

City of Ketchum Planning & Building

OFFICIAL	L USE ONLY
File Number	P23-052
Date Receive	6/5/23
Бу	HLN
Fee Paid	\$1400
Approved Da	ate!
Denied Date	1
By:	

Mountain Overlay Design Review Application

OWNED INCODMATION					
OWNER INFORMATION	DENCE				
	Project Name: WALNUT RESIDENCE Owner Name: BREYMAN PROPERTIES LLC				
		0.07010			
Mailing Address: 12045 BREY	MAN AVE, PORTLAND, OF	37219			
Phone: 208-726-4031	LID COM				
Email: JANET@JARVIS-GRO	UP.COM				
PROJECT INFORMATION					
Architect/Representative: THE J	ARVIS GROUP				
Phone: 208-726-4031					
Mailing Address: PO Box 626, K					
Email: JANET@JARVIS-GRO					
Engineer of Record: GALENA E		S			
Engineer Email: PHOEBE@BM					
Legal Land Description: KETCH	UM LOT 3 & 4, BLOCK 91				
Project Address: LOT 3 & 4, BI	OCK 91				
Lot Area: LOT $3 = 8262$ SF,	LOT 4 = 8261 SF TOTAL C	COMBINED = 16,523 SF			
Zoning District: LR					
Anticipated Use: HOME					
Number of Residential Units:					
TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION					
☑ New	☐ Remodel	☐ Addition	☐ Other, please explain:		
TOTAL FLOOR AREA					
Propos	ed		Existing		
Basement:Garage Mechanical	: 1,367		N/A		
1st Floor: LIVING	835	N/A			
2 nd Floor:	1,808		N/A		
3 rd Floor:	1,156		N/A		
Decks:	500	N/A			
Mezzanine:	N/A	N/A			
Total:	6,167		N/A		
Building Coverage: SF	24.8 %	Curb Cut: SF	%		
PROPOSED SETBACKS					
Front: 15',19' - 2" proposed	Side: 10', 12' - 6" proposed	Side: 10', 22' - 1" proposed	Rear: 5', 8' - 3" proposed		
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION					
Building Height: SEE ELEVATIONS A3's Parking Spaces Provided: 2					
Will Fill or Excavation Be Required? Yes No					
If Yes, Amount in Cubic Yards Fill: 199 Excavation: 3,053					
Will Existing Trees or Vegetation Be Removed? Yes No					
	spute concerning the interpretation or	enforcement of the Mountain Overlay	Design Review Application, in which the		

Applicant agrees in the event of a dispute concerning the interpretation or enforcement of the Mountain Overlay Design Review Application, in which the City of Ketchum is the prevailing party, to pay reasonable attorney fees, including attorney fees on appeal, and expenses of the City of Ketchum. I, the undersigned, certify that all information submitted with and upon this application form is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature of Owner/Representative

5.26.2023

Date

WALNUT RESIDENCE



PROJECT TEAM PROJECT TABULATIONS

ARCHITECT

THE JARVIS GROUP ARCHITECTS, AIA, PLLC BYLA LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS 511 SUN VALLEY ROAD, SUITE 202 KETCHUM, IDAHO 83340 PO BOX 626 PHONE: (208) 726-4031

SURVEYOR GALENA-BENCHMARK ASSOCIATES P.O. BOX 733 100 BELL DRIVE KETCHUM, ID 83340 PHONE: (208) 726-8514

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT 323 LEWIS ST, KETCHUM, ID 83340

PHONE: (208) 726-5907

PHONE: (208) 720-6432

GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEER BUTLER ASSOCIATES, INC. P.O. BOX 1034 208 SPRUCE AVENUE N. KETCHUM, ID 83340

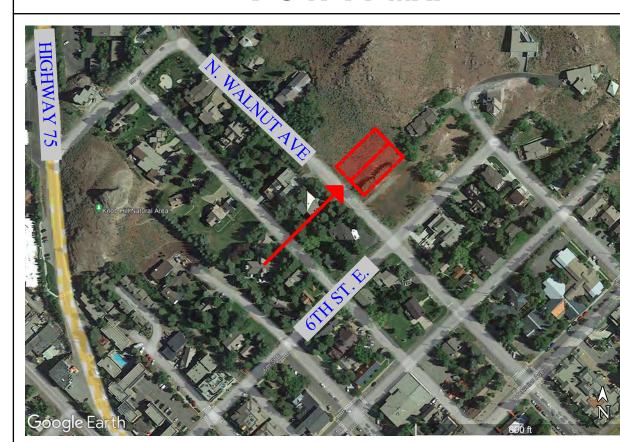
SQUARE FOOTAGE CALCULATIONS

FIRST FLOOR LIVING AREA:	797 SF
SECOND FLOOR LIVING AREA:	1,644 SF
THIRD FLOOR LIVING AREA:	2,125 SF
TOTAL LIVING AREA:	4,566 SF
GARAGE:	865 SF
MECHANICAL :	374 SF
TOTAL:	5,805 SF

LOT COVERAGE CALCULATION

TOTAL SITE AREA	16,583 SF
PROPOSED ARCHITECTURAL FOOTPRINT	4,188 SF
LOT COVERAGE %	25.3% SF

VICINITY MAP



GENERAL NOTES

- 1. THIS PROJECT SHALL COMPLY WITH THE 2018 INTERNATIONAL RESIDENTIAL CODE FOR ONE AND TWO-FAMILY DWELLINGS, CITY OF KETCHUM.
- 2. CONTRACTOR SHALL COORDINATE ALL REQUIRED INSPECTIONS BY CITY OF KETCHUM, FIRE DEPARTMENTS, STATE ELECTRICAL INSPECTOR OR OTHER GOVERNING AUTHORITIES, AS NECESSARY.
- 3. CONTRACTOR SHALL OBTAIN AND PAY FOR ALL TEMPORARY UTILITIES, INCLUDING ELECTRICITY NECESSARY FOR CONSTRUCTION. A JOB PHONE MUST BE MAINTAINED ON SITE FOR THE DURATION OF CONSTRUCTION AND THE PHONE NUMBER WILL BE MADE AVAILABLE TO THE ARCHITECT.
- 4. ALL CONSTRUCTION DEBRIS IS TO BE STOCKPILED NEATLY ON SITE UNTIL DISPOSAL. WHICH SHALL BE DONE AT THE COUNTY LANDFILL OR RECYCLING FACILITY ONLY. THE JOB SITE SHALL REMAIN CLEAN OF TRASH.
- 5. EXCEPT AT INTERIOR ELEVATIONS, AND UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED, ALL DIMENSIONS ARE GIVEN TO FACE OF ROUGH FRAMING, CENTERLINE OF COLUMNS, OR FACE OF CONCRETE AND C.M.U. WALL. GIVEN DIMENSIONS TAKE PRECEDENCE OVER SCALE. CONTRACTOR SHALL TAKE EXTRA CAUTION TO COORDINATE DIMENSIONS OF STRUCTURAL DRAWINGS WITH ARCHITECTURAL DRAWINGS PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION. VERIFY ANY DISCREPANCIES WITH ARCHITECT.
- 6. CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE STORAGE FOR ALL BUILDING MATERIALS IN ACCORDANCE WITH MANUFACTURERS' RECOMMENDATIONS.
- 7. ALL SUBSTITUTIONS ARE TO BE APPROVED BY ARCHITECT. ALONG WITH WRITTEN REQUESTS, CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE ALL INFORMATION REGARDING THE SUBSTITUTION IN QUESTION, INCLUDING AVAILABILITY AND REASON FOR SUBSTITUTION.

- 8. SOLID WOOD BLOCKING, INSULATION OR OTHER FIRE STOP MATERIAL IS TO BE PROVIDED BETWEEN STORIES, BETWEEN TOP STORY AND ROOF SPACE, BETWEEN STAIR STRINGERS AT TOP AND BOTTOM, BETWEEN STUDS ALONG STAIR RUNS AND AT ALL OTHER PLACES THAT COULD AFFORD THE PASSAGE OF FLAME. FIRE STOPS BETWEEN CHIMNEY AND WOOD FRAME SHALL BE NON-COMBUSTIBLE.
- 9. CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE SAMPLES OF ALL FINISHES AND STAIN COLORS FOR APPROVAL BY OWNER / ARCHITECT. THIS INCLUDES INTERIOR AND EXTERIOR STAINS, INTERIOR PAINT, SHEETROCK TEXTURES, CHEMICALLY APPLIED METAL PATINAS,
- 10. CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE RADON MITIGATION AS PER THE 2018 INTERNATIONAL RESIDENTIAL CODE, APPENDIX F, RADON CONTROL METHODS.
- 11. REFER TO THE LANDSCAPE PLAN FOR FINISH GRADING, PLANTINGS, AND HARDSCAPES.
- 12. ALL UTILITIES SHALL BE UNDERGROUND.
- 13. SMOKE AND CARBON DETECTORS MUST BE INTERCONNECTED WITH A POWER SOURCE FROM THE BUILDING WIRING, AND SHALL BE EQUIPPED WITH BATTERY BACKUP
- 14. ALL EXTERIOR LIGHTING TO BE DARK SKY COMPLIANT
- 15. OSB OR PARTICAL BOARD IS **NOT** AN ACCEPTABLE MATERIAL, IN ANY APPLICATION. ALL ENGINEERED SHEATHING AND SUBFLOORING SHALL BE PLYWOOD.

SHEET INDEX

<u>ARCHITECTURAL</u> A0.0 A1.0

A1.1 SITE SURVEY A1.2 A1.3 A1.4 PHOTOGRAPHY EXHIBIT

A1.5 PHOTOMETRIC STUDY A2.0 FIRST FLOOR PLAN A2.1 SECOND FLOOR PLAN A2.2 THIRD FLOOR PLAN A3.0 **ELEVATONS**

A3.2 A4.0 SECTIONS A4.1 SECTIONS

L-1.00 OVERALL SITE PLAN L-2.00 SITE GRADING + DRAINAGE PLAN

L-3.00 STIE MATERIALS PLAN L-4.00 3D MODEL IMAGES L-4.01 3D MODEL IMAGES

L-5.00 SITE PLANTING NOTES + SCHEDULE L-5.01 SITE PLANTING PLAN

LEGAL DESCRIPTION

KETCHUM LOT 3 BLOCK 91, PARCELNUMBER: RPK00000910030 AND KETCHUM LOT 4 BLOCK 91, PARCEL NUMBER: RPK0000091004A CITY OF KETCHUM, BLAIN COUNTY, IDAHO, 83340

SHEET NAME

COVERSHEET SITE PLAN

STAKING AND STORY POLE PLAN CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT PLAN

A3.1 **ELEVATONS** MATERIAL PALETTE

<u>LANDSCAPE</u>

L-4.02 3D MODEL IMAGES

> VEHICLE ACCESS AND RESIDENCE SITING EXHIBIT NATIVE REVEGETATION EXHIBIT

GRADING AND DRAINAGE PLAN

C-2 UTILITY PLAN

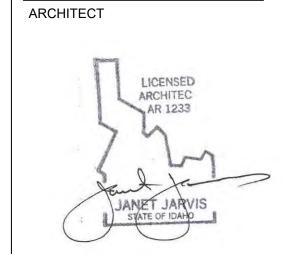
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COVERSHEET

KETCHUM, IDAHO 83340

THE JARVIS GROUP ARCHITECTS, AIA PLLC



ENGINEER

DRAWN MCCREREY

05.26.2023 CITY OF KETCHUM DESIGN REVIEW 07.11.2023 UPDATES PER D.R. COMMENTS

A0.0



THE JARVIS GROUP ARCHITECTS, AIA PLLC

511 SUN VALLEY ROAD POSTAL BOX 626 KETCHUM, IDAHO 83340

PHONE 208.726.4031 **♦** FAX 208.726.4097

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LICENSED ARCHITEC AR 1233 JANET JARVIS STATE OF IDAHO

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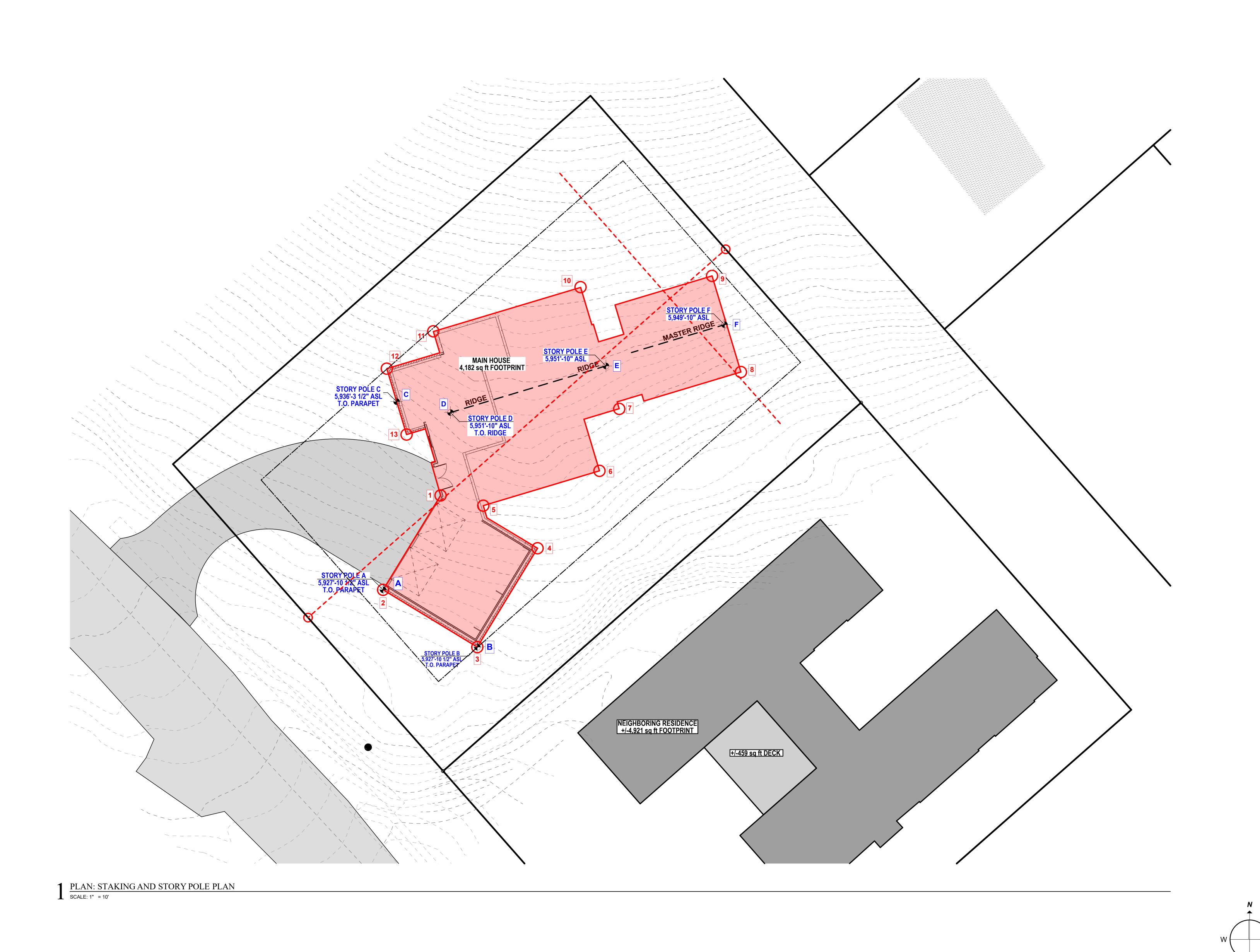
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A1.1

SITE SURVEY



THE JARVIS GROUP

ARCHITECTS, AIA PLLC

511 SUN VALLEY ROAD

POSTAL BOX 626

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PHONE 208.726.4031 FAX 208.726.4097

91

LNUI KESIDENCI COT 3 & 4 BLOCK 91

KETCHUM

ARCHITECT

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AR 1233

JANET JARVIS

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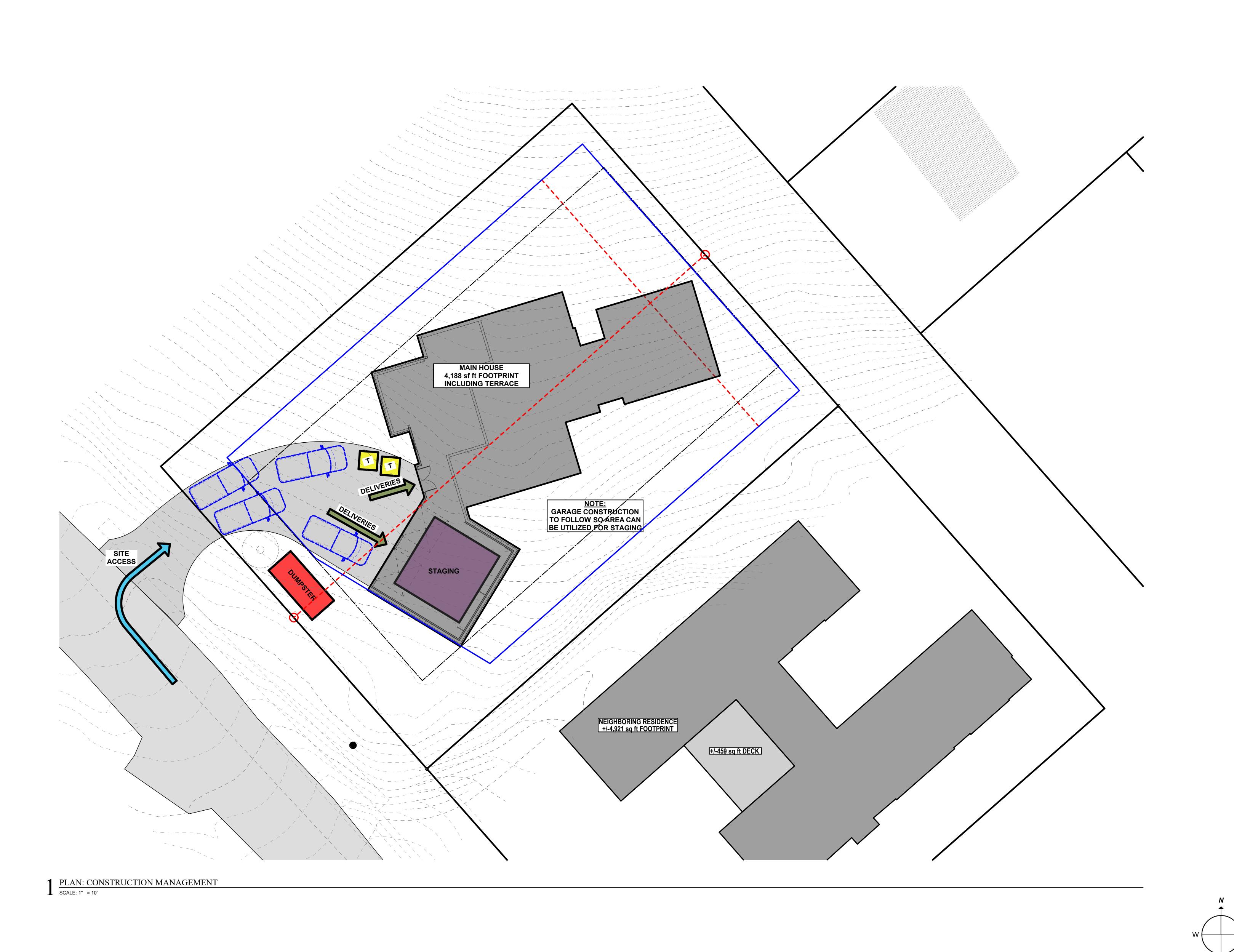
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S

S **PROJECT NORTH**

STAKING AND STORY POLE PLAN



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PROJECT NORTH

CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT PLAN

A1.3

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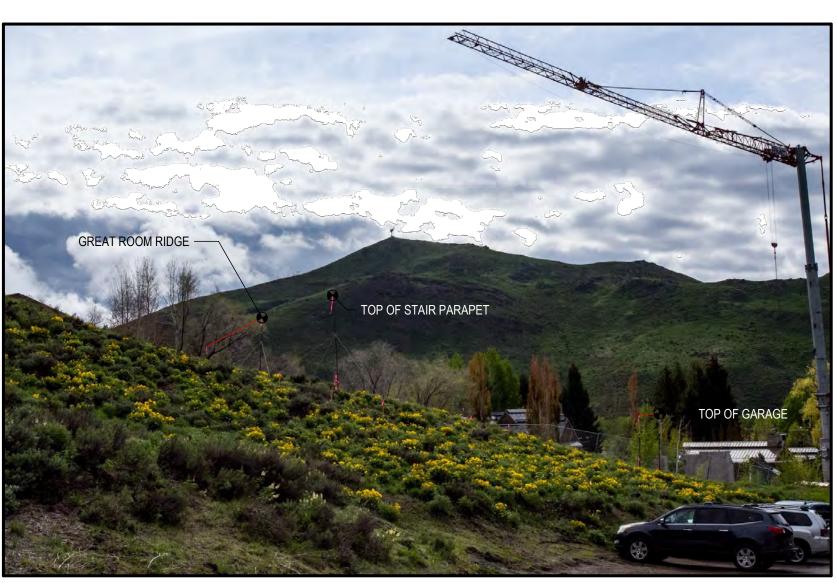


EXHIBIT A: FROM NEIGHBORING DRIVEWAY

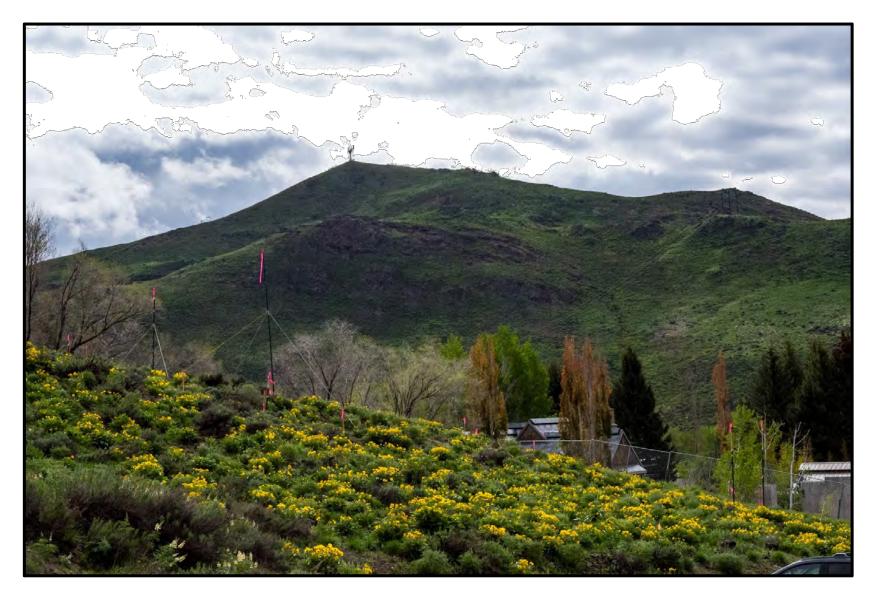


EXHIBIT B: FROM NEIGHBORING DRIVEWAY - CLOSER VANTAGE



EXHIBIT C: FROM WALNUT INTERSECTION



EXHIBIT D: FROM TOWN SQUARE - STARBUCKS

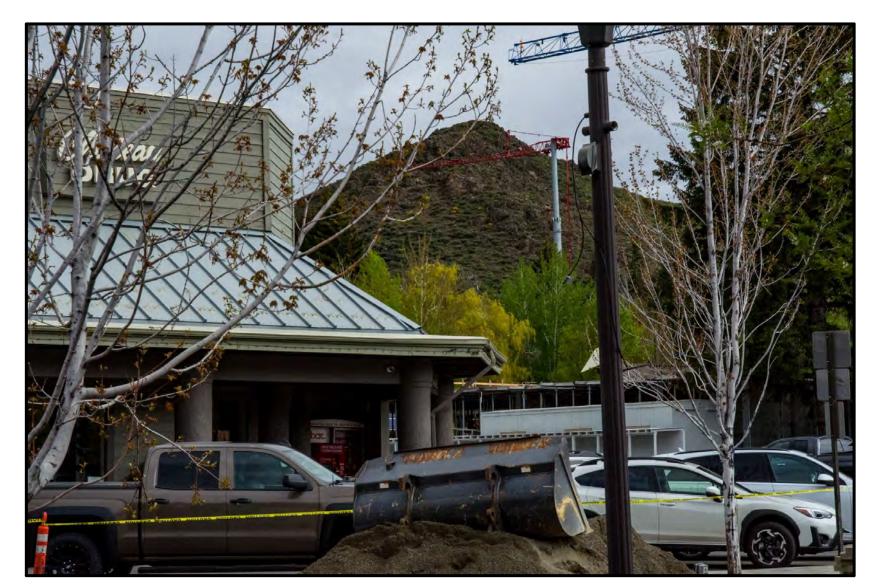


EXHIBIT E: FROM TOWN SQUARE - ICE CREAM SHED



EXHIBIT F: FROM 6TH STREET GRAVEL BIKE PATH CONNECTOR



EXHIBIT G: FROM BIKE PATH NEAR 6TH STREET



EXHIBIT G: FROM BIKE PATH NEAR 6TH STREET - FURTHER VANTAGE

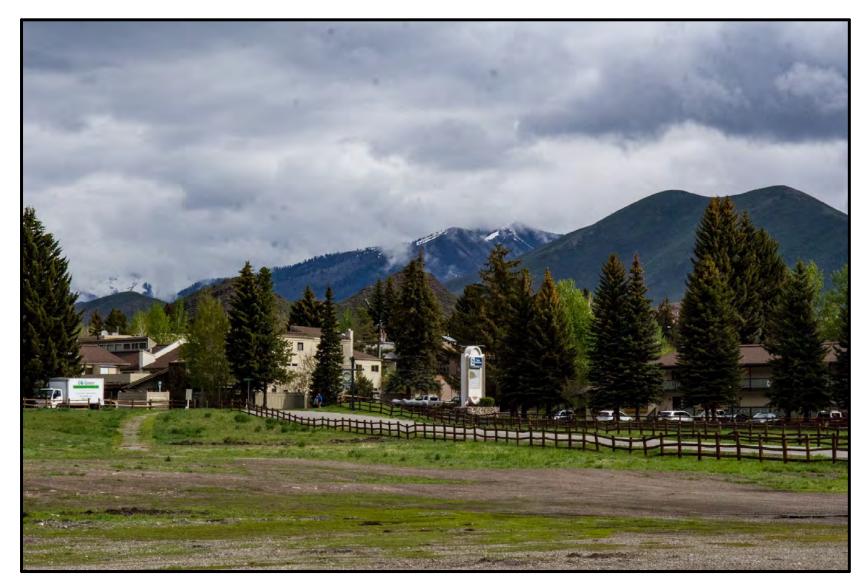
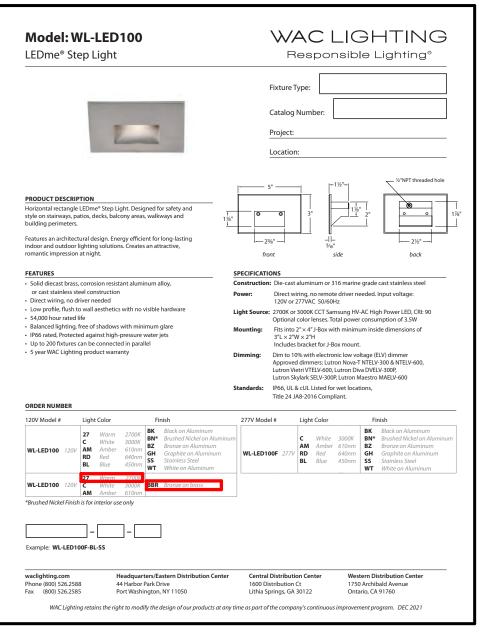
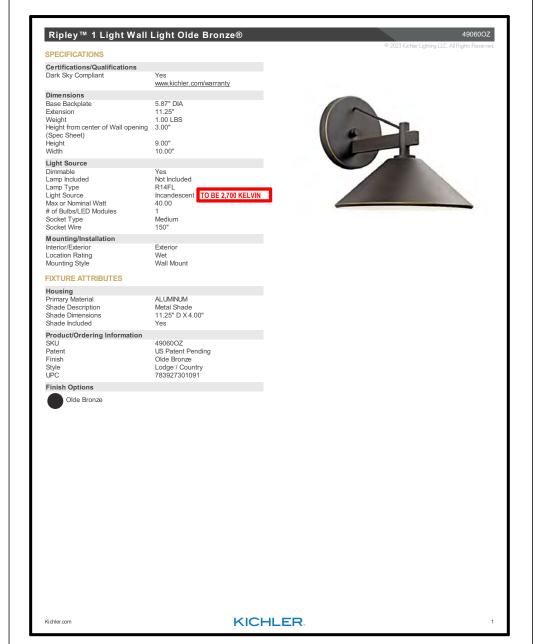
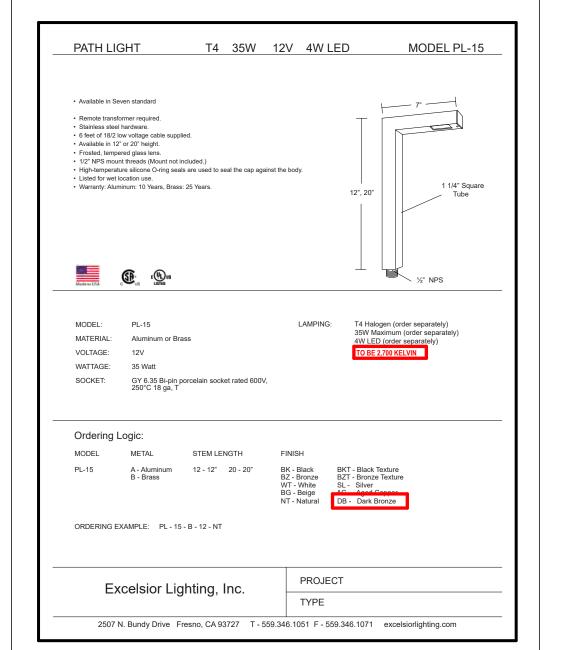


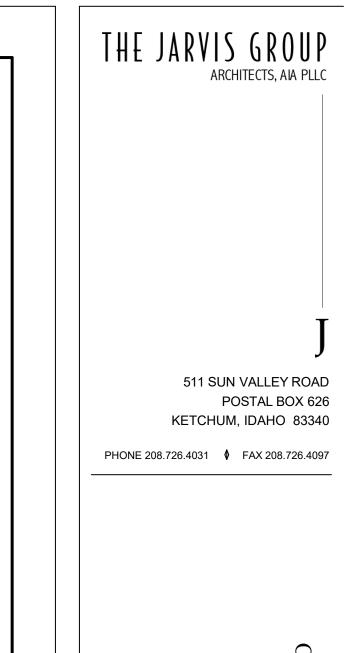
EXHIBIT G: FROM RIVER RUN PARKING LOT









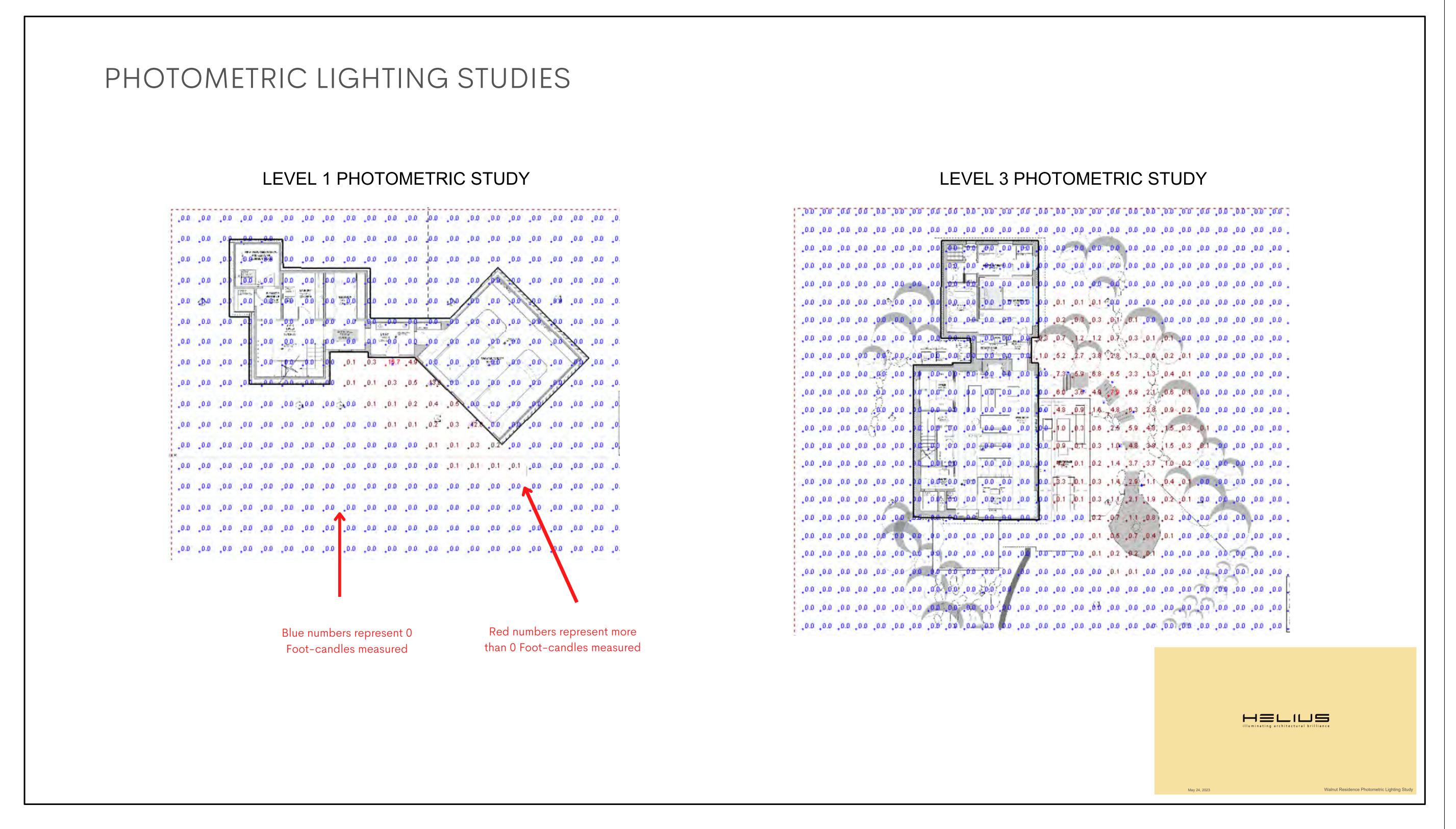


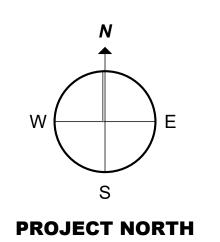
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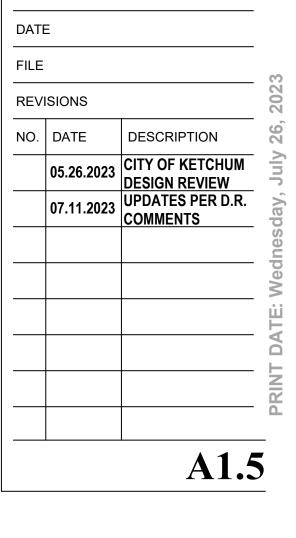
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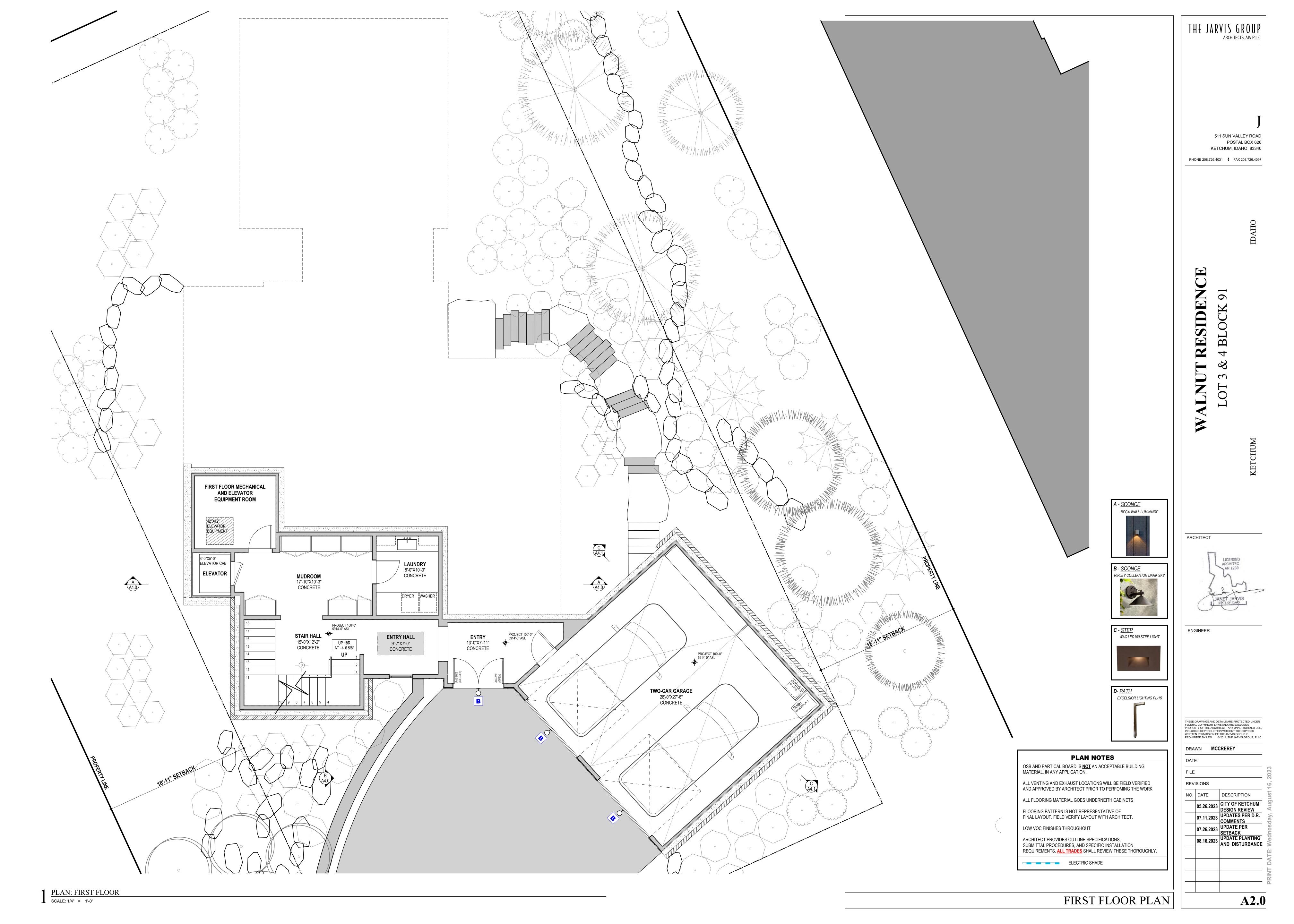
PHOTOMETRIC STUDY

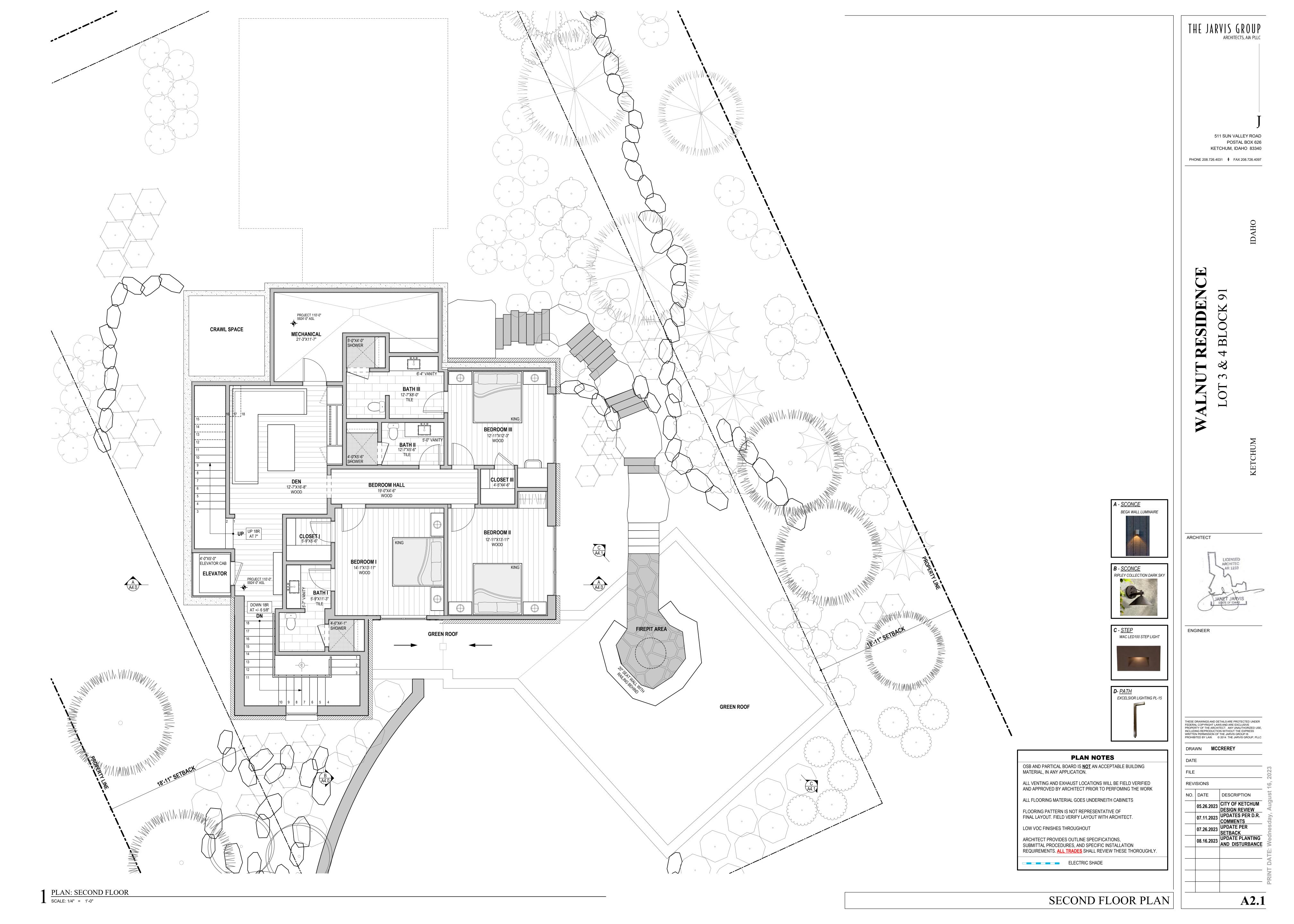


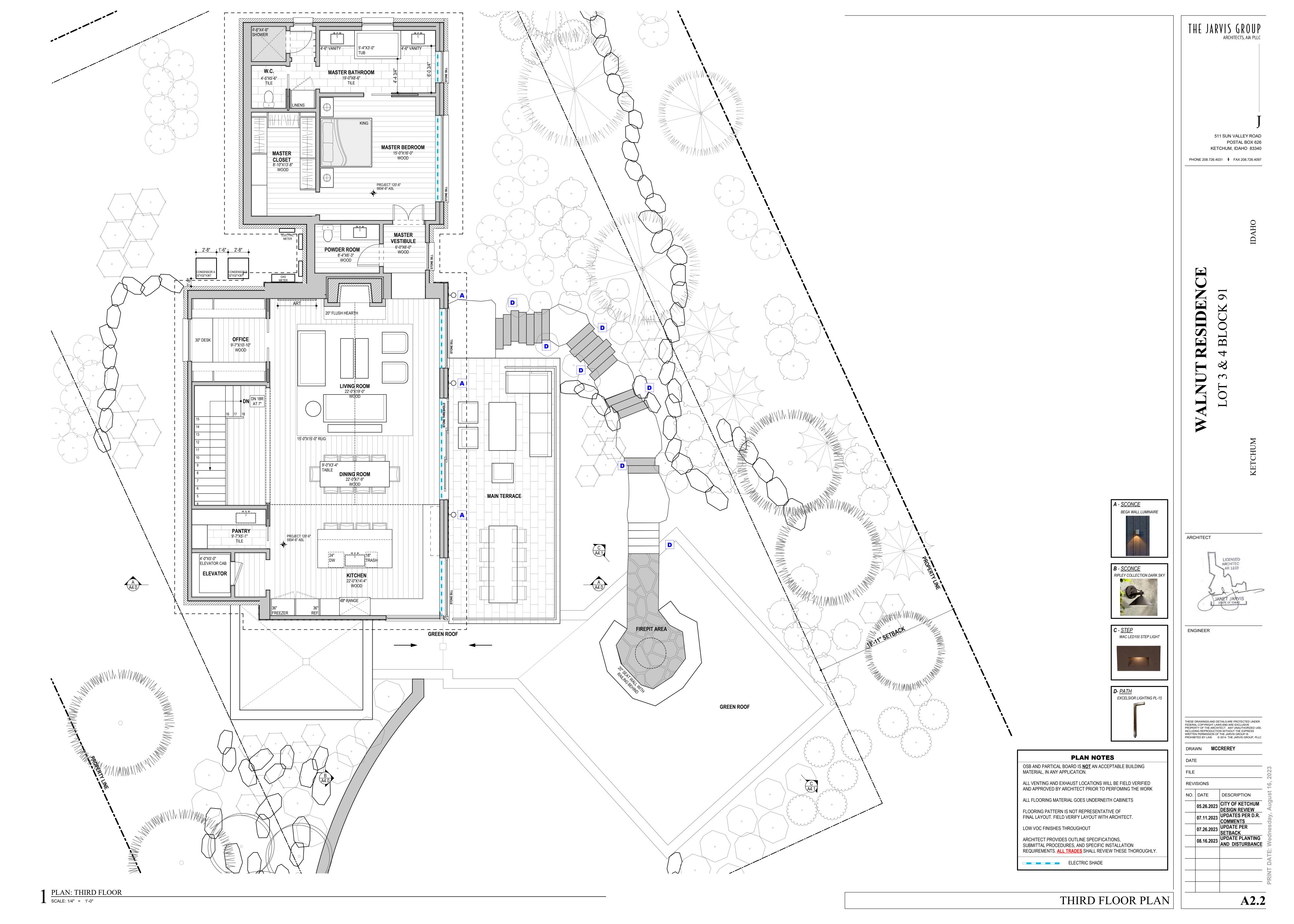
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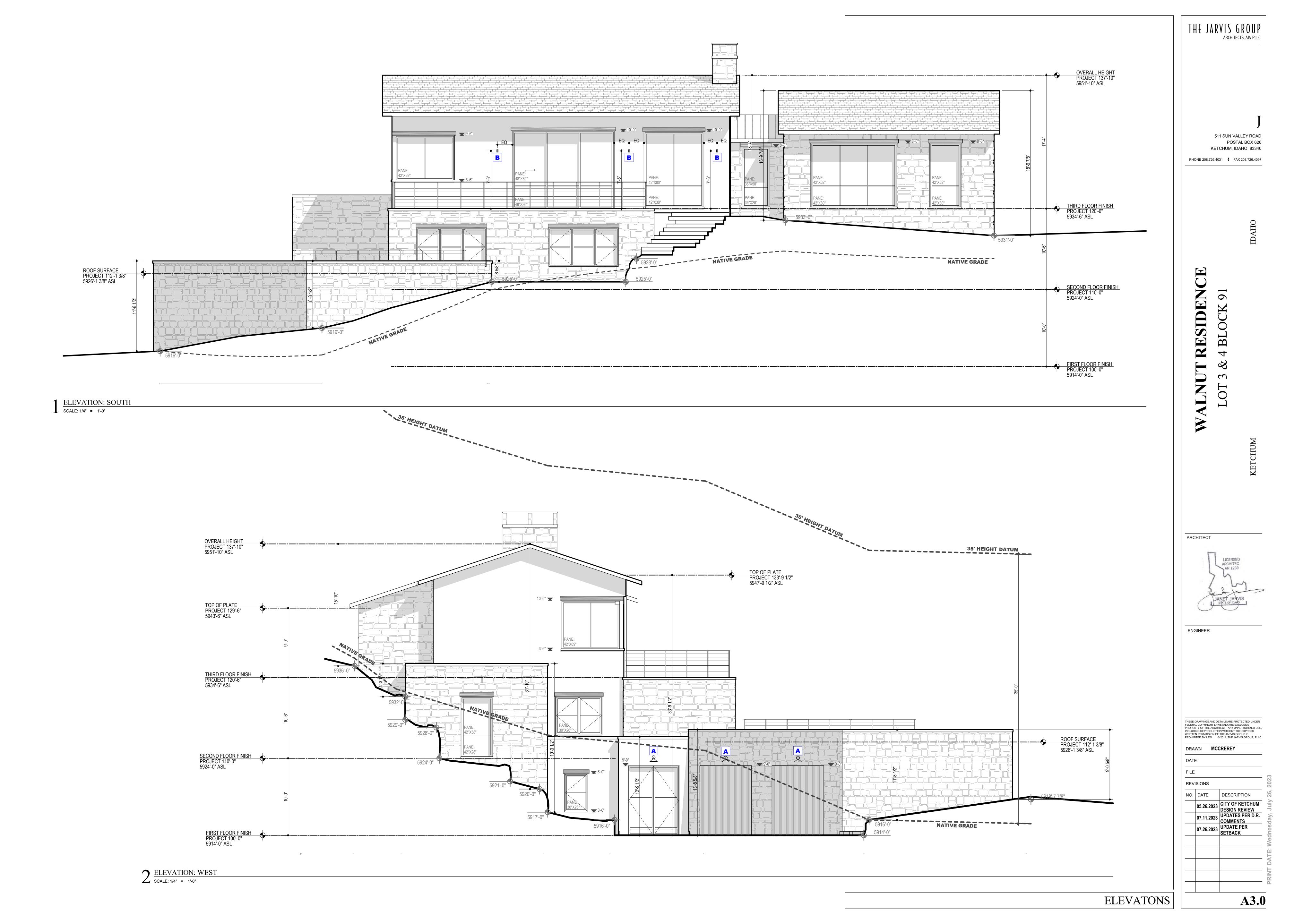
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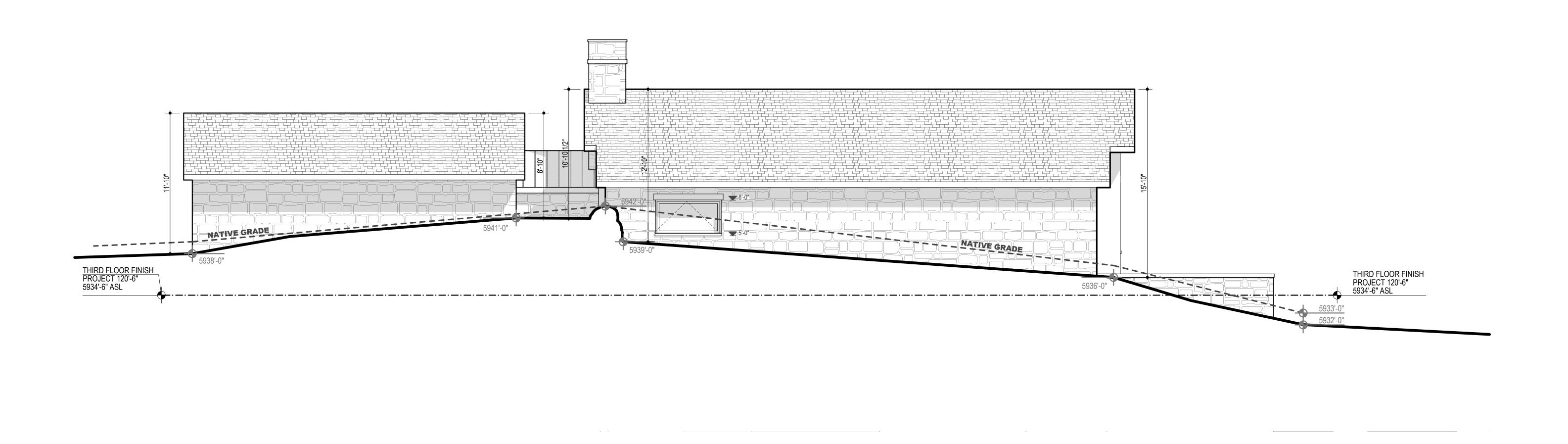
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1 ELEVATION: NORTH
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

OVERALL HEIGHT PROJECT 137'-10" 5951'-10" ASL THIRD FLOOR FINISH
PROJECT 120'-6"
5934'-6" ASL 2 ELEVATION: EAST SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"

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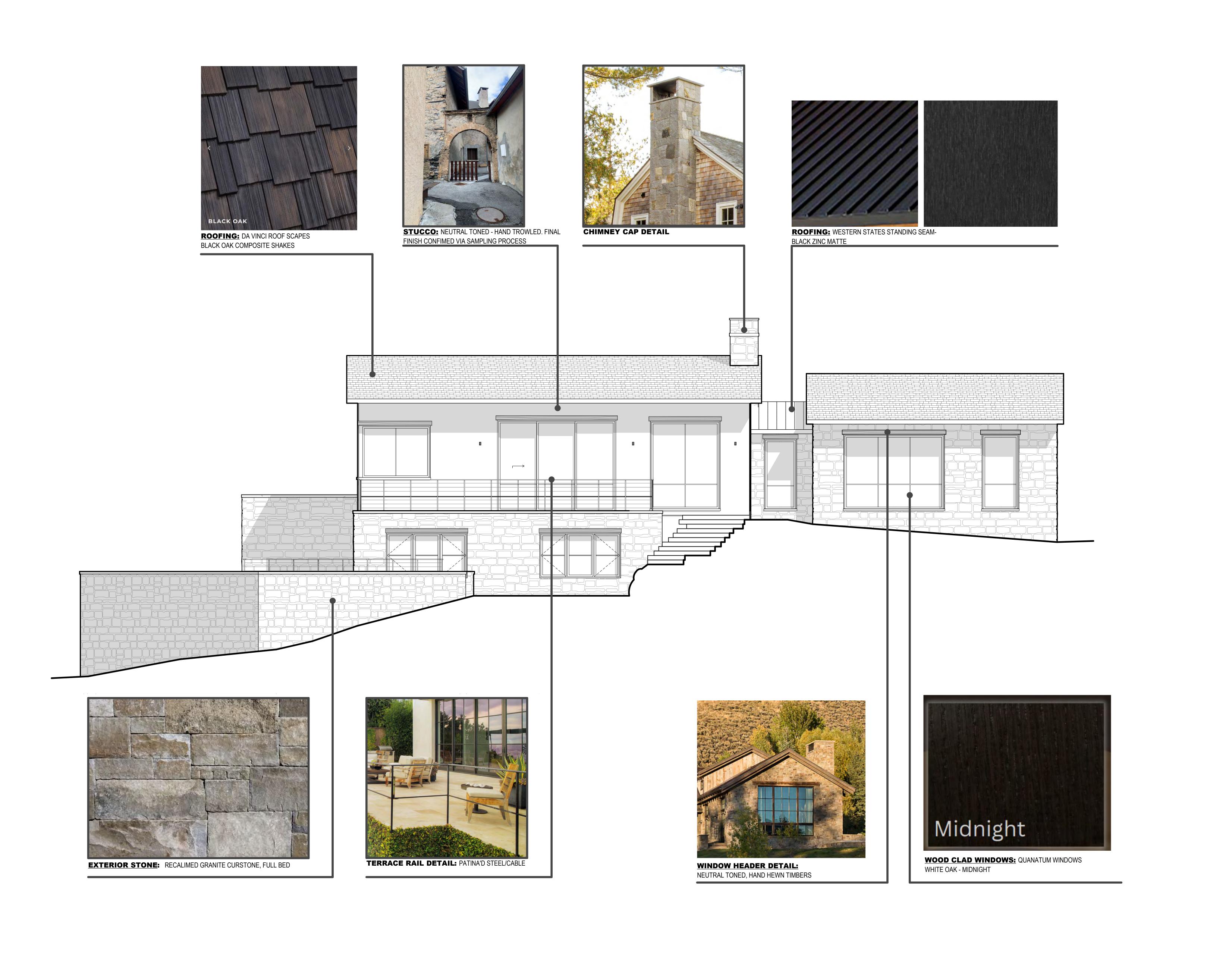
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ELEVATONS

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ARCHITECTS, AIA PLLC

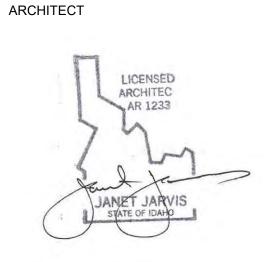
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UT KESIDENC 3 & 4 BLOCK 91



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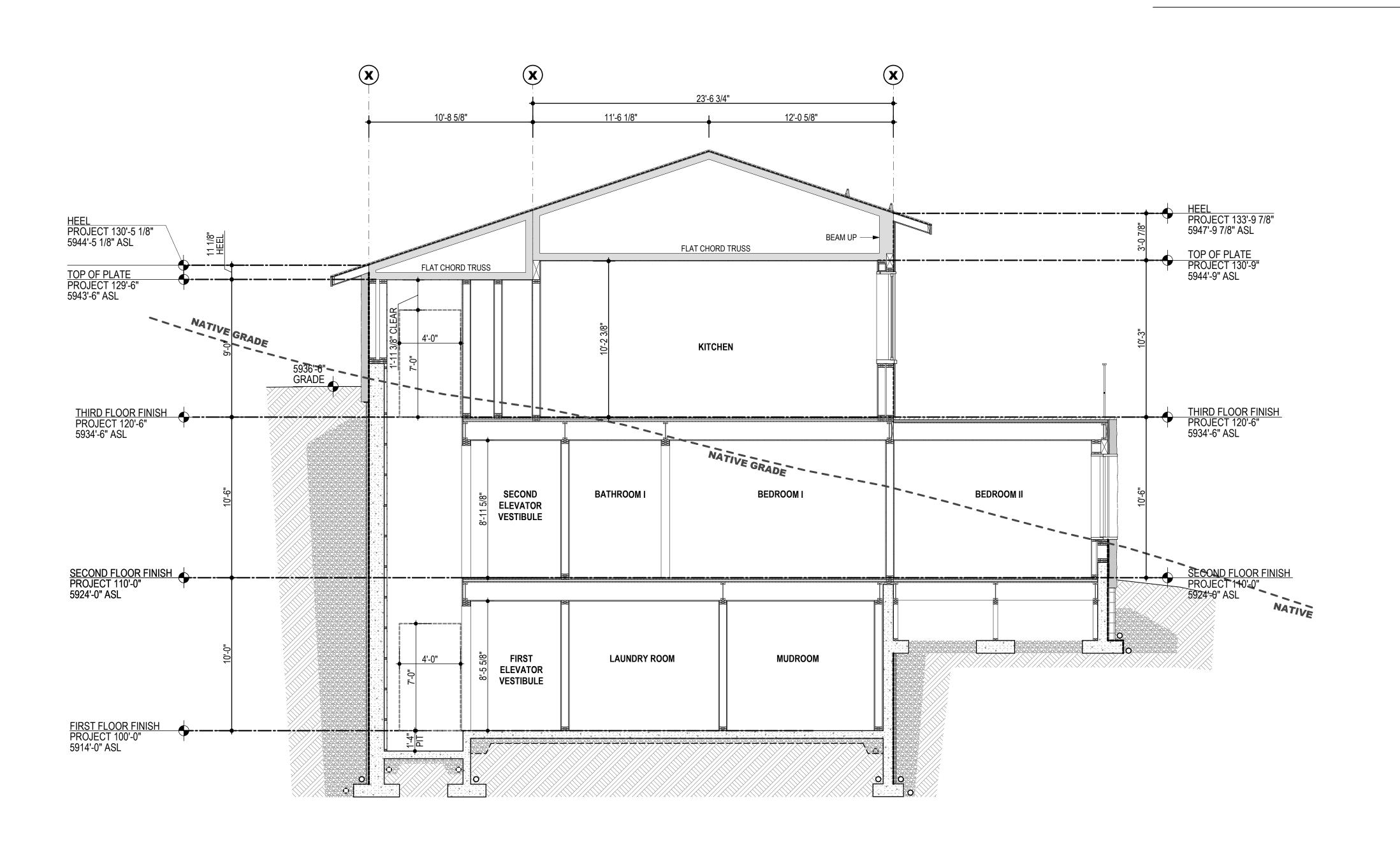
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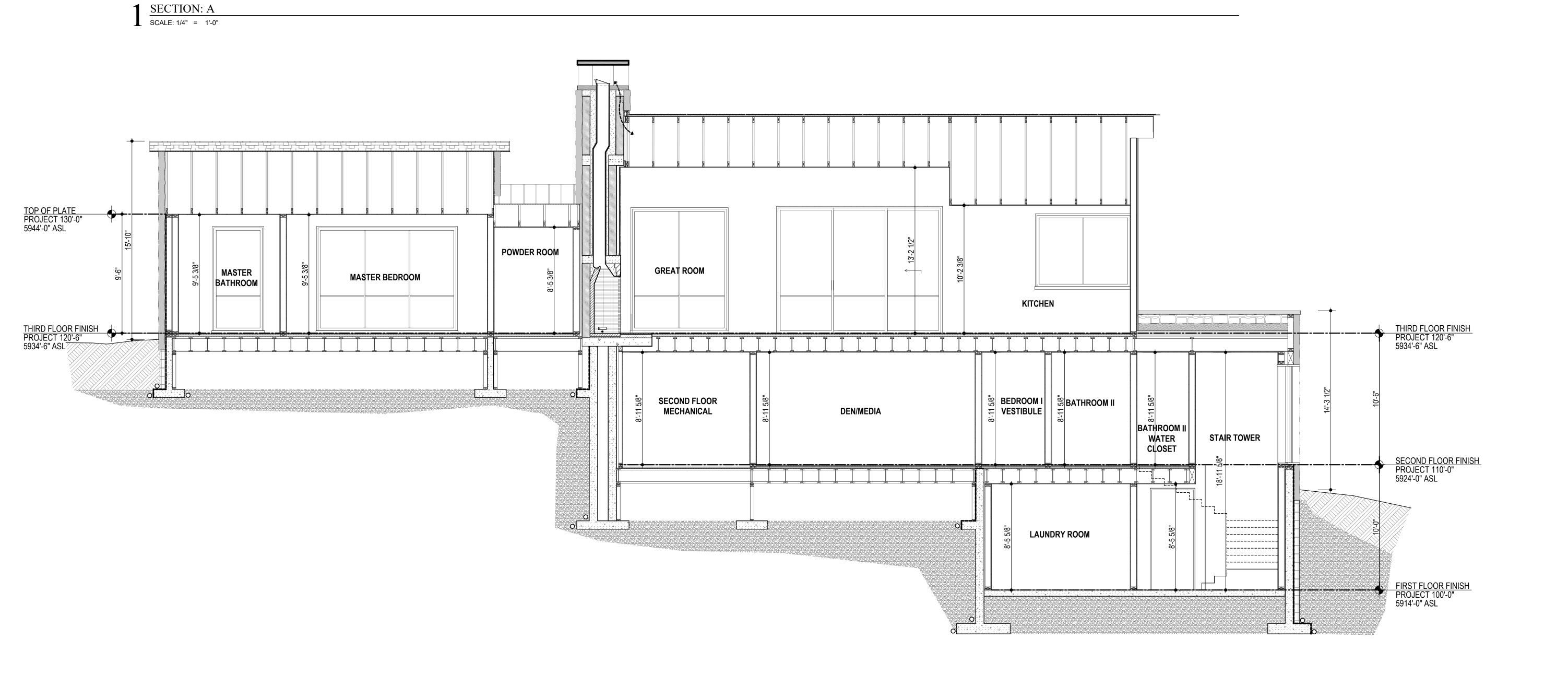
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MATERIAL PALETTE

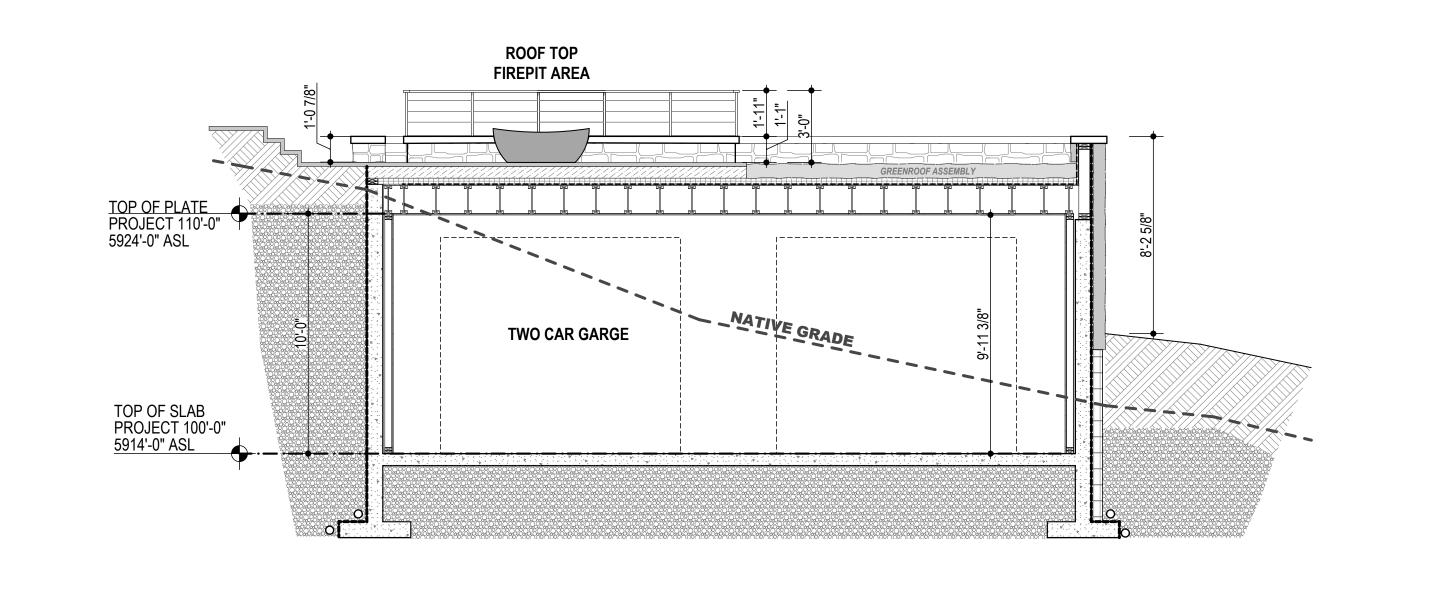
A3.2





SECTIONS

A4.0



 $\frac{\text{SECTION: C}}{\text{SCALE: 1/4"}} = 1'-0"$

THE JARVIS GROUP ARCHITECTS, AIA PLLC 511 SUN VALLEY ROAD POSTAL BOX 626 KETCHUM, IDAHO 83340 PHONE 208.726.4031 FAX 208.726.4097

RESIDENCE 4 BLOCK 91

ARCHITECT

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ARCHITEC
AR 1233

JANET JARVIS
STATE OF IDAHO

ENGINEER

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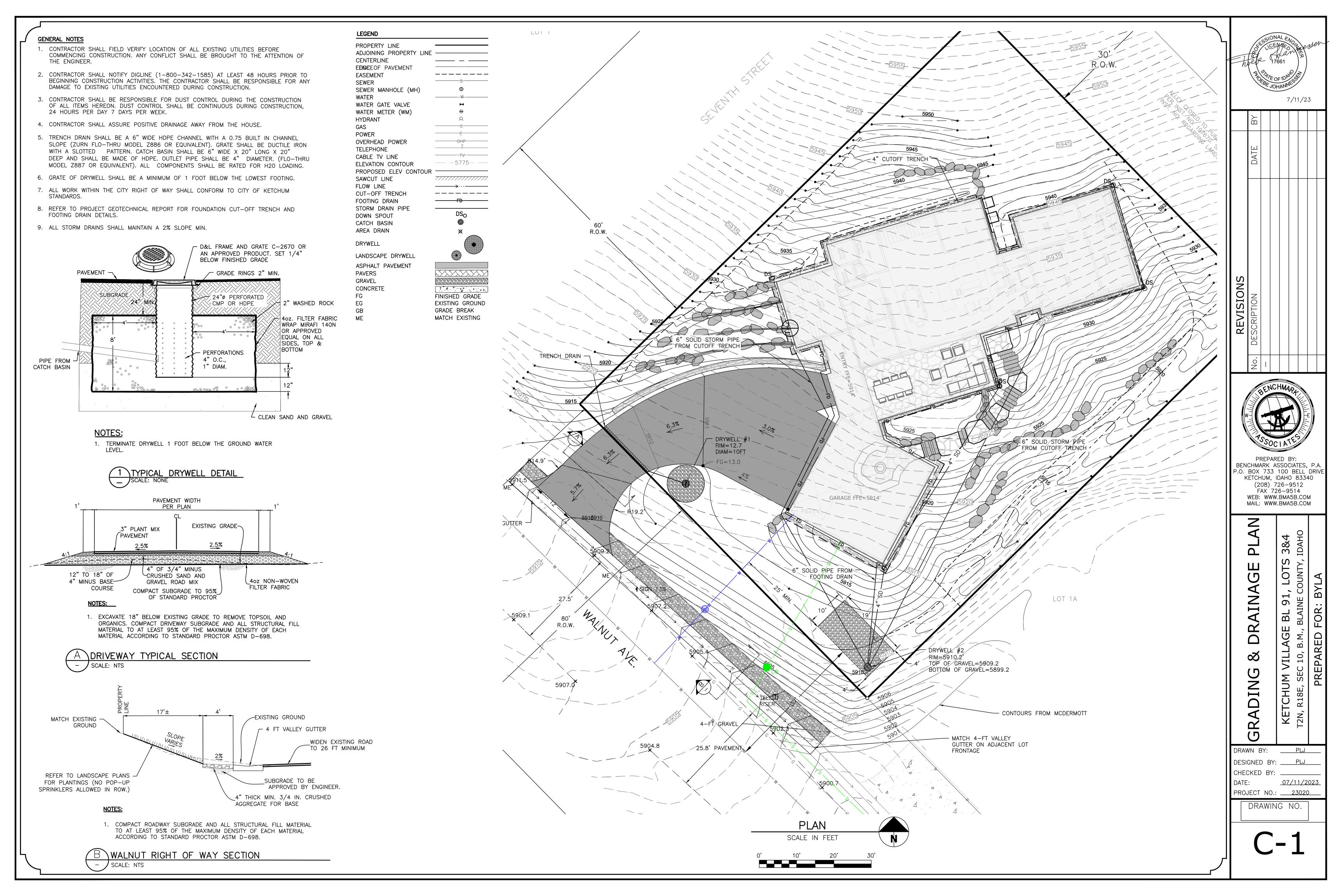
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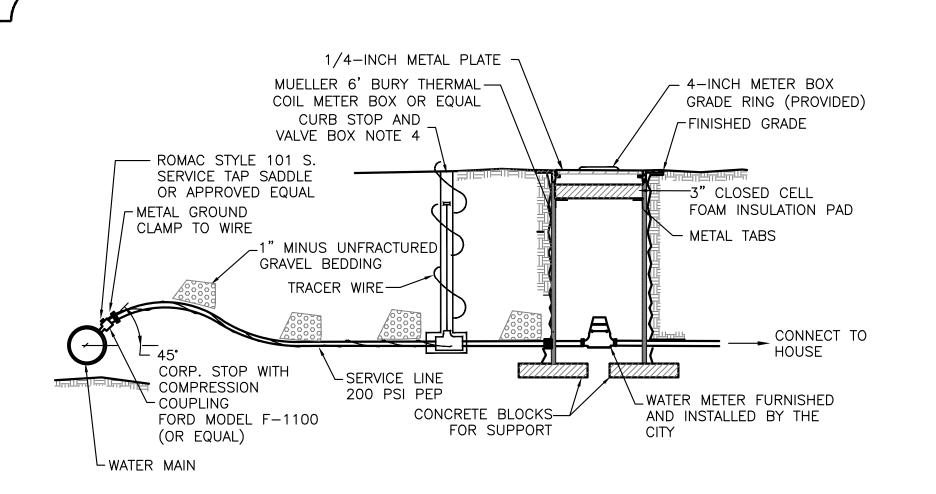
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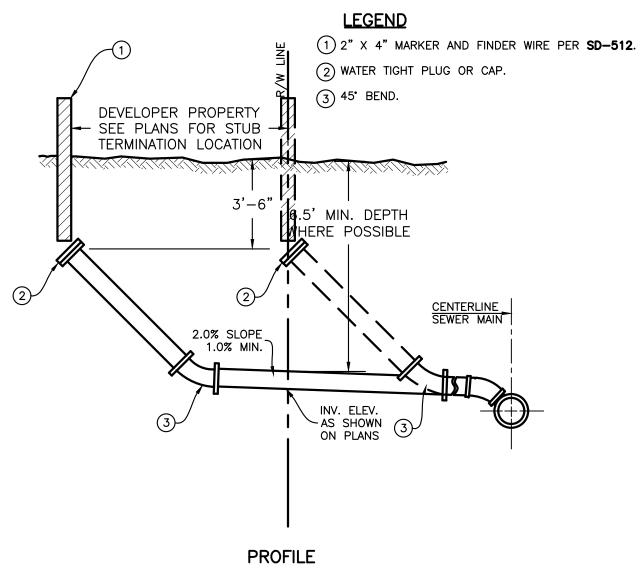
SECTIONS





- 1. WATER SERVICE LINE SHALL HAVE A 6' MIN. BURY DEPTH
- 2. SERVICE LINE SHALL BE 1" DIAMETER POLYETHYLENE PIPE UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED.
- 3. WATER SERVICE LINES SHALL BE BEDDED WITH 1" MINUS UNFRACTURED GRAVEL. BEDDING SHALL BE INSTALLED 4" UNDER THE PIPE AND 6" OVER THE PIPE.
- 4. FORD MODEL B-111 RESILIENT SEAT, CURB BALL VALVE (OR EQUAL). FORD EXTENSION CURB BOX WITH ARCHED BASE, 1-INCH UPPER SECTION, AND 2 HOLE "ERIE" PATTERN LID.

WATER SERVICE AND METER CONNECTION



<u>NOTES</u>

1. INSULATION REQUIRED WHERE SEWER LINE BURY DEPTH IS LESS THAN 5'.

2 STANDARD SEWER SERVICE CONNECTION DETAIL

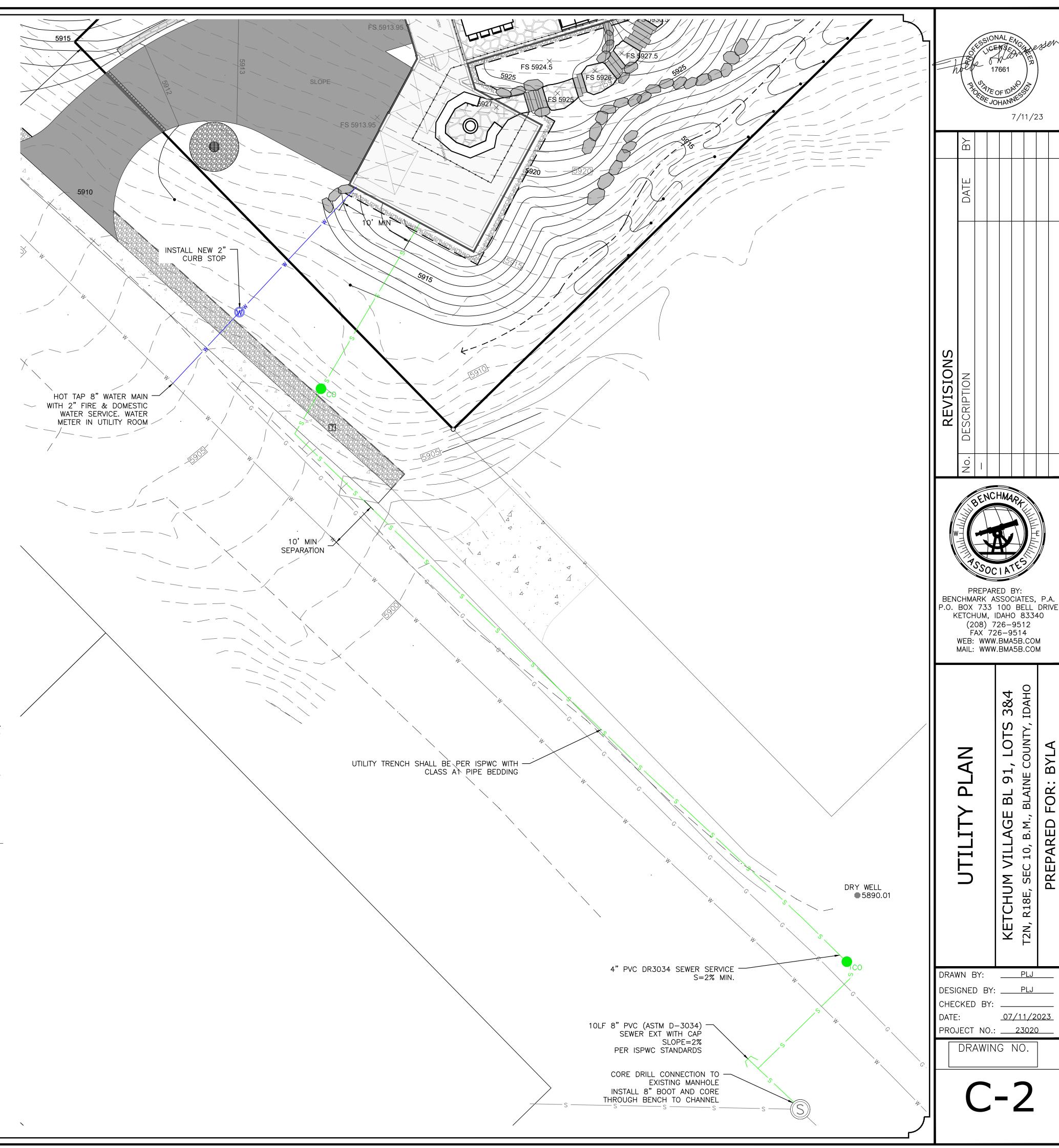
SCALE: NONE

UTILITY LEGEND SEWER PROPOSED SEWER MH EXISTING SEWER CLEANOUT CO 🌑 SEWER CAP WATER PROPOSED WATER GATE VALVE WATER FITTINGS нүрчд HYDRANT CURB STOP WATER METER PROPOSED

UTILITY GENERAL NOTES

WATER CAP UTILITY TRENCH

- 1. UTILITIES SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED PER THE CITY OF KETCHUM'S STANDARDS; THE MOST CURRENT VERSION OF THE IDAHO STANDARDS FOR PUBLIC WORKS CONSTRUCTION (ISPWC); AND DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY (DEQ) STANDARDS.
- 2. WATER LINES SHALL HAVE A MINIMUM OF 10 FEET OF HORIZONTAL SEPARATION AND 18" VERTICAL SEPARATION FROM SEWER LINES AND STORM DRAIN PIPES, MEASURED FROM OUTSIDE OF PIPE TO OUTSIDE OF PIPE.
- 3. CONTRACTOR SHALL EXTEND THE 8" SEWER MAIN NORTH TO ALLOW CONNECTION OF NEW SEWER SERVICE LINE.
- 4. UTILITY TRENCHES IN CITY R.O.W. SHALL BE CONSTRUCTED THE ISPWC AND CITY REQUIREMENTS. TRENCHES SHALL BE BACKFILLED WITH IMPORTED STRUCTURAL BACKFILL.
- 5. CONTRACTOR SHALL CONTACT CITY OF KETCHUM WATER AND SEWER PRIOR TO ANY WATER AND SEWER SERVICE CONSTRUCTION.



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LOTS OUNTY,

91, NE C(

KETCHUM T2N, R18E, SEG

07/11/2023

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SHEET LEGEND		
SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	
	Property Line	
—— ВЕ ——	Building Envelope	
	Setbacks /	
	Easements	
(XXXX)	Existing Contours	
XXXX	Proposed Contours	
	Limit of Disturbanc (L.O.D.)	

LOT CALCULATIONS

LOT COVERAGE

LOT SIZE = +/- 16,583 (0.38 ACRES) COVERAGE BY PRIMARY RESIDENCE = 4,115 SF COVERAGE BY MOTORCOURT / PARKING = 1,600 SF

TOTAL = 5,715 SF

PERCENTAGE COVERAGE BY BLDGS AND APPLICABLE EXTERIOR IMPROVEMENTS (5,715 SF / 16,583 SF) = +/- 34.4%

SNOW STORAGE

DRIVEWAY + MOTORCOURT 1,900 SF X .3 = 570 SF (REQUIRED PER CODE)

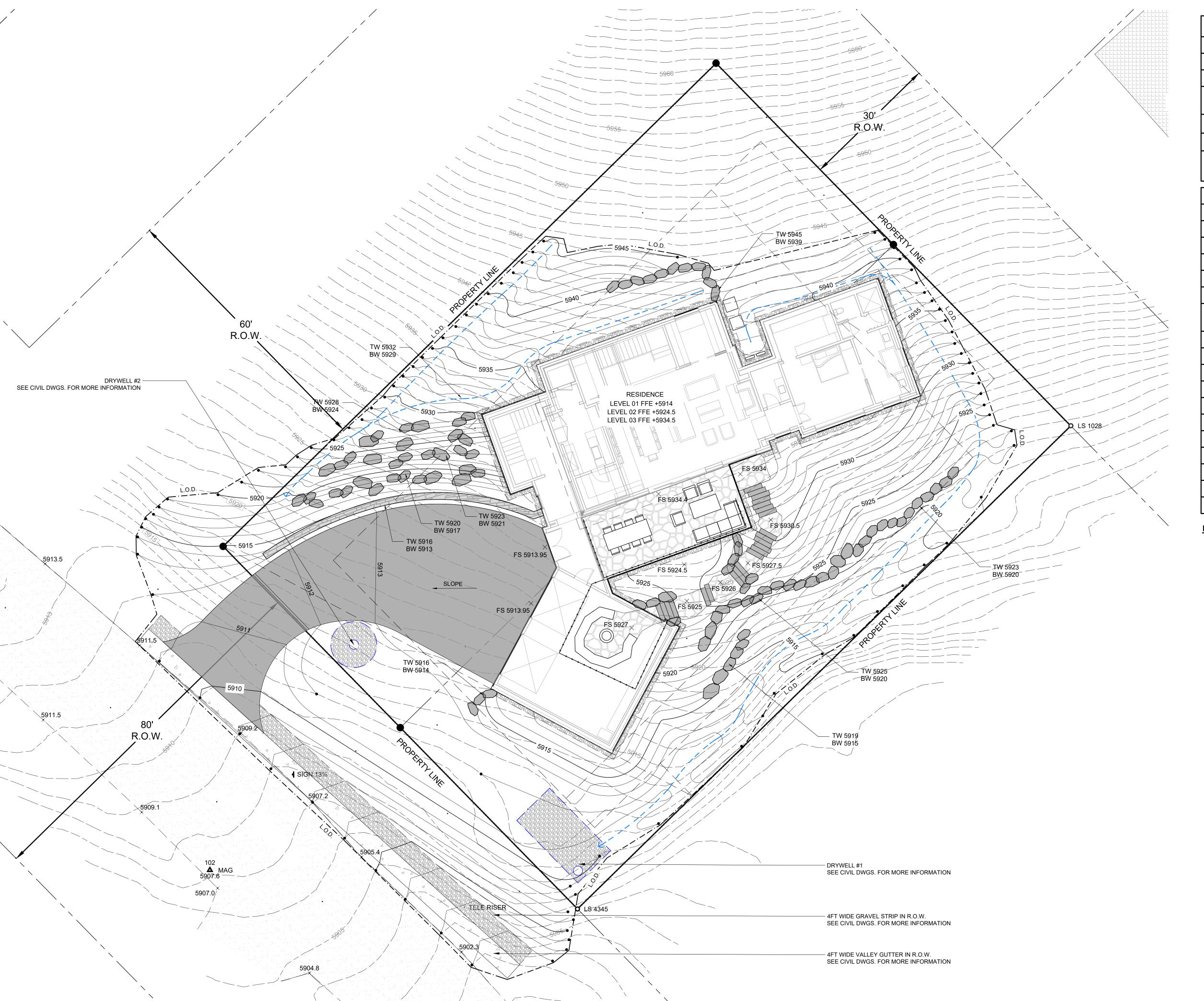
SNOW STORAGE PER PLAN = 660 SF

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PROJECT MANAGER: ISSUE DATE:

08/14/23

OVERALL SITE PLAN



SHEET LEGEND		
SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	
	Property Line	
—— ВЕ ——	Building Envelope	
	Setbacks / Easements	
(XXXX)	Existing Contours	
XXXX	Proposed Contours	
	Limit of Disturbanc (L.O.D.)	

GRADING + DRAINAGE LEGE		
SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	
#	Catch Basin	
•	Dry Well	
X.X%	Grade Pitch	
	Drainage Swale	
+H.P.S	High Point of Swa	
FFE	Finish Floor	
	Elevation	
10.5000	Spot Elevation	
FG	Finished Grade	
FS	Finished Surface	
TS	Top of Step	
BS	Bottom of Step	
TW	Top of Wall	
BW	Bottom of Wall	
TC	Top of Coping	
TB	Top of Boulder	
LP	Low Point	
HP	High Point	

NOT

- 1. SEE CIVIL PLAN FOR ALL UTILITY LOCATIONS; CONTRACTOR TO VERIFY SITE UTILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE LOCATIONS PER CIVIL ENGINEER AS-BUILT DRAWINGS PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.
- CONTRACTOR TO VERIFY TOP OF WALL ELEVATIONS WITH LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT PRIOR TO STARTING CONSTRUCTION.
 REFER TO ARCHITECTURAL AND STRUCTURAL
- ENGINEERING PLANS FOR ALL FINISHED FLOOR ELEVATIONS (FEE).4. GRADING SHOWN ON PLAN IS CONCEPTUAL AS SHOWN FOR DESIGN PURPOSED ONLY.
- SHOWN FOR DESIGN PURPOSED ONLY.
 LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT TO VERIFY FINAL
 GRADING ONSITE WITH CONTRACTOR.
- 5. CONTRACTOR SHALL UTILIZE 'BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES' (BMP) TO CONTROL EROSION AND SEDIMENTATION BEFORE AND DURING CONSTRUCTION.
- 6. CATCH BASINS AND DRYWELLS TO BE INSTALLED PER GEO-TECHNICAL ENGINEER RECOMMENDATIONS.
- 7. ALL GRADING AND TRENCHING WITHIN THE DRIPLINE OF EXISTING TREES TO BE DONE BY HAND WITH CARE TAKEN NOT TO CUT OR DAMAGE ROOTS OVER 1-INCH DIAMETER. TREES TO REMAIN SHALL BE FENCED WITH TEMPORARY FENCING, SUCH AS STEEL STAKES (MAX. 5 FEET O.C.) WITH WIRE MESH FABRICS (6X6 OPEN), CHAINLINK OR SIMILAR HEIGHT TO BE 5-FEET MINIMUM. TEMPORARY IRRIGATION IS REQUIRED TO ALL EXISTING TREES TO REMAIN DURING CONSTRUCTION.
- 8. EXCAVATION CONTRACTOR TO LEAVE ALL REGIONS OF DISTURBED NATIVE AREA WITHIN 4" OF FINISHED GRADE. LANDSCAPER TO SUPPLY 4" OF TOP SOIL THROUGHOUT NATIVE PLANTING AND REHABILITATION AREA.
- 9. ALL RECLAIMED SLOPES GREATER THAN 3:1 MUST UTILIZE BIODEGRADABLE EROSION CONTROL MAT.



USZ623 M IN. OVERLAY DISTRICT SUBMITTAL OF ALT SUBMITTAL UPDATES
07/26/23 MOD SUBMITTAL UPDATES REV 2
08/14/23 MOD SUBMITTAL UPDATES REV 3
EVISIONS:

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KETCHUM VILLAGE, LOTS 3 & 4

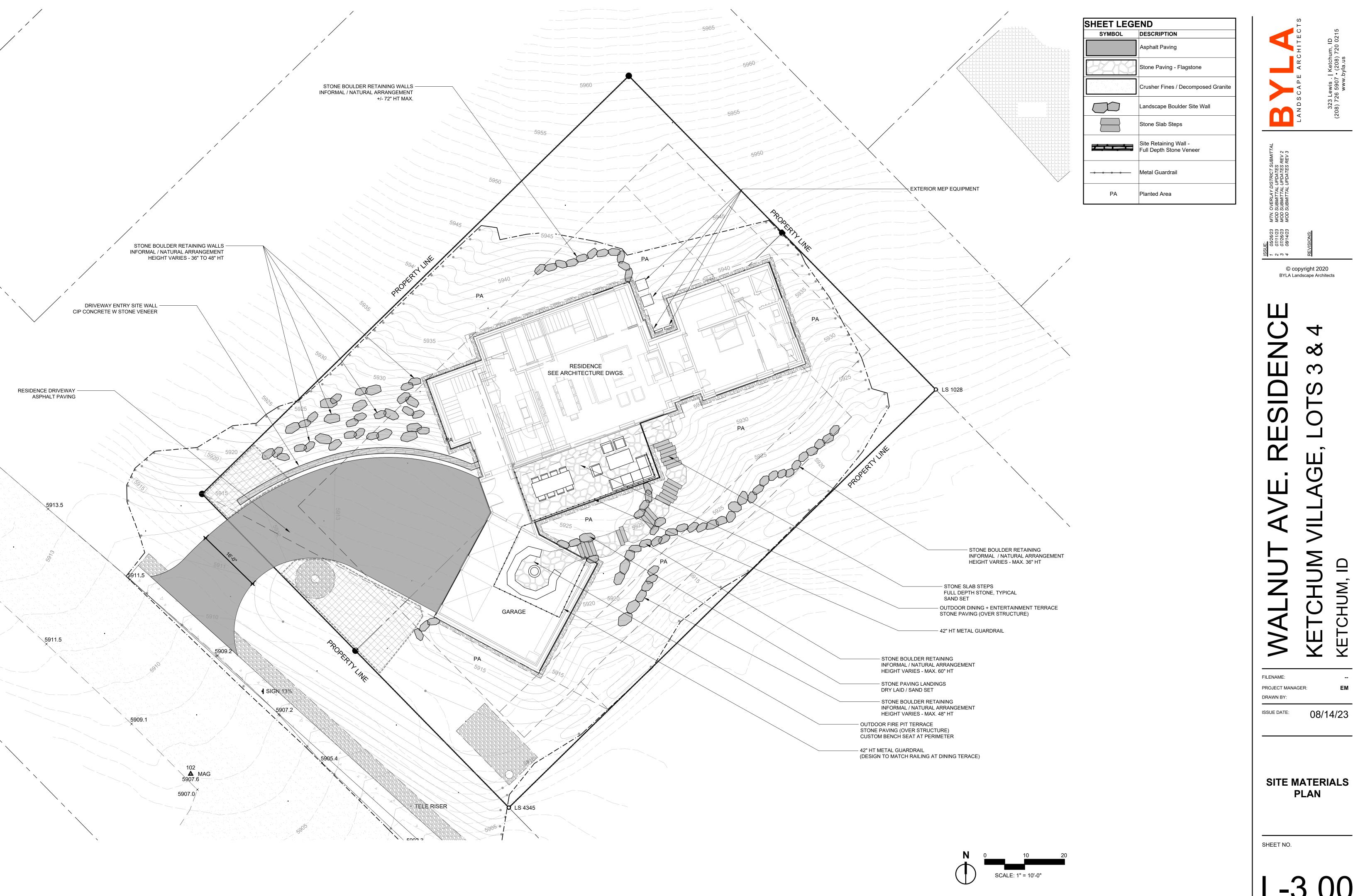
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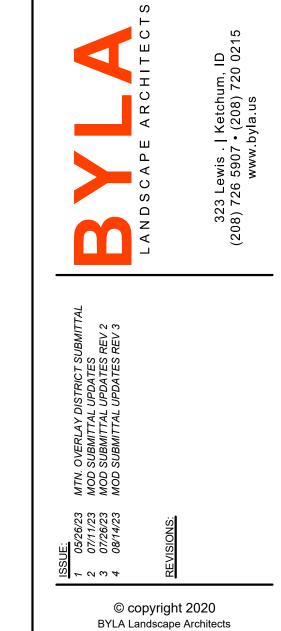
ISSUE DATE: 08/14/23

SITE GRADING + DRAINAGE PLAN

SHEET NO.

L-2.00





FILENAME: PROJECT MANAGER:

PLAN

08/14/23



3D MODEL IMAGE - BIRD'S EYE VIEW LOOKING SOUTH

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3D MODEL IMAGES



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3D MODEL IMAGES

PLANTING NOTES:

- 1. ALL SOIL PREPARATION AND PLANTING OPERATIONS SHALL BE CONDUCTED UNDER FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS ONLY. SOIL SHALL NOT BE WORKED WHEN EXCESSIVELY DRY OR WET, AND THE OWNER'S REPRESENTATIVE RESERVES THE RIGHT TO STOP ANY WORK TAKING PLACE DURING A PERIOD WHEN CONDITIONS ARE CONSIDERED DETRIMENTAL TO SOIL STRUCTURE OR PLANT GROWTH.
- 2. MULCH: INSTALL A MIN 3" LAYER OF MULCH AROUND ALL TREES AND SHRUBS AND IN ALL PLANTING AREAS UNLESS OTHERWISE NOTED CREATE A NATURAL SPADED EDGE WHERE PLANTING BEDS MEET TURF AREAS.
- 3. FINISH GRADE VERIFICATION: FINISH GRADE TO BE 1" BELOW FINISH PAVING SURFACE IN LAWN AREAS AND 2" BELOW IN PLANTING AREAS. VERIFY PLANTING AREAS ARE GRADED AT +/- 0.2 FOOT TO FINISH GRADE, PRIOR TO LANDSCAPE INSTALLATION.
- 4. PLANT MATERIAL AND ACQUISITION: PROVIDE SINGLE TRUNK STANDARD TREES UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE. NOTIFY THE OWNER'S REPRESENTATIVE AT THE TIME OF DELIVERY OF ANY PLANT MATERIAL THAT IS DAMAGED OR IN POOR CONDITION. OWNER'S REPRESENTATIVE RESERVES THE RIGHT TO INSPECT ALL PLANT MATERIALS BEFORE PLANTING. MATERIAL MAY BE REJECTED AT ANY TIME DUE TO CONDITION, FORM OR DAMAGE BEFORE OR AFTER PLANTING. PROVIDE IDENTIFICATION TAG FROM THE SUPPLYING NURSERY SHOWING COMMON AND BOTANICAL PLANT NAMES FOR AT LEAST ONE PLANT OF EACH SPECIES DELIVERED TO THE SITE. PROTECT ALL PLANTS AGAINST HEAT, SUN, WIND AND FROST DURING TRANSPORTATION TO THE SITE AND WHILE BEING HELD AT THE SITE. DO NOT STORE PLANTS IN TOTAL DARKNESS MORE THAN ONE DAY. CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR WATERING ALL PLANT MATERIALS ON-SITE DURING CONSTRUCTION.
- 5. PLANT PACKAGING: ALL CONTAINERS/PACKAGING SHALL REMAIN IN PLACE UNTIL IMMEDIATELY PRIOR TO PLANTING. ANY STOCK IN CONTAINERS SHALL BE REMOVED FROM CONTAINERS AND THE CONTAINER BALL SHALL BE CUT VERTICALLY AS NECESSARY TO LOOSEN ROOTS. REMOVE ALL PLANT TAGS, TYING MATERIAL AND MARKING TAPES AT THE TIME OF PLANTING.
- 6. PLANT QUALITY: ALL PLANT MATERIAL SHALL BE SELECTED AT NURSERY BY OWNER'S REPRESENTATIVE. LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT RESERVES THE RIGHT TO INSPECT AND REJECT PLANT MATERIAL AT ANY POINT FROM DELIVERY THROUGH WARRANTY PERIOD, CONTRACTOR TO REPLACE MATERIAL DURING CURRENT PLANTING WINDOW. ALL MATERIAL SHALL CONFORM TO THE GUIDELINES ESTABLISHED BY THE CURRENT AMERICAN STANDARD FOR NURSERY STOCK, PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN
- 7. PLANT QUANTITIES: THE PLANT SCHEDULE IS PROVIDED AS AN AID ONLY. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL SUPPLY ALL PLANT MATERIALS IN QUANTITIES SUFFICIENT TO COMPLETE THE PLANTING SHOWN ON ALL DRAWINGS.
- PLANTING DETAILS: REFER TO PLANTING DETAILS AND OR SPECIFICATIONS FOR PLANT INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS.
- 8. PLANTING LAYOUT: THE PLANTING PLANS ARE DIAGRAMMATIC. SITE PLANT MATERIALS APPROXIMATELY AS SHOWN ON THE LANDSCAPE DRAWING AND NOTIFY OWNER'S REPRESENTATIVE FOR REVIEW, PRIOR TO PLANTING. LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT RESERVES THE RIGHT TO ADJUST PLANTS TO EXACT LOCATION IN FIELD.
- 9. INITIAL PRUNING: PRUNE ONLY DEAD OR DAMAGED LIMBS, OR AS DIRECTED BY LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT.
- 10. STAKING: TREE STAKING SHALL BE AT THE CONTRACTOR'S DISCRETION, BUT CONTRACTOR IS RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY DAMAGE, AND OR REPLACEMENT/REPLANTING NECESSARY DUE TO WIND DISPLACEMENT OF PLANT MATERIALS.
- 11. WATERING REQUIREMENTS: ALL PLANTS SHALL BE WATERED THOROUGHLY TWICE DURING THE FIRST 24-HOUR PERIOD AFTER PLANTING. ALL PLANTS SHALL THEN BE WATERED AS NECESSARY, DURING THE FIRST GROWING SEASON.
- 12. WORK ORDER: ALL SUBSURFACE WORK, INCLUDING UTILITY AND IRRIGATION SHALL BE INSTALLED AND FUNCTIONAL, PRIOR TO THE INSTALLATION OF ANY PROPOSED LANDSCAPING. STAKE LOCATION OF ALL TREES, HEDGE LINES AND PLANTING BEDS AND NOTIFY OWNER'S REPRESENTATIVE FOR REVIEW PRIOR TO PLANTING. TREES AND SHRUBS MUST BE INSTALLED PRIOR TO PERENNIALS AND GRASSES TO ESTABLISH PROPER LAYOUT AND TO AVOID DAMAGE TO SMALLER PLANTINGS.

SOIL PREPARATION NOTES:

- 1. BED PREPARATION: PREPARE SOILS IN PLANTING AREAS BY ROTO-TILLING AMENDMENT AND TOPSOIL TO A DEPTH OF 8" BELOW FINISHED SOIL SURFACE IN ALL PLANTED AREAS. TREES WILL REQUIRE OVER-EXCAVATION AND BACKFILL WITH AMENDED SOIL.
- 2. DE-COMPACTION: SUBSOILING IN PLANTING AREAS SHOULD BE PERFORMED AS REQUIRED, AT A DEPTH OF 12-24 INCHES IN SUCH A MANNER AS WILL FRACTURE COMPACTED SOIL WITHOUT ADVERSELY DISPLACING SURFACE SOIL, OR DISTURBING PLANT LIFE, TOPSOIL AND SURFACE RESIDUE. MULTIPLE PASSES AT VARYING ANGLES ARE REQUIRED TO ENSURE SUITABILITY FOR GROWTH. WHEN USING DISC OR RIPPING EQUIPMENT, IT IS REQUIRED THAT THE FINAL PASSES OVER THE AREA BE MADE WITH A ROTO-TILLER TO BREAK UP ANY LARGE CLUMPS TO MAKE FINAL GRADING EASIER. PROPER EQUIPMENT, AND METHOD ARE CRITICAL.

 LANDSCAPE CONSTRUCTION COMPACTION MITIGATION: COMPACTION DURING CONSTRUCTION SHOULD BE MINIMIZED AS POSSIBLE AND REMEDIATED AS REQUIRED TO LESS.
- LANDSCAPE CONSTRUCTION COMPACTION MITIGATION: COMPACTION DURING CONSTRUCTION SHOULD BE MINIMIZED AS POSSIBLE AND REMEDIATED AS REQUIRED TO LESS THAN 80% USING METHODS DESCRIBED, PRIOR TO PLANT INSTALLATION.
- 3. THE LANDSCAPE CONTRACTOR SHALL COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING. STRIP EXISTING TOPSOIL AND STOCKPILE ON SITE FOR LATER USE. CONDUCT A SOIL EVALUATION AND PROVIDE WRITTEN LAB REPORT TO DETERMINE THE EXISTING SOIL'S:
- COMPOSITION, COMPACTION RATE, NUTRIENT QUALITIES, ORGANIC CONTENT, PH LEVELS, AND WATER HOLDING CAPABILITIES
- 4. THE IDEAL PARTICLE SOIL MIX FOR THIS PROJECT IS APPROXIMATELY 45% SAND, 40% SILT, 10% CLAY AND 5% ORGANIC MATERIAL WITH A PH LEVEL NEAR SEVEN. PRIOR TO THE INSTALLATION OF THE LANDSCAPE AND IRRIGATION SYSTEM, CONTRACTOR TO PREPARE SOIL TO ENSURE A PROPER ENVIRONMENT FOR PLANT ROOT DEVELOPMENT. SOIL AMENDMENT: AFTER INITIAL SOIL DE-COMPACTION PROCEDURES ARE PERFORMED, SOIL AMENDMENTS SHOULD BE ADDED. THE ADDITION OF SOIL AMENDMENTS IS DETERMINED FROM SOIL TESTS CONDUCTED PRIOR TO WORK COMMENCING. SOIL AMENDMENT MAY INCLUDE INORGANIC MATERIAL SUCH AS SAND, SILT OR CLAY, WHICH HELP IMPROVE SOIL TEXTURE. ORGANIC MATERIAL SUCH AS COMPOST, MANURE, AND PEAT MOSS MAY ALSO BE USED AND HELP IMPROVE SOIL STRUCTURE. OTHER AMENDMENTS SHALL BE ADDED AS SPECIFIED IN REQUIRED SOILS REPORT. ALL AMENDMENTS SHOULD BE MIXED THOROUGHLY WITH EXISTING SOIL AND AN ADDITIONAL SOIL TEST WILL BE TAKEN TO ENSURE PROPER SOIL CONDITIONS PRIOR TO PLANTING.
- 5. SUPPLEMENTAL TOPSOIL: IF NECESSARY, PROVIDE NEW TOPSOIL THAT IS FERTILE, FRIABLE AND NATURAL LOAM SURFACE SOIL, REASONABLY FREE OF SUBSOIL, CLAY, CLAY LUMPS, BRUSH WEEDS, AND OTHER LITTER AND FREE OF ROOTS, STUMPS, STONES LARGER THAN 2" IN ANY DIMENSION AND OTHER EXTRANEOUS OR TOXIC MATTER HARMFUL TO PLANT GROWTH. OBTAIN TOPSOIL FROM LOCAL SOURCES OR FROM AREAS HAVING SIMILAR SOIL CHARACTERISTICS TO THAT NECESSARY FOR VIGOROUS GROWTH OF SPECIFIED PLANTINGS. OBTAIN TOPSOIL THAT OCCURS IN A DEPTH OF NOT LESS THAN 6". DO NOT OBTAIN SOIL FROM BOGS OR MARSHES.

IRRIGATION NOTES:

- 1. CODES: IRRIGATION SYSTEM SHALL BE INSTALLED IN ACCORDANCE WITH ALL LOCAL CODES AND MANUFACTURER'S SPECIFICATIONS. NOTIFY LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT BY TELEPHONE AND IN WRITING OF ANY CONFLICTS PRIOR TO INSTALLATION.
- 2. SEEDED & REVEGETATED AREAS: SHALL BE IRRIGATED BY TEMPORARY OVERHEAD SPRAY WITH AN AUTOMATIC SYSTEM. THIS SYSTEM MAY BE ABANDONED WHEN
- PLANTINGS HAVE BEEN CLEARLY ESTABLISHED AFTER A MINIMUM OF TWO GROWING SEASONS
- 3. SHRUB, TREE, AND GROUNDCOVER AREAS: SHALL BE DRIP IRRIGATED WITH A PERMANENT AUTOMATIC SYSTEM.
- 4. DRIP TO BE ON SEPARATE ZONE, COORDINATE ALL SLEEVING WITH APPROPRIATE CONTRACTORS.
- 5. SLEEVING: TO BE INSTALLED BY LANDSCAPE CONTRACTOR PRIOR TO IRRIGATION WORK CONTRACTOR SHALL ADEQUATELY SIZE ALL SLEEVES SHOWN ON PLAN.
 SLEEVES SHALL BE INSTALLED AT THE NECESSARY DEPTHS PRIOR TO PAVEMENT CONSTRUCTION. SLEEVING SHALL EXTEND 1'-0" FROM EDGE OF PAVEMENT INTO LAWN OR PLANTING AREA, AND SHALL HAVE ENDS CLEARLY MARKED ABOVE GRADE.
- 6. SYSTEM DAMAGE: SHOULD THE MAINLINE OR OTHER COMPONENTS BREAK OR BE SHUT OFF FOR ANY REASON DURING THE COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION THAT
- CONTRACTOR SHALL HANDWATER ANY INSTALLED PLANTS. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL CONTINUE TO DO SO UNTIL THE IRRIGATION SYSTEM IS OPERABLE.
 7. UTILITIES: CONTRACTOR SHALL VERIFY LOCATION OF ALL ON-SITE UTILITIES. RESTORATION OF DAMAGED UTILITIES SHALL BE MADE AT THE CONTRACTOR'S EXPENSE TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE OWNER.

PLANTING SCHEDULE

TREES				
SYMBOL	CODE	PROPOSED SPECIES:	QUANTITY / SIZE	SPACING
	JS	ROCKY MOUNTAIN JUNIPER JUNIPEROUS SCOPULORUM	5 TOTAL AT 8' HT.	PER PLAN
THE THE PARTY OF T	PL	LODGEPOLE PINE PINUS CONTORTA LATIFOLIA	2 TOTAL AT 14' HT. 1 TOTAL AT 10' HT.	PER PLAN
	PT	QUAKING ASPEN POPULUS TREMULOIDES	2 TOTAL AT 4" CAL. 4 TOTAL AT 2" CAL.	PER PLAN
MANANAN AMANAN A	РМ	DOUGLAS FIR PSEUDOTSUGA MENZIESII	2 TOTAL AT 14' HT. 3 TOTAL AT 12' HT. 1 TOTAL AT 8' HT.	PER PLAN

SYMBOL	CODE	PROPOSED SPECIES:	QUANTITY / SIZE	SPACING
	AR	REGENT SERVICEBERRY AMELANCHIER ALNIFOLIA 'REGENT'	29 TOTAL 5 GAL.	PER PLAN
•	MR	CREEPING OREGON GRAPE MAHONIA REPENS	19 TOTAL 5 GAL.	PER PLAN
•	PA	ABBOTSWOOD BUSH CINQUEFOIL POTENTIILLA FRUTICOSA 'ABBOTSWOOD'	44 TOTAL 2 GAL.	PER PLAN
•	RA	ALPINE CURRANT RIBES ALPINUM	32 TOTAL 5 GAL.	PER PLAN
£ • 33	RC	GOLDEN CURRANT RIBES AUREUM	22 TOTAL 5 GAL.	PER PLAN
(•)	SA	COMMON WHITE SNOWBERRY SYMPHORIOCARPOS ALBUS	28 TOTAL 2 GAL.	PER PLAN

SYMBOL	ZONE	SEED	MIX / RATE	AREA
+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	NATIVE REVEGETATION	SEED SHEEP FESCUE IDAHO FESCUE BLUEBUNCH WHEATGRA BLUE FLAX SILVER LUPINE ARROWLEAF BALSAMRO CONTAINER - 1 GAL. BASIN WILDRYE MOUNTAIN BIG SAGEBRI	ОТ	7,533 SF
	GREEN ROOF		DFLOWER + GRASSES OOFTOP MIX	1,030 SF



926/23 M.N. OVEKLAY DISTRICT SUBMILLAL 7/11/23 MOD SUBMITTAL UPDATES 7/26/23 MOD SUBMITTAL UPDATES REV 2 8/14/23 MOD SUBMITTAL UPDATES REV 3

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WALNUI AVE. RESIDEN KETCHUM VILLAGE, LOTS 3 8

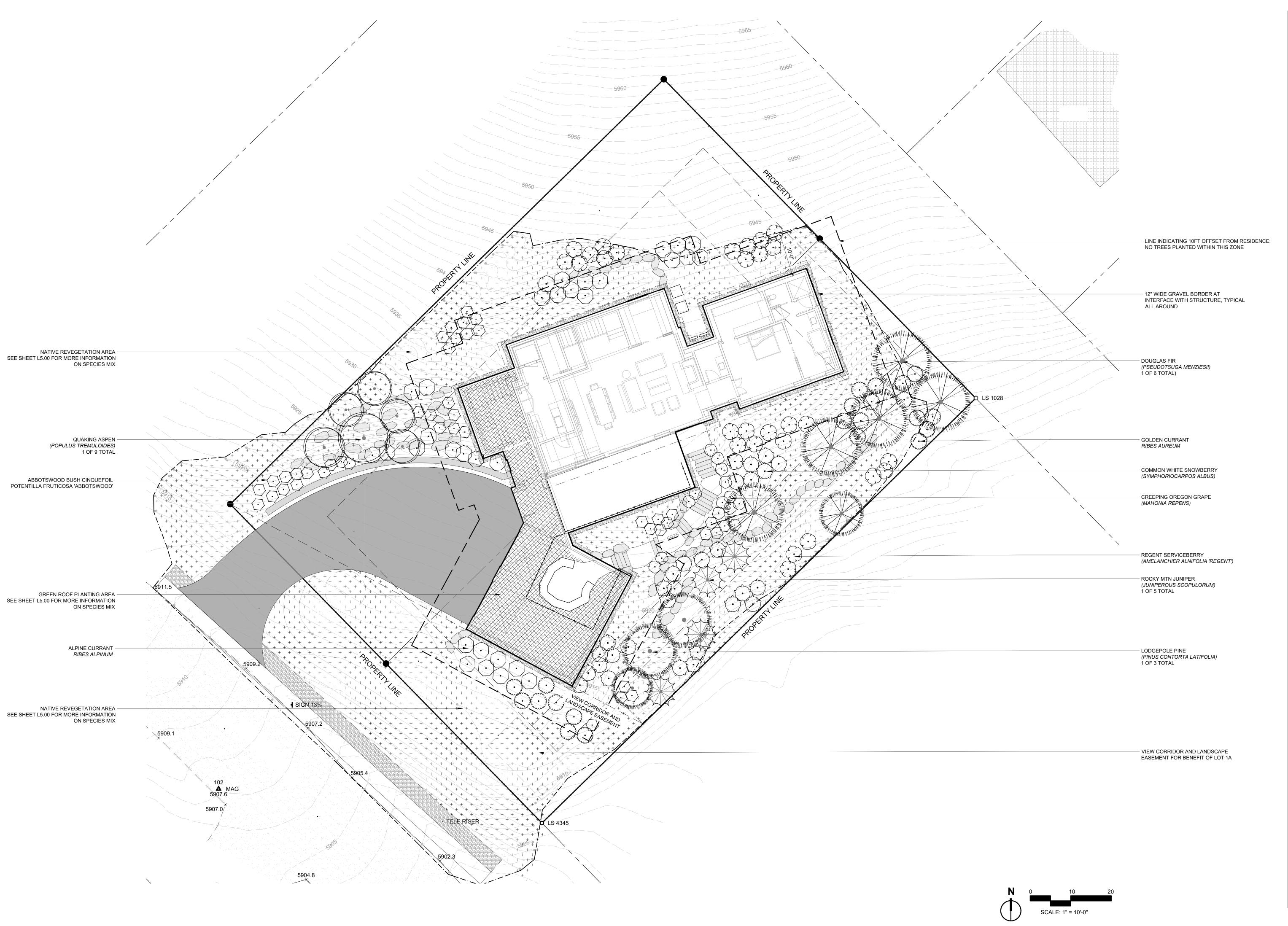
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ISSUE DATE: 08/14/23

SITE PLANTING NOTES + SCHEDULE

SHEET NO.

L-5.00



V 2 V 3 LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS 323 Lewis . | Ketchum, ID

| ISSUE: 1 05/26/23 MTN. OVERLAY DISTRICT SUBMITTAL 2 07/11/23 MOD SUBMITTAL UPDATES 3 07/26/23 MOD SUBMITTAL UPDATES REV 2 4 08/14/23 MOD SUBMITTAL UPDATES REV 3 MOD SUBMITTAL UPDATES REV 3 REVISIONS:

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VE. REVIUEL PAGE LOTS 3

FILENAME: -PROJECT MANAGER: EM
DRAWN BY:

ISSUE DATE: 08/14/23

SITE PLANTING PLAN

SHEET NO.

L-5.0



Project: Walnut Residence

Subject: City of Ketchum and Design Review Narrative

Date: Friday, May 26th, 2023

Introduction + Existing Site Conditions

The proposed residence and site development on Lots 3 +4, Block 91, within the Ketchum Village aims to harmoniously blend the built with the natural surroundings while providing a center of respite and refuge for the property owner. The site is bound by the unimproved Seventh Street to the north, undeveloped Block 91 Alley to the east, a residence on Lot 1A (under construction) to the south, and Walnut Avenue to the west. On the southwest corner of the site there is an existing view corridor easement, for the benefit of adjacent Lot 1A, which restricts the development + placement of any vertical element(s). The topography of the existing site rises approximately 65' from the Southwest corner (low) to the Northeast corner (high). Along Walnut Avenue, where vehicle access into the site occurs, there is an approximately 5ft elevation difference between road surface and western property boundary, presenting constraints to vehicular access. The existing vegetation on site features largely native sagebrush steepe plant species, and there are no existing trees of note present. Similarly there are no existing rock outcroppings within the property boundaries.

Vehicle Access + Building Siting

Initial site and architectural studies by the design team focused on 1) providing safe and efficient access into the site from Walnut Ave and 2) integrating the built structure within sloping hillside. Access into the site is constrained by the existing topography, positioning Walnut Ave approximately 5ft below western access / property line. Additionally, there is the aforementioned view corridor easement, which placed constraints on the final location of the proposed garage. The design team realized that providing vehicle access into the site was best accomplished by entering the site as high on Walnut Ave. as possible. This allowed for the most direct approach, while satisfying fire access code standards. This approach also allowed for the garage structure itself to be oriented so that the garage doors are not presented to those passing by on Walnut Avenue.

Concurrent to identifying the ideal vehicle access approach and surface elevation, the team worked on integrating the built forms and volumes of the structures into the existing hillside, while still achieving the owners spatial and programmatic architectural goals. As described in the site conditions, the existing site topography slopes from northeast (high) to southwest (low). Building upon the information learned from the ideal vehicle access approach and resulting garage location, the design team examined stepping the architectural volumes up the hillside, thus allowing the finish floor elevations to step up in harmony with the existing site topography. This strategy allowed for the existing grades wrap and blend around the structure(s), revegetate more of the site in a manner that presents naturalized, and minimize the visual impact of buildings with respects to offsite views.

In keeping with the spirit and requirements of the MOD, the design team has erected architectural story poles on site and subsequently viewed and photographed the site from designated public vantage points within the City of Ketchum. The findings from this study are that the story poles are not visible from these public vantage points. Ensuring the design met this criteria was a very high priority of the design team with respects to the MOD purposes and goals.

Site Grading, Drainage + Utilities

The integration of the architecture with the existing topography allowed for the proposed exterior improvements and grading + drainage to replicate the current flow patterns and systems on site. All proposed grading and drainage was designed and engineered to be fully controlled and maintained on subject property and not impact adjacent lots. Site retaining walls are minimized, and when necessary, the team will use natural stone boulders in organic / natural alignments to blend into the site and visually recede into hillside vegetation.

All utilities are proposed to be underground and exterior MEP equipment has been located on site in areas that cannot be viewed from public or private view corridors.

The stepping of the architecture volumes and finish floor elevations with the existing topography also allowed for the team to reduce the amount of cut + excavation on site necessary for the implementation of the design.

Revegetation

All areas on site impacted by the proposed development are proposed to be revegetated with a plant palette that is either native and / or compatible with the existing sagebrush steppe plant community. The layout of the new plantings will appear natural by mimicking the patterns and arrangements the surrounding landscape. The goal of the design team is to visually blend the improvements with the native landscape, thus presenting no discernible boundary between these two delineations.

Trees and shrubs have been placed with attention on preserving / maintaining views, providing comfortable living conditions, and appropriately screening the residence. The efforts of the design team described relative to building siting and stepping of the architectural volumes, combined with a strict revegetation palette, will allow the architecture to blend into the site in a relevant timeframe.

BUTLER ASSOCIATES, INC.

GEOTECHNICAL & CIVIL ENGINEERING & CONSULTING

P.O.B. 1034

Ketchum, Idaho 83340 Phone: 208.720.6432

Email: svgeotech@gmail.com

Steve and Melissa Babson
C/o Breyman Properties, LLC
12045 Breyman Avenue
Portland, OR 97219-0000
C/o The Jarvis Group-lucas@jarvis-group.com

RE: GEOTECHNICAL REPORT

Proposed Babson Residence Lots 3 and 4, Block 91, Ketchum Townsite Located on Walnut Ave Lot 3-RPK00000910030 0.189 acres Lot 4-RPK0000091004A 0.189 acres Ketchum, Idaho

Dear Steve and Melissa,

I have completed the authorized geotechnical investigation and report for your proposed residence on Lots 3 and 4, Block 91, Ketchum Townsite located on Walnut Avenue in Ketchum, Idaho. The work was authorized by the signed proposal dated December 11, 2022.

This report summarizes the results of my field and laboratory testing and presents my geotechnical engineering opinions and recommendations. It is my opinion that the site is suitable for the proposed residence excavated into the existing slope supported by continuous and spread footings, retaining walls and slab-on-grade foundations constructed on an approved structural fill foundation building pad constructed on an approved native subgrade excavated into the existing slope. I am providing the recommendations in this report for the preparation of the subgrade, structural fill building pad, foundation design, lateral loading, foundation drainage system, surface grading and drainage and general radon venting concepts.

I recommend that this office be retained to provide observations for the construction of the structural fill foundation building pad, slab-on-grade construction, foundation drainage system, structural backfill to support exterior hardscapes and any other recommendations presented in this report that are incorporated into the project design. This work will be performed on a time and material basis and is not included in this scope of services. A copy of this geotechnical report should be incorporated into the project construction documents.

I appreciate this opportunity of working with you on this project. Please call me if you have any questions or comments.

Sincerely, Steve Butler, P.E. January 6, 2023

GEOTECHNICAL REPORT

Proposed Babson Residence
Lots 3 and 4, Block 91, Ketchum Townsite
Located on Walnut Ave
Ketchum, Idaho

Butler Associates, Inc. P.O. Box 1034 Ketchum, Idaho 83340 January 6, 2023

TABLE OF CONTENTS	PAGE
INTRODUCTION	1
PROPOSED PROJECT	1
FIELD EXPLORATION	1
SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS	2
OPINIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS General Subgrade Preparation & Structural Fill Foundation Building Pad Cutoff Trench Foundation Drainage System Structural Fill Foundations Retaining Walls Soil Classification for Septic Design Surface Grading and Drainage Driveway, Terraces and Walkways Seismicity Radon Venting	2 2 3 4 5 5 7 7 8 9
CONSTRUCTION OBSERVATION AND MONITORING	10
VICINITY MAP	11
TEST PIT SITE PLAN PHOTOS	12-14
TEST PIT LOGS	15-20
UNIFIED SOIL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM	21
DESIGN MAPS SUMMARY REPORT	22
LAND USE INFORMATION MAP	23
CUTOFF TRENCH FOUNDATION DRAINAGE SYSTEM PLAN	24
CUTOFF TRENCH FOUNDATION DRAINAGE SYSTEM PROFILE	25
STRUCTURAL FILL/FOUNDATION SUBGRADE CONCEPTS PROFILE	26
STORMWATER DRYWELL PROFILE	27
RADON SYSTEM CONCEPTS	28

INTRODUCTION

This report represents the results of the soil and foundation engineering evaluation for the proposed Babson residence on Lots 3 and 4, Block 91, Ketchum Townsite located on Walnut Avenue in Ketchum, Idaho. The *Vicinity Map* shows the general location of the proposed project site.

The purpose of this evaluation was to assess the surface and subsurface soil and water conditions to prepare geotechnical engineering opinions and recommendations for the construction of the proposed Babson residence. Before the subsurface investigation I reviewed the geotechnical reports for several projects located just west and east of the project and geologic data pertinent to the site and general area. I performed a subsurface investigation by excavating six test pits at the site using a track mounted excavator. The soil and rock encountered in the test pits were visually identified and logged by a geotechnical engineer according to the Unified Soil Classification System and used to prepare this final report.

PROPOSED PROJECT

I understand that the proposed project will probably consist of a two story single family, concrete, steel and wood frame single family residence with an attached garage excavated into the existing slope supported by continuous and spread footings, retaining walls and slab-on-grade construction. The garage will be supported by slab-on-grade construction and accessed from a new driveway commencing at Walnut Avenue. The residence will be served by the Ketchum Utility Department.

The primary views from the site are the Wood River Valley and Boulder Mountains to the north, Pioneer Mountains to the east, and Bald Mountain to the south and west.

According to the Blaine County Parcel Information Map the property is generally "rectangular shaped" and totals approximately 0.378 acre in size. Lots 7 & 8, Block 91, Ketchum Townsite borders the site to the north, Lot 1A, Block 91, Ketchum Townsite to the east, Walnut Avenue to the south and Lot 1, Block 92, Ketchum Townsite to the west.

FIELD EXPLORATION

Six test pits were excavated and observed at the site on January 3 using a track-mounted excavator. The test pits were excavated up to 5.8 feet below existing grade and terminated after meeting refusal in bedrock. The *Test Pit Site Plan Photo 1* shows the existing site conditions and test pit locations.

The soils in each test pit were evaluated and the soil profiles logged in the field by a geotechnical engineer in accordance with the Unified Soil Classification System (*USCS*). The *Test Pit Site Plan Photos* and *Test Pit Logs* are presented on pages 12-14 and 15-20, respectively. The *USCS* chart on page 21 should be used to interpret the terms on the test pit logs in this report.

At the conclusion of the subsurface evaluation, the test pits were loosely backfilled to match the existing ground surface. Any of the test pits located beneath areas proposed for foundations, terraces, walkways or driveways will need to be excavated and backfilled with structural fill in accordance with the *Site Preparation* section of this report.

SUBSURFACE CONDITIONS

The general soil profiles encountered in the test pits revealed up to 4.8 feet of native silty clay, trace-little sand, gravel and roots (topsoil) overlying native, brown, weathered, fractured andesite bedrock up to 5.8 feet below existing grade. The test pits were terminated after reaching refusal in the native bedrock and due to consistency of the rock between the test pits and the consistency of the bedrock with the deep excavation on the project directly to the east of the site. Groundwater was not encountered in any of the test pits although I do anticipate subsurface runoff at the soil/bedrock interface during the spring snowmelt. Following the completion of the subsurface investigation the test pits were loosely backfilled and graded close to existing grade.

The geology of this area is mapped on the "Geologic Map of the Hailey Quadrangle" as Tla Latite and hornblende andesite bedrock. The native surficial silty clay soil is the result of the overlying bedrock slopes weathering and the resultant soils being gravity deposited downslope.

OPINIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

General

It is the opinion of this office that the site is suitable from a geotechnical standpoint for the proposed development of the single family residence attached garage excavated into the existing slope supported by an approved weathered bedrock subgrade or a free-draining structural fill foundation building pad constructed on an approved native subgrade. Due to the potential for surface and subsurface flows from the overlying slope impacting the foundation I recommend a groundwater cutoff trench foundation system be installed to intercept subsurface runoff and direct it downslope of the structure before it impacts the foundations.

All structural fill to be placed for the foundation building pad, exterior terraces, walkways and driveways should be approved native or imported sand and gravel soils. The excavated pulverized bedrock could possibly be used for structural or non-structural backfill depending on the gradation of the material and the percentage of fines.

All structural fill should be placed as outlined in the *Structural Fill* section of this report. The recommendations contained in this report reflect my understanding of the existing surface and below grade conditions and reflect a straight-line interpolation and extrapolation of the subsurface conditions between and beyond test pit location. However, the soil conditions may vary at the proposed site. The various soil conditions will not be known until the foundation excavation is complete and may cause changes to construction plans and/or costs.

Subgrade Preparation & Structural Fill Foundation Building Pad

Following are site preparation recommendations to be completed prior to approving the subgrade for footings and the construction of the structural fill foundation building pad to support the foundation:

All test pits should be accurately located in the field prior to commencing with the excavation. Any
test pit that is located beneath a proposed footing, slab-on-grade, terrace or walkway adjacent to
the structure should be excavated and backfilled with structural fill in accordance with this report.
This procedure should help reduce local settlement. The test pit locations are shown on the *Test Pit*

Site Plan Photo 1.

- 2. The building footprint, exterior terraces, walkways and limits of disturbance should be stripped of the surficial silty clay to expose the native undisturbed bedrock. The excavated fine grain soils should be stockpiled as used for non-structural landscaping.
- 3. The excavation to bottom of the footing should be completed to expose an undisturbed weathered bedrock subgrade. Any isolated areas of silty clay exposed at the footing elevation should be over-excavated and backfilled with approved imported structural fill.
- 4. To create a level foundation building pad the native fractured andesite bedrock subgrade should be over-excavated several inches and backfilled with imported 1" fractured washed gravel. The gravel will also enhance the foundation drainage system and minimize using extra concrete to fill any voids in the fractured bedrock. All structural fill should be placed as outlined in the Structural Fill is section.
- 5. After this office has approved the native bedrock subgrade and/or imported gravel structural fill building pad it will approved for footings.
- 6. Prior to installing the free-draining structural fill foundation building pad the cutoff trench foundation system should be installed as described in the next section.

Cutoff Trench Foundation Drainage System

To intercept subsurface runoff that could impact the crawlspace or slab-on-grade foundations I recommend installing a cutoff trench foundation drainage system outside the upslope side of all footings to intercept and direct groundwater by gravity to drywells located downslope of the structure. The following are construction details of the cutoff trench drainage system:

- 1. A 12" wide trench should be excavated outside the upslope edge of the upslope footings.
- 2. The trench should be horizontally offset from edge of the footing by at least 12".
- 3. The high point of the trench should be a min. 6" below the bottom of footing at the midpoint of the foundation length and be sloped at min. 1% around each side of the building.
- 4. The trench should be lined with a 4.0 oz., non-woven filter fabric before installing a 4" perforated pipe and backfilled with imported, washed 2" rounded drain rock. See the Cutoff Trench/Building Pad Drainage System Profile and Cutoff Trench Drainage System Concept Plan for details.
- 5. Once the trenches reach the downslope end of the structure the 4" perforated pipes should be connected to a 6" solid PVC pipe that is terminated in drywells located downslope of the structure. Runoff from downspouts and catch basins can also be connected to the solid 6" pipe downslope of the cutoff trench. **Do not connect downspouts to the perforated pipe in the cutoff trenches.**
- 6. Footing drains are not required for footings adjacent to cutoff trenches when installing washed fractured or rounded drainrock over the trench from bottom of footing to the top of footing.

- 7. This office will work with the general contractor to determine the cutoff trench alignments once the excavation is completed to bottom of footing.
- 8. The drywell locations that the cutoff trenches terminate in should be coordinated with the landscape architect.
- 9. It is important that the elevation of the drywell cast iron grate is at least 1 foot below the lowest footing to minimize the chance of groundwater back-flowing into the foundations.
- 10. A surface swale should be created from the drywell grates to the borrow ditch in case the drywell overflows.
- 11. Two drywells should be installed (one on each side of the residence) for the cutoff trench system to terminate in. This will provide a back-up drywell in case one of the solid drainlines from the cutoff trench to the drywells gets crushed or clogged.
- 12. See *Storm Water Drywell Profile* for details. The size of the drywell can be calculated by this office at your request.
- 13. The cutoff trench should be **mutually exclusive** of the radon system piping.

Structural Fill

Structural fill for the foundation building pad, retaining walls, walkways, exterior terraces and the driveway shall meet the following recommendations:

- 1. Structural fill should consist of approved imported washed fractured or rounded gravel, crushed sand and gravel (roadmix) or pitrun sand and gravel classified as GW, GM, GP, SW, SM, or SP as described in the Unified Soil Classification System chart presented after the test pit logs.
- 2. If fine grain soils are used as non-structural fill against the foundation walls imported 1"-2" dia. washed gravel should be installed from bottom of footing to the top of footing and covered with a layer of 4.0 oz., non-woven filter fabric to assist in subsurface runoff in reaching the footing drain and being directed to a drywell as shown on the *Cutoff Trench/Building Pad Drainage System Profile*.
- 3. Granular structural fill should have no more than 10% passing the No. 200 sieve and a cobble size of no larger than 8 inches.
- 4. Structural fill should be placed in uniform, maximum 10-inch deep, loose lifts and compacted to a minimum of 95% of the maximum dry density of the soil, as determined by ASTM D 698 (Standard Proctor). This assumes that heavy compaction equipment such as smooth-drum, vibratory rollers with a minimum drum weight of 5 tons is used. The depth of each lift could be adjusted in the field based on the material and size of compaction equipment.
- 5. The maximum loose lift thickness should be reduced to 6 inches where smaller and/or lighter compaction equipment is used (i.e. WACKER jumping jack). A vibrating plate tamper can be used to compact 10" lifts of washed rock but should not be used to compact native fractured andesite bedrock.

- 6. ¾" minus crushed sand and gravel roadmix should be placed in 6" loose lifts, watered and compacting with a jumping jack tamper, vibrating plate tamper or smooth drum roller.
- 7. The general contractor should contact this office several days before the foundation excavation commences to minimize any delays in excavation, placement of structural fill, approval of imported structural fill, construction observations and reports to the building inspector by a stamped by an engineer.

Foundations

The approved native fractured andesite bedrock subgrade or a free-draining structural fill foundation building pad constructed on an approved native subgrade will support continuous footings, spread footings and slab-on-grade construction based on the following parameters:

- 1. The allowable bearing pressure of the approved weathered bedrock subgrade or an imported washed gravel structural fill building pad constructed on an approved native subgrade is 4,000 pounds per square foot (psf).
- 2. Exterior footings should be at least 32 inches below finish grade to minimize the potential for frost heave.
- 3. Total and differential settlement is estimated to be less than one inch and ¾ ", respectively, for the structural fill building pad on an approved native subgrade.
- 4. The recommended friction factor is 0.60 for the approved native fractured andesite bedrock subgrade or imported washed gravel building pad.
- 5. The floor joists and sub-floor should be in-place prior to backfilling against the foundation walls unless directed otherwise by the structural engineer.
- 6. All footings should be constructed so that a line drawn from the edge of footings at a slope of 0.5 foot horizontal to 1.0 foot vertical to the undisturbed subgrade soil is not intercepted by non-structural fill or an open slope. See Structural Fill/Foundation Subgrade Concepts Profile for details.

Retaining Walls

The following design parameters assume that proper drainage will maintain a fully drained environment behind the walls for the life of the structure with a level backfill at least 10 feet behind the structure:

- 1. The recommended equivalent active lateral earth pressure is 35 pounds per cubic foot (pcf) equivalent fluid pressure (efp). Active pressure design is based on the top of the wall moving.
- 2. The recommended equivalent at-rest lateral earth pressure is 55 pounds per cubic foot (pcf) equivalent fluid pressure (efp). Active pressure design is based on the top of the wall moving.
- 3. The recommended equivalent passive lateral earth pressure is 400 pcf, efp.

- 4. The recommended friction factor is 0.60 for the approved native fractured andesite bedrock or imported washed gravel foundation building pad.
- 5. The floor joists and sub-floor should be in-place prior to backfilling against the retaining walls or as directed by the structural engineer.
- 6. Footings adjacent to retaining walls should be structurally connected to the retaining walls.

All retaining walls should be waterproofed as follows:

- Retaining walls should be covered with a waterproof membrane and a synthetic drainage mat that is
 installed to the bottom of footing and over the footing drain or cutoff trench. The drainage mat will
 both direct groundwater to the footing drain and/or cutoff trench and will also protect the
 waterproofing membrane.
- 2. If washed, free-draining gravel is used as backfill against retaining walls then the drainage mat can be omitted and replaced with an inexpensive protection board that will protect the waterproofing membrane as the free-draining gravel is installed.
- 3. A synthetic drainage mat is not necessary if free-draining gravel is used exclusively as backfill against the retaining walls since the gravel will allow groundwater to reach the cutoff trench drainage system to relive hydrostatic pressures.
- 4. See the *Cutoff Trench/Building Pad Drainage System Profile* for waterproofing and drainage design details.

If the groundwater rises above the base of the footings then the hydrostatic pressures will increase the lateral earth pressures by 62 pcf per vertical foot of wall.

All backfill should be placed as directed in the *Structural Fill* section.

1" to 2", rounded or fractured, washed drain rock has several advantages if used as structural fill against retaining walls. The lateral pressures against the retaining wall from smaller compaction equipment (i.e. vibrating plate tamper) used for compacting the washed gravel will be less than that of a hoe-pack or smaller smooth steel drum roller that should be used for compacting pitrun sand and gravel soils. The drain rock also provides an excellent free draining medium and eliminates the need (and cost) for a geo-composite drainage matt. The washed gravel is not self-compacting and should be placed in 12-inch loose lifts and compacted with a vibrating plate tamper.

Structural fill for footings adjacent to retaining walls should be placed to provide an envelope under footings, patios and walkways so that a line drawn from the edge of footings or walkways at a slope of 1.0 foot horizontal to 1.0 foot vertical to the undisturbed subgrade soil is not intercepted by non-structural fill or an open slope. See the *Structural Fill-Foundation*.

Soil Classification for Septic Design

The residence will be served by the Ketchum Utility Department so no test pit was completed for a private septic system.

Surface Grading and Drainage

I have not reviewed the preliminary grading and drainage plan at the time this report was completed. The drainage plan should incorporate the following grading and drainage concepts based on the soils encountered in the test pits.

- 1. I recommend that the finish surface be sloped at a minimum of 2% to direct runoff away from the foundations, walkways, terraces and driveways.
- 2. All roof down spouts, foundation drains, landscape catch basins and surface runoff should be directed to the drywells terminated downslope of the structure and driveway. The rim of the drywell should be at least 10 feet from and 1 foot below the lowest footing.
- 3. Roof down spouts should **not** be allowed to drain adjacent to foundation. A 4" solid pipe should be installed in top of the footing and sloped at a min. of 1% with stub-outs for connecting the downspouts. The pipe should be terminated in the drywells located at least 10 feet from and downslope of the foundation. See the *Cutoff Trench/Building Pad Drainage System Profile* for concepts.
- 4. The native fractured andesite bedrock has an infiltration rate of less than 0.1"/minute. A storm water drywell should be constructed downslope of the structure and surrounded by a min. 36" envelope of 2" rounded washed gravel. The civil engineer creating the grading and drainage plan should work with the City Planning Department to provide an overflow into the City right-of-way in case the on-site drywells overflow. See the *Storm Water Drywell Profile*.
- 5. All drain lines terminated in drywells should be sloped at a min. 2% and covered with at least 24" of soil to minimize freezing.
- 6. Due to the low permeability of the native fractured andesite bedrock smaller landscape drywells could be slow draining and ineffective. I recommend that all surface runoff be piped to a large drywell located downslope of the structure.
- 7. All drywells proposed on the grading plan located upslope of the structure and in the driveway should be converted to catch basins that pipe runoff to large drywells located downslope of the structure.
- 8. A prominent surface swale should be constructed above the structure to capture surface runoff from the overlying slopes and direct runoff to drywells downslope of the structure. The volume of surface runoff could be quite large in the spring when a warm rain could melt any remaining snow, the ground is frozen preventing any infiltration and the resulting runoff is directed towards the structure.

Driveway, Terraces and Walkways

I recommend the following section for asphalt driveways, terraces and walkways of either pavers or exterior concrete slabs to minimize frost action and settlement. The driveway section is designed to allow for an exposed gravel driving surface during construction before the final asphalt driving surface is installed:

- 1. The hardscape areas should be cut to at least 12" below finish grade and/or to remove all roots, organics, uncontrolled fill, disturbed native soils and dark brown topsoil. The underlying undisturbed native soils should be scarified to a 12" depth, watered and compacted with a 5-ton smooth drum roller and proof rolled with a 5-ton smooth drum roller to locate any soft areas.
- 2. Any soft areas exposed in the compacted subgrade should be excavated to expose competent soils and replaced with compacted structural fill as outlined in the *Site Preparation* section.
- 3. All parking areas, terraces and walkways should be constructed so that a line drawn from the edge of walkways or driveways at a slope of 0.5 foot horizontal to 1.0 foot vertical to the undisturbed subgrade soil is not intercepted by non-structural fill or an open slope. See the *Structural Fill-Foundation Subgrade Concepts Profile*.
- 4. All native silty clay and organics expose in the driveway and parking areas subgrade should be removed to expose the underlying native fractured bedrock.
- 5. A minimum of 6 inches of imported pitrun sand and gravel or 2" minus crushed sand and gravel roadmix sub-base watered and compacted with multiple passes of a smooth drum roller to at least 95% of the maximum dry density of the soil as determined by ASTM Test D-698 (Standard Proctor). On-site sand and gravel soils can be used for the sub-base layer.
- 6. 4 inches of ¾" minus, crushed sand and gravel roadmix compacted to at least 95% of the maximum dry density of the soil as determined by ASTM Test D-698 (Standard Proctor).
- 7. Typically, the driveway is constructed at the commencement of the project to include the roadmix to provide a driving surface that can be plowed during construction. Prior to placing pavers or asphalt the surface should be cleared of mud and debris and several inches of roadmix is added to create the finish grading.
- 8. Pavers, asphalt or concrete.
- 9. Surface driveway runoff should not be allowed to run down the driveway surface and drain onto Walnut Avenue. I recommend that surface runoff near the residence be directed to a catch basin that terminates in a drywell downslope of the structure. The catch basin should incorporate a cast iron ring and grate that can be kept clear of snow and ice wen the driveway is plowed. Catch basins or drywells located along the edge of the driveway can be buried under plowed snow and become ineffective. See the Storm Water Drywell Profile for details.

A minimum of 4 inches of ¾", well graded, crushed sand and gravel (road mix) base course should be placed between the pit-run sub-base and the finish walking surface. This will provide a leveling course and

distribute point loads. If the sub-base for the driveway, terraces, and walkways are completed before the finish surface is constructed any structural fill should be compacted if the surfaces are exposed over a winter since the material will experience frost heave and reach a loose state.

Seismicity

The general subsurface soil conditions are consistent with Design Code Reference ASCE 7-16 for Site Class B- Rock. The latitude and longitude of the project site are 43.68°N and 114.36° W, respectively.

Seismic Design Category (SDC): C Risk Category: II Ss = 0.625 g S1= 0.193 g Sms = 0.563 g Sm1 = 0.154 g

Radon Venting

Blaine County has a history of radon gas collecting in crawlspaces and under slab-on-grades. Radon gas is a byproduct of the natural breakdown of uranium that accumulates in improperly sealed basements and crawl spaces. These radon levels can exceed safety standards as set by the EPA. According to the State Radon Contact the most accurate testing results are gathered in the structure after construction.

This office is not qualified to complete a radon venting system design so the following venting concepts are guidelines. The radon system should be designed or reviewed by a radon venting contractor to ensure the proper spacing of the perforated pipes and vertical vent pipes.

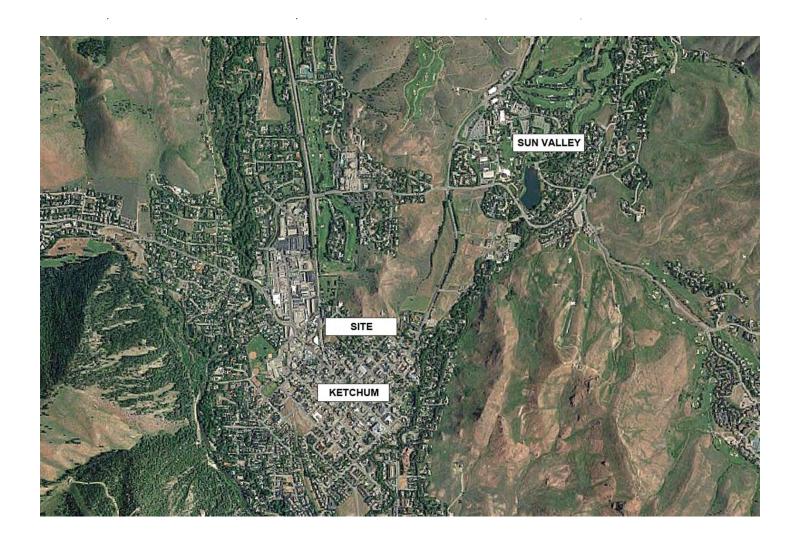
Typical radon system designs consist of the following:

- 1. Install a 4-inch dia. perforated pipes on the footing subgrade within the crawlspace or slab-on-grade foundation.
- 2. I recommend installing sleeves through interior footings to allow the perforated radon pipe to remain below top of footing.
- 3. Place imported washed gravel to top of footing to protect radon piping and create level crawlspace surface. A typical footing depth of 8" would provide 4" of gravel over the 4" perforated pipes.
- 4. Install vapor barrier over top of gravel and seal to top of footing. A white vapor barrier i.e. Dura Skrim enhances lighting in the crawlspace.
- 5. Connect radon piping to vertical vent pipes. The horizontal length of radon piping per vent pipe and number and location of vent pipes should be determined by radon system contractor.
- 6. Power should be provided adjacent to the vertical vent pipe in case a low-voltage fan is required to vacate radon.

It is important to create an airtight seal between all concrete slabs and adjacent walls. Consulting an experienced contractor or radon-venting specialist can ensure an adequate system is installed during construction compared to potentially expensive remedial measures. See *Radon System Concepts Plan* for general design concepts.

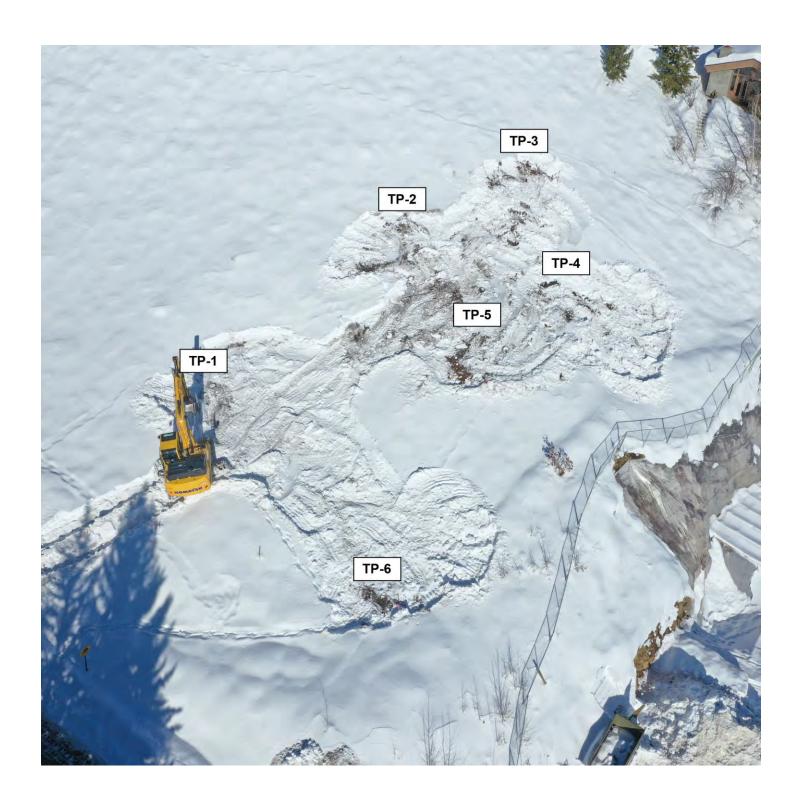
CONSTRUCTION OBSERVATION AND MONITORING

This report provides opinions and recommendations that are generally accepted geotechnical engineering principle and practices. I recommend that this office provide construction monitoring and observation services to ensure that the recommendations outlined in this report are followed and that the foundation drainage system and grading and drainage details are constructed properly. If this office is not retained to perform the recommended services, I cannot be responsible for soil engineering construction errors or omissions. The costs for the recommended services are not included with this report and would be incurred on a time and expense basis.



VICINITY MAP

Proposed Babson Residence
Lots 3 and 4, Block 91, Ketchum Townsite
Located on Walnut Ave
Ketchum, Idaho
43.68ºN 114.36ºW



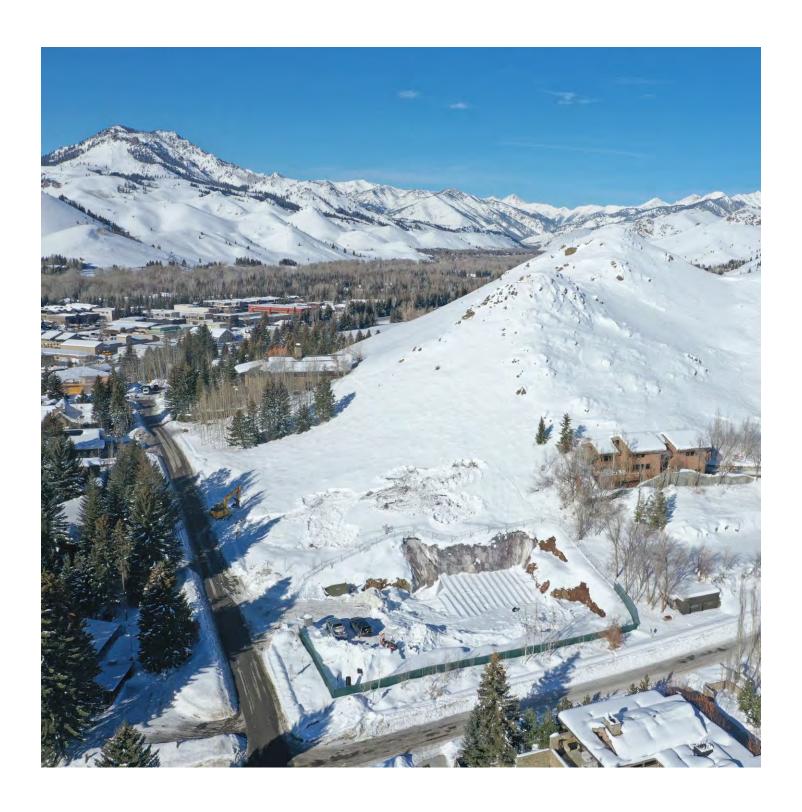
TEST PIT SITE PLAN PHOTO 1

Proposed Babson Residence
Lots 3 and 4, Block 91, Ketchum Townsite
Located on Walnut Ave
Ketchum, Idaho
Image captured on January 3, 2023



TEST PIT SITE PLAN PHOTO 2

Proposed Babson Residence
Lots 3 and 4, Block 91, Ketchum Townsite
Located on Walnut Ave
Ketchum, Idaho
Image captured on January 3, 2023



TEST PIT SITE PLAN PHOTO 3

Proposed Babson Residence
Lots 3 and 4, Block 91, Ketchum Townsite
Located on Walnut Ave
Ketchum, Idaho
Image captured on January 3, 2023

Proposed Babson Residence
Lots 3 and 4, Block 91, Ketchum Townsite
Located on Walnut Ave
Ketchum, Idaho

DEPTH (Feet)	USCS SOIL CLASS	SOIL DESCRIPTION
0.0'-2.4'	CL	Silty CLAY, trace-little Sand, Gravel & Roots (NATIVE) Dark brown, soft-stiff, damp.
2.4'-4.3'	RX	Weathered, fractured ANDESITE BEDROCK (NATIVE) Brown, hard, dry.

Test Pit completed on January 3, 2023.

See Test Pit Site Plan Photo 1 for test pit location.

The test pit surface elevation is approximately 5924 feet based on the Blaine County Land Use Information Map.

No groundwater encountered.

Test pit terminated at 4.3 feet below existing grade after reaching several feet below typical crawlspace footings and due to the consistency of the soil type between the test pits. No soil sample retrieved.

Minor sloughing of test pit walls in native andesite bedrock soil.



Proposed Babson Residence
Lots 3 and 4, Block 91, Ketchum Townsite
Located on Walnut Ave
Ketchum, Idaho

DEPTH (Feet)	USCS SOIL CLASS	SOIL DESCRIPTION
0.0'-4.8'	CL	Silty CLAY, trace-little Sand, Gravel & Roots (NATIVE) Dark brown, soft-stiff, damp.
4.8'-5.8'	RX	Weathered, fractured ANDESITE BEDROCK (NATIVE) Brown, hard, dry.

Test Pit completed on January 3, 2023.

See Test Pit Site Plan Photo 1 for test pit location.

The test pit surface elevation is approximately 5940 feet based on the Blaine County Land Use Information Map.

No groundwater encountered.

Test pit terminated at 5.8 feet below existing grade after reaching several feet below typical crawlspace footings and due to the consistency of the soil type between the test pits. No soil sample retrieved.

Minor sloughing of test pit walls in native andesite bedrock soil.



Proposed Babson Residence
Lots 3 and 4, Block 91, Ketchum Townsite
Located on Walnut Ave
Ketchum, Idaho

DEPTH (Feet)	USCS SOIL CLASS	SOIL DESCRIPTION
0.0'-3.3'	CL	Silty CLAY, trace-little Sand, Gravel & Roots (NATIVE) Dark brown, soft-stiff, damp.
3.3'-5.4'	RX	Weathered, fractured ANDESITE BEDROCK (NATIVE) Brown, hard, dry.

Test Pit completed on January 3, 2023.

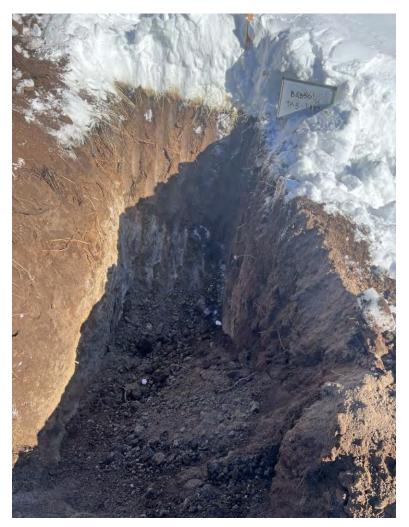
See Test Pit Site Plan Photo 1 for test pit location.

The test pit surface elevation is approximately 5950 feet based on the Blaine County Land Use Information Map.

No groundwater encountered.

Test pit terminated at 5.4 feet below existing grade after reaching several feet below typical crawlspace footings and due to the consistency of the soil type between the test pits. No soil sample retrieved.

Minor sloughing of test pit walls in native andesite bedrock soil.



Proposed Babson Residence
Lots 3 and 4, Block 91, Ketchum Townsite
Located on Walnut Ave
Ketchum, Idaho

DEPTH (Feet)	USCS SOIL CLASS	SOIL DESCRIPTION
0.0'-2.7'	CL	Silty CLAY, trace-little Sand, Gravel & Roots (NATIVE) Dark brown, soft-stiff, damp.
2.7'-4.7'	RX	Weathered, fractured ANDESITE BEDROCK (NATIVE) Brown, hard, dry.

Test Pit completed on January 3, 2023.

See Test Pit Site Plan Photo 1 for test pit location.

The test pit surface elevation is approximately 5932 feet based on the Blaine County Land Use Information Map.

No groundwater encountered.

Test pit terminated at 4.7 feet below existing grade after reaching several feet below typical crawlspace footings and due to the consistency of the soil type between the test pits. No soil sample retrieved.

Minor sloughing of test pit walls in native andesite bedrock soil.



Proposed Babson Residence
Lots 3 and 4, Block 91, Ketchum Townsite
Located on Walnut Ave
Ketchum, Idaho

DEPTH (Feet)	USCS SOIL CLASS	SOIL DESCRIPTION
0.0'-1.5'	CL	Silty CLAY, trace-little Sand, Gravel & Roots (NATIVE) Dark brown, soft-stiff, damp.
1.5'-2.8'	RX	Weathered, fractured ANDESITE BEDROCK (NATIVE) Brown, hard, dry.

Test Pit completed on January 3, 2023.

See Test Pit Site Plan Photo 1 for test pit location.

The test pit surface elevation is approximately 5930 feet based on the Blaine County Land Use Information Map.

No groundwater encountered.

Test pit terminated at 2.8 feet below existing grade after reaching several feet below typical crawlspace footings and due to the consistency of the soil type between the test pits. No soil sample retrieved.

Minor sloughing of test pit walls in native andesite bedrock soil.



Proposed Babson Residence
Lots 3 and 4, Block 91, Ketchum Townsite
Located on Walnut Ave
Ketchum, Idaho

DEPTH (Feet)	USCS SOIL CLASS	SOIL DESCRIPTION
0.0'-2.0'	CL	Silty CLAY, trace-little Sand, Gravel & Roots (NATIVE) Dark brown, soft-stiff, damp.
2.0'-3.6'	RX	Weathered, fractured ANDESITE BEDROCK (NATIVE) Brown, hard, dry.

Test Pit completed on January 3, 2023.

See Test Pit Site Plan Photo 1 for test pit location.

The test pit surface elevation is approximately 5916 feet based on the Blaine County Land Use Information Map.

No groundwater encountered.

Test pit terminated at 3.6 feet below existing grade after reaching several feet below typical crawlspace footings and due to the consistency of the soil type between the test pits. No soil sample retrieved.

Minor sloughing of test pit walls in native andesite bedrock soil.



SOIL CLASSIFICATION / LEGEND

RELATIVE DENSITY OR CONSISTENCY UTILIZING STANDARD PENETRATION TEST VALUES

	• · · <u>_ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · </u>	O 17 ti 127 ti	(DI LILLINAII	0.1 0 .	.,
COHESIC	NLESS SOI	LS (a)	COF	HESIVE SOI	LS (b)
Density (c)	N, blows/ft (c)	Relative Density (1%)	Consistency	N, blows/ft (c)	Undrained (d) Shear Strength(psf)
Very Loose Loose Compost Dense Very Dense	0 to 4 4 to 10 10 to 30 30 to 50 over 50	0 - 15 15 - 35 35 - 65 65 - 85 >85	Very Soft Soft Firm Stiff Very Stiff Hard	0 to 2 2 to 4 4 to 8 8 to 15 15 to 30 over 30	<250 250-500 500-1000 1000-2000 2000-4000 >4000

- (a) Soils consisting of gravel, sand, and silt, either separately or in combination, possessing no characteristics of plasticity and exhibiting drained behavior.

 (b) Soils possessing the characteristics of plasticity and exhibiting undrained behavior.
- (c) Refer to text of ASTM D 1586-84 for a definition of N; in normally consolidated cohesionless soils Relative Density terms are based on N. values corrected for overburden pressures.
- (d) Undrained shear strength = ½ unconfined compression strength.

UNIFIED SOIL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM

MAJOR DIVISIONS			SYMBOL	TYPICAL NAMES
GRAVELS		CLEAN	GW	Well-Graded gravel
	More than 50% of	GRAVELS	GP	Poorly-graded gravels
COURSE GRAINED	coarse fraction retained	GRAVELS	GM	Gravel and Silt Mixtures
SOILS More than	on No. 4 Sieve	WITH FINES	GC	Gravel and Clay Mixtures
50% retained	SANDS	CLEAN	SW	Well-graded Sands
on No. 200 Sieve	50% or more of coarse	SANDS	SP	Poorly-graded Sands
	fraction passes	SANDS WITH FINES	SM	Sand and Silt Mixtures
	No. 4 Sieve	More than 12% fines	SC	Sand and Clay Mixtures
	SILTS & CLAYS	INORGANIC	CL	Low-plasticity Clays
FINE GRAINED	Liquid limit	INONGANIC	ML	Non-plastic and Low-plasticity Silts
SOILS 50% or	less than 50	ORGANIC	OL	Organic Silt and Clay of Low plasticity
more passes the No. 200 Sieve Liquid less	SILTS & CLAYS	INORGANIC -	СН	High Plasticity Clays
	Liquid limit		МН	High Plasticity Silts
	50	ORGANIC	ОН	High-plasticity-Organic Clays High-plasticity-Organic Silts
HIGHLY ORGANIC SOILS			PT	Peat, Muck and Other Highly Organic Soils

COMPONENT DEFINITIONS BY GRADATION

COMPONENT	SIZE RANGE
Boulders	Above 12 inches
Cobbles	3 inches to 12 inches
Gravel Coarse gravel Fine gravel	3 inches to No. 4 (4.76mm) 3 inches to 3/4 inch 3/4 inch to No. 4 (4.76mm)
Sand Course sand Medium sand Fine sand	No. 4 (4.76mm) to No. 200 (0.074mm) No. 4 (4.76mm) to No. 10 (2.0mm) No. 10 (2.0mm) to No. 40 (0.42mm) No. 40 (0.42) to No. 200 (0.074mm)
Silt & Clay	Smaller than No. 200 (0.074mm)

SILT & CLAY DESCRIPTIONS

OLLI G OLKI DEGGILII HORO			
DESCRIPTIONS	TYPICAL UNIFIED DESIGNATION		
Silt Clayey Silt Silty Clay Clay Plastic Silt Organic Soils	ML (non-plastic) CL-ML (low plasticity) CL CH MH OL, OH, Pt		

LABORATORY TESTS

TEST	DESIGNATION
Moisture Density Grain Size Hydrometer Atterberg Limits Consolidation Unconfined UU Triax CU Triax CD Triax Permeability	(1) D G H (1) C U U U C D P

(1) Moisture & Atterberg Limits

SAMPLES

Unless otherwise noted, drive samples advance with 140 lb. Hammer with 30 inch drop.

COMPONENT PROPORTIONS

DESCRIPTIONS	RANGE OF PROPORTION
Trace	0-5%
Little	5-12%
Some or Adjective (a)	12-30%
And	30-50%

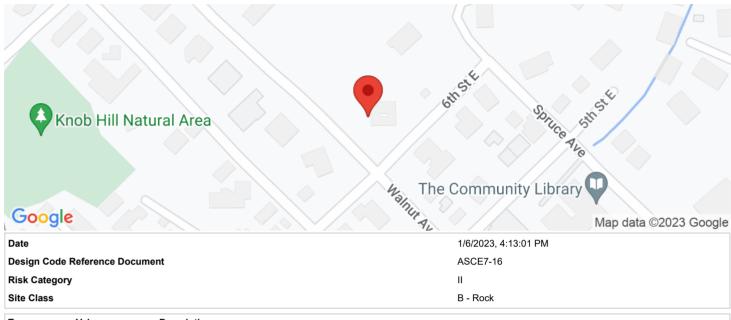
(a) Use Gravelly, Sandy or Silty as appropriate.





Babson residence

Latitude, Longitude: 43.68459445, -114.36379919

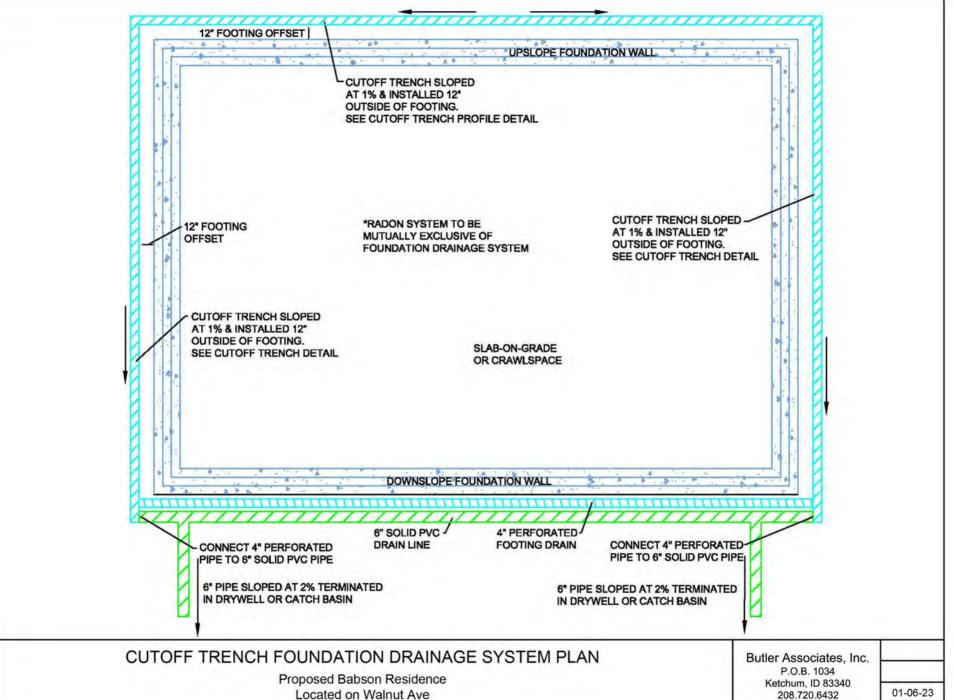


Туре	Value	Description
S _S	0.625	MCE _R ground motion. (for 0.2 second period)
S ₁	0.193	MCE _R ground motion. (for 1.0s period)
S _{MS}	0.563	Site-modified spectral acceleration value
S _{M1}	0.154	Site-modified spectral acceleration value
S _{DS}	0.375	Numeric seismic design value at 0.2 second SA
S _{D1}	0.103	Numeric seismic design value at 1.0 second SA

Туре	Value	Description
SDC	С	Seismic design category
Fa	0.9	Site amplification factor at 0.2 second
F _v	8.0	Site amplification factor at 1.0 second
PGA	0.278	MCE _G peak ground acceleration
F _{PGA}	0.9	Site amplification factor at PGA
PGA _M	0.25	Site modified peak ground acceleration
TL	6	Long-period transition period in seconds
SsRT	0.625	Probabilistic risk-targeted ground motion. (0.2 second)
SsUH	0.701	Factored uniform-hazard (2% probability of exceedance in 50 years) spectral acceleration
SsD	1.5	Factored deterministic acceleration value. (0.2 second)
S1RT	0.193	Probabilistic risk-targeted ground motion. (1.0 second)
S1UH	0.212	Factored uniform-hazard (2% probability of exceedance in 50 years) spectral acceleration.
S1D	0.6	Factored deterministic acceleration value. (1.0 second)
PGAd	0.5	Factored deterministic acceleration value. (Peak Ground Acceleration)
PGA _{UH}	0.278	Uniform-hazard (2% probability of exceedance in 50 years) Peak Ground Acceleration
C _{RS}	0.893	Mapped value of the risk coefficient at short periods
C _{R1}	0.908	Mapped value of the risk coefficient at a period of 1 s
C _V	0.9	Vertical coefficient

Proposed Babson Residence



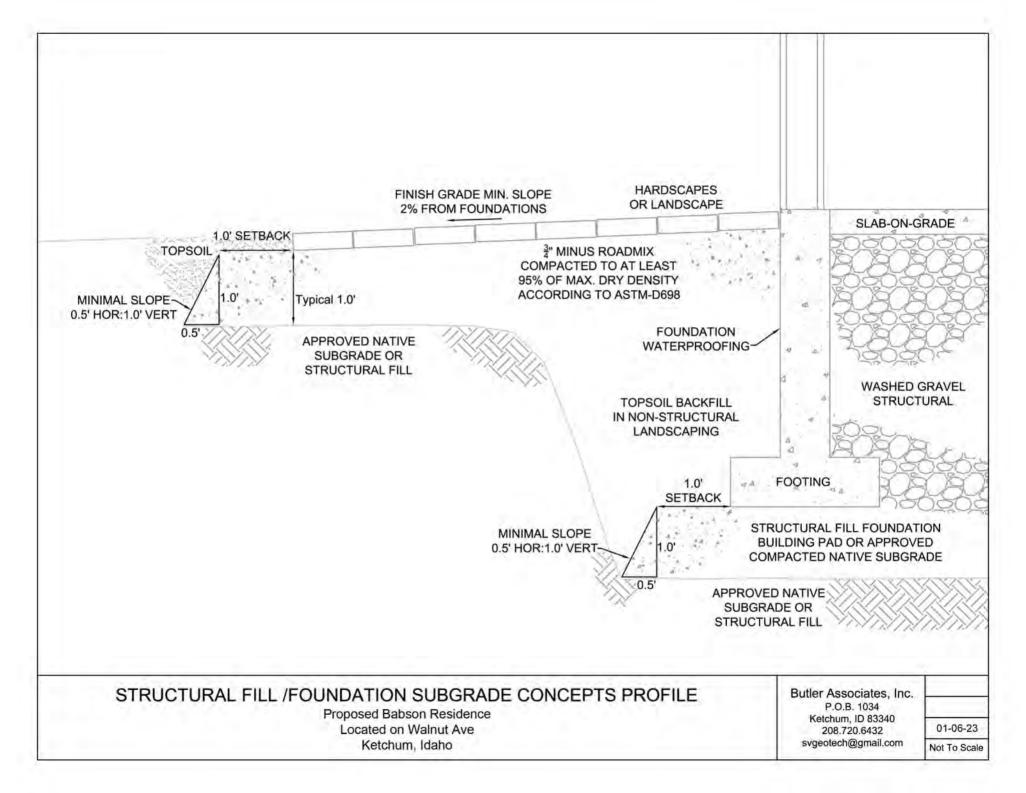


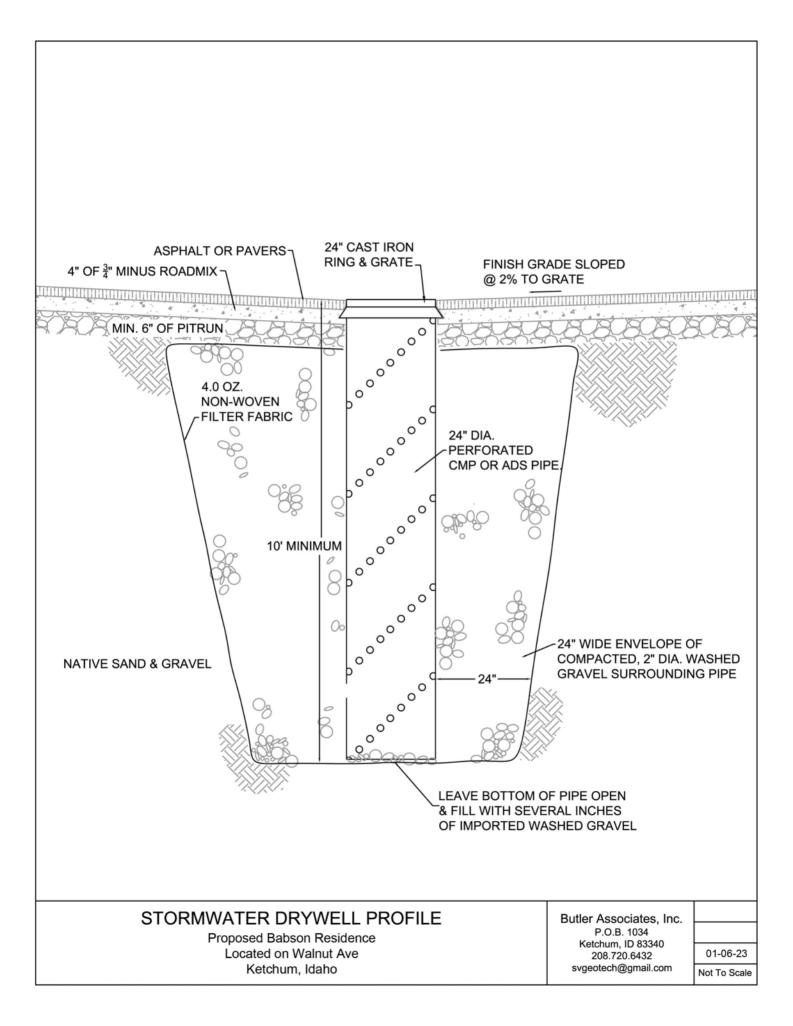
Ketchum, Idaho

208.720.6432 svgeotech@gmail.com

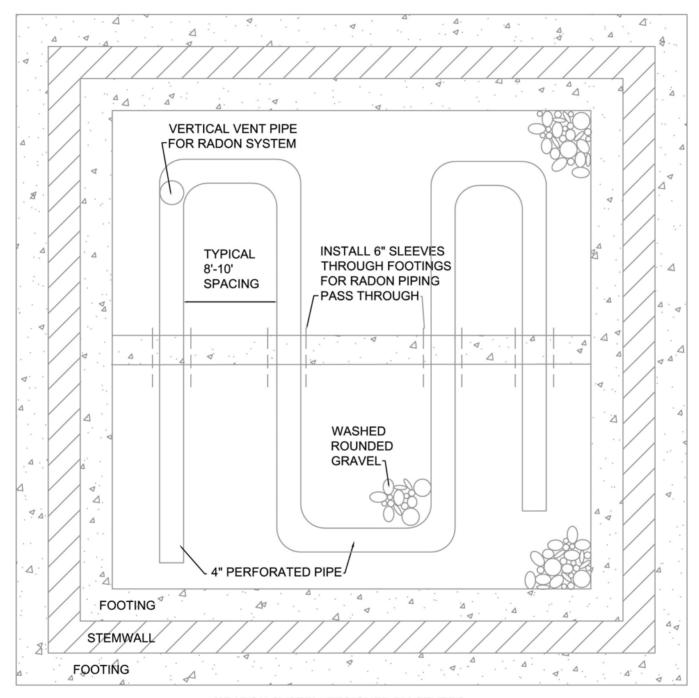
Not To Scale

SWALE TO DIRECT FINISH GRADE SLOPED SURFACE RUNOFF AT MIN. 2% AWAY AROUND STRUCTURE FROM STRUCTURE FLOOR JOIST CRAWLSPACE OR TOPSOIL FOR LANDSCAPING SLAB-ON-GRADE OR STRUCTURAL FILL FOR EXTERIOR HARDSCAPE PROTECTION BOARD OR DRAINAGE MAT COVERING WATERPROOFING (PER **MANUFACTUERS** RECOMMENDATIONS) LAYER OF 4.0 OZ., NON-WOVEN FILTER FABRIC TO SEPARATE TOPSOIL FROM STRUCTURAL FILL SYNTHETIC DRAINAGE MAT (ENKADRAIN OR EQUIVALENT) DRAINAGE MAT CAN BE 1" OR 2", FREE-DRAINING, ELIMINATED IF WASHED GRAVEL WASHED FRACTURED IS USED PER ENGINEER OR ROUNDED GRAVEL WATERPROOFING 4" SOLID PIPE TO **MEMBRANE** CONNECTED TO DOWNSPOUTS RADON SYSTEM TEMPORARY EXCAVATION -**DESIGNED BY OTHERS** SLOPE TO BE CONFIRMED BY ENGINEER DEPENDING ON SOIL/ROCK TYPE. WASHED GRAVEL STRUCTURAL FILL FOUNDATION BUILDING PAD DEPTH TO BE DETERMINED IN THE FIELD 4" PERFORATED PIPE MIN. 6" BELOW BOTTOM LAYER OF 4.0 OZ., NON-WOVEN OF STRUCTURAL FILL FILTER FABRIC TO SEPARATE FOUNDATION BUILDING PAD APPROVED NATIVE SUBGRADE FROM STRUCTURAL FILL SUBGRADE OR STRUCTURAL FILL BUILDING PAD CUTOFF TRENCH FOUNDATION DRAINAGE SYSTEM PROFILE Butler Associates, Inc. P.O.B. 1034 Proposed Babson Residence Ketchum, ID 83340 Located on Walnut Ave 01-06-23 208.720.6432 svgeotech@gmail.com Ketchum, Idaho Not To Scale





*TYPICALLY WASHED GRAVEL PLACED OVER PERFORATED PIPE TO TOP OF FOOTING AND COVERED WITH VAPOR BARRIER THAT IS SEALED TO TOP OF FOOTING



**RADON SYSTEM DESIGNED BY OTHERS

RADON SYSTEM CONCEPTS PLAN

Proposed Babson Residence Located on Walnut Ave Ketchum, Idaho Butler Associates, Inc. P.O.B. 1034 Ketchum, ID 83340 208.720.6432 svgeotech@gmail.com

01-06-23 Not To Scale

AWAY FROM BUILDING FOR MINIMUM 10'. EXCAVATION FOR FOOTINGS AND GENERAL CONSTRUCTION LOGISTICS WOULD REQUIRE AT LEAST THIS AMOUNT OF DISTURBANCE **UNDISTURBED AREA 523 SQUARE FEET** PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT 1,955 SF (3.7x MORE UNDISTURBED AREA) 55'-1" 55'-1" **DEVELOPMENT WOULD REQUIRE 100% DISTRUBANCE BETWEEN HOME AND** 15'-0[!] <u> 15'-0</u>" 15'-0" 25'-1" 15'-0" 25'-1" ADJACENT NEIGHBOR FOR **CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY,** DRAINAGE, AND LANDSCAPING **HOUSE A** 2,630 SF **HOUSE B** 2,890 SF 32% FAR 35% FAR 30 SECOND FINISH FLOOR **19.5 FIRST** FINISH FLOOR 9.5 GARAGE 33 SECOND FINISH FLOOR **22.5 FIRST** FINISH FLOOR 12.5 GARAGE PRIVATE EASEMENT 6,327 S.F. TOTAL **COVERAGE** 5,715 S.F. TOTAL **COVERAGE PROPOSED DRIVEWAY B DRIVEWAY A** (10% LESS) **DEVELOPMENT WOULD REQUIRE 100% DISTRUBANCE DEVELOPMENT WOULD BETWEEN TWO HOUSES FOR REQUIRE 100% DISTRUBANCE** TO NORTH PROPERTY LINE FOR **CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY,** DRAINAGE, AND LANDSCAPING **REGRADING**

8.16.2023

BUILDING CODE SECTION 1804.4 REQUIRES GRADE SLOPE