Snow Load Report

1. Roof and Building Data

| Ground Snow Load (Pg): | 50.0 psf |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| Roof Pitch: | 8 /12 |
| Risk Category: | II |
| Eave-to-Ridge (W): | 13 ft. |
| Terrain Category: | В |
| Exposure: | Partially Exposed |
| Thermal Factor (Ct): | 1.00 |
| Roof Surface: | Metal |
| Roof System: | Common Truss |
| Spacing: | 48 in. o/c |
| Overhang: | 12 in. |

2. Design Loads

| Top Chord Dead Load: | 7 | psf | | |
|--|-----|-----|--|--|
| Bottom Chord Dead Load: | 10 | psf | | |
| SF (Slope Factor) = $1/Cosine(\Phi) = 1.20$ (Dead loads specified on a projected horizontal basis take into account the effect of the pitch via a slope factor.) | | | | |
| Adj. TCDL (TCDL x SF): | 8.4 | psf | | |

3. Design Assumptions

| Code Standard: | ASCE 7-10 |
|---------------------|-----------|
| Number of Plies: | 1 PLY |
| Bottom Chord Pitch: | 0 /12 |

4. Snow Load Calculations

Calculate flat roof snow load $p_{\rm f}$ using the following equation:

 $p_f \!=\! 0.7 C_e C_t I_s p_g$

where:

 $\begin{array}{l} p_{f} = Flat \ Roof \ Snow \ Load \ in \ psf \\ C_{e} = 1.00 = Exposure \ Factor, \ as \ determined \ by \ ASCE \ 7-10 \ Table \ 7-2 \ (Terrain \ Cat. \ B, \ Exp. \ Partially \ Exposed) \\ C_{t} = 1.00 = Thermal \ Factor, \ as \ determined \ by \ ASCE \ 7-10 \ Table \ 7-3 \\ I_{s} = 1.00 = Importance \ Factor, \ as \ determined \ by \ ASCE \ 7-10 \ Table \ 1.5-2 \ (Risk \ Cat. \ II) \\ p_{g} = 50.0 \ psf = Ground \ Snow \ Load \ in \ psf \end{array}$

 $p_f = 0.7C_eC_tI_sp_g = 0.7(1.00)(1.00)(1.00)(50.0) = 35.0 \text{ psf}$

| Subject Snow Loads | Customer Thomas | Location | Job No. 2025A150 |
|-----------------------|--|--------------------------|---------------------|
| Engineer | Company Name | Silie Silie Company Name | Rev. – |
| Date 4/15/2025 | 123 Street City, State 12345 ph. (888) 777-5555 www.v | COMPANY LOGO | Page 1 |

A minimum roof snow load, pm shall apply to monoslope, hip and gable roofs with slopes less than 15 degrees using the following equations:

Where p_g is 20 psf or less: $p_m=I_sp_g$ Where p_g exceeds 20 psf: $p_m=I_s(20)$

Roof slope is greater than 15 degrees, the minimum roof snow load, pm, does not apply.

For locations where p_g is 20 psf or less, but not zero, all roofs with slopes (in degrees) less than W/50 with W in feet shall included a 5 psf rain-on-snow surcharge load. This additional load applies only to the sloped roof (balanced) load case and need not be used in combination with drift, sliding, unbalanced, minimum, or partial loads.

Roof slope in degrees (33.69°) is greater than W/50 = 0.3, the 5.0 psf rain-on-snow surcharge load does not apply.

Calculate sloped roof snow load ps using the following equation:

 $p_s = C_s p_f$

where:

 $p_s =$ Sloped Roof Snow Load in psf $C_s = 1-[(33.69-5)/65] = 0.56 =$ Roof Slope Factor, as determined by ASCE 7-10 Sec. 7.4.1-7.4.4 and Figure 7-2 $p_f =$ Flat Roof Snow Load in psf

Roof surface (Metal) is considered a "slippery" roof. For a $C_t = 1.00$ the roof slope factor C_s is given by the dashed line of ASCE 7-10 Figure 7-2a.

 $p_s = C_s p_f = (0.56)(35.0) = 19.6 \text{ psf}$

Calculate unbalanced snow load for hip and gable roofs as shown in ASCE 7-10 Figure 7-5. Unbalanced snow loads are required for roof pitches between 1/2 on 12 to 7 on 12. Using the following equations:





