EL PASO COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT Permit # ON 000 6966
INDIVIDUAL SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEM INSPECTION FORM *Date 20 April 2006

5207003029

APPROVED: Yes ✓ No ____ Environmental Health Specialist: J. Christensen

Address 12850 Thiebaud Lane 80908 Owner Jack & Linda Hinton
Legal Description Lot 3, Pine View Acres
Residence ✓ # Bedrooms 5 Commercial ___ System Installer Kunau Drilling

SEPTIC TANK:
Commercial ✓ Noncommercial ___ Construction Material Concrete * Capacity Gallon 2250

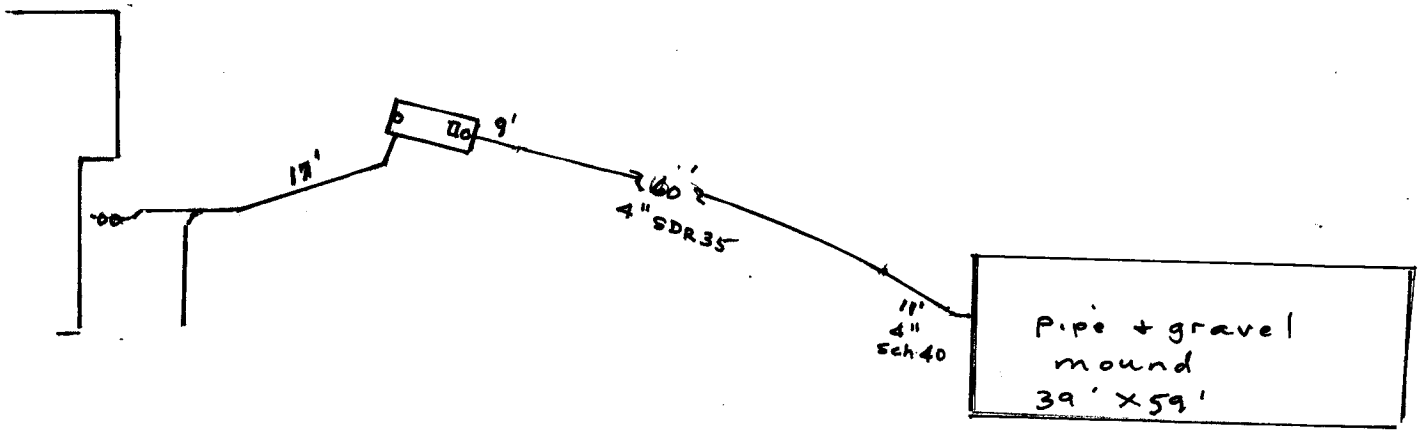
DISPOSAL FIELD: * Septic tank capacity sufficient for 7 bedroom
Trench: Depth (Range) ____ Width ____ Total Length ____ Sq. Ft. ____
Bed: Depth (Range) ____ Length 59 Width 39 Sq. Ft. 2,301
Depth of Rock Foot Under PVC 6" Type of cover on Rock None at time of inspection

DRYWELLS: # of Pits ____ Rings (Pit 1) ____ Rings (Pit 2) ____ Working Depth #1 ____ #2 ____
Size (L x W) #1 ____ #2 ____ Total Sq. Ft. ____

ROCKLESS SYSTEMS:
Standard Chamber: Type ____ #Chambers ____ Sq. Ft./Chamber ____ Bed ____ Trench ____
High Profile Units: Type Chamber ____ #Chambers ____ Sq. Ft./Chamber ____ Bed ___ Trench ___
Reduction Allowed ____ % Sq. Ft. Required 2277 Depth (Range) ____
Sq. Ft. Installed 2300 Equivalent Sq. Ft. Installed with Reduction ____
Engineer Design (Y) N Engineering Firm Colorado Engineering
Approval letter provided? (Y) N
Well installed at time of septic system inspection? (Y) N Public Water? ____
*Approval will be revoked if in the future the well is found to be within 50 feet of the septic tank and/or 100 feet of the disposal field.

NOTES: 7 feet deep to top of septic tank. Risers to be installed.
5 feet to top of tank (outlet manhole)
Fabric to be installed over rock prior to backfill

Thiebaud Lane



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EL PASO COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT Permit # ON0000 6966
INDIVIDUAL SEWAGE DISPOSAL SYSTEM INSPECTION FORM Date 19 April 2006

APPROVED: Yes ✓ No ____ Environmental Health Specialist: J. Christensen (Partial on 4-17-06)

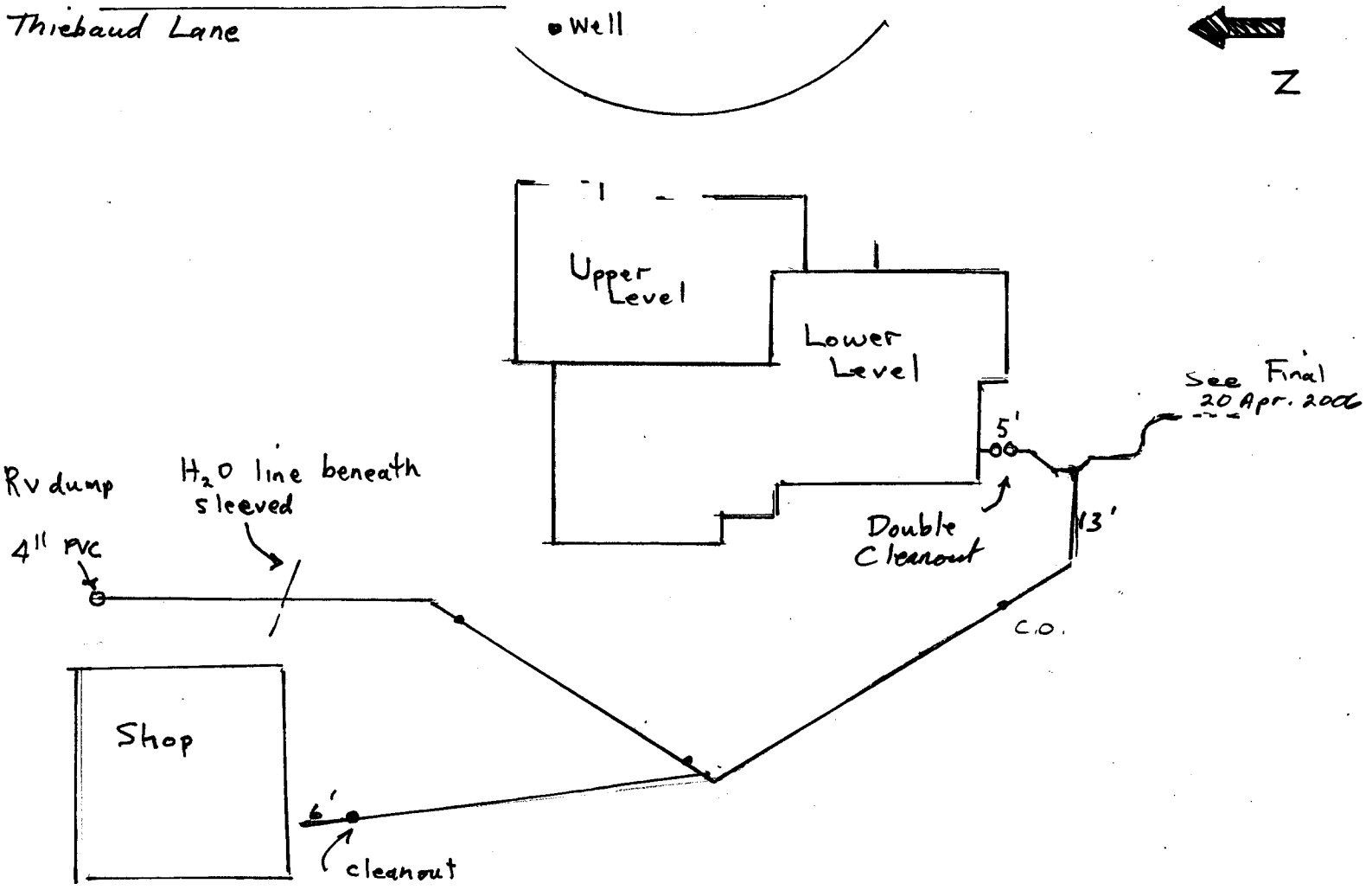
Address 12850 Thiebaud Lane 80908 Owner Jack & Linda Hinton
Legal Description Lot 3, Pine View Acres
Residence ✓ # Bedrooms 5 Commercial ___ System Installer Owner

SEPTIC TANK:
Commercial ___ Noncommercial ___ Construction Material _____ Capacity Gallon _____

DISPOSAL FIELD:
Trench: Depth (Range) _____ Width _____ Total Length _____ Sq. Ft. _____
Bed: Depth (Range) _____ Length _____ Width _____ Sq. Ft. _____
Depth of Rock _____ Under PVC _____ Type of cover on Rock _____
DRYWELLS: # of Pits _____ Rings (Pit 1) _____ Rings (Pit 2) _____ Working Depth #1 _____ #2 _____
Size (L x W) #1 _____ #2 _____ Total Sq. Ft. _____

ROCKLESS SYSTEMS:
Standard Chamber: Type _____ #Chambers _____ Sq. Ft./Chamber _____ Bed _____ Trench _____
High Profile Units: Type Chamber _____ #Chambers _____ Sq. Ft./Chamber _____ Bed ___ Trench ___
Reduction Allowed _____% Sq. Ft. Required _____ Depth (Range) _____
Sq. Ft. Installed _____ Equivalent Sq. Ft. Installed with Reduction _____
Engineer Design: (Y) N Engineering Firm Colorado Engineering
Approval letter provided? (Y) N
Well installed at time of septic system inspection? (Y) N Public Water? _____
*Approval will be revoked if in the future the well is found to be within 50 feet of the septic tank and/or 100 feet of the disposal field.

NOTES: All sewer line is 4" sch 40.
House sewer stub out is 4 ft deep.



NOTES, COMMENTS AND GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE INSTALLATION, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF SEPTIC SYSTEMS

ALLURE HOMES, LTD.
LOT 3, 12850 THIEBAUD LANE
PINE VIEW ACRES S/D
EL PASO COUNTY, COLORADO

INTRODUCTION: The individual septic system is not at all like a municipal sewer connection. A connection to a public sewer virtually guarantees you will be able to send an almost unlimited quantity of water, sewage and anything else down the drain with no particular problem. However, with a septic system (more properly known as an Individual Sewage Disposal System, or ISDS, the amount of liquid we can send down the drain is distinctly limited. The limiting factors are mostly the size of the system and the percolation rate of the soil in which the absorption (or leach) field is installed. Seemingly minor or even obscure factors such as how we wash our clothes and the way we perform our daily routines can have significant effects on the functioning of a septic system. In this paper, we will attempt to explain some of the more important aspects of your septic system so you may have the best chance of attaining and maintaining a long-lived, trouble-free system.

INSTALLATION: Perhaps the most important element of a successful septic system is proper installation. No amount of careful design and operation can overcome a poorly built system. Generally, a licensed installer will be familiar with the various regulations relating to installation. If you perform your own installation, you absolutely must become familiar with certain specific county regulations. Check with your County Health Department well in advance of beginning your installation to get the information and permits you will need to proceed. If you install an engineered septic system, be aware the design is not a detailed, step-by-step guide. Many details of construction are omitted for simplicity of design, but are nevertheless required by county regulations. Ask the engineer or Health Department for clarification if you are uncertain. A good installer will additionally be a careful, conscientious craftsman who will go beyond the minimums required by the county to provide a quality piece of work. Some of the big items you should watch for in the installation of your system are: The soil under the septic tank should be very well compacted to prevent settling of the tank. The pipes should never go uphill unless a pump is installed. The various lines of the distribution (leach) field should be dead level. If different levels of the absorption field are used, there should be a device which will effectively distribute the effluent between the various levels. The soil at the bottom of the field should never be compacted; it should, after leveling, be roughened slightly to enhance the passage of water into it. If a mound system is installed, the mound sand should be lightly compacted, usually by sprinkling with water, to reduce settlement after the system is placed into operation.

GENERAL OPERATION: Practice water conservation as much as is practical. Repair leaking faucets and toilets immediately; they can add hundreds of gallons per day of water usage. Avoid long showers, run dishwashers only when full, and run washing machines when full or at reduced water settings.

Don't use the toilet as a trash can. Flushing a Kleenex or cigarette butt is wasteful of water and serves to shorten the system life by adding unnecessary water to it. Do not, under any circumstances, dump non-biodegradable materials, such as greases, plastics, etc., down your toilet or drain. Absolutely, never place harmful chemicals, such as pesticides, paint thinner, oil, antifreeze, etc. down the drains. These will kill the beneficial bacteria that treat the wastewater. Limit the use of bleaches, disinfectants and toilet bowl cleaners, as they will kill bacteria as well.

Divert surface water from driveways, hillsides, and roof drains well away from the septic system. Make sure outlets from sump pumps and foundation drains don't drain toward the system.

CAUSES OF FAILURE: Most septic systems work well for many years; others, both engineered and non-engineered, fail relatively soon after installation. Many times, the source of the failure is difficult to identify and it is generally recognized that certain number of systems will fail despite our best intentions. This is because septic system design is not an exact science - there are too many variables and outside influences, which cannot be controlled or sometimes even predicted for us to do much more than make educated guesses. System failure may result from too much water being used, leach field clogging may have occurred, or the system may be operating at lower efficiency for a variety of complex reasons. The following discussion should acquaint you with some of the more common sources of system failure. Knowledge of these sources should help you avoid them.

-- EXCESS WATER USE: The occupants of the house may be using too much water. The septic system sizing formula was developed decades ago when water use habits resulted in generally much less water use than is common today. Most county health regulations require the field be upsized to reflect usage of clothes washers and garbage disposals, but enforcement of the requirement is generally based on whether the builder says these items will be installed or not. Installation of a clothes washer after the fact can severely overload a system, if it was not sized initially for that water use. Additionally, the presence of teenagers in a house, with their often two or more showers per day, is not reflected anywhere in any regulation. In an effort to keep septic system prices down, installers often install the minimum system required by the county. Builders and homeowners, under budgetary pressure, are generally very reluctant to install any more than what is needed to meet code. Even engineered systems are usually not a great deal larger than required by code, as the price for larger systems escalates rapidly. Generally, smaller systems have a shorter life span than larger systems.

-- CLOGGING: Another source of failure is clogging of the field by solid or greasy material washed out of the septic tank. Solids (which are not always large, dense objects like sand, eggshells, coffee grounds and the like but which are often more of a soupy, only-slightly-heavier-than-water consistency) are meant to accumulate in the bottom of the tank, with greases floating to the top. Septic tank performance is based on water slowly moving through the tank, allowing solids to sink and greases to surface. If peak periods of water use occur where virtually the entire water budget for the day is expended, such as washing two or three loads of clothes combined with all members of the household bathing and flushing within a two hour period (a typical weekend morning in many households), then turbulent conditions can exist which will wash solids and greases out of the tank. If these materials enter the leach field, clogging will occur which will render the entire system either less effective or completely worthless. The damage is generally irreversible. There is no way to reliably determine whether this type of washout and subsequent clogging has occurred, but it is safe to say it happens to some degree with almost all septic systems at some point in their lifetimes. Regular tank pumping, at intervals not exceeding one to two years, depending on the individual system, can help decrease the likelihood of this type of trouble. Limiting periods of peak water use, by spacing out water use, will also help.

-- PERCOLATION TEST LIMITATIONS: Another potential failure point evolves from the fact that percolation tests (or perc tests) are, at best, very rudimentary estimates of future performance of the septic system. For the test, clean water is poured down three shallow holes for a specified period of time; the rate at which the water seeps in the ground is thought to be reflective of long-term septic performance. However, the test doesn't measure several things: It doesn't measure the rate at any points other than those specifically tested; soil just outside the test points may be markedly different than where tested. There is no mechanism for reliably verifying the perc rate at other locations except by performing more tests, which would drive the test price way up and anyway is not required by the county. Another thing not quantifiable is the fact that the septic system is essentially a biologic machine. There are huge numbers of complex interactions between the various biodegradable and non-biodegradable constituents of the sewer water, the physical, and chemical, organic and mineral makeup's of the various soil components within the leach field, and the incredible number of aerobic and anaerobic bacteria, which inhabit the entire septic system. Certain laundry soaps or household chemicals may have no effect on one septic system, but may cause poor performance in another, due to changes in the chemical and biological makeup of the leach field. The rate at which water moves between soil particles can change over months or years as soil reacts to the continuous influence of water and bacterial action. There is no reliable way to predict these effects; the standard perc test totally ignores the issue.

-- COMPACTION: Another cause of failure is compaction of the field after installation. Sometimes, people will view the green grass over the top of the septic field as a choice piece of pasture. Hoofed animals exert great pressure with their feet, and grazing over the top of a septic field will generally result in compaction of the soil sufficient to render the system useless. Vehicle traffic over the surface will cause similar problems with compaction; system crushing can also occur. Vehicles (other than hand operated units) and hoofed animals are absolutely not compatible with septic systems. Most counties' health regulations specifically advise against vehicular and animal traffic over the field.

SUMMARY: In conclusion, a septic system is not at all like a public sewer. Unlimited amounts of sewage may not be placed into them with impunity. Careful installation, with strict attention to detail is essential to long-term success of the system. Even the best installation of a well-designed system does not guarantee success. Surface drainage must be carefully maintained to avoid inadvertent flooding of the septic system. Water conservation is essential, as is the avoidance of placing poisons into the system. Individual septic systems are subject to a wide variety of system failures that simply do not occur in normal, city sewers. The probable cause of most system failures is a combination of factors. Most people use a lot of water; minimum systems are often just not up to the task but upsized systems are generally not installed due to budgetary constraints. Most families tend to peak load their septic systems. Septic tanks are not designed to handle large quantities of water all at once; infrequent tank pumping increases the problems associated with large peak flows. Certain soaps, cleansers, and other materials, which make their way down the drain, may have adverse reactions with bacteria in the septic system. Many fields at one time or another are used as parking lots, pastures or worse. There often is really no way to say for sure that any one particular thing caused failure. It is generally recognized there are a certain number of systems that will fail for no good, identifiable reason. The best way to avoid failure is to treat your septic system as a valuable investment worthy of protection. Minimize the liquid load, minimize the solid load, and be careful about what goes down the drain.

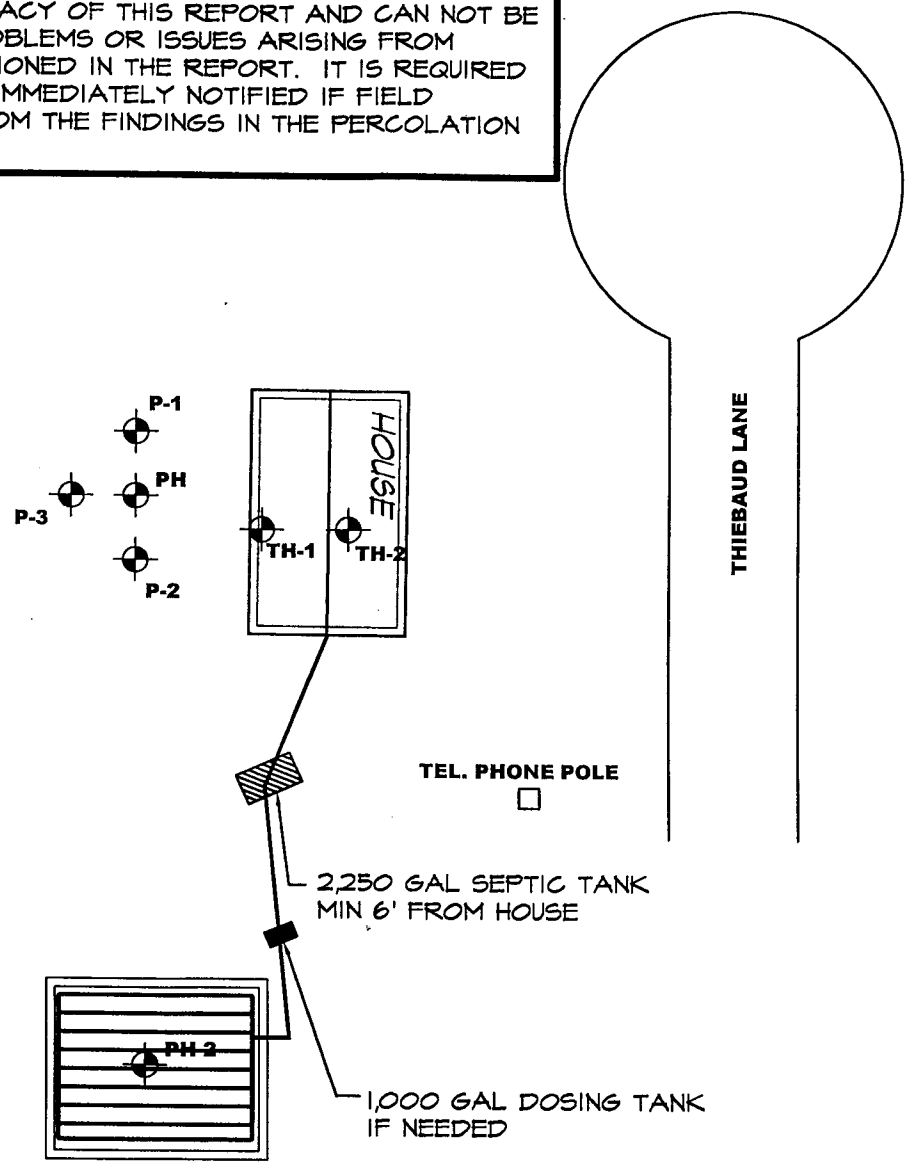
Colorado Engineering & Geotechnical Group, Inc.
19375 Beacon Lite Road
Monument, CO 80132
(719) 488-2145

JOB NO:	062-0028 R1
SCALE:	NOT TO SCALE
SHEET:	1 OF: 5
DRAWN BY:	CEGG
DATE:	12 APR 2006
CHECKED BY:	RS
DATE:	4-13-06

COLORADO REGISTERED VICKERY GIBSON 33249 4/13/06 PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

SEPTIC DESIGN

THIS SEPTIC HAS BEEN DESIGNED BASED UPON RECOMMENDATIONS PUBLISHED BY RMG ENGINEERS, INC. (JOB# 110201, ISSUED DEC 12, 2005). COLORADO ENGINEERING & GEOTECHNICAL GROUP, INC. IS NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR VERIFYING THE ACCURACY OF THIS REPORT AND CAN NOT BE HELD LIABLE FOR PROBLEMS OR ISSUES ARISING FROM CONDITIONS NOT MENTIONED IN THE REPORT. IT IS REQUIRED THAT THIS OFFICE BE IMMEDIATELY NOTIFIED IF FIELD CONDITIONS VARY FROM THE FINDINGS IN THE PERCOLATION REPORT.



North

OWNER: ALLURE HOME, LTD.
PHONE: 719-522-0808

LEGAL DESCRIPTION: LOT 3, 12850 THIEBAUD LANE, PINE VIEW ACRES S/D, EL PASO COUNTY

STREET ADDRESS: LOT 3, 12850 THIEBAUD LANE

ZONING: N/A

EASEMENTS: N/A

AREA OF LOT: N/A

COLORADO ENGINEERING AND GEOTECHNICAL GROUP, INC. HAS PROVIDED THIS DESIGN IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE STANDARDS OF PRACTICE COMMON TO THE AREA HOWEVER, AS WITH ALL UNDERGROUND ABSORPTION FIELDS, GUARANTEE FROM FAILURE IS IMPOSSIBLE. EVEN WITH PROPER INSTALLATION, AS OUTLINED FOR THIS PROPOSED CONSTRUCTION, THERE REMAIN MANY UNCERTAINTIES, AND DIFFICULTIES CAN STILL ARISE IN THE OPERATION OF THE SYSTEM IN THE FUTURE. PROPER DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE CAN ASSIST IN MINIMIZING UNCERTAINTIES, BUT CANNOT ENTIRELY ELIMINATE THEM. COLORADO ENGINEERING AND GEOTECHNICAL GROUP, INC. PROVIDES NO WARRANTY OF THIS DESIGN OR INSTALLATION.

SEPTIC SYSTEM COMPONENTS:

TANK: 1-2250 GAL SEPTIC TANK
1-000 GAL DOSING TANK IF GRAVITY FLOW IS NOT POSSIBLE.

ALLURE HOMES, LTD.

LOT 3, 12850 THIEBAUD LANE
PINE VIEW ACRES S/D
EL PASO COUNTY, COLORADO

NOTES:

1. MANY DETAILS OF CONSTRUCTION ARE OMITTED FROM THESE DRAWINGS FOR CLARITY. THE INSTALLER MUST REFER TO LOCAL REGULATIONS CONCERNING OTHER INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS GRADE SURROUNDING AREA TO DRAIN AWAY FROM FIELD.

2. MAINTAIN 2.0% MIN AND 3.0% MAX GRADE ON PIPE FEEDING SEPTIC TANK & SUMP. MAINTAIN 1% MIN GRADE ON PIPE FROM FIELD BACK TO SUMP.
A SUMP & PUMP MAY BE REQUIRED IF GRAVITY FEED TO THE FIELD CAN NOT BE OBTAINED. PIPE GRADE TO BE VERIFIED.

3. HOMEOWNER IS RESPONSIBLE FOR PERMIT. CONTRACTOR MUST OBTAIN APPROVAL OF ENGINEERED SYSTEM FROM THE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT. OWNER/CONTRACTOR MUST VERIFY SETBACKS AND OBTAIN UTILITY CLEARANCES PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.

4. VEHICULAR OR HOOFED ANIMAL TRAFFIC OF ANY KIND OVER ANY PART OF SYSTEM MAY CAUSE PREMATURE FAILURE AND IS PROHIBITED. THE USE OF SO-CALLED "SEPTIC REMEDIES" CAN RESULT IN SEVERE DAMAGE TO THE SYSTEM. WE SPECIFICALLY RECOMMEND AGAINST THEIR USE.

SPECIAL NOTES SECTION

NOTE: IT IS STRONGLY RECOMMENDED THAT THE OWNER INSTALL "THE SEPTIC PROTECTOR" WHICH IS ATTACHED TO THIS DESIGN.

REQUIRED INSPECTIONS (ENGINEER)

1: ENGINEER TO VERIFY FIELD LOCATION AND REMOVAL OF TOPSOIL AT TIME OF CONSTRUCTION.

2: ENGINEER WILL INSPECT THE INSTALLATION OF PIPE/GRAVEL BED, SEPTIC TANK, ETC. PRIOR TO BACKFILL.

3: ENGINEER TO INSPECT THE FIELD AFTER BACKFILL TO INSURE MIN COVER, CROWNED TOP & PROPER DRAINAGE AWAY FROM FIELD.

NOTE: THESE INSPECTIONS ARE SEPARATE FROM THAT WHICH IS REQUIRED BY THE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT. THE HOMEOWNER/CONTRACTOR MUST ENSURE ALL COUNTY INSPECTIONS ARE COMPLETED.

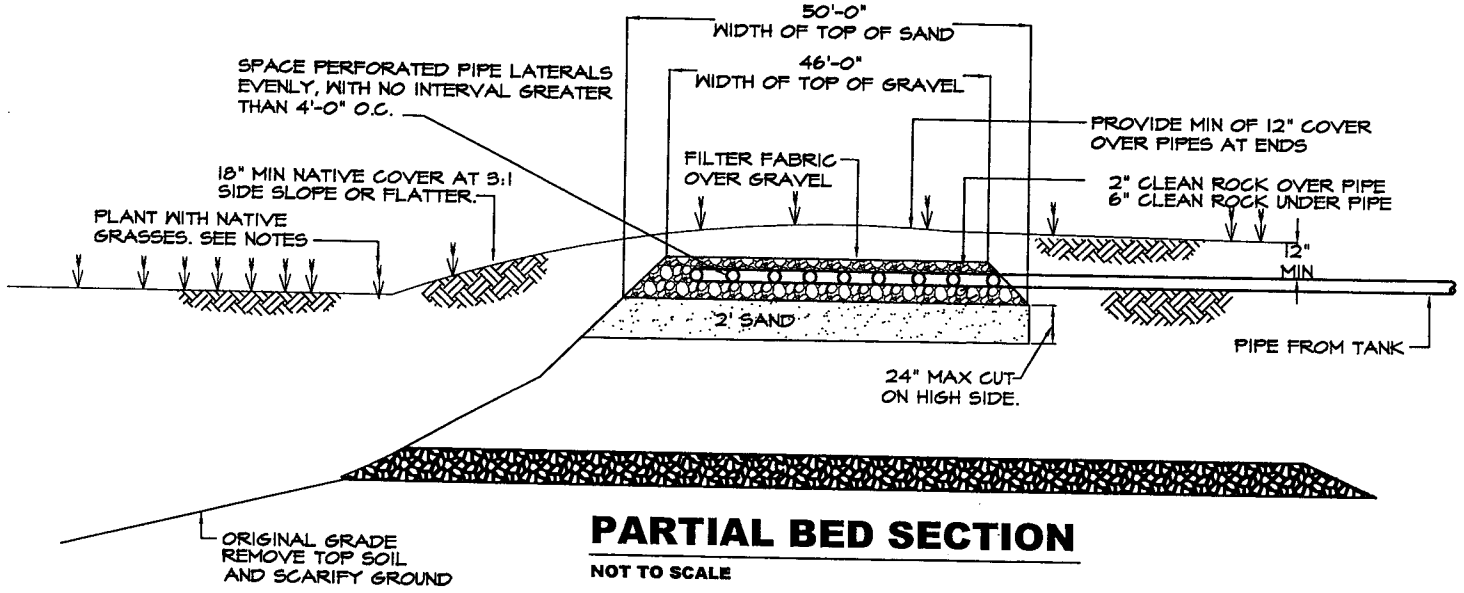
Colorado Engineering
& Geotechnical Group, Inc.
19375 Beacon Lite Road
Monument, CO 80132
(719) 488-2145

JOB NO:	062-0028 RI
SCALE:	1" = 50'-0"
SHEET:	2 OF: 5
DRAWN BY:	TY
DATE:	12 APR 2006
CHECKED BY:	RS
DATE:	4-13-06

COLORADO REGISTERED
VICKIE L. HANNAGAN
33249
4/13/06
PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

SEPTIC DESIGN
SCHEMATIC VIEW

SCHEMATIC VIEW IS SHOWN TO PROVIDE A CONCEPTUAL UNDERSTANDING OF THE SYSTEM LAYOUT. REFER TO SHEET 4 FOR SPECIFIC DETAILS



PARTIAL BED SECTION

NOT TO SCALE

ALLURE HOMES, LTD.

LOT 3, 12850 THIEBAUD LANE
PINE VIEW ACRES S/D
EL PASO COUNTY, COLORADO

CALCULATIONS

5 BEDROOM RESIDENCE
PERC 40 MIN/INCH

REQUIRED AREA

$$A = \frac{(\#BDRMS \times Q \times 1.5 \times 1.6)\sqrt{PERC}}{5}$$

Q = 150 GPD
1.5 = CO FACTOR
1.6 = (20% GARBAGE DISPOSAL, 40% WASHING MACHINE)

$$A = \frac{(5 \times 150 \times 1.5 \times 1.6)\sqrt{40}}{5}$$

$A = 2277$ SF

FOR MOUND SYSTEM

$A = 2277$ SF

TOP OF GRAVEL:

46'-0" x 51'-0"

TOP OF SAND:

50'-0" x 55'-0"

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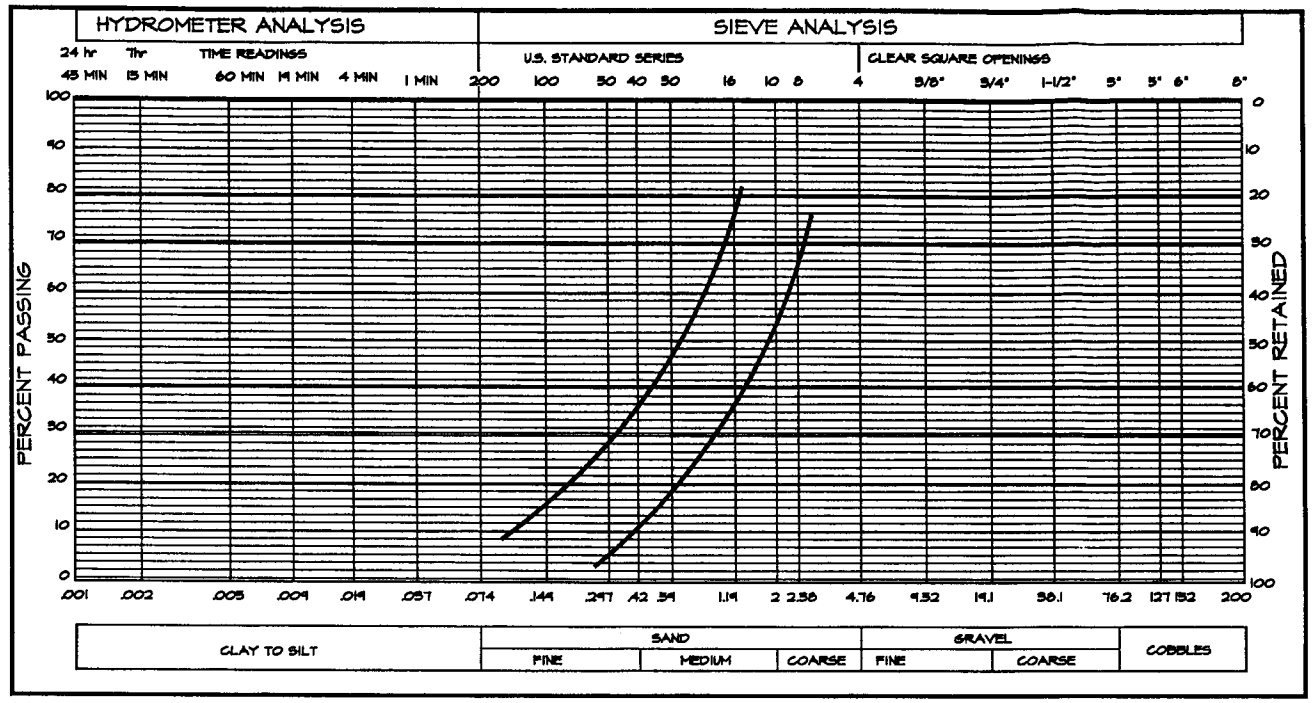
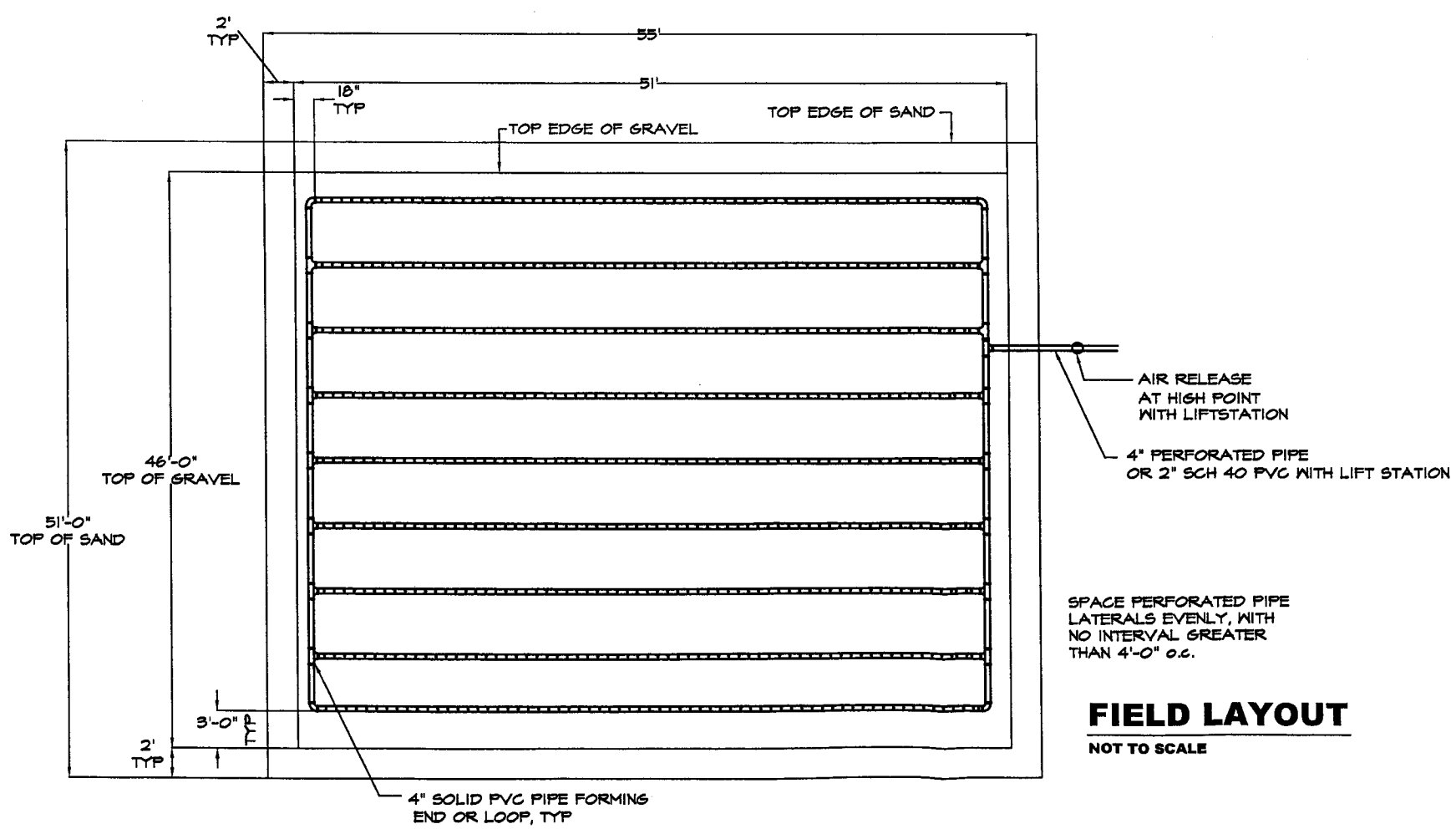
COLORADO REGISTERED VICKI L. JOHNSON 33249 4/13/06 PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER

SEPTIC DESIGN DETAIL SHEET

SEPTIC SAND SPECIFICATIONS:

THE SIEVE ANALYSIS SHOWS THE GRADATION CURVE FOR ACCEPTABLE SAND. SAND MUST FALL BETWEEN THE TWO LINES. CONSULT WITH THE ENGINEER TO DETERMINE IF A PARTICULAR SAND WILL BE ACCEPTABLE.





SPACE PERFORATED PIPE LATERALS EVENLY, WITH NO INTERVAL GREATER THAN 4'-0" o.c.

FIELD LAYOUT
NOT TO SCALE

ALLURE HOMES, LTD.

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PINE VIEW ACRES S/D
EL PASO COUNTY, COLORADO

NOTES:

1. ALL WORK PER COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT CRITERIA.
2. MANY DETAILS OF CONSTRUCTION ARE OMITTED FROM THESE DRAWINGS FOR CLARITY. THE INSTALLER MUST REFER TO LOCAL REGULATIONS CONCERNING OTHER INSTALLATION REQUIREMENTS.
3. ABSORPTION BED SHALL BE CROWNED AND COVERED WITH A MINIMUM OF 4 INCHES OF SELECT TOPSOIL TO PROVIDE A BASE FOR GOOD VEGETATIVE COVER.
4. CONTACT SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE OR COUNTY EXTENSION AGENT FOR VEGETATION BEST SUITED FOR THE AREA.
5. PROVIDE DRAINAGE SWALE AROUND UPHILL SIDE OF FIELD.

SPECIAL NOTES SECTION

SPECIAL NOTE FOR SYSTEMS WITH SAND:
SAND FOR ABSORPTION BED TO BE IMPORTED FROM OFF SITE AS NECESSARY TO PLACE UNDER BED; ENGINEER TO APPROVE.

COMPACTION REQUIREMENTS:
FOR CUT/FILL AREAS BELOW LEACHING SYSTEMS & SYSTEMS WITH SAND REQUIREMENTS: MATERIAL SHALL BE COMPACTED TO 85% ASTM D1557 OR 90% ASTM D698. CONTACT THIS OFFICE FOR THE REQUIRED TESTING

SAFETY REQUIREMENTS:
ADEQUATE SAFETY MEASURES SUCH AS CONSTRUCTION FENCING AND CAVE-IN PROTECTION SHALL BE PROVIDED TO PROTECT AGAINST INJURY DURING CONSTRUCTION AND USE.

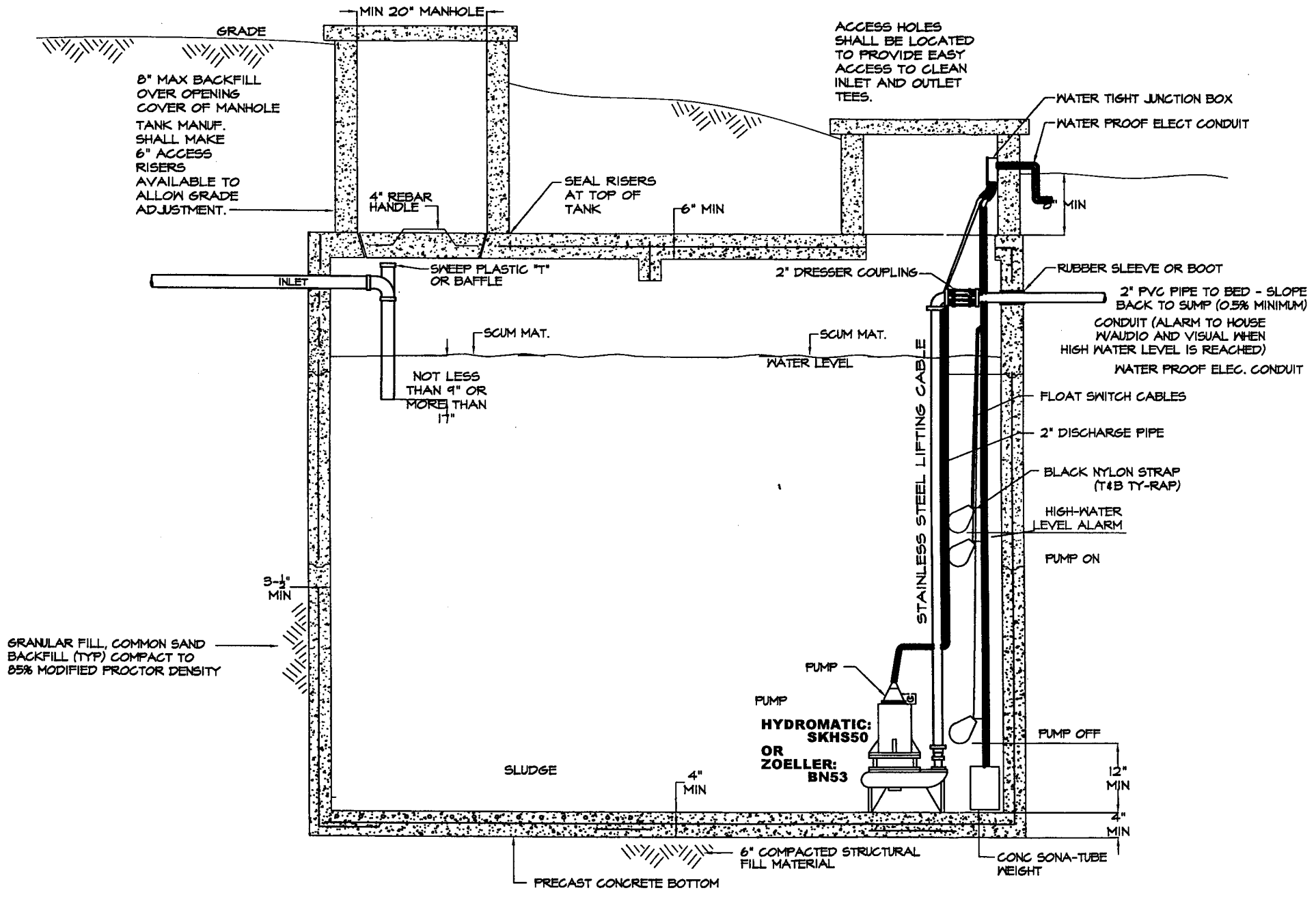
Colorado Engineering & Geotechnical Group, Inc.
19375 Beacon Lite Road
Monument, CO 80132
(719) 488-2145

JOB NO:	062-0028 R1
SCALE:	3/32" = 1'-0"
SHEET:	4 OF: 5
DRAWN BY:	TY
DATE:	12 APR 2006
CHECKED BY:	VS
DATE:	4-13-06

COLORADO REGISTERED VICKI L. SIMONS 33249 PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER 4/13/06

SEPTIC DESIGN DETAIL SHEET

NOTE: SUMP AND ALARM TO BE ON SEPARATE CIRCUITS



DOSING TANK SECTION

NOT TO SCALE

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5. PROVIDE DRAINAGE SWALE AROUND UPHILL SIDE OF FIELD.

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COLORADO REGISTERED VICKI L. GIBSON 33249 4/13/06 PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER