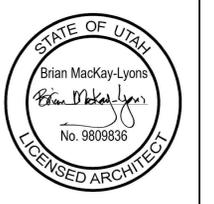
8 HSS Detail at Nana-wall / Door Jamb
Scale 1 1/2" = 1'-0"



4 Roof Deck Door Jamb and Perforated Guard
Scale 1 1/2" = 1'-0"

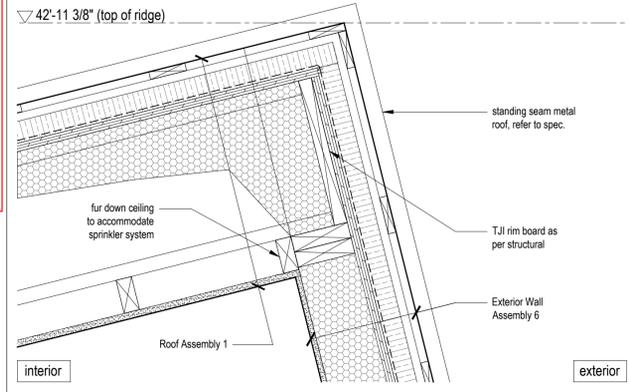


1 Typical Curtain Wall to Concrete Wall
Scale 1 1/2" = 1'-0"

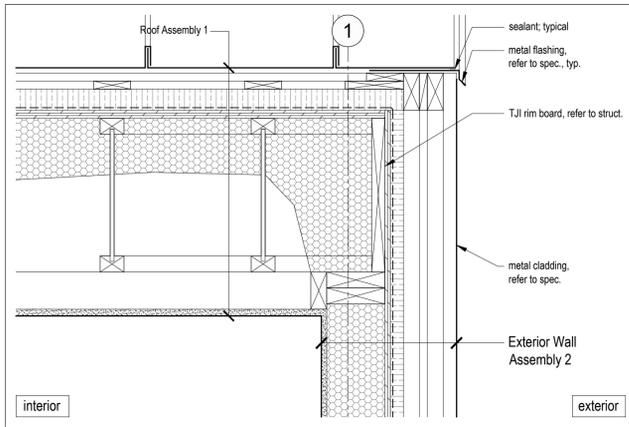


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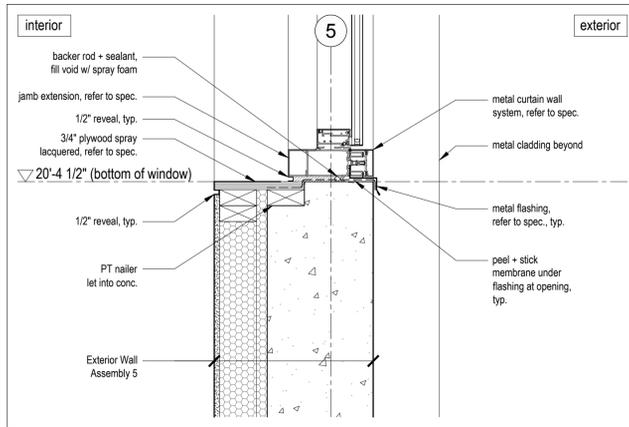
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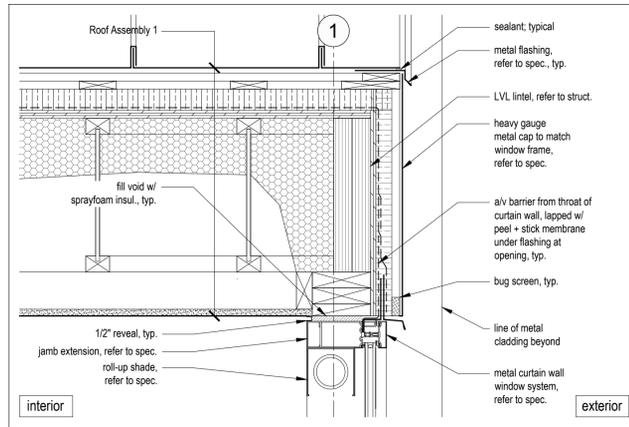
12 Typical Ridge Detail
Scale 1 1/2" = 1'-0"



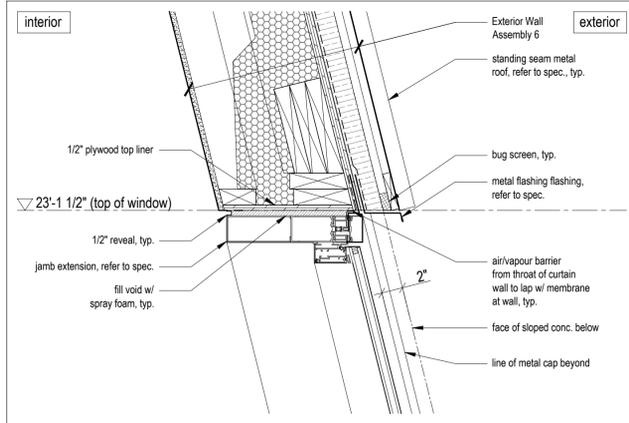
9 Typical Rake Wall/Roof Detail
Scale 1 1/2" = 1'-0"



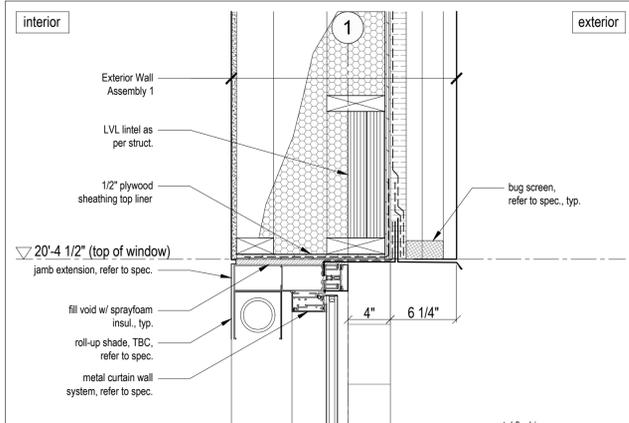
7 Typical Upper Level Curtain Wall Sill Detail
Scale 1 1/2" = 1'-0"



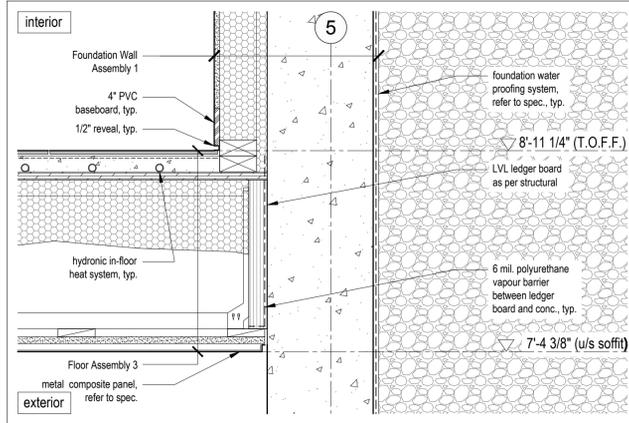
3 Typical Upper Rake Window/Roof Detail
Scale 1 1/2" = 1'-0"



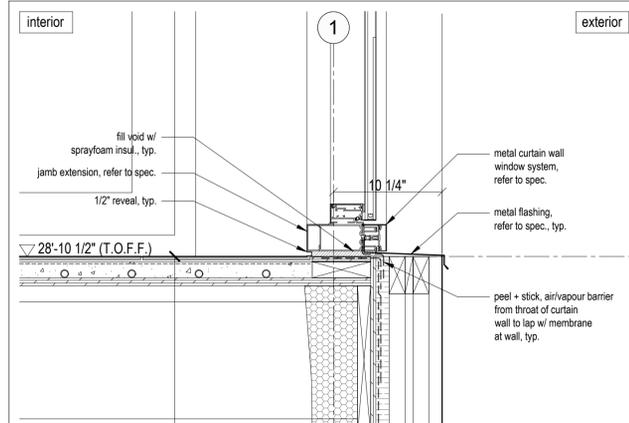
11 Typical Lower Raked Head Detail
Scale 1 1/2" = 1'-0"



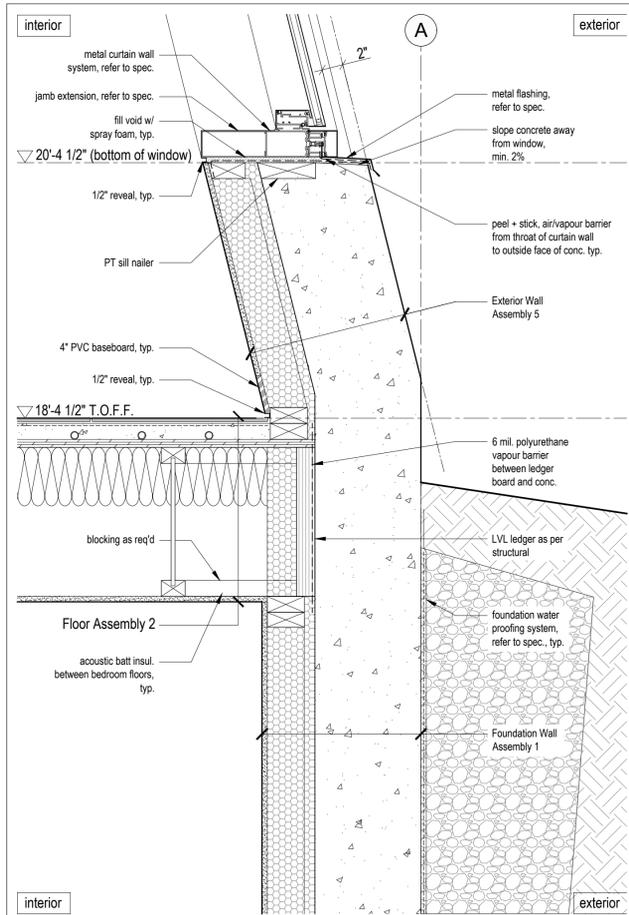
6 Typical Floor/Concrete Wall Detail
Scale 1 1/2" = 1'-0"



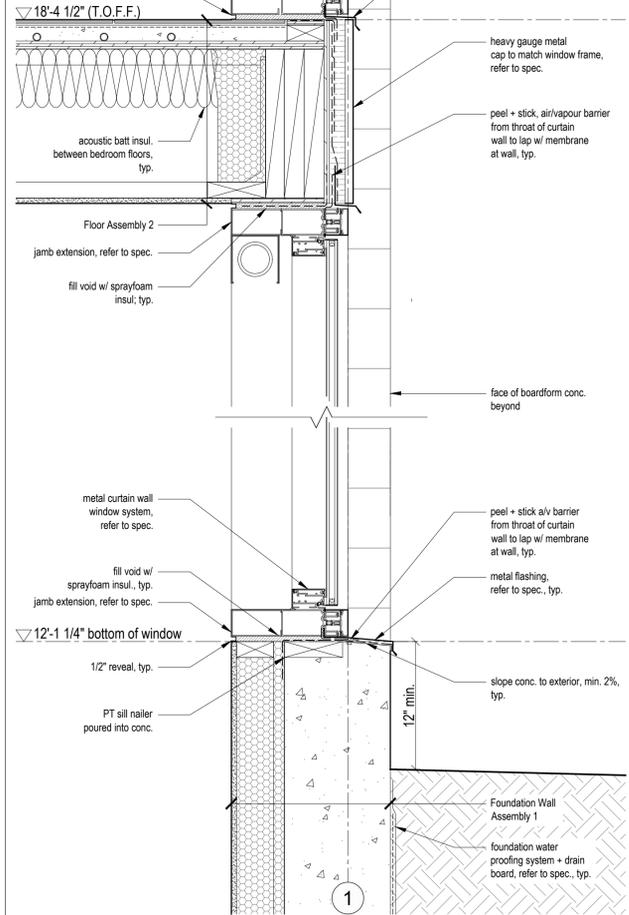
6 Typical Foundation Wall/Slab Detail
Scale 1 1/2" = 1'-0"



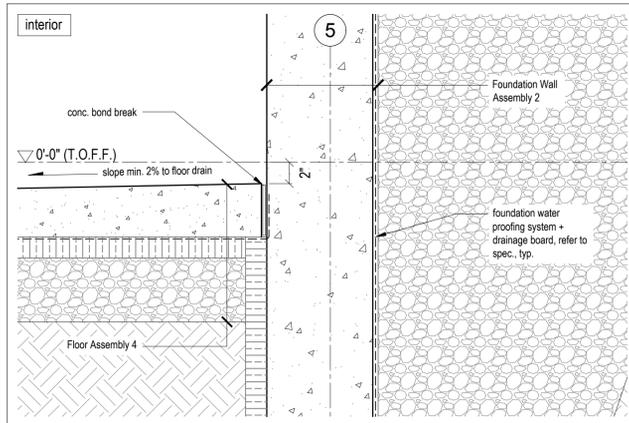
2 Typical Lounge Window Sill/Floor Detail
Scale 1 1/2" = 1'-0"



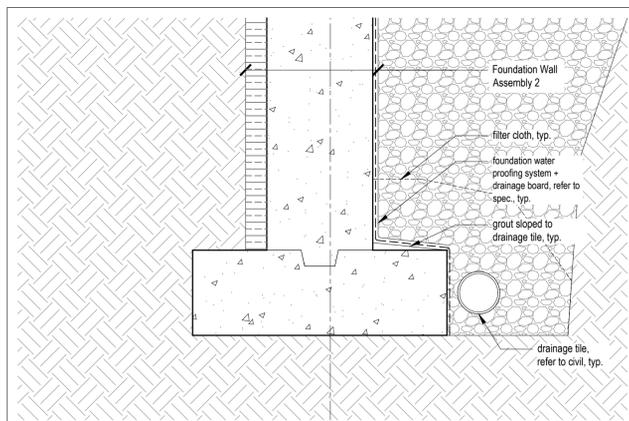
10 Typical Lower Raked Concrete Sill/Floor Detail
Scale 1 1/2" = 1'-0"



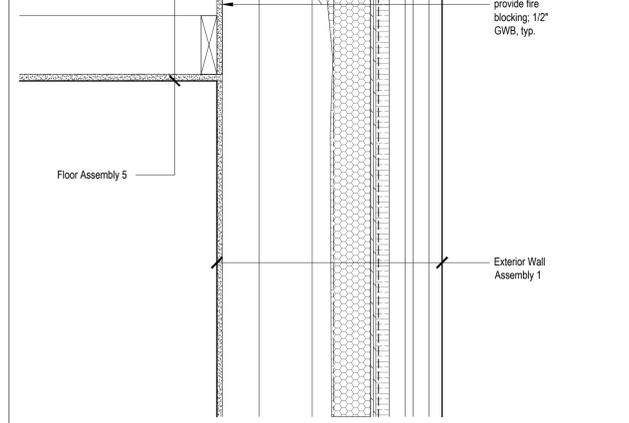
8 Typical Lower Level Bedroom Window Sill Detail
Scale 1 1/2" = 1'-0"



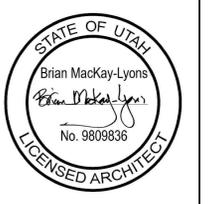
5 Typical Foundation Wall/Slab Detail
Scale 1 1/2" = 1'-0"



4 Typical Footing Detail
Scale 1 1/2" = 1'-0"



1 Typical Concrete/Cladding Wall Detail
Scale 1 1/2" = 1'-0"



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Revision:

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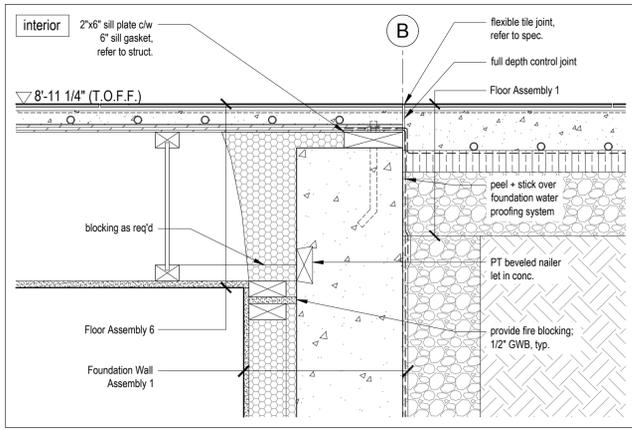
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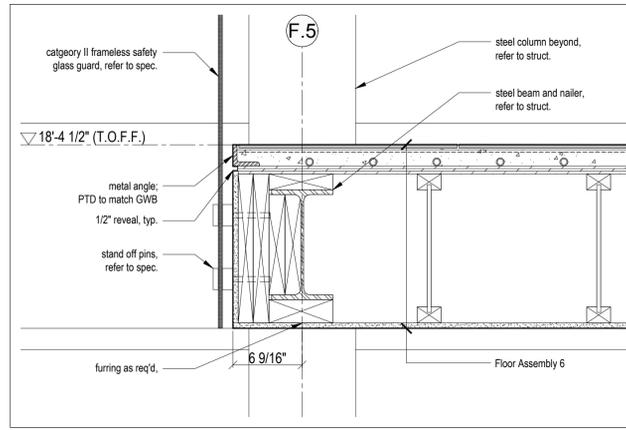
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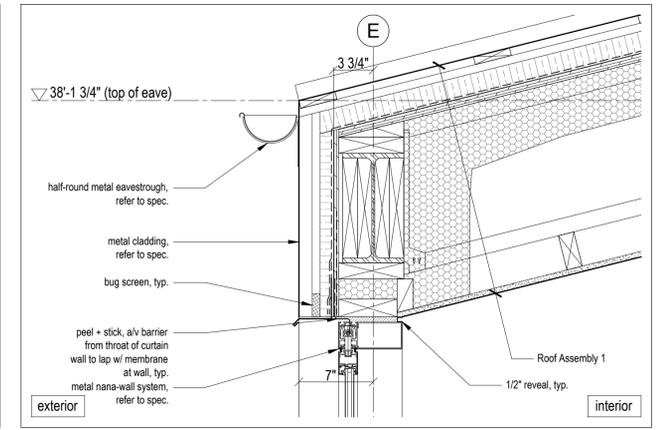
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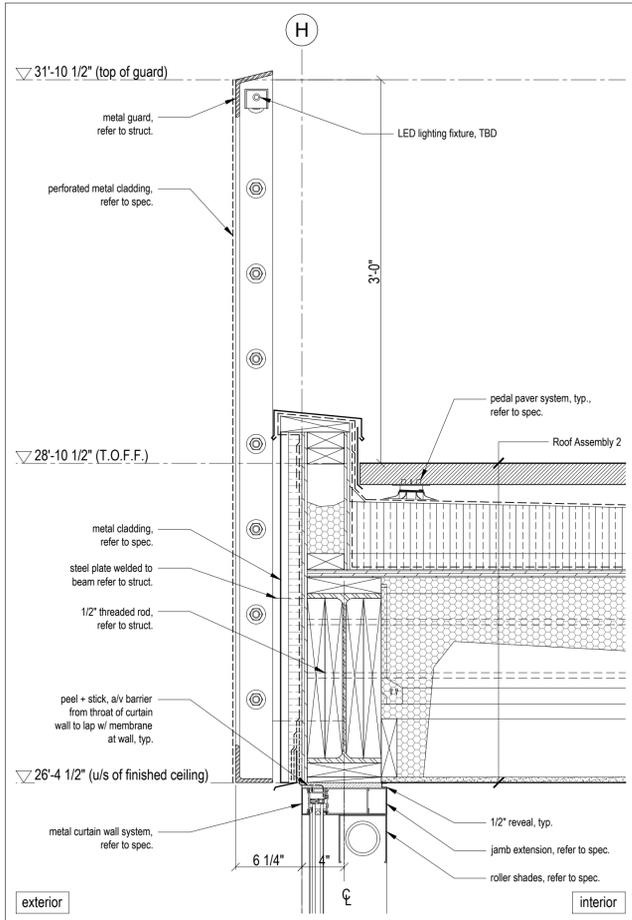
10 Foundation Wall/Slab/Floor Detail
Scale 1 1/2" = 1'-0"



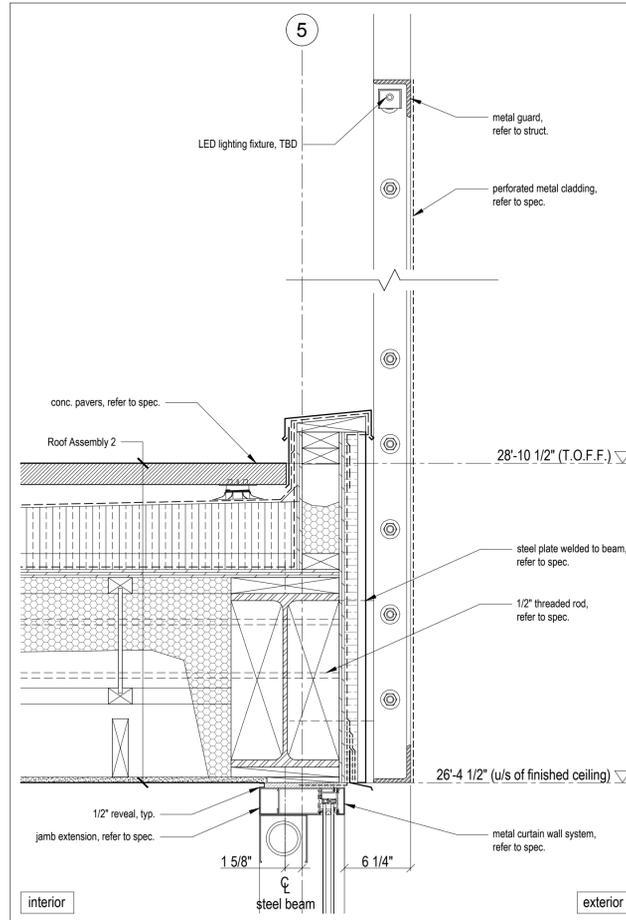
7 Typical Interior Glass Guard Detail
Scale 1 1/2" = 1'-0"



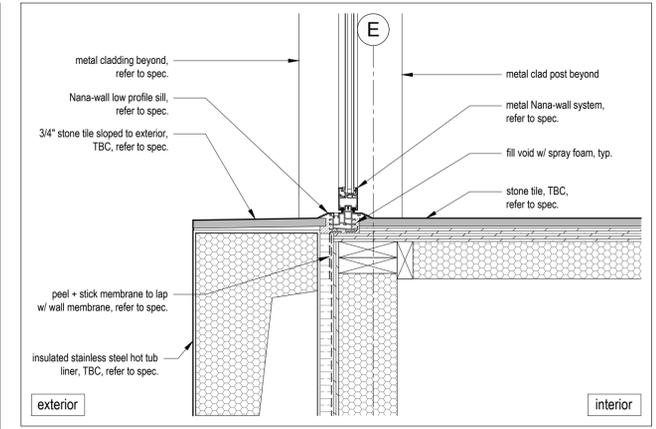
4 Typical Eave/Nana-wall Detail
Scale 1 1/2" = 1'-0"



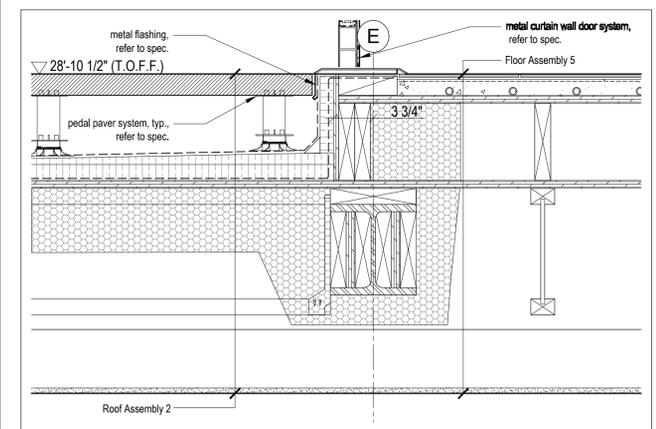
9 Guard/Roof Deck Detail @ Grid H
Scale 1 1/2" = 1'-0"



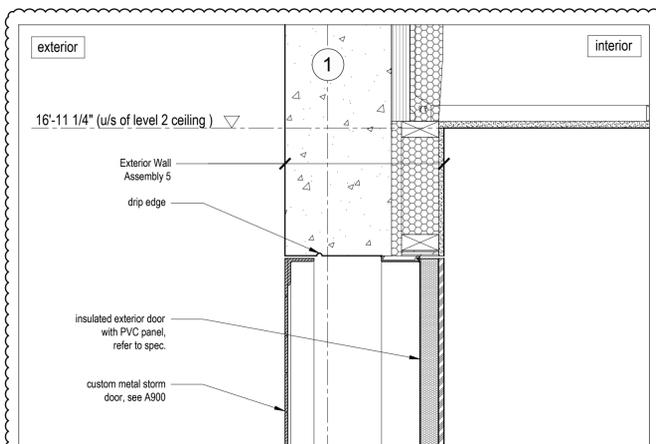
6 Typical Guard/Roof Deck Detail @ Grid 1 & 5
Scale 1 1/2" = 1'-0"



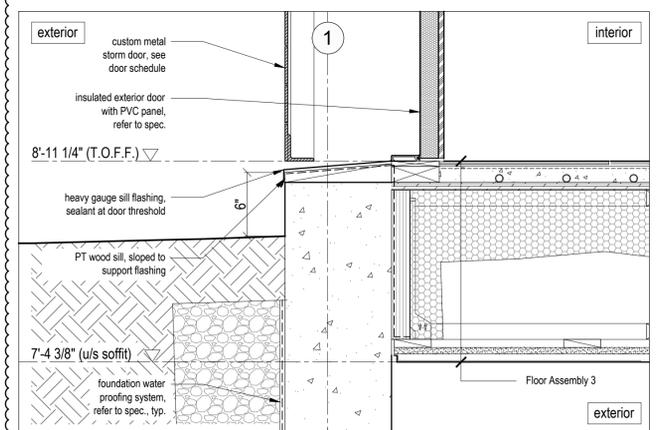
3 Nana-wall Sill Detail
Scale 1 1/2" = 1'-0"



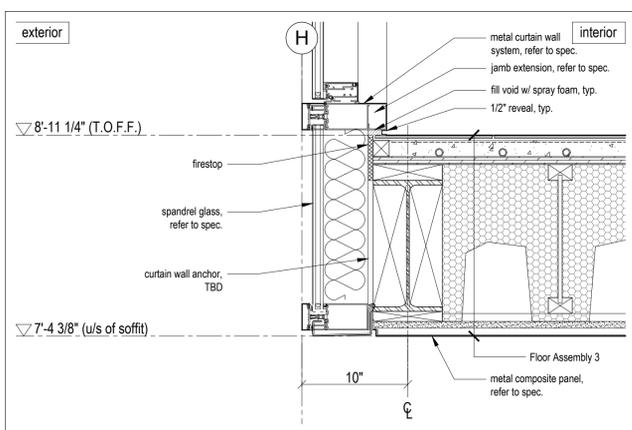
2 Typical Deck/Door Threshold Detail
Scale 1 1/2" = 1'-0"



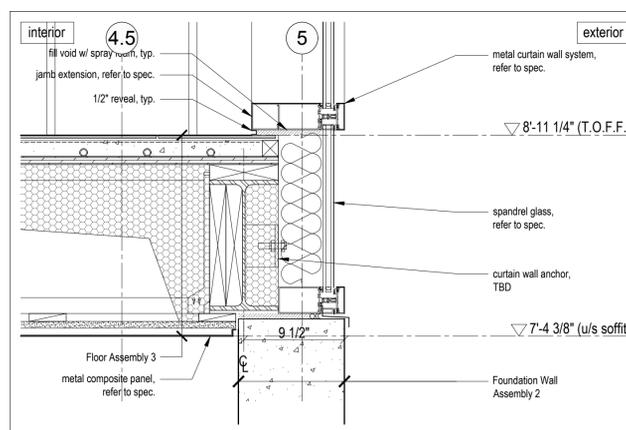
11 Egress Door Sill
Scale 1 1/2" = 1'-0"



8 Living Room Bottom of Curtain Wall/Cantilever Detail
Scale 1 1/2" = 1'-0"



5 Living Room Bottom of Curtain Wall Detail
Scale 1 1/2" = 1'-0"



1 Typical Garage Slab/Door Threshold Detail
Scale 1 1/2" = 1'-0"

Lot 71R
Village House

Sumit Power Wash
Evan, Utah

Mackay-Lyons
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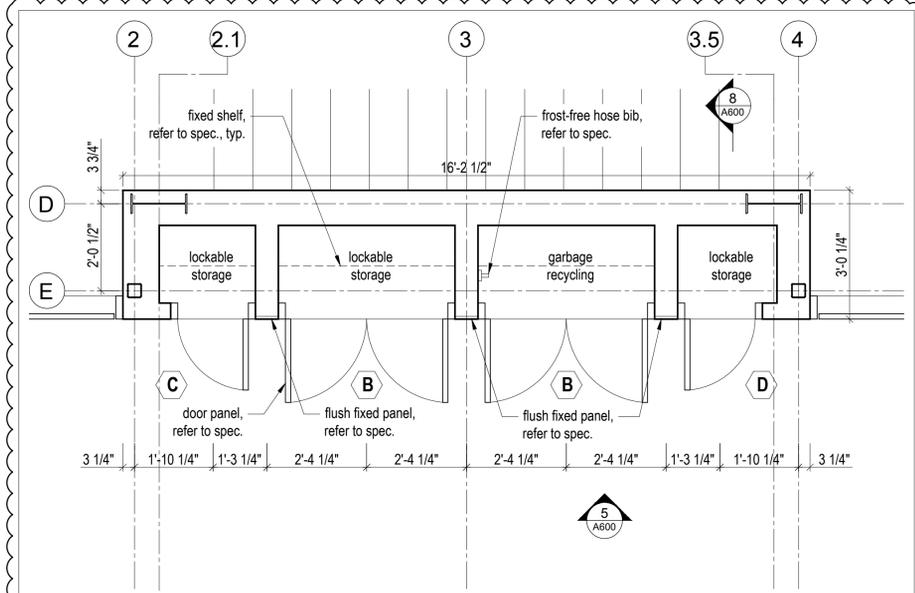
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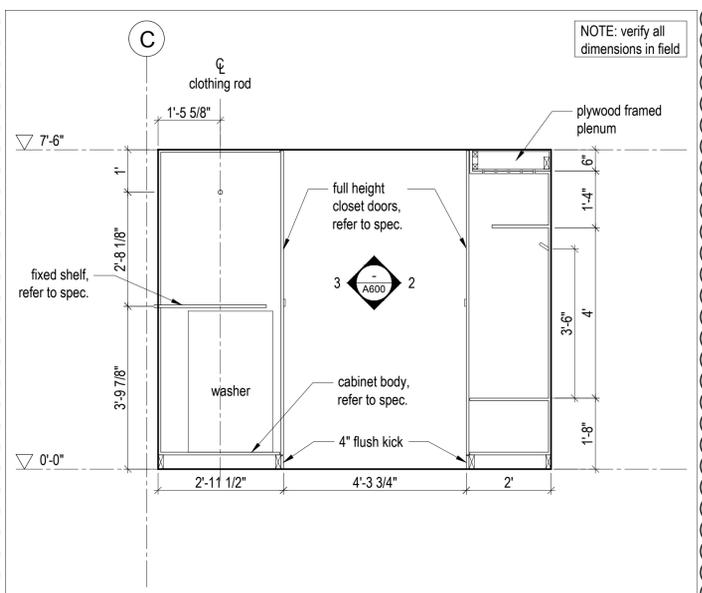
Section Details

scale: 1 1/2" = 1'-0"
date: 17-11-23
drawn: RDWP
chk'd: BML

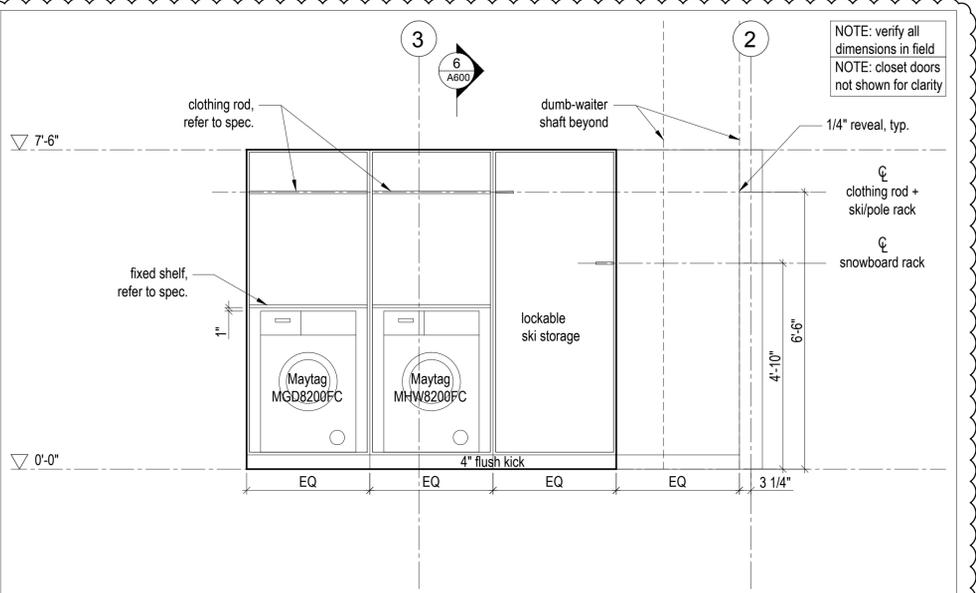
A511



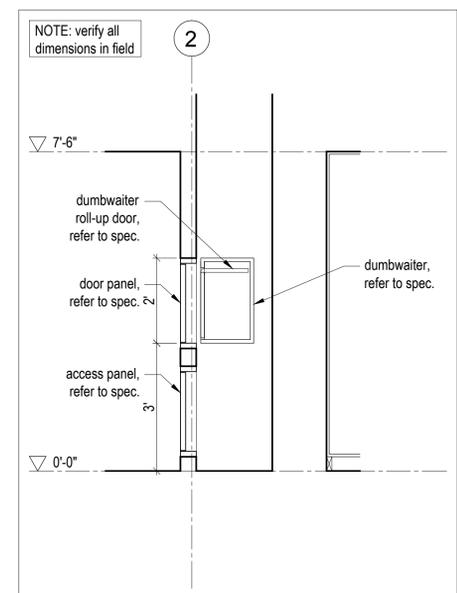
9 A600 Garage Closet - Enlarged Plan
Scale 1/2" = 1'-0"



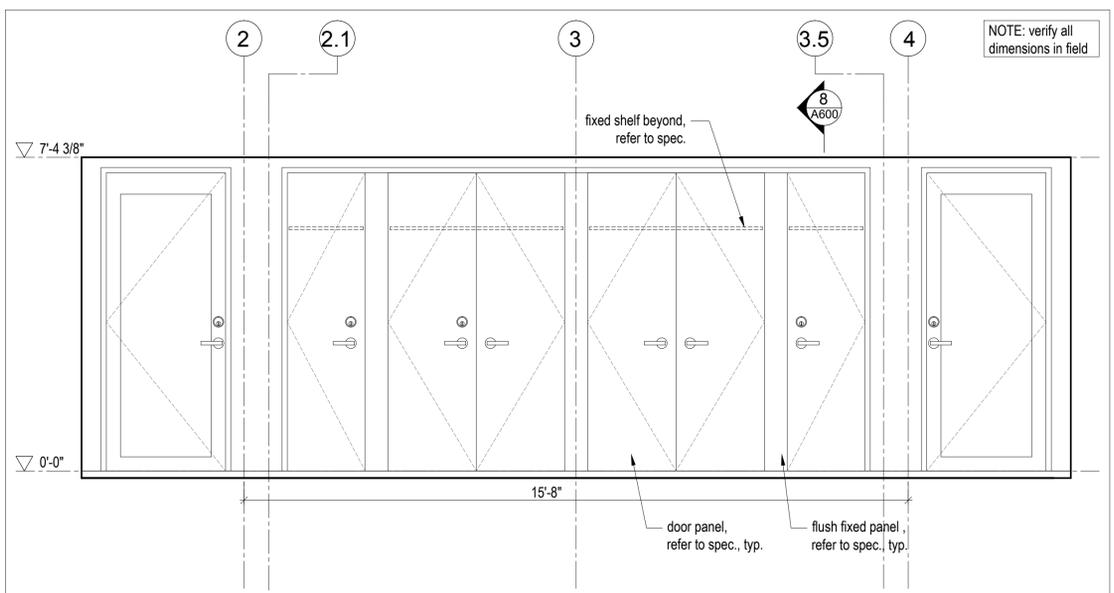
6 A600 Laundry/Ski Equipment Closet - Section Detail
Scale 1/2" = 1'-0"



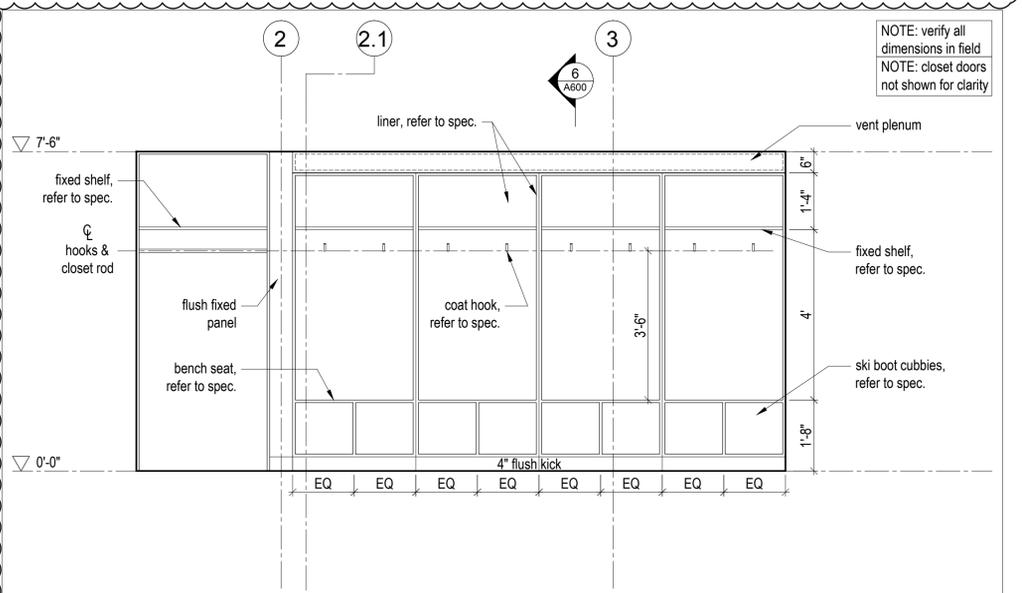
3 A600 Laundry/Ski Equipment Closet - Elevation
Scale 1/2" = 1'-0"



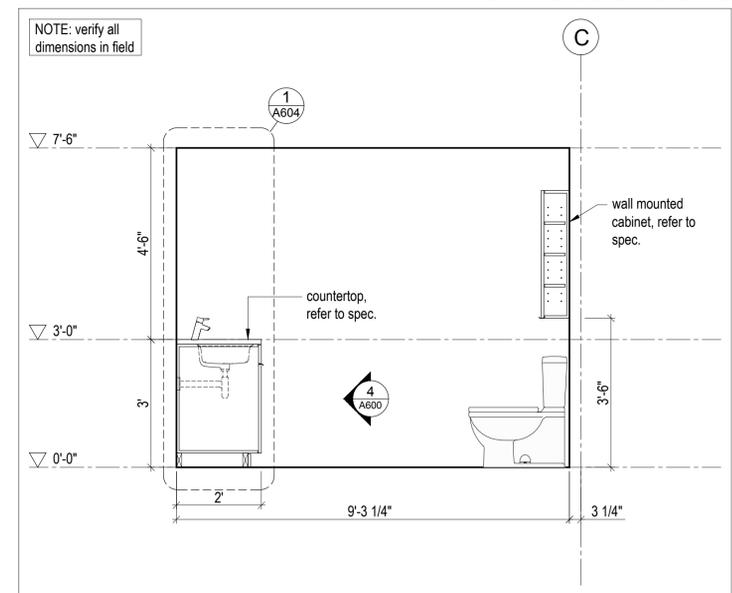
8 A600 Dumbwaiter - Section Detail
Scale 1/2" = 1'-0"



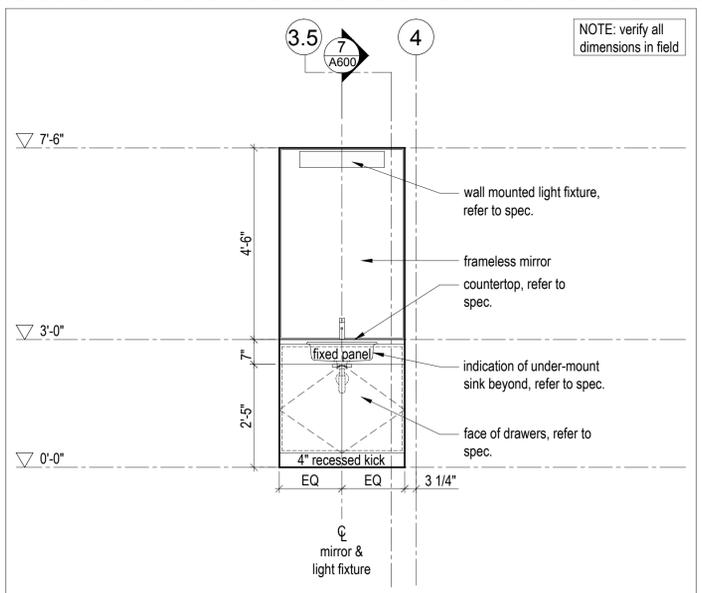
5 A600 Garage Closet - Section Detail
Scale 1/2" = 1'-0"



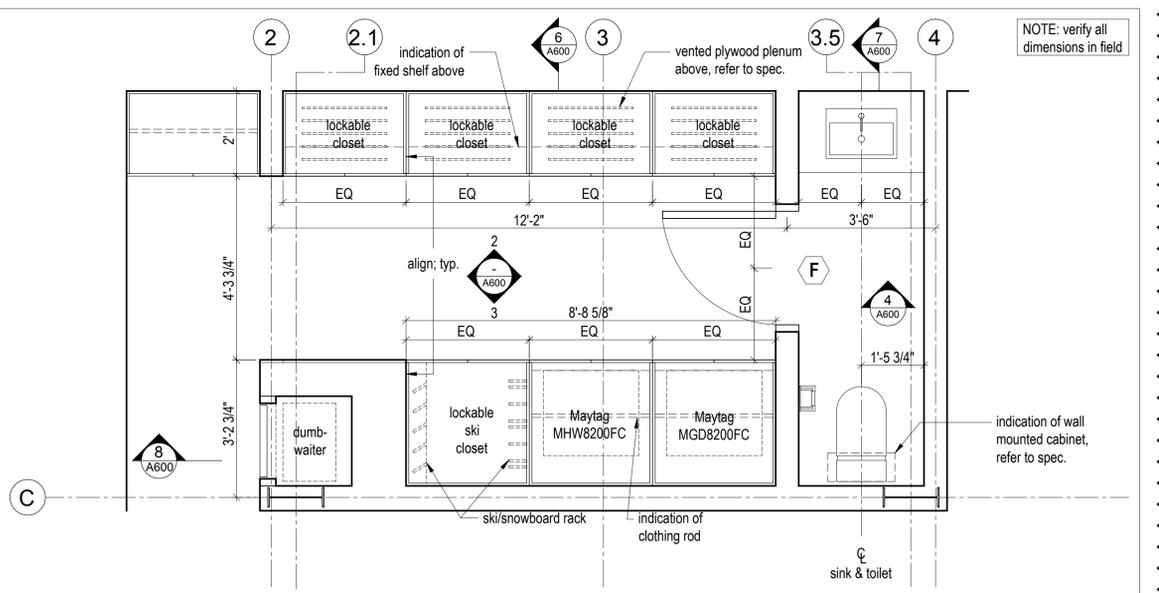
2 A600 Ski Equipment Closet - Elevation
Scale 1/2" = 1'-0"



7 A600 Bathroom - Section Detail
Scale 1/2" = 1'-0"



4 A600 Bathroom - Elevation
Scale 1/2" = 1'-0"



1 A600 Bathroom - Enlarged Plan
Scale 1/2" = 1'-0"

Lot 71R
Village Houses

Summit Powder Mountain
Evan, Utah

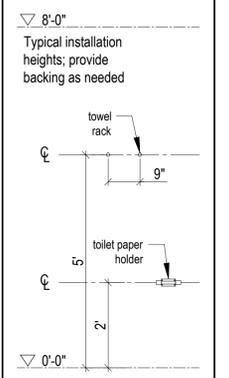
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Millwork -
Ground Floor

scale: 1/2" = 1'-0"
date: 17-11-23
drawn: RD
chk'd: BML

A600

9 Not Used
Scale 1/2" = 1'-0"

8 Hearth - Elevation
Scale 1/2" = 1'-0"

3 Hearth - Enlarged Plan
Scale 1/2" = 1'-0"

2 Kitchen - Enlarged Plan
Scale 1/2" = 1'-0"

7 Not Used
Scale 1/2" = 1'-0"

5 Kitchen Island - Elevation
Scale 1/2" = 1'-0"

1 Kitchen - Elevation
Scale 1/2" = 1'-0"

6 Kitchen Island - Section Detail
Scale 1/2" = 1'-0"

4 Kitchen Island - Elevation
Scale 1/2" = 1'-0"

Lot 71R
Village Houses

Summit Power Mountain
Econ. Unit

MackKay-Lyons
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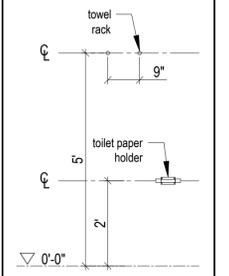
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Halifax, Nova Scotia
Canada B3K 3B4

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fax: (902) 429-6276



NOTE: all dimensions to be verified in field

8'-0"
Typical installation heights; provide backing as needed



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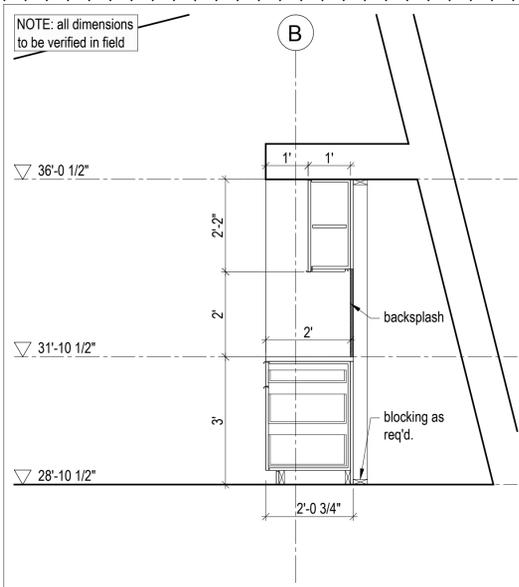
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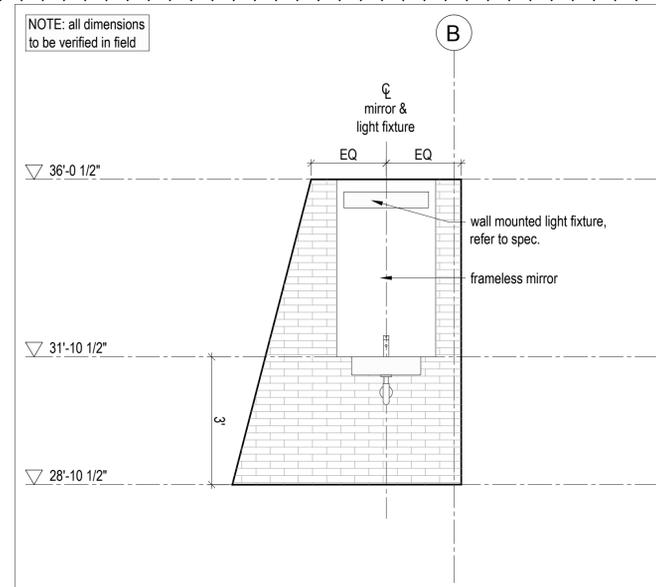
Millwork - Third & Fourth Floor

scale: 1/2" = 1'-0"
date: 17-11-23
drawn: RD
chk'd: BML

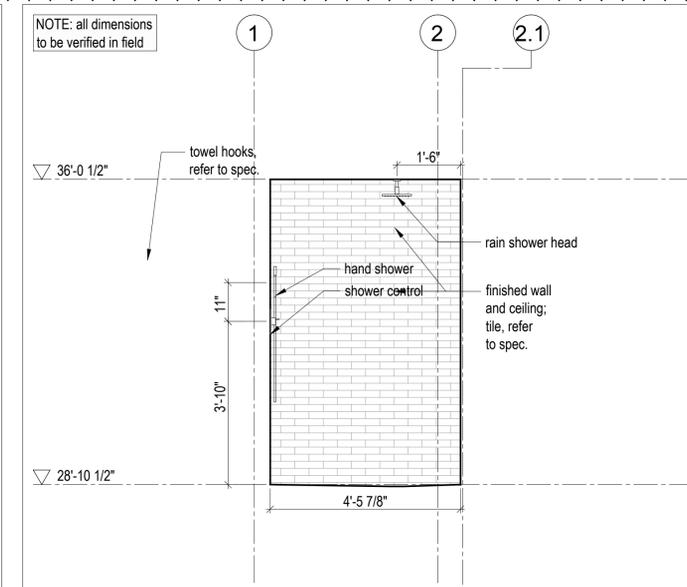
A602



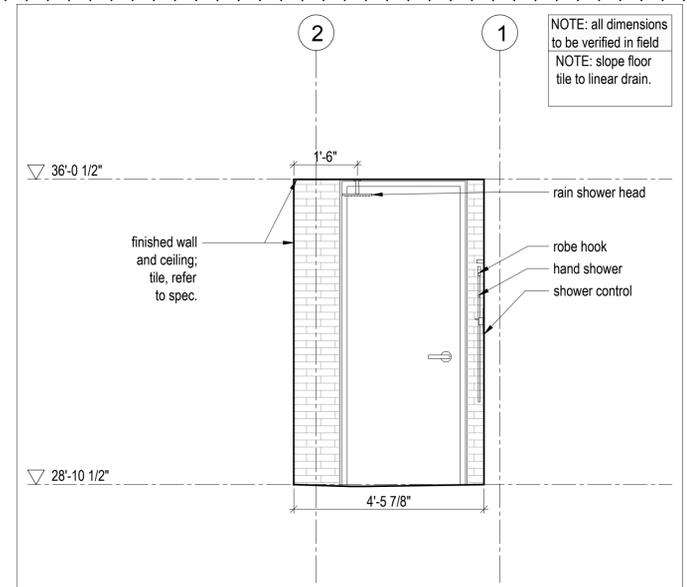
9 Lounge Bar - Section
Scale 1/2" = 1'-0"



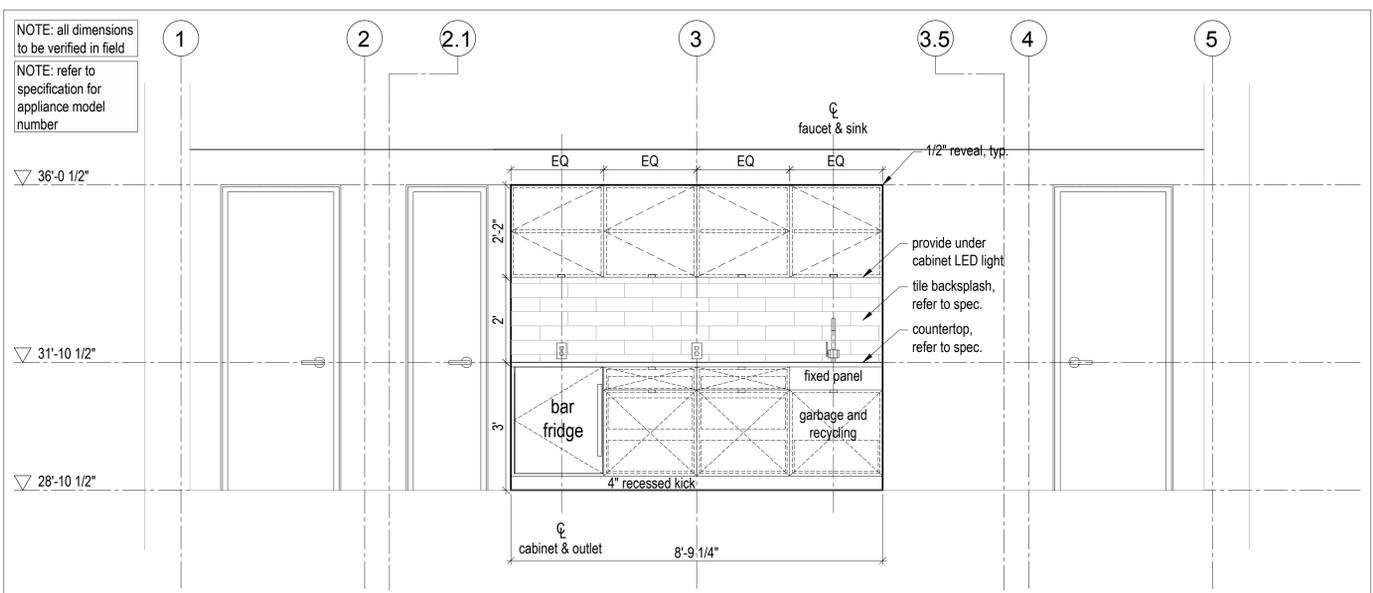
8 Lounge Bathroom - Elevation
Scale 1/2" = 1'-0"



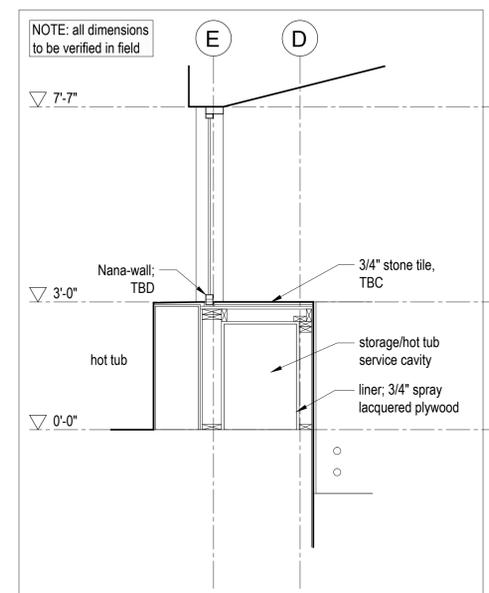
7 Lounge Shower - Section Detail
Scale 1/2" = 1'-0"



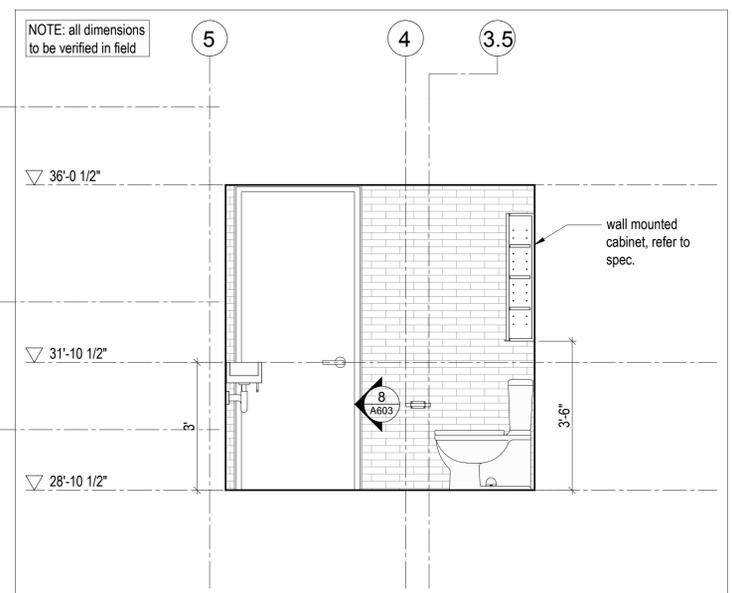
6 Lounge Shower - Section Detail
Scale 1/2" = 1'-0"



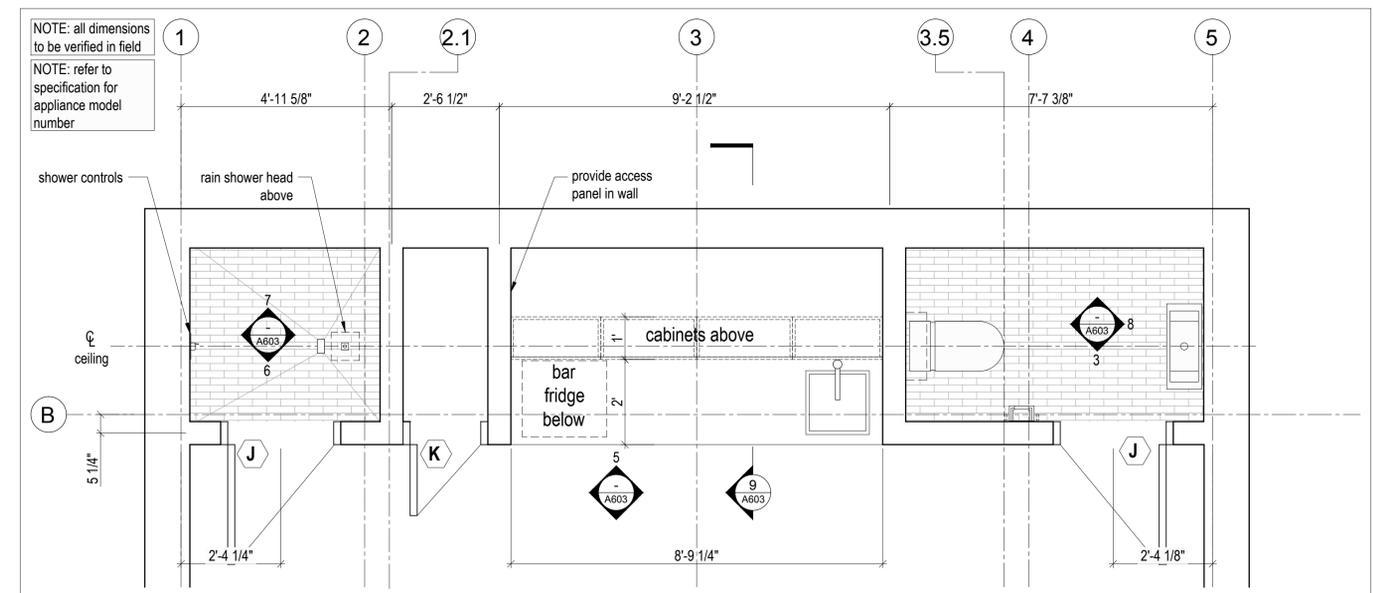
5 Lounge Bar - Elevation
Scale 1/2" = 1'-0"



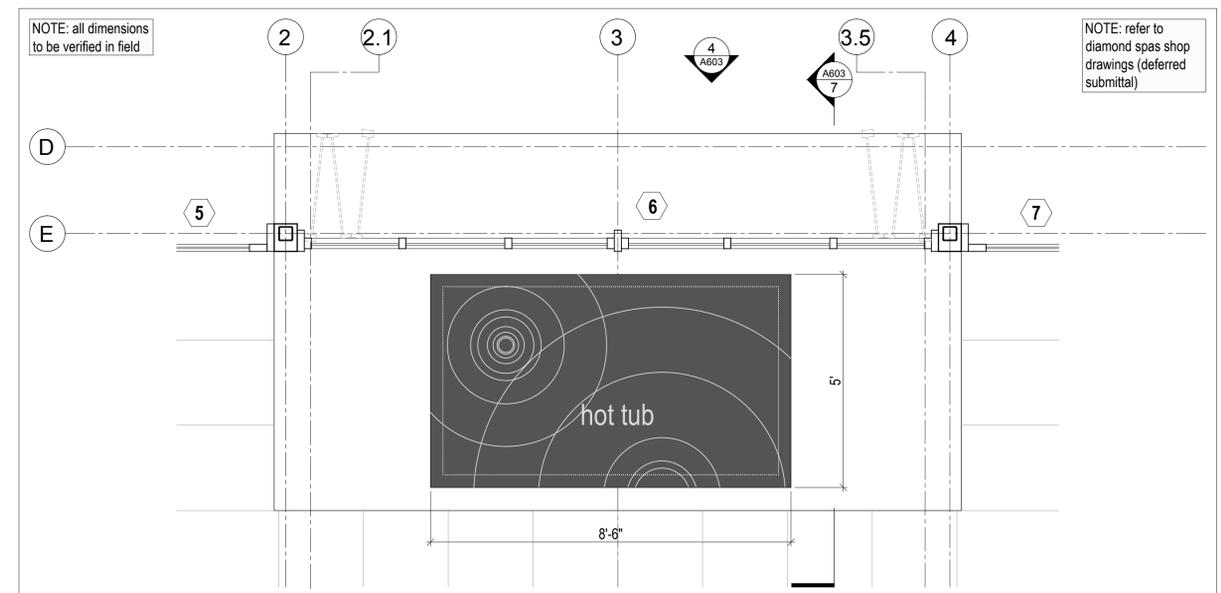
4 Sculpture Plinth - Section Detail
Scale 1/2" = 1'-0"



3 Lounge Bathroom - Section Detail
Scale 1/2" = 1'-0"



2 Lounge Shower/Bar/Powder Room - Enlarged Plan
Scale 1/2" = 1'-0"



1 Sculpture Plinth - Enlarged Plan
Scale 1/2" = 1'-0"

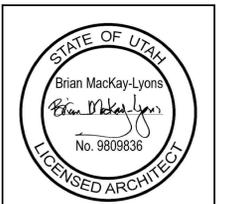
Lot 71R
Village Houses

Summit Power Mountain
Econ. Utah

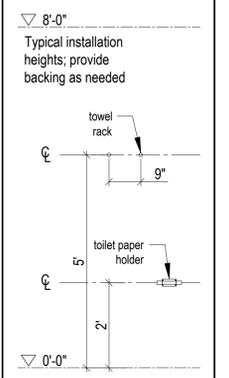
Mackay-Lyons
Sweetapple
Architects
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Halifax, Nova Scotia
Canada B3K 3B4

ph: (902) 429-1867
fax: (902) 429-6276



NOTE: all dimensions to be verified in field



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1	for coordination	2017.12.1

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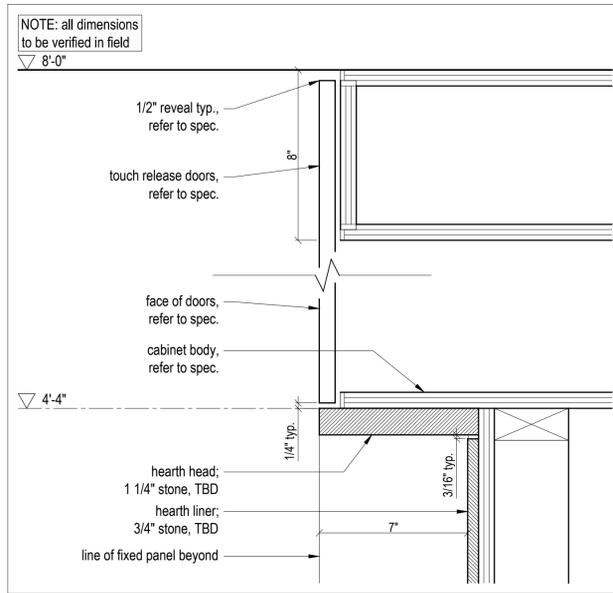
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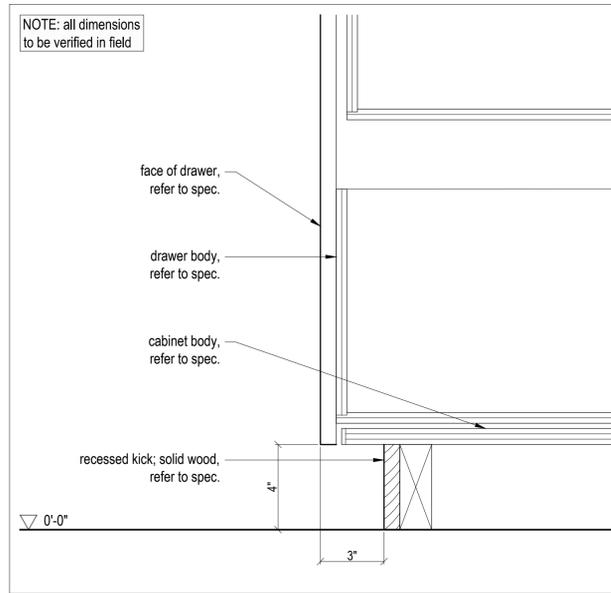
Millwork -
Fourth Floor

scale: 1/2" = 1'-0"
date: 17-11-23
drawn: RD
chk'd: BML

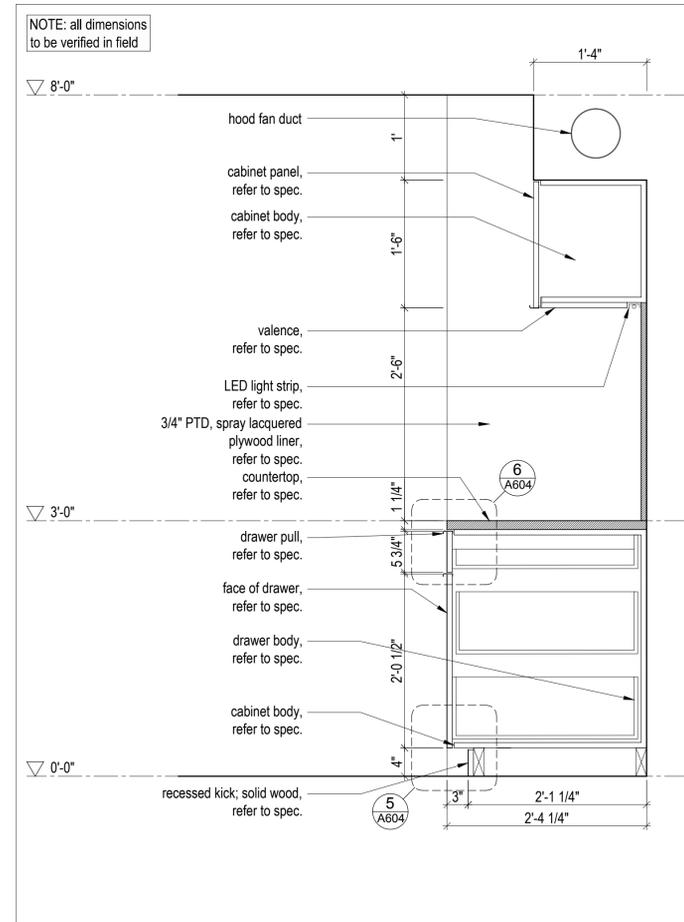
A603



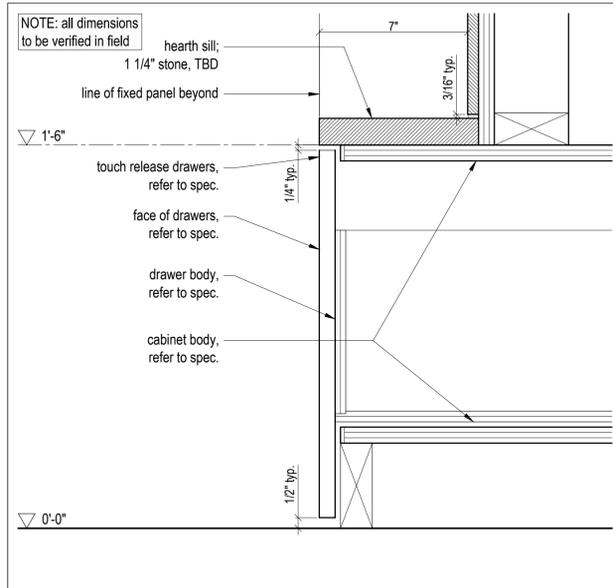
8 A604 **Hearth Head - Section Detail, Typ.**
 Scale 3" = 1'-0"



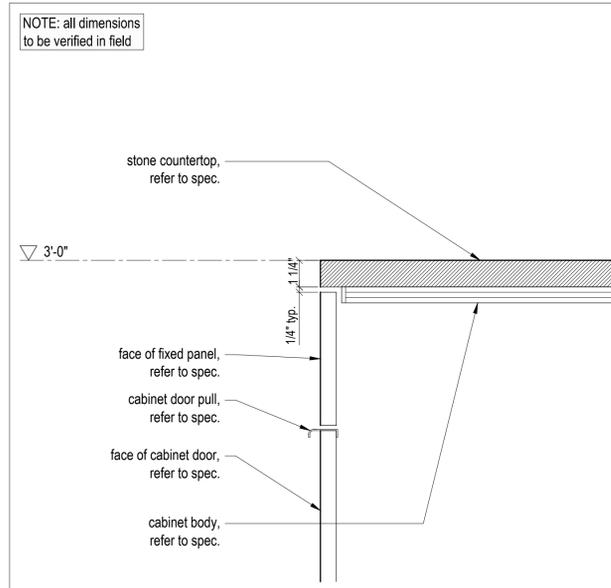
5 A604 **Kitchen Counter - Section Detail, Typ.**
 Scale 3" = 1'-0"



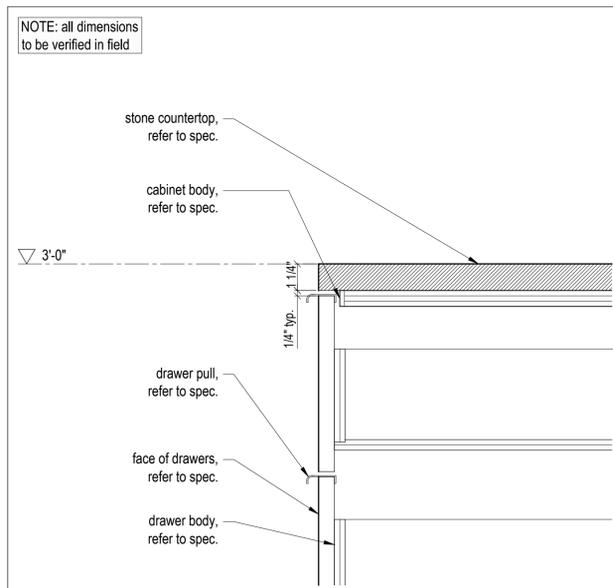
2 A604 **Kitchen Counter - Enlarged Section**
 Scale 1" = 1'-0"



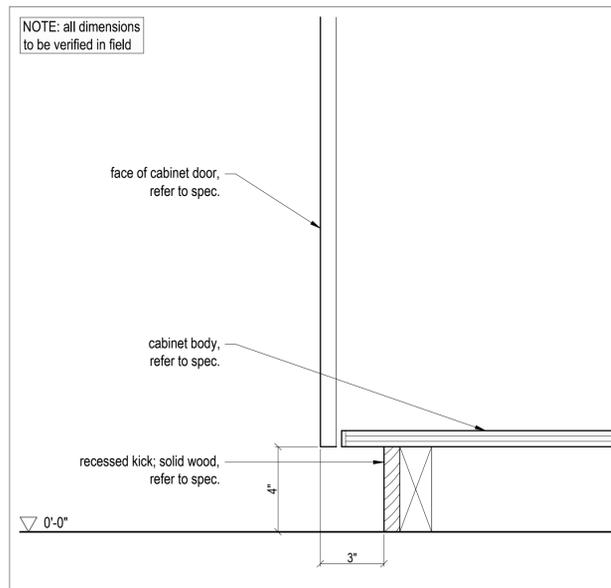
7 A604 **Hearth Sill - Section Detail, Typ.**
 Scale 3" = 1'-0"



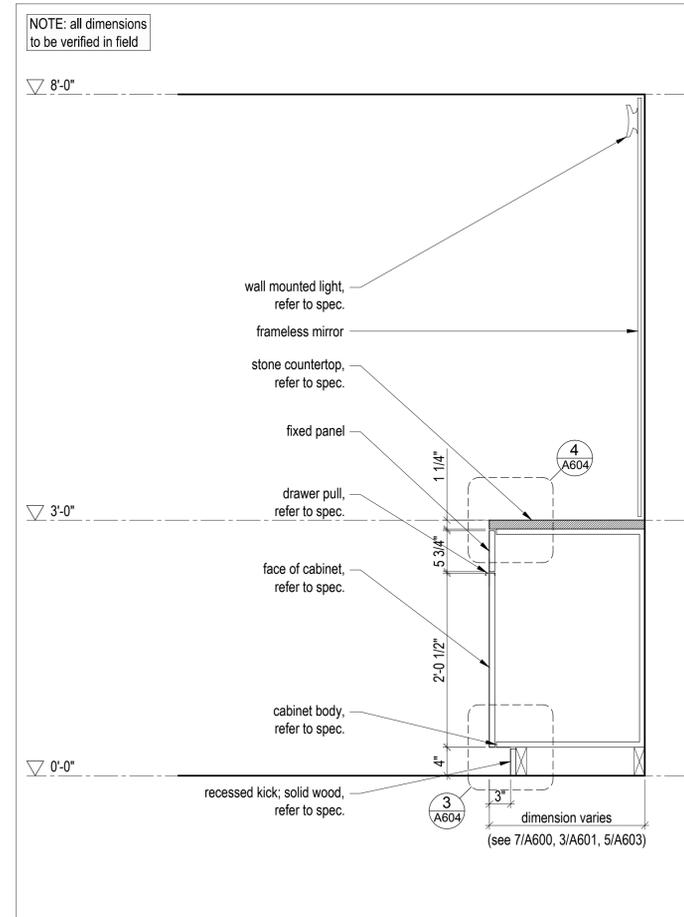
4 A604 **Bathroom Vanity - Section Detail, Typ.**
 Scale 3" = 1'-0"



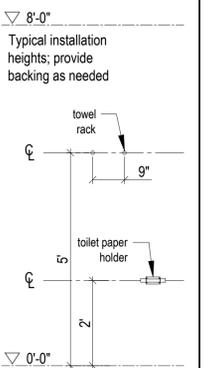
6 A604 **Kitchen Counter - Section Detail, Typ.**
 Scale 3" = 1'-0"



3 A604 **Bathroom Vanity - Section Detail, Typ.**
 Scale 3" = 1'-0"



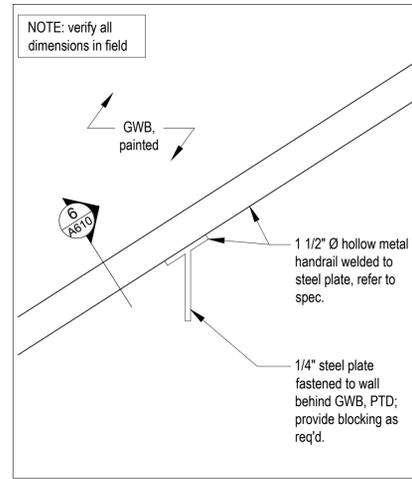
1 A604 **Bathroom Counter - Enlarged Section**
 Scale 1" = 1'-0"



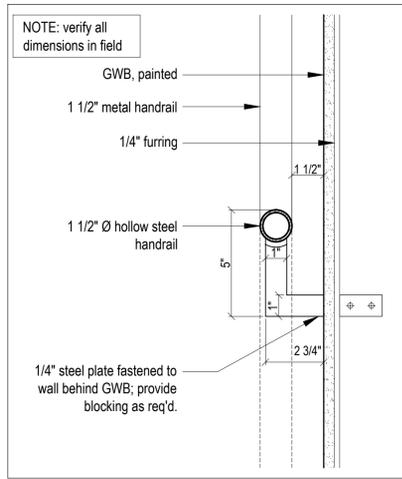
No.	Description	Date
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Revision:

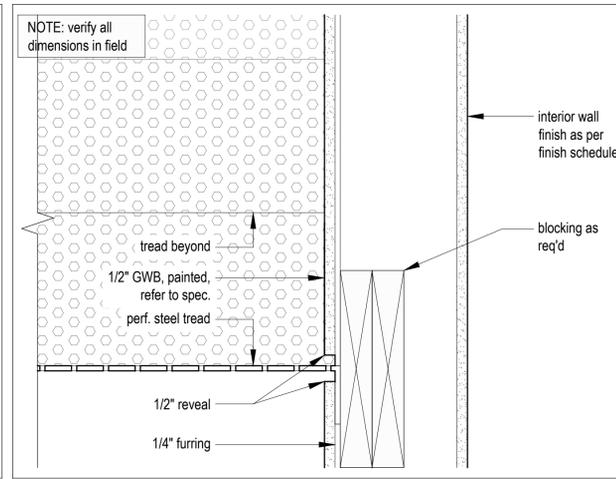
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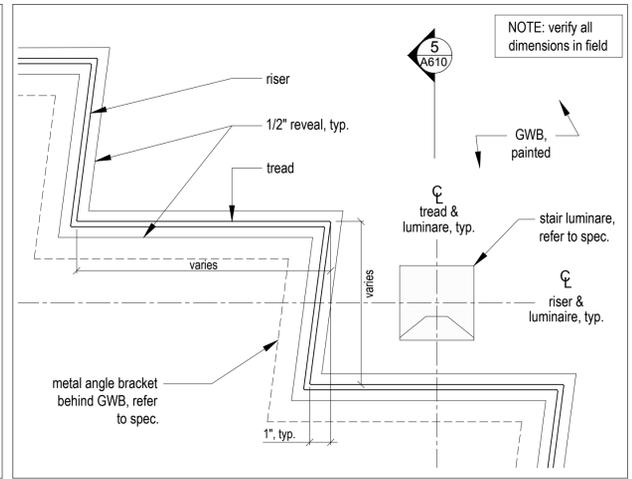
7 Handrail Connection - Detail
Scale 3" = 1'-0"



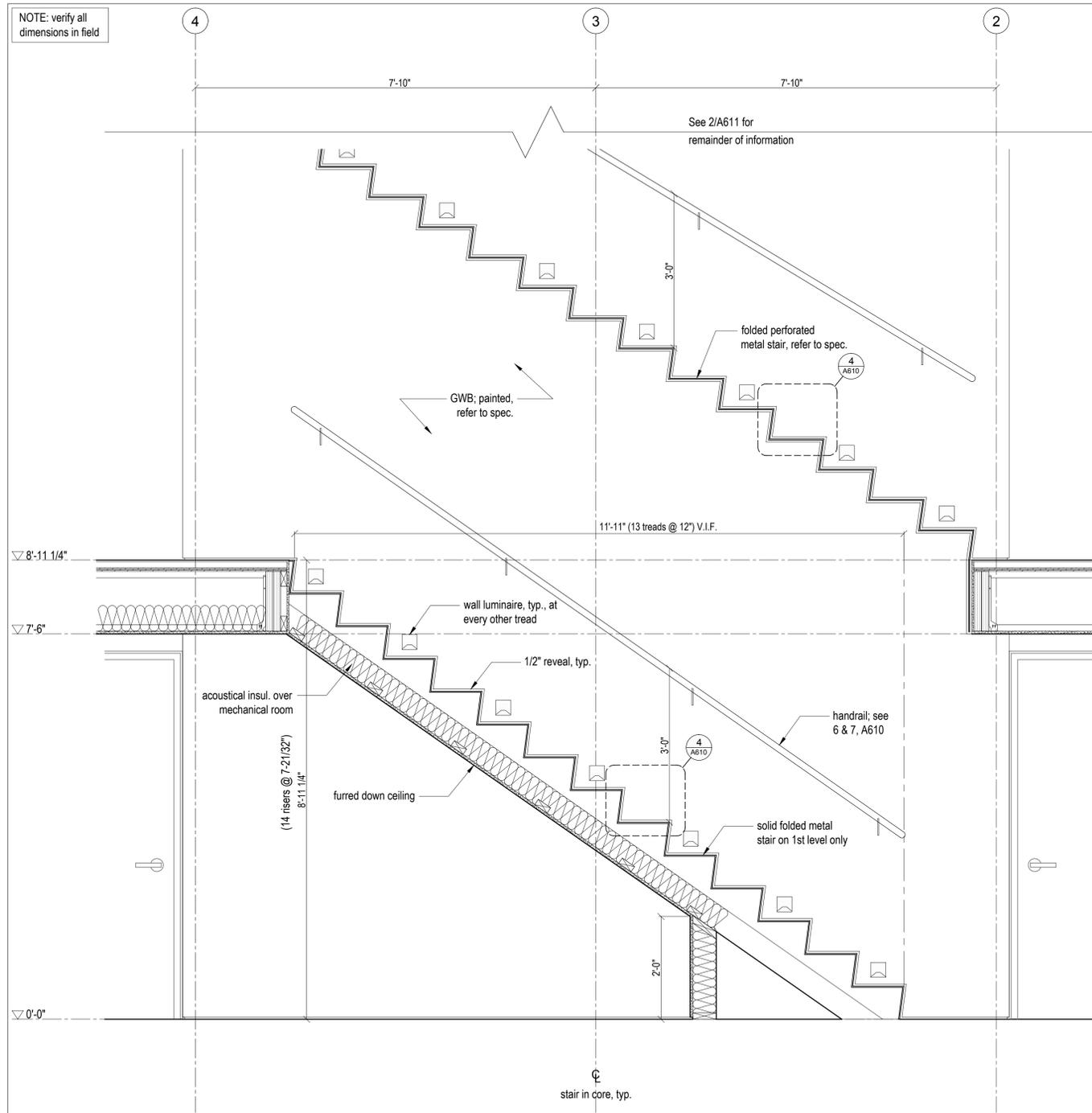
6 Handrail - Section Detail
Scale 3" = 1'-0"



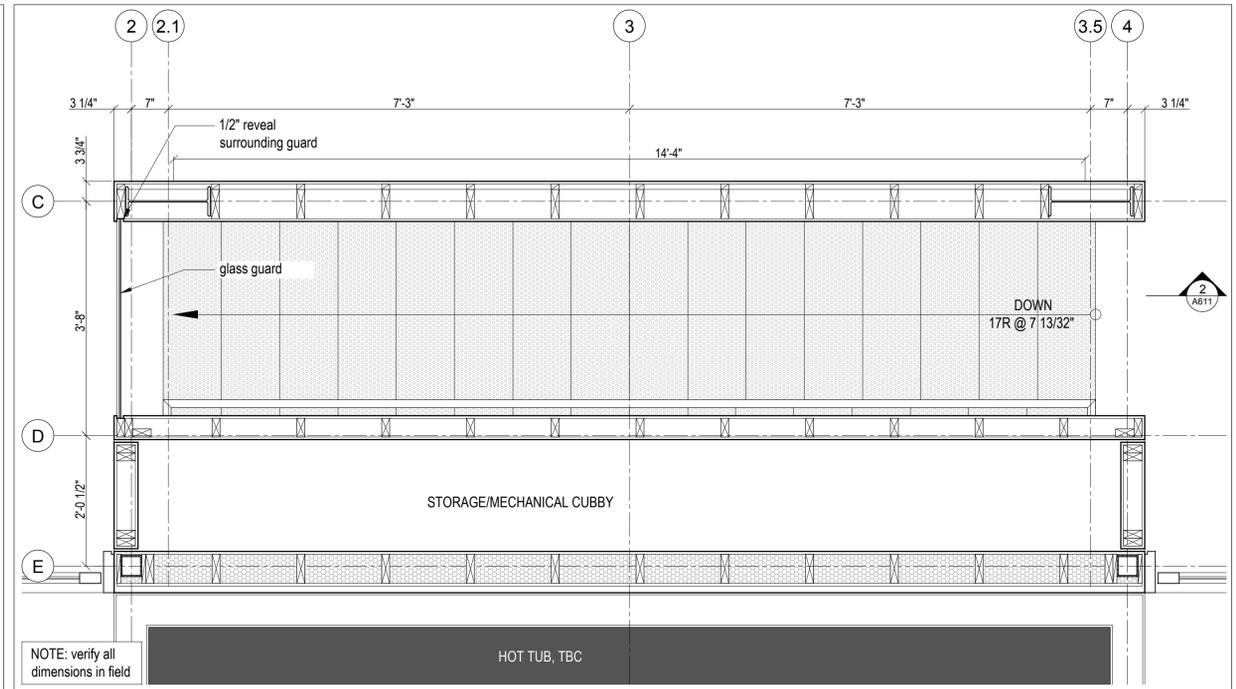
5 Stair Detail
Scale 3" = 1'-0"



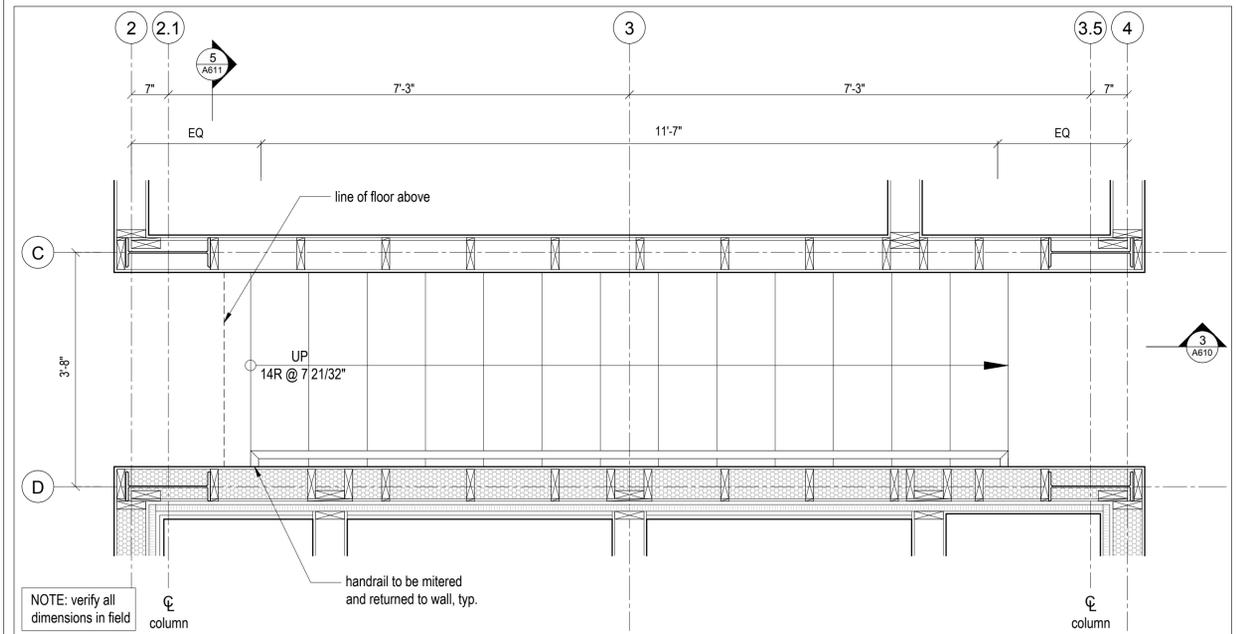
4 Stair Detail
Scale 3" = 1'-0"



3 Lower Stair Section
Scale 3/4" = 1'-0"



2 Enlarged 4th Floor Plan
Scale 3/4" = 1'-0"



1 Enlarged 1st Floor Plan
Scale 3/4" = 1'-0"



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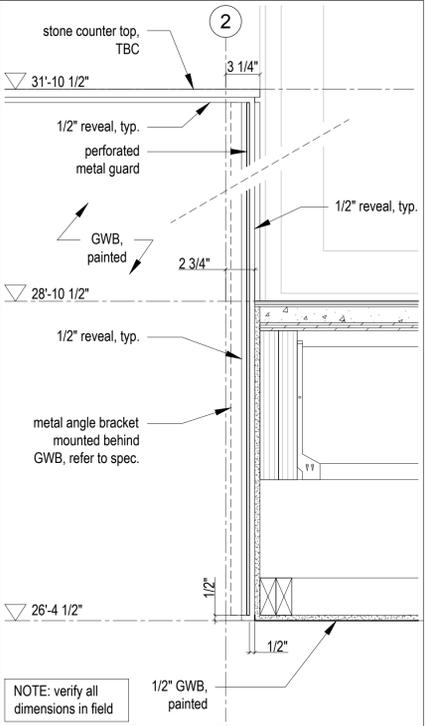
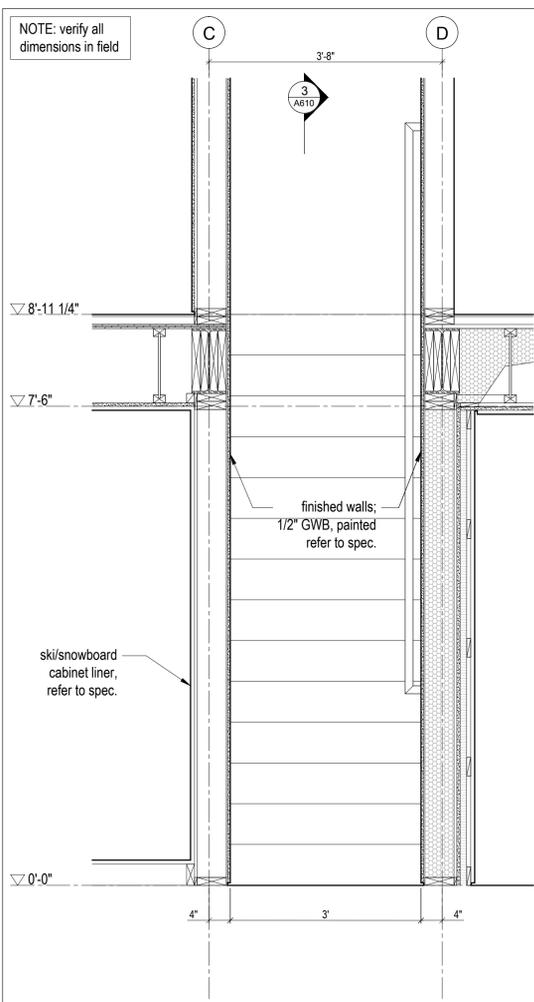
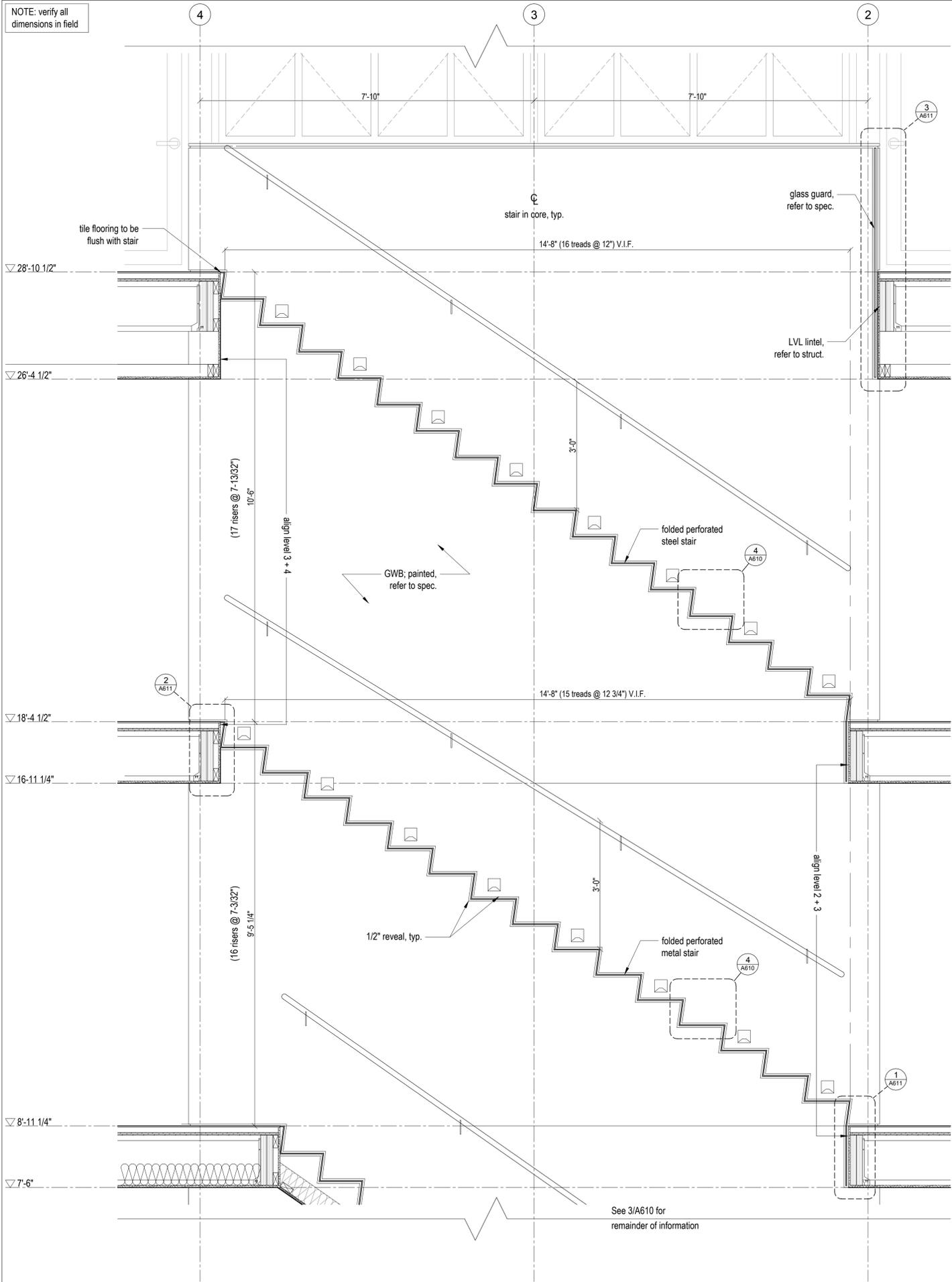
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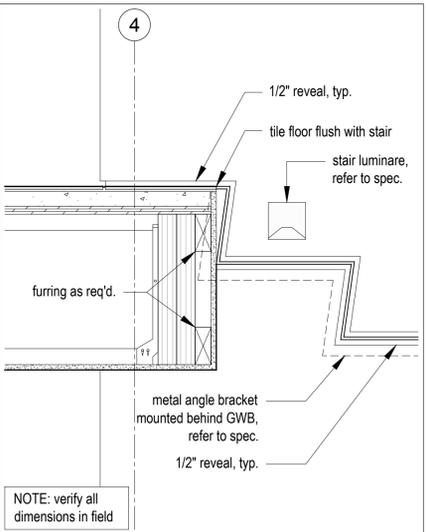
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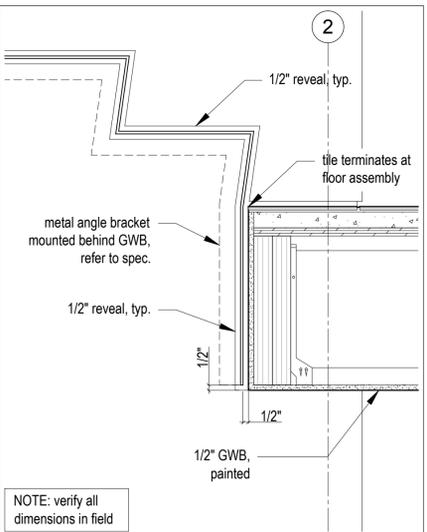
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Guard Detail
Scale 1 1/2" = 1'-0"



Top Threshold Detail
Scale 1 1/2" = 1'-0"



Bottom Threshold Detail, Typ.
Scale 1 1/2" = 1'-0"

Level 1 Stair Section
Scale 3/4" = 1'-0"

Upper Stair Section
Scale 3/4" = 1'-0"

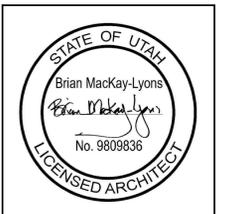
LOT 71R
Village House 71

Summit Powder Mountain
Egan, Utah

MackKay-Lyons
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Stair

scale: as noted
date: 17-11-23
drawn: RD
chk'd: BML

A611

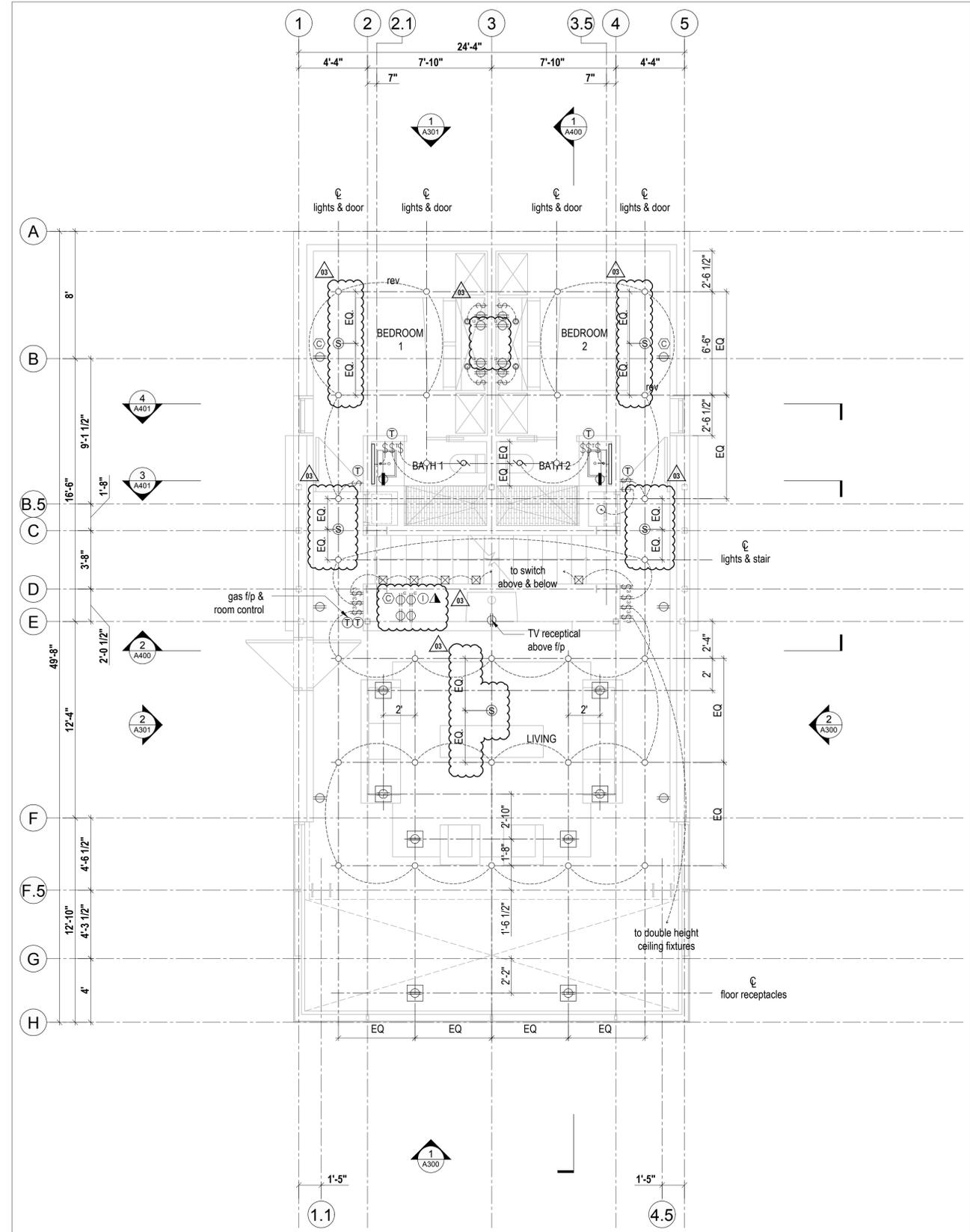
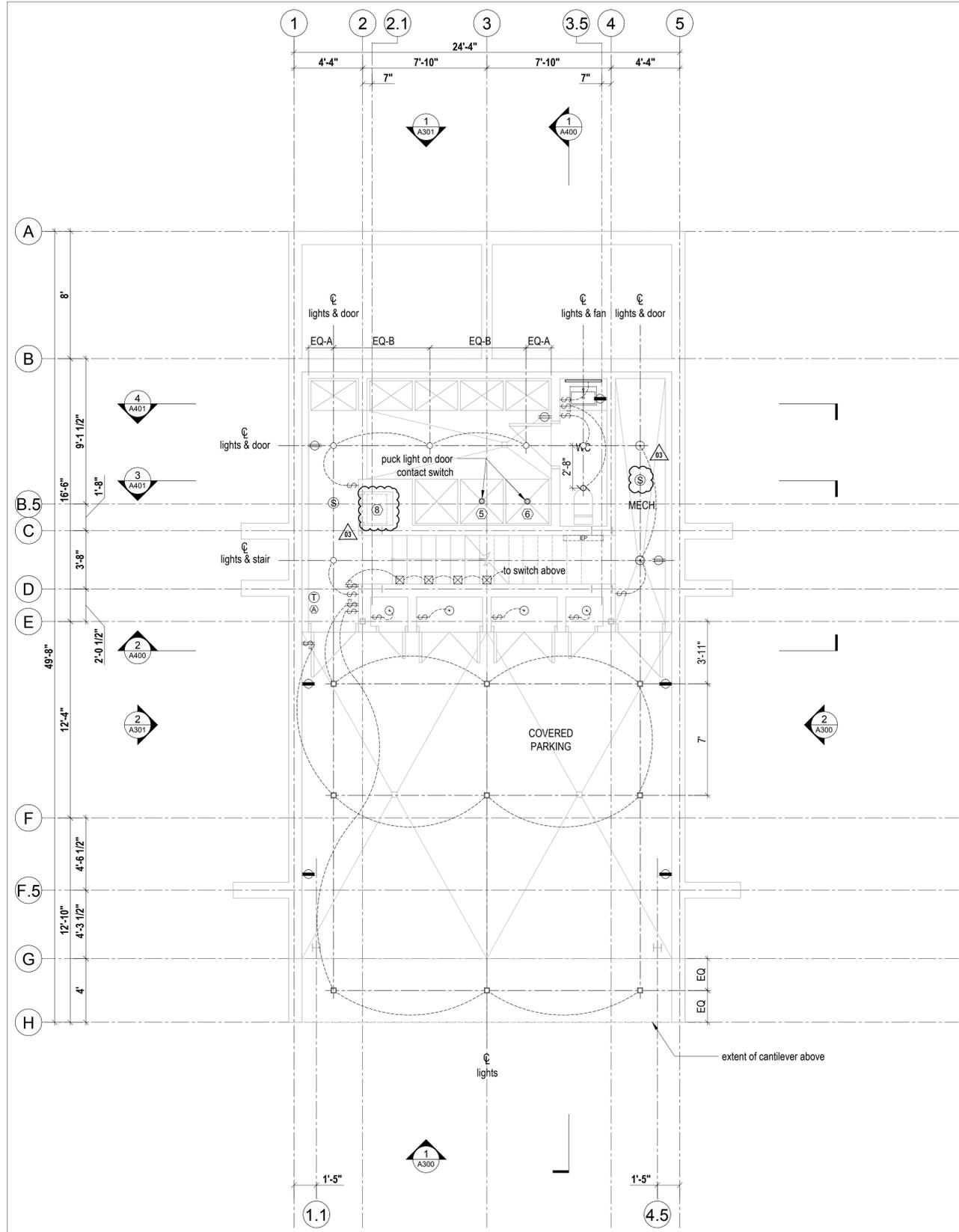
ELECTRIC LEGEND:

- ⊕ 125v duplex
- ⊕ GFCI duplex
- ⊕ 240v duplex
- ⊕ floor duplex
- shower luminaire
- ⊗ wall mounted stair luminaire
- square trim LED potlight
- ceiling mounted utility luminaire
- single head spotlight
- puck light
- ⊕ ceiling mounted pendant
- LED pot light
- ⊕ wall switch
- ⊕ ceiling mounted pendant
- ⊕ three-way switch
- ⊕ switch with timer
- ⊕ exhaust fan
- ⊕ cable jack
- ⊕ internet jack
- ⊕ telephone jack
- ⊕ smoke & CO alarm
- ⊕ thermostat
- ⊕ alarm control pad
- interior LED strip light
- exterior LED strip light
- electrical panel
- ⊕ ceiling fan

APPLIANCE LEGEND
(refer to appliance specs for electrical requirements)

- ① refrigerator / freezer
- ② dishwasher
- ③ microwave
- ④ oven
- ⑤ washer
- ⑥ dryer
- ⑦ cooktop
- ⑧ dumb-waiter
- ⑨ hot tub
- ⑩ vent hood

NOTE:
All exterior lighting to conform to Lighting Level LZ1: Low Ambient Lighting, Joint IOA-IES Lighting Ordinance, 2011



2 Ground Floor Plan
Scale 1/4" = 1'-0"

1 Second Floor Plan
Scale 1/4" = 1'-0"

Lot 71R
Village House

Summit Power Mountain
Evan, Utah

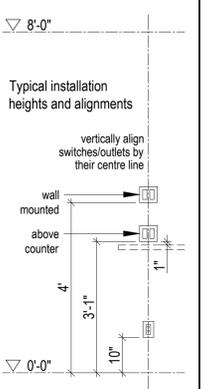
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STATE OF UTAH
Brian Mackay-Lyons
No. 9809836
LICENSED ARCHITECT

NOTE: all dimensions
to be verified in field



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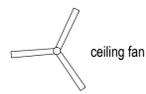
Ground &
Second Floor
Electrical Plans

scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"
date: 17-11-23
drawn: RD
chk'd: BML

A800

ELECTRIC LEGEND:

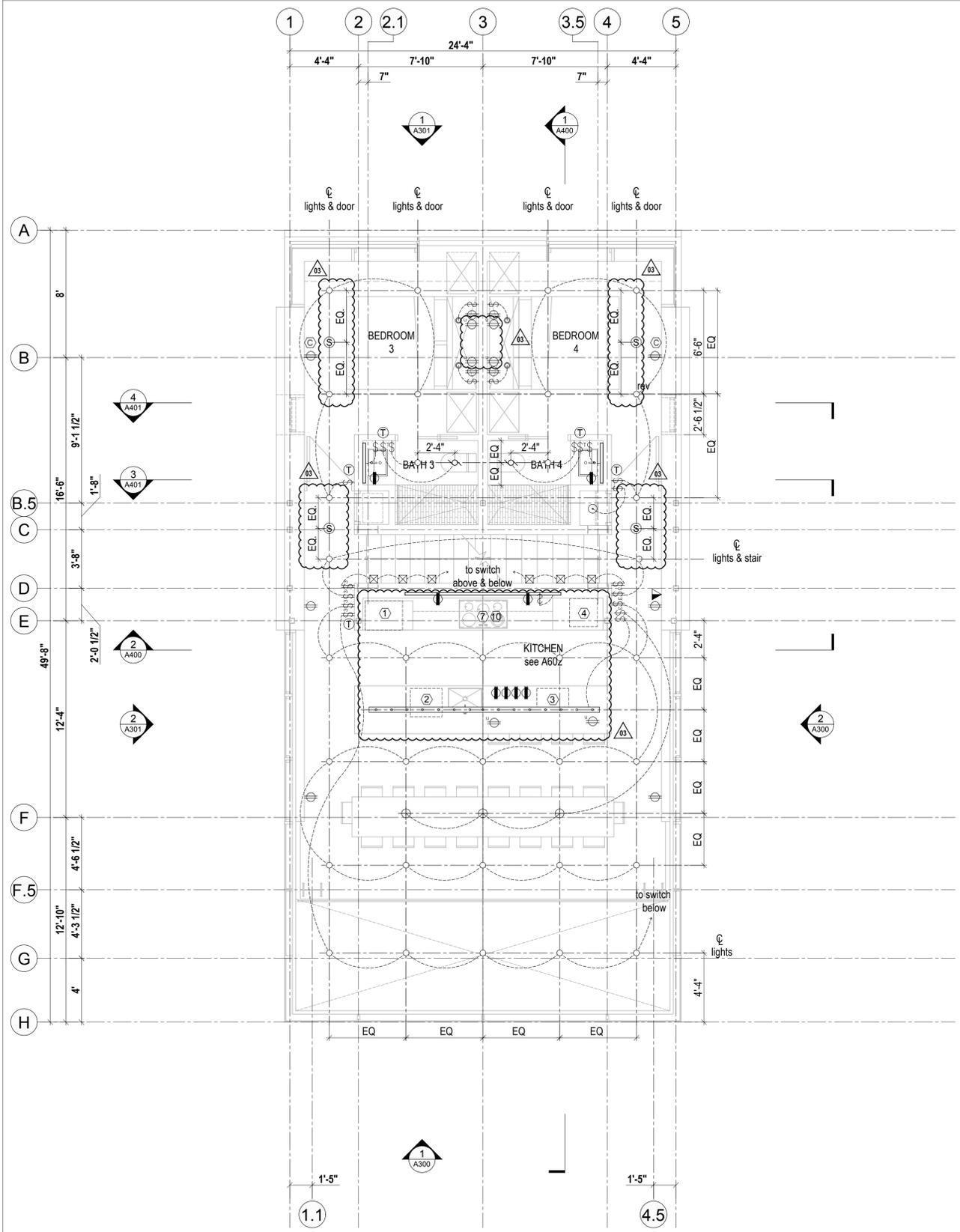
- ⊕ 125v duplex
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- ⊕ three-way switch
- ⊕ switch with timer
- ⊕ exhaust fan
- ⊕ cable jack
- ⊕ internet jack
- ⊕ telephone jack
- ⊕ smoke alarm (wall mounted)
- ⊕ thermostat
- ⊕ alarm control pad
- ⊕ carbon monoxide detector
- interior LED strip light
- exterior LED strip light
- electrical panel



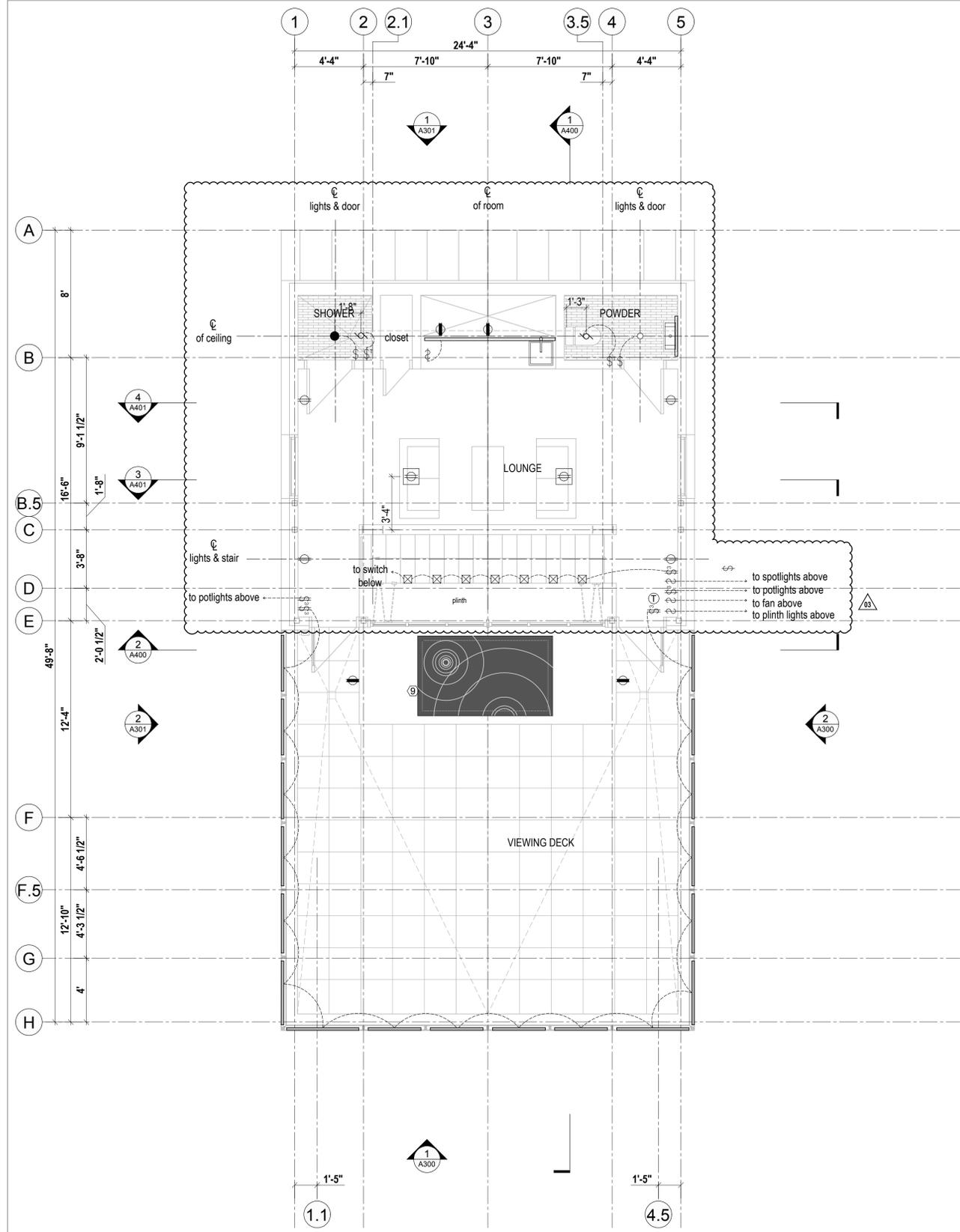
APPLIANCE LEGEND
(refer to appliance specs for electrical requirements)

- ① refrigerator / freezer
- ② dishwasher
- ③ microwave
- ④ oven
- ⑤ washer
- ⑥ dryer
- ⑦ cooktop
- ⑧ dumb-waiter
- ⑨ hot tub
- ⑩ vent hood

NOTE:
All exterior lighting to conform to Lighting Level LZ1: Low Ambient Lighting, Joint IOA-IES Lighting Ordinance, 2011



2 Third Floor Plan
Scale 1/4" = 1'-0"



1 Fourth Floor Plan
Scale 1/4" = 1'-0"

Lot 71R
Village House

Summit Power Monitor
Econ. Utah

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No. 9809836
LICENSED ARCHITECT

NOTE: all dimensions to be verified in field

Typical installation heights and alignments

vertically align switches/outlets by their centre line

wall mounted above counter

4"

3-1/2"

10"

▽ 8'-0"

▽ 0'-0"

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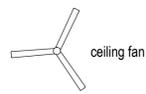
Third & Fourth
Electrical Plans

scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"
date: 17-11-23
drawn: RD
chk'd: BML

A801

ELECTRIC LEGEND:

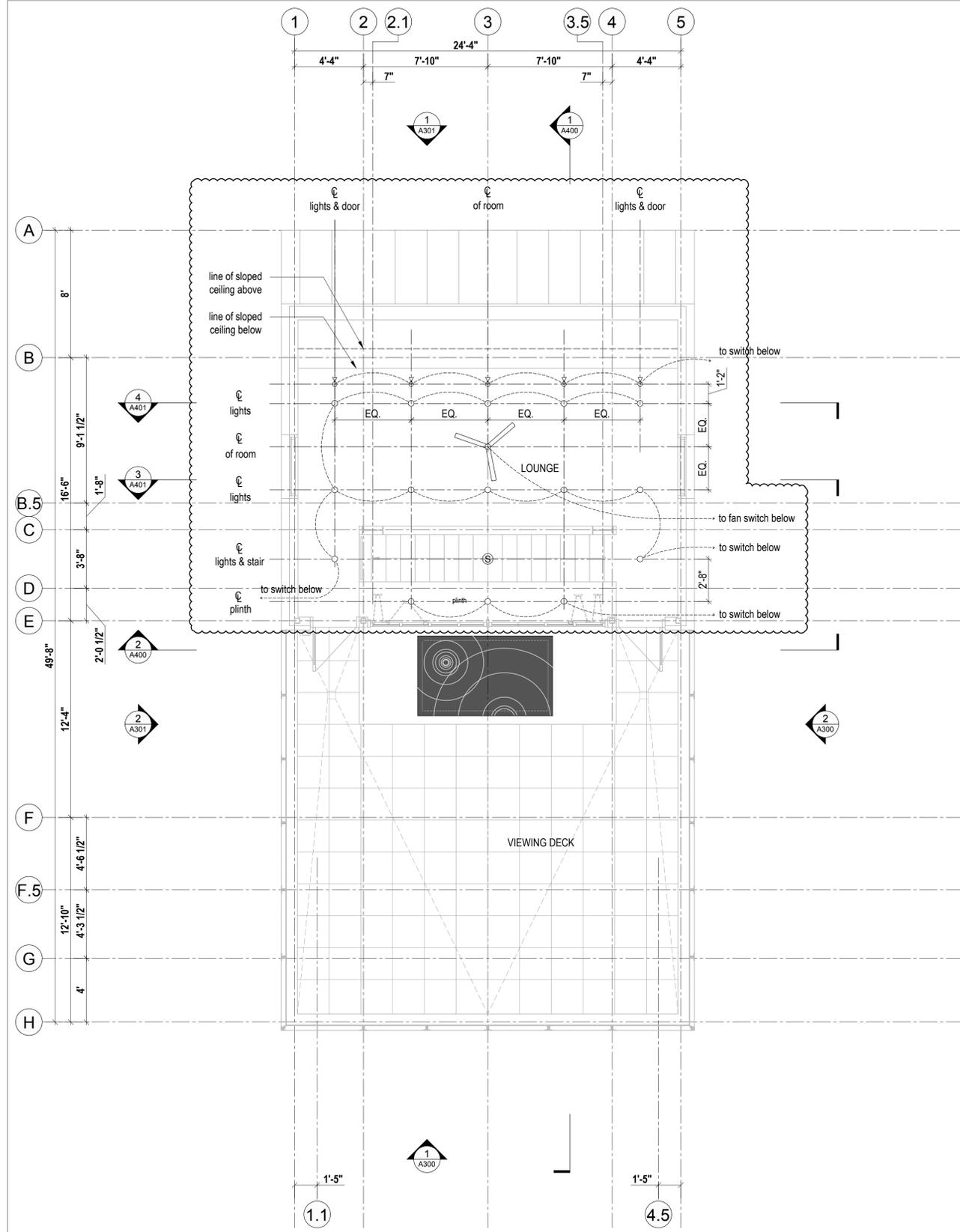
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- 240v duplex
- floor duplex
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- wall mounted stair luminaire
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- ceiling mounted utility luminaire
- single head spotlight
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- three-way switch
- switch with timer
- exhaust fan
- cable jack
- internet jack
- telephone jack
- smoke alarm (wall mounted)
- thermostat
- alarm control pad
- carbon monoxide detector
- interior LED strip light
- exterior LED strip light
- electrical panel



APPLIANCE LEGEND
(refer to appliance specs for electrical requirements)

- 1 refrigerator / freezer
- 2 dishwasher
- 3 microwave
- 4 oven
- 5 washer
- 6 dryer
- 7 cooktop
- 8 dumb-waiter
- 9 hot tub
- 10 vent hood

NOTE:
All exterior lighting to conform to Lighting Level LZ1: Low Ambient Lighting, Joint IOA-IES Lighting Ordinance, 2011



1 Loft Plan
Scale 1/4" = 1'-0"

Lot 71R
Village House

Summit Power Mountain
Evan, Utah

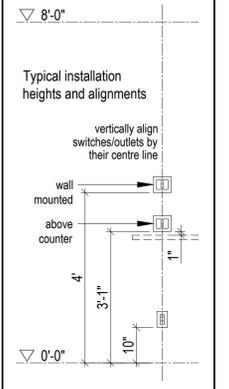
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ENGINEER'S REQUIREMENTS AND APPROVALS:
It is the Builder's responsibility to notify Mackay-Lyons Sweetapple Architects Ltd. and to seek prior written approval for materials and workmanship which deviates from instructions provided by the Engineer.

AUTHORITIES' REQUIREMENTS AND APPROVALS:
All materials and workmanship must comply with the requirements of all authorities having jurisdiction over the work. It is the Builder's responsibility to gain necessary approval from all relevant Authorities.

DIMENSIONS:
All dimensions must be verified on site. Do not scale off drawings. Plans take precedent over elevations. In the absence of dimensions, or if discrepancies exist, consult Architect. All minimum dimensions are to comply with the International Residential Code.

SHOP DRAWINGS:
Submit shop drawings to the Architect and Engineer for approval prior to manufacture of prefabricated elements of the building.

Level 4
Electrical Plan

scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"
date: 17-11-23
drawn: RD
chk'd: BML

A802

010000 GENERAL

- CONFORM TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE BUILDING CODE OF IBC 2015, LATEST EDITION, AND ALL OTHER APPLICABLE LOCAL CODES AND REGULATIONS OF AGENCIES HAVING JURISDICTION.
- READ STRUCTURAL DRAWINGS IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE SPECIFICATIONS AND ALL OTHER CONTRACT DOCUMENTS.
- BEFORE PROCEEDING WITH WORK, CHECK ALL THE DIMENSIONS SHOWN ON THE STRUCTURAL DRAWINGS WITH THE ARCHITECTURAL, MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL DRAWINGS AND REPORT DISCREPANCIES TO THE CONSULTANT.
- REFER TO THE ARCHITECTURAL AND OTHER DRAWINGS FOR LOCATIONS AND DIMENSIONING OF OPENINGS AND SLEEVES NOT SHOWN ON THE STRUCTURAL DRAWINGS. HOWEVER, OBTAIN THE CONSULTANT'S PRIOR APPROVAL BEFORE INSTALLING OPENINGS, SLEEVES, ETC. WHICH ARE NOT SHOWN ON STRUCTURAL DRAWINGS.
- SEE ARCHITECTURAL, MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL DRAWINGS FOR LOCATIONS OF PITS, BASES, SUMPS, TRENCHES, DEPRESSIONS, GROOVES, CURBS, CHAMFERS AND SLOPES NOT SHOWN ON STRUCTURAL DRAWINGS.
- HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL DESIGN LOADS ARE NOTED. THEY SHALL NOT BE EXCEEDED DURING CONSTRUCTION.
- TYPICAL STRUCTURAL DETAILS SHALL GOVERN THE WORK. IF DETAILS DIFFER ON THE DRAWINGS, THE MOST STRINGENT SHALL GOVERN.
- ALL TEMPORARY WORKS INCLUDING SHORING ARE TO BE PROVIDED BY THE CONTRACTOR.

010001 DESIGN NOTES

- ALL WORK SHALL CONFORM TO THE MINIMUM STANDARDS AND REQUIREMENTS OF THE FOLLOWING CODES:
 - THE IRC 2015, AND ALL OTHER APPLICABLE LOCAL CODES AND REGULATIONS HAVING JURISDICTION
 - AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS: ASCE 7-10 MINIMUM DESIGN LOADS FOR BUILDINGS AND OTHER STRUCTURES.
 - AMERICAN CONCRETE INSTITUTE (ACI): ACI-318-14 BUILDING CODE REQUIREMENTS FOR STRUCTURAL CONCRETE.
 - AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF STEEL CONSTRUCTION (AISC): AISC-325 AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF STEEL CONSTRUCTION MANUAL 14TH EDITION.
 - AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF STEEL CONSTRUCTION (AISC): AISC 360-16 SPECIFICATIONS FOR STRUCTURAL STEEL STRUCTURES.
 - AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF STEEL CONSTRUCTION (AISC): AISC-341-16 SEISMIC PROVISIONS FOR STRUCTURAL STEEL BUILDINGS.
 - AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF STEEL CONSTRUCTION (AISC): AISC-358-11 PREQUALIFIED CONNECTIONS FOR SPECIAL AND INTERMEDIATE STEEL MOMENT FRAMES FOR SEISMIC APPLICATIONS - INCLUDING SUPPLEMENT NO. 1.
 - AMERICAN WOOD COUNCIL (AWC): NDS-2015 NATIONAL DESIGN SPECIFICATION FOR WOOD CONSTRUCTION COMMENTARY - WITH SUPPLEMENT 2015 EDITION.
 - AMERICAN WOOD COUNCIL (AWC): SDPS-2015 SPECIAL DESIGN PROVISIONS FOR WIND AND SEISMIC.
- FORCES ON STRUCTURAL FRAME:
 - A. LIVE: VARIES REFER TO NOTES UNDER PLANS
 - B. DEAD: VARIES REFER TO NOTES UNDER PLANS
 - C. SNOW: VARIES REFER TO NOTES UNDER PLANS

A. LIVE:	VARIES REFER TO NOTES UNDER PLANS	
B. DEAD:	VARIES REFER TO NOTES UNDER PLANS	
C. SNOW:	VARIES REFER TO NOTES UNDER PLANS	
	EXPOSURE FACTOR (CE)	= 1.0
	THERMAL FACTOR (CT)	= 1.0
	IMPORTANCE FACTOR (I)	= 1
	ROOF SLOPE FACTOR (CS)	= 1
	GROUND SNOW LOAD (PG)	= 270psf
	FLAT ROOF SNOW LOAD (PF)	= 189psf
	SLOPED ROOF SNOW LOAD (PS)	= 189psf
	FROST DEPTH:	= 40in
C. WIND:	BASIC WIND SPEED (V)	= 115mph
	WIND IMPORTANCE FACTOR (I):	= 1
	EXPOSURE FACTOR:	= C

12. SEISMIC ANALYSIS:

A. SEISMIC IMPORTANCE FACTOR (I):	= 1
B. RISK CATEGORY:	= II
C. SPECTRAL RESPONSE ACCEL (S _e):	= 0.813g
D. SPECTRAL RESPONSE ACCEL (S ₁):	= 0.269g
E. SITE CLASSIFICATION:	= C
F. DESIGN SPECTRAL RESPONSE (SDS):	= 0.582g
G. DESIGN SPECTRAL RESPONSE (SD1):	= 0.274g
H. SEISMIC DESIGN CATEGORY:	= D

17. LATERAL LOAD RESISTING SYSTEMS

- THE LATERAL FORCES ARE RESISTED BY:
 - I) LATERAL SYSTEM: BEARING WALL SYSTEM PLYWOOD SHEARWALLS
 - RESPONSE MOD. COEFFICIENT(R): 6.5
 - OVERSTRENGTH FACTOR(O): 3
 - DEFLECTION MODIFICATION FACTOR(C_d): 4
 - II) LATERAL SYSTEM: MOMENT RESISTING FRAMES (SMF)
 - RESPONSE MOD. COEFFICIENT(R): 8
 - OVERSTRENGTH FACTOR(O): 3
 - DEFLECTION MODIFICATION FACTOR(C_d): 5.5
- DECREASE DEFLECTION LIMITS IN ACCORDANCE WITH ASCE-7 12.12.1.1. MOMENT FRAMES IN SEISMIC REGIONS D THROUGH F
- SEISMIC ANALYSIS PROCEDURE: EQUIVALENT LATERAL FORCE.
- ANALYSIS SOFTWARE: RISA FLOOR/3D

18. LATERAL LOAD ON FOUNDATIONS

- A GEOTECHNICAL REPORT "GEOTECHNICAL AND GEOLOGIC HAZARD INVESTIGATION: LOT 71R OF SUMMIT EDEN PHASE 1C 8488 E. SPRING PARK ROAD SUMMIT POWDER MOUNTAIN RESORT WEBER COUNTY, UTAH" PROJECT NUMBER 02565-001, DATED AUGUST 30TH, 2017 HAS BEEN PREPARED BY IGES INC. THE CONTRACTOR IS TO READ THE REPORT AND BE FAMILIAR WITH ITS CONTENTS.
- BASEMENT WALLS ARE DESIGNED TO RETAIN AN EQUIVALENT FLUID DENSITY OF 55pcf AS PER THE REPORT.
- FOUNDATION WALLS ARE DESIGNED ASSUMING THERE IS FREE-DRAINING BACKFILL OR THAT OTHER PROVISIONS HAVE BEEN MADE, SUCH THAT THE WALLS ARE NOT SUBJECT TO HYDROSTATIC PRESSURE.

030000 CONCRETE

- NOMINAL MAXIMUM SIZE OF AGGREGATE SHALL BE 3/4". USE SMALLER AGGREGATES AS APPROPRIATE IN AREAS OF CONGESTED REINFORCING STEEL OR TO IMPROVE WORKABILITY. MODIFY MIX DESIGNS TO SUIT.

CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION	EXPOSURE PER ACI 308.1	CONCRETE STRENGTH (c (psi))	MAX W/C RATIO	AIR CONTENT ¹	SCOPE
CM1	FOUNDATION MIX		3500		5-8%	FOOTING AND CAPS
CM2	SLAB ON GRADE MIX		3000			SLABS ON GRADE
CM3	SLAB AND BEAM MIX		4500			FRAMED SLABS AND BEAMS
CM4	COLUMN AND WALL MIX		4500			CONC. COLUMNS AND WALLS NOT EXPOSED TO FREEZE THAW OR DE-ICING CHEMICALS
CM5	TOPPING MIX		3000			TOPPINGS ON CONCRETE
CM6	COMPOSITE DECK MIX		3000			SLABS ON METAL DECKS
CM7	PARKING SLAB AND BEAM MIX	C-1 ²	5000	0.40	5-8%	FOUNDATION WALLS ADJACENT TO PAVING FRAMED SLABS AND BEAMS EXPOSED TO DE-ICING CHEMICALS
CM8	PAVING MIX	C-2	4700	0.45	5-8%	EXTERIOR PAVING AND SIDEWALKS
CM9	PARKING MIX	C-4	3500	0.55	4-7%	SLAB ON GRADE IN PARKING GARAGE EXPOSED TO DE-ICING CHEMICALS BUT NOT TO FREEZE THAW
CM10	INTENTIONALLY LEFT BLANK					
CM11	EXTERIOR WALL MIX	F-2	3500	0.55	4-7%	FOUNDATION WALLS AND OTHER WALLS AND OTHER WALLS EXPOSED TO FREEZE THAW BUT NOT EXPOSED TO DE-ICING CHEMICALS

- WHERE AGGREGATES SMALLER THAN 14 mm ARE USED, INCREASE AIR CONTENT BY 1%.
- REINFORCED CONCRETE EXPOSED TO DE-ICING CHEMICALS TO HAVE DCI CORROSION INHIBITOR @ 11L/cu.m. DOSAGE OR APPROVED EQUIVALENT
- REINFORCEMENT: CONFORM TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF ASTM A615 AND ASTM A706 IF WELDABLE REINFORCEMENT IS USED.
 - A. REINFORCING BARS SHALL BE MINIMUM ASTM A615 GRADE 60 AND WELDED WIRE FABRIC SHALL BE MINIMUM ASTM A185, SUPPLY IN FLAT SHEETS.
 - 3. SLAB ON GRADE:
 - A. PLACE SLABS ON GRADE ON MATERIAL CAPABLE OF OS SUSTAINING 500psf WITHOUT SETTLEMENT RELATIVE TO BUILDING FOOTING.
 - B. BEFORE PLACING SLAB, PLACE MINIMUM 6" OF 3/4" MAXIMUM SIZE CLEAR CRUSHED STONE OVER THE SUB GRADE, THOROUGHLY ROLL AND CONSOLIDATE TO THE LINES AND LEVELS REQUIRED.
 - 4. CONCRETE AND REINFORCEMENT:
 - A. PROVIDE DOWELS TO WALLS AND COLUMNS SIMILAR IN NUMBER, SIZE, AND SPACING TO VERTICAL STEEL IN THE WALL OR COLUMN EXCEPT WHEN NOTED OTHERWISE.
 - B. PROVIDE 1.5"x2.5" KEYS AT ALL CONSTRUCTION JOINTS UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.
 - C. CONCRETE COVER TO REINFORCEMENT TO CONFORM TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL BUILDING CODE AND ACI 318 AND THE FOLLOWING COVER REQUIREMENTS:

REINFORCING TYPE:	
SLABS NOT EXPOSED TO WEATHER AND INTERIOR WALL SURFACES	3/4in
EXTERIOR WALL SURFACES, SLABS EXPOSED TO WEATHER #5 AND SMALLER	1 1/2in
EXTERIOR WALL SURFACES, SLABS EXPOSED TO WEATHER LARGER THAN #5	2in
COLUMN AND BEAM TIES	1 1/2in
CLEAR DISTANCE BETWEEN BARS	2in
FORMED DIRECTLY AGAINST EARTH	3in
 - SECURELY TIE IN PLACE AND ADEQUATELY SUPPORT ALL REINFORCEMENT. LAP ALL BARS MARKED "CONTINUOUS JOINTS" (CONT.) MINIMUM 40db.
 - WHERE CHEMICAL ANCHORS ARE REQUIRED, USE HILTI HIT HY 200 EPOXY OR APPROVED EQUAL.

310000 FOUNDATIONS

- A GEOTECHNICAL REPORT "GEOTECHNICAL AND GEOLOGIC HAZARD INVESTIGATION: LOT 71R OF SUMMIT EDEN PHASE 1C 8488 E. SPRING PARK ROAD SUMMIT POWDER MOUNTAIN RESORT WEBER COUNTY, UTAH" PROJECT NUMBER 02565-001, DATED AUGUST 30TH, 2017 HAS BEEN PREPARED BY IGES INC. READ THIS REPORT, AND BE THOROUGHLY FAMILIARIZED WITH THEIR FINDINGS.
- FOUND ALL FOOTINGS ON NATURALLY CONSOLIDATED UNDISTURBED SOIL, CAPABLE OF SAFELY SUSTAINING AN ALLOWABLE BEARING VALUE OF 2900 PSF.
- FOUND FOOTINGS EXPOSED TO FREEZING BELOW THE LEVEL AT WHICH POTENTIAL DAMAGE RESULTING FROM FROST ACTION CAN OCCUR, BUT A MINIMUM OF 40in BELOW FINISHED GRADE IF NOT NOTED TO BE FOUNDED LOWER.
- THE LINE OF SLOPE BETWEEN ADJACENT FOOTINGS OR EXCAVATIONS OR ALONG STEPPED FOOTINGS SHALL NOT EXCEED A RISE OF 7 IN A RUN OF 10.
- DO NOT PLACE BACKFILL AGAINST WALLS RETAINING EARTH (OTHER THAN CANTILEVER WALLS) UNTIL THE FLOOR CONSTRUCTION AT TOP AND BOTTOM OF THE WALLS IS POURED AND HAS ATTAINED 70% OF ITS SPECIFIED STRENGTH.
- CARRY OUT BACKFILLING AGAINST FOUNDATION WALLS WHERE THERE IS GRADE ON BOTH SIDES IN SUCH A MANNER THAT THE LEVEL OF BACKFILLING ON ONE SIDE OF THE WALL IS NEVER MORE THAN 1'-8" DIFFERENT FROM THE LEVEL ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE WALL.

050000 STRUCTURAL STEEL

- ALL STRUCTURAL STEEL AND MISCELLANEOUS METAL SHALL BE DETAILED, FABRICATED AND ERECTED IN CONFORMANCE WITH AISC 325.
- MATERIALS: ALL STRUCTURAL STEEL SHALL CONFORM TO THE NOTED ASTM STANDARDS UNO.
 - A. W-SHAPES A992
 - B. HSS (RECTANGULAR AND SQUARE) A500 (Fy = 45ksi)
 - C. HSS (CIRCULAR) A500 (Fy = 42ksi)
 - D. ANGLES/C CHANNELS/SMC CHANNELS A36
 - E. ALL OTHER STEEL PLATES A36
- WHERE SPECIFIED, GALVANIZED STEEL IS TO BE COMPLETED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ASTM A123 HOT DIP PROCESS.
- ALL TEMPORARY BRACING, SHORING, AND ERECTION CLIPS REQUIRED BY THE CONTRACTOR ARE NOT SHOWN. WORK IS TO CONFORM TO OSHA REQUIREMENTS.
- SHOP DRAWINGS ARE TO BE SUBMITTED TO CONSULTANTS FOR REVIEW PRIOR TO FABRICATION.
- TESTING AND INSPECTION AGENCIES SHALL SEND STRUCTURAL TESTING AND INSPECTION REPORTS DIRECTLY TO THE CONSULTANT.
- CONNECTIONS
 - A. ALL STEEL-TO-STEEL BOLTED CONNECTIONS TO BE MADE WITH HIGH STRENGTH BOLTS AS PER SPECIFICATION FOR STRUCTURAL JOINTS USING ASTM A325 OR A490 BOLTS
 - B. UNLESS NOTED BOLTS IN CONNECTIONS SHALL BE BEARING TYPE WITH THREADS EXCLUDED FROM THE SHEAR PLANE. USE ASTM A325 BOLTS UNLESS NOTED.
 - C. STEEL WASHERS CONFORM TO A436. NUTS TO CONFORM TO A563.
 - D. ANCHOR BOLTS AND ANCHOR RODS TO CONFORM TO ASTM F1554 GRADE 36.
 - E. ALL WELDED CONNECTIONS TO BE COMPLETED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE STRUCTURAL WELDING CODE - STEEL (AWS-D1.1) AND HAVE A MINIMUM TENSILE STRENGTH OF 70ksi FOR ALL ELECTRODES.
 - F. ALL WELDERS ARE TO BE QUALIFIED IN ACCORDANCE WITH AWS D1.1 FOR ALL WELDS THEY WILL BE COMPLETING.
 - G. WELD LENGTHS CALLED FOR ON STRUCTURAL DRAWINGS ARE NET EFFECTIVE LENGTH. IF NO LENGTH IS SPECIFIED USE THE MINIMUM SIZE AS SPECIFIED IN AISC 360, SECTION J2.2B.
 - H. ALL WELDING TO BE PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH A WRITTEN WELDING PROCEDURE SPECIFICATION (WPS). SUBMIT ALL WPS TO CONSULTANT WHICH OUTLINES ALL PROCEDURES, ELECTRODE SPECIFICATIONS, DATA SHEETS AND LIMITATIONS.
 - I. RUN-OFF TABS PER AWS D1.1 ARE REQUIRED FOR ALL COMPLETE JOINT PENETRATION WELDS. START AND COMPLETE ALL WELDS ON RUN-OFF TABS. WELDS ARE NOT TO BE COMPLETED AT COPE HOLE LOCATIONS.
 - J. COMPLETE PENETRATION AND PARTIAL PENETRATION WELDS SHALL BE INSPECTED AND EXAMINED BY ULTRASONIC TESTING. ALL TESTING AND INSPECTION SHALL CONFORM TO IBC REQUIREMENTS.
- ALL HEADED STUDS WELDED TO BEAMS OR CONCRETE CONNECTIONS SHALL BE NELSON STUDS OR APPROVED EQUAL.
- HEADED STUDS SHALL BE AUTOMATICALLY WELDED IN SHOP OR FIELD WELDED WITH EQUIPMENT APPROVED BY THE MANUFACTURER OF THE STUDS.

060000 WOOD:

- FRAMING LUMBER SHALL BE DOUGLAS FIR-LARCH AND MEET THE FOLLOWING MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.

2x6 STUDS, SILLS AND PLATES	No2
2x JOISTS & BLOCKING	No2
6x6 AND LARGER	No1
- ENGINEERED FRAMING BEAMS AND MATERIAL SHALL MEET THE FOLLOWING MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.

PSL	PARALLEL STRAND LUMBER BENDING STRESS (EDGE LOADED)	Fb = 2,900psi
	SHEAR STRESS (EDGE LOADED)	Fv = 290psi
	COMPRESSIVE STRESS (PERP TO GRAIN)	Fc = 750psi
	COMPRESSIVE STRESS (PARA TO GRAIN)	Fc = 2,900psi
	MODULUS OF ELASTICITY	E = 2,000ksi
LVL	LAMINATED VENEER LUMBER BENDING STRESS (EDGE LOADED)	Fb = 2,600psi
	SHEAR STRESS (EDGE LOADED)	Fv = 285psi
	COMPRESSIVE STRESS (PERP TO GRAIN)	Fc = 750psi
	COMPRESSIVE STRESS (PARA TO GRAIN)	Fc = 2,510psi
	MODULUS OF ELASTICITY	E = 1,800ksi
LSL	LAMINATED STRAND LUMBER BENDING STRESS (EDGE LOADED)	Fb = 2,325psi
	SHEAR STRESS (EDGE LOADED)	Fv = 310psi
	COMPRESSIVE STRESS (PERP TO GRAIN)	Fc = 900psi
	COMPRESSIVE STRESS (PARA TO GRAIN)	Fc = 2,170psi
	MODULUS OF ELASTICITY	E = 1,550ksi
- ALL ROOF SHEATHING TO BE 3/4" C-D GRADE PLYWOOD WITH EXTERIOR GRADE GLUE OR OSB PANELS. TYPICAL NAILING TO BE 10d @ 6" c/c AT ALL SUPPORTED EDGES AND 10d @ 12" c/c AT INTERMEDIATE SUPPORTS, UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.
- ALL FLOOR SHEATHING TO BE 3/4" C-D GRADE T&G SHEATHING WITH EXTERIOR GRADE GLUE OR OSB PANELS. BLOCK ALL PANEL EDGES. TYPICAL NAILING TO BE 10d @ 6" c/c AT ALL SUPPORTED EDGES AND 10d @ 12" c/c AT INTERMEDIATE SUPPORTS, UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.
- ALL LOAD BEARING STUD WALLS NOT INDICATED AS SHEARWALLS ON PLANS TO BE SHEATHED WITH PLYWOOD OR OSB PANELS. BLOCK ALL PANEL EDGES. TYPICAL NAILING TO BE 10d @ 6" c/c AT ALL SUPPORTED EDGES AND 10d @ 12" c/c AT INTERMEDIATE SUPPORTS UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE.
- ENGINEERED FLOOR JOISTS TO BE MANUFACTURED FLOOR JOIST SYSTEM BY REDBUILT ENGINEERED WOOD PRODUCTS. PROVIDE SEALED ENGINEERED FLOOR LAYOUTS FROM MANUFACTURER PRIOR TO FABRICATION OF ELEMENTS.
- ALL BLOCKING IN ENGINEERED FLOOR SYSTEM TO BE FULL DEPTH LVL MATERIAL.
- SUBSTITUTION OF FLOOR SYSTEM CAN BE MADE WITH THE SUBMISSION OF EQUIVALENCY REPORT FROM ALTERNATE SUPPLIER.
- ALL WOOD-TO-WOOD CONNECTIONS ARE TO BE BY SIMPSON STRONG TIE OR APPROVED EQUIVALENT. ALL HANGERS TO BE RATED FOR MINIMUM CONNECTION FORCES NOTED ON PLANS.
- EXECUTION:
 - A. ALL SILL PLATES TO BE STAMPED "KO" WHICH INDICATES KILN DRIED WITH A MOISTURE CONTENT NOT EXCEEDING 13%.
 - B. ALL WOOD SILL PLATES UNDER BEARING, EXTERIOR WALLS OR SHEARWALLS IN CONTACT WITH CONCRETE OR MASONRY SHALL BE BOLTED TO THE CONCRETE OR MASONRY BELOW WITH 5/8" Ø ANCHORS @ 4'-0" c/c BEGINNING AT 9" MAXIMUM FROM EACH END OF THE PLATES, EXTENDING MINIMUM 6" INTO THE CONCRETE OR MASONRY BELOW.
 - C. PROVIDE SOLID BLOCKING, INCLUDING SQUASH BLOCKS, BELOW ALL POINT LOADS, EXTENDING DOWN TO THE TOP OF FOUNDATIONS.
 - D. PROVIDE BRIDGING IN FLOOR AND ROOF ASSEMBLIES AT 8'-0" c/c MAXIMUM UNLESS SPECIFICALLY DETAILED OTHERWISE BY THE ENGINEERED FLOOR SUPPLIER.
 - E. REFER TO TYPICAL DETAILS FOR STANDARD FRAMING REQUIREMENTS AT WOOD TO STEEL, WOOD TO FOUNDATION AND WOOD TO WOOD FLOOR ASSEMBLIES.
 - F. PROTECT ALL WOOD PRODUCTS FROM DAMAGE AND STAINING DUE TO WETTING AND MOISTURE.
 - G. RE-TIGHTEN ALL ANCHORS JUST PRIOR TO COVERING THE WALL FRAMING.

010003 NOTABLE SUBMITTALS

- GENERAL REVIEW BY COMPONENT ENGINEERS
 - A. COMPONENT ENGINEERS ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR GENERAL REVIEW OF THE CONSTRUCTION FOR THE PORTION OF THE WORK PREPARED UNDER THEIR PROFESSIONAL SEALS. THEY SHALL PROVIDE:
 - I) REPORTS FOR EACH SITE VISIT
 - II) A PROJECT COMPLETION NOTICE
 - A. ENGINEERED COMPONENTS INCLUDE: PRECAST CONCRETE, OPEN WEB STEEL JOISTS, METAL DECK, PRE-ENGINEERED WOOD TRUSSES, DEEP FOUNDATIONS, MISCELLANEOUS METALS, STRUCTURAL GLASS, GLASS CONNECTIONS, CURTAINWALL, HELICAL PEIRS, GEOPHILERS, MICROPILES.
- 010004 SUBMITTALS
 - GEOMETRY
 - SUBMIT SURVEY RECORDS CONFIRMING THAT THE BUILT GEOMETRY MATCHES THE DESIGN GEOMETRY.
 - CONCRETE REINFORCEMENT
 - SUBMIT REINFORCING PLACING DRAWINGS AND BAR LISTS FOR REVIEW BY THE CONSULTANT.
 - PROVIDE TEST CYLINDERS IN ACCORDANCE WITH ASTM STANDARDS.
 - STRUCTURAL STEEL
 - SUBMIT DETAILED SHOP DRAWINGS AND DETAILED CONNECTIONS FOR ALL STEEL COMPONENTS, BASED ON SECTION DETAILS AND CONNECTION DETAILS PROVIDED. FOR THE REVIEW OF THE CONSULTANT PRIOR TO ANY FABRICATION.
 - ERECTION AND SETTING DRAWINGS FOR THE REVIEW OF THE CONSULTANT.

010005 DEFERRED SUBMITTALS

- ITEMS NOTED BELOW ARE INDICATED AS DEFERRED SUBMITTALS. THE ITEMS HAVE BEEN SHOWN OR INDICATED ON STRUCTURAL & ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS TO CONVEY DESIGN INTENT ONLY. FINAL SIZES, DETAILS, SHOP DRAWINGS AND CALCULATIONS SHALL BE SEALED BY A STRUCTURAL ENGINEER LICENSED IN THE STATE OF UTAH. ALL SUBMITTALS SHALL BE SUPPLIED TO THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT FOR REVIEW AND APPROVAL.
 - A. CUSTOM STEEL GUARD AT WALKOUT TERRACE
 - B. HELICAL PIER DESIGN

FRAMING PLAN LEGEND	
REPEAT FRAMING ELEMENTS (SPAN)	
REPEAT FRAMING ELEMENTS (EXTENT)	
BEAM MEMBERS	
EXTERIOR STUD & LOAD BEARING STUDS	
WALLS (NON-LOAD BEARING)	
STUD WALL ABOVE	
CONCRETE WALLS	
COLUMN (HSS)	
COLUMN (WOOD)	
COLUMN ABOVE	
CANTILEVERS	CANT.
MOMENT CONNECTIONS	
EXTENT OF FINISHES	-----
EXTENT OF ROOF	-----
EXTENT OF ELEMENTS BELOW	-----



2018.02.01	ISSUED FOR PERMIT
2017.12.13	ISSUED FOR INTERNAL COORD.
2017.12.02	ISSUED FOR COORDINATION
2017.11.22	ISSUED C GRADE COSTING
2017.11.07	INTERNAL COORDINATION

MARK DATE DESCRIPTION

PROJECT NAME:
VILLAGE HOUSE AT LOT 71

PROJECT ADDRESS:
VILLAGE HOUSE LOT 71, SUMMIT POWDER MOUNTAIN

DRAWN: AVB	CHECKED: --
SCALE: AS NOTED	PROJECT NUMBER: 170450

SHEET TITLE:
GENERAL NOTES

SCHEDULE OF SPECIAL INSPECTIONS

VERIFICATION AND INSPECTION	CONTINUOUS	PERIODIC	DETAILED INSTRUCTIONS AND FREQUENCIES
REINFORCED CONCRETE (IBC 1705.3 & 1705.12.1)			
REINFORCING STEEL		X	VERIFY PRIOR TO PLACING CONCRETE THAT REINFORCING IS OF SPECIFIED TYPE, GRADE AND SIZE, THAT IT IS FREE OF OIL, DIRT AND RUST, THAT IT IS LOCATED AND SPACED PROPERLY, THAT HOOKS, BENDS, TIES, STIRRUPS, AND SUPPLEMENTAL REINFORCEMENT ARE PLACED CORRECTLY; THAT TAP LENGTHS, STAGGER AND OFFSETS ARE PROVIDED; AND THAT ALL MECHANICAL CONNECTIONS ARE INSTALLED PER THE MANUFACTURER'S INSTRUCTIONS AND/OR EVALUATION REPORT.
ANCHORAGE		X	INSPECTION OF ANCHORS CAST IN CONCRETE.
USE OF REQUIRED MIX DESIGN		X	VERIFY THAT ALL MIXTURES USED COMPLY WITH THE APPROVED CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS; ACI 318: Ch. 4, 5.2-5.4; AND IBC 1904.3, 1913.2, 1913.3.
CONCRETE SAMPLING FOR STRENGTH TESTS, SLUMP, AIR CONTENT, AND TEMPERATURE	X		
CONCRETE PLACEMENT	X		
CURING TEMPERATURE AND TECHNIQUES		X	VERIFY THAT AMBIENT TEMPERATURE FOR CONCRETE IS KEPT > 50°F FOR AT LEAST 7 DAYS AFTER PLACEMENT. HIGH EARLY-STRENGTH CONCRETE SHALL BE KEPT > 50°F FOR AT LEAST 3 DAYS. ACCELERATED CURING METHODS MAY BE USED (SEE ACI 318.5.11.3). ALL CONCRETE MATERIALS, REINFORCEMENT, FORMS, FILLERS, AND GROUND SHALL BE FREE FROM FROST. IN HOT WEATHER CONDITIONS ENSURE THAT APPROPRIATE MEASURES ARE TAKEN TO AVOID PLASTIC SHRINKAGE CRACKING AND THAT THE SPECIFIED WATER/CEMENT RATIO IS NOT EXCEEDED.
STRENGTH VERIFICATION		X	VERIFY THAT ADEQUATE STRENGTH HAS BEEN ACHIEVED PRIOR TO THE REMOVAL OF FORMS.
FORMWORK		X	VERIFY THAT FORMS ARE PLACED PLUMB AND CONFORM TO THE SHAPES, LINES, AND DIMENSIONS OF THE MEMBERS AS REQUIRED BY THE APPROVED CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS.
STRUCTURAL STEEL - PRIOR TO WELDING (TABLE N5.4-1, AISC 360-10)			
VERIFY WELDING PROCEDURES (WPS) AND CONSUMABLE CERTIFICATES	X		
MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION		X	VERIFY TYPE AND GRADE OF MATERIAL.
WELDER IDENTIFICATION		X	A SYSTEM SHALL BE MAINTAINED BY WHICH A WELDER WHO HAS WELDED A JOINT OR MEMBER CAN BE IDENTIFIED.
FIT-UP GROOVE WELDS		X	VERIFY JOINT PENETRATION, DIMENSIONS, CLEANLINESS, TACKING, AND BACKING.
ACCESS HOLES		X	VERIFY CONFIGURATION AND FINISH.
FIT-UP FILLET WELDS		X	VERIFY ALIGNMENT, GAPS AT ROOT, CLEANLINESS OF STEEL SURFACES, AND TACK WELD QUALITY AND LOCATION.
STRUCTURAL STEEL - DURING WELDING (TABLE N5.4-2, AISC 360-10)			
USE OF QUALIFIED WELDERS		X	VERIFY THAT WELDERS ARE APPROPRIATELY QUALIFIED.
CONTROL AND HANDLING OF WELDING CONSUMABLES		X	VERIFY PACKAGING AND EXPOSURE CONTROL.
CRACKED TACK WELDS		X	VERIFY THAT WELDING DOES NOT OCCUR OVER CRACKED TACK WELDING.
ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS		X	VERIFY THAT WIND SPEED, PRECIPITATION, AND TEMPERATURE ARE WITHIN LIMITS.
WPS FOLLOWED		X	VERIFY ITEMS SUCH AS SETTINGS ON WELDING EQUIPMENT, TRAVEL SPEED, WELDING MATERIALS, SHIELDING GAS TYPE/FLOW RATE, PREHEAT APPLIED, INTERPASS TEMPERATURE MAINTAINED, AND PROPER POSITION.
WPS FOLLOWED		X	VERIFY ITEMS SUCH AS SETTINGS ON WELDING EQUIPMENT, TRAVEL SPEED, WELDING MATERIALS, SHIELDING GAS TYPE/FLOW RATE, PREHEAT APPLIED, INTERPASS TEMPERATURE MAINTAINED, AND PROPER POSITION.
WELDING TECHNIQUES		X	VERIFY INTERPASS AND FINAL CLEANING, EACH PASS IS WITHIN PROFILE LIMITATIONS, AND QUALITY OF EACH PASS.
STRUCTURAL STEEL - AFTER WELDING (TABLE N5.4-3, AISC 360-10)			
WELDS CLEANED		X	VERIFY THAT WELDS HAVE BEEN PROPERLY CLEANED.
SIZE, LENGTH, AND LOCATION OF WELDS	X		
WELDS MEET VISUAL ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA	X		
ARC STRIKES	X		
K-AREA	X		
BACKING AND WELD TABS REMOVED	X		
REPAIR ACTIVITIES	X		
DOCUMENT ACCEPTANCE OR REJECTION OF WELDED JOINT/MEMBER	X		

VERIFICATION AND INSPECTION	CONTINUOUS	PERIODIC	DETAILED INSTRUCTIONS AND FREQUENCIES
NON-DISTRUCTIVE TESTING (SECTION N5.5, AISC 360-10)			
CJP WELDS		X	ULTRASONIC TESTING SHALL BE PERFORMED ON 10% OF CJP GROOVE WELDS IN BUTT, T- AND CORNER JOINTS SUBJECTED TO TRANSVERSELY APPLIED TENSION LOADING IN MATERIALS 5/16" THICK OR GREATER. TESTING RATE MUST BE INCREASED IF >5% OF WELDS TESTED HAVE UNACCEPTABLE DEFECTS.
ACCESS HOLES (FLANGE > 2')	X		
WELD JOINTS SUBJECT TO FATIGUE	X		
OTHER STEEL INSPECTIONS (SECTION N5.7, AISC 360-10; TABLES J8-1 & J10-1, AISC 341-10)			
STRUCTURAL STEEL DETAILS		X	ALL FABRICATED STEEL OR STEEL FRAMES SHALL BE INSPECTED TO VERIFY COMPLIANCE WITH THE DETAILS SHOWN IN THE CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS, SUCH AS BRACES, STIFFENERS, MEMBER LOCATIONS, AND PROPER APPLICATION OF JOINT DETAILS AT EACH CONNECTION.
ANCHOR RODS AND OTHER EMBEDMENTS SUPPORTING STRUCTURAL STEEL		X	SHALL BE ON THE PREMISES DURING THE PLACEMENT OF ANCHOR RODS AND OTHER EMBEDMENTS SUPPORTING STRUCTURAL STEEL FOR COMPLIANCE WITH CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS. VERIFY THE DIAMETER, GRADE, TYPE, AND LENGTH OF THE ANCHOR ROD OR EMBEDMENT ITEM, AND THE EXTENT OR DEPTH OF EMBEDMENT PRIOR TO PLACEMENT OF CONCRETE.
WOOD CONSTRUCTION (IBC 1705.10.1 & 1705.11.2)			
HIGH-LOAD DIAPHRAGMS		X	VERIFY THICKNESS AND GRADE OF SHEATHING, SIZE OF FRAMING MEMBERS AT PANEL EDGES, NAIL/STAPLE DIAMETERS AND LENGTH, AND THE NUMBER OF FASTENER LINES AND FASTENER SPACING PER APPROVED PLANS. <i>PERFORMED BY CODE INSPECTION FIRM.</i>
STRUCTURAL WOOD		X	WHERE FASTENER SPACING IS < 4" o.c.: VERIFY PROPER NAILING, BOLTING, ANCHORING, AND OTHER FASTENING OF SHEAR WALLS, DIAPHRAGMS, BRACES, AND HOLDOWNS. <i>PERFORMED BY CODE INSPECTION FIRM.</i>
SOILS (IBC 1705.6)			
VERIFY SUBGRADE IS ADEQUATE TO ACHIEVE DESIGN BEARING CAPACITY		X	PRIOR TO PLACEMENT OF CONCRETE.
VERIFY EXCAVATIONS EXTEND TO PROPER DEPTH AND MATERIAL		X	PRIOR TO PLACEMENT OF COMPACTED FILL OR CONCRETE.
VERIFY THAT SUBGRADE HAS BEEN APPROPRIATELY PREPARED PRIOR TO PLACING COMPACTED FILL		X	PRIOR TO PLACEMENT OF COMPACTED FILL.
PERFORM CLASSIFICATION AND TESTING OF COMPACTED FILL MATERIALS		X	ALL MATERIALS SHALL BE CHECKED AT EACH LIFT FOR PROPER CLASSIFICATIONS AND GRADATIONS NOT LESS THAN ONCE FOR EACH 10,000 SQ.FT. OF SURFACE AREA.
VERIFY PROPER MATERIALS, DENSITIES, AND LIFT THICKNESSES DURING PLACEMENT AND COMPACTION.	X		ALL MATERIALS SHALL BE CHECKED AT EACH LIFT FOR PROPER CLASSIFICATIONS AND GRADATIONS NOT LESS THAN ONCE FOR EACH 10,000 SQ.FT. OF SURFACE AREA.

- SPECIAL INSPECTORS SHALL BE APPROVED BY THE BUILDING OFFICIAL PRIOR TO PERFORMING ANY DUTIES.
- SPECIAL INSPECTORS SHALL PROVIDE PROOF OF LICENSURE BY THE STATE OF UTAH FOR EACH TYPE OF INSPECTION.
- SPECIAL INSPECTIONS AND TESTING SHALL BE PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE APPROVED PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS, THIS STATEMENT, AND THE IBC SECTIONS 1704 AND 1705.
- INSPECTION REPORTS WILL BE SUBMITTED TO THE CODE CONSULTANT, THE ARCHITECT, AND THE STATE OF UTAH BUILDING OFFICIAL WITHIN 48 HOURS OF PERFORMING INSPECTIONS.
- A FINAL REPORT DOCUMENTING REQUIRED SPECIAL INSPECTIONS, TESTING AND CORRECTION OF ANY DISCREPANCIES NOTED IN THE INSPECTIONS AND A STATEMENT INDICATING THAT THE STRUCTURE IS IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE APPROVED CONSTRUCTION DOCUMENTS AND APPLICABLE CODES SHALL BE SUBMITTED.

SEAL:



	2018.02.01	ISSUED FOR PERMIT
	2017.12.13	ISSUED FOR INTERNAL COORD.
	2017.12.02	ISSUED FOR COORDINATION
	2017.11.22	ISSUED C GRADE COSTING
	2017.11.07	INTERNAL COORDINATION

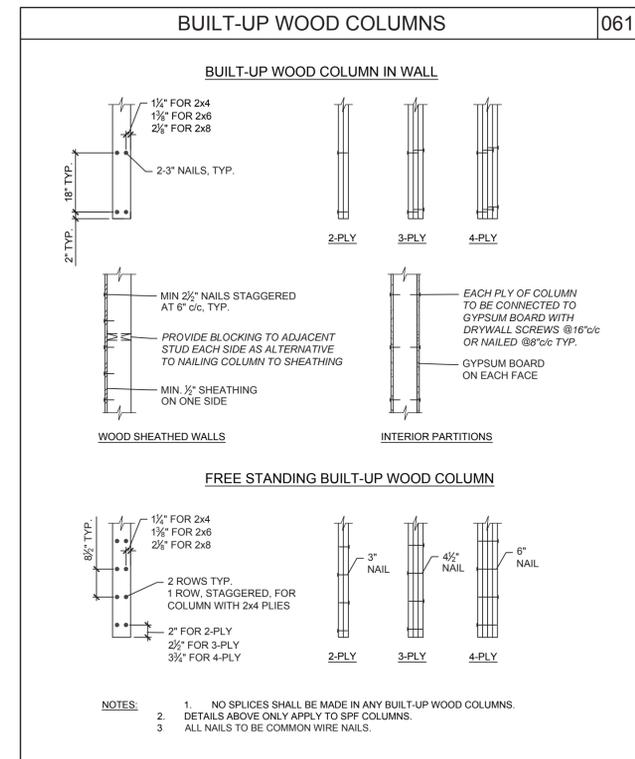
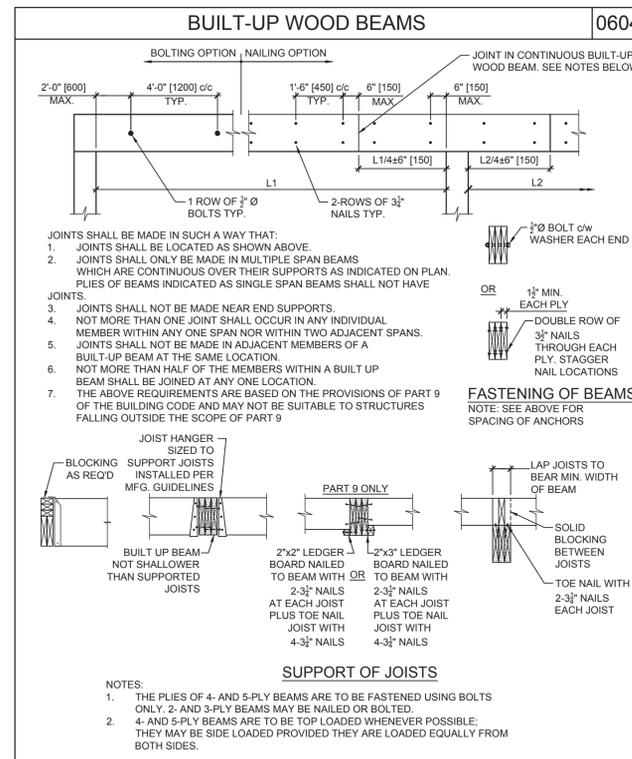
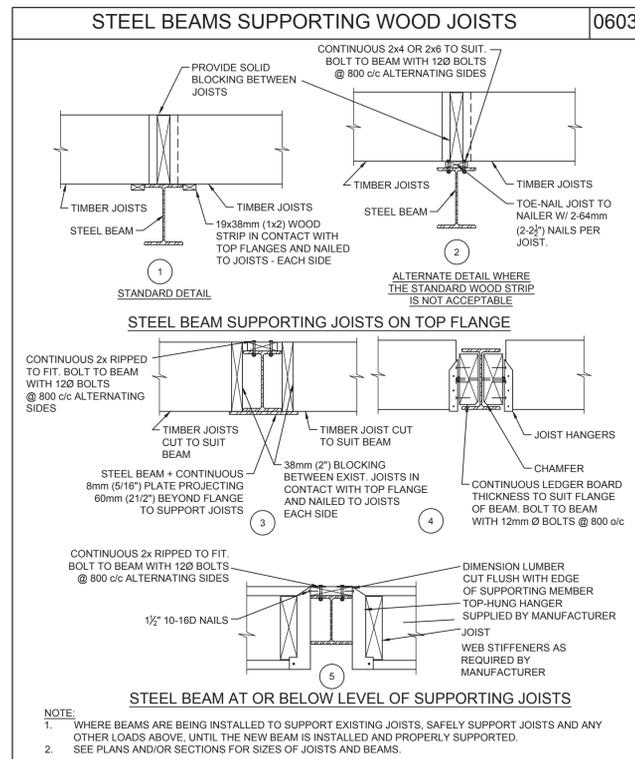
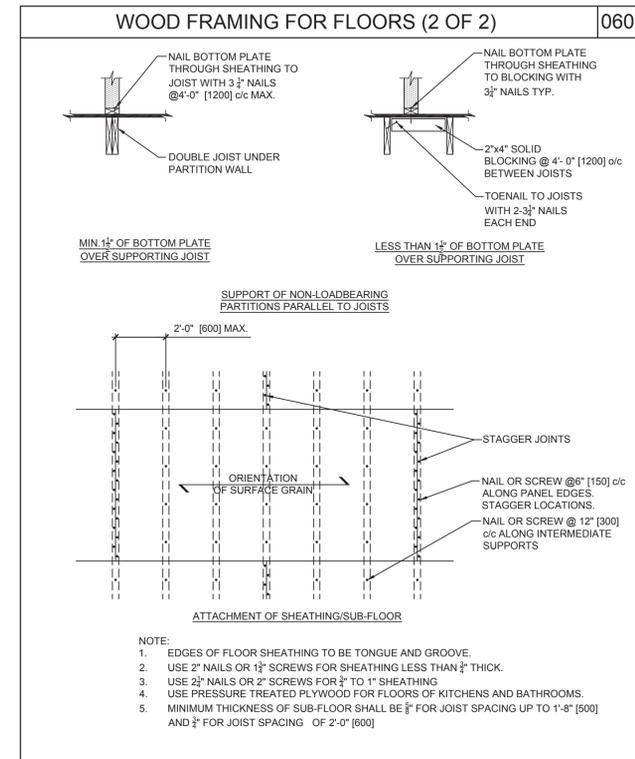
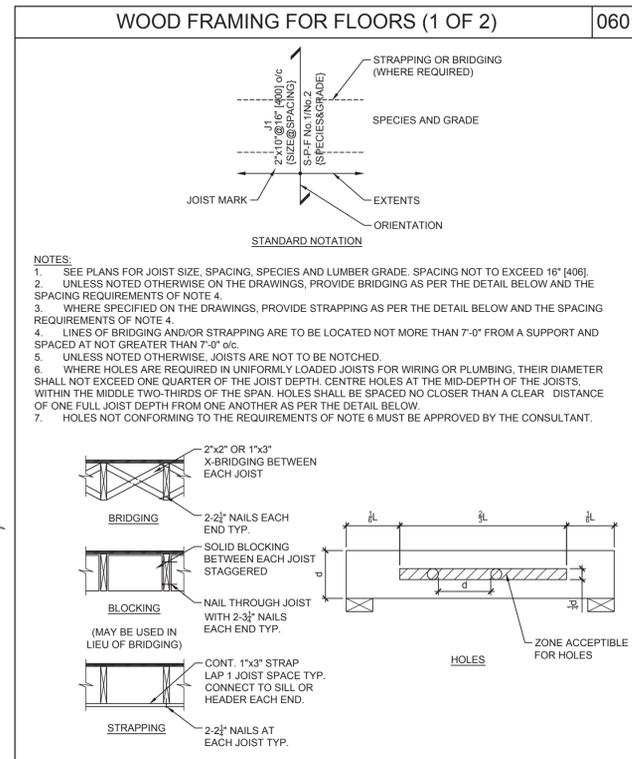
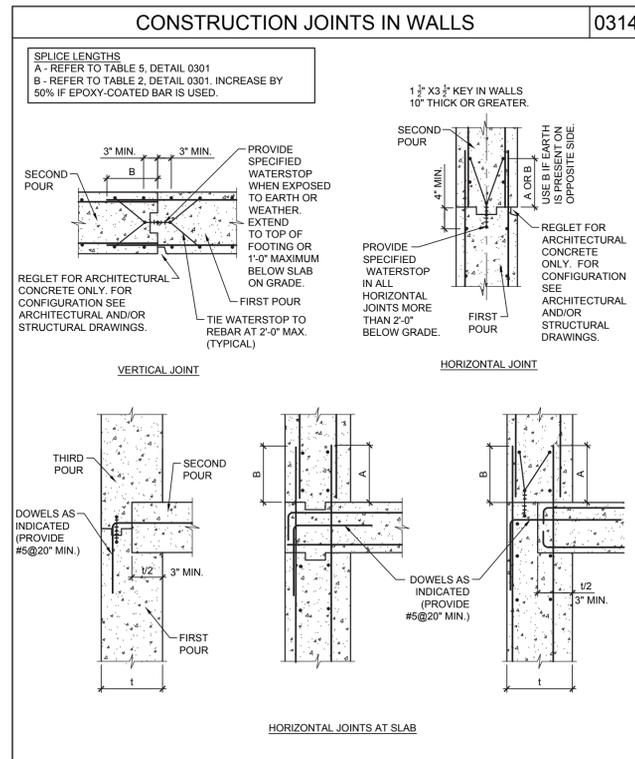
PROJECT NAME:
VILLAGE HOUSE AT LOT 71

PROJECT ADDRESS:
VILLAGE HOUSE LOT 71, SUMMIT POWDER MOUNTAIN

DRAWN: AVB	CHECKED: --
SCALE: AS NOTED	PROJECT NUMBER: 170450

SHEET TITLE:
GENERAL NOTES CONT.'D

SEAL:



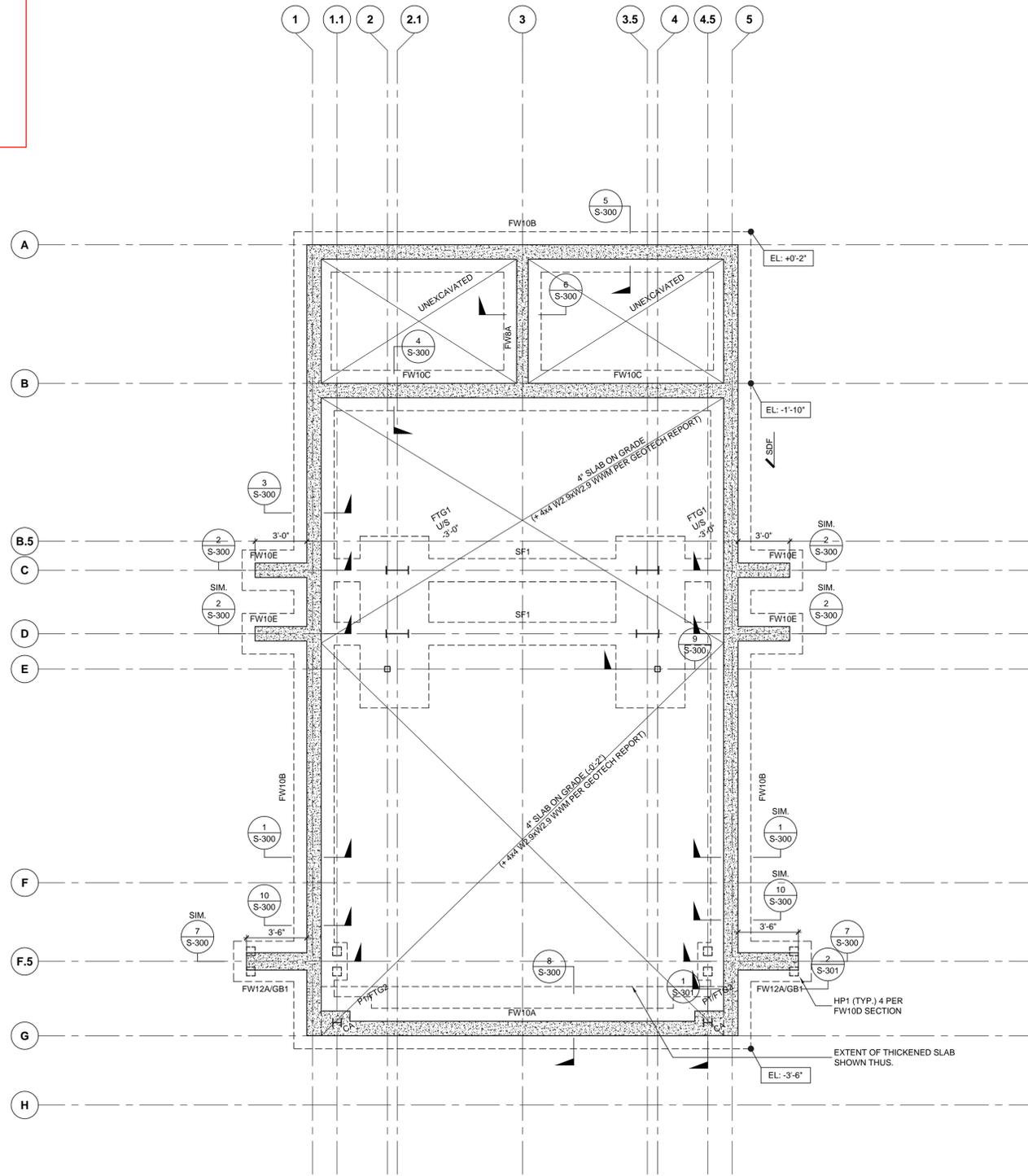
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2017.12.02	ISSUED FOR COORDINATION
2017.11.22	ISSUED C GRADE COSTING
2017.11.07	INTERNAL COORDINATION

PROJECT NAME:
VILLAGE HOUSE AT LOT 71

PROJECT ADDRESS:
VILLAGE HOUSE LOT 71, SUMMIT POWDER MOUNTAIN

DRAWN: AVB	CHECKED: --
SCALE: AS NOTED	PROJECT NUMBER: 170450

SHEET TITLE:
TYPICAL DETAILS CONT.'D



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

NOTES:

1. A GEOTECHNICAL REPORT HAS BEEN PREPARED BY IGES INC. "GEOTECHNICAL AND GEOLOGIC HAZARD INVESTIGATION LOT 71R OF SUMMIT EDEN PHASE 1C 8488 E. SPRING PARK ROAD SUMMIT POWDER MOUNTAIN". CONTRACTOR IS TO READ THE REPORT AND BECOME FAMILIAR WITH ITS CONTENTS.
2. SHALLOW FOUNDATIONS HAVE BEEN DESIGNED WITH AN ALLOWABLE BEARING CAPACITY OF 2,900psf FOR DEAD AND LIVE LOADS. 1/3 INCREASE FOR SEISMIC AND WIND.
3. NO FOOTINGS ARE TO BE CAST WITHOUT PRIOR APPROVAL FROM THE GEOTECHNICAL CONSULTANT.
4. ASSUMED SPOT ELEVATIONS OF FOOTINGS ARE GIVEN AS UNDERSIDE OF FOOTING AND ARE RELATIVE FINISHED FLOOR OF (0'-0"). U/S OF FOOTINGS MAY BE REQUIRED TO VARY BASED ON COMMENTS FROM IGES FOLLOWING EXCAVATION.
5. REFER TO GENERAL NOTES AND TYPICAL DETAILS FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.

FOUNDATION MEMBER SCHEDULE		
MEMBER MARK	MEMBER DESCRIPTION	REMARKS
FW10A	10" CONCRETE FOUNDATION WALL	V.I.F #5 @ 18" c/c V.O.F #5 @ 18" c/c H.I.F #5 @ 18" c/c H.O.F #5 @ 18" c/c ON 10"x28" CONTINUOUS STRIP FOOTING r/w 2 #5 CONTINUOUS BARS. WALL TO BE COMPLETELY BACKFILLED EACH SIDE.
FW10B	10" CONCRETE FOUNDATION WALL	V.I.F #5 @ 18" c/c V.O.F #5 @ 18" c/c H.I.F #5 @ 18" c/c H.O.F #5 @ 18" c/c ON 10"x28" CONTINUOUS STRIP FOOTING r/w 2 #5 CONTINUOUS BARS.
FW10C	10" CONCRETE FOUNDATION WALL	V.I.F #5 @ 18" c/c V.O.F N/A H.I.F #5 @ 18" c/c H.O.F N/A ON 10"x28" CONTINUOUS STRIP FOOTING r/w 2 #5 CONTINUOUS BARS.
FW10D	10" CONCRETE BUTTRESS WALL	NOT IN USE.
FW10E	10" CONCRETE BUTTRESS WALL	V.I.F #5 @ 12" c/c V.O.F #5 @ 12" c/c HORIZONTAL: #3 TIES @ 10" c/c ON 5'-4" x 24" x 1'-4" PAD FOOTING r/w 4 #6 LONG DIRECTION TOP AND BOTTOM 6 #6 SHORT DIRECTION TOP AND BOTTOM
FW12A	12" CONCRETE BUTTRESS WALL	V.I.F #5 @ 12" c/c V.O.F #5 @ 12" c/c HORIZONTAL: #4 TIES. REFER TO SECTION ON GB1: 7 #6 TOP AND BOTTOM #4 TIES @ 4" c/c 2-HP1 AT EACH END
FW8A	8" CONCRETE FOUNDATION WALL	V #5 @ 16" c/c MIDDLE OF WALL H #5 @ 16" c/c MIDDLE OF WALL ON 10"x24" CONTINUOUS STRIP FOOTING r/w 2 #5 CONTINUOUS BARS.
FTG1	4'-0"x10'-0"x1'-4" CONCRETE PAD FOOTING	r/w 5 #6 BARS LONG DIRECTION EACH FACE 8 #6 BARS SHORT DIRECTION EACH FACE
FTG2	3'-0"x4'-0"x0'-10" CONCRETE PAD FOOTING	r/w 4 #5 BARS LONG DIRECTION BOTTOM 6 #5 BARS SHORT DIRECTION BOTTOM
SF1	20"x10" CONT. STRIP FOOTING	r/w 2 #5 CONTINUOUS
P1	16"x16" CONCRETE PIER (MIN. DIMENSIONS)	r/w 10 #5 VERTICALS AND #4 TIES @ 10" c/c. PROVIDE #5 HOOKED DOWELS TO FOOTING
HP1	HELICAL PILE	EACH PIER RATED FOR 45 KIPS C/T (LFRD)

NOTES:

1. AT A MINIMUM PROVIDE DOWELS FROM STRIP FOOTING TO WALLS ABOVE MATCHING VERTICAL BARS FROM WALL ABOVE.
2. PROVIDE 1 1/2"x2 1/2" SHEAR KEY IN TOP OF ALL STRIP FOOTINGS.

SEAL:



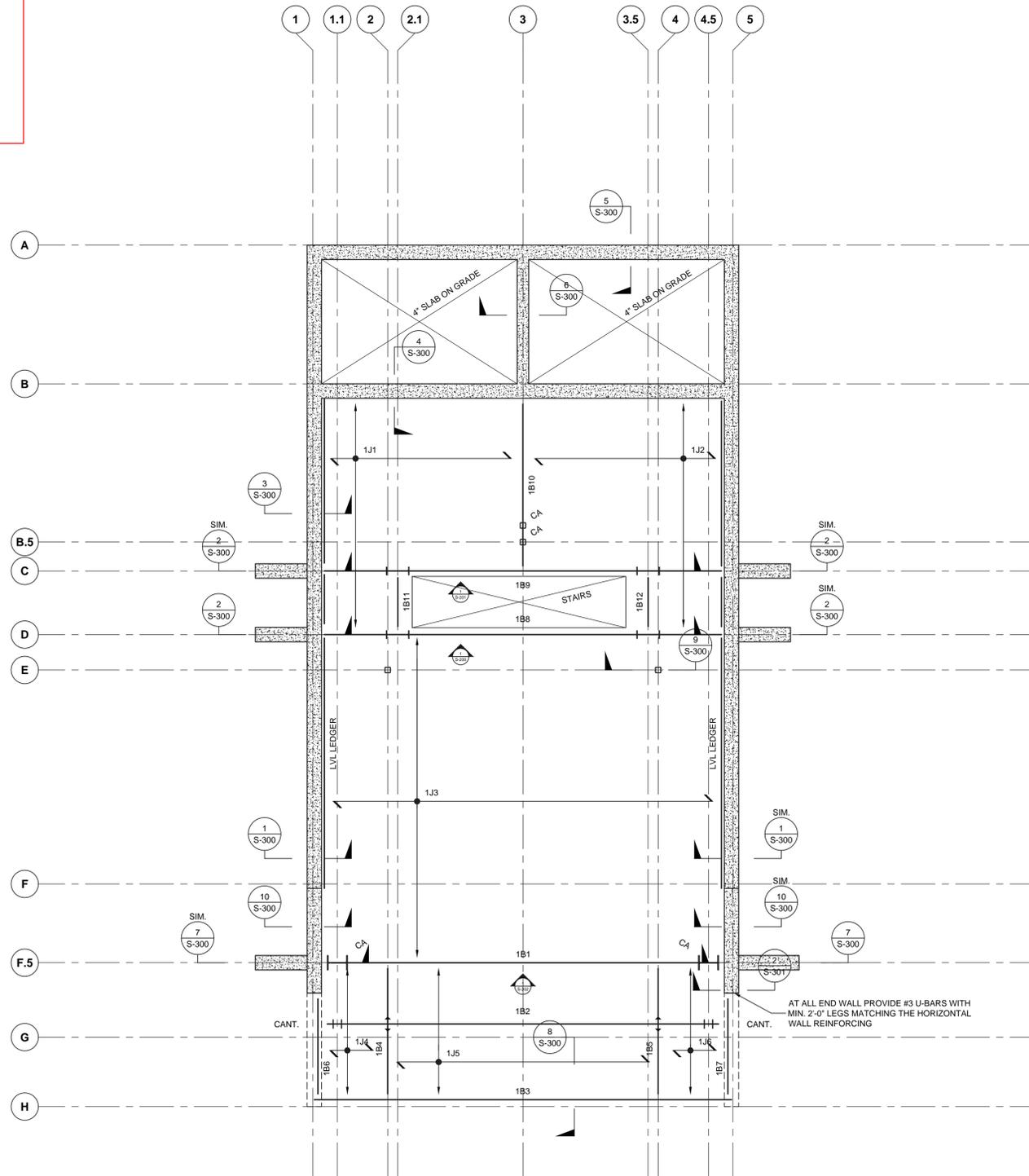
MARK	DATE	DESCRIPTION
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	2017.12.13	ISSUED FOR INTERNAL COORD.
	2017.12.02	ISSUED FOR COORDINATION
	2017.11.22	ISSUED C GRADE COSTING
	2017.11.07	INTERNAL COORDINATION

PROJECT NAME:
VILLAGE HOUSE AT LOT 71

PROJECT ADDRESS:
VILLAGE HOUSE LOT 71, SUMMIT POWDER MOUNTAIN

DRAWN: AVB	CHECKED: --
SCALE: AS NOTED	PROJECT NUMBER: 170450

SHEET TITLE:
FOUNDATION PLAN



1 GARAGE LEVEL SHOWING LEVEL 2 FRAMING
1/4" = 1'-0"

1. MAIN FLOOR DATUM IS LOCATED (8'-11 1/4") ABOVE PROJECT 0'-0"
2. TOP OF SHEATHING IS AT (-0'-2") BELOW FINISH
3. WHERE CROSSED AND NOTED SHEATHING ELEVATION IS GIVEN RELATIVE TO THE DATUM
4. LOADS USED IN DESIGN: DEAD: 40psf (INTERIOR SPACE + 1 1/2" LIGHTWEIGHT GYPCRETE)
SNOW: N/A
LIVE: 40psf
5. ALL SHEATHING TO BE 3/4" T&G APPLIED DIRECTLY TO THE JOISTS.
6. TYPICAL NAILING SHALL BE 10d NAILS @ 6" c/c @ ALL SUPPORTED EDGES
7. OVER SFRS BEAMS NAILING SPACING TO BE 2" ROWS OF 10d BOX NAILS @ 2" c/c TO NAILER PLATE.
8. REFER TO GENERAL NOTES AND TYPICAL DETAILS FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.

LEVEL 2 MEMBER SCHEDULE				
MEMBER MARK	MEMBER DESCRIPTION	REACTIONS		REMARKS
		LEFT	RIGHT	
1J1	14" REDBUILT RED I-4S @ 16" c/c	1.0 HU416	1.0 HU416	
1J2	14" REDBUILT RED I-4S @ 16" c/c	1.0 HU416	1.0 HU416	
1J3	14" REDBUILT RED I-6S @ 16" c/c	1.5 HU416	1.5 HU416	
1J4	14" REDBUILT RED I-4S @ 16" c/c	1.0 HU416	1.0 HU416	
1J5	14" REDBUILT RED I-4S @ 16" c/c	1.5 HU416	1.5 HU416	
1J6	14" REDBUILT RED I-4S @ 16" c/c	1.0 HU416	1.0 HU416	
1B1 (SFRS)	W12x72	89.0 SEE 7/S-300	89.0 SEE 7/S-300	REFER TO STEEL ELEVATIONS FOR NAILER REQUIREMENTS
1B2	W12x50	22.0 (1)	22.0 (1)	TOP PLATE NAILER + WEB PACK OUT
1B3	W12x30	7.0 (1)	7.0 (1)	TOP PLATE NAILER + WEB PACK OUT
1B4	W12x30	Vi = 7.5 (1) Vt = 19.5 (7) M = 33.0 (7)	Vi = 7.5 (1) Vt = 19.5 (7) M = 33.0 (7)	TOP PLATE NAILER + WEB PACK OUT
1B5	W12x30	Vi = 7.5 (1) Vt = 19.5 (7) M = 33.0 (7)	Vi = 7.5 (1) Vt = 19.5 (7) M = 33.0 (7)	TOP PLATE NAILER + WEB PACK OUT
1B6	W12x26	1.5 (1)	1.5 (1)	TOP PLATE NAILER
1B7	W12x26	1.5 (1)	1.5 (1)	TOP PLATE NAILER
1B8 (SFRS)	W12x35	5.0 REFER TO S-105	5.0 REFER TO S-105	REFER TO STEEL ELEVATIONS FOR NAILER REQUIREMENTS
1B9 (SFRS)	W12x35	14.5 REFER TO S-105	14.5 REFER TO S-105	REFER TO STEEL ELEVATIONS FOR NAILER REQUIREMENTS
1B10	W12x26	23.0 (1)	23.0 (1) SIM. 6/S-400	TOP PLATE NAILER
1B11	W12x22	1.0 (8)	1.0 (8)	TOP PLATE NAILER + WEB PACK OUT
1B12	W12x22	1.0 (8)	1.0 (8)	TOP PLATE NAILER + WEB PACK OUT
LVL LEDGER	1 3/4" x 14" LVL	BENT PLATE WITH 3/4" THREADED ROD @ 24" c/c FROM BENT PLATE TO FOUNDATION WALL. FASTEN LEDGER TO PLATE WITH TBS WOOD-TO-STEEL SCREWS @ 8" c/c. REFER TO S/S-300		

NOTES:

1. ALL WOOD CONNECTORS ARE TO BE BY SIMPSON STRONG TIE. PROVIDE CONSULTANT WITH FULL SPEC. OF ALL ALTERNATE HANGERS FOR APPROVAL PRIOR TO USE.
2. ALL LOADS HAVE BEEN FACTORED IN ACCORDANCE WITH IBC 2015 LOAD CASES (LRFD)
3. LEFT AND RIGHT BEAM REACTIONS ORIENTATED WITH THE MEMBER LABEL ON PLAN.
4. ALL FASTENERS (i.e. NAILS, SCREWS, ANCHOR BOLTS, ETC.) WHICH ARE TO BE INSTALLED IN PRESERVATIVE TREATED WOOD (i.e. SILL PLATES) SHALL MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF IBC 2304.9.5.
5. FOR STEEL BEAMS, REFER TO S-203 FOR CONNECTION DETAILING

SEAL:



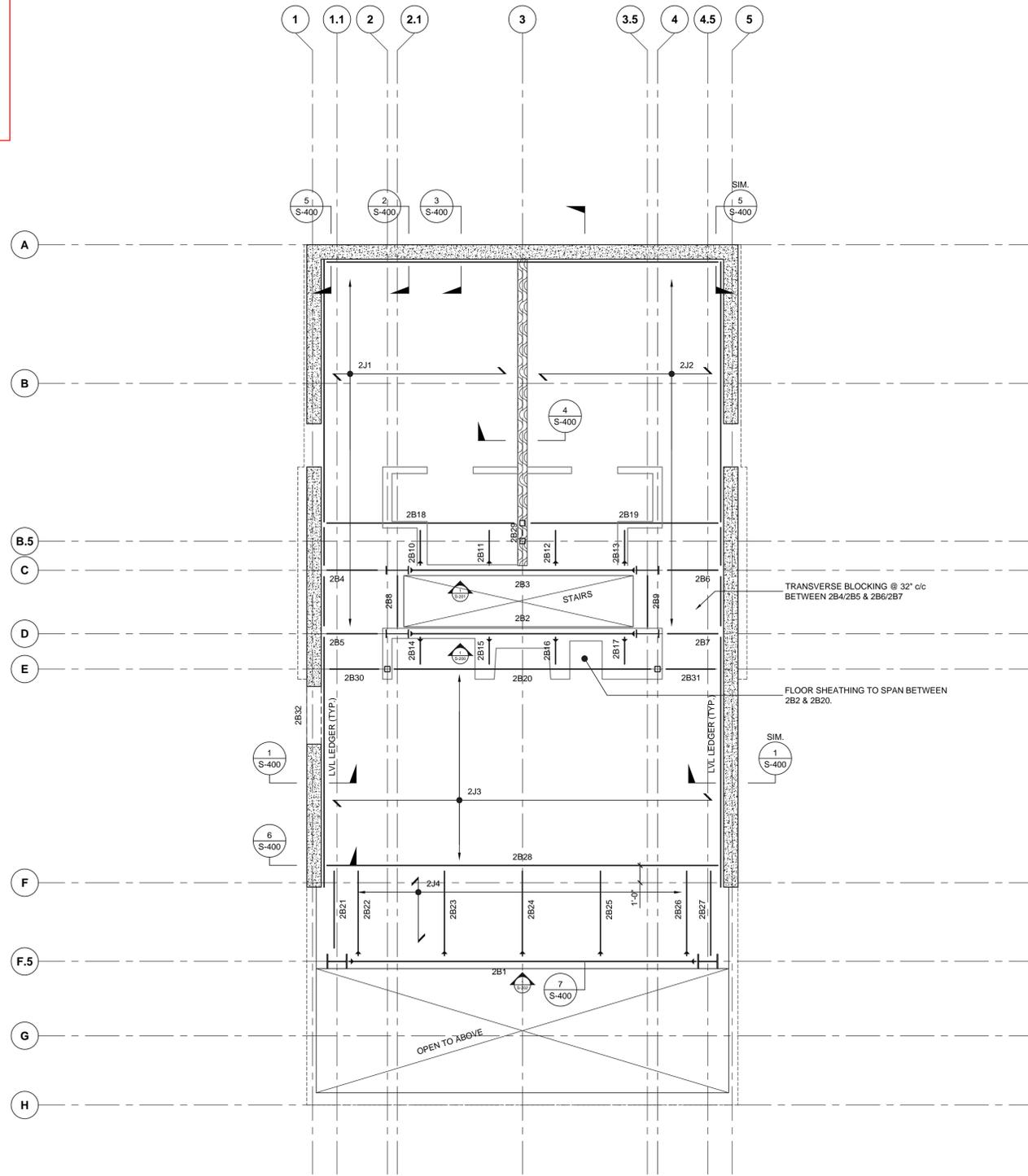
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2017.12.02	ISSUED FOR COORDINATION
2017.11.22	ISSUED C GRADE COSTING
2017.11.07	INTERNAL COORDINATION

PROJECT NAME:
VILLAGE HOUSE AT LOT 71

PROJECT ADDRESS:
VILLAGE HOUSE LOT 71, SUMMIT POWDER MOUNTAIN

DRAWN: AVB	CHECKED: --
SCALE: AS NOTED	PROJECT NUMBER: 170450

SHEET TITLE:
LEVEL 2 FRAMING PLAN



1 LEVEL 2 SHOWING LEVEL 3 FLOOR FRAMING
S-102 1/4" = 1'-0"

- SECOND FLOOR DATUM IS LOCATED (+18'-4 1/2") ABOVE PROJECT 0'-0"
- TOP OF SHEATHING IS AT (-0'-2") BELOW FINISH
- WHERE CROSSED AND NOTED SHEATHING ELEVATION IS GIVEN RELATIVE TO THE DATUM
- LOADS USED IN DESIGN: DEAD: 40psf (INTERIOR SPACE + 1 1/2" LIGHTWEIGHT GYPCRETE)
SNOW: N/A
LIVE: 40psf
- ALL SHEATHING TO BE 3/4" T&G APPLIED DIRECTLY TO THE JOISTS.
- TYPICAL NAILING SHALL BE 10d NAILS @ 6" c/c @ ALL SUPPORTED EDGES. 12" c/c @ ALL INTERMEDIATE SUPPORT UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
- OVER SMF NAILING SPACING TO BE 2" c/c TO NAILER PLATE.
- REFER TO GENERAL NOTES AND TYPICAL DETAILS FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.

LEVEL 3 MEMBER SCHEDULE				
MEMBER MARK	MEMBER DESCRIPTION	REACTIONS		REMARKS
		LEFT	RIGHT	
2J1	14" REDBUILT RED I-45 @ 16' c/c	1.0 HU416	1.0 HU416	
2J2	14" REDBUILT RED I-45 @ 16' c/c	1.0 HU416	1.0 HU416	
2J3	14" REDBUILT RED I-65 @ 12' c/c	1.5 HU416	1.5 HU416	
2J4	14" REDBUILT RED I-45 @ 16' c/c	1.0 HU416	1.0 HU416	
2B1 (SFRS)	W10x26	Vf = 4.0 Mf = 23.0	Vf = 4.0 Mf = 23.0	RBS SPECIAL MOMENT FRAME REFER TO STEEL ELEVATIONS
2B2 (SFRS)	W14x22	Vf = 3.5 Mf = 18.5	Vf = 3.5 Mf = 18.5	RBS SPECIAL MOMENT FRAME REFER TO STEEL ELEVATIONS
2B3 (SFRS)	W14x22	Vf = 5.5 Mf = 37.0	Vf = 5.5 Mf = 37.0	RBS SPECIAL MOMENT FRAME REFER TO STEEL ELEVATIONS
2B4	W12x22	1.0 SIM. 6/S-400	1.0 SIM. 8	WEB PACK OUT + TOP PLATE NAILER
2B5	W12x22	1.0 SIM. 6/S-400	1.0 SIM. 8	WEB PACK OUT + TOP PLATE NAILER
2B6	W12x22	1.0 SIM. 6/S-400	1.0 SIM. 8	WEB PACK OUT + TOP PLATE NAILER
2B7	W12x22	1.0 SIM. 6/S-400	1.0 SIM. 8	WEB PACK OUT + TOP PLATE NAILER
2B8	W12x22	1.0 SIM. 6/S-400	1.0 SIM. 8	WEB PACK OUT + TOP PLATE NAILER
2B9	W12x22	1.0 SIM. 6/S-400	1.0 SIM. 8	WEB PACK OUT + TOP PLATE NAILER
2B10	W10x22	Vf = 1.0 Mf = 9.5	1.0	TORSION NODAL BRACE TOP PLATE NAILER
2B11	W10x22	Vf = 1.0 Mf = 9.5	1.0	TORSION NODAL BRACE TOP PLATE NAILER
2B12	W10x22	Vf = 1.0 Mf = 9.5	1.0	TORSION NODAL BRACE TOP PLATE NAILER
2B13	W10x22	Vf = 1.0 Mf = 9.5	1.0	TORSION NODAL BRACE TOP PLATE NAILER
2B14	W10x22	Vf = 1.0 Mf = 9.5	1.0	TORSION NODAL BRACE TOP PLATE NAILER
2B15	W10x22	Vf = 1.0 Mf = 9.5	1.0	TORSION NODAL BRACE TOP PLATE NAILER
2B16	W10x22	Vf = 1.0 Mf = 9.5	1.0	TORSION NODAL BRACE TOP PLATE NAILER
2B17	W10x22	Vf = 1.0 Mf = 9.5	1.0	TORSION NODAL BRACE TOP PLATE NAILER
2B18	W10x22	2.0 SIM. 6/S-400	2.0	
2B19	W10x22	2.0	2.0 SIM. 6/S-400	
2B20	W10x22	2.0	2.0	
2B21	W10x22	1.0 SIM. 8	1.0	
2B22	W10x22	Vf = 1.0 Mf = 9.0	1.0	TORSION NODAL BRACE TOP PLATE NAILER
2B23	W10x22	Vf = 1.0 Mf = 9.0	1.0	TORSION NODAL BRACE TOP PLATE NAILER
2B24	W10x22	Vf = 1.0 Mf = 9.0	1.0	TORSION NODAL BRACE TOP PLATE NAILER
2B25	W10x22	Vf = 1.0 Mf = 9.0	1.0	TORSION NODAL BRACE TOP PLATE NAILER
2B26	W10x22	Vf = 1.0 Mf = 9.0	1.0	TORSION NODAL BRACE TOP PLATE NAILER
2B27	W10x22	1.0 SIM. 8	1.0	
2B28	W10x26	4.5 SIM. 6/S-400	4.5 SIM. 400	
2B29	W10x22	1.0	1.0	
2B30	2 - 1 3/4" x 14" LVL	0.5 HU416	0.5	
2B31	2 - 1 3/4" x 14" LVL	0.5	0.5 HU416	
2B32	10" x 24" CONCRETE BEAM			2 #6 BARS TOP AND BOTTOM #3 STIRRUPS @ 8" c/c
LVL LEDGER	1 3/4" x 14" LVL	BENT PLATE WITH 3/4" THREADED ROD @ 24" c/c FROM BENT PLATE TO FOUNDATION WALL. FASTEN LEDGER TO PLATE WITH TBS WOOD-TO-STEEL SCREWS @ 8" c/c. REFER TO S-300		

NOTES:

- ALL WOOD CONNECTORS ARE TO BE BY SIMPSON STRONG TIE. PROVIDE CONSULTANT WITH FULL SPEC. OF ALL ALTERNATE HANGERS FOR APPROVAL PRIOR TO USE.
- ALL LOADS HAVE BEEN FACTORED IN ACCORDANCE WITH IBC 2015 LOAD CASES (LRFD)
- LEFT AND RIGHT BEAM REACTIONS ORIENTATED WITH THE MEMBER LABEL ON PLAN.
- ALL FASTENERS (i.e. NAILS, SCREWS, ANCHOR BOLTS, ETC.) WHICH ARE TO BE INSTALLED IN PRESERVATIVE TREATED WOOD (i.e. SILL PLATES) SHALL MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF IBC 2304.9.5.
- FOR STEEL BEAMS, REFER TO S-203 FOR CONNECTION DETAILING

SEAL:



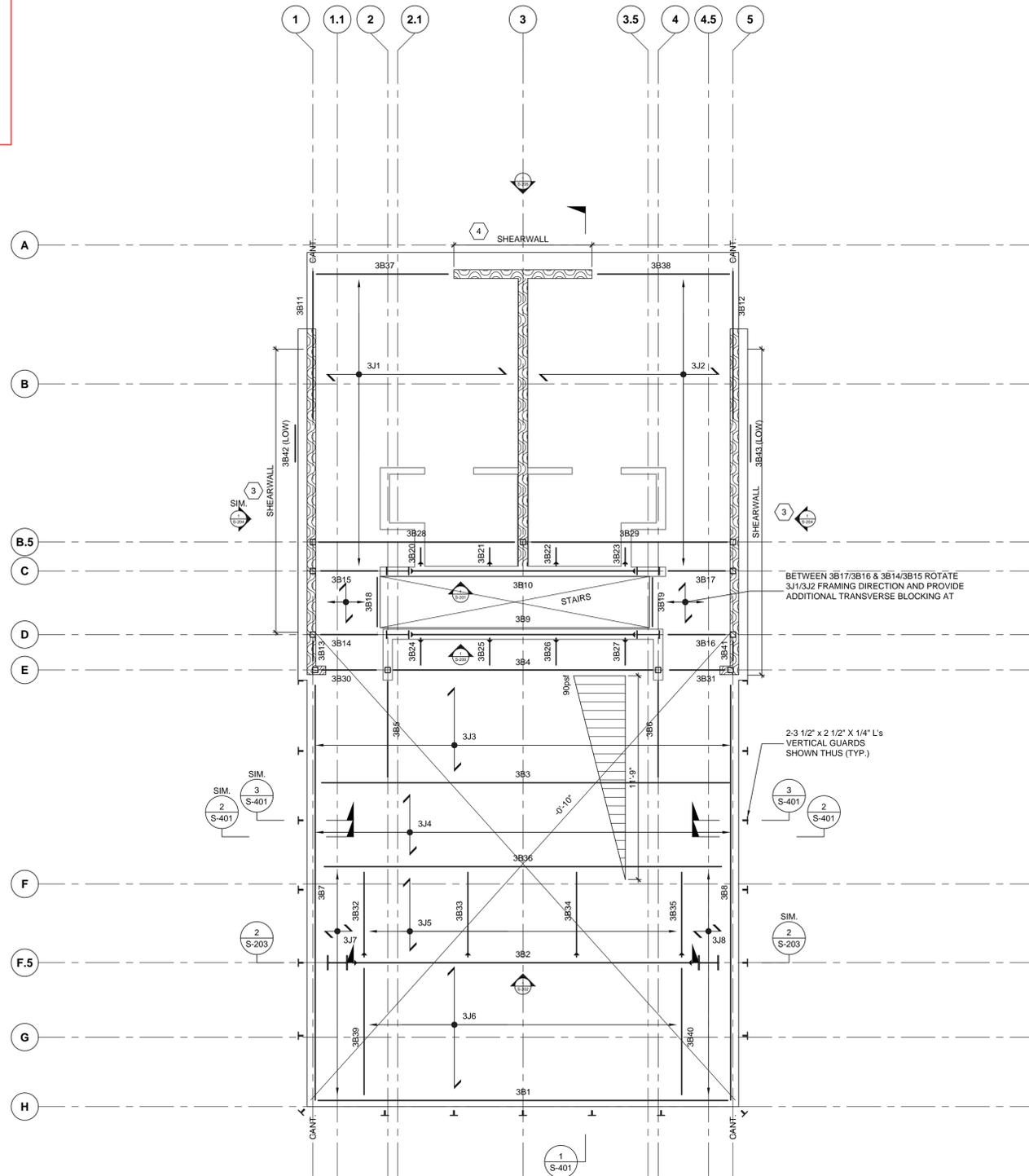
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	2017.11.07	INTERNAL COORDINATION

PROJECT NAME:
VILLAGE HOUSE AT LOT 71

PROJECT ADDRESS:
VILLAGE HOUSE LOT 71, SUMMIT POWDER MOUNTAIN

DRAWN: AVB	CHECKED: --
SCALE: AS NOTED	PROJECT NUMBER: 170450

SHEET TITLE:
LEVEL 3 FRAMING PLAN



1 LEVEL 3 SHOWING LEVEL 4 FRAMING
1/4" = 1'-0"

- TERRACE DATUM IS LOCATED (28'-10 1/2") ABOVE PROJECT 0'-0"
- TOP OF SHEATHING IS AT (-0'-2") BELOW THE DATUM.
- WHERE CROSSED AND NOTED SHEATHING ELEVATION IS GIVEN RELATIVE TO THE DATUM
- LOADS USED IN DESIGN: DEAD: 40psf (INTERIOR SPACE + 11 1/2" LIGHTWEIGHT GYPCRETE)
LIVE: 40psf
SNOW: 192psf
- ALL SHEATHING TO BE 3/4" TAG APPLIED DIRECTLY TO THE JOISTS.
- TYPICAL NAILING SHALL BE 10d NAILS @ 6"OC @ ALL SUPPORTED EDGES AND OVER SHEARWALLS. 12" c/c @ ALL INTERMEDIATE SUPPORT UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
- OVER SMF NAILING SPACING TO BE 2" c/c TO NAILER PLATE.
- REFER TO GENERAL NOTES AND TYPICAL DETAILS FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.

LEVEL 4 MEMBER SCHEDULE					
MEMBER MARK	MEMBER DESCRIPTION	REACTIONS		REMARKS	
		LEFT	RIGHT		
3J1	11 7/8" REDBUILT RED I-45 @ 16" c/c	1.0	1.0	PROVIDE HU412 WHERE SUPPORTED BY BEAM FRAMING.	
3J2	11 7/8" REDBUILT RED I-45 @ 16" c/c	1.0	1.0	PROVIDE HU412 WHERE SUPPORTED BY BEAM FRAMING.	
3J3	11 7/8" REDBUILT RED I-45 @ 16" c/c	2.0	2.0	PROVIDE HU412 WHERE SUPPORTED BY BEAM FRAMING.	
3J4	11 7/8" REDBUILT RED I-45 @ 16" c/c	1.5	1.5	PROVIDE HU412 WHERE SUPPORTED BY BEAM FRAMING.	
3J5	11 7/8" REDBUILT RED I-45 @ 16" c/c	1.5	1.5	PROVIDE HU412 WHERE SUPPORTED BY BEAM FRAMING.	
3J6	11 7/8" REDBUILT RED I-45 @ 16" c/c	2.5	2.5	PROVIDE HU412 WHERE SUPPORTED BY BEAM FRAMING.	
3J7	11 7/8" REDBUILT RED I-45 @ 16" c/c	1.0	1.0	PROVIDE HU412 WHERE SUPPORTED BY BEAM FRAMING.	
3J8	11 7/8" REDBUILT RED I-45 @ 16" c/c	1.0	1.0	PROVIDE HU412 WHERE SUPPORTED BY BEAM FRAMING.	
3B1	W16x36	17.5	17.5	WEB PACK OUT + TOP PLATE NAILER	
3B2 (SFRS)	W12x35	Vf = 28.0 Mf = 100.0	Vf = 28.0 Mf = 100.0	RBS SPECIAL MOMENT FRAME REFER TO STEEL ELEVATIONS	
3B3	W16x57	30.0	30.0	WEB PACK OUT + TOP PLATE NAILER	
3B4	W8x48	13.0	13.0	WEB PACK OUT + TOP PLATE NAILER	
3B5	W16x26	1.5	1.5	TOP PLATE NAILER	
3B6	W16x26	1.5	1.5	TOP PLATE NAILER	
3B7 (SFRS)	W16x67	60.0	19.5	WEB PACK OUT + TOP PLATE NAILER DRAG STRUT TO SHEARWALLS	
3B8 (SFRS)	W16x67	60.0	19.5	WEB PACK OUT + TOP PLATE NAILER DRAG STRUT TO SHEARWALLS	
3B9 (SFRS)	W14x22	Vf = 2.5 Mf = 14.0	Vf = 2.5 Mf = 14.0	RBS SPECIAL MOMENT FRAME REFER TO STEEL ELEVATIONS	
3B10 (SFRS)	W14x22	Vf = 6.0 Mf = 38.0	Vf = 6.0 Mf = 38.0	RBS SPECIAL MOMENT FRAME REFER TO STEEL ELEVATIONS	
3B11	3 - 1 3/4" x 11 7/8" LVL	Vf = -5.0 4 1/2" MIN. BEARING	Vf = 14.0 4 1/2" MIN. BEARING	REFER TO SHEARWALL ELEVATIONS FOR STRAP HOLDDOWNS	
3B12	3 - 1 3/4" x 11 7/8" LVL	Vf = 14.0 4 1/2" MIN. BEARING	Vf = -5.0 4 1/2" MIN. BEARING	REFER TO SHEARWALL ELEVATIONS FOR STRAP HOLDDOWNS	
3B13 (SFRS)	W8x18	1.0	1.0	WEB PACK OUT + TOP PLATE NAILER	
3B14	W12x22	1.0	1.0	WEB PACK OUT + TOP PLATE NAILER	
3B15	W12x22	1.0	1.0	WEB PACK OUT + TOP PLATE NAILER	
3B16	W12x22	1.0	1.0	WEB PACK OUT + TOP PLATE NAILER	
3B17	W12x22	1.0	1.0	WEB PACK OUT + TOP PLATE NAILER	
3B18	2 - 1 3/4" x 14" LVL	1.0 HU416	1.0 HU416		
3B19	W12x22	1.0	1.0		
3B20	W10x22	Vf = 1.0 Mf = 9.5	1.0	TORSION NODAL BRACE WEB PACK OUT + TOP PLATE NAILER	
3B21	W10x22	Vf = 1.0 Mf = 9.5	1.0	TORSION NODAL BRACE WEB PACK OUT + TOP PLATE NAILER	
3B22	W10x22	Vf = 1.0 Mf = 9.5	1.0	TORSION NODAL BRACE WEB PACK OUT + TOP PLATE NAILER	
3B23	W10x22	Vf = 1.0 Mf = 9.5	1.0	TORSION NODAL BRACE WEB PACK OUT + TOP PLATE NAILER	
3B24	W10x22	1.0	1.0	TORSION NODAL BRACE WEB PACK OUT + TOP PLATE NAILER	
3B25	W10x22	1.0	1.0	TORSION NODAL BRACE WEB PACK OUT + TOP PLATE NAILER	
3B26	W10x22	1.0	1.0	TORSION NODAL BRACE WEB PACK OUT + TOP PLATE NAILER	
3B27	W10x22	1.0	1.0	TORSION NODAL BRACE WEB PACK OUT + TOP PLATE NAILER	
3B28	W10x22	1.5	1.5	TOP PLATE NAILER	
3B29	W10x22	1.5	1.5	TOP PLATE NAILER	
3B30	W8x18	3.0	3.0	WEB PACK OUT + TOP PLATE NAILER	
3B31	W8x18	3.0	3.0	WEB PACK OUT + TOP PLATE NAILER	
3B32	W12x26	Vf = 2.0 Mf = 14.5	2.0	TORSION NODAL BRACE WEB PACK OUT + TOP PLATE NAILER	
3B33	W12x26	Vf = 1.5 Mf = 14.5	1.5	TORSION NODAL BRACE TOP PLATE NAILER	
3B34	W12x26	Vf = 1.5 Mf = 14.5	1.5	TORSION NODAL BRACE TOP PLATE NAILER	
3B35	W12x26	Vf = 2.0 Mf = 14.5	2.0	TORSION NODAL BRACE WEB PACK OUT + TOP PLATE NAILER	
3B36	W16x50	24.5	24.5	WEB PACK OUT + TOP PLATE NAILER	
3B37	3 - 1 3/4" x 11 7/8" LVL	9.0 HGUS410	9.0 4 1/2" MIN. BEARING	INSTALL DOUBLE LVL WITH HANGER PRIOR TO LAMINATING 3RD PLY	
3B38	3 - 1 3/4" x 11 7/8" LVL	9.0 4 1/2" MIN. BEARING	9.0 HGUS410	INSTALL DOUBLE LVL WITH HANGER PRIOR TO LAMINATING 3RD PLY	
3B39	2 - 1 3/4" x 11 7/8" LVL	4.0 HU412	4.0 HU412		
3B40	2 - 1 3/4" x 11 7/8" LVL	4.0 HU412	4.0 HU412		
3B41 (SFRS)	W8x18	1.0	1.0		
3B42	2 - 1 3/4" x 11 7/8" LVL	2.0 HUCQ410	2.0 HUCQ410		
3B43	2 - 1 3/4" x 11 7/8" LVL	2.0 HUCQ410	2.0 HUCQ410		

NOTES:

- ALL WOOD CONNECTORS ARE TO BE BY SIMPSON STRONG TIE. PROVIDE CONSULTANT WITH FULL SPEC. OF ALL ALTERNATE HANGERS FOR APPROVAL PRIOR TO USE.
- ALL LOADS HAVE BEEN FACTORED IN ACCORDANCE WITH IBC 2015 LOAD CASES (LRFD)
- LEFT AND RIGHT BEAM REACTIONS ORIENTATED WITH THE MEMBER LABEL ON PLAN.
- ALL FASTENERS (i.e. NAILS, SCREWS, ANCHOR BOLTS, ETC.) WHICH ARE TO BE INSTALLED IN PRESERVATIVE TREATED WOOD (i.e. SILL PLATES) SHALL MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF IBC 2304.9.5.
- FOR STEEL BEAMS, REFER TO S-203 FOR CONNECTION DETAILING

SEAL:



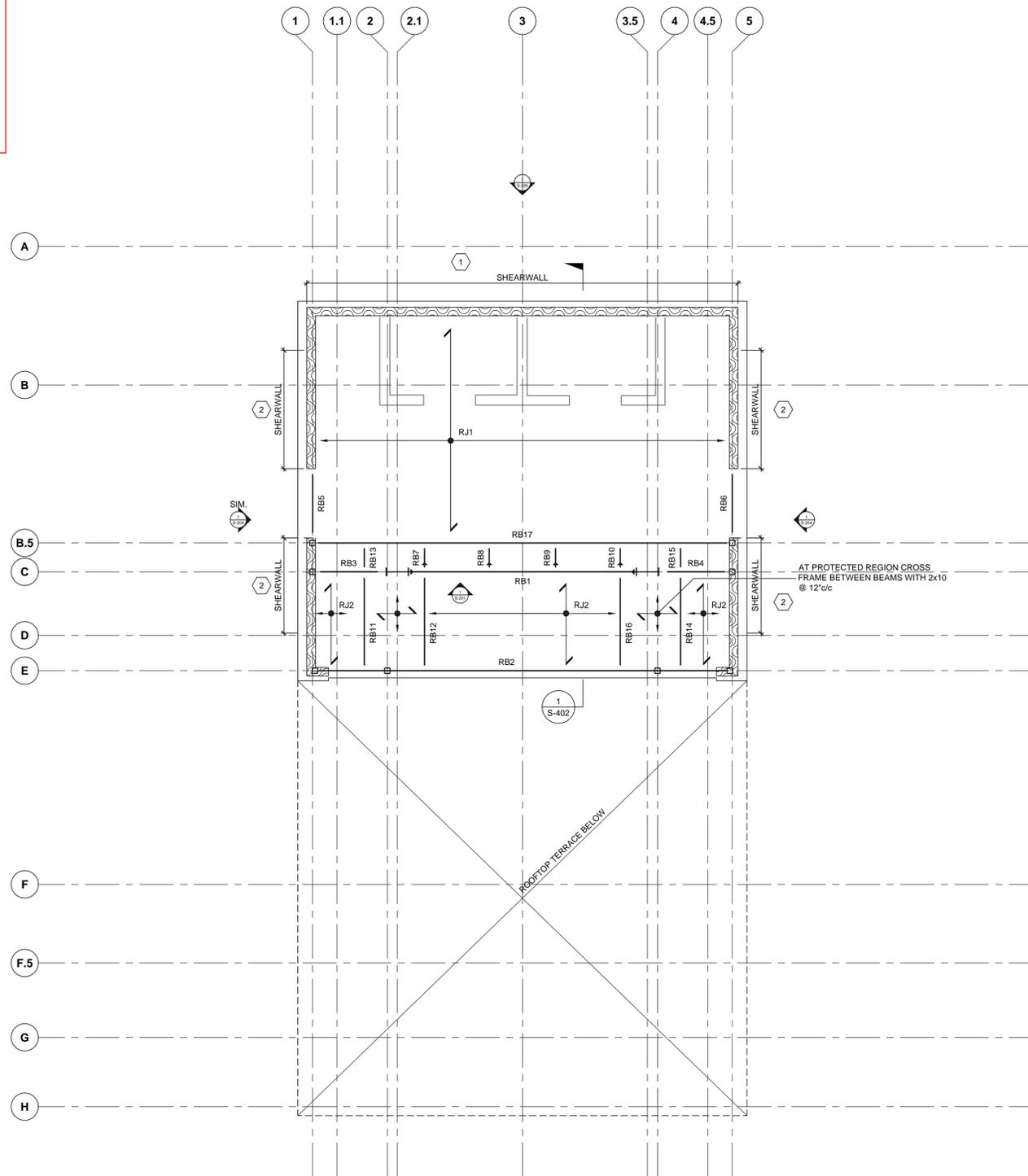
MARK	DATE	DESCRIPTION
	2018.02.01	ISSUED FOR PERMIT
	2017.12.13	ISSUED FOR INTERNAL COORD.
	2017.12.02	ISSUED FOR COORDINATION
	2017.11.22	ISSUED C GRADE COSTING
	2017.11.07	INTERNAL COORDINATION

PROJECT NAME:
VILLAGE HOUSE AT LOT 71

PROJECT ADDRESS:
VILLAGE HOUSE LOT 71, SUMMIT POWDER MOUNTAIN

DRAWN: AVB	CHECKED: --
SCALE: AS NOTED	PROJECT NUMBER: 170450

SHEET TITLE:
LEVEL 4 FRAMING PLAN



1 LEVEL 4 SHOWING UPPER ROOF FRAMING
1/4" = 1'-0"

- ROOF DATUM VARIES BASED ON ROOF SLOPE. REFER TO ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS.
- TOP OF SHEATHING IS AT (-0'-3 1/2") BELOW FINISH
- LOADS USED IN DESIGN: DEAD: 25psf
SNOW: 192psf
LIVE: N/A
- ALL SHEATHING TO BE 3/4" T&G APPLIED DIRECTLY TO THE JOISTS.
- TYPICAL NAILING SHALL BE 10d NAILS @ 6" c/c @ ALL SUPPORTED EDGES AND OVER SHEARWALLS. 12" c/c @ ALL INTERMEDIATE SUPPORT UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED.
- OVER SMF NAILING SPACING TO BE 2" c/c TO NAILER PLATE.
- REFER TO GENERAL NOTES AND TYPICAL DETAILS FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.

MEMBER MARK	MEMBER DESCRIPTION	REACTIONS		REMARKS
		LEFT	RIGHT	
RJ1	14" REDBUILT RED I-90 @ 12' c/c	2.5 LSSU410	2.5 LSSU410	SOLID BLOCKING @ 8'-0" c/c MAX
RJ2	14" REDBUILT RED I-45 @ 16" c/c	1.5 LSSU410	1.5 LSSU410	SOLID BLOCKING @ 8'-0" c/c MAX
RB1 (SFRS)	W14x22	Vf=8.0 Mf=28.0 11	Vf=8.0 Mf=28.0 11	REFER TO STEEL ELEVATIONS
RB2	W10x26	1.0 (13) 12.5 (13)	1.0 (13) 1.0 (13)	WEB PACK OUT + TOP PLATE NAILER
RB3	W14X22	2.5 (13)	2.5 (13)	WEB PACK OUT + TOP PLATE NAILER
RB4	W14x22	2.5 (13)	2.5 (13)	WEB PACK OUT + TOP PLATE NAILER
RB5	2 - 1 3/4" x 14" LVL	1.0 LSSU410	1.0 MIN 3" BEARING	
RB6	2 - 1 3/4" x 14" LVL	1.0 LSSU410	1.0 MIN 3" BEARING	
RB7	W10x22	Vf= 1.0 Mf= 9.5 17	1.0 (1)	TORSION NODAL BRACE
RB8	W10x22	Vf= 1.0 Mf= 9.5 17	1.0 (1)	TORSION NODAL BRACE
RB9	W10x22	Vf= 1.0 Mf= 9.5 17	1.0 (1)	TORSION NODAL BRACE
RB10	W10x22	Vf= 1.0 Mf= 9.5 17	1.0 (1)	TORSION NODAL BRACE
RB11	2 - 1 3/4" x 14" LVL	1.5 HU416	1.5 HU416	CUT BOTTOM OF BEAM FLAT AT LOW END, MAX 2" NOTCH.
RB12	2 - 1 3/4" x 14" LVL	1.5 HU416	1.5 HU416	CUT BOTTOM OF BEAM FLAT AT LOW END, MAX 2" NOTCH.
RB13	2 - 1 3/4" x 14" LVL	1.5 HU416	1.5 HU416	CUT BOTTOM OF BEAM FLAT AT LOW END, MAX 2" NOTCH.
RB14	2 - 1 3/4" x 14" LVL	1.5 HU416	1.5 HU416	CUT BOTTOM OF BEAM FLAT AT LOW END, MAX 2" NOTCH.
RB15	2 - 1 3/4" x 14" LVL	1.5 HU416	1.5 HU416	CUT BOTTOM OF BEAM FLAT AT LOW END, MAX 2" NOTCH.
RB16	2 - 1 3/4" x 14" LVL	1.5 HU416	1.5 HU416	CUT BOTTOM OF BEAM FLAT AT LOW END, MAX 2" NOTCH.
RB17	W14x53	30.5 (13)	30.5 (13)	

NOTES:

- ALL WOOD CONNECTORS ARE TO BE BY SIMPSON STRONG TIE. PROVIDE CONSULTANT WITH FULL SPEC. OF ALL ALTERNATE HANGERS FOR APPROVAL PRIOR TO USE.
- ALL LOADS HAVE BEEN FACTORED IN ACCORDANCE WITH IBC 2015 LOAD CASES (LRFD)
- LEFT AND RIGHT BEAM REACTIONS ORIENTATED WITH THE MEMBER LABEL ON PLAN.
- ALL FASTENERS (i.e. NAILS, SCREWS, ANCHOR BOLTS, ETC.) WHICH ARE TO BE INSTALLED IN PRESERVATIVE TREATED WOOD (i.e. SILL PLATES) SHALL MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF IBC 2304.9.5.
- FOR STEEL BEAMS, REFER TO S-203 FOR CONNECTION DETAILING

SHEARWALL SCHEDULE						
MEMBER MARK	PLYWOOD SHEATHING	EDGE NAILING	RIM/BLOCKING TO TOP PLATE	BOTTOM PLATE TO RIM	SILL BOLTING	ASD SHEAR (PLF)
SW1 (1)	15/32" STRUCT I	8d @ 6" c/c	A35 @ 32" c/c	16d @ 6" c/c COMMON	5/8" @ 32" c/c	280
SW2 (2)	15/32" STRUCT I	8d @ 4" c/c	A35 @ 32" c/c	16d @ 6" c/c COMMON	5/8" @ 32" c/c	430
SW3 (3)	15/32" STRUCT I	8d @ 3" c/c	A35 @ 16" c/c	16d @ 6" c/c COMMON	5/8" @ 16" c/c	550
SW4 (4)	15/32" STRUCT I	8d @ 2" c/c	A35 @ 8" c/c	16d @ 6" c/c COMMON	5/8" @ 16" c/c	730

NOTES:

- ALL PANEL EDGES SHALL BE BACKED WITH 2" NOMINAL FRAMING MINIMUM.
- ALL PANEL EDGES RECEIVING EDGE NAILING FROM ABUTTING PANELS SHALL BE 3" NOMINAL MINIMUM OR STAGGER ROWS TO PROVIDE MINIMUM 1/2" EDGE DISTANCE.
- PROVIDE 3"x3"x0.229 WASHERS FOR ALL ANCHOR BOLTS TO STILL PLATES (TYP.). LOCATE ANCHORS, SUCH THAT EDGE OF WASHER IS WITHIN 1/2" OF INSIDE FACE OF SHEATHING.
- AT INTERMEDIATE FRAMING MEMBERS NAIL WALLS @ 12" c/c.
- EDGE NAILS NOTED IN SCHEDULE TO BE STAGGERED AND PROVIDE 1/2" EDGE DISTANCE MINIMUM.
- ALL FASTENERS IN CONTACT WITH PRESSURE TREATED SILL SHALL BE GALVANIZED.
- SEE SHEARWALL ELEVATIONS FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.

SEAL:



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2017.12.13	ISSUED FOR INTERNAL COORD.
2017.12.02	ISSUED FOR COORDINATION
2017.11.22	ISSUED C GRADE COSTING
2017.11.07	INTERNAL COORDINATION

PROJECT NAME:
VILLAGE HOUSE AT LOT 71

PROJECT ADDRESS:
VILLAGE HOUSE LOT 71, SUMMIT POWDER MOUNTAIN

DRAWN: AVB	CHECKED: --
SCALE: AS NOTED	PROJECT NUMBER: 170450

SHEET TITLE:
ROOF FRAMING PLAN

COLUMN SCHEDULE	B.5 - 1	B.5(-1'-5/8") - 3	B.5 - 3	B.5 - 5	C - 1	C - 2.1	C - 3.5	C - 5	D - 1	D - 2.1	D - 3.5	D - 5	E - 1.1	E - 2	E - 4	E - 5	F.5 - 1.1	F.5 - 4.5	G(-0'-9 1/16") - 1.1	G(-0'-9 1/16") - 4.5
DATA																				
ROOF PEAK (34'-3 1/4")																				
LEVEL 4 (28'-10 1/2")	HSS 4"x4"x 1/2" Cf: 31.0			HSS 4"x4"x 1/2" Cf: 31.0	HSS 4"x4"x 1/2" Cf: 2.5			HSS 4"x4"x 1/2" Cf: 2.5	HSS 4"x4"x 1/2" Cf: 2.5				HSS 4"x4"x 1/2" Cf: 0							
TOP OF CONCRETE WALL (20'-4 1/2")																				
LEVEL 3 (18'-4 1/2")																				
LEVEL 2 (8'-11 1/4")		TRANSFER BEAM HSS 4"x4"x 1/2" Cf: 4.0	TRANSFER BEAM HSS 4"x4"x 1/2" Cf: 6.0																	
LEVEL 1 (0'-0")																				
BASEPLATE	A			A	A	B	B	A	A	B	B	A	A	A	A	A			F	F
ADDITIONAL																				

NOTES:
1. ALL FORCES ARE GIVEN IN KIP AND KIP-FT.

BASEPLATE A - 5/8" THICK	BASEPLATE B - 5/8" THICK	BASEPLATE C - 5/8" THICK	BASEPLATE D - 5/8" THICK	BASEPLATE E - 5/8" THICK	BASEPLATE F - 5/8" THICK	BASEPLATE G - 13/16" THICK
2-5/8"Ø HILTI HIT-Z BARS DRILLED AND EPOXIED 6" USING HILTI HIT-HY 200	4-5/8"Ø HILTI HIT-Z BARS DRILLED AND EPOXIED 6" USING HILTI HIT-HY 200	4-3/4"Ø HILTI HEX HEAD HEADED STUD ANCHORS CAST-IN WITH 6" EMBEDMENT	2-5/8"Ø HILTI HEX HEAD CAST IN ANCHORS MIN. 8" EMBEDMENT	8-5/8"Ø HILTI HEX HEAD HEADED STUD ANCHORS WELDED TO BASEPLATE CAST-IN WITH EMBEDMENT AS SHOWN	4-5/8"Ø HILTI HIT-Z BARS DRILLED AND EPOXIED 6" USING HILTI HIT-HY 200	2-5/8"Ø HILTI HEX HEAD CAST IN ANCHORS MIN. 8" EMBEDMENT



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2017.11.22	ISSUED C GRADE COSTING
2017.11.07	INTERNAL COORDINATION

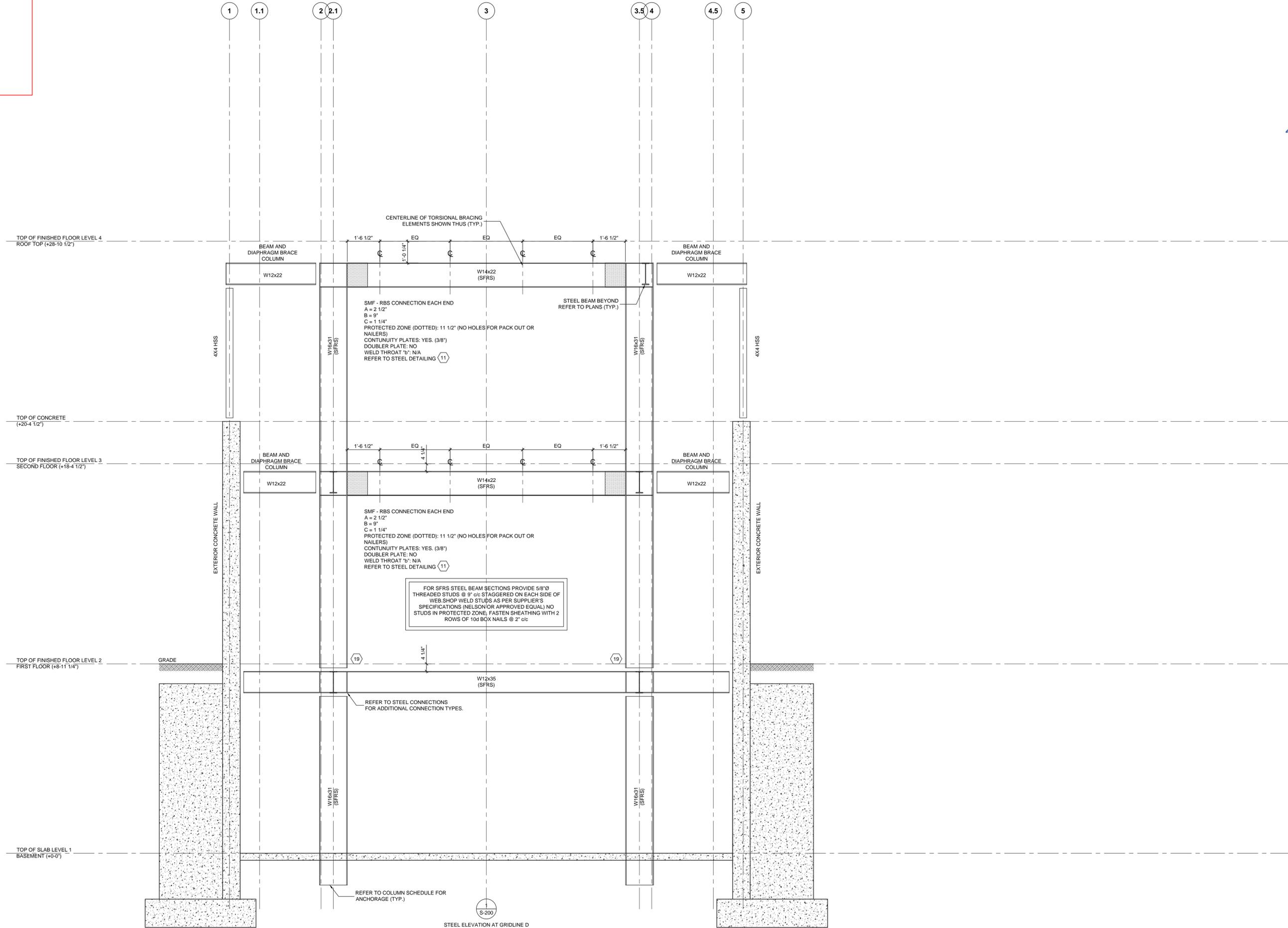
PROJECT NAME:
VILLAGE HOUSE AT LOT 71

PROJECT ADDRESS:
VILLAGE HOUSE LOT 71, SUMMIT POWDER MOUNTAIN

DRAWN: AVB	CHECKED: --
SCALE: AS NOTED	PROJECT NUMBER: 170450

SHEET TITLE:
COLUMN SCHEDULE

SEAL:



MARK	DATE	DESCRIPTION
	2018.02.01	ISSUED FOR PERMIT
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PROJECT NAME:
VILLAGE HOUSE AT LOT 71

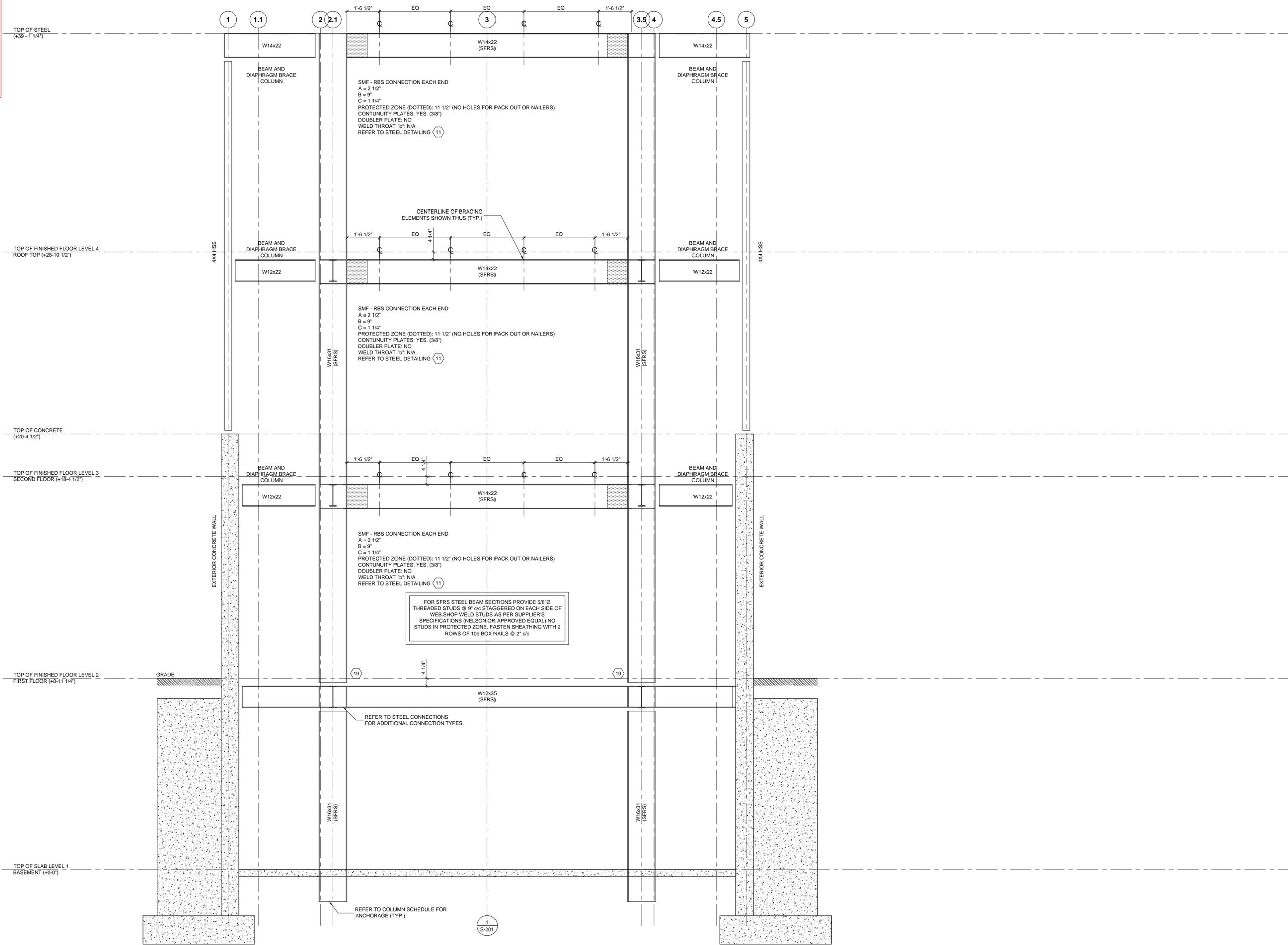
PROJECT ADDRESS:
VILLAGE HOUSE LOT 71, SUMMIT POWDER MOUNTAIN

DRAWN: AVB	CHECKED: --
SCALE: AS NOTED	PROJECT NUMBER: 170450

SHEET TITLE:
STEEL ELEVATIONS

S-200

SEAL:



MARK	DATE	DESCRIPTION
	2018.02.01	ISSUED FOR PERMIT
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	2017.11.22	ISSUED C GRADE COSTING
	2017.11.07	INTERNAL COORDINATION

PROJECT NAME:
VILLAGE HOUSE AT LOT 71

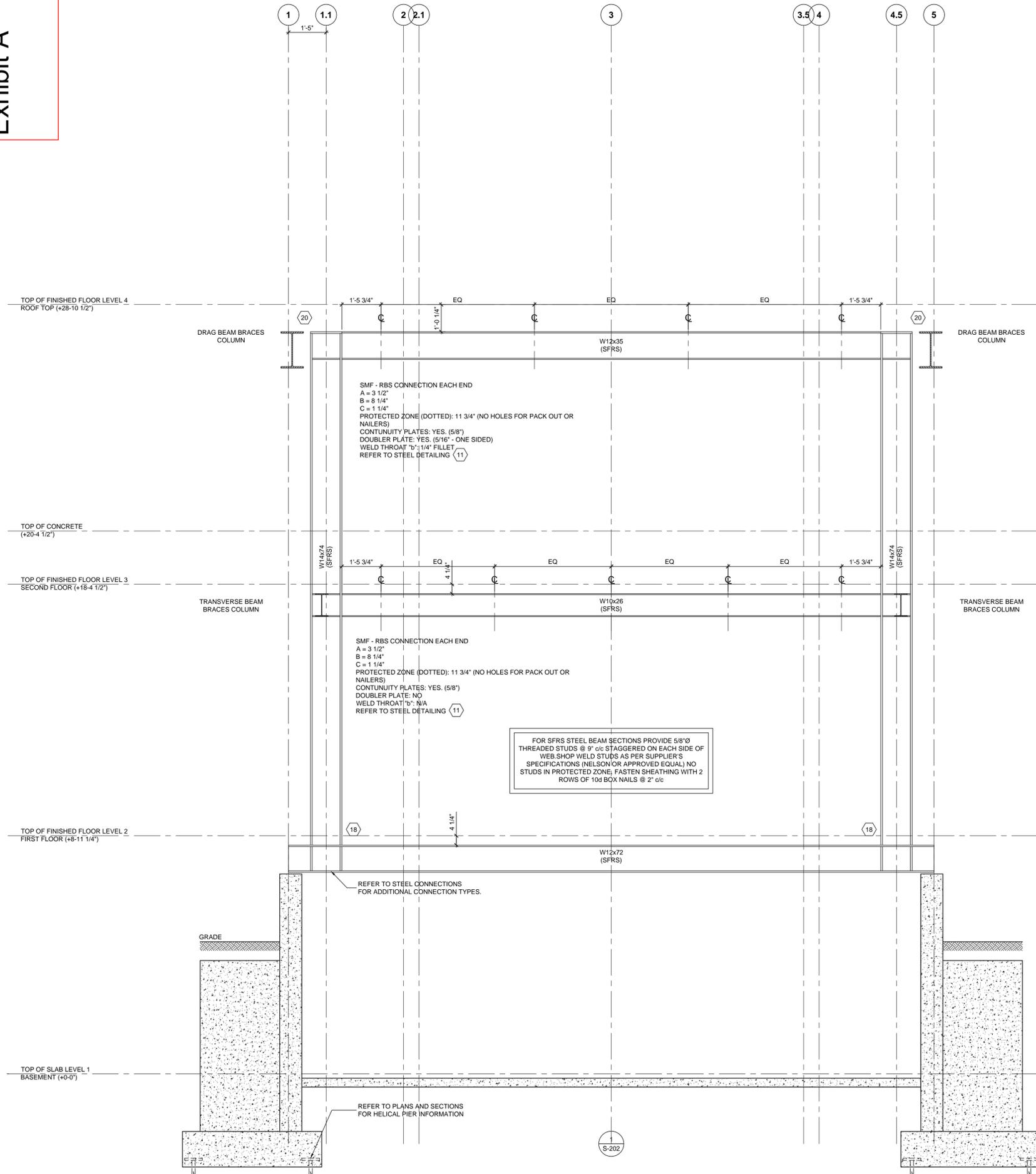
PROJECT ADDRESS:
VILLAGE HOUSE LOT 71, SUMMIT POWDER MOUNTAIN

DRAWN: AVB	CHECKED: --
SCALE: AS NOTED	PROJECT NUMBER: 170450

SHEET TITLE:
STEEL ELEVATIONS CONT'D

S-201

SEAL:



MARK	DATE	DESCRIPTION
	2018.02.01	ISSUED FOR PERMIT
	2017.12.13	ISSUED FOR INTERNAL COORD.
	2017.12.02	ISSUED FOR COORDINATION
	2017.11.22	ISSUED C GRADE COSTING
	2017.11.07	INTERNAL COORDINATION

PROJECT NAME:
VILLAGE HOUSE AT LOT 71

PROJECT ADDRESS:
VILLAGE HOUSE LOT 71, SUMMIT POWDER MOUNTAIN

DRAWN: AVB	CHECKED: --
SCALE: AS NOTED	PROJECT NUMBER: 170450

SHEET TITLE:
STEEL ELEVATIONS CONT'D

SEAL:



BEAM SIZE	PLATE THICKNESS	BOLTS DIA.	QTY.	DIM. B'	V _f (kips) (MAX)
W8	5/16	3/4	2	25	24
W10	5/16	3/4	2	25	24
W12	5/16	3/4	3	25	41
W14	5/16	3/4	3	25	43
W16	5/16	3/4	4	25	62
W18	5/16	3/4	5	25	81

CONNECTION SCHEDULE NOTES

- ALL HOLE SIZES ARE 1/8" UNLESS NOTED
- BOLTS TO BE ASTM A325N OR A325X
- ALL WELDS TO BE E70XX
- SHEAR PLATES SHALL BE MINIMUM GRADE A36
- REFER TO BEAM SCHEDULE FOR FACTORED DESIGN REACTIONS. THE REACTION FORCES NOTED IN THE RESPECTIVE BEAM SCHEDULES SHALL NOT EXCEED THE CONNECTION CAPACITY NOTED IN THIS TABLE.

REFER TO DETAIL 5 FOR SHEAR PL AND BOLTS

REFER TO DETAIL 5 FOR SHEAR PL AND BOLTS

REFER TO DETAIL 5 FOR SHEAR PL AND BOLTS

REFER TO DETAIL 5 FOR SHEAR PL AND BOLTS

CONNECTION SCHEDULE

NTS

REFER TO DETAIL 5 FOR SHEAR PL AND BOLTS

REFER TO DETAIL 5 FOR SHEAR PL AND BOLTS

REFER TO DETAIL 5 FOR SHEAR PL AND BOLTS

REFER TO DETAIL 5 FOR SHEAR PL AND BOLTS

REFER TO DETAIL 5 FOR SHEAR PL AND BOLTS

REFER TO STEEL ELEVATION FOR DIMENSIONS A, B, C

REFER TO DETAIL 16 FOR WELD SIZE & FOR STIFFENERS, TYP.

REFER TO DETAIL 16 FOR WELD SIZE & FOR STIFFENERS, TYP.

REFER TO DETAIL 16 FOR WELD SIZE & FOR STIFFENERS, TYP.

REFER TO DETAIL 16 FOR WELD SIZE & FOR STIFFENERS, TYP.

COLUMN SIZE	BEAM FLANGE WIDTH	PLATES	COLUMN SIZE	BEAM FLANGE WIDTH	PLATES
3"x3"	< 4'-0"	1/2" x 4"	5'x5'	< 4'-0"	1/2" x 4"
3"x3"	4'-0" - 6"	1/2" x 5"	5'x5'	4'-0" - 6"	1/2" x 5"
3"x3"	6'-7" - 12"	1/2" x 6"	5'x5'	6'-7" - 12"	1/2" x 6"
3"x3"	12'-1" - 17'-0"	1/2" x 7"	5'x5'	12'-1" - 17'-0"	1/2" x 7"
3"x3"	> 17'-0"	1/2" x 8"	5'x5'	> 17'-0"	1/2" x 8"

STIFFENER SCHEDULE NOTES

- SECTIONS HEAVIER THAN WHAT IS NOTED IN THE SCHEDULE DO NOT REQUIRE STIFFENERS
- PLATE WIDTH (REFERENCE DIMENSION A) SHALL BE TAKEN AS 1/2" - 2" WHERE 1/2" IS THE WIDTH OF THE BEAM FLANGE
- ALL WELDS TO BE E70XX
- PLATES SHALL BE GRADE A36

REFER TO DETAIL 11 FOR MOMENT CONNECTION

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2017.11.07	INTERNAL COORDINATION

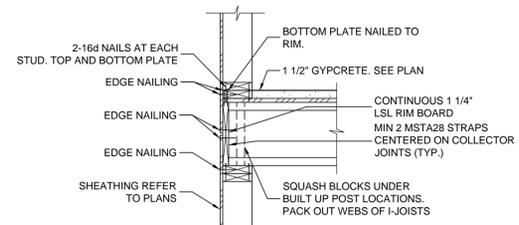
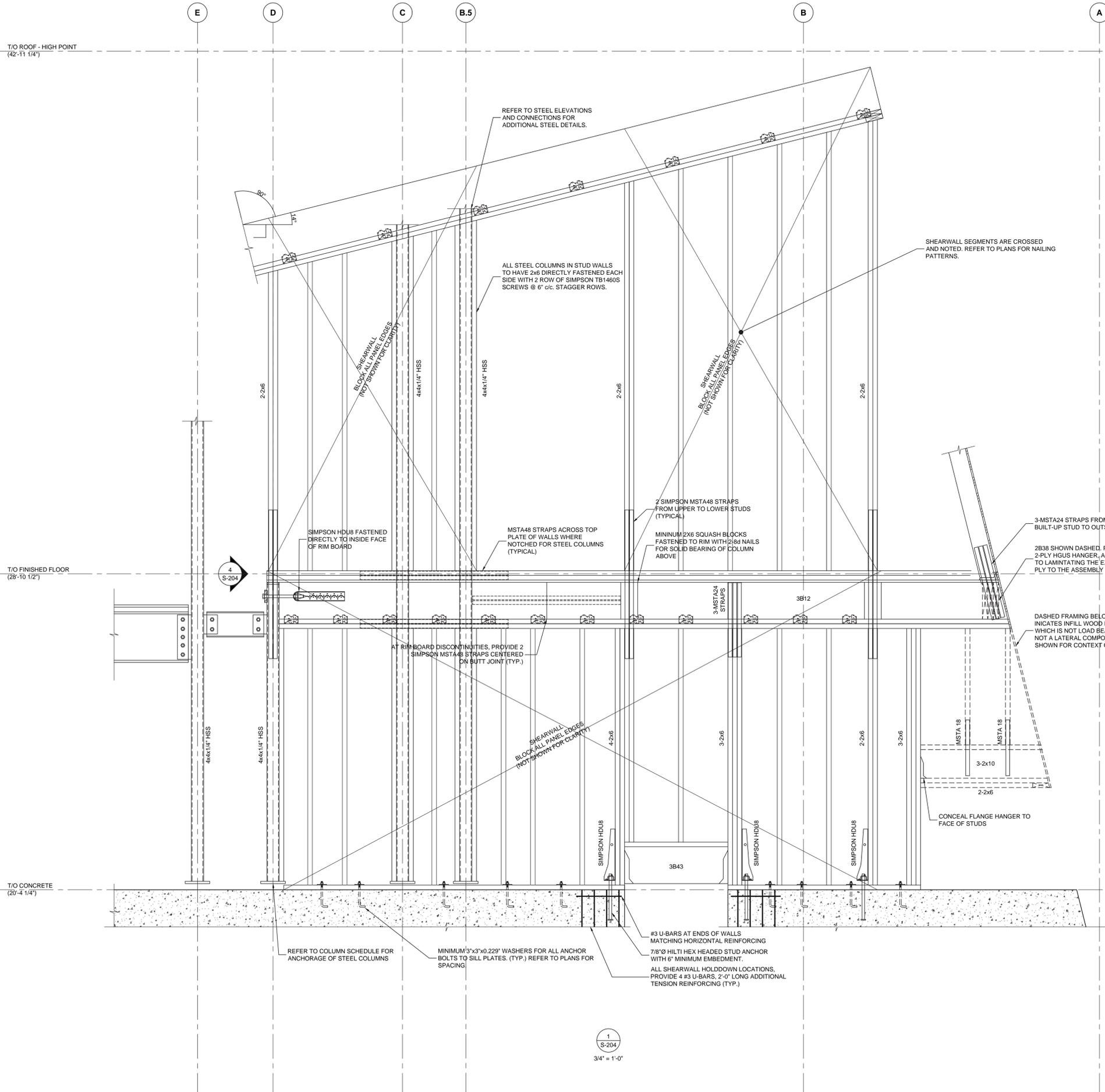
MARK	DATE	DESCRIPTION

PROJECT NAME:
VILLAGE HOUSE AT LOT 71

PROJECT ADDRESS:
VILLAGE HOUSE LOT 71, SUMMIT POWDER MOUNTAIN

DRAWN: AVB	CHECKED: --
SCALE: AS NOTED	PROJECT NUMBER: 170450

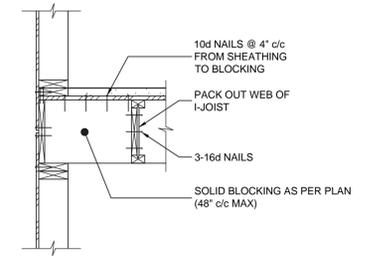
SHEET TITLE:
STEEL CONNECTIONS



PROVIDE 1/2\"/>

EXTERIOR SHEARWALL - JOISTS PERPENDICULAR

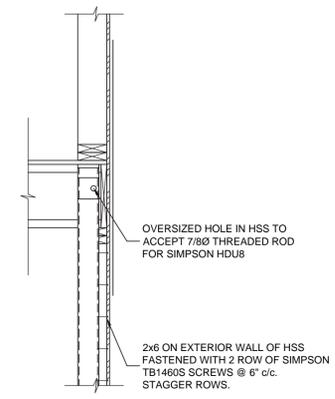
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S-204
3/4\"/>



SAME AS PERPENDICULAR UNLESS NOTED

EXTERIOR SHEARWALL - JOISTS PARALLEL

3
S-204
3/4\"/>



4
S-204
3/4\"/>

SEAL:



2018.02.01	ISSUED FOR PERMIT
2017.12.13	ISSUED FOR INTERNAL COORD.
2017.12.02	ISSUED FOR COORDINATION
2017.11.22	ISSUED C GRADE COSTING
2017.11.07	INTERNAL COORDINATION

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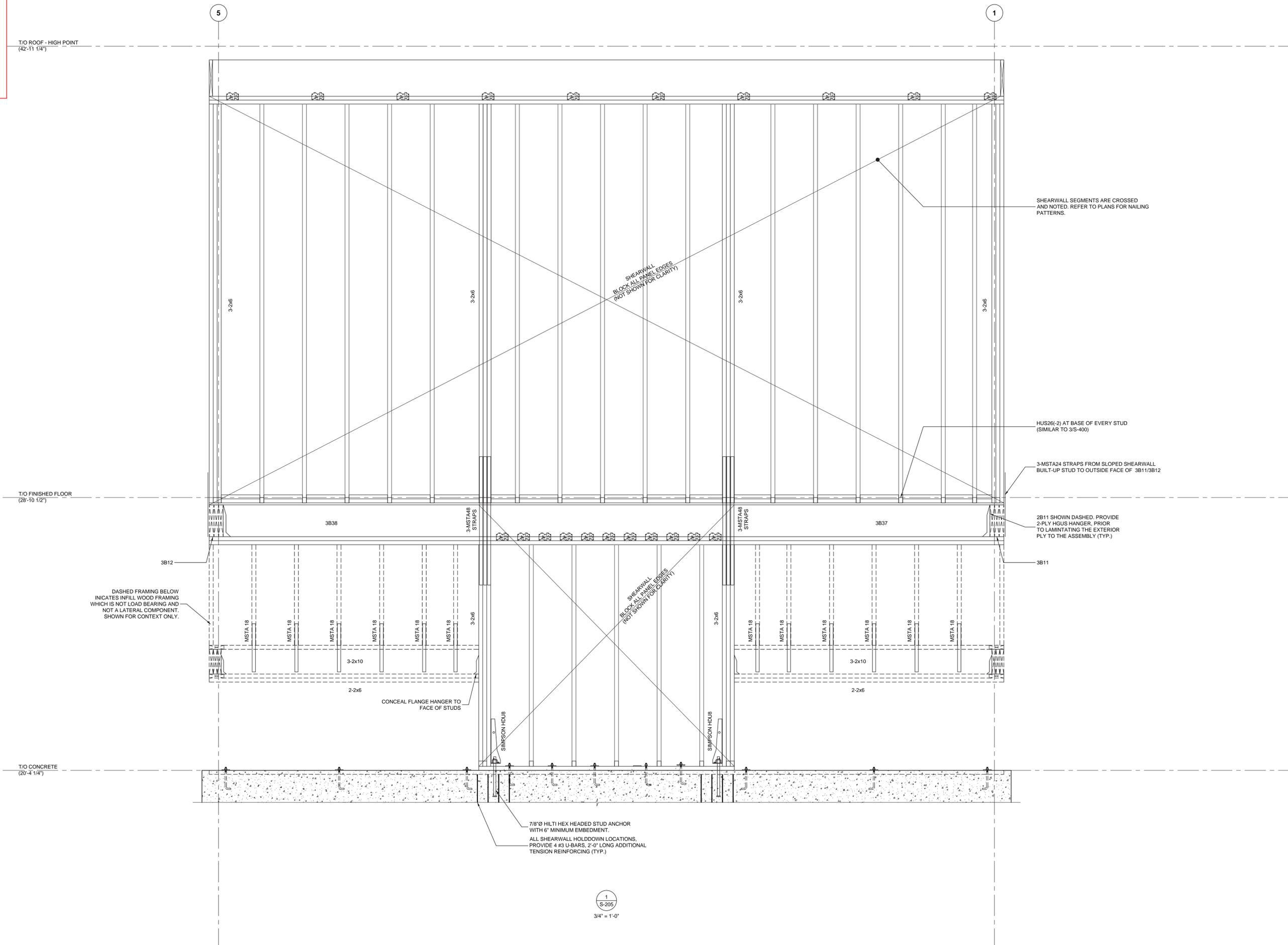
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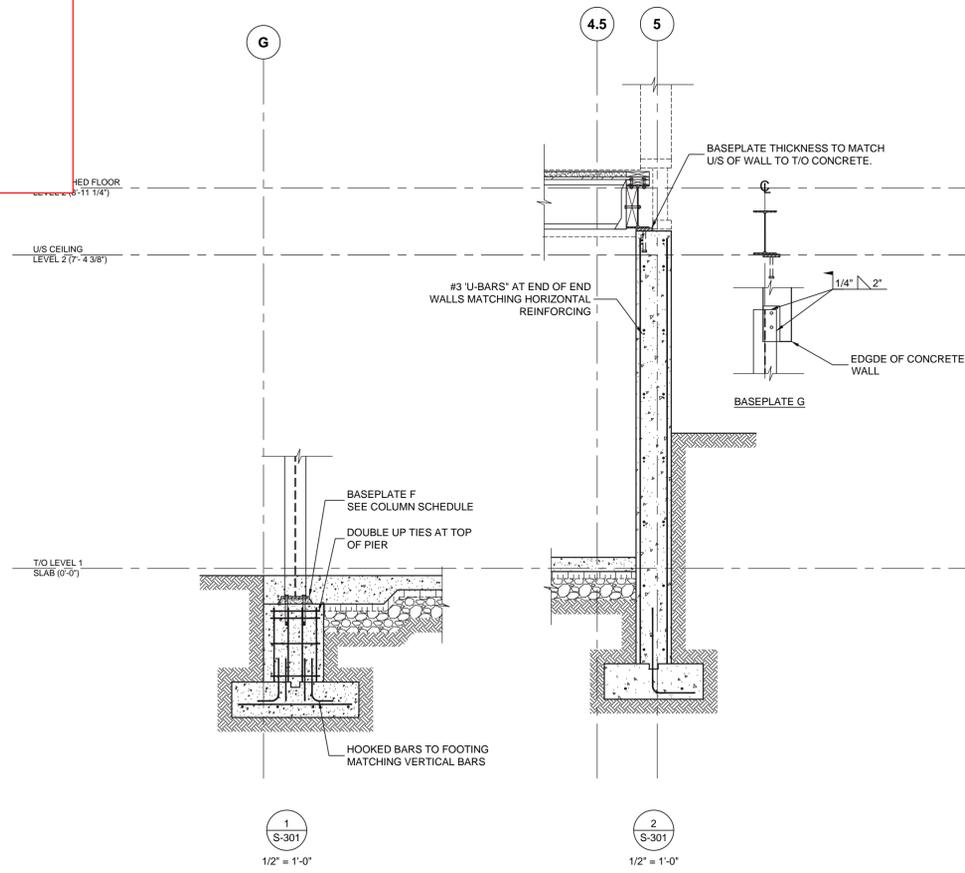
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	2017.11.07	INTERNAL COORDINATION

PROJECT NAME:
VILLAGE HOUSE AT LOT 71

PROJECT ADDRESS:
VILLAGE HOUSE LOT 71, SUMMIT POWDER MOUNTAIN

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SCALE: AS NOTED	PROJECT NUMBER: 170450

SHEET TITLE:
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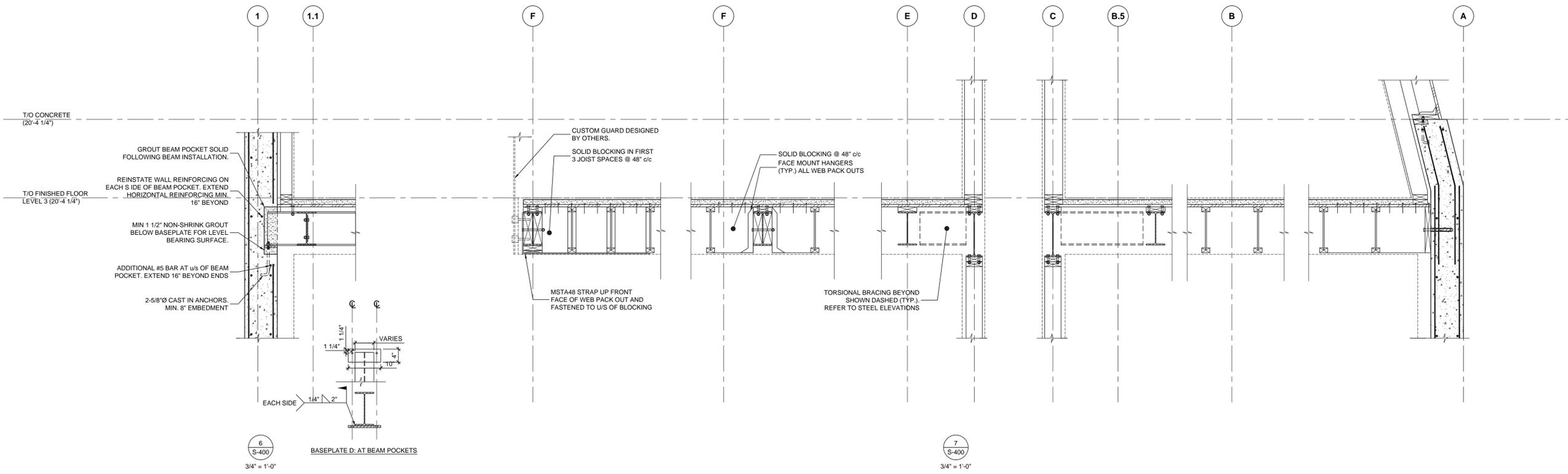
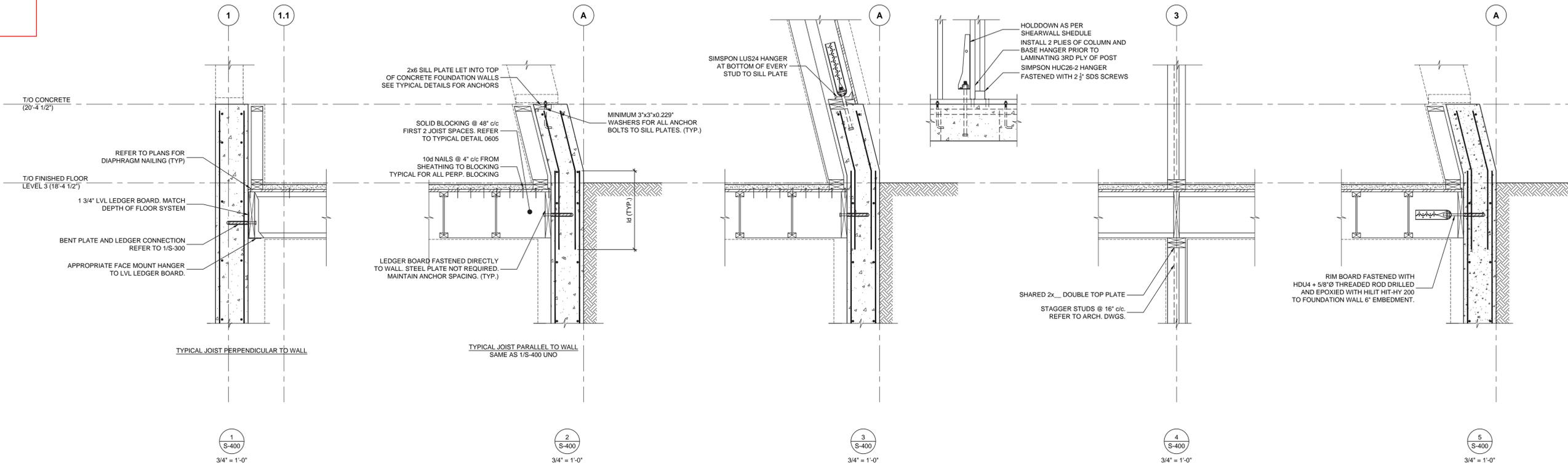
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PROJECT NAME:
VILLAGE HOUSE AT LOT 71

PROJECT ADDRESS:
VILLAGE HOUSE LOT 71, SUMMIT POWDER MOUNTAIN

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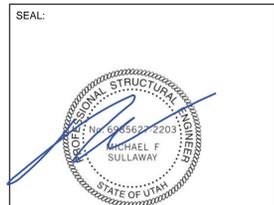
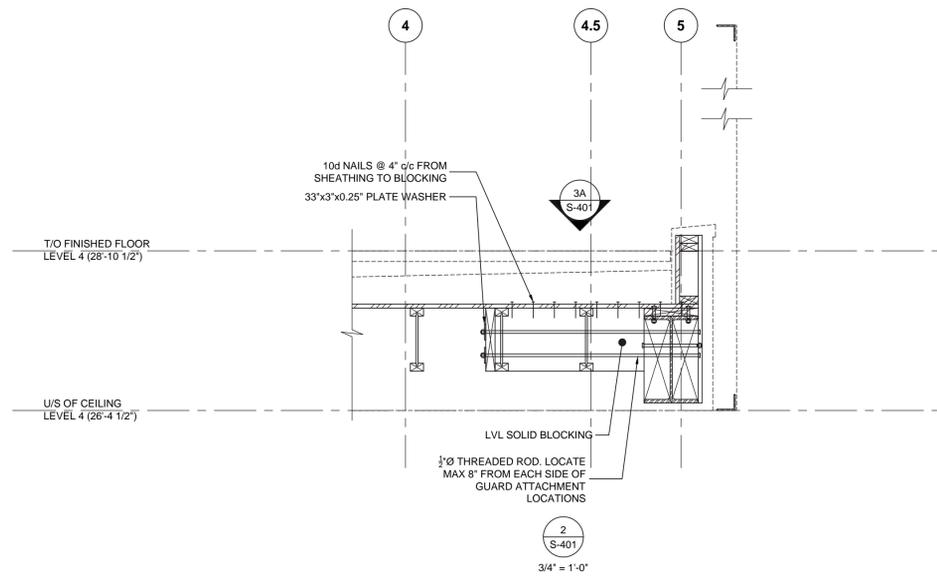
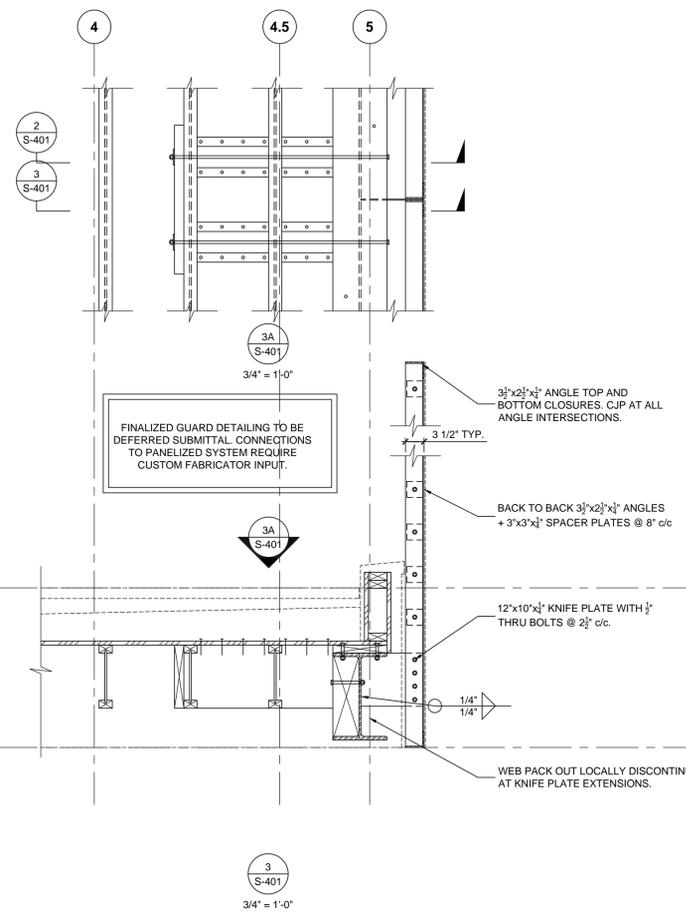
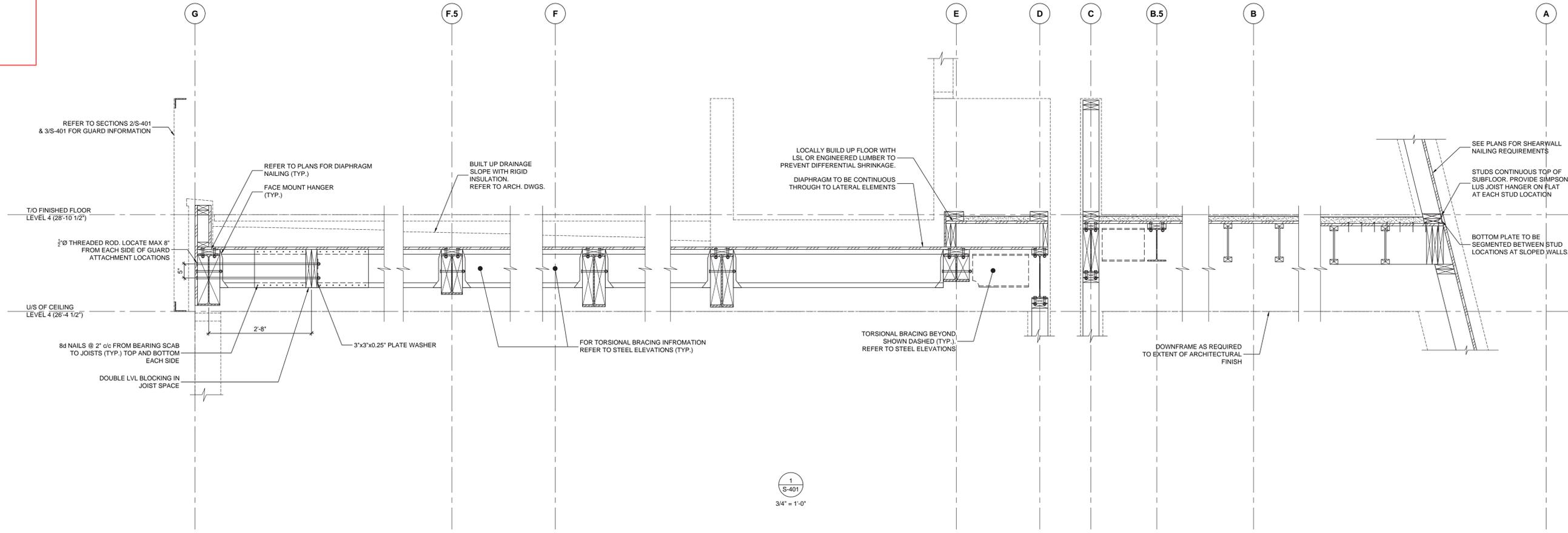
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PROJECT NAME:
VILLAGE HOUSE AT LOT 71

PROJECT ADDRESS:
VILLAGE HOUSE LOT 71, SUMMIT POWDER MOUNTAIN

DRAWN: AVB	CHECKED: --
SCALE: AS NOTED	PROJECT NUMBER: 170450

SHEET TITLE:
FRAMING SECTIONS



2018.02.01	ISSUED FOR PERMIT
2017.12.13	ISSUED FOR INTERNAL COORD.
2017.12.02	ISSUED FOR COORDINATION
2017.11.22	ISSUED C GRADE COSTING
2017.11.07	INTERNAL COORDINATION

PROJECT NAME:
VILLAGE HOUSE AT LOT 71

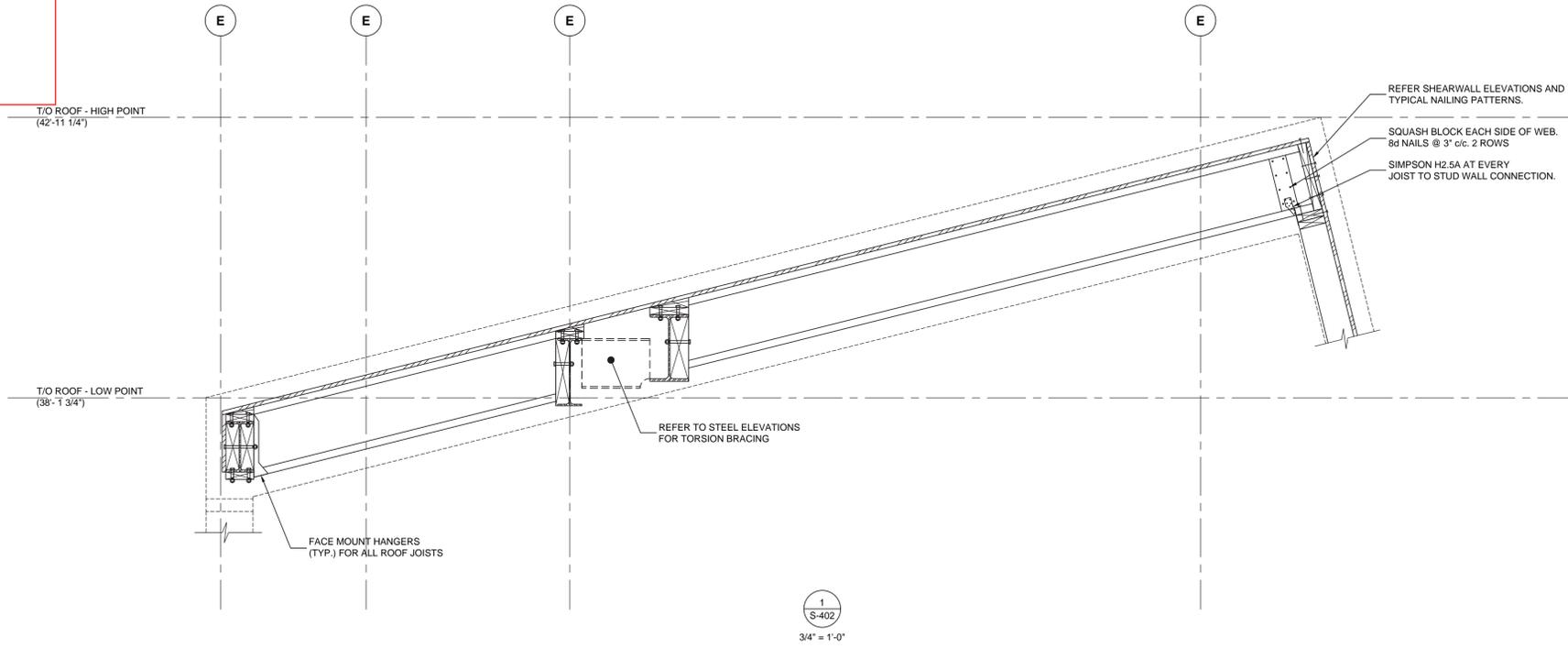
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PROJECT NUMBER: 170450

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FRAMING SECTIONS CONT'D

S-401



SEAL:



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	2017.11.22	ISSUED C GRADE COSTING
	2017.11.07	INTERNAL COORDINATION

PROJECT NAME:
VILLAGE HOUSE AT LOT 71

PROJECT ADDRESS:
VILLAGE HOUSE LOT 71, SUMMIT POWDER MOUNTAIN

DRAWN: AVB	CHECKED: --
SCALE: AS NOTED	PROJECT NUMBER: 170450

SHEET TITLE:
FRAMING SECTIONS CONT'D

S-402



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GEOTECHNICAL AND GEOLOGIC HAZARD INVESTIGATION
Lot 71R of Summit Eden Phase 1C
8488 E. Spring Park Road
Summit Powder Mountain Resort
Weber County, Utah

IGES Project No. 02565-001

August 30, 2017

Prepared for:

Mr. Michael Eisenberg



IGES[®]

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Exhibit B

Prepared for:

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Lot 71R of Summit Eden Phase 1C
8488 E. Spring Park Road
Summit Powder Mountain Resort
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August 30, 2017

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Appendix B Laboratory Test Results

Appendix C Design Response Spectra (*Design Maps* Output)

Appendix D Slope Stability Analysis

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF WORK

This report presents the results of a geotechnical and geologic hazard investigation conducted for Lot 71R of Summit Eden Phase 1C, part of the currently on-going expansion at the Powder Mountain Ski Resort in Weber County. The purpose of our investigation was to assess the nature and engineering properties of the subsurface soils at the project site and to provide recommendations for the design and construction of foundations, grading, and drainage. In addition, geologic hazards have been assessed for the property. The scope of work completed for this study included literature review, site reconnaissance, subsurface exploration, engineering analyses, and preparation of this report.

Our services were performed in accordance with our proposal dated June 6, 2017, and your signed authorization. The recommendations presented in this report are subject to the limitations presented in the "Limitations" section of this report (Section 6.1).

1.2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Our understanding of the project is based primarily on our previous involvement with the Summit Powder Mountain Resort project, which included two geotechnical investigations for the greater 200-acre Powder Mountain Resort expansion project (IGES, 2012a and 2012b), as well as a number of lot-specific and site-specific geotechnical and geologic hazard investigations in various locations across the greater Powder Mountain Resort expansion area.

The Summit Powder Mountain Resort expansion project is located southeast of SR-158 (Powder Mountain Road), south of previously developed portions of Powder Mountain Resort, in unincorporated Weber County, Utah. The Summit Powder Mountain project area is accessed by Powder Ridge Road. Lot 71R is located within Phase 1C of the Powder Mountain expansion project (Summit Eden), on the south side of Summit Pass – the street address is 8488 East Spring Park Road. The 0.062-acre residential lot has an approximate buildable area (building envelope) of 2,717 square feet. The proposed improvements will include a single-family home, presumably a high-end vacation home, with associated improvements such as utilities and hardscape. Construction plans were not available for our review; however, based on our experience in this area, the new home will likely be a two- to three-story structure, the lowest story consisting of a partial walk-out basement, founded on conventional spread footings. Foundation loads are expected to be on the order of 1,500 psf or less.

2.0 METHODS OF STUDY

2.1 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1.1 Geotechnical

The earliest geotechnical report for the area is by AMEC (2001), which was a reconnaissance-level geotechnical and geologic hazard study. IGES later completed a geotechnical investigation for the Powder Mountain Resort expansion in 2012 (2012a, 2012b). Our previous work included twenty-two test pits and one soil boring excavated at various locations across the 200-acre development; as a part of this current study, the logs from relevant nearby test pits and other data from our reports were reviewed.

2.1.2 Geological

Several pertinent publications were reviewed as part of this assessment. Sorensen and Crittenden, Jr. (1979) provides 1:24,000 scale geologic mapping of the Huntsville Quadrangle, and Crittenden, Jr. (1972) provides 1:24,000 scale geologic mapping of the Brown's Hole Quadrangle. Coogan and King (2001) provide more recent geologic mapping of the area, but at a 1:100,000 scale. An updated Coogan and King (2016) regional geologic map (1:62,500 scale) provides the most recent published geologic mapping that covers the project area. Western Geologic (2012) conducted a reconnaissance-level geologic hazard study for the greater 200-acre Powder Mountain expansion project, including the Lot 71R area. The Western Geologic (2012) study modified some of the potential landslide hazard boundaries that had previously been mapped at a regional scale (1:100,000) by Coogan and King (2001) and Elliott and Harty (2010). The corresponding United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps for the Huntsville and Brown's Hole Quadrangles (2014) provide physiographic and hydrologic data for the project area. Regional-scale geologic hazard maps pertaining to landslides (Elliott and Harty, 2010; Colton, 1991), faults (Christenson and Shaw, 2008a; USGS and Utah Geological Survey (UGS), 2006), debris-flows (Christenson and Shaw, 2008b), and liquefaction (Christenson and Shaw, 2008c; Anderson et al., 1994) that cover the project area were also reviewed. The Quaternary Fault and Fold Database (USGS and UGS, 2006), was reviewed to identify the location of proximal faults that have had associated Quaternary-aged displacement.

Stereo-paired aerial imagery for the project site and recent and historic Google Earth imagery was also reviewed to assist in the identification of potential adverse geologic conditions. The aerial photographs reviewed are documented in the *References* section of this report.

2.2 FIELD INVESTIGATION

Subsurface soils were investigated by excavating one test pit at a central location within the property boundary. The approximate location of the test pit is illustrated on the *Geotechnical & Geology Map* (Figure A-2 in Appendix A). The soil types were visually logged at the time of our

field work in general accordance with the *Unified Soil Classification System* (USCS). Soil classifications and descriptions are included on the test pit log, Figure A-3 in Appendix A. A key to USCS symbols and terminology is included as Figure A-4, and a key to physical rock properties is included as Figure A-5.

2.3 LABORATORY TESTING

Samples retrieved during the subsurface investigation were transported to the IGES laboratory for evaluation of engineering properties. Specific laboratory tests included:

- Atterberg Limits (ASTM D4318)
- Grain-Size Distribution (ASTM D6913)
- In situ Moisture Content (ASTM D7263)
- Corrosion Suite (resistivity, pH, soluble sulfate, soluble chloride)

Results of the laboratory testing are discussed in this report and presented in Appendix B. Some test results, including moisture content, gradation, and Atterberg Limits, have been incorporated into the test pit log (Figure A-3).

3.0 GEOLOGIC CONDITIONS

3.1 GENERAL GEOLOGIC SETTING

The Lot 71R property is situated in the western portion of the northern Wasatch Mountains, approximately 4 miles northeast of Ogden Valley. The Wasatch Mountains contain a broad depositional history of thick Precambrian and Paleozoic sediments that have been subsequently modified by various tectonic episodes that have included thrusting, folding, intrusion, and volcanics, as well as scouring by glacial and fluvial processes (Stokes, 1987). The uplift of the Wasatch Mountains occurred relatively recently during the Late Tertiary Period (Miocene Epoch) between 12 and 17 million years ago (Milligan, 2000). Since uplift, the Wasatch Front has seen substantial modification due to such occurrences as movement along the Wasatch Fault and associated spurs, the development of the numerous canyons that empty into the current Salt Lake Valley and Utah Valley and their associated alluvial fans, erosion and deposition from Lake Bonneville, and localized mass movement events (Hintze, 1988).

The Wasatch Mountains, as part of the Middle Rocky Mountains Province (Milligan, 2000), were uplifted as a fault block along the Wasatch Fault (Hintze, 1988). Ogden Valley itself is a fault-bounded trough that was occupied by Lake Bonneville (Sorensen and Crittenden, Jr, 1979) before being cut through by the Ogden River and subsequently dammed to form the Pineview Reservoir.

The Wasatch Fault and its associated segments are part of an approximately 230-mile long zone of active normal faulting referred to as the Wasatch Fault Zone (WFZ), which has well-documented evidence of late Pleistocene and Holocene (though not historic) movement (Lund, 1990; Hintze, 1988). The faults associated with the WFZ are all normal faults, exhibiting block movement down to the west of the fault and up to the east. The WFZ is contained within a greater area of active seismic activity known as the Intermountain Seismic Belt (ISB), which runs approximately north-south from northwestern Montana, along the Wasatch Front of Utah, through southern Nevada, and into northern Arizona. In terms of earthquake risk and potential associated damage, the ISB ranks only second in North America to the San Andreas Fault Zone in California (Stokes, 1987).

The WFZ consists of a series of ten segments of the Wasatch Fault that each display different characteristics and past movement, and are believed to have movement independent of one another (UGS, 1996). The Lot 71R property is located approximately 10.2 miles to the northeast of the Weber Segment of the Wasatch Fault, which is the closest documented Holocene-aged (active) fault to the property and trends north-south along the Wasatch Front (USGS and UGS, 2006).

3.2 SURFICIAL GEOLOGY

According to Sorensen and Crittenden, Jr. (1979), the property is entirely underlain by the undivided Tertiary/Cretaceous Wasatch and Evanston Formations (TKwe), described as

“unconsolidated pale-reddish-brown pebble, cobble, and boulder conglomerate, forms boulder-covered slopes. Clasts are mainly Precambrian quartzite and are tan, gray, or purple; matrix is mainly poorly consolidated sand and silt.” A generalized bedding attitude shows this unit striking due north and dipping 10 degrees to the east. This map forms the basemap for the *Regional Geology Map 1* (Figure A-6). Coogan and King (2001) produced a regional-scale geologic map that covered the property; this map shows the property to be near the contact between undifferentiated mass-movement deposits and the Wasatch Formation. Western Geologic (2012) identified a number of landslide deposits contained within the Powder Mountain Resort expansion area (*Regional Geology Map 2*, Figure A-7). In this map, the southern margin of the property abuts deposits mapped as “mixed slope colluvium, shallow landslides, and talus,” with a large Holocene to Late Pleistocene landslide deposit noted further south. Finally, Coogan and King (2016) updated their 2001 map, which shows the southern margin of the property to be at the contact between landslide deposits (unit Qms) and the Wasatch Formation (unit Tw) (*Regional Geology Map 3*, Figure A-8). A nearby bedding attitude shows the Wasatch Formation to be striking nearly due north and dipping at 5 degrees to the east.

3.3 HYDROLOGY

The USGS topographic maps for the Huntsville and Brown’s Hole Quadrangles (2014) show that the Lot 71R project area is situated on a slope, with the local topographic gradient down to the southeast towards a small unnamed southwest-trending dry drainage. To the southwest, this drainage eventually connects with a larger west-trending ephemeral drainage locally known as Lefty’s Canyon (see Figure A-1). No active or ephemeral stream drainages are found on or adjacent to the property, and no springs are known to occur on the property, though it is possible that springs may occur on various parts of the property during peak runoff.

Baseline groundwater depths for the Lot 71R property are currently unknown, but are anticipated to fluctuate both seasonally and annually. Groundwater was not encountered in the test pit excavated in this investigation.

3.4 GEOLOGIC HAZARDS FROM LITERATURE

Based upon the available geologic literature, regional-scale geologic hazard maps that cover the Lot 71R project area have been produced for landslide, fault, debris-flow, and liquefaction hazards. The following is a summary of the data presented in these regional geologic hazard maps.

3.4.1 Landslides

Two regional-scale landslide hazard maps have been produced that cover the project area. Colton (1991) does not show the property to be underlain by or adjacent to landslide deposits, though south-trending landslide deposits are noted nearby to west. Elliott and Harty (2010) shows deposits mapped as “Landslide undifferentiated from talus and/or colluvial deposits” near the southern margin of the property. More site-specific, Western Geologic (2012) used the Elliott and Harty

(2010) map as a base map, which reinterprets the southern half deposits to be definitive landslide deposits (see Figure A-7). As noted above, most recently Coogan and King (2016) on a regional scale show the southern margin of the property to be at the contact between the Wasatch Formation (to the north) and landslide deposits (to the south; see Figure A-8).

3.4.2 Faults

Neither Christensen and Shaw (2008a) nor the Quaternary Fault and Fold Database of the United States (USGS and UGS, 2006) show any Quaternary-aged (~2.6 million years ago to the present) faults to be present on or projecting towards the subject property. The Weber County Natural Hazards Overlay Districts defines an active fault to be “a fault displaying evidence of greater than four inches of displacement along one or more of its traces during Holocene time (about 11,000 years ago to the present)” (Weber County, 2015). The closest active fault to the property is the Weber Segment of the Wasatch Fault Zone, located approximately 10.2 miles southwest of the western margin of the property (USGS and UGS, 2006).

3.4.3 Debris Flows

Christensen and Shaw (2008b) do not show the project area to be located within a debris-flow hazard special study area.

3.4.4 Liquefaction

Anderson, et al. (1994) and Christensen and Shaw (2008c) both show the project area to be located in an area with very low potential for liquefaction.

3.5 REVIEW OF AERIAL IMAGERY

A series of aerial photographs that cover project area were taken from the UGS Aerial Imagery Collection and analyzed stereoscopically for the presence of adverse geologic conditions across the property. This included a review of photos collected from the years 1946, 1952, and 1963. A table displaying the details of the aerial photographs reviewed can be found in the *References* section at the end of this report.

No geologic lineaments, fault scarps, landslide headscarps, or landslide deposits were observed in the aerial photography on the subject property.

Google Earth imagery of the property from between the years of 1993 and 2014 were also reviewed. No landslide or other geological hazard features were noted in the imagery. The property was observed to be covered in bushes. Some surficial gravel, cobbles, and boulders, were observed, though the property does not contain any drainages. The only notable change to the property observed across this time frame was the installation of Spring Park Road, between September of 2011 and October of 2014. The southern approximately one-third to one-half of the lot was disturbed in the road-building process.

At the time of this report, no LiDAR data for the project area was available to be reviewed.

3.6 SEISMICITY

Following the criteria outlined in the 2015 International Building Code (IBC, 2015), spectral response at the site was evaluated for the *Maximum Considered Earthquake* (MCE) which equates to a probabilistic seismic event having a two percent probability of exceedance in 50 years (2PE50). Spectral accelerations were determined based on the location of the site using the *U.S. Seismic “DesignMaps” Web Application* (USGS, 2012/15); this software incorporates seismic hazard maps depicting probabilistic ground motions and spectral response data developed for the United States by the U. S. Geological Survey as part of NEHRP/NSHMP (Frankel et al., 1996). These maps have been incorporated into both *NEHRP Recommended Provisions for Seismic Regulations for New Buildings and Other Structures* (FEMA, 1997) and the *International Building Code* (IBC) (International Code Council, 2015).

Table 3.6
Short- and Long-Period Spectral Accelerations for MCE

Parameter	Short Period (0.2 sec)	Long Period (1.0 sec)
MCE Spectral Response Acceleration (g)	$S_s = 0.811$	$S_1 = 0.269$
MCE Spectral Response Acceleration Site Class C (g)	$S_{MS} = S_s F_a = 0.872$	$S_{M1} = S_1 F_v = 0.412$
Design Spectral Response Acceleration (g)	$S_{DS} = S_{MS}^{2/3} = 0.582$	$S_{D1} = S_{M1}^{2/3} = 0.274$

To account for site effects, site coefficients that vary with the magnitude of spectral acceleration and *Site Class* are used. Site Class is a parameter that accounts for site amplification effects of soft soils and is based on the average shear wave velocity of the upper 100 feet; based on our field exploration and our understanding of the geology in this area, the subject site is appropriately classified as Site Class C (*soft rock*). Based on IBC criteria, the short-period (F_a) coefficient is 1.076 and long-period (F_v) site coefficient is 1.531. Based on the design spectral response accelerations for a *Building Risk Category* of I, II or III, the site’s *Seismic Design Category* is D. The short- and long-period *Design Spectral Response Accelerations* are presented in Table 2.0; a summary of the *Design Maps* analysis is presented in Appendix B. The *peak ground acceleration* (PGA) may be taken as $0.4 \cdot S_{MS}$.

3.7 GEOLOGIC HAZARD ASSESSMENT

Geologic hazard assessments are necessary to determine the potential risk associated with particular geologic hazards that are capable of adversely affecting a proposed development area.

As such, they are essential in evaluating the suitability of an area for development and provide critical data in both the planning and design stages of a proposed development. The geologic hazard assessment discussion below is based upon a qualitative assessment of the risk associated with a particular geologic hazard, based upon the data reviewed and collected as part of this investigation.

A “low” hazard rating is an indication that the hazard is either absent, is present in such a remote possibility so as to pose limited or little risk, or is not anticipated to impact the project in an adverse way. Areas with a low-risk determination for a particular geologic hazard do not require additional site-specific studies or associated mitigation practices with regard to the geologic hazard in question. A “moderate” hazard rating is an indication that the hazard has the capability of adversely affecting the project at least in part, and that the conditions necessary for the geologic hazard are present in a significant, though not abundant, manner. Areas with a moderate-risk determination for a particular geologic hazard may require additional site-specific studies, depending on location and construction specifics, as well as associated mitigation practices in the areas that have been identified as the most prone to susceptibility to the particular geologic hazard. A “high” hazard rating is an indication that the hazard is very capable of or currently does adversely affect the project, that the geologic conditions pertaining to the particular hazard are present in abundance, and/or that there is geologic evidence of the hazard having occurred at the area in the historic or geologic past. Areas with a high-risk determination always require additional site-specific hazard investigations and associated mitigation practices where the location and construction specifics are directly impacted by the hazard. For areas with a high-risk geologic hazard, simple avoidance is often considered.

The following is a summary of the geologic hazard assessment for the Lot 71R property.

3.7.1 Landslides/Mass Movement

According to the several most recent geologic maps produced that cover the property, the southern margin of the lot abuts mapped landslide deposits (Coogan and King, 2016; Western Geologic, 2012; Elliott and Harty, 2010). However, landslide deposits or geomorphic features indicative of landsliding were not observed on the property in the aerial imagery, during the site reconnaissance, or in the subsurface. Though some evidence of slight to moderate soil creep was observed in the aspen trees found on the property, the subsurface data indicate that this is restricted to the topsoil. Given this information, the risk associated with landslides is considered low to moderate, given the proximity to mapped landslide deposits.

3.7.2 Rockfall

Though the property is on a slope, no bedrock outcrops are exposed upslope of the property. As such, the rockfall hazard associated with the property is considered to be low.

3.7.3 Surface-Fault Rupture and Earthquake-Related Hazards

No faults are known to be present on or project across the property, and the closest active fault to the property is the Weber Segment of the Wasatch Fault Zone, located approximately 10.2 miles to the west of the property (USGS and UGS, 2006). Given this information, the risk associated with surface-fault-rupture on the property is considered low.

The entire property is subject to earthquake-related ground shaking from a large earthquake generated along the active Wasatch Fault. Given the distance from the Wasatch Fault, the hazard associated with ground shaking is considered to be moderate. Proper building design according to appropriate building code and design parameters can assist in mitigating the hazard associated with earthquake ground shaking.

3.7.4 Liquefaction

The site is underlain by the Wasatch Formation, a poorly consolidated sedimentary rock unit (conglomerate). Rock units such as these are not considered susceptible to liquefaction; as such, the potential for liquefaction occurring at the site is considered low.

3.7.5 Debris-Flows and Flooding Hazards

The property does not contain and is not located adjacent to any active or ephemeral drainages. Additionally, there are no debris-flow source areas upslope of the property, and the property is on a consistent slope downhill to the southeast. Given these conditions, the debris-flow and flooding hazard associated with the property is considered to be low.

3.7.6 Shallow Groundwater

Groundwater was not encountered in the test pit excavated as part of this investigation. The test pit was excavated in mid-June, and the groundwater level was likely to be on its way down from its seasonal high. No springs were observed on the property, and no plants indicative of shallow groundwater conditions were observed on the property. However, shallow groundwater conditions have been observed at the nearby *Lot 75R* property (IGES, 2017).

Given the existing data, it is expected that groundwater levels will fluctuate both seasonally and annually, and the risk associated with shallow groundwater hazards is considered low to moderate. Spring thaw and runoff are likely to significantly contribute to elevated groundwater conditions (localized perched conditions). However, shallow groundwater issues can be mitigated through appropriate grading measures and/or the avoidance of the construction of basement levels, or constructing basements with foundation drains.

4.0 GENERALIZED SITE CONDITIONS

4.1 SITE RECONNAISSANCE

Mr. Peter E. Doumit, P.G., C.P.G., of IGES conducted reconnaissance of the site and the immediate adjacent properties on June 16, 2017. The site reconnaissance was conducted with the intent to assess the general geologic conditions present across the property, with specific interest in those areas identified in the geologic literature and aerial imagery reviews as potential geologic hazard areas. Additionally, the site reconnaissance provided the opportunity to geologically map the surficial geology of the area. Figure A-2 is a site-specific geologic map of the Lot 71R property and adjacent areas.

At the time of the site reconnaissance, the property was observed to have uneven surface topography that consistently sloped downhill to the southeast. A cluster of small aspen trees (many of which were dead) were observed near the northern margin of the property, though most of the property was covered in low-lying bushes and grasses. The aspens displayed evidence of slight to moderate soil creep in places, though this was later found to be restricted to the topsoil.

Pebbles, cobbles, and some boulders of dark yellowish orange to purple quartzite were observed on the surface. These rock clasts¹ were typically subrounded to rounded, and up to 2 feet in diameter, though generally 1 inch in diameter, and part of a surficial colluvial geologic unit derived from weathered Wasatch Formation.

No springs, seeps, or running water were observed on the property at the time of the site visit.

The lot was found to be elevated at least 6 feet above Spring Park Road, and aside from the road cut, appeared to be native ground. No adverse geologic conditions were observed on the property at this time.

4.2 SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS

On June 19, 2017, a single exploration test pit was excavated in the north-central portion of the lot (see Figure A-2). The test pit was excavated to a depth of 12 feet below existing grade with the aid of a Caterpillar 315C tracked excavator. Upon completion of logging, the test pit was backfilled without compactive effort. A detailed log of the test pit is displayed in Figure A-3. Three distinct geologic units were encountered in the subsurface. The soil and moisture conditions encountered during our investigation are discussed in the following paragraphs.

¹ Clast: An individual constituent, grain, or fragment of a sediment or rock, produced by the mechanical or chemical disintegration or a larger rock mass. (AGI, 2005)

4.2.1 Earth Materials

A/B Soil Horizon: This topsoil unit was found to be between approximately 1.5 to 2 feet thick. The unit was a grayish brown, medium stiff, moist, lean CLAY with gravel (CL), with gravel and larger-sized quartzite clasts comprising between approximately 5 and 10% of the unit. The topsoil was found to be forming upon the underlying colluvium unit.

Colluvium: This unit was approximately 3 to 3.5 feet thick. The unit consisted of a dark brown, loose to medium stiff, moist, gravelly lean CLAY (CL) that was gradational to a clayey GRAVEL (GC). Gravel and larger-sized subrounded to subangular quartzite clasts comprised between approximately 25 and 30% of the unit, though in places was as much as 50% of the unit. Individual clasts were as much as 3 feet in diameter, though the mode clast size was approximately 3 to 6 inches in diameter.

Wasatch Formation: This unit was at least 7 feet thick and extended to the maximum depth of exploration within the test pit. The unit consisted of weakly consolidated conglomerate bedrock that had been largely disaggregated into a moderate reddish brown, medium-dense to dense, moist mixture of clay, sand, and gravel that collectively classifies as clayey GRAVEL with sand (GC). Gravel and larger-sized subrounded quartzite clasts comprised between approximately 40 and 50% of the unit, with individual clasts up to 1 foot in diameter, with a mode clast size of 2 to 3 inches. Pinhole voids up to 1 mm in diameter were commonly observed within the unit.

4.2.2 Groundwater

Groundwater was not encountered in the test pit excavated for this project; however, it should be noted that shallow groundwater seepage has been encountered in the nearby Lot 75R property (IGES, 2017).

4.3 SLOPE STABILITY

4.3.1 Global Stability

The stability of the existing natural slope has been assessed in accordance with methodologies set forth in Blake et al. 2002 and AASHTO LRFD for Bridge Design Specifications with respect to a representative cross-section, illustrated on Figure D-1 in Appendix D (the section is identified in plan-view on Figure A-2). The stability of the slope was modeled using SLIDE, a computer application incorporating (among others) Spencer's Method of analysis. Calculations for stability were developed by searching for the minimum factor of safety for a translational-type failure occurring through surficial soils (colluvium and Qlos), just above the underlying conglomerate bedrock. A translational-type failure has been assumed, occurring within the surficial soils overlying bedrock. Analysis was performed for both static and seismic (pseudo-static) cases.

Groundwater, e.g. a piezometric groundwater surface, was not encountered during our subsurface investigation; however, seepage was noted in test pits on nearby properties (IGES, 2017). Accordingly, groundwater was not modeled in our limit-equilibrium analysis. Saturated parallel seepage has been modeled in a separate analysis (see Section 4.3.2).

Soil strength parameters were selected based on soil types observed, local experience, correlation with index properties (Atterberg Limits, clay content), site-specific strength testing (direct shear test), and comparisons with soil strength laboratory data from a nearby sites. Based on this assessment, the following soil strength parameters were selected for this analysis:

Table 4.3.1a
Soil Strength Parameters

Earth Materials	Friction angle (degrees)	Cohesion (psf)	Unit Weight (pcf)
Qac	36	0	120
Bedrock (Tw)	39	0	130
Qls	33	200	125
Engineered Fill (Af)	34	100	125

Pseudo-static (seismic screening) analysis of the proposed slope was performed in general conformance with Blake et al. 2002, ASCE 7-10 and AASHTO LRFD for Bridge Design Specifications. The design seismic event was taken as the ground motion with a 2 percent probability of exceedance in 50 years (2PE50). Based on information provided on the USGS website ground motion calculator, the Peak Ground Acceleration (PGA) associated with a 2PE50 event is estimated to be 0.35g. Half of the PGA, (0.17g), was taken as the horizontal seismic coefficient (k_h) (Hynes and Franklin, 1984), and used in the pseudo-static seismic screen analysis. The results of the analyses have been summarized in Table 4.3.1b.

Table 4.3.1b
Results of Slope Stability Analyses

Section	Static Factor of Safety	Pseudo-Static Factor of Safety
Existing Condition	2.6	1.6

The results of the analysis indicated the existing conditions meet the minimum required factors-of-safety of 1.5 and 1.0 for both the static and seismic (pseudo-static) case, respectively. The planned improvements will include a basement level, which would tend to unload the slope and further improve the stability of the slope; significant fill placement on the slope, which would tend to load the slope and decrease stability, is not anticipated. A summary of the slope stability analysis is presented in Appendix D.

4.3.2 Surficial Stability

Our subsurface investigation indicates that the near-surface soils generally consist of sandy clay with gravel (CL). Material identified as 'topsoil' (A/B Horizon) generally ranges in thickness from 1.5 to 2 feet; the topsoil has developed on the prevailing colluvial cover, and therefore consists largely of gravelly clay, but with a higher organic component (abundant roots).

IGES assessed the potential for the upper three feet to become mobilized under saturated parallel seepage conditions. Our assessment assumes three feet of clayey colluvium or topsoil, fully saturated, and a 3.5H:1V slope (this would be a transient condition that could occur during primary spring run-off and snowmelt). Our model assumes an estimated effective friction angle of 28 degrees and a cohesion of 100 psf, and a saturated unit weight of 136 pcf. Based on this model, a factor-of-safety of 1.93 results. Sample calculations are presented in Appendix D.

Our calculations do not take into account the beneficial effects of plant roots, which were commonly observed throughout the topsoil units. Many of the existing natural slopes are thickly vegetated, which is expected to reduce the likelihood of shallow surficial slope instability.

Based on our infinite slope model, and the foregoing discussion, IGES considers the potential for surficial slope instability on this site to be low.

5.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of the field observations, literature review, and slope stability analyses, **the subsurface conditions are considered suitable for the proposed development provided that the recommendations presented in this report are incorporated into the design and construction of the project.**

Supporting data upon which the following conclusions and recommendations are based have been presented in the previous sections of this report. The recommendations presented herein are governed by the physical properties of the earth materials encountered in the subsurface explorations. If subsurface conditions other than those described herein are encountered in conjunction with construction, and/or if design and layout changes are initiated, IGES must be informed so that our recommendations can be reviewed and revised as deemed necessary.

5.2 GEOLOGIC CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based upon the data collected and reviewed as part of the geologic hazard assessment, IGES makes the following conclusions regarding the geological hazards present at the Lot 71R project area:

- **The Lot 71R project area does not appear to have geological hazards that are capable of adversely impacting the development as currently proposed under the existing conditions.**
- Though recent geologic mapping shows the site to be located adjacent to landslide deposits, no evidence of landsliding was observed on the surface or subsurface of the property. Therefore, the risk of landslide hazards is considered to be low, but should not be considered zero given the proximity to mapped landslide deposits.
- Earthquake ground shaking may potentially affect all parts of the project area and is considered to pose a moderate risk.
- Shallow groundwater conditions were not observed in the test pit, though groundwater seepage has been observed in test pits on nearby properties; therefore, shallow groundwater hazards are considered to be low to moderate for the property.
- Rockfall, surface-fault-rupture, liquefaction, debris-flow, and flooding hazards are considered to be low for the property.

Given the conclusions listed above, IGES makes the following recommendations:

- Because landslide deposits are noted near the property, an IGES engineering geologist or geotechnical engineer should observe the foundation excavation to assess the absence (or presence) of landslide-induced shearing.
- Effort should be made to limit the introduction of water into the subsurface near the proposed residence. Appropriate grading and drainage away from the home and xeriscape or natural landscaping will assist in reducing the risk of landsliding.

5.3 EARTHWORK

5.3.1 General Site Preparation and Grading

Below proposed structures, fills, and man-made improvements, all vegetation, topsoil, debris and undocumented fill (if any) should be removed. Any existing utilities should be re-routed or protected in place. The exposed native soils should then be proof-rolled with heavy rubber-tired equipment such as a scraper or loader*. Any soft/loose areas identified during proof-rolling should be removed and replaced with structural fill. All excavation bottoms should be observed by an IGES representative during proof-rolling or otherwise prior to placement of engineered fill to evaluate whether soft, loose, or otherwise deleterious earth materials have been removed, and to assess compliance with the recommendations presented in this report.

*not required where bedrock is exposed in the foundation subgrade

5.3.2 Excavations

Soft, loose, or otherwise unsuitable soils beneath structural elements, hardscape or pavements may need to be over-excavated and replaced with structural fill. If over-excavation is required, the excavations should extend one foot laterally for every foot of depth of over-excavation. Excavations should extend laterally at least two feet beyond flatwork, pavements, and slabs-on-grade. Structural fill should consist of granular materials and should be placed and compacted in accordance with the recommendations presented in this report.

Prior to placing engineered fill, all excavation bottoms should be scarified to at least 6 inches, moisture conditioned as necessary at or slightly above optimum moisture content (OMC), and compacted to at least 90 percent of the maximum dry density (MDD) as determined by ASTM D-1557 (Modified Proctor). Scarification is not required where hard bedrock is exposed.

5.3.3 Excavation Stability

The contractor is responsible for site safety, including all temporary trenches excavated at the site and the design of any required temporary shoring. The contractor is responsible for providing the "competent person" required by Occupational Safety and Health (OSHA) standards to evaluate soil conditions. For planning purposes, Soil Type C is expected to predominate at the site (sands

and gravels). Close coordination between the competent person and IGES should be maintained to facilitate construction while providing safe excavations.

Based on OSHA guidelines for excavation safety, trenches with vertical walls up to 5 feet in depth may be occupied. Where very moist soil conditions or groundwater is encountered, or when the trench is deeper than 5 feet, we recommend a trench-shield or shoring be used as a protective system to workers in the trench. As an alternative to shoring or shielding, trench walls may be laid back at one and one-half horizontal to one vertical (1½H:1V) (34 degrees) in accordance with OSHA Type C soils. Trench walls may need to be laid back at a steeper grade pending evaluation of soil conditions by the geotechnical engineer. Soil conditions should be evaluated in the field on a case-by-case basis. Large rocks exposed on excavation walls should be removed (scaled) to minimize rock fall hazards.

5.3.4 Structural Fill and Compaction

All fill placed for the support of structures, flatwork or pavements should consist of structural fill. Structural fill should consist of granular native soils, which may be defined as soils with less than 25% fines, 10-60% sand, and contain no rock larger than 4 inches in nominal size (6 inches in greatest dimension). Structural fill should also be free of vegetation and debris. All structural fill should be 1 inch minus material when within 1 foot of any base coarse material. Soils not meeting these criteria may be suitable for use as structural fill; however, such soils should be evaluated on a case by case basis and should be approved by IGES prior to use.

All structural fill should be placed in maximum 4-inch loose lifts if compacted by small hand-operated compaction equipment, maximum 6-inch loose lifts if compacted by light-duty rollers, and maximum 8-inch loose lifts if compacted by heavy duty compaction equipment that is capable of efficiently compacting the entire thickness of the lift. Additional lift thickness may be allowed by IGES provided the Contractor can demonstrate sufficient compaction can be achieved with a given lift thickness with the equipment in use. We recommend that all structural fill be compacted on a horizontal plane, unless otherwise approved by IGES. Structural fill underlying all shallow footings and pavements should be compacted to at least 95 percent of the MDD as determined by ASTM D-1557. **The moisture content should be at, or slightly above, the OMC for all structural fill.** Any imported fill materials should be approved prior to importing. Also, prior to placing any fill, the excavations should be observed by IGES to confirm that unsuitable materials have been removed. In addition, proper grading should precede placement of fill, as described in the General Site Preparation and Grading subsection of this report.

Specifications from governing authorities such as Weber County and/or special service districts having their own precedence for backfill and compaction should be followed where more stringent.

5.3.5 Oversize Material

Based on our observations, there is a significant potential for the presence of oversize materials (larger than 6 inches in greatest dimension). Large rocks, particularly boulders (>12 inches), may require special handling, such as segregation from structural fill, and disposal.

5.3.6 Utility Trench Backfill

Utility trenches should be backfilled with structural fill in accordance with Section 5.3.4 of this report. Utility trenches can be backfilled with the onsite soils free of debris, organic and oversized material. Prior to backfilling the trench, pipes should be bedded in and shaded with a uniform granular material that has a Sand Equivalent (SE) of 30 or greater. Pipe bedding may be water-densified in-place (jetting). Alternatively, pipe bedding and shading may consist of clean ¾-inch gravel. Native earth materials can be used as backfill over the pipe bedding zone. All utility trenches backfilled below pavement sections, curb and gutter, and hardscape, should be backfilled with structural fill compacted to at least 95 percent of the MDD as determined by ASTM D-1557. All other trenches should be backfilled and compacted to approximately 90 percent of the MDD (ASTM D-1557). However, in all cases the pipe bedding and shading should meet the design criteria of the pipe manufacturer. Specifications from governing authorities having their own precedence for backfill and compaction should be followed where they are more stringent.

5.4 FOUNDATION RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on our field observations and considering the presence of relatively competent native earth materials, we recommend that the footings for proposed single-family home be founded either *entirely* on competent native soils or *entirely* on structural fill. Native/fill transition zones are not allowed. Where soft, loose, or otherwise deleterious earth materials are exposed on the foundation subgrade, IGES recommends a minimum over-excavation of 2 feet and replacement with structural fill. Alternatively, the foundations may be extended such that the foundations bear directly on competent earth materials (Wasatch Formation, e.g. conglomerate bedrock). It should be noted that Wasatch Formation was encountered at a depth of approximately 5 feet below existing grade, but may be deeper, or shallower, at specific locations. We recommend that IGES assess the bottom of the foundation excavation prior to the placement of steel or concrete, or structural fill, to identify the competent native earth materials as well as any unsuitable soils or transition zones. Additional over-excavation may be required based on the actual subsurface conditions observed.

Shallow spread or continuous wall footings constructed entirely on structural fill, or entirely on competent, uniform native earth materials (Wasatch Formation conglomerate) may be proportioned utilizing a maximum net allowable bearing pressure of **2,900 pounds per square foot (psf)** for dead load plus live load conditions. The net allowable bearing values presented above are for dead load plus live load conditions. The allowable bearing capacity may be increased by one-third for short-term loading (wind and seismic). The minimum recommended footing width is 20 inches for continuous wall footings and 30 inches for isolated spread footings.

All conventional foundations exposed to the full effects of frost should be established at a minimum depth of 42 inches below the lowest adjacent final grade. Interior footings, not subjected to the full effects of frost (i.e., *a continuously heated structure*), may be established at higher elevations, however, a minimum depth of embedment of 12 inches is recommended for confinement purposes.

Foundation drains should be installed around below-ground foundations (e.g., basement walls) to minimize the potential for flooding from shallow groundwater or seepage, which may be present at various times during the year, particularly spring run-off.

5.5 SETTLEMENT

5.5.1 Static Settlement

Static settlements of properly designed and constructed conventional foundations, founded as described in Section 5.4, are anticipated to be on the order of 1 inch or less. Differential settlement is expected to be half of total settlement over a distance of 30 feet.

5.5.2 Dynamic Settlement

Dynamic settlement (or seismically-induced settlement) consists of dry dynamic settlement of unsaturated soils (above groundwater) and liquefaction-induced settlement (below groundwater). During a strong seismic event, seismically-induced settlement can occur within loose to moderately dense sandy soil due to reduction in volume during, and shortly after, an earthquake event. Settlement caused by ground shaking is often non-uniformly distributed, which can result in differential settlement.

Based on the subsurface conditions encountered, dynamic settlement arising from a MCE seismic event is expected to be low; for design purposes, settlement on the order of ½ inch over 40 feet may be assumed.

5.6 EARTH PRESSURES AND LATERAL RESISTANCE

Lateral forces imposed upon conventional foundations due to wind or seismic forces may be resisted by the development of passive earth pressures and friction between the base of the footing and the supporting soils. In determining the frictional resistance against concrete, a coefficient of friction of 0.45 for sandy/gravelly native soils or structural fill should be used.

Ultimate lateral earth pressures from *granular* backfill acting against retaining walls, temporary shoring, or buried structures may be computed from the lateral pressure coefficients or equivalent fluid densities presented in Table 5.6. These lateral pressures should be assumed even if the backfill is placed in a relatively narrow gap between a vertical bedrock cut and the foundation

wall. These coefficients and densities assume no buildup of hydrostatic pressures. The force of water should be added to the presented values if hydrostatic pressures are anticipated.

Clayey soils drain poorly and may swell upon wetting, thereby greatly increasing lateral pressures acting on earth retaining structures; therefore, clayey soils should not be used as retaining wall backfill. Backfill should consist of native granular soil with an Expansion Index (EI) less than 20.

Walls and structures allowed to rotate slightly should use the active condition. If the element is to be constrained against rotation (i.e., a basement wall), the at-rest condition should be used. These values should be used with an appropriate factor of safety against overturning and sliding. A value of 1.5 is typically used. Additionally, if passive resistance is calculated in conjunction with frictional resistance, the passive resistance should be reduced by ½.

**Table 5.6
Lateral Earth Pressure Coefficients**

Condition	Level Backfill		2H:1V Backfill	
	Lateral Pressure Coefficient	Equivalent Fluid Density (pcf)	Lateral Pressure Coefficient	Equivalent Fluid Density (pcf)
Active (Ka)	0.33	41.7	0.53	66.5
At-rest (Ko)	0.50	55	0.80	85
Passive (Kp)	3.0	375	—	—
Seismic Active	0.12	15.1	0.38	47.4
Seismic Passive	-0.33	-40.8	—	—
Seismic At-rest	0.18	22.5	0.57	71.7

For seismic analyses, the *active* earth pressure coefficient provided in the table is based on the Mononobe-Okabe pseudo-static approach and only accounts for the dynamic horizontal thrust produced by ground motion. Hence, the resulting dynamic thrust pressure *should be added* to the static pressure to determine the total pressure on the wall. The pressure distribution of the dynamic horizontal thrust may be closely approximated as an inverted triangle with stress decreasing with depth and the resultant acting at a distance approximately 0.6 times the loaded height of the structure, measured upward from the bottom of the structure.

5.7 CONCRETE SLAB-ON-GRADE CONSTRUCTION

To minimize settlement and cracking of slabs, and to aid in drainage beneath the concrete floor slabs, all concrete slabs should be founded on a minimum 4-inch layer of compacted gravel overlying properly prepared subgrade. The gravel should consist of free-draining gravel or road base with a 3/4-inch maximum particle size and no more than 5 percent passing the No. 200 mesh sieve. The layer should be compacted to at least 95 percent of the MDD as determined by ASTM D-1557.

All concrete slabs should be designed to minimize cracking as a result of shrinkage. Consideration should be given to reinforcing the slab with a welded wire fabric, re-bar, or fibermesh. Slab reinforcement should be designed by the structural engineer; however, as a minimum, slab reinforcement should consist of 4''×4'' W2.9×W2.9 welded wire mesh within the middle third of the slab. We recommend that concrete be tested to assess that the slump and/or air content is in compliance with the plans and specifications. We recommend that concrete be placed in general accordance with the requirements of the American Concrete Institute (ACI). A Modulus of Subgrade Reaction of **250 psi/inch** may be used for design.

A moisture barrier (vapor retarder) consisting of 10-mil thick Visqueen (or equivalent) plastic sheeting should be placed below slabs-on-grade where moisture-sensitive floor coverings or equipment is planned. Prior to placing this moisture barrier, any objects that could puncture it, such as protruding gravel or rocks, should be removed from the building pad. Alternatively, the subgrade may be covered with 2 inches of clean sand.

5.8 MOISTURE PROTECTION AND SURFACE DRAINAGE

Surface moisture should not be allowed to infiltrate into the soils in the vicinity of the foundations. As such, design strategies to minimize ponding and infiltration near the structures should be implemented.

We recommend roof runoff devices be installed to direct all runoff a minimum of 10 feet away from foundations. The builder should be responsible for compacting the exterior backfill soils around the foundation; failure to properly compact the basement backfill can result in excessive settlement and damage to exterior improvements such as pavement or other flatwork. Additionally, the ground surface within 10 feet of the structures should be constructed so as to slope a minimum of **five** percent away from the structure. Pavement sections should be constructed to divert surface water off the pavement into storm drains, curb/gutter, or another suitable location.

Where basements are planned, IGES recommends a perimeter foundation drain be constructed in accordance with the International Residential Code (IRC).

5.9 SOIL CORROSION POTENTIAL

Laboratory testing of a representative soil sample obtained during our subsurface exploration indicated that the soil sample tested had a sulfate content of 16.5 ppm. Accordingly, the soils are classified as having a 'low potential' for deterioration of concrete due to the presence of soluble sulfate. As such, conventional Type II Portland cement may be used for all concrete in contact with site soils.

To evaluate the corrosion potential of ferrous metal in contact with onsite native soil a sample was tested for soil resistivity, soluble chloride and pH. The test indicated that the onsite soil tested has

a minimum soil resistivity of 15,283 OHM-cm, soluble chloride content of 5.3 ppm and a pH of 7.1. Based on this result, the onsite native soil is considered to be *mildly corrosive* to ferrous metal.

5.10 CONSTRUCTION CONSIDERATIONS

5.10.1 Over-Size Material

Large boulders (up to 48 inches in diameter) were observed on the surface and within the test pits; as such, excavation of the basement may generate an abundance of over-size material that may require special handling, processing, or disposal.

6.0 CLOSURE

6.1 LIMITATIONS

The concept of risk is a significant consideration of geotechnical analyses. The analytical means and methods used in performing geotechnical analyses and development of resulting recommendations do not constitute an exact science. Analytical tools used by geotechnical engineers are based on limited data, empirical correlations, engineering judgment and experience. As such the solutions and resulting recommendations presented in this report cannot be considered risk-free and constitute IGES's best professional opinions and recommendations based on the available data and other design information available at the time they were developed. IGES has developed the preceding analyses, recommendations and designs, at a minimum, in accordance with generally accepted professional geotechnical engineering practices and care being exercised in the project area at the time our services were performed. No warranties, guarantees or other representations are made.

The information contained in this report is based on limited field testing and our understanding of the project. The subsurface data used in the preparation of this report were obtained largely from the exploration made on Lot 71R. It is very likely that variations in the soil, rock, and groundwater conditions exist between and beyond the point explored. The nature and extent of the variations may not be evident until construction occurs and additional explorations are completed. If any conditions are encountered at this site that are different from those described in this report, IGES must be immediately notified so that we may make any necessary revisions to recommendations presented in this report. In addition, if the scope of the proposed construction or grading changes from those described in this report, our firm must also be notified.

This report was prepared for our client's exclusive use on the project identified in the foregoing. Use of the data, recommendations or design information contained herein for any other project or development of the site not as specifically described in this report is at the user's sole risk and without the approval of IGES, Inc. It is the client's responsibility to see that all parties to the project including the designer, contractor, subcontractors, etc. are made aware of this report in its entirety. The use of information contained in this report for bidding purposes should be done at the contractor's option and risk.

We recommend that IGES be retained to review the final design plans, grading plans and specifications to determine if our engineering recommendations have been properly incorporated in the project development documents. We also recommend that IGES be retained to evaluate construction performance and other geotechnical aspects of the project as construction initiates and progresses through its completion.

6.2 ADDITIONAL SERVICES

The recommendations made in this report are based on the assumption that an adequate program of tests and observations will be made during the construction. IGES staff or other qualified personnel should be on site to verify compliance with these recommendations. These tests and observations should include at a minimum the following:

- Observations and testing during site preparation, earthwork and structural fill placement.
- Consultation as may be required during construction.
- Quality control on concrete placement to verify slump, air content, and strength.

We also recommend that project plans and specifications be reviewed by us to verify compatibility with our conclusions and recommendations. Additional information concerning the scope and cost of these services can be obtained from our office.

We appreciate the opportunity to be of service on this project. Should you have any questions regarding the report or wish to discuss additional services, please do not hesitate to contact us at your convenience at (801) 748-4044.

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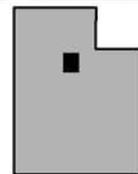
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1953 AAI	September 14, 1952	AAI_4K	34, 35, 36	1:20,000
1963 ELK	June 25, 1963	ELK_3	57, 58, 59	1:15,840

*<https://geodata.geology.utah.gov/imagery/>

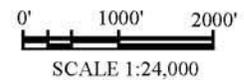
APPENDIX A



BASE MAP:
 USGS Huntsville, Browns Hole, James Peak and Sharp Mountain
 7.5-Minute Quadrangle Topographic Maps (2017)



MAP LOCATION

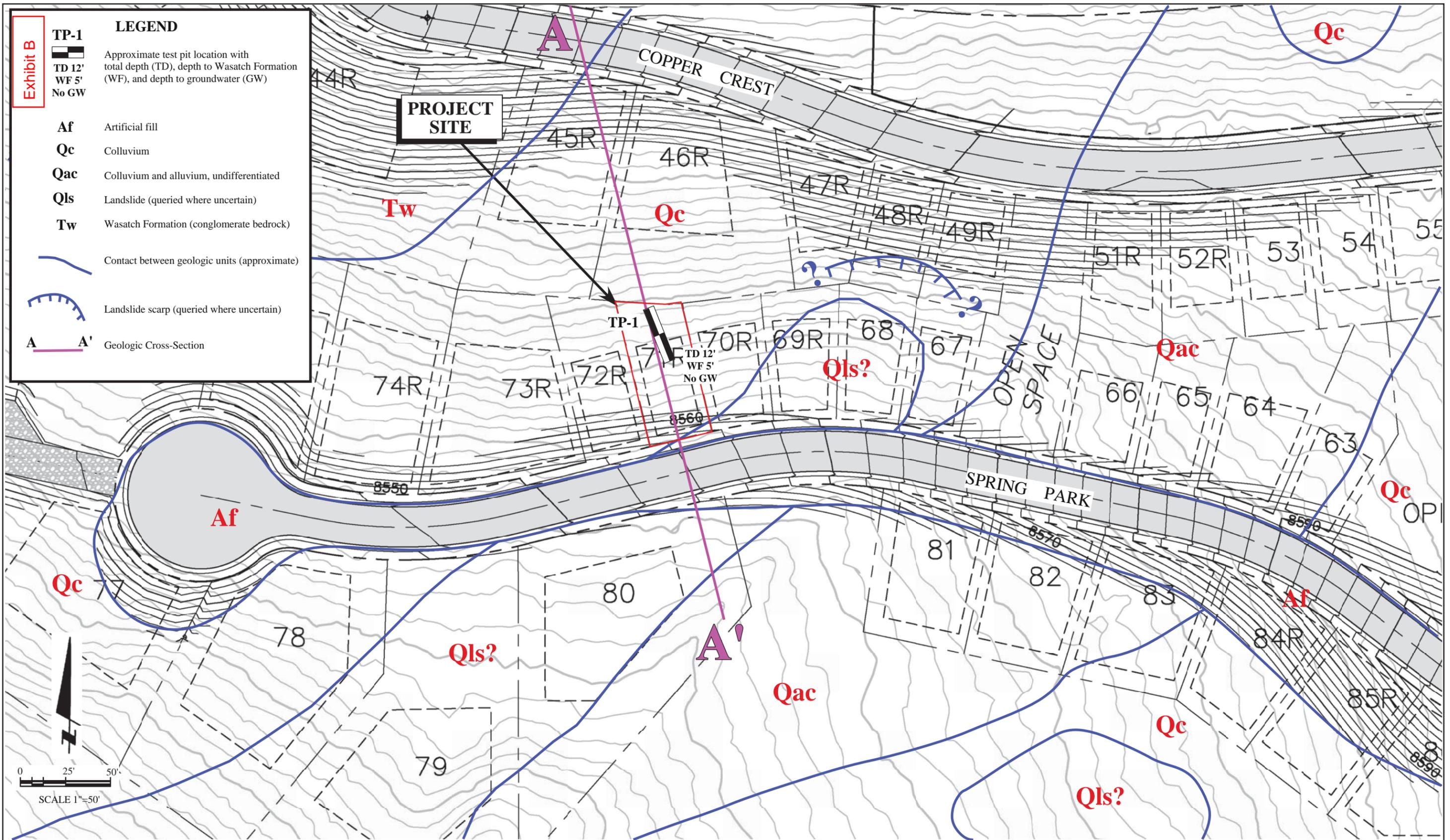


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Geotechnical & Geologic Hazard Investigation
 Lot 71R of Summit Eden Phase 1C
 8488 E. Spring Park Road
 Weber County, Utah

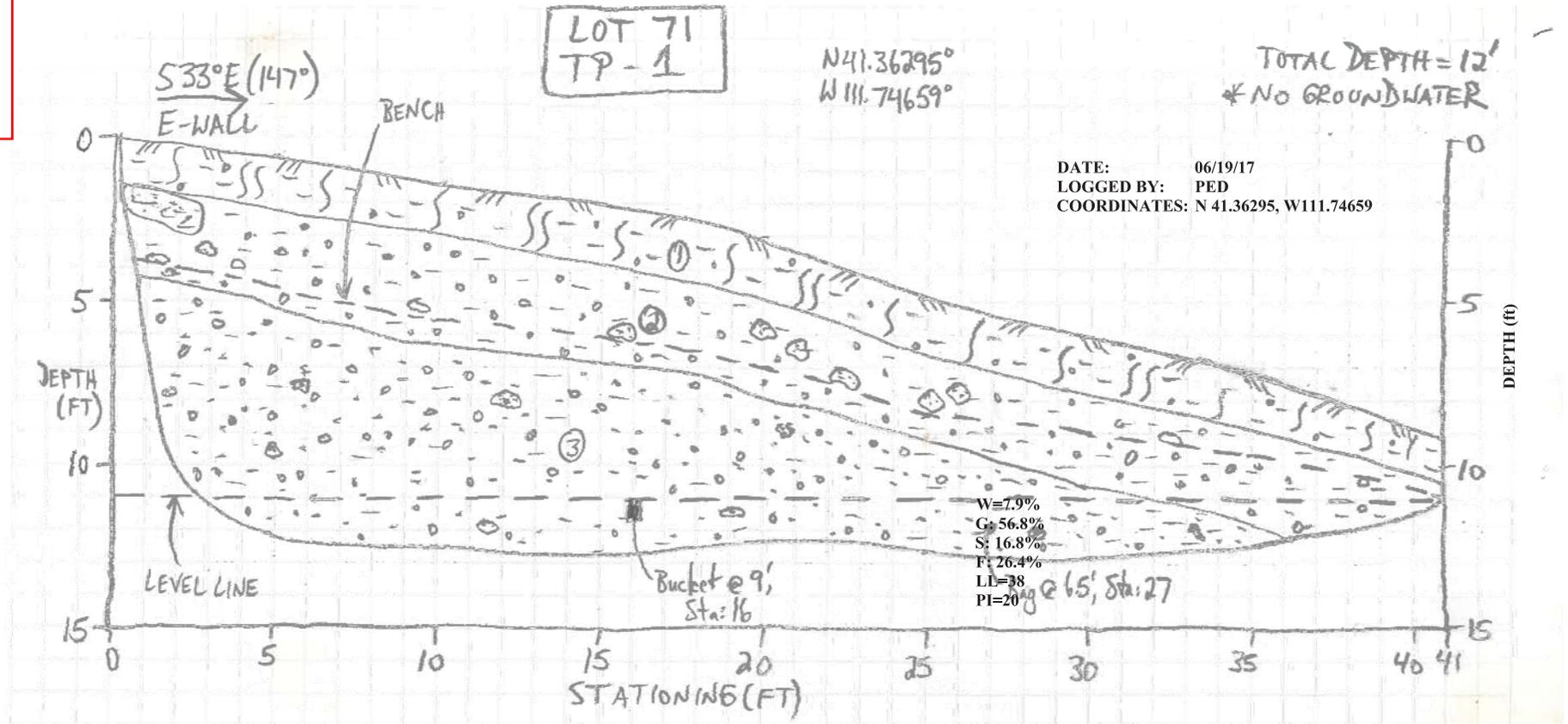
SITE VICINITY MAP

Figure
 A-1



Geotechnical & Geologic Hazard Investigation
 Lot 71R of Summit Eden Phase 1C
 Summit Powder Mountain Resort
 Weber County, Utah **GEOTECH & GEOLOGY MAP**

Figure
A-2



LITHOLOGIC UNIT DESCRIPTIONS:

- 1) **A/B Soil Horizon:** ~1.5-2' thick; grayish brown (5Y 3/2) lean CLAY with gravel (CL), medium stiff, moist, low plasticity, massive; gravel and larger sized clasts comprise ~5-10% of unit; clasts entirely subrounded pale yellowish orange (10YR 8/6) to medium gray (N5) quartzite up to 6" in diameter, though mode size ~1-2"; abundant plant and tree roots; gradational, irregular basal contact.
- 2) **Colluvium:** ~3-3.5' thick; dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/2) gravelly lean CLAY (CL), loose to medium stiff, moist, low plasticity, massive; gravel and larger sized clasts comprise ~25-30% of unit, though can be as much as 50% in places; clasts entirely subrounded to subangular quartzite as above up to 3' in diameter, though mode size ~3-6"; likely contains an alluvial component; common to abundant plant and tree roots; possibly reversely graded; gradational, irregular basal contact.

- 3) **Wasatch Formation:** At least ~7' thick; poorly consolidated conglomerate bedrock, largely disaggregated to moderate reddish brown (10R 4/6) clayey GRAVEL with sand (GC), medium dense to dense, moist, low to moderate plasticity fines, massive; gravel and larger sized clasts comprise ~40-50% of unit; clasts entirely subrounded quartzite as above, though some clasts exhibit hydrothermal alteration; clasts up to 1' in diameter, though mode size ~2-3"; clast distribution appears fairly homogeneous; matrix-supported; common 1 mm pinholes throughout; grades to sandy lean clay with gravel in south side of test pit; occasional plant and tree roots.

SCALE: 1"=5' H&V



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Geotechnical & Geologic Hazard Investigation
Lot 71R of Summit Eden Phase 1C
Summit Powder Mountain Resort
Weber County, Utah

TEST PIT LOG TP-1

Figure

A-3

UNIFIED SOIL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

MAJOR DIVISIONS	USCS SYMBOL	TYPICAL DESCRIPTIONS			
COARSE GRAINED SOILS (More than half of material is larger than the #200 sieve)	GRAVELS (More than half of coarse fraction is larger than the #4 sieve)	CLEAN GRAVELS WITH LITTLE OR NO FINES	GW	WELL GRADED GRAVELS, GRAVEL-SAND MIXTURES WITH LITTLE OR NO FINES	
		GRAVELS WITH OVER 12% FINES	GP	POORLY-GRADED GRAVELS, GRAVEL-SAND MIXTURES WITH LITTLE OR NO FINES	
		SANDS (More than half of coarse fraction is smaller than the #4 sieve)	CLEAN SANDS WITH LITTLE OR NO FINES	GM	SILTY GRAVELS, GRAVEL-SILT-SAND MIXTURES
			SANDS WITH OVER 12% FINES	GC	CLAYEY GRAVELS, GRAVEL-SAND-CLAY MIXTURES
	FINE GRAINED SOILS (More than half of material is smaller than the #200 sieve)	SILTS AND CLAYS (Liquid limit less than 50)	WELL-GRADED SANDS, SAND-GRAVEL MIXTURES WITH LITTLE OR NO FINES	SW	WELL-GRADED SANDS, SAND-GRAVEL MIXTURES WITH LITTLE OR NO FINES
			POORLY-GRADED SANDS, SAND-GRAVEL MIXTURES WITH LITTLE OR NO FINES	SP	POORLY-GRADED SANDS, SAND-GRAVEL MIXTURES WITH LITTLE OR NO FINES
			SILTY SANDS, SAND-GRAVEL-SILT MIXTURES	SM	SILTY SANDS, SAND-GRAVEL-SILT MIXTURES
		SILTS AND CLAYS (Liquid limit greater than 50)	CLAYEY SANDS SAND-GRAVEL-CLAY MIXTURES	SC	CLAYEY SANDS SAND-GRAVEL-CLAY MIXTURES
INORGANIC SILTS & VERY FINE SANDS, SILTY OR CLAYEY FINE SANDS, CLAYEY SILTS WITH SLIGHT PLASTICITY			ML	INORGANIC SILTS & VERY FINE SANDS, SILTY OR CLAYEY FINE SANDS, CLAYEY SILTS WITH SLIGHT PLASTICITY	
INORGANIC CLAYS OF LOW TO MEDIUM PLASTICITY, GRAVELLY CLAYS, SANDY CLAYS, SILTY CLAYS, LEAN CLAYS			CL	INORGANIC CLAYS OF LOW TO MEDIUM PLASTICITY, GRAVELLY CLAYS, SANDY CLAYS, SILTY CLAYS, LEAN CLAYS	
HIGHLY ORGANIC SOILS	ORGANIC SILTS & ORGANIC SILTY CLAYS OF LOW PLASTICITY	OL	ORGANIC SILTS & ORGANIC SILTY CLAYS OF LOW PLASTICITY		
	INORGANIC SILTS, MICACEOUS OR DIATOMACEOUS FINE SAND OR SILT	MH	INORGANIC SILTS, MICACEOUS OR DIATOMACEOUS FINE SAND OR SILT		
	INORGANIC CLAYS OF HIGH PLASTICITY, FAT CLAYS	CH	INORGANIC CLAYS OF HIGH PLASTICITY, FAT CLAYS		
	ORGANIC CLAYS & ORGANIC SILTS OF MEDIUM-TO-HIGH PLASTICITY	OH	ORGANIC CLAYS & ORGANIC SILTS OF MEDIUM-TO-HIGH PLASTICITY		
	PEAT, HUMUS, SWAMP SOILS WITH HIGH ORGANIC CONTENTS	PT	PEAT, HUMUS, SWAMP SOILS WITH HIGH ORGANIC CONTENTS		

LOG KEY SYMBOLS

	BORING SAMPLE LOCATION		TEST-PIT SAMPLE LOCATION
	WATER LEVEL (level after completion)		WATER LEVEL (level where first encountered)

CEMENTATION

DESCRIPTION	DESCRIPTION
WEAKLY	CRUMBLES OR BREAKS WITH HANDLING OR SLIGHT FINGER PRESSURE
MODERATELY	CRUMBLES OR BREAKS WITH CONSIDERABLE FINGER PRESSURE
STRONGLY	WILL NOT CRUMBLE OR BREAK WITH FINGER PRESSURE

OTHER TESTS KEY

C	CONSOLIDATION	SA	SIEVE ANALYSIS
AL	ATTERBERG LIMITS	DS	DIRECT SHEAR
UC	UNCONFINED COMPRESSION	T	TRIAXIAL
S	SOLUBILITY	R	RESISTIVITY
O	ORGANIC CONTENT	RV	R-VALUE
CBR	CALIFORNIA BEARING RATIO	SU	SOLUBLE SULFATES
COMP	MOISTURE/DENSITY RELATIONS-IP	PM	PERMEABILITY
CI	CALIFORNIA IMPACT	-200	% FINER THAN #200
COL	COLLAPSE POTENTIAL	Gs	SPECIFIC GRAVITY
SS	SHRINK SWELL	SL	SWELL LOAD

MODIFIERS

DESCRIPTION	%
TRACE	<5
SOME	5 - 12
WITH	>12

GENERAL NOTES

- Lines separating strata on the logs represent approximate boundaries only. Actual transitions may be gradual.
- No warranty is provided as to the continuity of soil conditions between individual sample locations.
- Logs represent general soil conditions observed at the point of exploration on the date indicated.
- In general, Unified Soil Classification designations presented on the logs were evaluated by visual methods only. Therefore, actual designations (based on laboratory tests) may vary.

MOISTURE CONTENT

DESCRIPTION	FIELD TEST
DRY	ABSENCE OF MOISTURE, DUSTY, DRY TO THE TOUCH
MOIST	DAMP BUT NO VISIBLE WATER
WET	VISIBLE FREE WATER, USUALLY SOIL BELOW WATER TABLE

STRATIFICATION

DESCRIPTION	THICKNESS	DESCRIPTION	THICKNESS
SEAM	1/16 - 1/2"	OCCASIONAL	ONE OR LESS PER FOOT OF THICKNESS
LAYER	1/2 - 12"	FREQUENT	MORE THAN ONE PER FOOT OF THICKNESS

APPARENT / RELATIVE DENSITY - COARSE-GRAINED SOIL

APPARENT DENSITY	SPT (blows/ft)	MODIFIED CA. SAMPLER (blows/ft)	CALIFORNIA SAMPLER (blows/ft)	RELATIVE DENSITY (%)	FIELD TEST
VERY LOOSE	<4	<4	<5	0 - 15	EASILY PENETRATED WITH 1/2-INCH REINFORCING ROD PUSHED BY HAND
LOOSE	4 - 10	5 - 12	5 - 15	15 - 35	DIFFICULT TO PENETRATE WITH 1/2-INCH REINFORCING ROD PUSHED BY HAND
MEDIUM DENSE	10 - 30	12 - 35	15 - 40	35 - 65	EASILY PENETRATED A FOOT WITH 1/2-INCH REINFORCING ROD DRIVEN WITH 5-LB HAMMER
DENSE	30 - 50	35 - 60	40 - 70	65 - 85	DIFFICULT TO PENETRATE A FOOT WITH 1/2-INCH REINFORCING ROD DRIVEN WITH 5-LB HAMMER
VERY DENSE	>50	>60	>70	85 - 100	PENETRATED ONLY A FEW INCHES WITH 1/2-INCH REINFORCING ROD DRIVEN WITH 5-LB HAMMER

CONSISTENCY - FINE-GRAINED SOIL

CONSISTENCY	SPT (blows/ft)	TORVANE		FIELD TEST
		UNTRAINED SHEAR STRENGTH (tsf)	POCKET PENETROMETER UNCONFINED COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH (tsf)	
VERY SOFT	<2	<0.125	<0.25	EASILY PENETRATED SEVERAL INCHES BY THUMB. EXUDES BETWEEN THUMB AND FINGERS WHEN SQUEEZED BY HAND.
SOFT	2 - 4	0.125 - 0.25	0.25 - 0.5	EASILY PENETRATED ONE INCH BY THUMB. MOLDED BY LIGHT FINGER PRESSURE.
MEDIUM STIFF	4 - 8	0.25 - 0.5	0.5 - 1.0	PENETRATED OVER 1/2 INCH BY THUMB WITH MODERATE EFFORT. MOLDED BY STRONG FINGER PRESSURE.
STIFF	8 - 15	0.5 - 1.0	1.0 - 2.0	INDENTED ABOUT 1/2 INCH BY THUMB BUT PENETRATED ONLY WITH GREAT EFFORT.
VERY STIFF	15 - 30	1.0 - 2.0	2.0 - 4.0	READILY INDENTED BY THUMB/NAIL.
HARD	>30	>2.0	>4.0	INDENTED WITH DIFFICULTY BY THUMB/NAIL.

KEY TO SOIL SYMBOLS AND TERMINOLOGY

Project No. 02565-001
 Engr. DAG
 Drafted By DAG
 Date August 2017



Weathering

Rock Classification Should Include:	
1.	Rock name (or classification)
2.	Color
3.	Weathering
4.	Fracturing
5.	Competency
6.	Additional comments indicating rock characteristics which might affect engineering properties

Weathering	Field Test
Fresh	No visible sign of decomposition or discoloration. Rings under hammer impact.
Slightly Weathered	Slight discoloration inwards from open fractures, otherwise similar to Fresh.
Moderately Weathered	Discoloration throughout. Weaker minerals such as feldspar are decomposed. Strength somewhat less than fresh rock but cores cannot be broken by hand or scraped with a knife. Texture preserved.
Highly Weathered	Most minerals somewhat decomposed. Specimens can be broken by hand with effort or shaved with a knife. Core stones present in rock mass. Texture becoming indistinct but fabric preserved.
Completely Weathered	Minerals decomposed to soil but fabric and structure preserved. Specimens easily crumble or penetrated.

Fracturing

Spacing	Description
>6 ft	Very Widely
2-6 ft	Widely
8-24 in	Moderately
2 ½-8 in	Closely
¾-2 ½ in	Very Closely

Bedding of Sedimentary Rocks

Splitting Property	Thickness	Stratification
Massive	>4.0 ft	Very thick bedded
Blocky	2.0-4.0 ft	Thick-bedded
Slabby	2 ½-24 in	Thin-bedded
Flaggy	½-2 ½ in	Very thin-bedded
Shaly or platy	¼ – ½ in	Laminated
Papery	< ¼ in	Thinly laminated

RQD

RQD (%)	Rock Quality
90-100	Excellent
75-90	Good
50-75	Fair
25-50	Poor
0-25	Very Poor

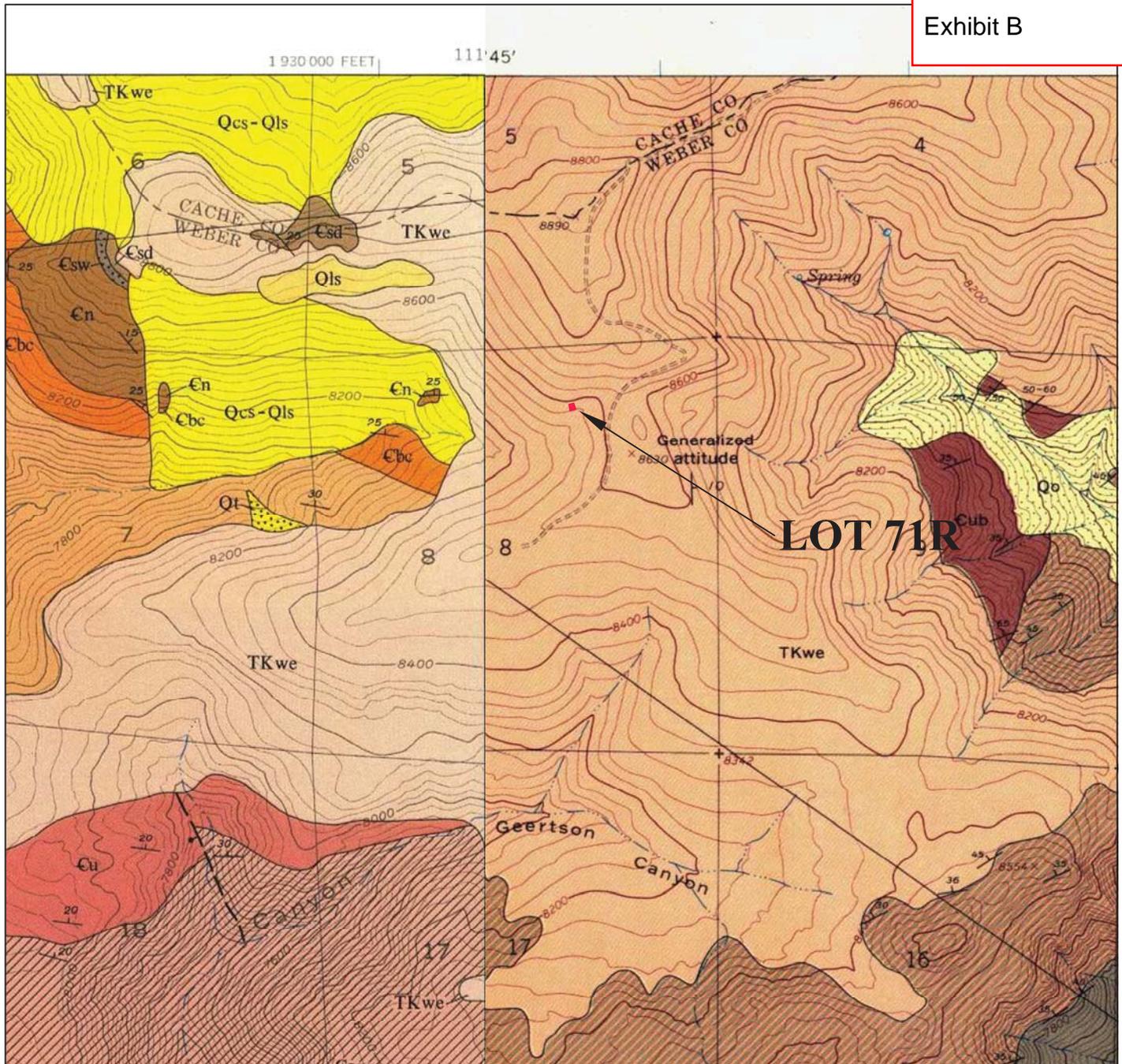
Competency

Class	Strength	Field Test	Approximate Range of Unconfined Compressive Strength (tsf)
I	Extremely Strong	Many blows with geologic hammer required to break intact specimen.	>2000
II	Very Strong	Hand-held specimen breaks with pick end of hammer under more than one blow.	2000-1000
III	Strong	Cannot be scraped or peeled with knife, hand-held specimen can be broken with single moderate blow with pick end of hammer	1000-500
IV	Moderately Strong	Can just be scraped or peeled with knife. Indentations 1-3 mm show in specimen with moderate blow with pick end of hammer.	500-250
V	Weak	Material crumbles under moderate blow with pick end of hammer and can be peeled with a knife, but is hard to hand-trim for triaxial test specimen.	250-10
VI	Friable	Material crumbles in hand.	N/A

KEY TO PHYSICAL ROCK PROPERTIES

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 Date August 2017

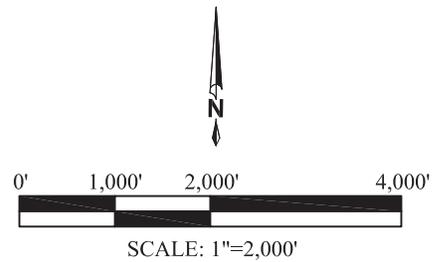




BASE MAPS

-USGS Huntsville 7.5-Minute Geologic Quadrangle Map (GQ-1503), Sorensen and Crittenden, Jr. (1979)

-USGS Brown's Hole 7.5-Minute Geologic Quadrangle Map (GQ-968), Crittenden, Jr. (1972)



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Geotechnical & Geologic Hazard Investigation
 Lot 71R of Summit Eden Phase 1C
 Summit Powder Mountain Resort
 Weber County, Utah REGIONAL GEOLOGY MAP 1

Figure
A-6a

MAP LEGEND

- Qal** ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS, UNDIFFERENTIATED (Holocene) – Unconsolidated gravel, sand, and silt deposits in presently active stream channels and floodplains; thickness 0-6 m
- Qcs** COLLUVIUM AND SLOPEWASH (Holocene) – Bouldery colluvium and slopewash chiefly along eastern margin of Ogden Valley; in part, lag from Tertiary units; thickness 0-30 m
- Qt** ALLUVIAL FAN DEPOSITS (Holocene) – Alluvial fan deposits; postdate, at least in part, time of highest stand of former Lake Bonneville; thickness 0-30 m
- Qls** LANDSLIDE DEPOSITS (Holocene) – thickness 0-6 m
- Qt** TALUS DEPOSITS (Holocene) – thickness 0-6 m
- TKwe** WASATCH AND EVANSTON(?) FORMATIONS, UNDIVIDED (Eocene, Paleocene, and Upper Cretaceous?) – Unconsolidated pale-reddish-brown pebble, cobble, and boulder conglomerate; forms boulder-covered slopes. Clasts are mainly Precambrian quartzite and are tan, gray, or purple; matrix is mainly poorly consolidated sand and silt; thickness 0-150 m
- €sd** ST. CHARLES LIMESTONE (Upper Cambrian) – Includes: Dolomite member – Thin- to thick-bedded, finely to medium crystalline, light- to medium-gray, white- to light-gray-weathering, cliff-forming dolomite; linguloid brachiopods common in basal 15 m; thickness 150-245 m
- €sw** Worm Creek Quartzite Member – Thin-bedded, fine- to medium-grained, medium- to dark-gray, tan- to brown-weathering calcareous quartzitic sandstone; detrital grains well-sorted and well-rounded; thickness 6 m
- €n** NOUNAN DOLOMITE (Upper and Middle Cambrian) – Thin- to thick-bedded, finely crystalline, medium-gray, light- to medium-gray-weathering, cliff-forming dolomite; white twiggy structures common throughout unit; thickness 150-230 m
- €bc** CALLS FORT SHALE MEMBER OF BLOOMINGTON FORMATION (Middle Cambrian) – Olive-drab to light-brown shale and light- to dark-blue-gray limestone with intercalated orange to rusty-brown silty limestone; intraformational conglomerate common throughout unit; thickness 23-90 m
- €lu** CAMBRIAN LIMESTONES, UNDIVIDED (Middle Cambrian) – Includes limestone and Hodges Shale Members of Bloomington Formation, and Blacksmith and Ute Limestones
- €b** BLACKSMITH LIMESTONE (Middle Cambrian) – Medium- to thin-bedded, light-gray to dark-blue-gray limestone; thin-bedded, flaggy-weathering, gray to tan silty limestone and interbedded siltstone; light- to dark-gray dolomite, with some reddish siliceous partings; thickness 400? m

MAP LEGEND

Cu

UTE LIMESTONE (Middle Cambrian) – Medium- to thin-bedded, finely crystalline, light- to dark-gray silty limestone with irregular wavy partings, mottled and streaked surfaces, worm tracks, and twiggly structures common throughout unit; oolites and *Girvanella* in many beds; olive-drab fissile shale interbedded throughout unit. Includes thin-bedded, gray-weathering, pale-tan to brown dolomite exposed at base of unit, 18-24 m at head of Geertsen Canyon and 0-3 m elsewhere; thickness 245? m

C_{gcu}

GEERTSEN CANYON QUARTZITE (Lower Cambrian) – Includes:
Upper member – Pale-buff to white or flesh-pink quartzite, locally streaked with pale red or purple. Coarse-grained; small pebbles occur throughout unit and increase in abundance downward. Base marked by zone 30-60 m thick of cobble conglomerate in beds 30 cm to 2 m thick; clasts, 5-10 cm in diameter, are mainly reddish vein quartz or quartzite, sparse gray quartzite, or red jasper; thickness 730-820 m

C_{gcl}

Lower member – Pale-buff to white and tan quartzite with irregular streaks and lenses of cobble conglomerate decreasing in abundance downward. Lower 90-120 m strongly arkosic, streaked greenish or pinkish. Feldspar clasts increase in size to 0.6-1.3 cm in lower part of unit; thickness 490-520 m

-  Recently active normal fault – Dashed where inferred. Ticks on downthrown side
-  Pre-Tertiary normal fault – Dotted where concealed. Bar and ball on downthrown side
-  Thrust fault – Dashed where inferred. Sawteeth on upper plate

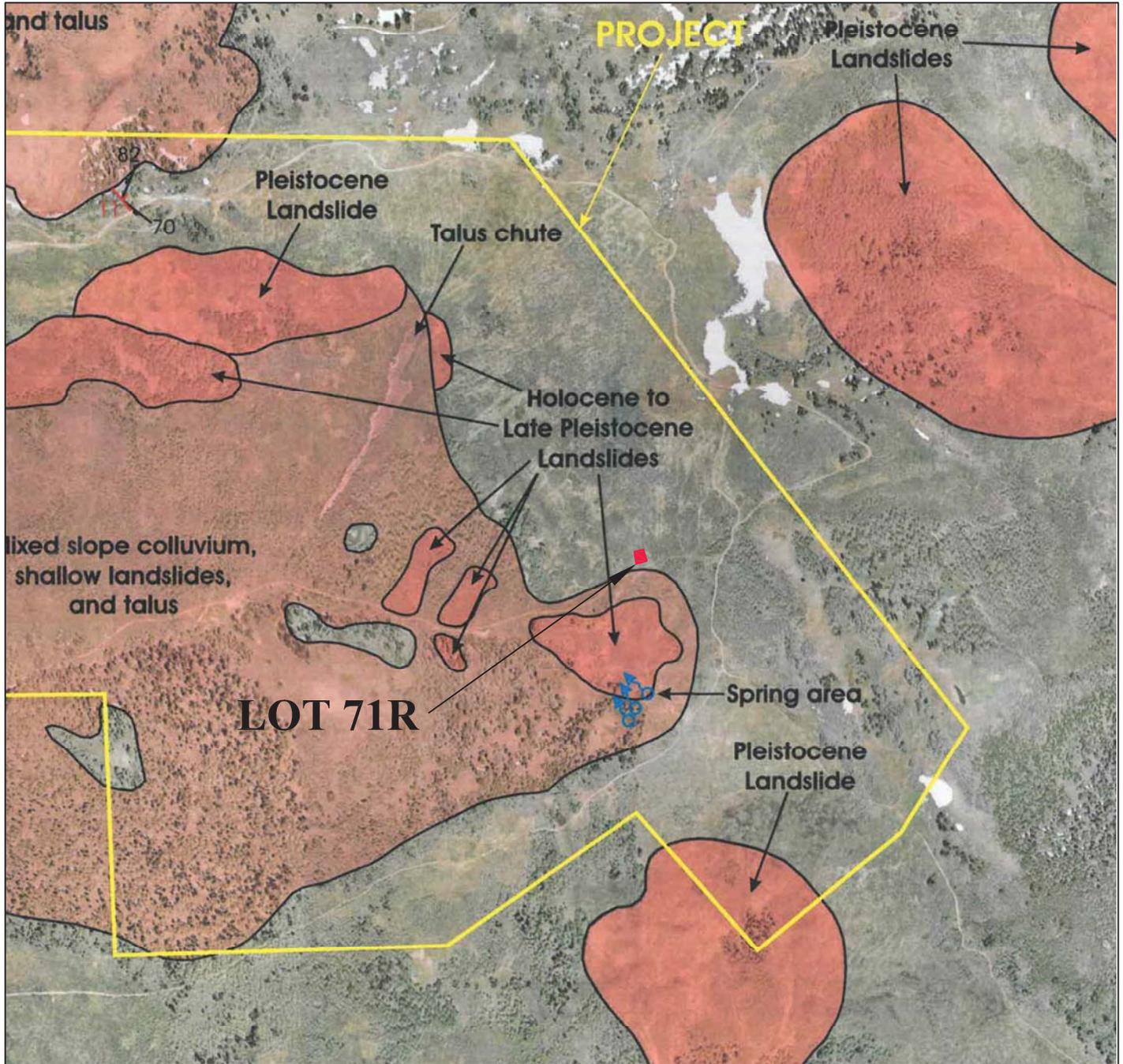


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Geotechnical & Geologic Hazard Investigation
 Lot 71R of Summit Eden Phase 1C
 Summit Powder Mountain Resort
 Weber County, Utah REGIONAL GEOLOGY MAP 1

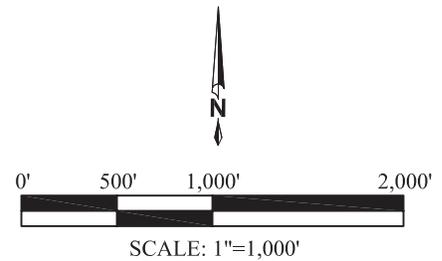
Figure

A-6c



BASE MAP

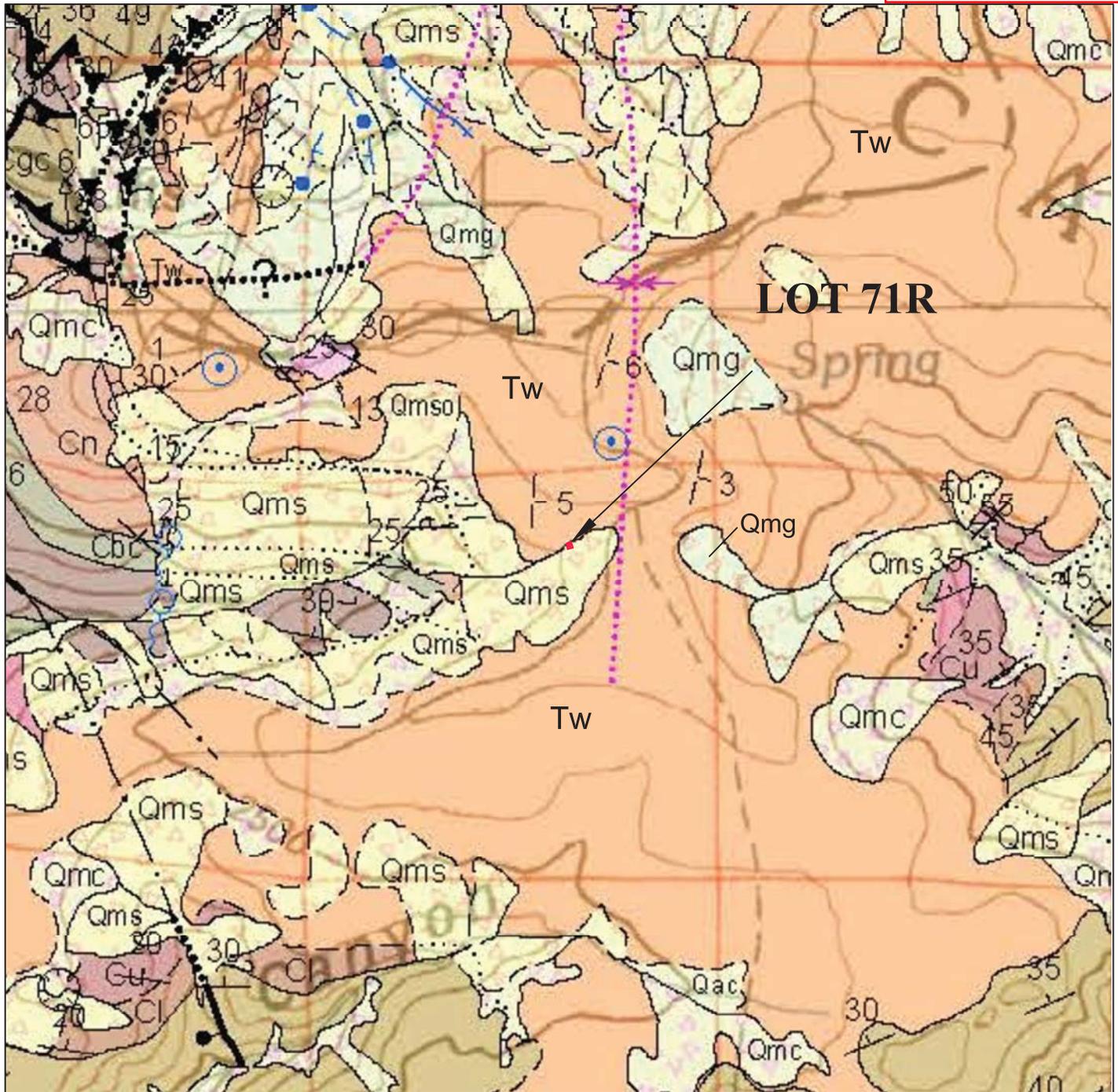
-Western Geologic (2012)
Geologic Hazards
Reconnaissance Report, Figure 3




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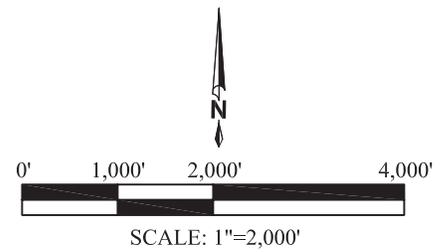
Geotechnical & Geologic Hazard Investigation
 Lot 71R of Summit Eden Phase 1C
 Summit Powder Mountain Resort
 Weber County, Utah REGIONAL GEOLOGY MAP 2

Figure
A-7



BASE MAP

-Coogan and King (2016)
UGS Ogden 30'x60' Geologic
Quadrangle Map, OFR-635DM
Plate 1



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Geotechnical & Geologic Hazard Investigation
 Lot 71R of Summit Eden Phase 1C
 Summit Powder Mountain Resort
 Weber County, Utah REGIONAL GEOLOGY MAP 3

Figure
A-8a

MAP LEGEND

Qmc **Landslide and colluvial deposits, undivided (Holocene and Pleistocene)** – Poorly sorted to unsorted clay- to boulder-sized material; mapped where landslide deposits are difficult to distinguish from colluvium (slopewash and soil creep) and where mapping separate, small, intermingled areas of landslide and colluvial deposits is not possible at map scale; locally includes talus and debris flow and flood deposits; typically mapped where landslides are thin (“shallow”); also mapped where the blocky or rumpled morphology that is characteristic of landslides has been diminished (“smoothed”) by slopewash and soil creep; composition depends on local sources; 6 to 40 feet (2-12 m) thick. These deposits are as unstable as other landslide units (Qms, Qmsy, Qmso).

Human disturbances

Qh, Qh? **Human disturbances (Historical)** - Mapped disturbances obscure original deposits or rocks by cover or removal; only larger disturbances that pre-date the 1984 aerial photographs used to map the Ogden 30 x 60-minute quadrangle are shown; includes engineered fill, particularly along Interstate Highways 80 and 84, the Union Pacific Railroad, and larger dams, as well as aggregate operations, gravel pits, sewage-treatment facilities, cement plant quarries and operations, brick plant and clay pit, Defense Depot Ogden (Browning U.S. Army Reserve Center), gas and oil field operations (for example drill pads) including gas plants, and low dams along several creeks, including a breached dam on Yellow Creek.

Qms, Qms?, Qmsy, Qmsy?, Qmso, Qmso?

Landslide deposits (Holocene and upper and middle? Pleistocene) – Poorly sorted clay- to boulder-sized material; includes slides, slumps, and locally flows and floods; generally characterized by hummocky topography, main and internal scarps, and chaotic bedding in displaced blocks; composition depends on local sources; morphology becomes more subdued with time and amount of water in material during emplacement; Qms may be in contact with Qms when landslides are different/distinct; thickness highly variable, up to about 20 to 30 feet (6-9 m) for small slides, and 80 to 100 feet (25-30 m) thick for larger landslides. Qmsy and Qmso queried where relative age uncertain; Qms queried where classification uncertain. Numerous landslides are too small to show at map scale and more detailed maps shown in the index to geologic mapping should be examined.

Qmg, Qmg?

Mass-movement and glacial deposits, undivided (Holocene and Pleistocene) – Unsorted and unstratified clay, silt, sand, and gravel; mapped where glacial deposits lack typical moraine morphology, and appear to have failed or moved down slope; also mapped in upper Strawberry Bowl (Snow Basin quadrangle) where glacial deposits have lost their distinct morphology and the contacts between them and colluvium and talus in the cirques cannot be mapped; likely less than 30 feet (9 m) thick, but may be thicker in Mantua, James Peak, North Ogden, Huntsville, and Peterson quadrangles.

Tw, Tw?

Wasatch Formation (Eocene and upper Paleocene) – Typically red to brownish-red sandstone, siltstone, mudstone, and conglomerate with minor gray limestone and marlstone locally (see Tw1); lighter shades of red, yellow, tan, and light gray present locally and more common in uppermost part, complicating mapping of contacts with overlying similarly colored Norwood and Fowkes Formations; clasts typically rounded Neoproterozoic and Paleozoic sedimentary rocks, mainly Neoproterozoic and Cambrian quartzite; basal conglomerate more gray and less likely to be red, and containing more locally derived angular clasts of limestone, dolomite and sandstone, typically from Paleozoic strata, for example in northern Causey Dam



Project No. 02565-001

Geotechnical & Geologic Hazard Investigation
 Lot 71R of Summit Eden Phase 1C
 Summit Powder Mountain Resort
 Weber County, Utah REGIONAL GEOLOGY MAP 3

Figure

A-8b

APPENDIX B

Water Content and Unit Weight of Soil

(In General Accordance with ASTM D7263 Method B and D2216)

Project: Eisenburg/Lot 71

No: 02565-001

Location: **Summit Powder Mtn.**

Date: **7/27/2017**

By: **BSS**

Sample Info.	Boring No.	TP-1						
	Sample							
	Depth	6.5'						
	Split	Yes						
	Split sieve	3/8"						
Total sample (g)		4602.00						
Moist coarse fraction (g)		2341.80						
Moist split fraction (g)		2260.20						
	Sample height, H (in)							
	Sample diameter, D (in)							
	Mass rings + wet soil (g)							
	Mass rings/tare (g)							
	Moist unit wt., γ_m (pcf)							
Coarse Fraction	Wet soil + tare (g)	2652.02						
	Dry soil + tare (g)	2628.15						
	Tare (g)	310.51						
	Water content (%)	1.0						
Split Fraction	Wet soil + tare (g)	840.29						
	Dry soil + tare (g)	769.74						
	Tare (g)	327.86						
	Water content (%)	16.0						
Water Content, w (%)		7.9						
Dry Unit Wt., γ_d (pcf)								

Entered by: _____

Reviewed: _____

Particle-Size Distribution (Gradation) of Soils Using Sieve Analysis

(ASTM D6913)

Project: Eisenberg/Lot 71

No: 02565-001

Location: Summit Powder Mtn.

Date: 8/1/2017

By: BSS

Boring No.: TP-1

Sample:

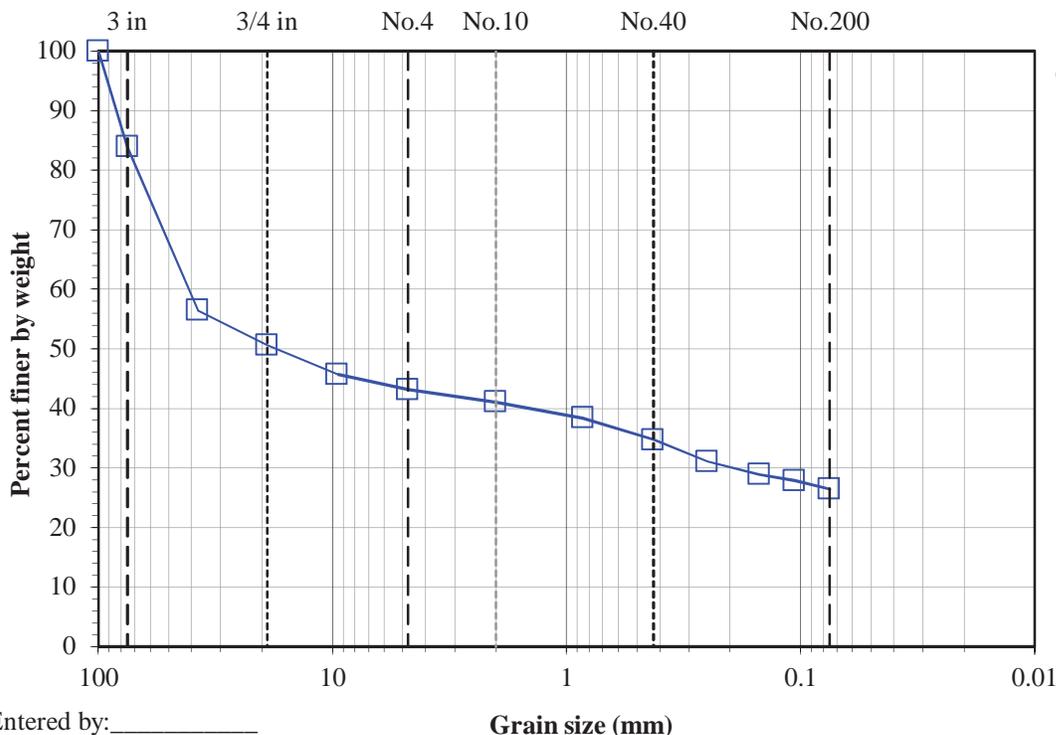
Depth: 6.5'

Description: Reddish brown clayey gravel with sand

Split: Yes Split sieve: 3/8" Moist Dry Total sample wt. (g): 4602.00 4266.95 +3/8" Coarse fraction (g): 2341.80 2317.93 -3/8" Split fraction (g): 512.43 441.88 Split fraction: 0.457	<u>Water content data</u> C.F.(+3/8") S.F.(-3/8")	
	Moist soil + tare (g):	2652.02 840.29
	Dry soil + tare (g):	2628.15 769.74
	Tare (g):	310.51 327.86
	Water content (%):	1.0 16.0

Sieve	Accum. Wt. Ret. (g)	Grain Size (mm)	Percent Finer
8"	-	200	-
6"	-	150	-
4"	-	100	100.0
3"	684.05	75	84.0
1.5"	1859.65	37.5	56.4
3/4"	2108.29	19	50.6
3/8"	2317.93	9.5	45.7
No.4	24.34	4.75	43.2
No.10	44.74	2	41.1
No.20	70.65	0.85	38.4
No.40	106.36	0.425	34.7
No.60	141.28	0.25	31.1
No.100	162.40	0.15	28.9
No.140	172.21	0.106	27.9
No.200	186.43	0.075	26.4

←Split



Gravel (%): 56.8
Sand (%): 16.8
Fines (%): 26.4

Entered by: _____
 Reviewed: _____

Grain size (mm)

Liquid Limit, Plastic Limit, and Plasticity Index of Soils

(ASTM D4318)

Project: Eisenberg/Lot 71

No: 02565-001

Location: **Summit Powder Mtn.**

Date: **8/1/2017**

By: **BRR**

Grooving tool type: **Plastic**

Liquid limit device: **Mechanical**

Rolling method: **Hand**

Boring No.: TP-1

Sample:

Depth: 6.5'

Description: **Reddish brown lean clay**

Preparation method: **Wet**

Liquid limit test method: **Multipoint**

Screened over No.40: **Yes**

Larger particles removed: **Wet sieved**

Approximate maximum grain size: **3"**

Estimated percent retained on No.40: **See Particle Size Distribution**

As-received water content (%): **7.9**

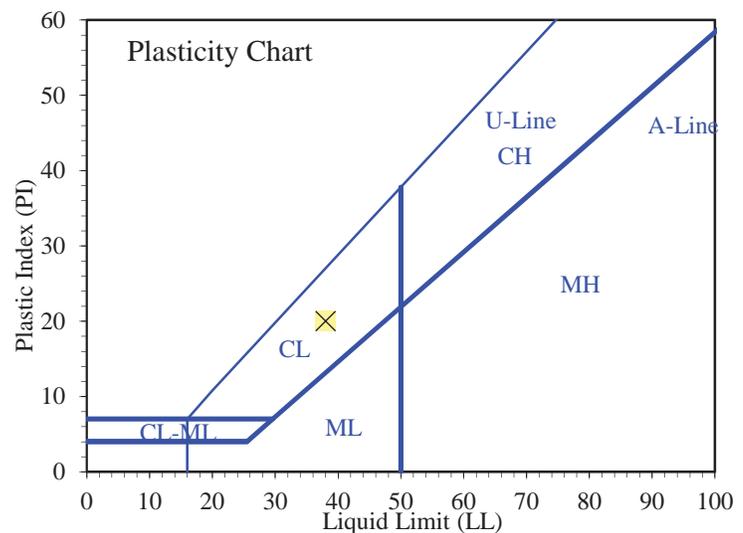
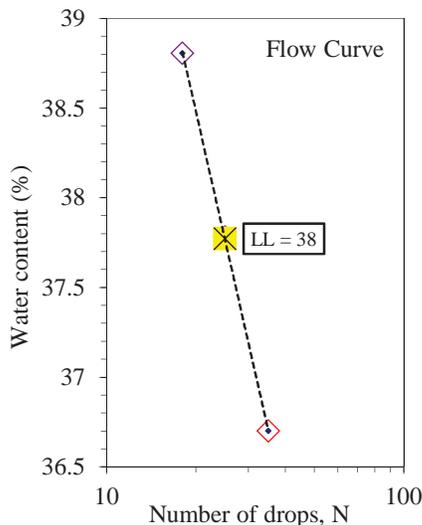
Plastic Limit

Determination No	1	2				
Wet Soil + Tare (g)	28.05	28.27				
Dry Soil + Tare (g)	27.06	27.32				
Water Loss (g)	0.99	0.95				
Tare (g)	21.51	22.03				
Dry Soil (g)	5.55	5.29				
Water Content, w (%)	17.84	17.96				

Liquid Limit

Determination No	1	2	3			
Number of Drops, N	35	25	18			
Wet Soil + Tare (g)	28.47	29.21	29.55			
Dry Soil + Tare (g)	26.58	27.20	27.47			
Water Loss (g)	1.89	2.01	2.08			
Tare (g)	21.43	21.88	22.11			
Dry Soil (g)	5.15	5.32	5.36			
Water Content, w (%)	36.70	37.78	38.81			
One-Point LL (%)		38				

Liquid Limit, LL (%)	38
Plastic Limit, PL (%)	18
Plasticity Index, PI (%)	20



Entered by: _____
 Reviewed: _____

Minimum Laboratory Soil Resistivity, pH of Soil for Use in Corrosion Testing, and

Ions in Water by Chemically Suppressed Ion Chromatography (AASHTO T 288, T 289, ASTM D4327, and C1580)

Project: Eisenberg/Lot 71

No: 02565-001

Location: Summit Powder Mtn.

Date: 8/1/2017

By: DKS

Sample info.	Boring No.	TP-1							
	Sample								
	Depth	9.0'							
Water content data	Wet soil + tare (g)	90.47							
	Dry soil + tare (g)	84.66							
	Tare (g)	37.88							
	Water content (%)	12.4							
Chem. data	pH	7.12							
	Soluble chloride* (ppm)	<5.34							
	Soluble sulfate** (ppm)	16.5							
Resistivity data	Pin method	2							
	Soil box	Miller Small							
		Approximate Soil condition (%)	Resistance Reading (Ω)	Soil Box Multiplier (cm)	Resistivity (Ω-cm)	Approximate Soil condition (%)	Resistance Reading (Ω)	Soil Box Multiplier (cm)	Resistivity (Ω-cm)
		As Is	53790	0.67	36039				
		+3	25100	0.67	16817				
		+6	22810	0.67	15283				
		+9	23880	0.67	16000				
		Minimum resistivity (Ω-cm)	15283						

* Performed by AWAL using EPA 300.0

** Performed by AWAL using ASTM C1580

Entered by: _____

Reviewed: _____

APPENDIX C


Design Maps Detailed Report

2012/2015 International Building Code (41.3628°N, 111.7455°W)

Site Class C – “Very Dense Soil and Soft Rock”, Risk Category I/II/III

Section 1613.3.1 — Mapped acceleration parameters

Note: Ground motion values provided below are for the direction of maximum horizontal spectral response acceleration. They have been converted from corresponding geometric mean ground motions computed by the USGS by applying factors of 1.1 (to obtain S_S) and 1.3 (to obtain S_1). Maps in the 2012/2015 International Building Code are provided for Site Class B. Adjustments for other Site Classes are made, as needed, in Section 1613.3.3.

From [Figure 1613.3.1\(1\)](#) ^[1] $S_S = 0.811 \text{ g}$ **From [Figure 1613.3.1\(2\)](#) ^[2]** $S_1 = 0.269 \text{ g}$ **Section 1613.3.2 — Site class definitions**

The authority having jurisdiction (not the USGS), site-specific geotechnical data, and/or the default has classified the site as Site Class C, based on the site soil properties in accordance with Section 1613.

2010 ASCE-7 Standard – Table 20.3-1
SITE CLASS DEFINITIONS

Site Class	\bar{v}_s	\bar{N} or \bar{N}_{ch}	\bar{s}_u
A. Hard Rock	>5,000 ft/s	N/A	N/A
B. Rock	2,500 to 5,000 ft/s	N/A	N/A
C. Very dense soil and soft rock	1,200 to 2,500 ft/s	>50	>2,000 psf
D. Stiff Soil	600 to 1,200 ft/s	15 to 50	1,000 to 2,000 psf
E. Soft clay soil	<600 ft/s	<15	<1,000 psf
Any profile with more than 10 ft of soil having the characteristics:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plasticity index $PI > 20$, • Moisture content $w \geq 40\%$, and • Undrained shear strength $\bar{s}_u < 500 \text{ psf}$ 			
F. Soils requiring site response analysis in accordance with Section 21.1	See Section 20.3.1		

For SI: 1ft/s = 0.3048 m/s 1lb/ft² = 0.0479 kN/m²

Section 1613.3.3 — Site coefficients and adjusted maximum considered earthquake spectral response acceleration parameters

Exhibit B

TABLE 1613.3.3(1)
VALUES OF SITE COEFFICIENT F_a

Site Class	Mapped Spectral Response Acceleration at Short Period				
	$S_s \leq 0.25$	$S_s = 0.50$	$S_s = 0.75$	$S_s = 1.00$	$S_s \geq 1.25$
A	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
B	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
C	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0
D	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.0
E	2.5	1.7	1.2	0.9	0.9
F	See Section 11.4.7 of ASCE 7				

Note: Use straight-line interpolation for intermediate values of S_s

For Site Class = C and $S_s = 0.811$ g, $F_a = 1.076$

TABLE 1613.3.3(2)
VALUES OF SITE COEFFICIENT F_v

Site Class	Mapped Spectral Response Acceleration at 1-s Period				
	$S_1 \leq 0.10$	$S_1 = 0.20$	$S_1 = 0.30$	$S_1 = 0.40$	$S_1 \geq 0.50$
A	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
B	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
C	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3
D	2.4	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.5
E	3.5	3.2	2.8	2.4	2.4
F	See Section 11.4.7 of ASCE 7				

Note: Use straight-line interpolation for intermediate values of S_1

For Site Class = C and $S_1 = 0.269$ g, $F_v = 1.531$

Equation (16-37):

$$S_{MS} = F_a S_s = 1.076 \times 0.811 = 0.872 \text{ g}$$

Equation (16-38):

$$S_{M1} = F_v S_1 = 1.531 \times 0.269 = 0.412 \text{ g}$$

Section 1613.3.4 — Design spectral response acceleration parameters

Equation (16-39):

$$S_{DS} = \frac{2}{3} S_{MS} = \frac{2}{3} \times 0.872 = 0.582 \text{ g}$$

Equation (16-40):

$$S_{D1} = \frac{2}{3} S_{M1} = \frac{2}{3} \times 0.412 = 0.274 \text{ g}$$

Section 1613.3.5 — Determination of seismic design category

TABLE 1613.3.5(1)

SEISMIC DESIGN CATEGORY BASED ON SHORT-PERIOD (0.2 second) RESPONSE ACCELERATION

VALUE OF S_{DS}	RISK CATEGORY		
	I or II	III	IV
$S_{DS} < 0.167g$	A	A	A
$0.167g \leq S_{DS} < 0.33g$	B	B	C
$0.33g \leq S_{DS} < 0.50g$	C	C	D
$0.50g \leq S_{DS}$	D	D	D

For Risk Category = I and $S_{DS} = 0.582 g$, Seismic Design Category = D

TABLE 1613.3.5(2)

SEISMIC DESIGN CATEGORY BASED ON 1-SECOND PERIOD RESPONSE ACCELERATION

VALUE OF S_{D1}	RISK CATEGORY		
	I or II	III	IV
$S_{D1} < 0.067g$	A	A	A
$0.067g \leq S_{D1} < 0.133g$	B	B	C
$0.133g \leq S_{D1} < 0.20g$	C	C	D
$0.20g \leq S_{D1}$	D	D	D

For Risk Category = I and $S_{D1} = 0.274 g$, Seismic Design Category = D

Note: When S_1 is greater than or equal to $0.75g$, the Seismic Design Category is **E** for buildings in Risk Categories I, II, and III, and **F** for those in Risk Category IV, irrespective of the above.

Seismic Design Category \equiv "the more severe design category in accordance with Table 1613.3.5(1) or 1613.3.5(2)" = D

Note: See Section 1613.3.5.1 for alternative approaches to calculating Seismic Design Category.

References

1. *Figure 1613.3.1(1)*: [https://earthquake.usgs.gov/hazards/designmaps/downloads/pdfs/IBC-2012-Fig1613p3p1\(1\).pdf](https://earthquake.usgs.gov/hazards/designmaps/downloads/pdfs/IBC-2012-Fig1613p3p1(1).pdf)
2. *Figure 1613.3.1(2)*: [https://earthquake.usgs.gov/hazards/designmaps/downloads/pdfs/IBC-2012-Fig1613p3p1\(2\).pdf](https://earthquake.usgs.gov/hazards/designmaps/downloads/pdfs/IBC-2012-Fig1613p3p1(2).pdf)

USGS Design Maps Summary Report

User-Specified Input

Report Title Lot 71
Tue August 29, 2017 17:01:38 UTC

Building Code Reference Document 2012/2015 International Building Code
(which utilizes USGS hazard data available in 2008)

Site Coordinates 41.3628°N, 111.7455°W

Site Soil Classification Site Class C – “Very Dense Soil and Soft Rock”

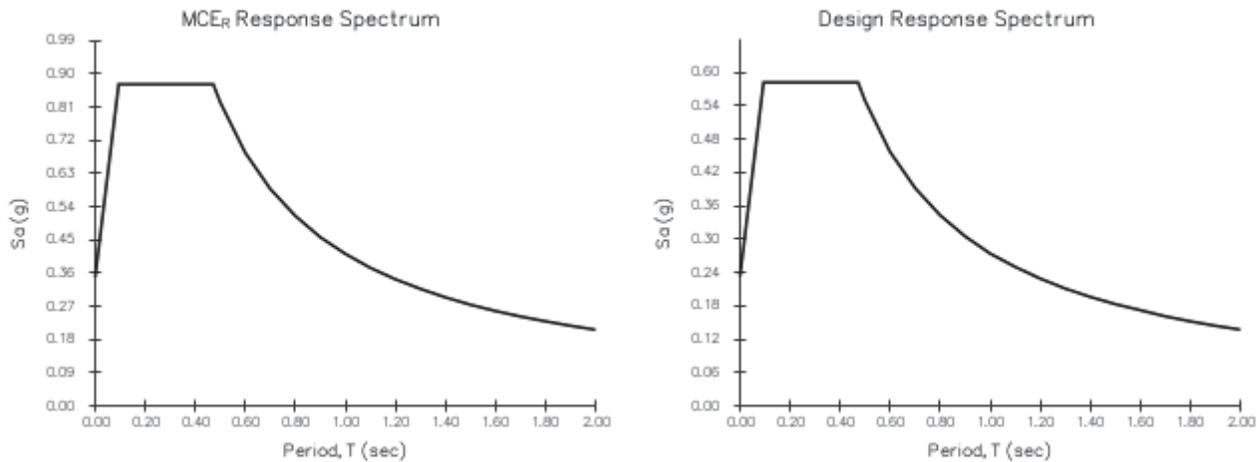
Risk Category I/II/III



USGS-Provided Output

$S_S = 0.811 \text{ g}$	$S_{MS} = 0.872 \text{ g}$	$S_{DS} = 0.582 \text{ g}$
$S_1 = 0.269 \text{ g}$	$S_{M1} = 0.412 \text{ g}$	$S_{D1} = 0.274 \text{ g}$

For information on how the S_S and S_1 values above have been calculated from probabilistic (risk-targeted) and deterministic ground motions in the direction of maximum horizontal response, please return to the application and select the “2009 NEHRP” building code reference document.

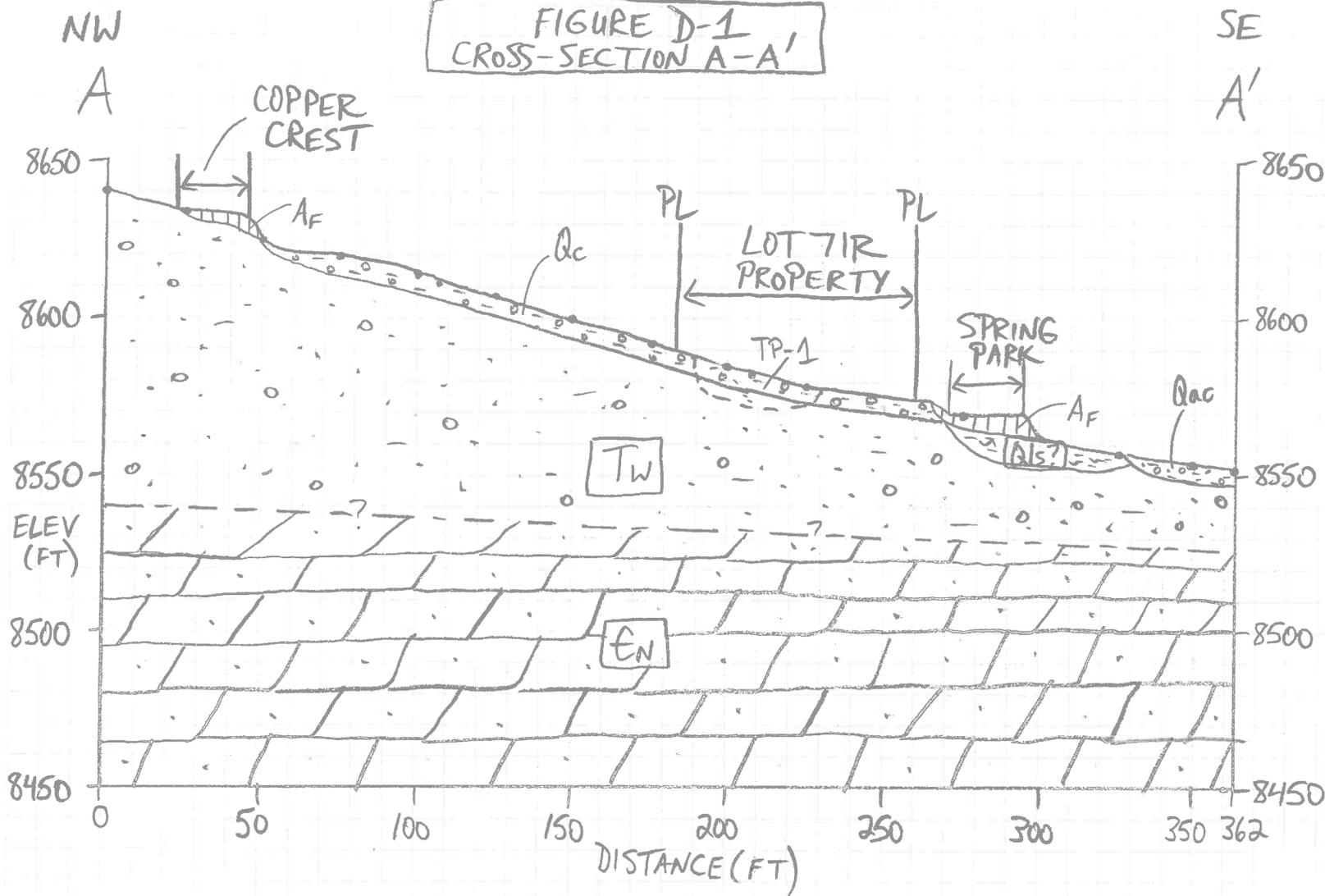


Although this information is a product of the U.S. Geological Survey, we provide no warranty, expressed or implied, as to the accuracy of the data contained therein. This tool is not a substitute for technical subject-matter knowledge.

APPENDIX D



FIGURE D-1
CROSS-SECTION A-A'



Af = ARTIFICIAL FILL

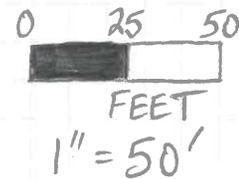
Qac = ALLUVIUM AND COLLUVIUM

Qc = COLLUVIUM

ALS? = POSSIBLE LANDSLIDE

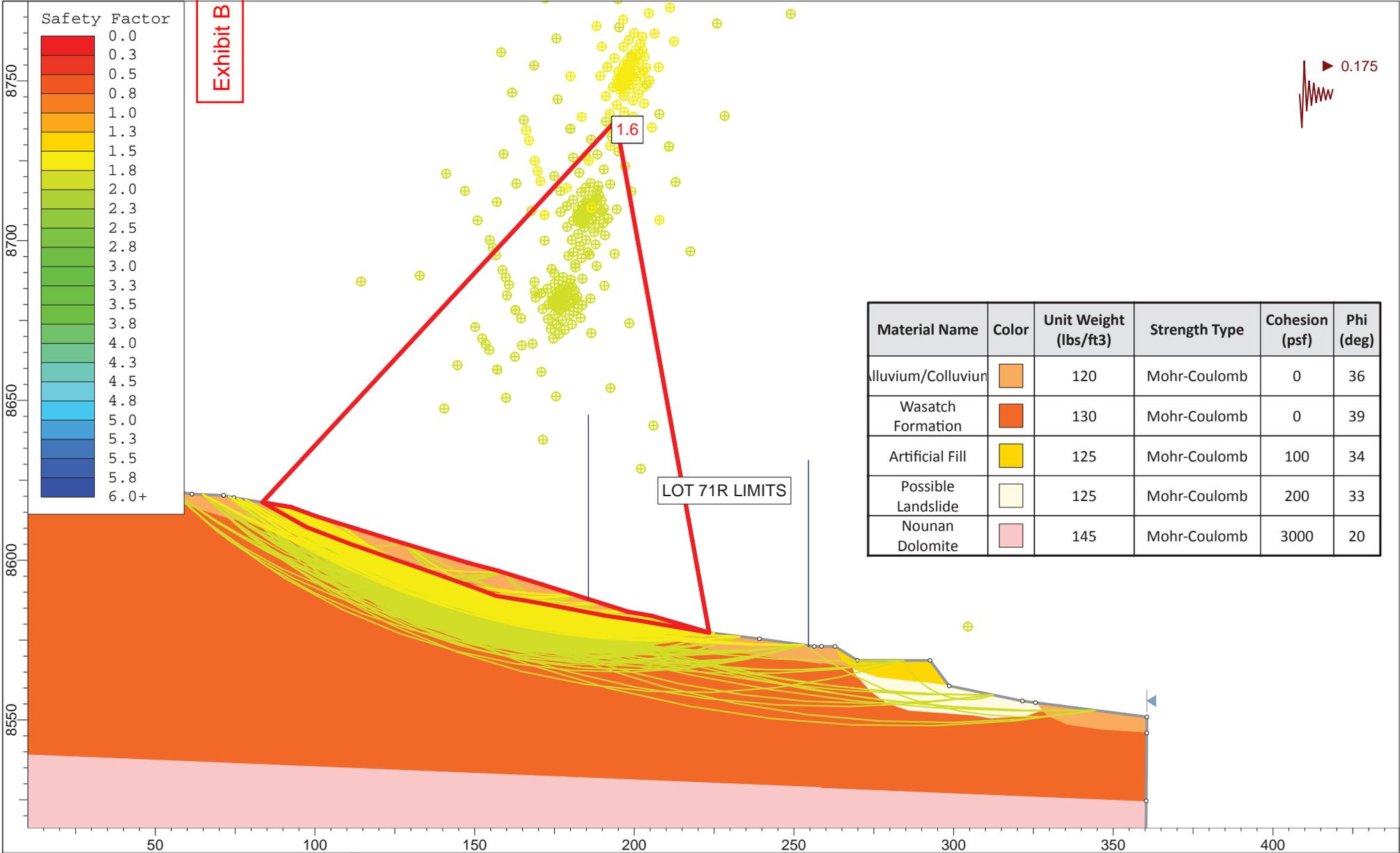
Tw = WASATCH FORMATION

En = NOUNAN DOLOMITE



*NO VERTICAL EXAGGERATION

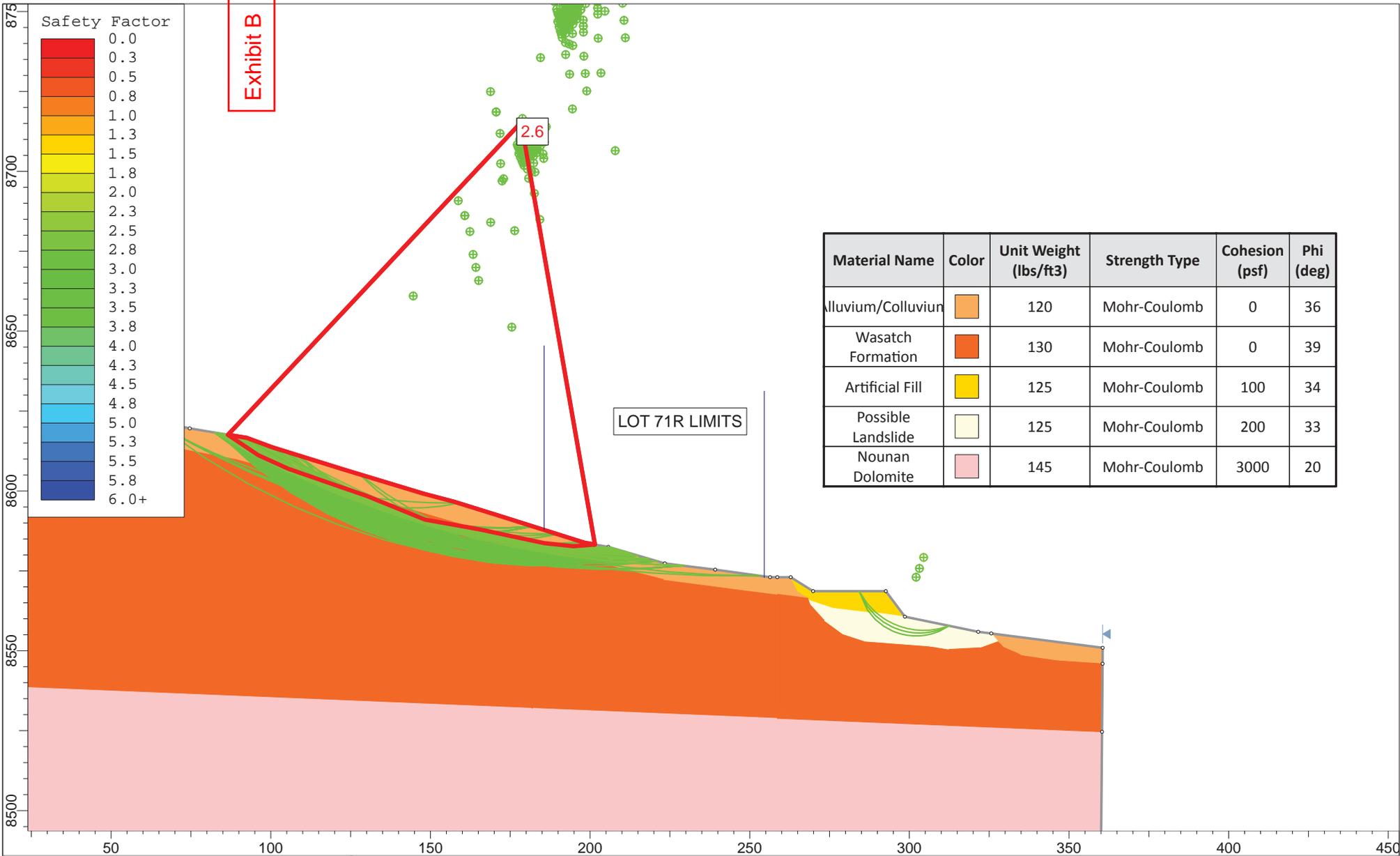
Exhibit B



Material Name	Color	Unit Weight (lbs/ft3)	Strength Type	Cohesion (psf)	Phi (deg)
Alluvium/Colluvium		120	Mohr-Coulomb	0	36
Wasatch Formation		130	Mohr-Coulomb	0	39
Artificial Fill		125	Mohr-Coulomb	100	34
Possible Landslide		125	Mohr-Coulomb	200	33
Nounan Dolomite		145	Mohr-Coulomb	3000	20

	Project				Powder Mountain Lot 71R	
	Analysis Description				Seismic	
	Drawn By	TQH	Scale	1:500	Company	IGES Inc.
	Date	8/29/2017	File Name	Lot 71.slim		

Exhibit B



Material Name	Color	Unit Weight (lbs/ft ³)	Strength Type	Cohesion (psf)	Phi (deg)
Alluvium/Colluvium	Light Orange	120	Mohr-Coulomb	0	36
Wasatch Formation	Orange	130	Mohr-Coulomb	0	39
Artificial Fill	Yellow	125	Mohr-Coulomb	100	34
Possible Landslide	Light Yellow	125	Mohr-Coulomb	200	33
Nounan Dolomite	Pink	145	Mohr-Coulomb	3000	20



SLIDEINTERPRET 7.025

Project		Powder Mountain Lot 71R			
Analysis Description		Static			
Drawn By	TQH	Scale	1:500	Company	IGES Inc.
Date	8/29/2017	File Name	Lot 71.slim		

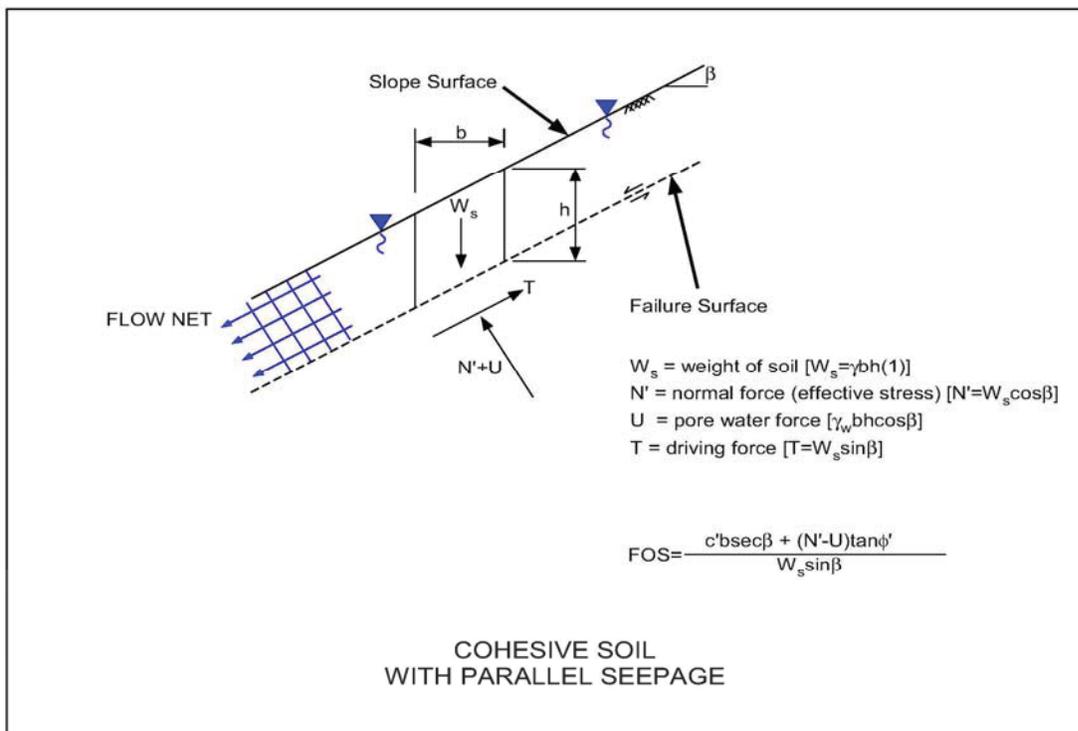
Lot 71R
 02565-001
 8/29/2017

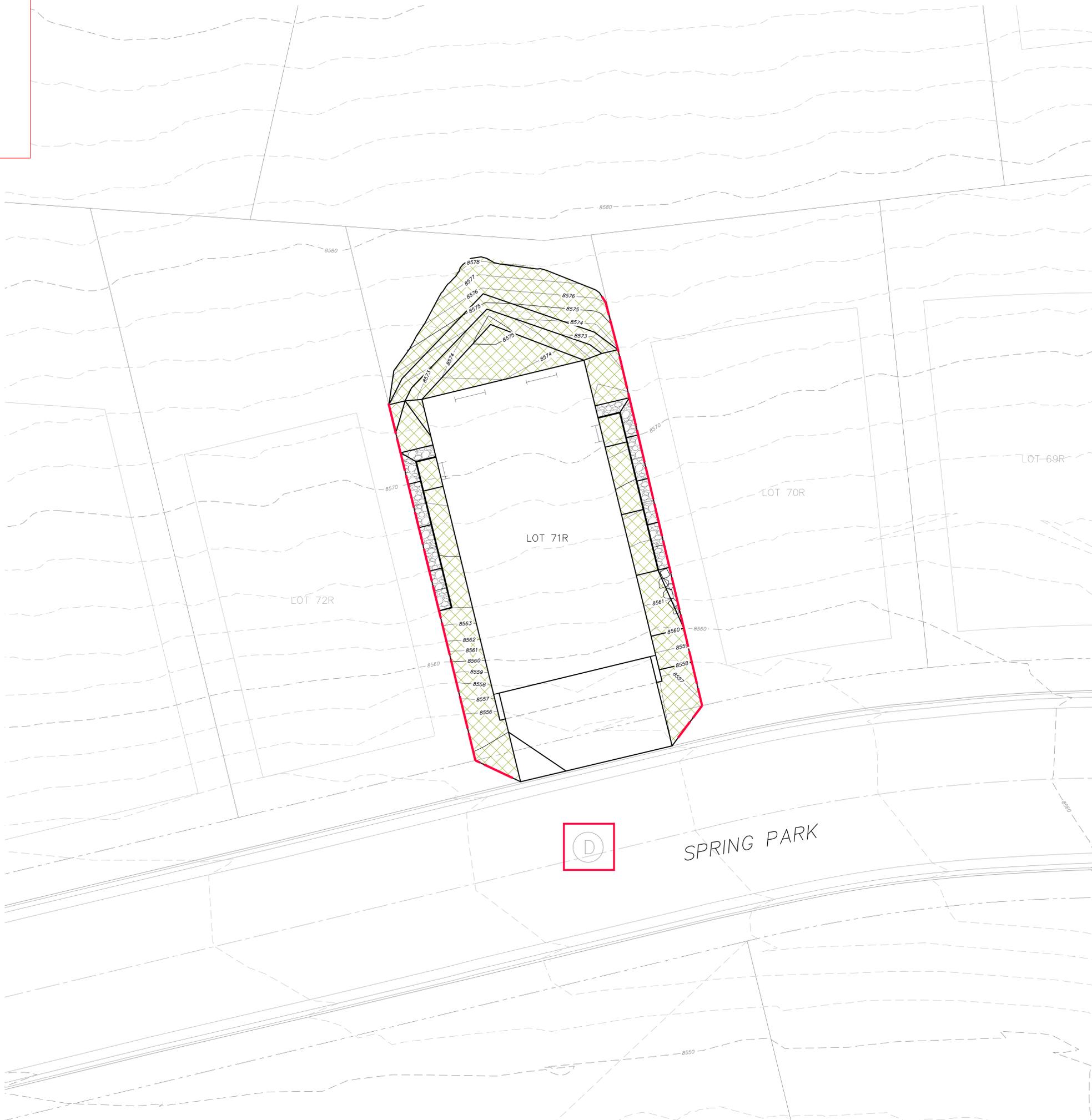
c'	100	psf	Effective Cohesion (including apparent cohesion for coarse, angular soils)
ϕ'	28	deg	Effective Friction Angle
γ_{sat}	136	pcf	Saturated Unit Weight of Soil
γ_w	62.4	pcf	Unit weight of water
h	3	ft	Depth to shear surface
β	16.0	deg	Slope Gradient (3.5H:1V)

FS 1.93

Input Variable
 Calculated Value

This model assumes $c > 0$ and the face of the slope is saturated to depth h





EROSION CONTROL GENERAL NOTES:

THE CONTRACTOR TO USE BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES FOR PROVIDING EROSION CONTROL FOR CONSTRUCTION OF THIS PROJECT. ALL MATERIAL AND WORKMANSHIP SHALL CONFORM TO WEBER COUNTY ORDINANCES AND ALL WORK SHALL BE SUBJECT TO INSPECTION BY THE COUNTY. ALSO, INSPECTORS WILL HAVE THE RIGHT TO CHANGE THE FACILITIES AS NEEDED.

CONTRACTOR SHALL KEEP THE SITE WATERED TO CONTROL DUST. CONTRACTOR TO LOCATE A NEARBY HYDRANT FOR USE AND TO INSTALL TEMPORARY METER. CONSTRUCTION WATER COST TO BE INCLUDED IN BID.

WHEN GRADING OPERATIONS ARE COMPLETED AND THE DISTURBED GROUND IS LEFT "OPEN" FOR 14 DAYS OR MORE, THE AREA SHALL BE FURROWED PARALLEL TO THE CONTOURS.

THE CONTRACTOR SHALL MODIFY EROSION CONTROL MEASURES TO ACCOMMODATE PROJECT PLANNING.

ALL ACCESS TO PROPERTY WILL BE FROM PUBLIC RIGHT-OF-WAYS.

THE CONTRACTOR IS REQUIRED BY STATE AND FEDERAL REGULATIONS TO PREPARE A STORM WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION PLAN AND FILE A "NOTICE OF INTENT" WITH THE UTAH DIVISION OF WATER QUALITY.

MAINTENANCE:

ALL BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (BMP'S) SHOWN ON THIS PLAN MUST BE MAINTAINED AT ALL TIMES UNTIL VEGETATION IS RE-ESTABLISHED.

THE CONTRACTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY SHALL INCLUDE MAKING BI-WEEKLY CHECKS ON ALL EROSION CONTROL MEASURES TO DETERMINE IF REPAIR OR SEDIMENT REMOVAL IS NECESSARY. CHECKS SHALL BE DOCUMENTED AND COPIES OF THE INSPECTIONS KEPT ON SITE.

SEDIMENT DEPOSITS SHOULD BE REMOVED AFTER EACH RAINFALL. THEY MUST BE REMOVED WHEN THE LEVEL OF DEPOSITION REACHES APPROXIMATELY ONE-HALF THE HEIGHT OF BARRIER.

SEDIMENT TRACKED ONTO PAVED ROADS MUST BE CLEANED UP AS SOON AS PRACTICAL, BUT IN NO CASE LATER THAN THE END OF THE NORMAL WORK DAY. THE CLEAN UP WILL INCLUDE SWEEPING OF THE TRACKED MATERIAL, PICKING IT UP, AND DEPOSITING IT TO A CONTAINED AREA.

EXPOSED SLOPES:

ANY EXPOSED SLOPE THAT WILL REMAIN UNTOUCHED FOR LONGER THAN 14 DAYS MUST BE STABILIZED BY ONE OR MORE OF THE FOLLOWING METHODS:

- A) SPRAYING DISTURBED AREAS WITH A TACKIFIER VIA HYDROSEED
- B) TRACKING STRAW PERPENDICULAR TO SLOPES
- C) INSTALLING A LIGHT-WEIGHT, TEMPORARY EROSION CONTROL BLANKET

SCOPE OF WORK:

PROVIDE, INSTALL AND/OR CONSTRUCT THE FOLLOWING PER THE SPECIFICATIONS GIVEN OR REFERENCED, THE DETAILS NOTED, AND/OR AS SHOWN ON THE CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS:



HATCHING INDICATES AREAS TO RECEIVE 4" TOPSOIL AND TO BE SEEDED FOR NATURAL REVEGETATION. AREAS RECEIVING SEEDING FOR NATURAL REVEGETATION ON SLOPES OF 3:1 OR STEEPER MUST BE COVERED WITH AN EROSION CONTROL BLANKET AFTER THE FINAL GRADING AND SEEDING ARE FINISHED. INSTALL NORTH AMERICAN GREEN SC-150 BLANKET OR APPROVED EQUAL. FOLLOW MANUFACTURER'S SPECIFICATIONS.



INSTALL INLET PROTECTION IN FORM OF CONCRETE BLOCKS / FILTER CLOTH / GRAVEL OR SILT SACK AT EXISTING AND PROPOSED CATCH BASINS AS SHOWN ON PLAN. SEE EROSION CONTROL DETAILS ON SHEET C701.



INSTALL SILT FENCE ALONG DOWN GRADIENT LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE AS SHOWN ON PLAN. SEE EROSION CONTROL DETAILS ON SHEET C701.



INSTALL ORANGE SAFETY FENCING AROUND OUTER LIMITS OF PROJECT PRIOR TO GRADING.

- SEED MIXTURE FOR REVEGETATION
- 40% MOUNTAIN BROME (*BROMUS MARGINATUS*)
 - 25% SLENDER WHEATGRASS (*ELYMUS TRACHYCAULUS* SPP. *TRACHYCAULUS*)
 - 5% SHEEP FESCUE (*FESTUCA OVINA* SPP. *DURIUSCULA*)
 - 5% ALPINE BLUEGRASS (*POA ALPINE*)
 - 25% THICKSPIKE WHEATGRASS (*ELYMUS LANCEOLATUS* SPP. *LANCEOLATUS*)

SEEDING RATE IS 40 POUNDS PER ACRE.

MidCity Lyons
Sweatgrass
Architects
Limited
2188 College Dr.
Heber, Utah 84304
Canada (313) 384
ph: (802) 429 1867
fax: (802) 429 6276



PROVIDE, INSTALL AND/OR CONSTRUCT THE FOLLOWING PER THE SPECIFICATIONS GIVEN OR REFERENCED, THE DETAILS NOTED, AND/OR AS SHOWN ON THE CONSTRUCTION DRAWINGS:

- INSTALL INLET PROTECTION IN FORM OF CONCRETE BLOCKS / FILTER CLOTH / GRAVEL OR SILT SACK AT EXISTING AND PROPOSED CATCH BASINS AS SHOWN ON PLAN. SEE EROSION CONTROL DETAILS ON SHEET C701.
- INSTALL SILT FENCE ALONG DOWN GRADIENT LIMITS OF DISTURBANCE AS SHOWN ON PLAN. SEE EROSION CONTROL DETAILS ON SHEET C701.
- INSTALL ORANGE SAFETY FENCING AROUND OUTER LIMITS OF PROJECT PRIOR TO GRADING.

- SEED MIXTURE FOR REVEGETATION
- 40% MOUNTAIN BROME (*BROMUS MARGINATUS*)
 - 25% SLENDER WHEATGRASS (*ELYMUS TRACHYCAULUS* SPP. *TRACHYCAULUS*)
 - 5% SHEEP FESCUE (*FESTUCA OVINA* SPP. *DURIUSCULA*)
 - 5% ALPINE BLUEGRASS (*POA ALPINE*)
 - 25% THICKSPIKE WHEATGRASS (*ELYMUS LANCEOLATUS* SPP. *LANCEOLATUS*)

SEEDING RATE IS 40 POUNDS PER ACRE.



No.	Description	Date

NOTES:

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The use of this drawing shall be governed by standard copyright law as generally accepted in architectural practice.

ARCHITECT'S REQUIREMENTS AND APPROVALS:
It is the Builder's responsibility to notify MidCity Lyons Sweatgrass Architects Ltd. and to seek prior written approval for materials and workmanship which deviates from instructions provided by the Architect.

ENGINEER'S REQUIREMENTS AND APPROVALS:
It is the Builder's responsibility to notify MidCity Lyons Sweatgrass Architects Ltd. and to seek prior written approval for materials and workmanship which deviates from instructions provided by the Engineer.

AUTHORITY'S REQUIREMENTS AND APPROVALS:
All materials and workmanship must comply with the requirements of all authorities having jurisdiction over the work. It is the Builder's responsibility to gain necessary approval from all relevant Authorities.

DIMENSIONS:
All dimensions must be verified on site. Do not scale off drawings. Plans take precedence over elevations. In the absence of dimensions, all dimensions shall conform to the International Building Code, 2009 Edition.

SHOP DRAWINGS:
Submit shop drawings to the Architect and Engineer for approval prior to installation of prefabricated elements of the building.

Erosion Control Plan

scale: 1"=5'
date: 02/22/2017
drawn: J.B.
checked: R.W.C.