Builder/Contractor Responsibilities

<u>Drawing Validity</u> — These drawings, supporting structural calculations and design certification ar based on the order documents as of the date of these drawings. These documents describe 'e material supplied by the manufacturer as of the date of these drawings. Any changes to the rder documents after the date on these drawings may void these drawings, supporting structural calculations and design certification. The Builder/Contractor is responsible for notifying the busing authority of all changes to the order documents which result in changes to the drawings, supprting structural calculations and design certification.

<u>Builder Acceptance of Drawings</u> — Approval of the manufacturer's drawings and design data affms that the manufacturer has correctly interpreted and applied the requirements of the order documents and constitutes Builder/Contractor acceptance of the manufacturer's interpretations of the order documents and standard product specifications, including its design, fabrication and cality criteria standards and tolerances. (April 2010 Section 4.4.1)

Code Official Approval — It is the responsibility of the Builder/Contractor to ensure that all pract plans and specifications comply with the applicable requirements of any governing building authity. The Builder/Contractor is responsible for securing all required approvals and permits from the appropriate agency as required.

<u>Building Erection</u> — The Builder/Contractor is responsible for all erection of the steel and assoated work in compliance with the Metal Building Manufacturers drawings. Temporary supports, such 3 temporary guys, braces, false work or other elements required for erection will be determined, furnished and installed by the erector (April 2010 Section 7.10.3).

<u>Discrepancies</u> — Where discrepancies exist between the Metal Building plans and plans for other trades, the Metal Building plans will govern. (April 2010 Section 3.3)

Materials by Others - All interface and compatibility of any materials not furnished by the manufacturer are the responsibility of and to be coordinated by the Builder/Contractor or A/E rm. Unless specific design criteria concerning any interface between materials if furnished as a partof the order documents, the manufacturers assumptions will govern.

Modification of the Metal Building from Plans — The Metal Building supplied by the manufacture has been designed according to the Building Code and specifications and the loads shown on this drawing. Modification of the building configuration, such as removing wall panels or braces, from that shown on these plans could affect the structural integrity of the building. The Metal Builda Manufacturer or a Licensed Structural Engineer should be consulted prior to making any change to the building configuration shown on these drawings. The Metal Building Manufacturer will assum no responsibility for any loads applied to the building not indicated on these drawings.

The Metal Building Manufacturer is not responsible for the design, materials and workmanship ofthe foundation. Anchor rod plans prepared by the manufacturer are intended to show only location, diameter and projection of the anchor rods required to attach the Metal Building System to the foundation. It is the responsibility of the end customer to ensure that adequate provisions are made for specifying rod embedment, bearing values, tie rods and or other associated items embedded in the concrete foundation, as well as foundation design for the loads imposed by th Metal Building System, other imposed loads, and the bearing capacity of the soil and other conditions of the building site. (MBMA 06 Sections 3.2.2 and A3)

GENERAL STEEL CORPORATION

C/O Building Services Group 10639 W. BRADFORD RD

LITTLETON, CO 80127 PHONE: 800-406-5126

FAX: 303-979-0084

ENGINEERING DESIGN CRITERIA

Building Code Building Risk Category Roof Dead Load	FLORIDA BUILDING CODE, 6TH EDITION (26 ₀₁₇₎ Normal (Risk Category II)
Superimposed	2.42 psf 6.00 psf 5f Other)
Roof Live Load	20.00 psf reduction allowed
Nominal Wind Speed (Vasd)	ovided by building manufacturer rner) 36.83 psf pressure -49.32 psf sugction 36.83 psf pressure -39.95 psf sugction ues required based on a 10 sq ft area.

DEFLECTION CRITERIA

The material supplied by the manufacturer has been designed with the following minimum deflection criteria. The actual deflection may be less depending on actual load and actual member length.

BUILDING DEFLECTION LIMITS.... BLDG-A

Ceiling Type : Plaster

Roof Limits	Rafters	Purlins Panels
Live: L/ Serviceability Wind: L/ Total Gravity: L/ Total Uplift: L/	360 360 240 N/A	360 60 360 60 240 60 N/A 60
Frame Limits	Sidesway	Portal Frame Sidesway
Live: H/ Serviceability Wind: H/ Portal Serviceability Wind: H/ Total Gravity: H/	60 60 N/A 60	60
Wall Limits	Limit	
Total Wind Panels: L/ Total Wind Girts: L/ Total Wind EW Columns: L/	60 90 120	

PROJECT NOTES

Material properties of steel bar, plate, and sheet used in the fabrication of built-up structural framing members conform to ASTM A529, ASTM A572, or ASTM A1011 with 55 ksi min. yield, except flanges wider than 12" and thicker than 3/8", all flanges thicker than 1", and all webs thicker than 3/8" are 50 ksi min. yield. Rod X-bracing conforms to ASTM A529 or ASTM A572 with 50 ksi min. yield. Cable X-bracing conforms to ASTM A475 7 Strand Extra High-Strength grade. Hot rolled structural shapes conform to ASTM A992, ASTM A529, or ASTM A572 with 50 ksi min. yield. Hot rolled angles, other than flange braces, conform to ASTM A36 minimum. Round and rectangular HSS conforms to ASTM A500 Grade B. Cold-formed steel secondary framing Members conform to ASTM A1011 or ASTM A653 Grade 55 with 55 ksi min. yield. For Canada, material properties conform to CAN/CSA G40.20/G40.21 or equivalent.

All bolted joints with A325 Type 1 bolts are specified as snug-tightened joints in accordance with the most recent edition of the RCSC Specification. for Structural Joints Using ASTM A325 or A490 Bolts. Pre-tensioning methods, including turn-of-nut, calibrated wrench, twist-off-type tension-control bolts or direct-tension-indicator are NOT required. Installation inspection requirements for Snug Tight Bolts (Specification for Structural Joints Section 9. 1) is suggested.

Design criteria as noted is as given within order documents and is applied in general accordance with the applicable provisions of the model code and/or specification indicated. Neither the metal building manufacturer nor the certifying engineer declares or attests that the loads as designated are proper for local provisions that may apply or for site specific parameters. The design criteria is supplied by the builder, project owner, or an Architect and/or Engineer of Record for the overall construction project.

This metal building system is designed as an Enclosed Building. Exterior and/or operable components including, but not limited to, doors, windows, vents, etc. ("Components") must be designed to withstand the required component and cladding wind pressures specified by the building code. In order to maintain the metal building system's Enclosed Building condition, all Components shall be closed when wind velocities reach half the designed wind load for the metal building system as shown on the drawings and design criteria documentation. Failure to maintain the metal building system's Enclosed Building condition will violate and void all warranties and certifications applicable to the material supplied by the metal building manufacturer.

Framed openings, walk doors, and open areas shall be located in the bay and elevation as shown in the erection drawings. The cutting or removal of girts shown on the erection drawings due to the addition of framed openings, walk doors, or open areas not shown may void the design certifications supplied by the metal building manufacturer.

Roof and wall panels have been designed in accordance with section 2222. 4 of the Florida Building Code, 6TH EDITION (2017) Product approval numbers for the State of Florida, Department of Community Affairs per Product Rule 9B-72: 1. Panel Walls

FL11917 PBR 26 gauge walls Roofing Products FL11868 PBR 26 gauge roofs

actual tributary area.

This jobsite is located in a hurricane prone region with wind speeds of 130 mph or greater. In order to maintain the Enclosed Building classification and design for wind all doors, windows and wall mounted light transmitting panels (LTP) provided by the metal building manufacturer shall be protected by impact resistant coverings. The material may include but is not limited to 7/16 structural wood panels as prescribed by the local building code. The customer's Design Professional, not metal building manufacturer engineer, is responsible for determining the adequacy of material acting as the impact resistant covering by others and attachment to the material provided by the metal building manufacturer. This structure has not been designed to withstand the additional internal

pressure required by Code as a partially enclosed condition in the

absence of impact resistant coverings. The rigid frame at building A frame line 1 is designed as a non-expandable rigid frame. Corresponding frame reactions are calculated based upon

Ck,q	Drawing Index	
- 0	Description	Page
By		
	Anchor Rod	F1
	Anchor Rod Details	F2
]	Reaction Drawings	F3
	Cover Sheet	E1
	Roof Framing and Sheeting BLDGA	E2
2 2	Sidewall BLDGA WALL SWA & SWC	E3
Description	Endwall BLDGA WALL EWB & EWD	E4
scr	Main Frame Cross Sections	E5-E6
De	Portal Frame Cross Section 11 FRAMELINEA—SWA	E7
	Portal Frame Cross Section 22 FRAMELINEA—SWC	E8
	Erection Guides	R1-R3
7	Construction Drawings	R4-R12
	Trim Profiles	R13
Date		

NOI	Project Name & Location:	JAMES FORCE	FORT WHITE, FL	For Construction Permit	For Erector Installation
GENERAL STEEL CORPORATION C/O Building Services Group 10639 W. BRADFORD RD LITTLETON, CO 80127 PHONE: 800-406-5126 FAX: 303-979-0084	Customer:	GENERAL STEEL CORPORATION		Drawing Status: Preliminary (Not For Construction)	Por Approval (Not For Construction)
Scale: N	ОТ	ТО	SCAL	E	
Drawn by:					
Checked by:	,	JRJ	10,	/12/	20

Project Engineer: AXQ

Job Number: 17-B-76846

The engineer whose seal appears

manufacturer, Cornerstone Building Brands or one of its affiliates, for

Said seal or certification is limited

hereon is an employee for the

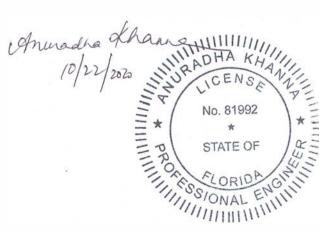
the materials described herein.

to the products designed and

manufactured by manufacturer only. The undersigned engineer is not the overall engineer of record

Sheet Number: E1 of 8

for this project.



Download panel installation manuals from: www.ncimanuals.com

Descargue los manuales de instalación del panel desde: www.ncimanuals.com

BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS

	Building ID	Wic	dth	Ler	ngth	Height	Slop	е
٧.	Building A	30'	-0	50	,-0	10'-0	3: 12	2
					$\frac{1}{2}$ " Ø	A325 BOL	T GRIP	TA
	GRII	P			L	ENGTH	В	OL
	0	ТО	9/1	6"	1 1/	′4" F. T.	1 +	A

1 3/4" F.T.

2 1/4"

Over 9/16" TO 1 1/16"

Over 1 1/16" TO 1 5/16" Over 1 5/16" TO 1 9/16"

Over 1 9/16" TO 1 13/16" 2 1/2"

Over 1 13/16" TO 2 1/16" 2 3/4"

NOTED ON ERECTION DRAWINGS

F.T. DENOTES FULLY THREADED

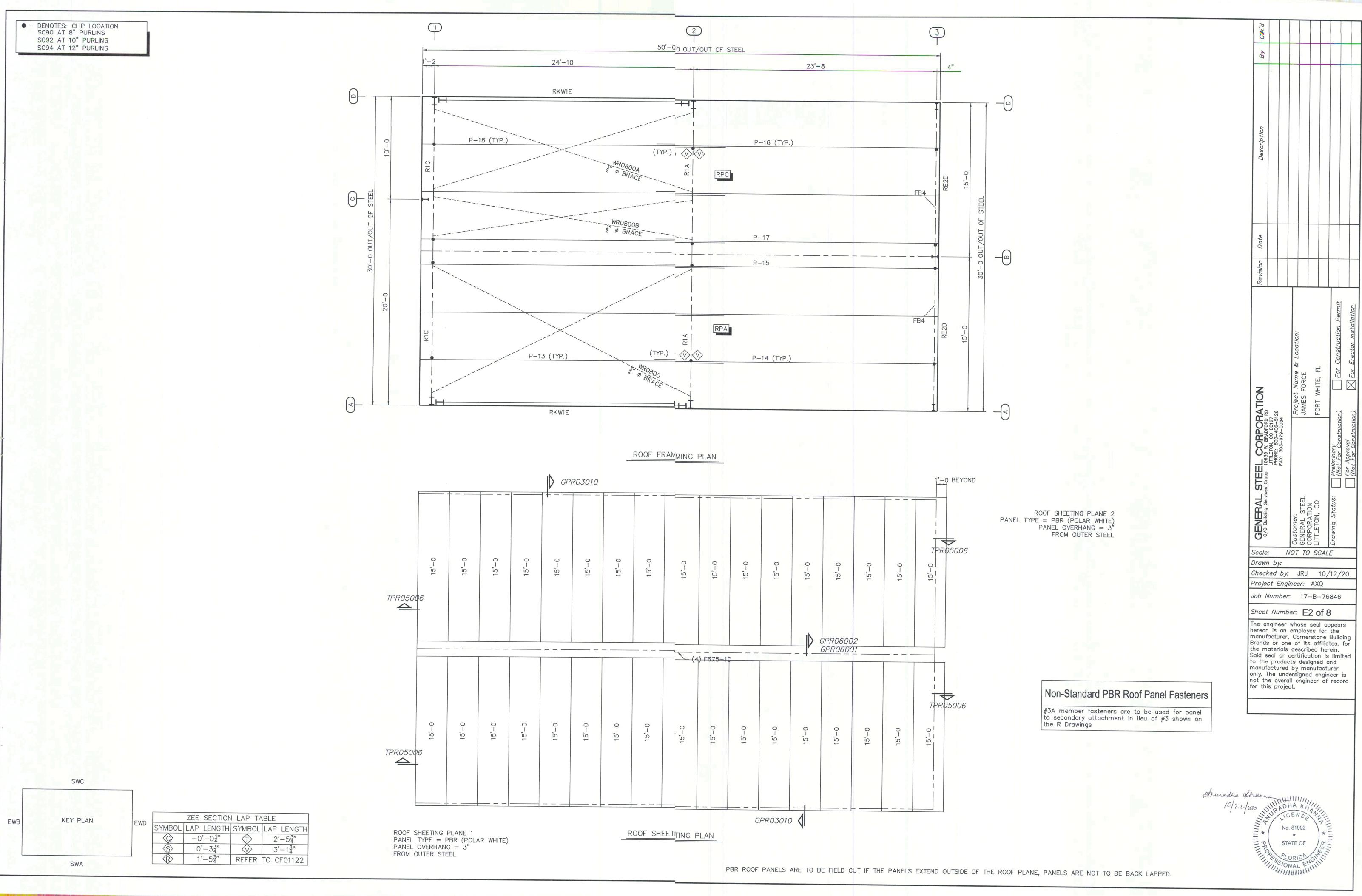
LOCATIONS OF BOLTS LONGER THAN 2 3/4'

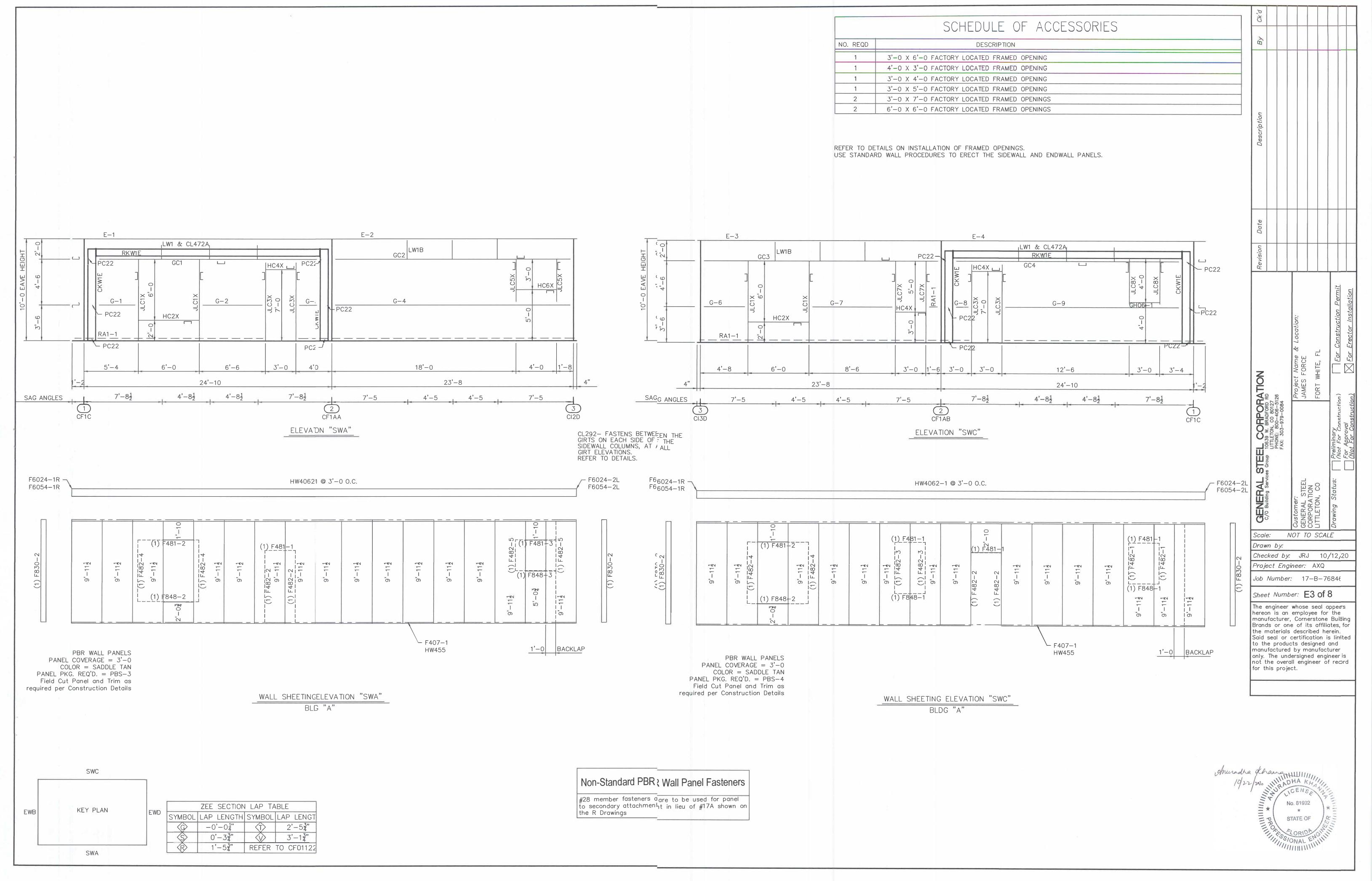
ABLE (UNLESS NOTED) LT LENGTH

NOTE: FULL THREAD ENGAGEMENT IS DEEMED TO HAVE BEEN MET WHEN THE END OF THE BOLT IS FLUS WITH THE FACE OF THE NU.

WASHER REQUIRED ONLY WHEN SPECIFD. WASHER MAY BE LOCATED UNDER HEA OF BOLT, UNDER NUT, OR AT BOTH A LOCATIONS NOTED ON ERECTION DRAWGS. ADD 5/32" FOR EACH WASHER TO MATERIAL THICKNESS TO DETERMINE GIP.

AR# 48822

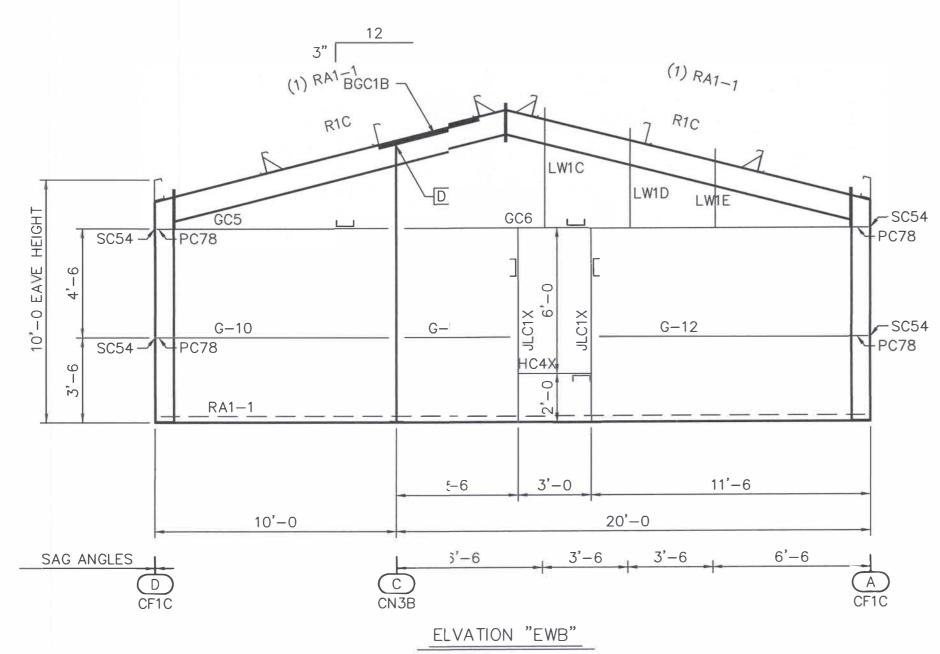




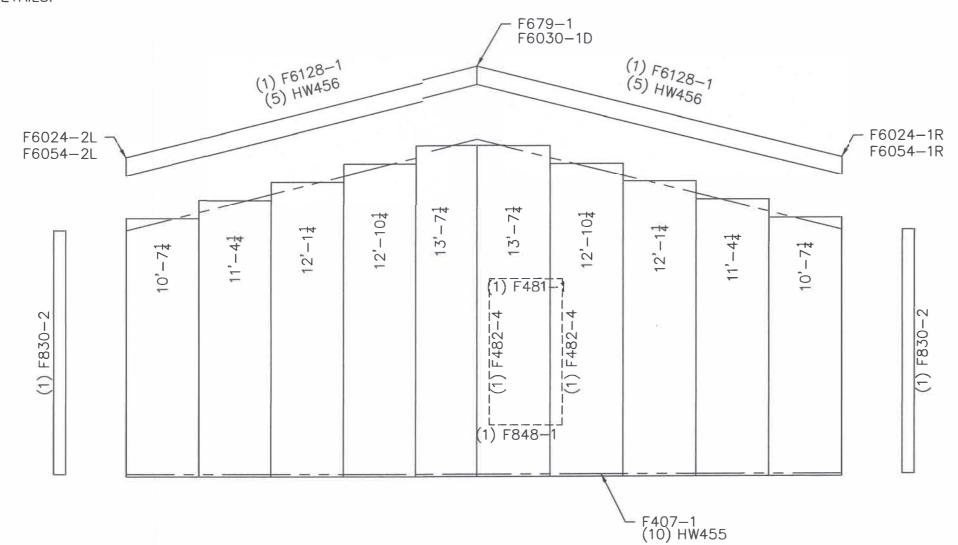
APPROXIMATE	MEMBER WEIGHTS
PART MARK	WEIGHT
CN3B	128
CF1C	135
R1C	236

	SPLI	CE BOLT	TABLE	
CONN.	QTY. SIZE	TYPE	HARDENED WASHERS	
Α	$(2) \frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$	A325 B&N	0	0
В	$(4) \frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$	A325 B&N	4	0
С	$(4) \frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$	A325 B&N	0	0
D	$(4) \frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$	A325 B&N	0	0

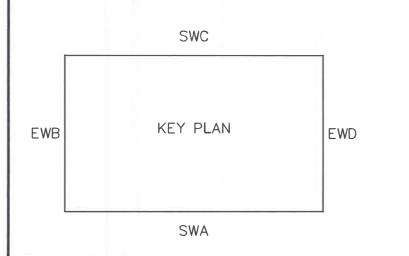
APPROXIMATE	MEMBER WEIGHTS
PART MARK	WEIGHT
CI2D	117
CI3D	109
CD4D	152
RE2D	167



CL292— FASTENS BETWEEN THE GIRTS ON EACH SIDE OF THE ENDWALL COLUMNS, AT ALL GIRT ELEVATIONS.
REFER TO DETAILS.



WALL SHEEING ELEVATION "EWB" BLDG "A"



PBR WALL PANELS

PANEL COVERAGE = 3'-0

COLOR = SADDLE TAN

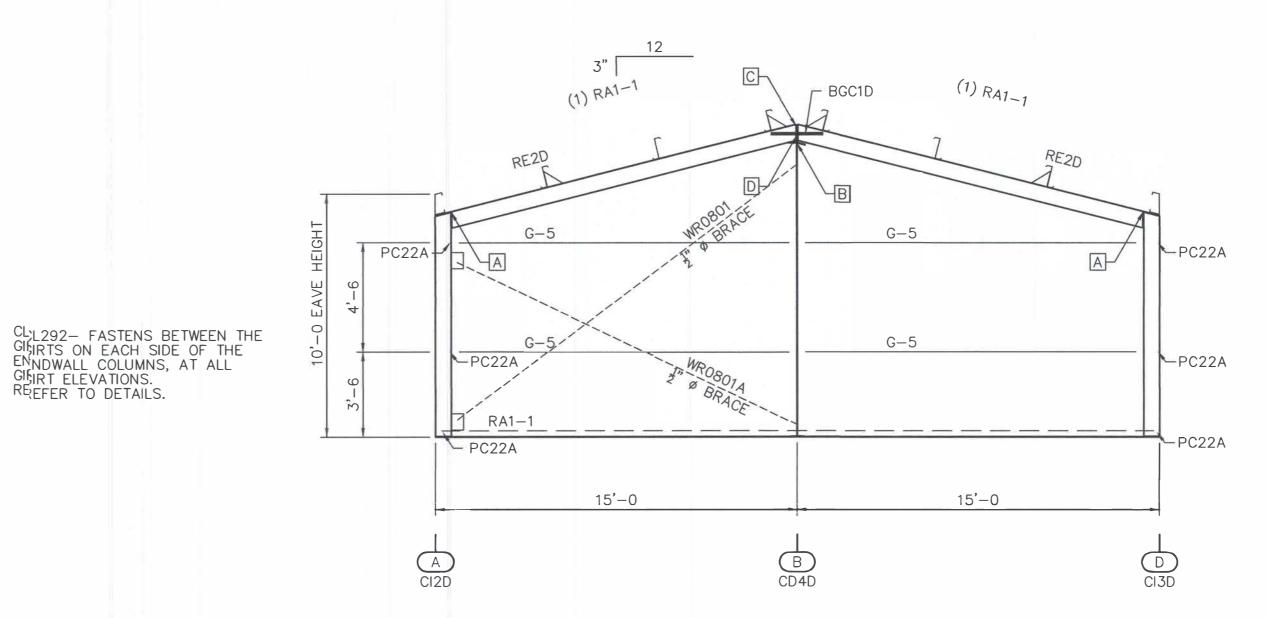
PANEL PKG. REQ'D. = PBS-1

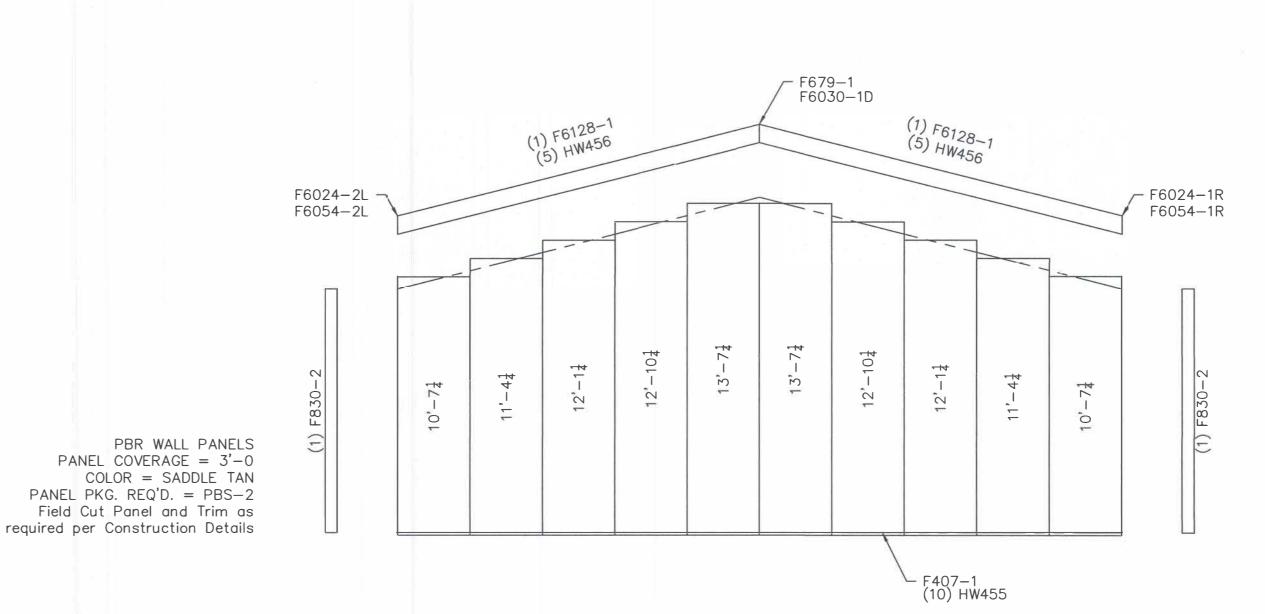
Field Cut Panel and Trim as

required per Construction Details



#28 member fasteners are to be used for panel to secondary attachment in lieu, of #17A shown on the R Drawings





ELEVATION "EWD"

WALL SHEETING ELEVATION "EWD" BLDG "A"

STATE OF

NOT TO SCALE

Checked by: JRJ 10/12/20

Job Number: 17-B-76846

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Brands or one of its affiliates, for the materials described herein.
Said seal or certification is limited

manufactured by manufacturer only. The undersigned engineer is not the overall engineer of record for this project.

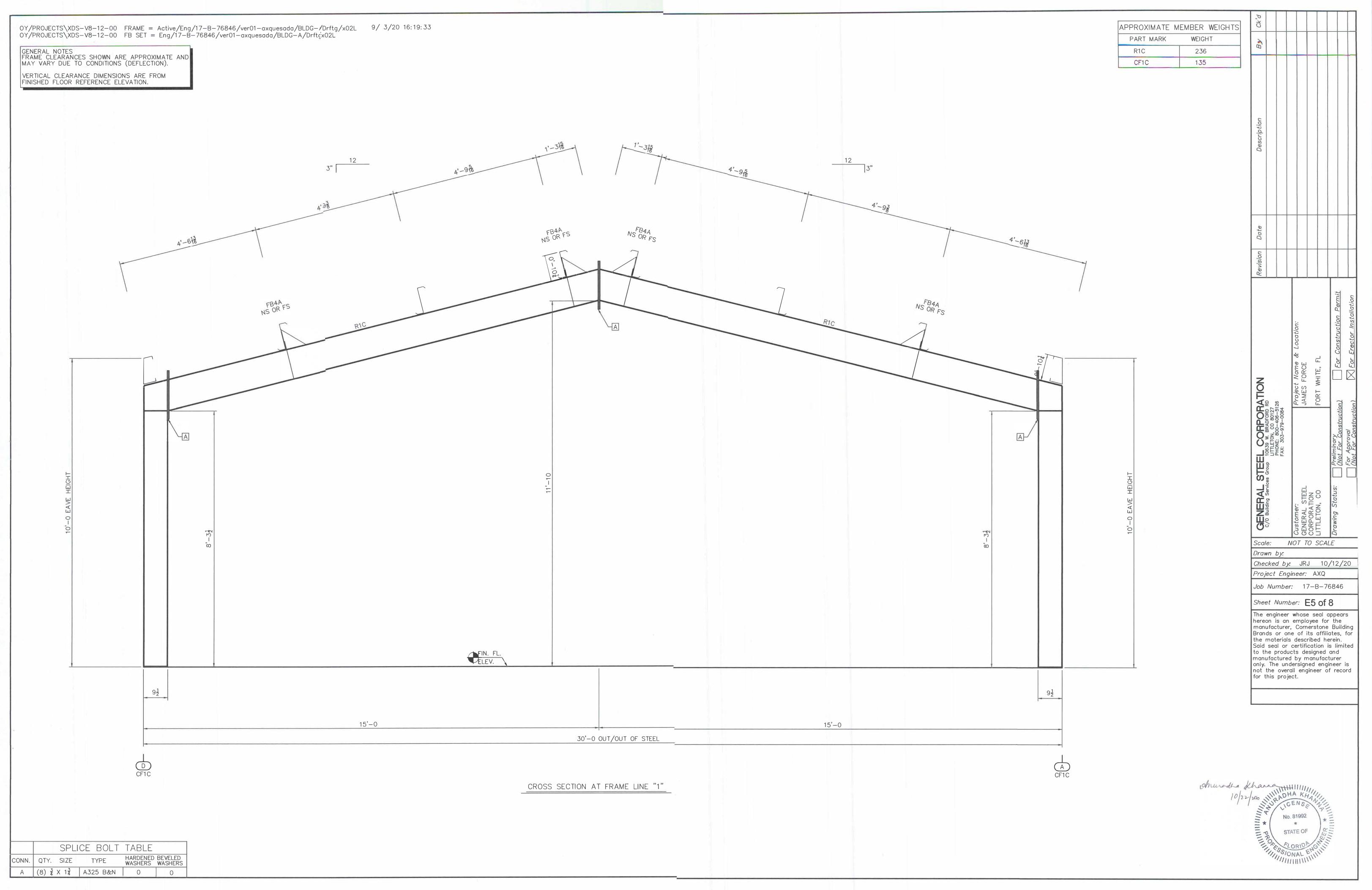
to the products designed and

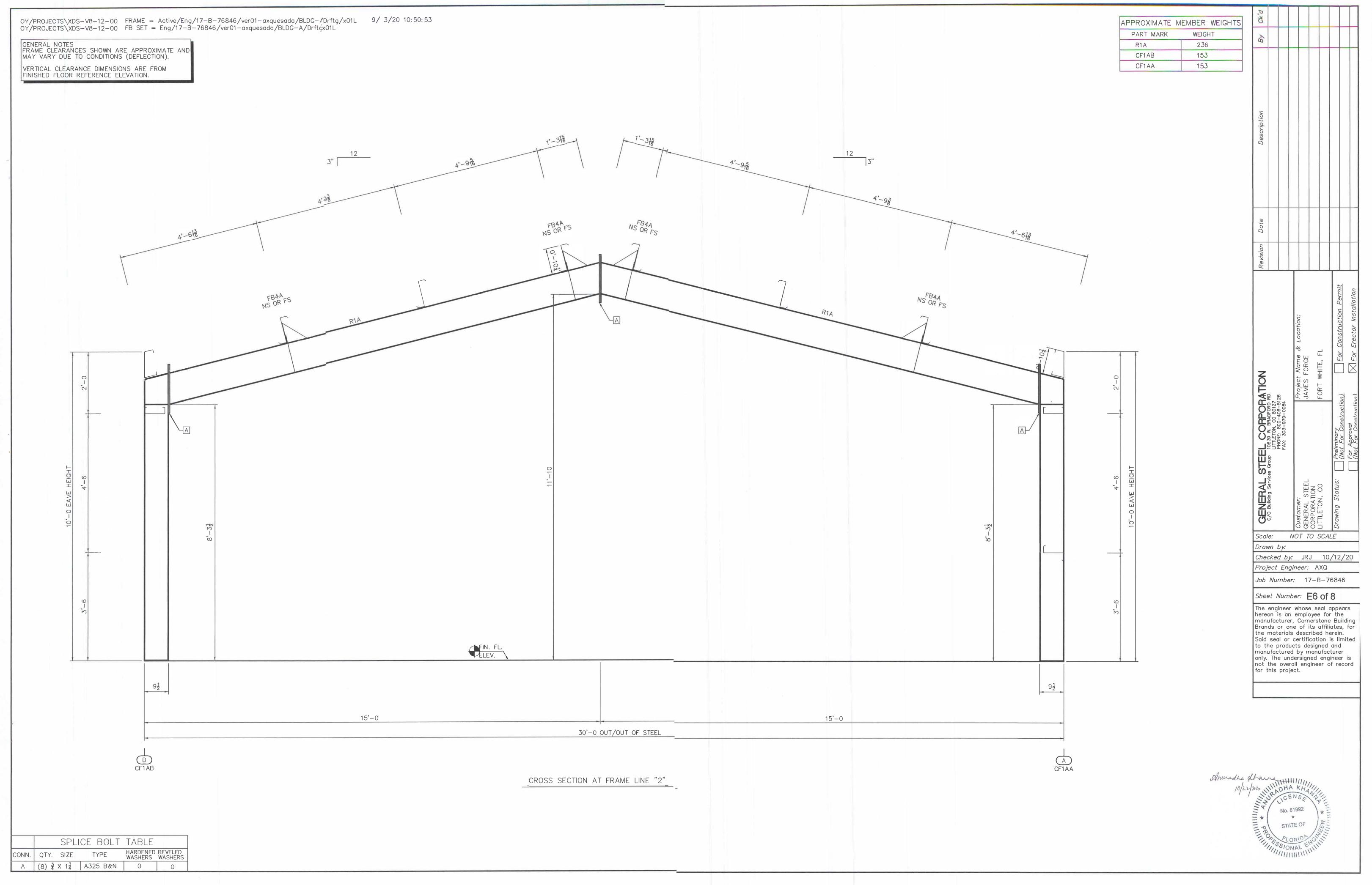
Sheet Number: **E4 of 8**

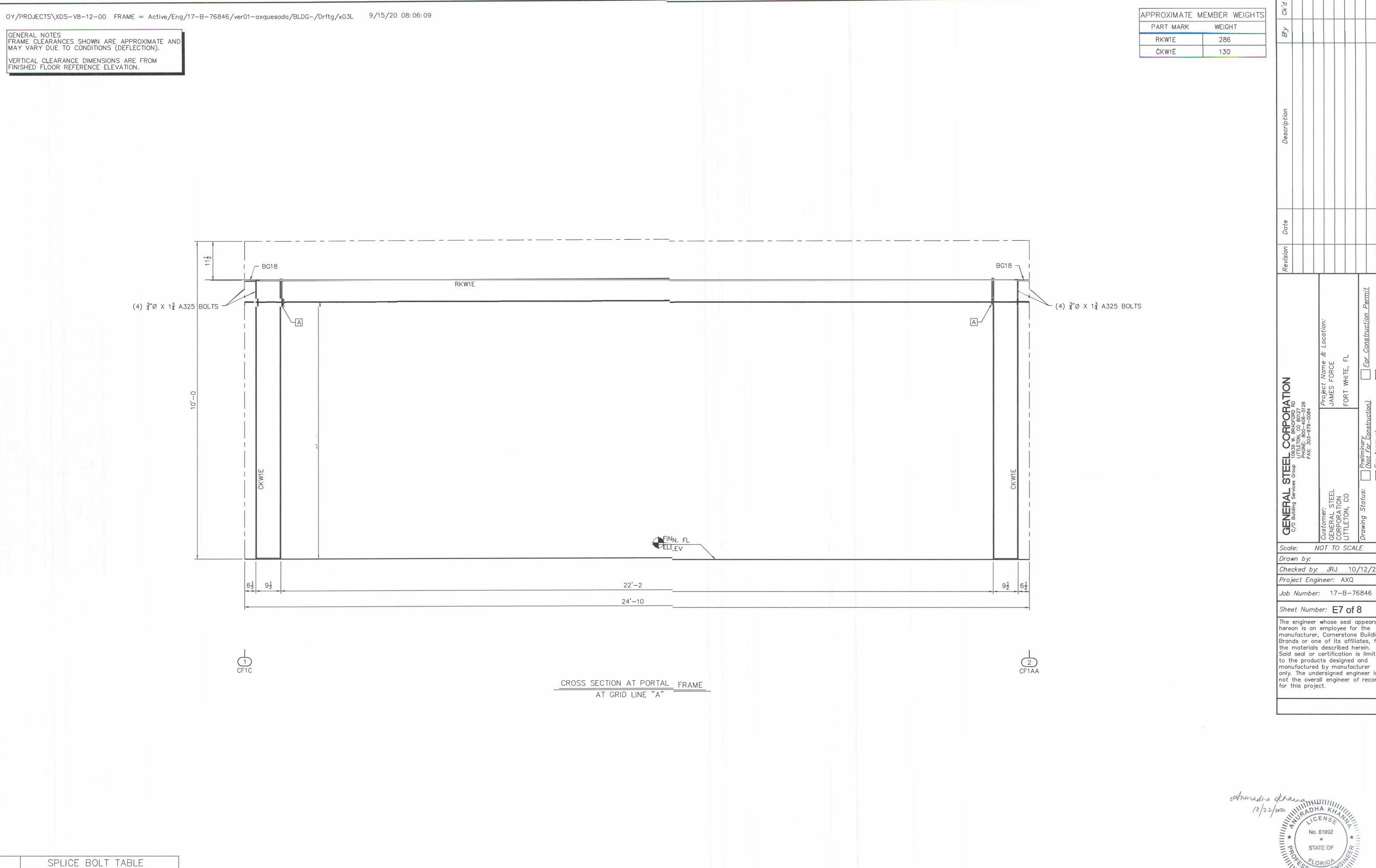
Project Engineer: AXQ

Scale:

Drawn by:







HARDENED BEVELED WASHERS WASHERS

CONN. QTY. SIZE

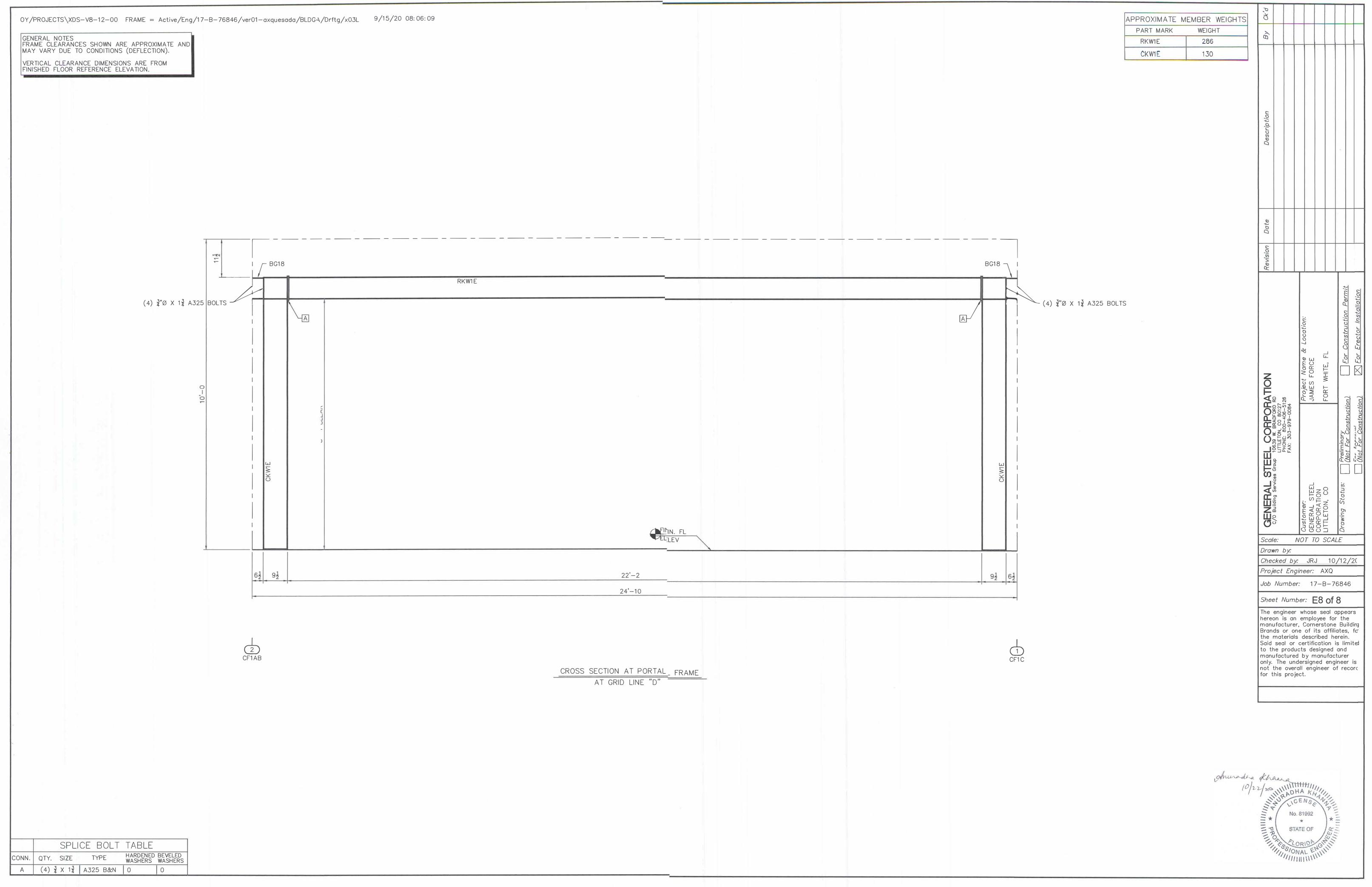
A $(4) \frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{3}{4} = A325 \text{ B&N} = 0$

NOT TO SCALE Drawn by: Checked by: JRJ 10/12/20

Project Engineer: AXQ

Sheet Number: E7 of 8

The engineer whose seal appears hereon is an employee for the manufacturer, Cornerstone Building Brands or one of its affiliates, for the materials described herein. Said seal or certification is limited to the products designed and manufactured by manufacturer only. The undersigned engineer is not the overall engineer of record for this project.



Field Service Procedures

In Order To Give You Prompt Services And Keep Problems To A Minimum, Please Handle Any Shortages Or Back Charges In The Following Manner:

1. Carefully Check Your Packing List While Unloading. 2. Mark Any Items Which Appear To Be Missing And Notify The Field Service Department At The Number Shown In The Title Block As Soon As Possible. Calling Someone Else Could Delay The Proper Response.

In The Event Of An Error, The Customer Must Promptly Make A Written Or Verbal

"Initial Claim" to The Manufacturer For The Correction Of Design, Drafting, Bill Of Materials Or Fabrication Error. The "Initial Claim" Includes: 1. Description Of The Nature And Extent Of The Errors, Including Quantities.

- 2. Description Of The Nature And Extent Of Proposed Corrective Work. Including Estimated Man-Hours.
- 3. Materials To Be Purchased From Other Than the Manufacturer, Including Estimated Quantities and Cost.
- 4. Maximum Total Cost Of Proposed Corrective Work And Materials To Be Purchased From Other Than The Manufacturer.

SHORT MATERIALS:

Immediately Upon Delivery Of Materials, Quantities Are To Be Verified By The Customer Against Quantities That Are Billed On The Shipping Documents. Neither The Manufacturer Nor The Carrier Is Responsible For Material Shortages Against The Quantities Billed On The Shipping Documents If Such Shortages Are Not Noted On The Shipping Documents When The Material Is Delivered And Acknowledged By The Carrier's Agent. If The Carrier Is The Manufacturer, Claims For Shortages Are To Be Made By The Customer To The Common Carrier, If The Material Quantities Received Are Correct According To The Quantities Billed On The Shipping Documents, But Are Less Than The Quantities Ordered Or The Quantities That Are Necessary To Complete The Metal Building According To The Order Documents, Claim Is To Be Made To The Manufacturer.

DAMAGED OR DEFECTIVE MATERIAL:

Damaged Or Defective Material, Regardless Of The Degree Of Damage, Must be Noted On The Shipping Documents By The Customer And Acknowledged By The Carrier's Agent. The Manufacturer Is Not Responsible For Material Damaged In Unloading Of Packages Or Nested Materials, Including, But Not Limited To: Fasteners, Sheet Metal, "C" And "Z" Sections And Covering Panels That Become Wet And/Or Damaged By Water While In The Possession Of Others. Packaged Or Nested Material That Become Wet In Transit Must Be Unpacked Unstacked And Dried By The Customer. If The Carrier Is The Manufacturer, The Customer Must Make Claim For Damaged Directly To The Manufacturer. If The Carrier Is A Common Carrier, The Customer Must Make The Claim For Damage To The Common Carrier. The Manufacturer Is Not Liable For Any Claim Whatsoever Including, But Not Limited To Labor Charges Of Consequential Damages Resulting From Customer's Use Of Damaged Or Defective Materials That Can Be Detected By Visual Inspection.

EXCESSIVE MATERIAL:

The Manufacturer Reserves The Right To Recover Any Material Delivered In Excess Of Those Required By The Order Documents.

OIL CANNING IS NOT A CAUSE FOR REJECTION

Authorization For orrective Work

Normal Erection Operans Include The Correction Of Minor Misfits By Amounts Of Reaming, Chipping, Weing Or Cutting And The Drawing Of Elements Into Line Through The Use Of Dft Pins. Errors That Cannot Be Corrected By The Foregoing Means Or Which Require Major Changes In The Member Configuration Should Be Reported Immediately > The Owner And The Fabricator By The Erector, To Enable Whoever Is Responsible ither To Correct The Error Or Approve The Most Efficient And Economical Metho Of Correction To Be Used By Others. (AISC 303-10, Section 7.14). If The For Is The Fault Of The Manufacturer An "Authorization For Corrective Work" Must e Issued In Writing By The Manufacturer To Authorize The Corrective Work At A ost Not To Exceed The Maximum Total Cost Set Forth. Alternative Corrective ork Other Than That Proposed In The "Initial Claim" May Be Directed By The Maufacturer In The "Authorization Of Corrective Work". Only The Field Service Deparent May Authorize Corrective Work.

The "Final Claim" In Wing Must Be Forwarded By The Customer To The Manufacturer Within (1 Days Of The Completion Of The Corrective Work Authorized By The Marfacturer.

THE "FINAL CLAIM" MUT INCLUDE:

- 1. Actual Number f Man-Hours By Dated Of Direct Labor Use On Corrective
- Work And Actu Hourly Rate Of Pay. 2. Taxes And Insunce On Total Actual Direct Labor.
- 3. Other Direct Cds On Actual Direct Labor.
- 4. Cost Of Materia (Not Minor Supplies) Authorized By The Manufacturer To Be Purchased om Other Than The Manufacturer, Including Copies Of Paid
- 5. Total Actual Dict Cost Of Corrective Work (Sum Of 1, 2, 3, And 4). The "Final Claims & Credited To The Customer By The Manufacturer In The Amount Not TiExceed The Lesser Of The Maximum Total Cost Set Forth In The "Authoration For Corrective Work" Or The Total Direct Cost Of Corrective Wor

** IMPORTANT NOTE **

Cost Of Equipment (Retal Or Depreciation), Small Tools, Supervision, Overhead And Profit Are Not Suected To Claims.

Every Effort Will Be Mc To See That The Carrier Arrives At The Jobsite On The Requested Hour, Manutturer Makes No Warranty And Accepts No Responsibility For Costs Associated th A Shipment Not Arriving At The Requested Time Unless A Separate Agreementlas Been Made In Writing For A Guaranteed Arrival Time.

Unloading, Handling And Storage

A Great Amount Of Time And Trouble Can Be Saved If Time Building Parts Are Unloaded At The Building Site According To A Pre-Arranged Plan. Proper Location And Handling Of Components Will Eliminate Unnecessary & Handling.

Piece Marks Are Stenciled On The Primary Structural Menambers At The Lower End, 1'-0" From The End. Inspect All Shipments Prior To Relejeasing The Tie-downs For Loads That May Have Shifted During Transit.

REMEMBER SAFETY FIRST:

Blocking Under Columns And Rafters Protect The Splice F Plates And The Slab From Damage During The Unloading Process. It Also Facilitates The Placing Of Slings And Cables Around Members For Later Lifting And Allows's Members To Be Bolted Together Into Sub-assemblies While On The Ground. Extrcra Care Should Always Be Exercised In The Unloading Operation To Prevent Injuries; From Handling Steel And To Prevent Damage To Materials And The Concrete Slab. . If Water Is Allowed To Remain For Extended Periods In Bundles Of Primed Parts: Such As Girts, Purlins, Etc., The Pigment Will Fade And The Paint Will Gradually / Soften Reducing Its Bond To The Steel. Therefore, Upon Receipt Of A Job, All Bunchdles Of Primed Parts Should Be Stored At An Angle To Allow Any Trapped Watster To Drain Away And Permit Air Circulation For Drying. Puddles Of Water Shoulald Not Be Allowed To Collect And Remain On Columns Or Rafters For Same Rejeason.

The Coat Of Shop Primer Is Intended To Protect The Steel Framing Only For A Short Period Of Exposure To Ordinary Atmospheric Condititions. The Coat Of Shop Primer Does Not Provide The Uniformity Of Appearance, (Or The Durability And Corrosion Resistance Of A Field Applied Finish Coat Of Poaint Over Shop Primer.

Roof And Wall Panels

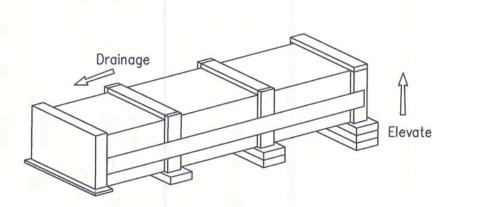
Manufacturer's Roof And Wall Panels Include Color Coated, Galvalume, And Galvanized. Provide Excellent Service Under Widely Varied Conditions. All Unloading And Erection Personnel Should Fully Understand That These Panels Are Quality Merchandise, Which Merits Cautious Care And Handling.

UNDER NO CIRCUMSTANCES SHOULD PANELS BE HANDLED ROUGHLY

Packages Of Sheets Should Be Lifted Off The Truck With Extreme Care Taken To Ensure That No Damage Occurs To Ends Of The Sheets Or to Side Ribs. The Packages Should Be Stored Off The Ground Sufficiently High To Allow Air Circulation Underneath The Packages. This Avoids Ground Moisture And Deters People From Walking On The Packages. One End Of The Package Should Be Elevated To Encourage Drainage In Case Of Rain. The Manufacturer Exercises Caution During Fabrication An Shipping Operations To Ensure That All Panel Stock Is Kept Dry. However Due To Climatic Conditions, Water Formed By Condensation Of Humid Air Become Trapped Between Sheets. Water Can Also Be Trapped Between The Stacked Sheets When Exposed To Rain. This May Discoloration Caused By Trapped Moisture. The Stain Is Usually Superficial And Has Little Effect On The Appearance Or Service Life Of The Panels As Long As It Not Permitted To Remain On The Panel. However, Moisture In Contact With The Surface Of The panel Over An Extended Period Can Severely Attack The Finish And Reduce The Effective Service Life. See R1-07 Titled "Damage From Condensation Or Trapped

Care Should Always Be Taken When Walking On Panels. Use Safety Lines And Net When Necessary. Panels Are Slippery, Wipe Dry Any Moisture Or Surface Material That Has Puddle From Bundles Stored On A Slope. Dew. Frost, Or Other Forms Of Moisture Greatly Increase The Slipperiness Of The Panels. Always Assume Panel Surface Is Slippery And Act Accordingly. Never Walk Of Step On Skylights Or Translucent Panels.

Use Wood Blocking To Elevate And Slope The Panels In A Manner That Allows Moisture To Drain. Wood Blocking Placed Between Bundles Will Provide Additional Air Circulation. When Handling Or Uncrating The Panels, Lift Rather Than Slide Them Apart, Burred Edges May Scratch The Coated Surfaces When Sheets Are Slid Over One Another. Never Allow Panels To Be Walked On While On The Ground.



Roof And Wall Panel Damage During Construction

The Quality Of Workmanship In Steel Construction Practices And Handling Methods Used During The Construction Of The Metal Building Can Significantly Affect The Appearance And Performance Of The Building Panels. Panel Damage During Construction Can Be The Result Of Faulty Installation Methods And/or

Overdriven Fasteners Cause Indentations Or Shallow Pockets In The Panel Around The Fastener Head. Rain Water Or Condensation Moisture Combined With Atmospheric Pollutants (principally Sulfur Dioxides) And Dirt Particles Collect In These Pockets. The Combination Of Pollutants And Water Creates Acid Solutions That Will Cause Corrosion Damage To The Panel And Fastener. Rain May Wash Some Pollutants Away, But Moisture In Form Of High Humidity Can Keep These Areas Wet And Continue The Problem. Overdriving The Fastener Also Forces The Sealing Washer From Under The Head Creating A Leak At This Point. Proper Torque Adjustment Of The Screw Gun Or Preferably The Use Of A Depth Gauge Will Eliminate The Problem Of Overdriven Fasteners.

It is Extremely Important That All Drill Shavings From The Installation Of Panel Fasteners And Fillings From The Saw Cutting Of Panels Be Removed From The Panel Surface. Corrosion Can Occur In A Matter Of Hours When These Shavings Or Fillings Are Not Removed And Are In Contact With Water Or Condensed Moisture. When Panels Are Pre-Drilled Or Cut In The Stack Prior To Erection All Shavings Must Be Cleaned From Both Sides Of The Panel To Prevent Corrosion Of The Panel By These Particles. It Is Imperative That The Roof Be Swept Clean At Least Daily And Certainly At Job Completion. The Final Cleaning Of The Roof Should Be Done Prior To Installing The Gutter So That The Shavings Are Not Deposited Into The Gutter And Left To Corrode. Any Other Foreign Objects Or Debris Left By Construction Personnel Should Also Be Removed From The Roof During The Erection Of The Roof And The Installation Of Such Equipment As Air Condition Units, Etc..

Personnel Walking On The Panel Can Cause Damage. Workmen Should Step Or Walk In The Broad Flat Areas Of The Panel And Avoid Stepping On The Panel Ends And Edges Which Can Be Bent By Careless Handling. If This Damage Is Severe, The Edges Must Be Straighten Prior To Erection Since The Appearance And/or Weather Tightness Of The Panel Could Be Affected. Dragging One Panel Across Another Can Cut Or Abrade The Coating Causing Unsightly Marks On The

Attempts To Erect Panels During Windy Conditions Should Be Avoided To Prevent Damage And Of Safety Considerations.

Leaving Dirt Piled Against The Exterior Wall Panels At The Foundation Will Cause Panel Damage. This Dirt May Be Wet Or At Least Contain Some Moisture. Mud May Have Splashed Onto The Wall During Construction. Corrosion Damage May Occur Where This Dirt Or Mud Contacts The Panel. In Areas Where Lime Stabilization Of The Soil Is Required, Corrosion Damage From The Soil's Content Will Be Accelerated And Most Likely Be Severe. All Dirt Must Be Removed From The Panel Walls At The Time Of Completion Of Work. Pre-Painted Panels May Require Touch-up If The Coating Has Been Damaged During Handling Or Erection.

The Appearance Of The Building May Be Affected If Damaged Spots Or Scratches Are Located In Highly Visible Places Such As Around Doors, Windows, Etc., If Damage Is Extensive Then Replacement Of The Entire Panel Should Be Considered.

Types Of Finishes

SHOP PRIMED STEEL:

All Structural Members Of The Metal Building System Not Fabricated Of Corrosion Resistant Material Or Protected By A Corrosion Resistant Coating Are Painted With One Coat Of Shop Primer Meeting The Performance Requirements Of SSPC Paint Specification No.15. The Coat Of Shop Primer Is Intended To Protect The Steel Framing For Only A Short Period Of Exposure To Ordinary Atmospheric Conditions. Shop Primed Steel Which Is Stored In The Field Pending Erection Should Be Kept Free Of The Ground And So Positioned As To Minimize Water Holding Pockets, Dust, Mud And Other Contamination Of The Primer Film. Repairs Of Damaged To Primed Surfaces And/Or Removal Of Foreign Material Due To Improper Field Storage Or Site Conditions Are Not The Responsibility Of The Manufacturer. The Manufacturer Is Not Responsible For Deterioration Of The Shop Coat Of Primer Or Corrosion That May Result From Exposure To Atmospheric And Environmental Conditions, Nor The Compatibility Of The Primer To Any Field Applied Coating. Minor Abrasions To The Shop Coat (Including Galvanizing) Caused By Handling, Loading, Shipping, Unloading And Erection After Painting Or Galvanizing Are Unavoidable. (MBMA 2012, Chapter IV 4.2.4).

Galvalume Is The Trade Name For A Patented Steel Sheet And Coil Product Having A Coating Of Corrosion Resistant Aluminum-Zinc Alloy. The Mixture Is Balanced To Obtain The Coating That Retains The Corrosion Resistance And Heat Reflectivity Of Aluminum And Galvanic Protection Of Zinc. The Best Properties Of Both Aluminum And Zinc Are Combined In This Coating And Offer Added Service Life For The Building.

Pre-Painted:

Using Galvalume Steel As A Substrate. Pre-Painted Steel Is Given An Additional Rust Inhibitor Primer Coat. This Primer Coat Further Increases The Corrosion Resistance. These Coatings Are Applied To The Exterior Surface Of The Panels And A Wash Coat Designed Only For Interior Use, Is Applied On The Opposite Side. Galvalume And Pre-Painted Steel Can Give Excellent Service For Many Years If A Few Rules Concerning Their Care And Maintenance Are Observed. All Of These Finishes Are Equally Subject To Damage And Corrosion When Care Is Not Provided.

PAINT AND COATING MAINTENANCE:

Remove Smudge Marks From Bare Galvalume:

Formula 409 Has Proven To Be Somewhat Effective. Lightly Rub With A Clean Cloth And Rinse With Water. Do Not Rub More Than Required To Remove Smudge Marks. No Product Will Remove All Smudge Marks. Remove Rust Stains:

Soft Scrub Without Bleach Has Proven To be Somewhat Effective. Rub With A Soft Cloth And Rinse With Water. Do Not Rub More Than Required To Remove

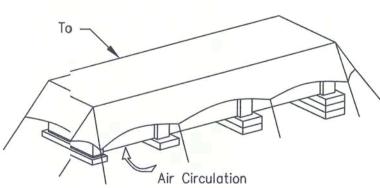
Stain. No Product Will Completely Remove Rust Stains. To Touch-Up Scratches In Paint (Not Bare Metal):

Clean Area To Be Painted With Mild Detergent. Rinse Thoroughly And Dry. Using A Small Artist's Brush, Lightly Apply A Minimal Amount Of Color Matched Touch-Up Pain Required To Fill/Cover The Scratch. Contact The Building Manufacturer For Assistance With Ordering/Purchasing Touch-Up Paint As Needed.

Damage From Codensation Or Trapped Water

It is Extremely Importat That The Panels Be Monitored For Evidence Or Trapped Water Or Moisture Corensation While Awaiting Erection. High Humidity Conditions With Temperature Cycla Will Cause Condensation Between Panels Within The Bundle. Condensation in Occur Frequently Near The Sea Coast Or Other Large

If Jobsite Covers Are led, They Should Be Tied Away From The Bundle At Corners To Allow Air (culation Around The Bundle. This Will Help Prevent Moisture Evaporating Fim The Ground Or Building Floor From Condensing On The Panels. Plastic Or Oth Impermeable Covers Are Not Recommended. Immediate Action Is Required If & Panels Are Found To Be Wet From Any Cause. The Bundles Must Be OpenI And Each Panel Un-Stacked And Thoroughly Dried On Both Sides. Re-Stackir The Panel At A Slight Angle To Each Other To Prevent Nesting Will Allow Air (culation And Assist In Keeping The Panel Dry. In Severe Conditions Large Fans an Be Used To Circulate Air Between The Un-Stacked Panels And Acceleraterrying. Damage To The panel Coating Occurs When Panels Become Wet And Are lowed To stay wet, damage Can Occur To Nested Panels Within 24 to 48 HoursThis Damage Shows Corrosion And Discoloration Of The Panel Surface And Is Immonly Called Wet Storage. Stain, Zinc Oxidation, Or "White Rust".



A Softening Of The Pat Film Can Occur With Pre-Painted Steel Under Wet Storage Conditions AncThe Durability Of The Panel Finish Substantially Decrease. Bare Galvanized And Gvalume Panels React More Quickly To Surface Oxidation Since They Lack The Alitional Protection Of Paint. Zinc Coated Or Galvalume Panels Under Normal Eosure Form A Zinc Aluminum Oxide Film On Their Surface Allowing A SlovOxidation Process Called "Weathering" To Occur That Inhibits Further Corrosi. In Nested Bundles Constant Contact Of The Panels With Condensed Or Trapped 'ater Prevents This Weathering Process.

Rapid Oxidation Of The!inc or Zinc Aluminum Coating Can Now Occur And May Lead To "Red Rust" In Short Time. If Discoloration Or Stains Are Minor A Household Cleaner Of & Type Used On Porcelain Sinks And Bathtubs May Be Used To Remove Stain: Wire Brushing Or Abrasive Materials Should be Avoided Since Scratching Or Reoval Of The Coating Could Occur. Panel With Significant Damage Should Be Repced By The Buyer Prior To Erection.

Safety Commitment

The Builder/Contractor Is Responsible For Applying And Oobserving All Pertinent Safety Rules And OSHA Standards As Applicable.

The Building Manufacturer Has A Commitment To Manufacture Quality Building Components That Can Be Safely Erected. However The Scafety Commitment And Job Site Practices Of The Erector Are Beyond The Control Of The Building

It Is Strongly Recommended That Safe Working Conditions, and Accident Prevention Practices Be The Top Priority Of Any Job Site.

Local, State And Federal Safety And health Standards, WiWhether Standard Statuary Or Customary, Should Always Be Followed To Help Ensure e Worker Safety.

Make Sure All Employees Know The Safest And Most Progductive Way Of Erecting A Building. Emergency Procedures Should Be Known To All E Employees. Daily Meetings Highlighting Safety Procedures Are Also Recommended. The Use Of Hard Hats, Rubber Sole Shoes For Roof Work, Proper Equipment For Handling Material And Safety Nets Where Applicable Are Recommended

For The Purposes Of Determining Lift Requirements, No BBundle Supplied By The Manufacturer Will Exceed 4,000 Pounds. For Further Information Also reference The Bill Of Materials For Individual Member Weights Of Strtructural Members. If Additional Information Is Required Contact The Field Servivice Department.

Excessive Ice And Snow Removal Should Be Removed From The Roof Immediately To Prevent Damage To Roof And Possible Collapse. Do Najot Use Metal Tools To remove The Ice Or Snow As This Can Damage The Paint : And/Or Galvalume Coatings. Also Be Careful Around Pipes And Flashing's.

Be Extremely Careful If Your Roof Has Light Transmitting g Panels. These Panels Will Not Support A Person's Weight And Will Be Difficult Or Immpossible To See If They Are Covered With Ice Or Snow. See MBMA Low-Rise Buildiding Systems Manual, Appendix A8 For Details On Snow Removal Procedures. Thrhese Procedures Should Commence When Half Of The Design Roof Snow Load Is Realized.

DEBRIS REMOVAL:

Any Foreign Debris Such As Sawdust, Dirt, Leaves, Animal | Droppings, Etc. Will Cause Corrosion Of The Roof, Gutters, Trim, Etc. If Left Con The Building Surface For A Long Enough Time. The Roof Should Be Periodically y Inspected For Such Conditions And If Found, They Should Be Rectified In A Myanner Consistent With These Roof Maintenance Guidelines. Never Allow Treated LyLumber Or Concrete/Mortar/Grout To Come In Contact With Roof Paranels, Especially Galvalume

For Extended Periods Of Time.

All High-Strength Shall Be Periodically Be Inspected For T Tightness. Particularly In Crane Buildings And After Seismic Or Wind Activity. The Corane Manufacturer Will Specify A Minimum Period But It Should Not Exceed Two 'Years.

- 1. Keep Roof Free Of Debris And Keep Debris Out Of f Gutter To Allow Water Quickly Drain From The Roof.
- 2. Do Not Use Wood Blocking To Hold Equipment Off f The Panel Seams. This Blocks The Flow Of Water And Hold Moisture. 3. Do Not Allow Rooftop AC Units Or Evaporative Coopolers To Drain Onto The
- 4. Anything That Traps Or Holds Moisture On A Roof f Will Cause Premature

Roof Maintenance Guidelines

1. Inspect Roof For Damage After Heavy Storms.

2. Inspect And Reseal As Necessary All Roof Curbs And Other Penetrations With Urethane Sealant.

Always Get Manufacturer Approval Before Making Any Modifications To The

4. Repaint Any Areas That Are Susceptible To Rust As Required.

5. When Performing Roof Maintenance, Always Take The Following Precautions: a. Use Fall Protection And Other Safety Protection As Required. b. Do Not Walk On Roof Flashing Such As Gutter, Rake, Hip Or Ridge Flash.

Person's Weight. d. Guard All LTP's And Roof Openings.

e. Step Only In The Panel Flat Directly On Or In Close Proximity To A Supporting Roof Structural.

c. Do Not Walk On Light Transmitting Panels (LTP's). They Will Not Support A

6. After Other Trades Have Been On The Roof For Any Reason, Inspect The Roof For Damage Caused By Workers Including Chemical Or Solvent Spills, Scratches In The Paint Or Galvalume Coating, Excessive Foot Traffic And Punctures. Make Sure That All Debris Or Scrap Left Behind By Workers Is Removed From The Roof Immediately. Avoid Using Cutoff Saws And Welding Equipment Over The Roof. The Roof Must Adequately Protected.

Keep Foot Traffic To A Minimum. Heavy Foot Traffic Can Cause Ponding On Low Pitched Roofs. This Is Particularly True Just Upslope From The Eave And At Always Walk In The Flat Of The Panel Near A Supporting Roof Structural. Do Not

Walk On Trim Or In Gutters. On Bare Galvalume Roofs, Excessive Foot Traffic May Cause Black Burnish Marks. If Regular Foot Traffic Is Planned For A Roof, Provisions Should Be Made For A Properly Designed And Installed Walkway System. In Order To Limit Access To The Roof, Roof Hatches Or Access Ladders Should Be Locked At All Times. A Sign Posted At The Access Site Stating That Only Authorized Personnel Are Allowed On

The Roof. In Addition A Log Book Should Be Kept Of All Visits To The Roof And The Reason For Such Visits. DISSIMILAR METALS:

Never Allow Your Roof To Come In Contact With, Or Water Runoff From Any Dissimilar Metal Including But Not Limited To:

Copper, Lead Or Graphite, This Includes Copper And Arsenic Salts Used In Treated Lumber, Calcium Used In Concrete, Mortar And Grout.

Never Step On Light Transmitting Panels (LTP's) Or Unattended Roof Panels



Panels May Collapse If Not Properly Secured

Roof Panels Must Be Completely Attached To The Purlins And To Panels On Either Side Before They Can Be A Safe Walking Surface. Light Transmitting Panels LTP's) Translucent Panels Can Never Be Considered As A Walking Surface.

Partially Attached Or Unattached Panels Should Never Be Walked On!

1. Step On Rib At Edge Of Panel.

2. Step Near Crease In Rib At Edge Of Panel.

3. Step Within 5 Feet Of Edge On Unsecured Panel.

A Single Roof Panel Must Never Be Used As A Work Platform. An OSHA Approved Runway Should Be Used For Work Platforms. (Consult OSHA Safety And Health Regulations For The Construction Industry). Safety First!



Scale: NOT TO SCALE Drawn by:

> Project Engineer. Job Number: 17-B-76846

Sheet Number: R1 of 13

for this project.

The engineer whose seal appears hereon is an employee for the manufacturer, Cornerstone Building Brands or one of its affiliates, for the materials described herein. Said seal or certification is limited to the products designed and manufactured by manufacturer only. The undersigned engineer is not the overall engineer of record

Checked by: JRJ 10/12/20

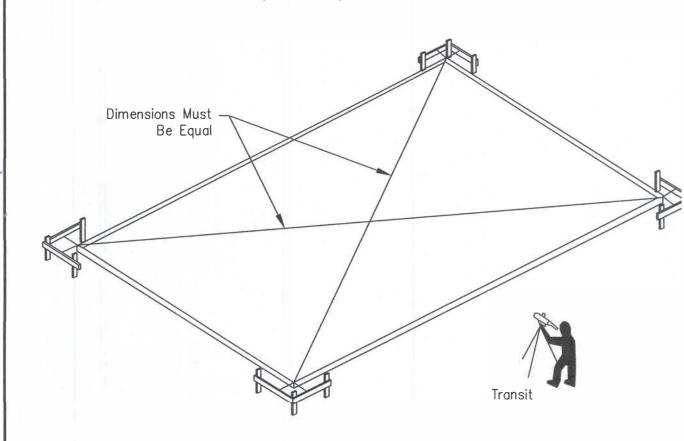
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Erection Guide

R1 Jul '17 07

Building Anchorage

- 1. To Determine That The Foundation Is Square, Measure Diagonal Dimensions To Be Sure They Are Of Equal Length.
- 2. To Determine That The Foundation Is Level, Set Up A Transit Or Level
- And Use A Level Rod To Obtain The Elevation At All Columns. 3. Carefully Check The Location Of All Anchor Rods Against The Anchor Rod Setting Plan Furnished By The Manufacturer. All Dimensions Must Be Identical To Assure A Proper Start-up.

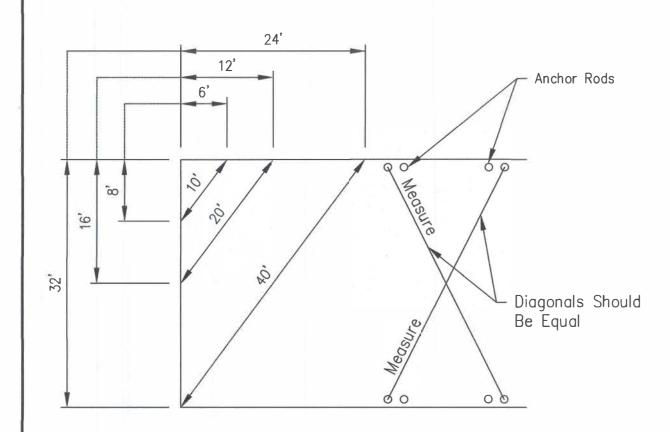


Pre-Erection Notes:

The Following Notes, Procedures And Suggested Recommendations Are Important Parts Of The Pre-Erection Process.

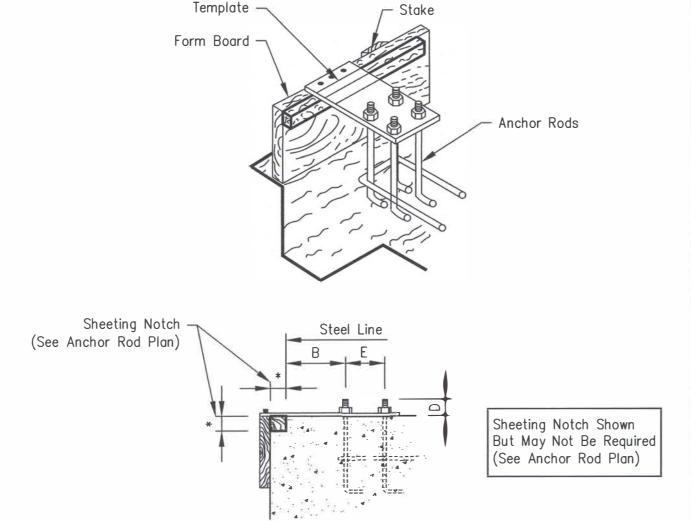
1.) Prior To The Time The Erection Crew Arrives, A Responsible Person Should Check The Job Site For Foundation Readiness, Square, And Accuracy And Anchor Rod Size And Location.

The Drawing Shown Below Indicates A Method Which May Be Used To Check The Foundation And Bolts For Square.

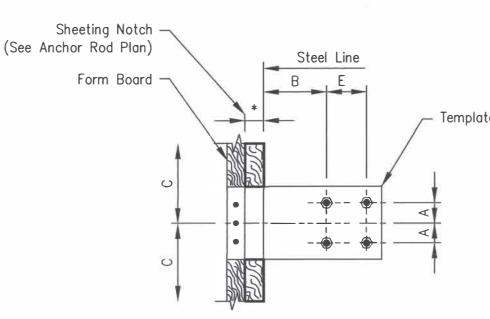


Measure Along Adjacent Sides Of Foundation Using A Pair Of Dimensions Shown. If The Diagonal Distance Between These Points Is As Noted, The Corner Is Square. Diagonal Measurements Between Opposite Anchor Rods Will Indicate If These Bolts Are Set Square.

It is Extremely Important That Anchor Rods Are Placed Accurately And In Accordance With The Anchor Rod Setting Plan, All Anchor Rods Should Be Held In Place With A Template Or Similar Means, So That They Will Remain Plumb And In Correct Location During The Placement Of The Concrete. A Final Check Should Be Made After Completion Of The Concrete Work And Prior To The Steel Installation. This Will Allow Necessary Corrections To Be Made Before Costly Installation Labor And Equipment Arrives.



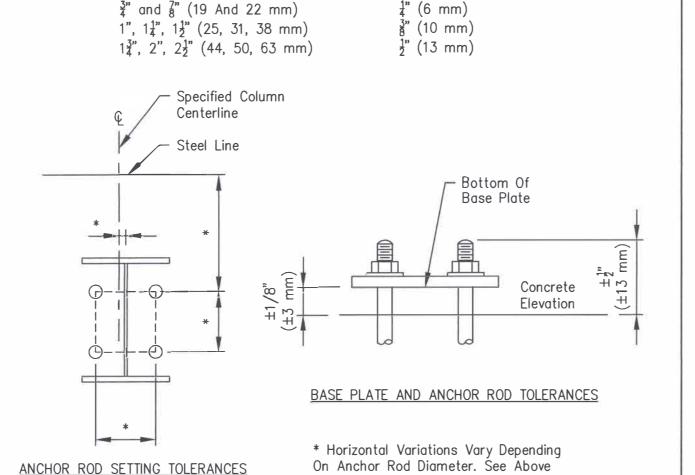
Projection Of Anchor Rods (D) Given On Anchor Rod Plan



Dimensions A, B, And C Given On Anchor Rod Plan

AISC Code Of Standard Practice For Steel Building And Bridges **Tolerances For Setting Anchor Rods**

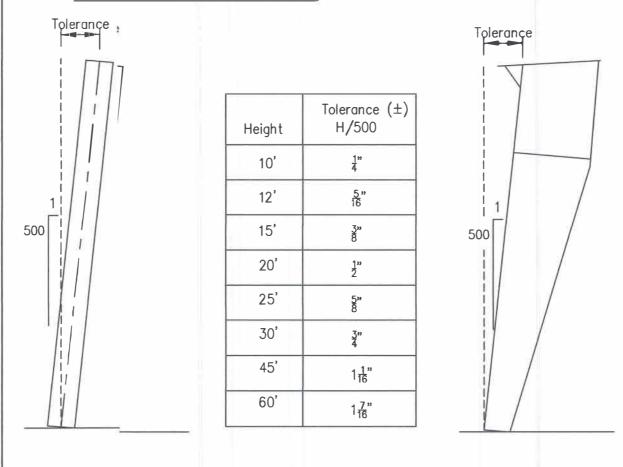
Anchor Rod Diameter, Inches (mm) *Horizontal Variation, Inches (mm)



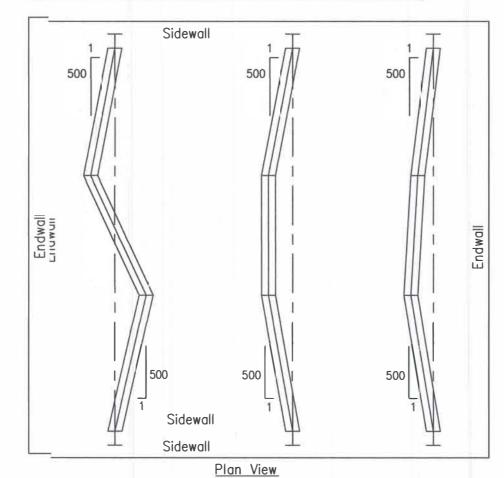
Erectionn Tolerances

ERECTION E BRACING:
It is The R Responsibility Of The Erector To Determine, Furnish And Install All
Temporary Guys Reams, Falsework, Cribbing, O Temporary / Supports Such As Temporary Guys, Beams, Falsework, Cribbing, Or Other Elemnents Required For The Erection Operation (In Accordance With Section 7.10.3 Of ANSI/AISC 303, Code Of Standard Practice For Steel Building And

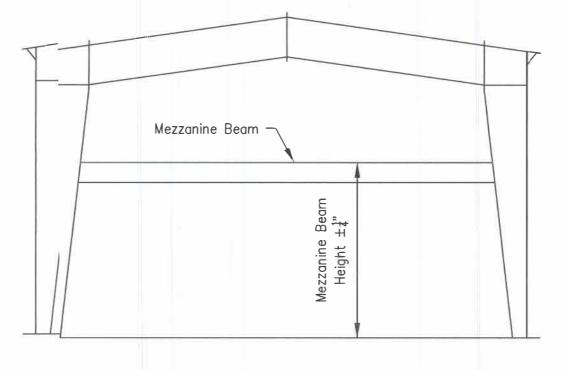
COLUMNN ALIGNMENT TOLERANCES



ALI(IGNMENT TOLERANCE FOR MEMBERS WITH FIELD SPLICES



MEZZALNINE BEAM HEIGHT TOLERANCE

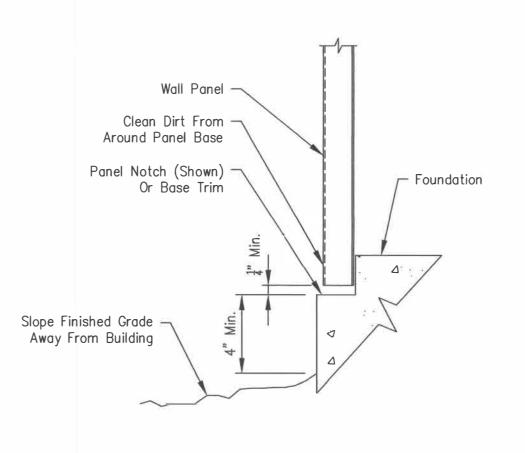


General Erection Notes

- 1.) All Structural Framing Members, Purlins, Girts, Clips, Flange Braces, Bolts, Bracing Systems, Roof And Wall Panels, Etc. Must Be Installed As Shown On Erection Drawings.
- 2.) It Is Extremely Important, Especially During Construction, That Panels At The Eaves, Rakes And Ridges Be Kept Secure.

Panel Cautions And Notes

- To Minimize Potential Of Corrosive Action At The Bottom Edge Of Wall Panels, The Contractor Must Assure That The Following Procedures Are Followed:
- 1.) The Concrete Foundation Should Be Cured For A Minimum Of Seven (7) Days Before Wall Panels Are Installed. (Uncured Concrete Is Highly Alkaline And Metal Panels Can Undergo Varying Degrees Of Corrosive Attack When In Direct Contact With The Concrete.) After The First Week Of The Curing Cycle, The Reaction Between Metallic Coatings On Steel And The Concrete Is Essentially Halted.
- 2.) Top Of Finish Grade At Building To Be A Minimum Of Four (4) Inches Below Bottom Of Panel.
- 3.) Finish Grade Is To Slope Away From Building To Ensure Proper Drainage.
- 4.) Upon Completion Of Finish Grading, All Dirt Is To Be Cleaned From Around Base Of Wall Panel Where It May Have Collected In Panel Notch Or On Base Trim.



Fastener Installation

Correct Fastener Installation Is One Of The Most Critical Steps When Installing Roof/Wall Panels. Drive The Fastener In Until It Is Tight And The Washer Is Firmly Seated. Do Not

A Slight Extrusion Of Neoprene Around The Washer Is A Good Visual Tightness Check. Always Use The Proper Tool To Install Fasteners. A Fastener Driver (Screw Gun) With A RPM Of 1700-2000 Should Be Used For Self-Drilling Screws. A 500-600 RPM Fastener Driver Should Be Used For Self-Tapping Screws. Discard Worn Sockets, These Can Cause The Fastener To Wobble During Installation.

Note: Always Remove Metal Filings From Surface Of Panels At The End Of Each Work Period. Rusting Filings Can Destroy The Paint Finish And Void Any Warranty.



Of Sealing Washer



Of Sealing Washer



Too Loose Compression Of Sealing Washer

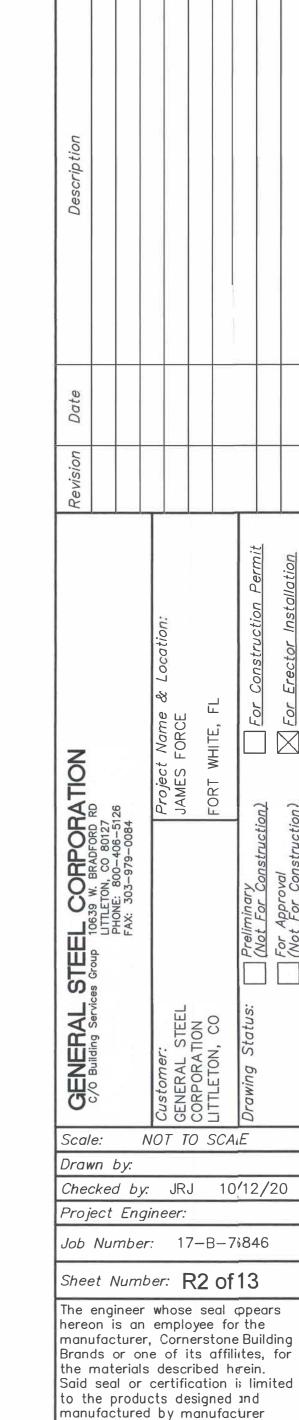
Tape And Tube Sealant

Proper Tape And Tube Sealant Application Is Critical To The Weather Tightness Of A Building. Tape Sealant Should Not Be Stretched When Installed. Apply Only To Clean, Dry Surfaces. Keep Only Enough Sealants On The Roof That Can Be Installed In A Day. During Warm Weather, Store Sealants In A Cool Dry Place. During Cold Weather (below 60°) Sealants Must Be Kept Warm (60°-90°) Until Application. After Tape Sealant Has Been Applied, Keep Protective Paper In Place Until Panel Is Ready To Be Installed.

Important Note

All Details, Recommendations And Suggestions Contained In This Erection Guide Of This Drawings Set Are For General Guidelines Only, And Not Meant To Be All-inclusive. Industry Accepted Installation Practices With Regard To All Areas Not Specifically Discussed In This Section Should Be Followed. Only Experienced, Knowledgeable Installers Familiar With Accepted Practices Should Be Used To Assure A Quality Project.

It Is Emphasized That The Manufacturer Is Only A Manufacturer Of Metal Building Components And Is Not Engaged In The Installation Of Its Products. Opinions Expressed By The Manufacturer About Installation Practices Noted In The Erection Guide Are Intended To Represent Only A Guide. Both The Quality And Safety Of Installation And The Ultimate Customer Satisfaction With The Completed Building Are Determined By The Experience, Expertise, And Skills Of The Installation Crews, As Well As The Equipment Available For Handling The Materials. Actual Installation Operations, Techniques And Site Conditions Are Beyond The Manufacturers Control.



Job Number: 17-B-76846

The engineer whose seal opears hereon is an employee for the manufacturer, Cornerstone Building Brands or one of its affiliates, for the materials described heein.

only. The undersigned engineer is

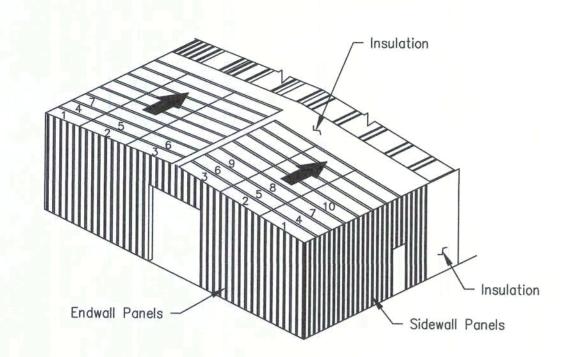
not the overall engineer o record

for this project.

Anurado Khanguill STATE OF

PBR Roof Panels

For PBR Roofs With Ridge Panels. It Is Recommended That Both Sides Of The Ridge Be Sheeted Simultaneously. This Will Keep The Insulation Covered For The Maximum Amount Of Time And The Panel Ribs Can Be Kept In Proper Alignment For The Ridge Panel. This Is Critical On The PBR Panels So That The Ridge Caps Can Be Properly Installed. Check For Proper Coverage As The Sheeting Progresses.



Install The First Run Of Roof Panels Across The Building From Eave To Eave Or Eave To Ridge. To Allow Proper Installation Of The Rake Trim, The Starting Location For The First Panel Must Be As Shown In The Rake Details Included With The Erection Drawings. When The First Run Is Properly Located And Aligned With The Correct Endlaps And Eave Overhangs, Fasten To Purlins. Roof Panels Should Be Installed So That The Sidelap Is In A Direction Away From Prevailing Wind. Refer To Appropriate Lap Details Included With The Erection Drawings.

Install Remaining Roof Insulation And Panels. To Avoid Accumulative Error Due To Panel Coverage Gain Or Loss, Properly Alian Each Panel Before It Is Fastened. Occasional Checks Should Be Made To Ensure That Correct Panel Coverage Is Maintained. Special Attention Should Be Given To Fastener, Sealant and Closure Requirements. Refer To Details Included With The Erection Drawings.

At Finishing End Of Roof, The Last panels May Require Field Modification For Installation Of Rake Trim. Refer To Rake Details Included With The Erection Drawings. DO NOT BACK LAP THROUGH FASTENED ROOF PANELS.

NOTE: Roof Types And Installation Requirements Will Vary. Refer To The Appropriate Details For Specific Panel Used.

IMPORTANT: Loose Fasteners, Blind Rivets, Drill shavings, Etc.. Must Be Removed From The Roof To Guard Against Corrosion.

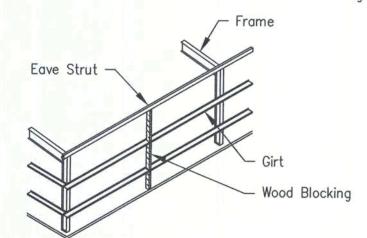
Wall Panels

Proper Horizontal And Vertical Alignment Of Supporting Structure (Girts Or Other Framing) Is The Responsibility Of The Installer. Failure To Alian The Secondary members Properly Prior To Wall Installation Can Have A Direct Impact On The Final Appearance And Performance Of The Installed Wall System For Which The Metal Building Manufacturer Is Not Responsible.

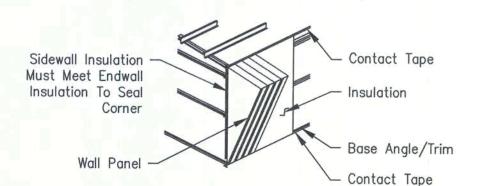
Before Installing Wall Panels, The Girts Must Be Aligned To A Level Position So That There Is No Visible Sag. This Should Be Done Directly Ahead Of Panel Installation.

Girt Leveling May Be Accomplished By Standing A Section Of Gable Angle Vertically Against The Outside Girt Flanges At Approximate Mid-bay Location. When Girts Are Level, Attach The Girt Flanges To The Angle With Vise Grip Pliers Or Temporary Screws. Wood Blocking Cut To Fit The Spaces May Also Be Used For Alignment.

Temporary Girt Blocking Is Not Recommended On Concealed Fastener Panels. The Removal Of The Blocks After Panel Installation Can Cause Oil Canning.



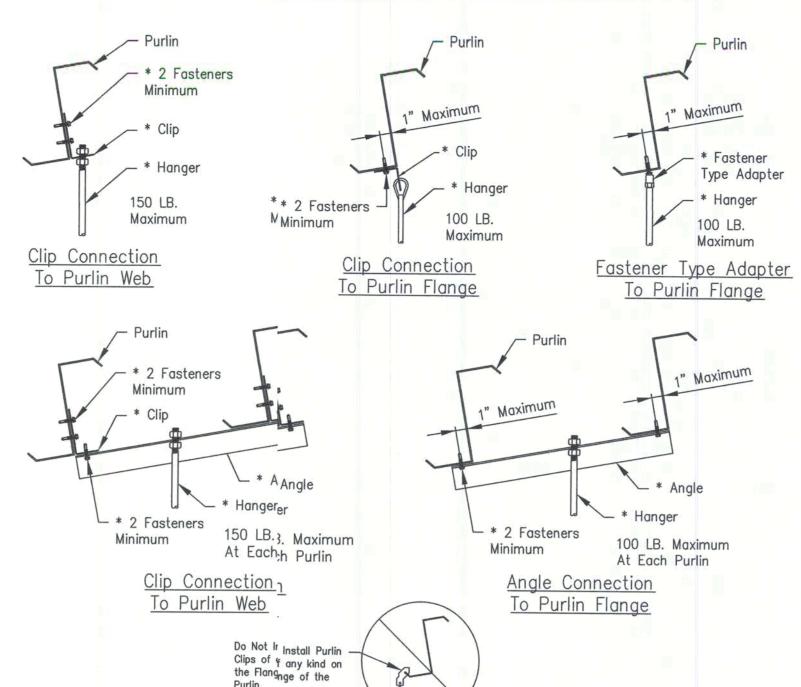
Wall Panel Type And Installation Details Will Vary. Refer To The Erection Drawings And Details For The Specific Panel Used For Your Building



If Walls Are To Be Insulated With Blanket Insulation Over Girt Flanges, Base And Eave, Place A Continuous Run Of Contact Tape Along The Eave Strut And Base Member.

At The Base, Cut Off The Insulation A Minimum Of 1" Above The Bottom Of The Wall Panel. This Will Prevent The Insulation From Hanging Below The Wall Panel And Wicking Moisture.

Suggested Method Of Purlinn Attachment For Building Accessories



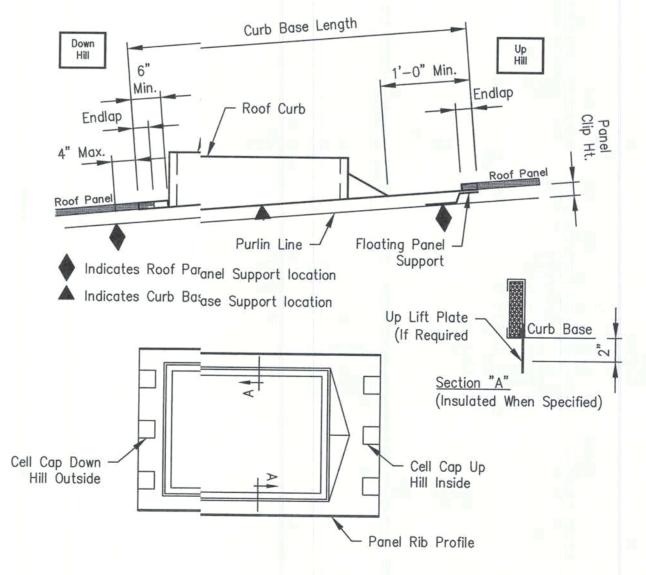
* Denotes Material Not Provided By Metal I Building Manufacturer.

The Total Hanger Load Shall Not Exceed 1 The Design Collateral Load For The Building, Example

5'-0 (Purlin Spacing) X 5'-0 (Hanger Spacing) X 6 PSF (collateral Load) = 150 Lbs.

See Cover Sheet For Design Collateral Logial For This Building. Note: If The Building Is Designed For 0 PSF Collateral Load, Then Adding Any Suspended System (i.e. Duct Work, Pipiping, Lights, Ceilings, Etc.) Will Correspondingly Reduce The Design Live Load

Roof Curbs When Not Supplified By Building Manufacturer



The Curb Details SIShown Illustrate The Building Manufacturers Recommended Curb Style And Installatintion Method. It is The Erector/Installer's Responsibility To Provide The Proper Curb Style And Install Them In Accordance With The Procedures Established By Thesese Details. Failure By The Erector/Installer To Follow These Recommendations | May Result In The Curbs Damaging The Roof System Or Excluded From Warhrranties.

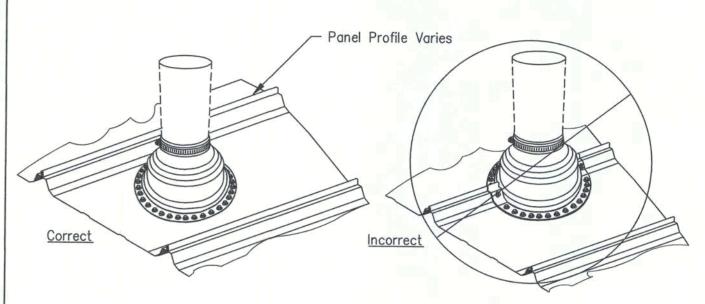
- All Roof Curbs To E Re-
- 1. .080 Aluminum C Or 18 Ga. Stainless Steel (No Galvalume® Or Galvanized).
- 2. Panel Rib To Paranel Rib (No Flat Skirt Or Lay-Over Curbs). 3. Installed With Dolown Hill End Over Panel And Up Hill End Under Panel Application For Water Flow At I Panel Splice.
- 4. Up Lift Preventioion For Clip Applied Roof Systems Are Required If:
- a. Wind Loadsys Exceed 110 MPH. b. Curb Base e Crosses A Purlin.
- 5. Supported on (44) Sides By Primary Or Secondary Framing.

6. Maximum Single ; Curb Weight Recommended Is 1500 Lbs.

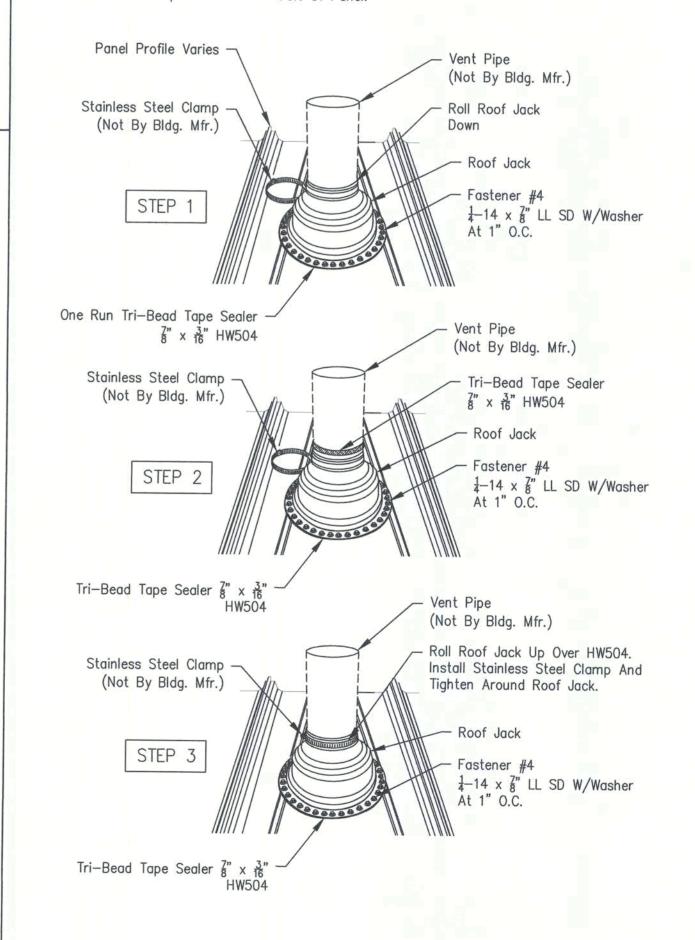
Roof Jack Installation when Not Supplied By Building Manufacturer

General Installation Notes

- Do Not Use Galvanized Roof Jacks, Lead Hats, Or Other Residential Grade Roof Jacks. These Roof Jacks Do Not Have 20 Year Service Life And In Case Of Lead Hats Will Cause Galvanic Corrosion Of The Roof Panel.
- Use EPDM Rubber Roof Jacks With An Integral Aluminum Band Bonded Into The Perimeter Of The Base. EPDM Roof Jacks Have A Temperature Range From -65°F To 212°F. Use Silicone Roof Jacks For High Temperatures. Silicone Roof Jacks Have A Temperature Range Of -100°F To 437°F.
- Retrofit Roof Jacks Are Available For Applications In Which The Top Of The Pipe Is Inaccessible, Eliminating The Possibility Of Sliding The Roof Jack Over The Top Of The
- Do Not Use Tube Sealant To Seal The Roof Jack To The Roof Panels. Use Roll Tape Sealer Between The Roof Jack And The Roof Panel And Attach The Roof Jack To The Roof Panel With Fastener #4 $\frac{1}{4}$ - 14 X $\frac{7}{8}$ " LL SD W/washer At 1" O.C. Around The Base Of The Roof Jack. See Table Below For Quantities.
- Trim The Top Of The Roof Jack To Fit Over The Pipe, Roll Down The Roof Jack Over The Pipe And Apply Tape Sealer For The Perimeter Of The Roof Jack Base Between The Roof Jack And The Roof Panel. Apply Tape Sealer Around The Pipe And Install A Stainless Steel Clamp (Not By Bldg. Mfr.) Over The Top Of The Roof Jack And Firmly Tighten To Form A Secure Compression Segl.
- If The Pipe Diameter Is So Large To Block The Flow Of Water Down The Roof Panel, A Flat Base Roof Curb Must Be Installed Into The Roof And The Roof Jack Will Be Sealed To The Curb. A Two Piece Curb May Be Required When The Top Of The Pipe Is Inaccessible.
- In Northern Climates, The Pipe Penetration Should Be Protected From Moving Ice Or Snow With A Snow Retention System Immediately Up Slope From The Pipe.



Install Pipe In Center To Allow Base Of Roof Jack To Lay Flat on Panel. Cannot Encompass More Than 75% Of Panel.



AL C/o Building NOT TO SCALE Scale: Drawn by: Checked by: JRJ 10/12/20 Project Engineer. Job Number: 17-B-76846 Sheet Number: R3 of 13 The engineer whose seal appears hereon is an employee for the manufacturer, Cornerstone Building Brands or one of its affiliates, fo the materials described herein. Said seal or certification is limited to the products designed and manufactured by manufacturer only. The undersigned engineer is not the overall engineer of record

No. 81992 STATE OF

for this project.

Erection Guide

R3 Date Re Jul '17 6

Roof Panel

(Not By Metal Building

Manufacturer)

Trim Insulation And Turn Vinyl

Back. Insulation Must Not Be

Exposed To Weather

(Not By Metal Building

Manufacturer)

(Not By Metal Building

Exposed To Weather

Trim Insulation And Turn Vinyl

Back, Insulation Must Not Be

- Finish Floor

Manufacturer)

Eave Detail

(See Erection Drawings)

Base Detail

(See Erection Drawings)

Sidewall Parls Should Be Installed So That The Panel Sidelap Is In A Direction

Screw Alignment Panel

(Through Fastened Panel Only)

After Drillin@anels, It Is Important To Clean Metal Filings Off All Panel Surfaces,

Including Bereen Panels That Are Not Installed That Day, To Avoid Rust Stains.

Away From he Prevailing Wind. Refer To Appropriate Lap Detail Included With

Note: Check Periocally To Ensure That All Panels Are Aligned And Plumb.

Vapor Barrier To

INSIDE Of Building

Additional Insulata

The Eave Strut Ad

Prevent Condenscon

May Be Required o Fill

In Certain ClimatiRegions

Double aced Tape

Insulation.

Mufacturer)

Wall Panel -

To Be Use To Secure

(Not By Mal Building

Fiberala: Insulation

To OUTSIDEOf Building

Erection Draings.)

Pre-Dled

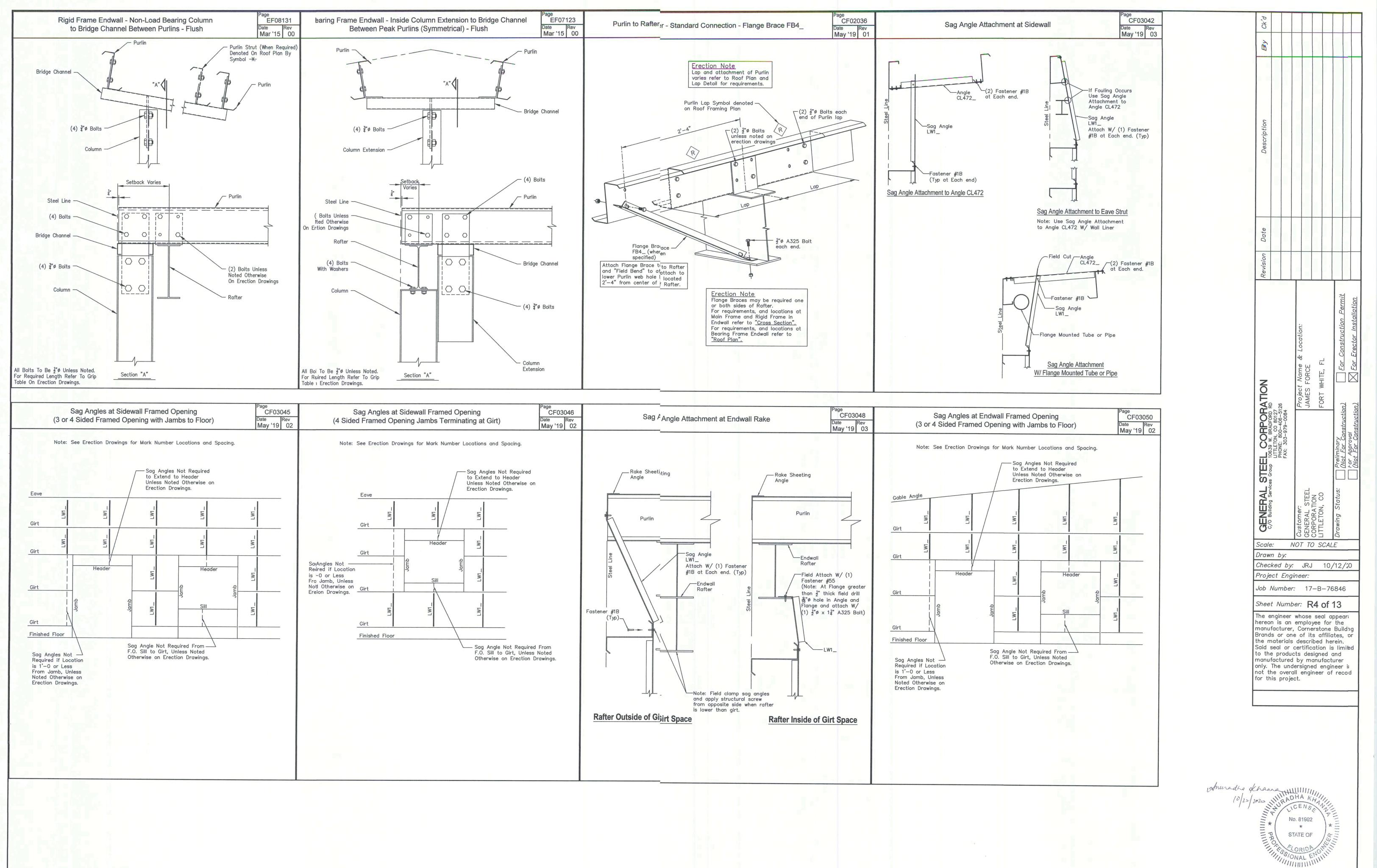
Scked Sheets

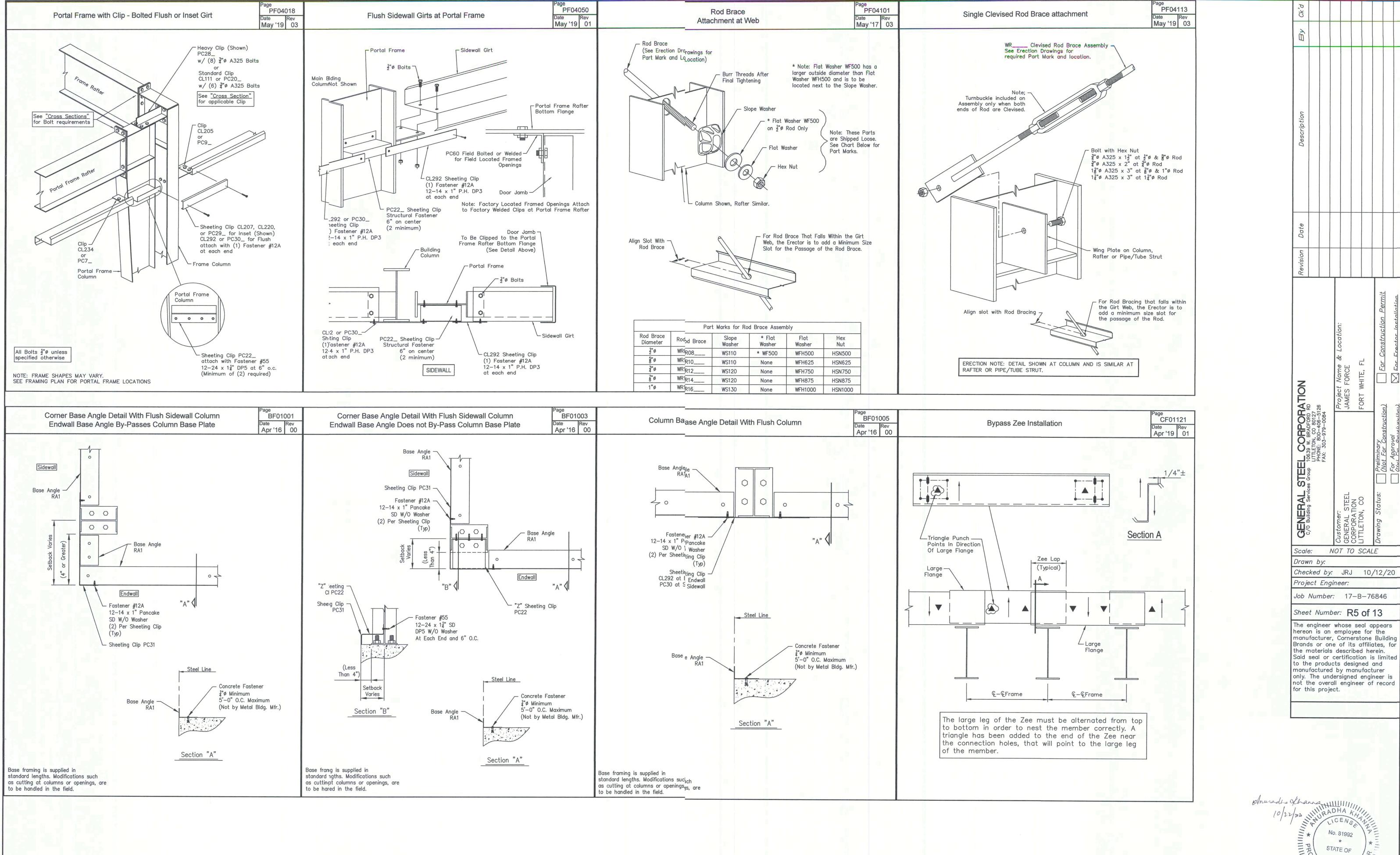
Keep Ejes and Ends

OPanel Aligned

o Be Drilled

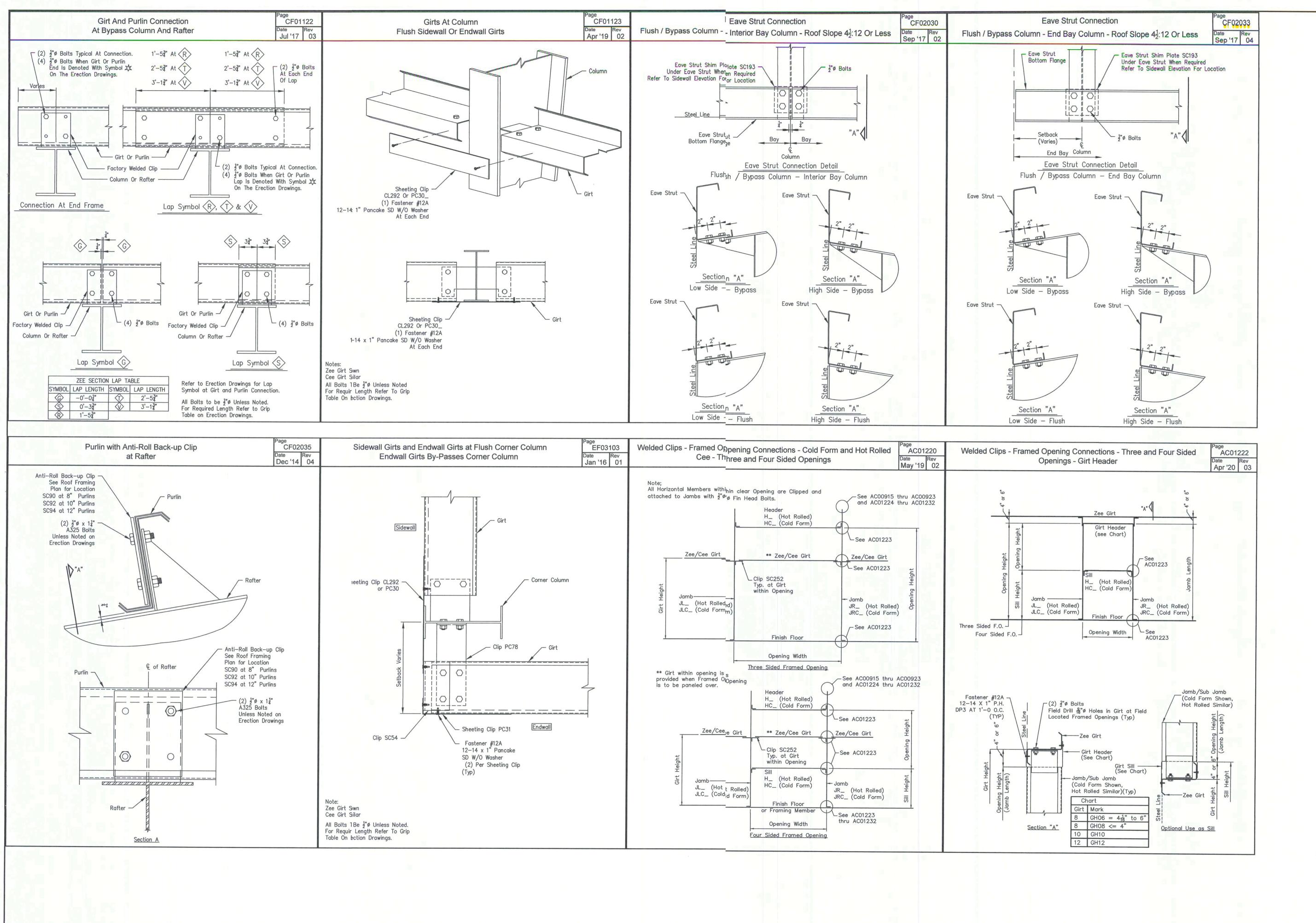
Template Set

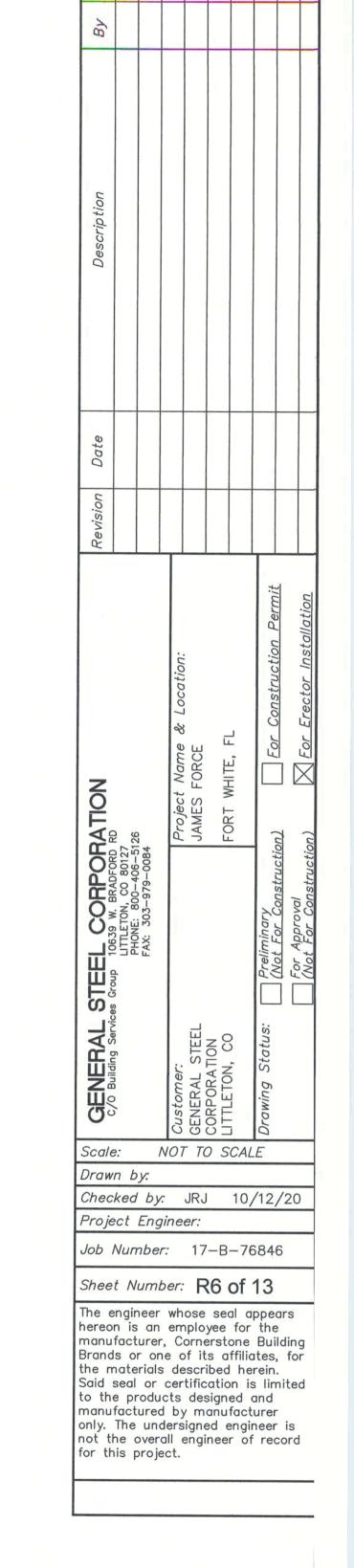


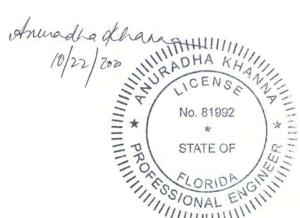


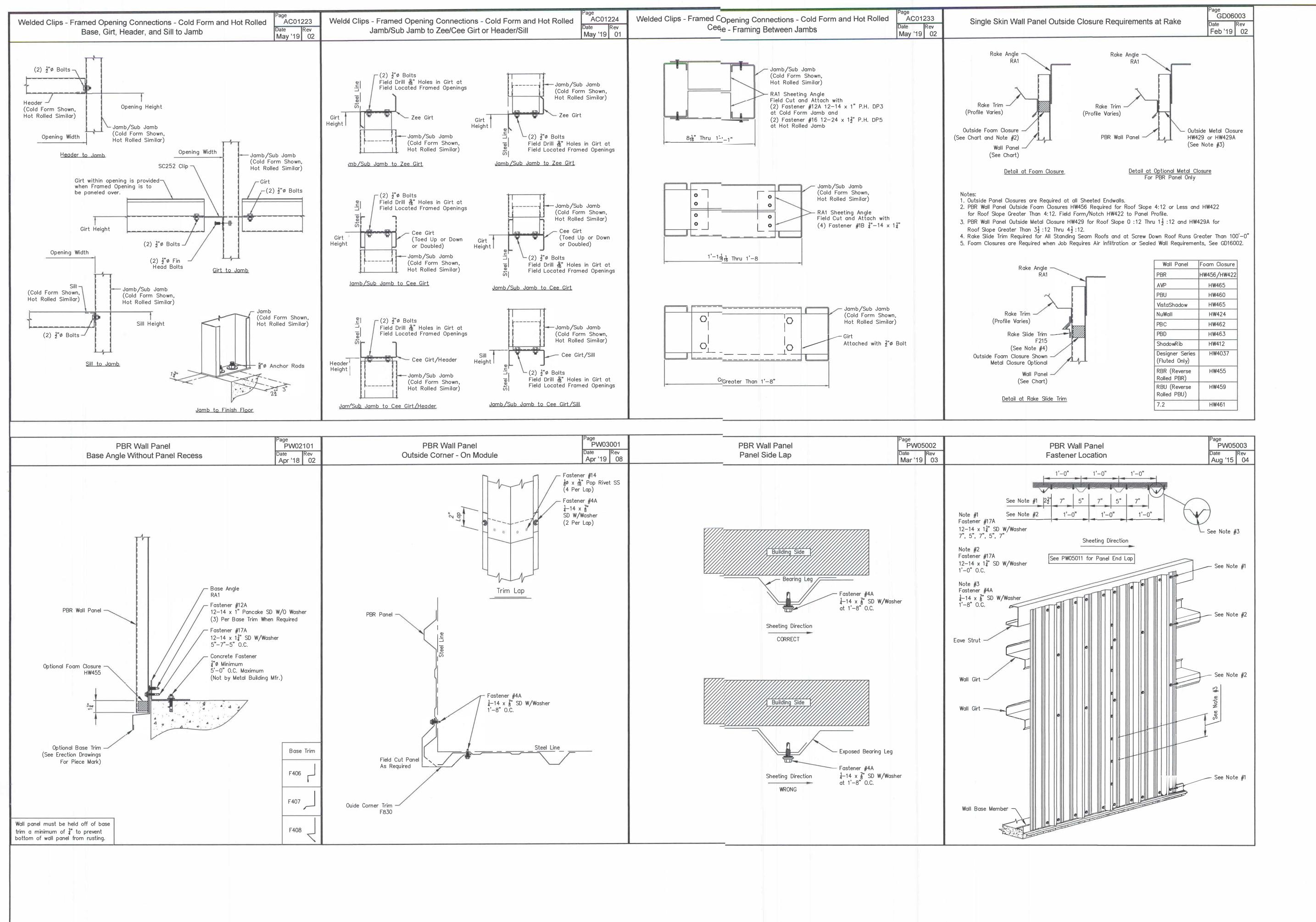
STEEL TION NOT TO SCALE Checked by: JRJ 10/12/20 Project Engineer: Job Number: 17-B-76846 Sheet Number: R5 of 13 The engineer whose seal appears hereon is an employee for the manufacturer, Cornerstone Building Brands or one of its affiliates, for the materials described herein. Said seal or certification is limited to the products designed and manufactured by manufacturer only. The undersigned engineer is

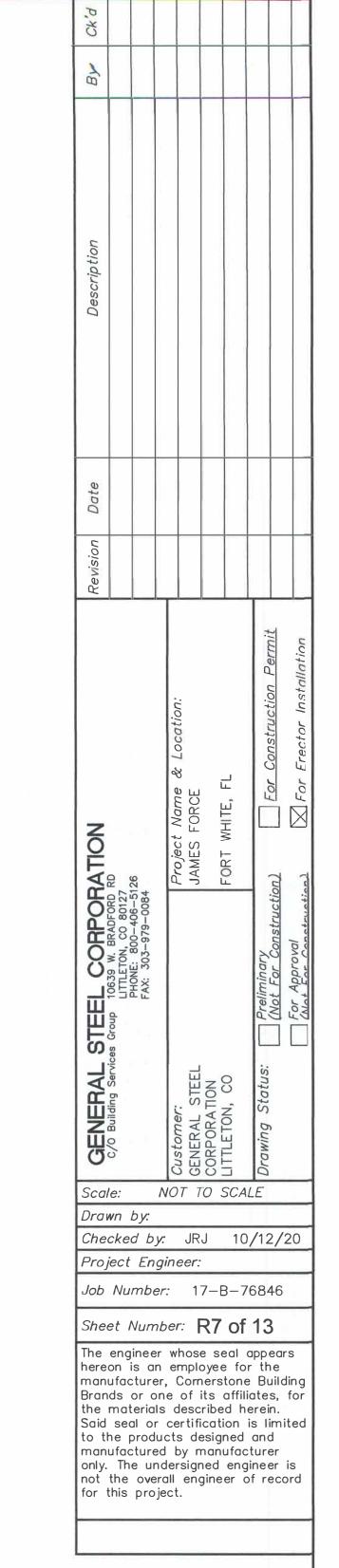
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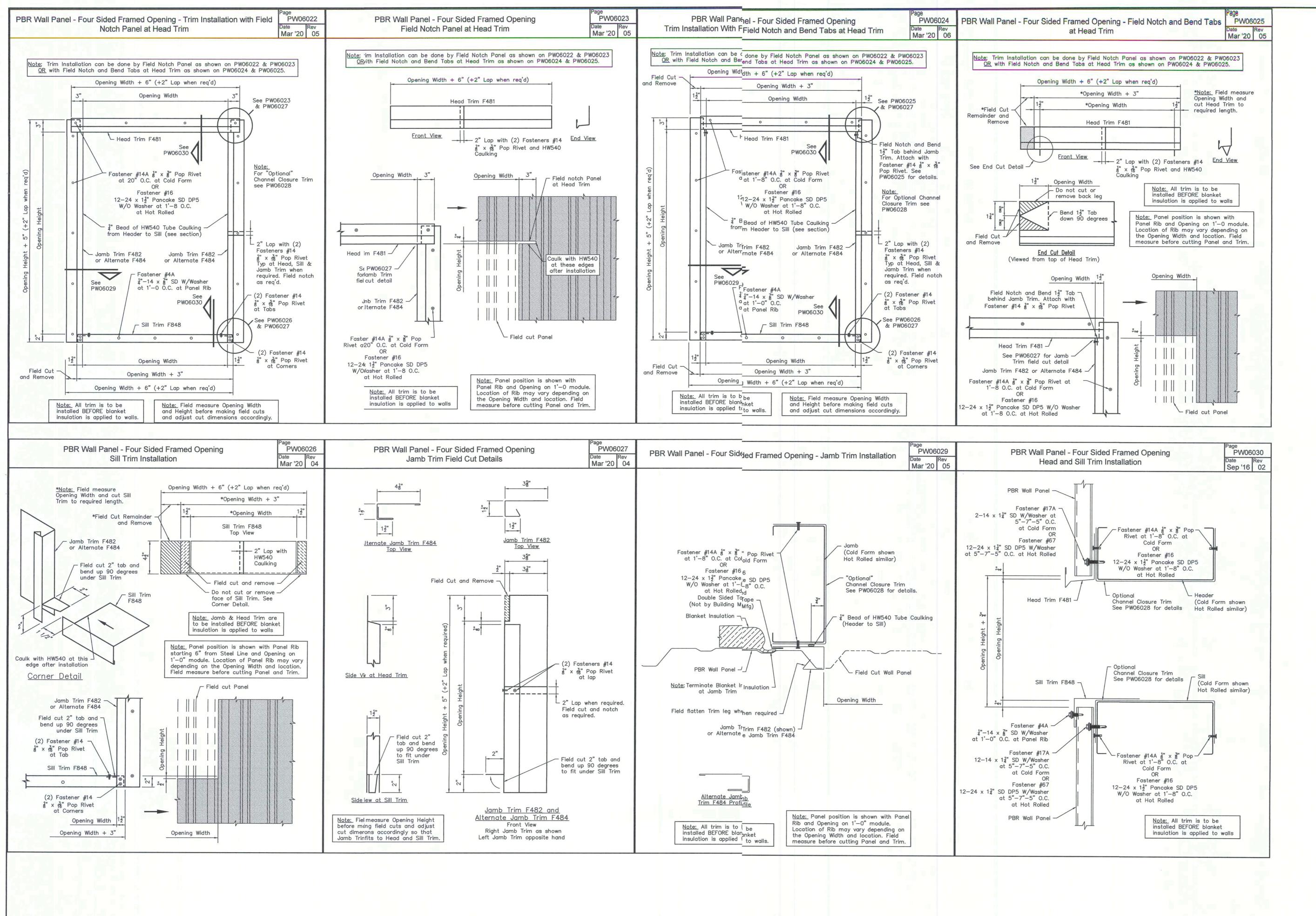


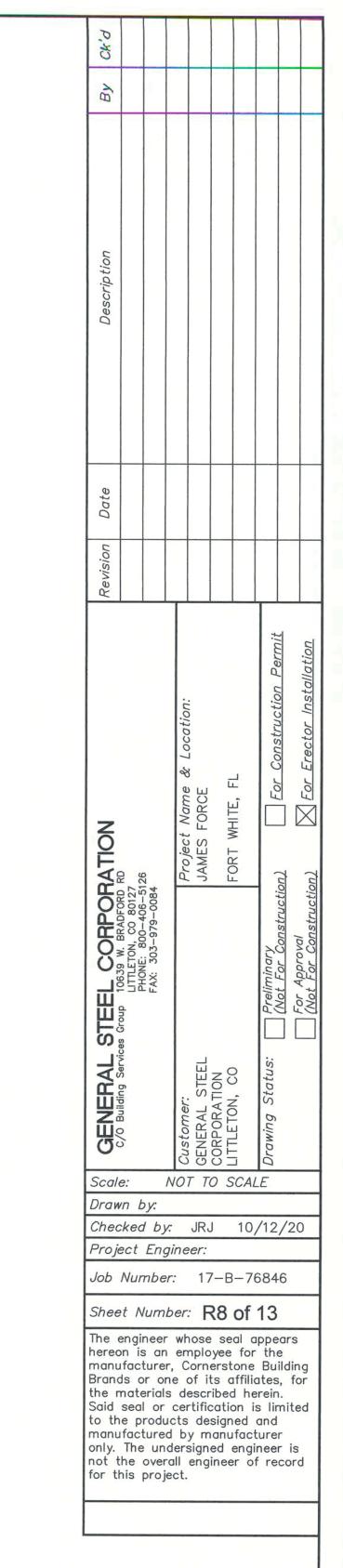


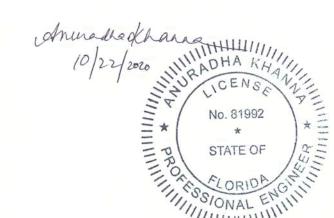


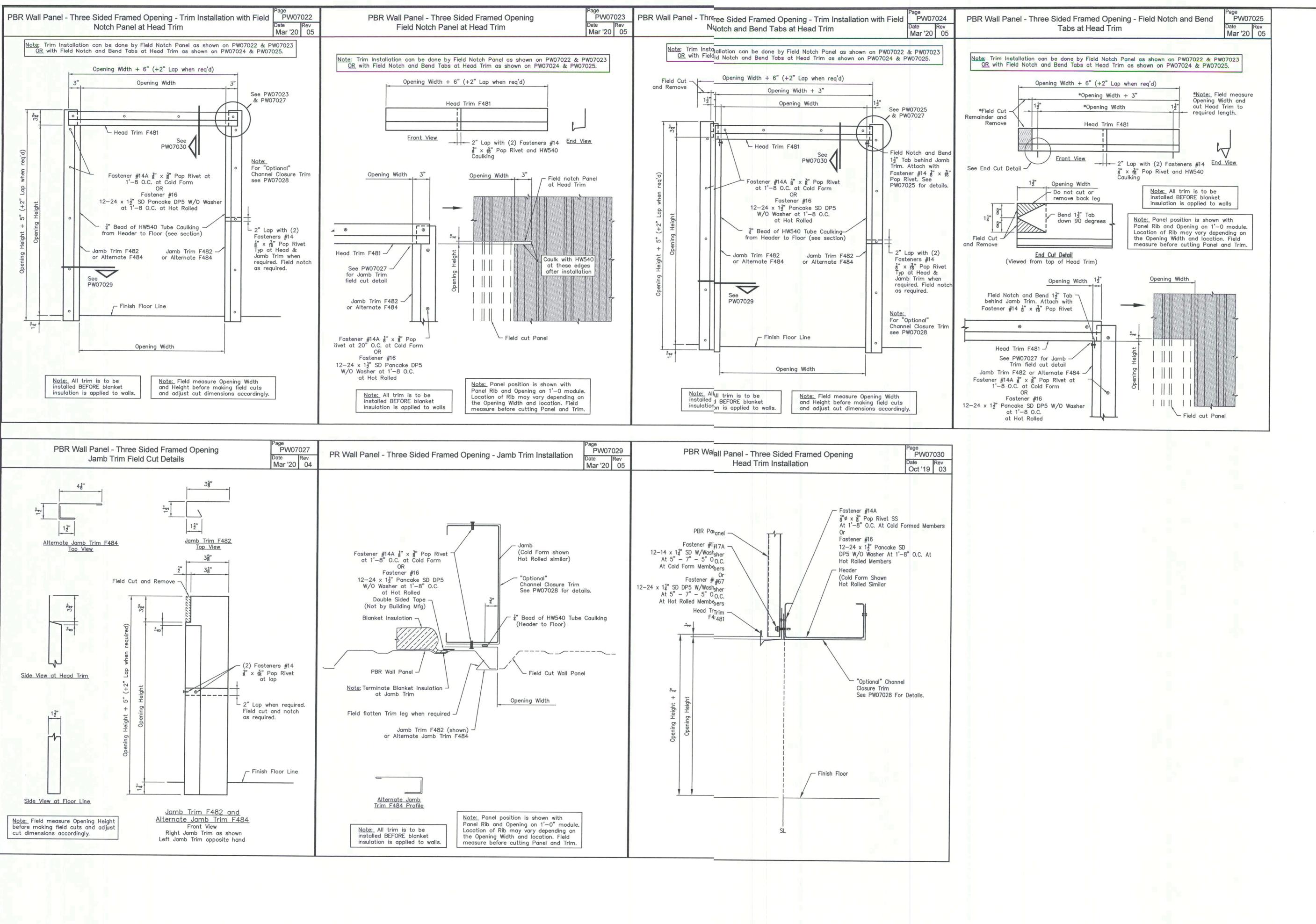




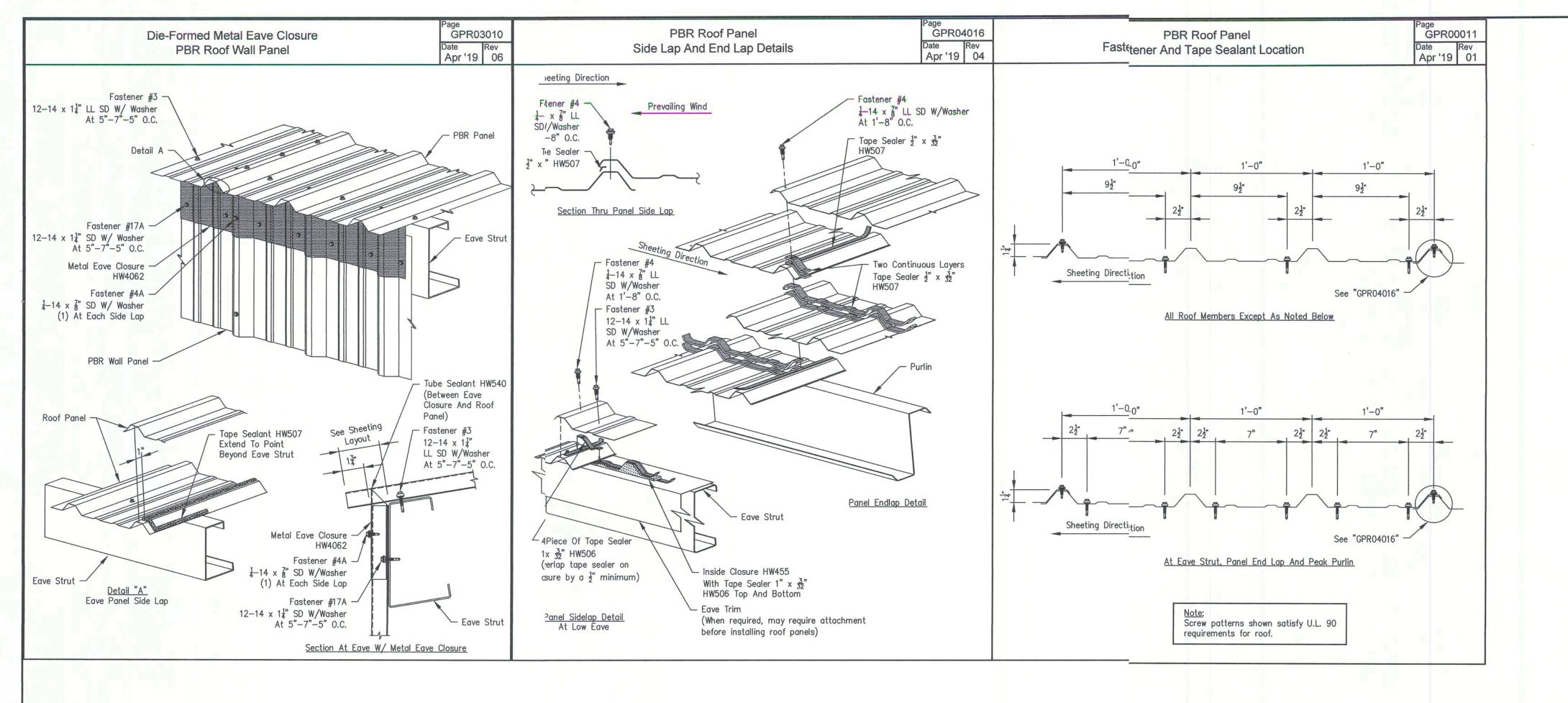


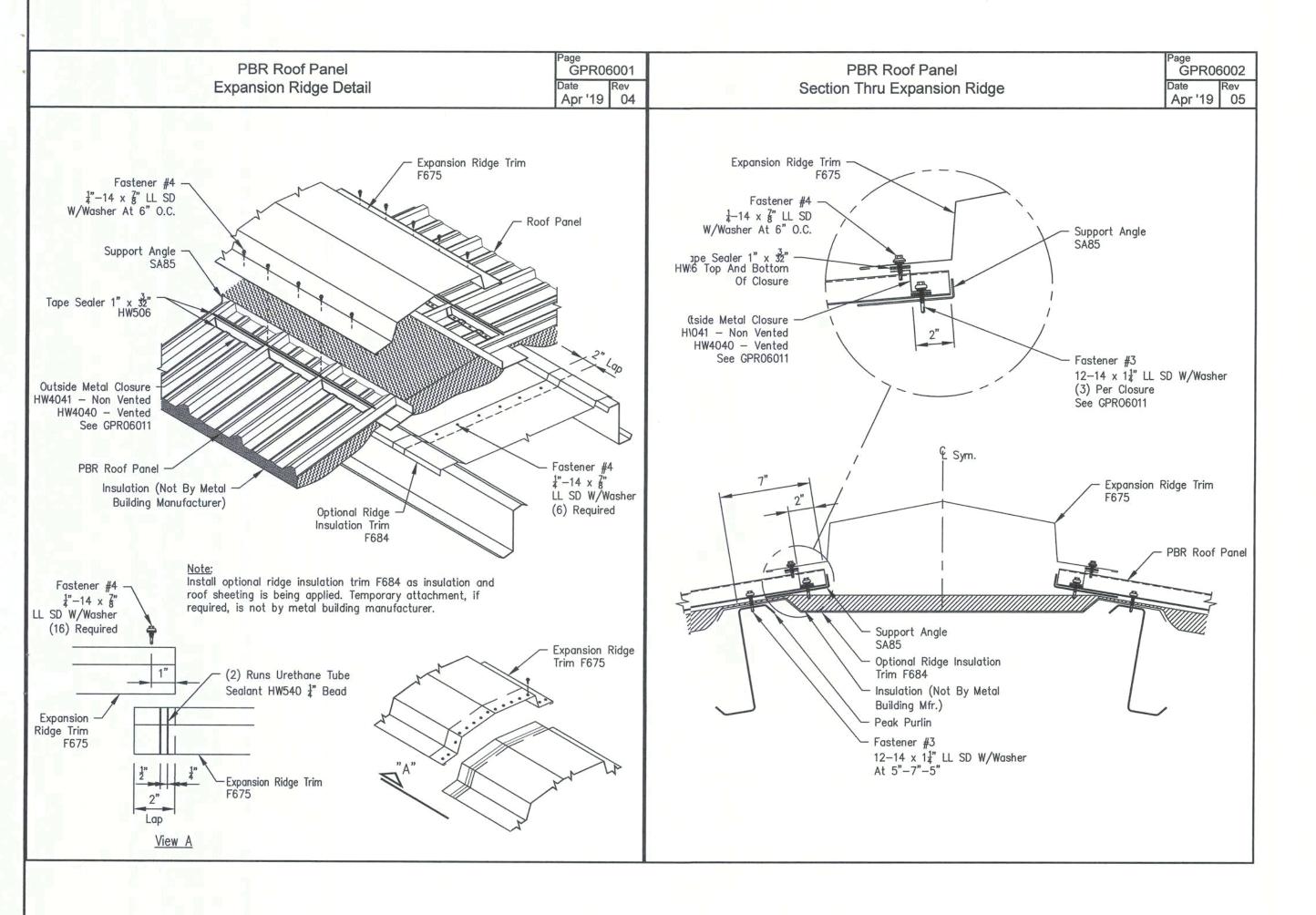


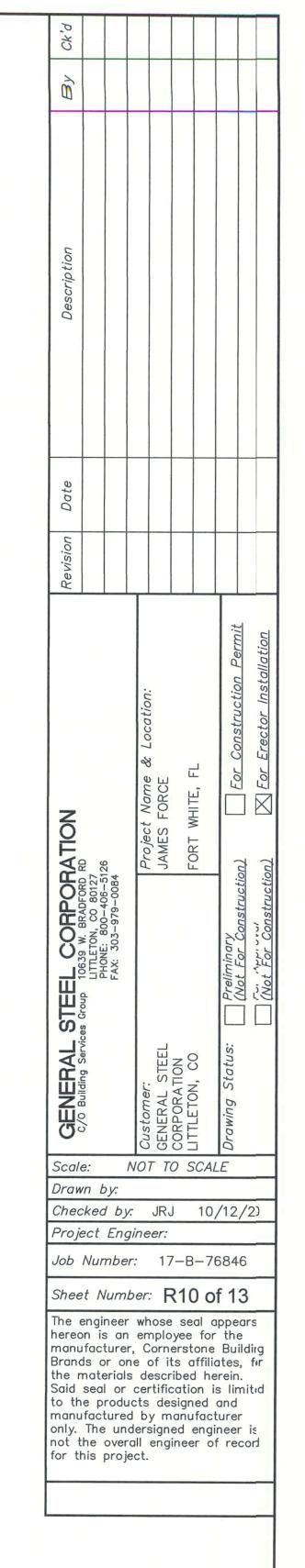




NOT TO SCALE Scale: Drawn by: Checked by: JRJ 10/12/20 Project Engineer: Job Number: 17-B-76846 Sheet Number: R9 of 13 The engineer whose seal appeas hereon is an employee for the manufacturer, Cornerstone Building Brands or one of its affiliates, for the materials described herein. Said seal or certification is limited to the products designed and manufactured by manufacturer only. The undersigned engineer is not the overall engineer of record for this project.

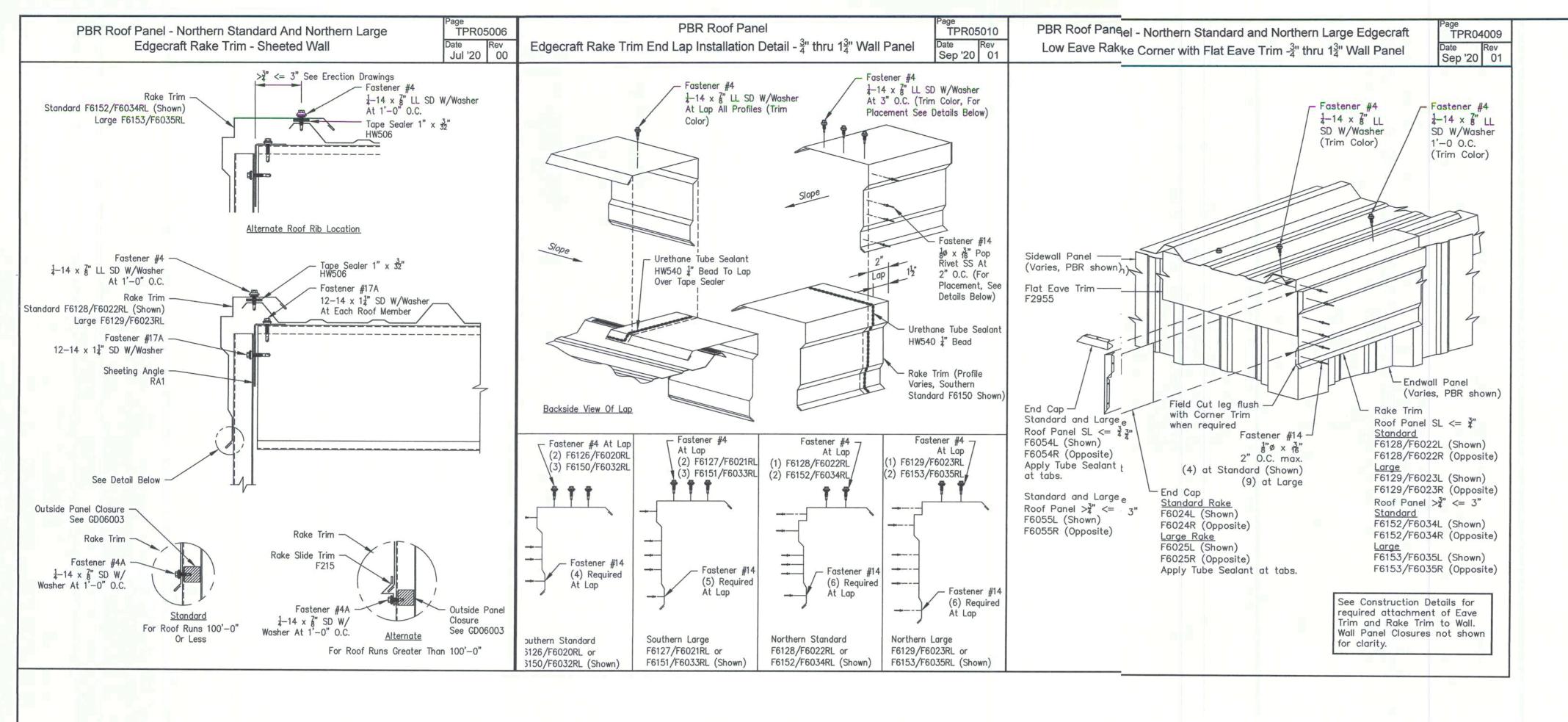


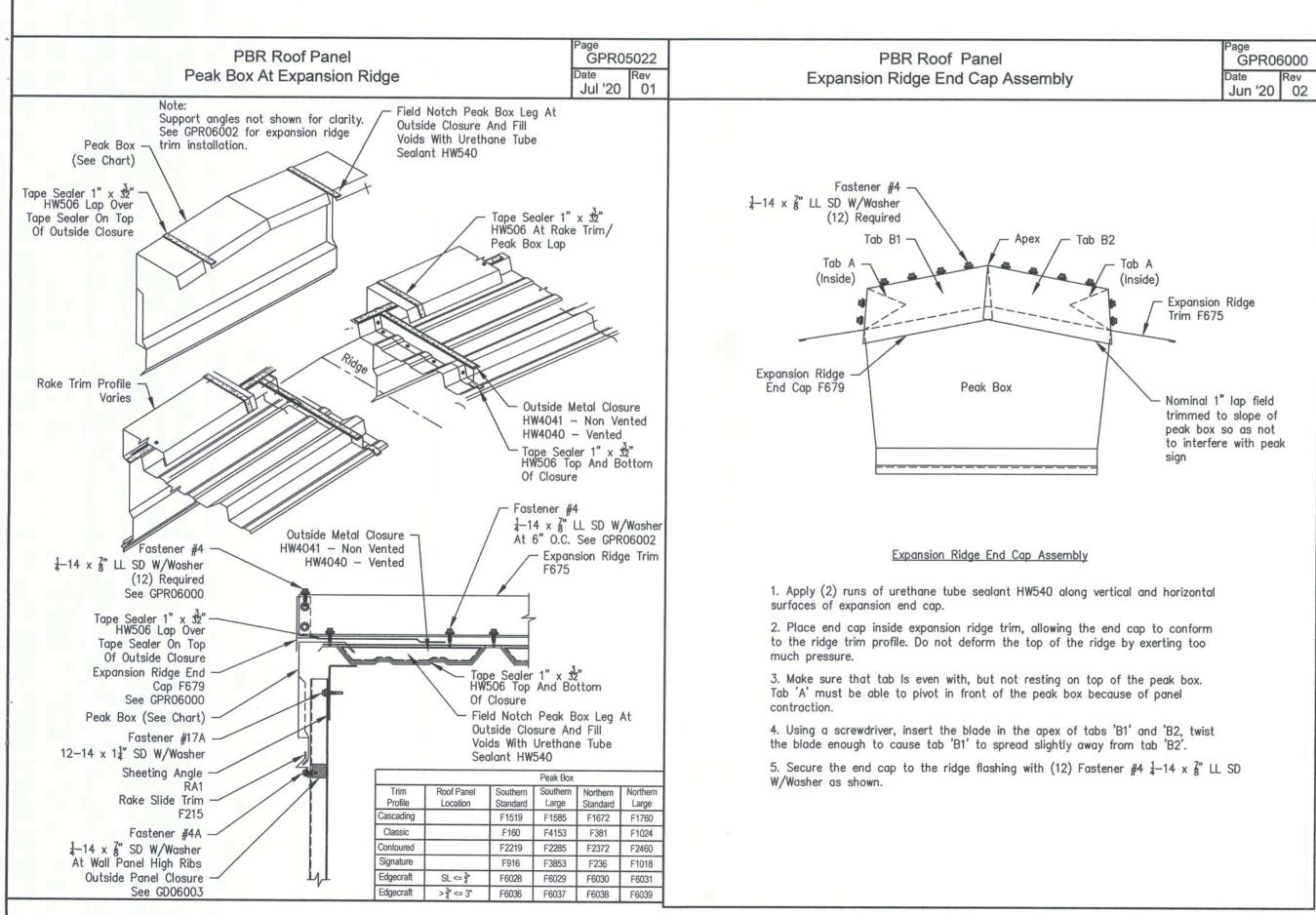


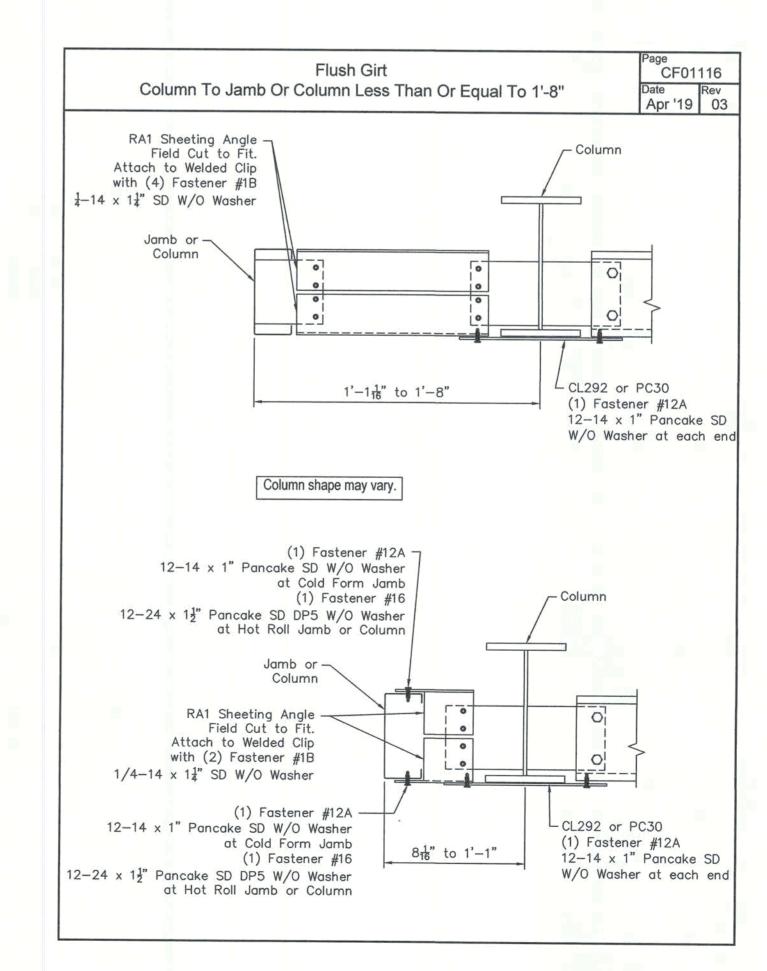


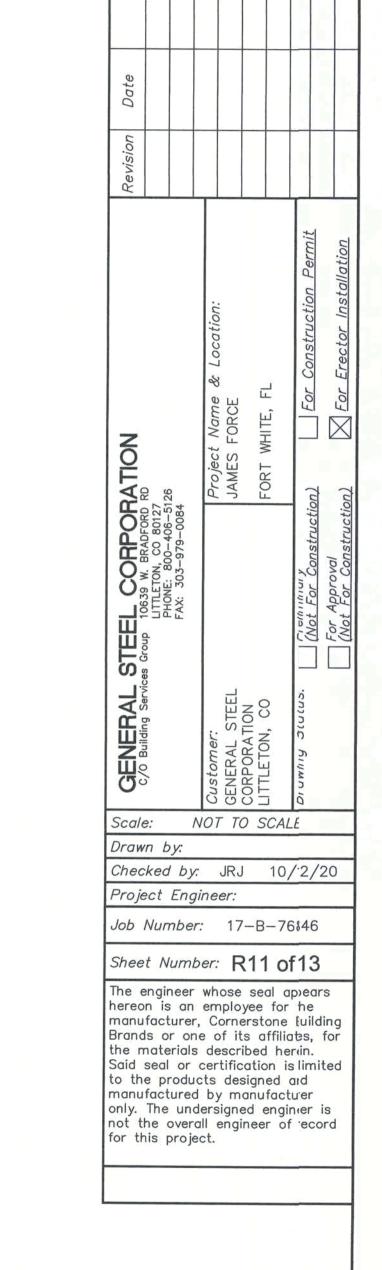
10/22/00 MADHA KHANING NO. 81992

* STATE OF STONAL ENGINEERS









STATE OF

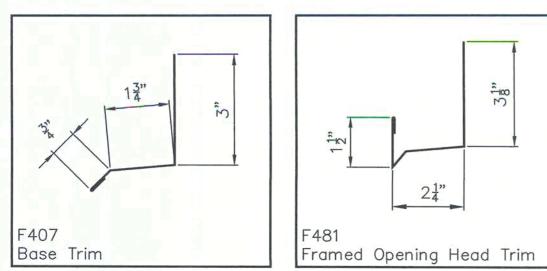
	PBR	Roof Panel - Peril Edgecraft Norther			Page TPR00003 Date Rev			meter Trim Refere	nce	Page TPR00008 Date Rev
		Eugeciait Norther	ii Stanuaru Tiini		Sep '20 01		IIIII Faste	ener and Sealants		Jul '20 00
	Gutter	Gutter Lap	Gutter End Cap	Expansion Cap/Cover	Gutter Support	E/E BOX	EAVE BOX LAP		Closure Vented Ridge	Metal Closure
F	F6122/F6002RL	2" Lap	F6014	F6010/F6006	F550	6075	2" LAP		HW4040	HW4041
Fas	stener #4 1/4-14 x g" LL SD W/Washer 1'-0" O.C. Roof Color	52" Tube Sealant (11) Fastener #14 Trim Color	27" Tube Sealant (11) Fastener #14 Trim Color	(7) Fastener #14 Trim Color	(2) Fastener #4 1/4-14 x 7 LL SD W/Washer Roof Color (1) Fastener #4 1/4-14 x 7 LL SD W/Washer Trim Color	Fæner #14A -0" O.C. Fasten:#4A 1-14 x 7" SW/Washer -0" O.C. im Color	(6) Fastener #14 2'-0" Tube Sealant		(3) Fastener #3 12-14 x 1½" LL SD W/Washer (2) Fastener #4 ½-14 x ½" LL SD W/Washer Roof Color 2'-4" Tape Mastic	(3) Fastener #3 12-14 x 1\frac{1}{a}^a LL SD W/Washer (2) Fastener #4 \frac{1}{a}-14 x \frac{7}{a}^a LL SD W/Washer Roof Color 2'-4" Tape Mastic
13" Wall Panel									Karakaakaa	bentantant
3	Rake SL <= ¾"	Rake Lap SL $\leftarrow \frac{3}{4}$		The second secon	Rake Cap SL $\leq \frac{3}{4}$	Expanin Ridge Trim	Ridge Closure	Flat Eave Trim	Inside Closure	Outside Closure
	F6128/F6022RL	2" Lap	F6152/F6034RL	2" Lap	F6054RL/F6024RL	F675	F679	F2955	HW455	HW456
=	Fastener #4 1/4-14 x 2" LL SD W/Washer 1'-0" 0.C. Fastener #4A 1/4-14 x 2" SD W/Washer 1'-0" 0.C. Trim Color	15" Tube Sealant (6) Fastener #14 (1) Fastener #4 1/4-14 × 8" LL SD W/Washer Trim Color	Fastener #4 1/4-14 x \(\) LL SD W/Washer 1'-0" O.C. Fastener #4A 1/4-14 x \(\) SD W/Washer 1'-0" O.C. Trim Color	(2) Fastener_#4	24" Tube Sealant (4) Fastener #14 (2) Fastener #4 1/4-14 x }" LL SD W/Washer Trim Color	Fasten #4 1-14 x 7" LL W/Washer 2 rs at 6" O.C. (16) Fasier #4 1-14 x 7" LL W/Washer per > Trim Color 5"-Blube Sealant	2'-4" Tube Caulking (12) Fastener #4 \frac{1}{2}-14 x \textit{g}" LL SD W/Washer Trim Color	9" Tube Sealant (2) #14 per lap #14 3'-0" O.C. w/out closure #14A 1'-0" O.C. w/closure Trim Color		
Wall Panel			Mitered Rake Highde	High Side			4			<u> </u>
-	High Side	High Side Lap	Outside Corner	Inside Corner	Rake Cap $>^{3}_{4}$ " <= 3"	2 21 7:	u -	Did o	Parapet High Side	Sheeting Angle
24	F6140/F6082RL	2" Lap	Right as Shown	Field Work	F6055RL/F6024RL	Parar Rake Trim	Rake Slide Trim	Ridge Cap	Parapet High Side	Longitudinal Ridge
₹" thru	Fastener #4 1/4-14 x 2 L SD W/Washer 1'-0" 0.C. #4A Screw 1/4-14 x 2 SD W/Washer 1'-0" 0.C. Trim Color	23" Tube Sealant (9) Fastener #14 (3) Fastener #4 1/4-14 × 8" LL SD W/Washer Trim Color	34" Tube Sealant (8) Fastener #14 (6) Fastener #4 1/4-14 x 2" LL SD W/Washer Trim Color	34" Tube Sealant (4) Fastener #4 1/4-14 x g" LL SD W/Washer At 3" O.C. Trim Color	30" Tube Sealant (4) Fastener #14 (3) Fastener #4 1/4-14 x g" LL SD W/Washer Trim Color	7852 2'-3"ube Sealant (3) Faster #4 1-14 x 7" LL SW/Washer Th Color	F215 Fastener #4A 1-14 × 7 SD W/Washer 1'-0" O.C. Trim Color	F52 10'-1" Tape Mastic (12) Fastener #3 12-14 x 1\frac{1}{4}" LL SD W/Washer (6) Fastener #4 \frac{1}{4}-14 x \frac{7}{8}"	F326 2'-8" Tube Sealant (2) Fastener #14 & (5) Fastener #4 \frac{1}{2}-14 \times \frac{7}{2}" LL SD W/Washer per Lap	SA85 20'-0" Long
Mi	tered Gutter	Rake Gutter	Gutter Gutter	Gutter Gutter				LL SD W/Washer Panel Color	Fastener #4 1-14 x 7" LL SD W/Washer 1'-0" O.C. Trim Color	
	Outside Corner	Inside Corner	Outside Corner	Inside Corner	Peak Box			* . -	-	
	Right as shown	Field Work	Field Work	Field Work	F6030 SL <= ¾" F6038 >¾" <= 3"			-71 "		
	31" Tube Sealant (18) Fastener #14 (6) Fastener #4 1/4-14 x 2" LL SD W/Washer Trim Color	31" Tube Sealant (12) Fastener #14 (2) Fastener #4 1/4-14 x 2" LL SD W/Washer Trim Color	74" Tube Sealant (12) Fastener #14 Trim Color	74" Tube Sealant (12) Fastener #14 Trim Color	(12) Fastener #4 1/4-14 x 2" LL SD W/Washer (3) Fastener #4A 1/4-14 x 2" SD W/Washer Trim Color					

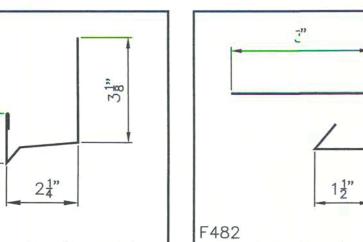
	Fasteners	Page G000004 Date Rev Jul '17 05		er And Tube Sealant	Page G000005 Date Rev Apr '19 05	PBR, PÞBU, A	AVP, Vistashadow, RBR, RBU Panel Fasteners	Page G000006 Date Rev May '19 09		Various Fasteners	Page G000009 Date Rev Nov '16 11
<u>Fastener #14</u>	<u>Fastener #14A</u>	<u>Fastener #24</u>	RI-BEAD TAPE SEALER HW504	FLAT TAPE SEALER HW507	TAPE SEALER — SWAGED HW515	Wall Fasteners Member Screw	Roof Fasteners Long Life (Optional at Wall) Member Screw		Fastener #17 12—14 x 1" SD W/Washer	Fastener #38 1-14 x 7 SD W/O Washer	1100 10 11
			3" X 7" X 25'-0"	32" X ½" X 50'-0"	3" X 2½" X 6"	Fastener #17A 12—14 x 1½" ½" Hex Washer Head ½	Fastener #3 12-14 x 1½" 15" Hex Washer Head		16" Hex Head	Hex Head	
1/8" × 3/16" Pop Rivet Stainless Steel	1/8" × 3/8" Pop Rivet Stainless Steel	8 x 5/8" Nibbed Driller	TIPLE BEAD TAPE SEALER HW502	FLAT TAPE SEALER HW506	BattenLok HS SuperLok	w/washer	w/washer			Ch	
<u>Fastener #35</u>	Fastener #43L	Fastener #44L	3" X 2½" X 20'-0"	32" X 1" X 45'-0"	SuperLok	Member Screw Optional Fastener #17B	Member Screw Optional Fastener #3A			Fastener #12A 12-14 x 1" Pancake SD W/O Washer	
			RETHANE TUBE SEALANT	TAPE SEALER MINOR RIB HW512	NON-SKINNING BUTYL TUBE (VAPOR SEALANT)	12-14 x 1½" ½" Hex Washer Head _{AL} w/washer	12-14 x 1½" 15" Hex Washer Head w/washer				
#14 x 1 1/8" O.D. Bonded Washer	L.T.P. Member Screw (Long Life) 1/4"-14 x 1 1/4" 5/16" Hex Washer Head W/ 1 1/8" O.D. Washer	L.T.P. Stitch Screw (Long Life) 1/4"-14 x 7/8" 5/16" Hex Washer Head W/ 1 1/8" O.D. Washer	R		a				Fastener #55 12-24 x 1½" SD DP5 W/O Washer	Fastener #70 12-24 x 1½" SD DP5 W/O Washer	Fastener #142 1-14 x 1½" SD W/O Washer
<u>Fastener #226</u>	Fastener #228	<u>Fastener #271</u>	HW540 (White) HW541 (Gray) HW542 (Bronze) Note25'-0" per Tube at 1/4" Bead	7 X 18" X 4"	IMP7100 (WHITE) Note: 12'-6" per Tube at 3/8" Bead	Member Screw Optional Fastener #28	Member Screw Optional Fastener #58		5" Hex Head	12-24 X 12 SD DFS W/O Washer 16" Hex Head	र्ने Hex Head
				2" WIDE X 24 GA. STRAPPING	FLEXIBLE MEMBRANE (EPDM)	12-14 x 2" 5" Hex Washer Head w/washer	12-14 x 2" 5" Hex Washer Head w/washer				
3/16" x 9/16" Closed End Rivet	10 x 1/2" Grommet Washer	8-18 x 1/2" Trim Screw			or 24"				Fastener #76 12—14 x 2" SD W/O Washer 5" Hex Head	Fastener #61 12-14 x 1½" SD W/O Washer 5" Hex Head	Fastener #1B 1-14 x 11 SD W/O Washer 15" Hex Head
Fastener HW399			DEKTRIP 7" WIDE = HW5227 DEKTRIP 9" WIDE = HW5228		16.0	Stitch Screw Fastener #4A \$\frac{1}{4}-14 \times \frac{7}{8}"	Stitch Screw Fastener #4 \$\frac{1}{4}-14 \times \tilde{g}"				
#6 x 1" Rubber Grommet 1/4" Hex Head w/ Washer			DEKTRIP 12" WIDE = HW5229 DEKTRIP 18" WIDE = HW5226 COLOR= Gray SCREW 2" O.C. MAX. PERIMETER TAPE FALER BOTH SIDES	 FL470 - 25'-0" Roll Galvalume Plus Only FL471 - 100'-0" Roll Galvalume Plus Only 	• HW520 - 16" x 50'-0" Roll • HW521 - 24" x 50'-0" Roll	Hex Washer Head w/washer	Hex Washer Head w/washer		Fastener #16 12-24 x 1½" Pancake SD DP5 W/O Washer	NOTE: Refer to Bill of Materials for	Fastener #46 \$\frac{1}{4}-14 \times \frac{8}{7} LL ST Type B W/Washer \frac{1}{16}" Hex Head
Note: Refer to bill of materials for specific job requirements.			URETHIE TUBE SEALANT HW540 EACH ND TERMINTION STRIP HW5305 EACH END (' Wide x 4'-0" Long Alum.)	• FL569 — 500'—0" Roll Galvalume Plus or White Wash Coat	NOTE: Refer to bill of materials for specific job requirements	-	NOTE: Refer to bill of materials for specific job requirements			Specific job Requirements	

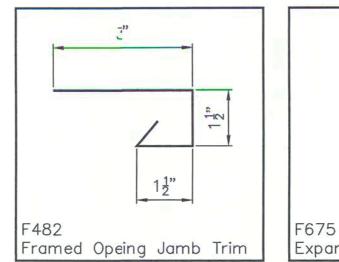
By CA		
Description		
Date		
Revision		
GENERAL STEEL CORPORATION C/O Building Services Group 10639 W. BRADFORD RD LITTLETON, CO 80127 PHONE: 800-406-5126 FAX: 303-979-0084	Customer: GENERAL STEEL GORPORATION CORPORATION CORPORATION CORPORATION CORPORATION FORT WHITE, FL	Drawing Status: Preliminary [] For Construction Permit [Not For Construction Permit [Not For Construction Permit [Not For Permit [Not For Fractor Installation Permit [Not For Fra
Scale: Drawn by: Checked b		E /12/2)
Project En Job Number Sheet Num The enginee hereon is a manufacture Brands or a the materia Said seal or to the prod manufacture only. The ur		ppears the Building ites, for rein. Imited and urer neer is

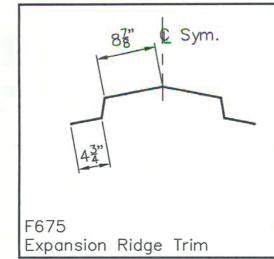
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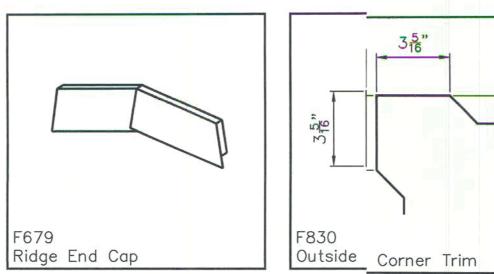
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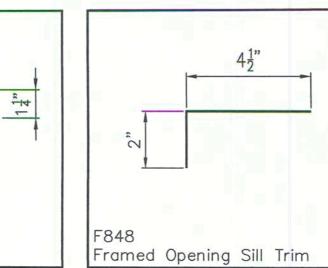


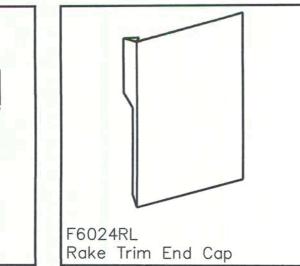


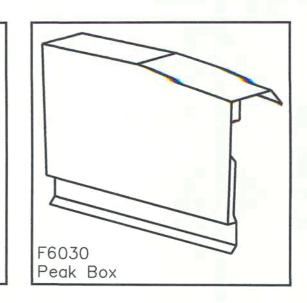




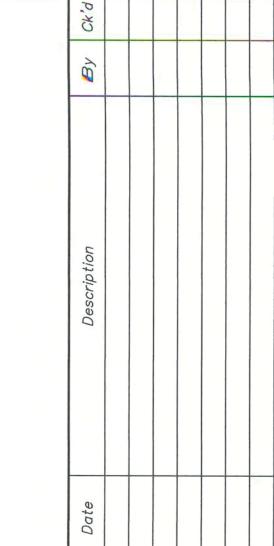


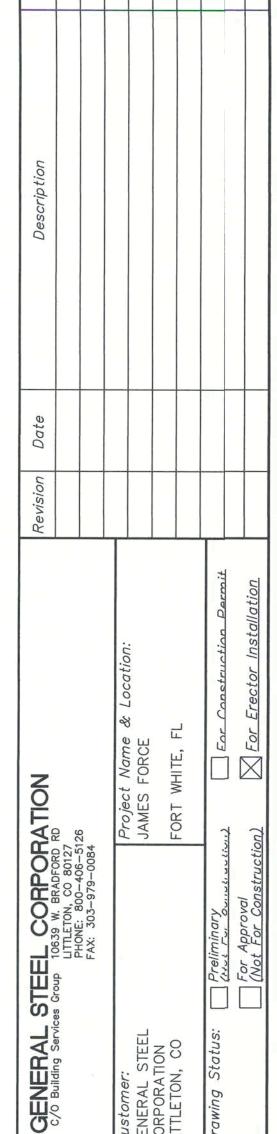












NOT TO SCALE Scale: Drawn by: Checked by: JRJ 10/12/20

Project Engineer:

Job Number: 17-B-76843

Sheet Number: R13 of 13

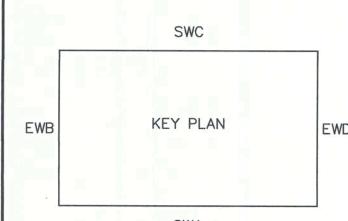
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Anchor Rod Drawings

- This drawing is for anchor rod placement only and is not foundation design.
 Foundation must be square and level with all anchor rods true in size, location,

- 3) Projection shown must be held to keep threads clear of finished concrete.
 4) This structural design data includes magnitude and location of design loads and support conditions, material properties, and type and size of major structural members necessary to show compliance with the Order Documents at the time of this issue. Any change to building loads or dimensions may change structural member sizes and locations shown. This structural design data will be superseded and voided by any future mailing.
- 5) Anchor rod size is determined by shear and tension at the bottom of the base plate. The length of the anchor rod and method of load transfer to the foundation are to be determined by the foundation engineer, and are not provided by the manufacturer.
- 6) Anchor rods are ASTM F1554 Gr. 36 material unless noted otherwise.
 7) 3000 psi concrete compressive strength (f'c) is assumed for the purpose of column base plate design unless otherwise noted.

FINISH FLOOR AT ELEVATION 100'-0



SWA

	ACCESSORY SCHEDULE		
MARK	DESCRIPTION	DETAIL	QUAN.
A	3'-0 X 7'-0 FRAMED OPENINGS	B	2
В	6'-0 X 6'-0 FRAMED OPENINGS	B	2
С	3'-0 X 6'-0 FRAMED OPENINGS	B	1
D	3'-0 X 5'-0 FRAMED OPENINGS	B	1

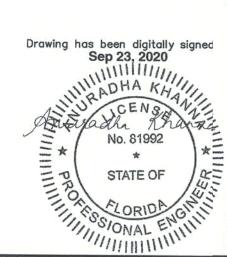
ANCHOR BOLTS TO BE DESIGNED BY FOUNDATION ENGINEER USING DIAMETERS SHOWN IN THIS TABLE.

ANCHOR ROD DESCRIPTION	QUANTIT
5 "Ø DIAMETER X	40
¾ "Ø DIAMETER X	32

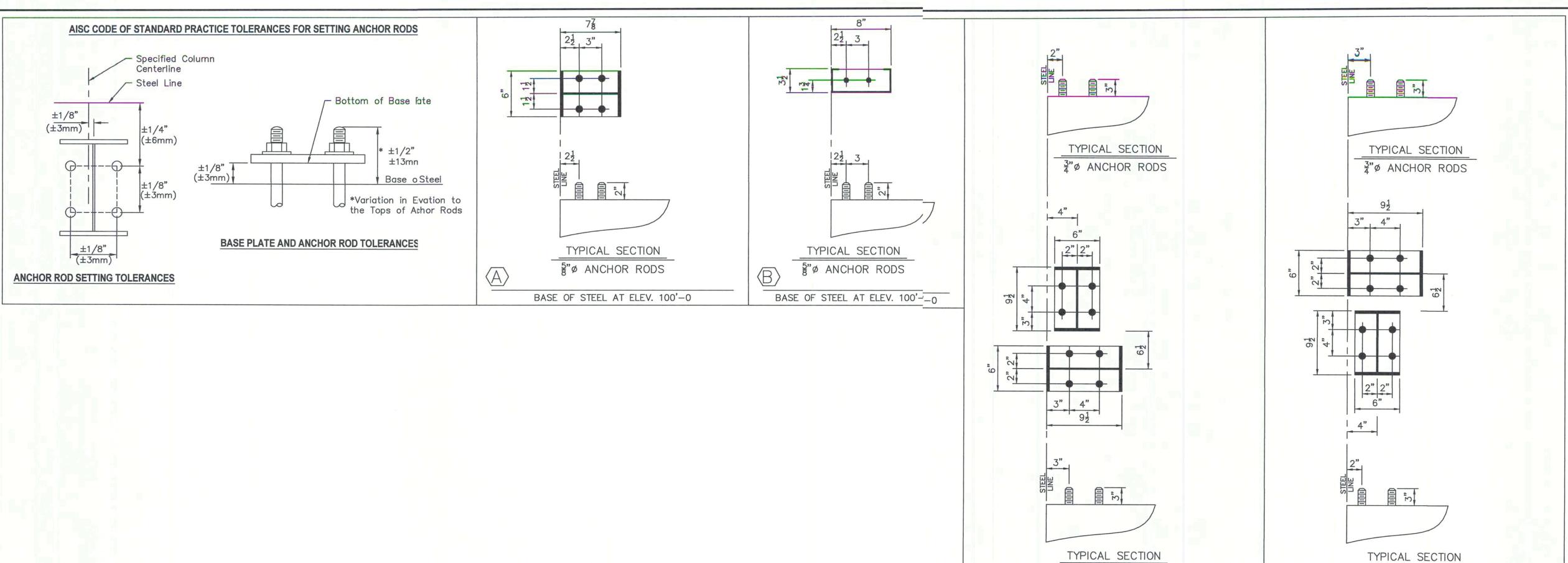
1				3	
1'-2	24'-10		23'-8	4"	
9½	23'-3 18'-8 1	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$8'-2\frac{1}{2}$ $6'-3\frac{1}{2}$	4'-64	
[D	PORTAL FRAME			23	
0-,01			B		
				o	
T OF STEEL W				2½	OF STEEL
30'-0 0UT/0UT 3'-31 5'-6 5'-6		29, -6		(A)	30'-0 OUT/OUT
3,-0					M
+ 24				X BRACE	
<u>+</u>					
	B	A			
, w	PORTAL FRAME	m m		23	
$9\frac{1}{2}$	$6'-3\frac{1}{2}$ $6'-2\frac{1}{2}$ $23'-3$	$3'-3\frac{1}{2}$ $3'-10\frac{1}{4}$ 9 $\frac{1}{2}$		4"	

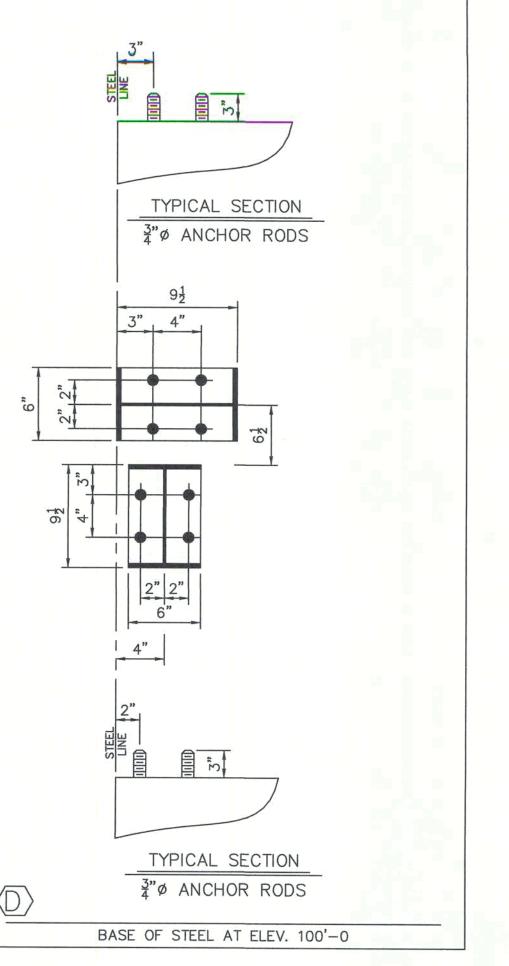
GENERAL STEEL CORPORATION
C/O Building Services Group 10639 W. BRADFORD RD
LITTLETON, CO 80127
PHONE: 800-406-5126
FAX: 303-979-0084 NOT TO SCALE Scale: Drawn by: DMK 9/16/20 Checked by: KVR 9/16/20 Project Engineer: AXQ Job Number: 17-B-76846 Sheet Number: F1 of 3 The engineer whose seal appears hereon is an employee for the manufacturer, Cornerstone Building Brands or one of its affiliates, for the materials described herein.
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ANCHOR ROD SETTING PLAN



Anuradha Khanna, P.E. Florida P.E. 81992





3"ø ANCHOR RODS

BASE OF STEEL AT ELEV. 100'-0

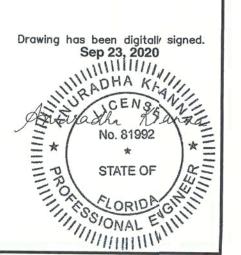
GENERAL STEEL CORPORATION
c/o Building Services Group 10639 W. BRADFORD RD
LITTLETON, CO 80127
PHONE: 800-406-5126
FAX: 303-979-0084 Scale: NOT TO SCALE Drawn by: DMK 9,16/20 Checked by: KVR 9,16/20

Project Engineer: AXQ Job Number: 17-B-76846

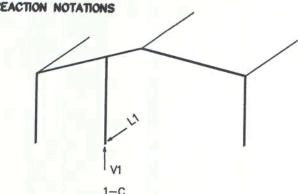
Sheet Number: F2 of 3

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Anuradha Khanna, P.E. Florida P.E. 81992



FRAME DESCRIPTION: Endwall EWB PATH: R: \jobs\Active\Eng\17-B-76846\ver01-axquesada\BLDG-A\run01\	JOB NAME: 76846A	DATE: 9/30 FILE: REW3BL1	PAGE: EW-1	
SUPPORT REACTIONS FOR EACH LOAD GROUP IOTE: All reactions are in kips and kip—ft.		Т	TIME: 10: 37: 18	



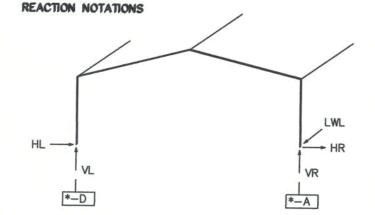
LOAD GROUP REACTION TABLE

COLUMN		1-C	
LOAD GROUP	H1	V1	L1
D	0.	0.1	0.
W+	0.	0.	2.6
W-	0.	0.	-2.9

LOAD GROUP DESCRIPTION

: DEAD LOAD : WIND LOAD AS AN INWARD ACTING PRESSURE : WIND LOAD AS AN OUTWARD ACTING SUCTION

	FRAME ID #2 cs 30./10./13.583	20./130./		NAME: AXQuesada NAME: 76846A	DATE: 9/3/20/20 FILE: frame_1.fr.fra	PAGE: 2-2
SUPPORT REACTIONS FOR EACH LOAD GROUP *LOCATION: Gridlines: 1 NOTES: (1) All reactions are in kips and kip—ft. (2) Primary wind load cases are not concurrent. (3) X—bracing reactions (RBPULW and RBUPEQ)	are combined withLW	L and LEQ groups	only.			TIME: 16: 19: 33



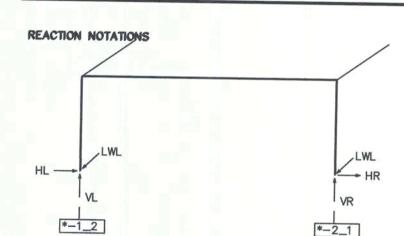
LOAD GROUP	REACTION	N TABLE	GRIDLIN	IES * =	1	
COLUMN		*-D *-A				
LOAD GROUP	HL	VL	LNL	HR	VR	LNR
DL	0.3	0.8	0.0	-0.3	0.8	0.0
LL	1.2	3.2	0.0	-1.2	3.2	0.0
COLL	0.5	1.2	0.0	-0.5	1.2	0.0
WL1	-3.8	-6.8	0.0	-0.2	-4.5	0.0
WL2	-3.7	-4.5	0.0	-0.2	-2.2	0.0
LWL1	-0.3	-5.8	2.665	1.0	-4.9	2.665
LWL2	-1.0	-4.9	2.665	0.3	-5.8	2.665
LWL3	-0.2	-3.5	-2.665	0.9	-2.6	-2.665
LWL4	-0.9	-2.6	-2.665	0.2	-3.5	-2.665
WL3	0.2	-4.5	0.0	3.8	-6.8	0.0
WL4	0.2	-2.2	0.0	3.7	-4.5	0.0

LOAD GROUP DESCRIPTION

DL		Roof Dead Load
LL	:	Roof Live Load
COLL	:	Roof Collateral Load
WL1	:	Wind from Left to Right with +GCpi
WL2	:	Wind from Left to Right with -GCpi
LWL1	:	Windward Corner Left with +GCpi
LWL2	:	Windward Corner Right with +GCpi
LWL3	:	Windward Corner Left with -GCpi
LWL4	:	Windward Corner Right with -GCpi
WL3	:	Wind from Right to Left with +GCpi

: Wind from Right to Left with -GCpi

	FRAME ID #3 pf 24.833/10	main	building a		DATE: 9/15/20 FILE: pframes_c.fra	PAGE: 3-2
SUPPORT REACTIONS FOR EACH LOAD GROUP LOCATION: bays 1—(Gridline A) bays 2—(Gridline D) NOTES: (1) All reactions are in kips and kip—ft. (2) Primary wind load cases are not concurrent. (3) X—bracing reactions (RBPULW and RBUPEQ)	are combined v	rithl W	and LFO groups	only		08: 06: 09



LOAD GROUP REACTION TABLE GRIDLINES * = A C

COLUMN		*-1_2			*-2_1	
LOAD GROUP	HL	VL	LWL	HR	VR	LWL
DL	0.1	0.3	0.0	-0.1	0.3	0.0
LWL1	-1.0	-0.7	2.132	-1.0	0.7	2.132
LWL2	1.0	0.7	2.132	1.0	-0.7	2.132

LOAD GROUP DESCRIPTION

DL		1007	Dead	Load		
LWL1	:	Wind	from	Left to	Right	with
LWL2				Right t	The second second second	

LWL1 LWL2	:	Wind Wind	from from	Left Right	to I	Right Left	with with	+GCpi -GCpi	

FRAME DESCRIPTION: Endwall EWD PATH: R: \jobs\Active\Eng\17-B-76846\ver02-axquesada\BLDG-A\run01\	USER NAME: AXQuesad JOB NAME: 76846A	DATE: 9/ 3/20 FILE: REW4BLDG1	PAGE: EW-2
SUPPORT REACTIONS FOR EACH LOAD GROUP NOTE: All reactions are in kips and kip—ft.			TIME: 10: 41: 38

REACTION NOTATIONS 3-B

LC	AD	GROUP	REACTION	TABLE

COLUMN 3-A			3-B			3-D			
LOAD GROUP	HL	VL	ш	H1	V1	L1	HR	VR	LR
D	0.0	0.4	0.	0.	0.7	0.	0.0	0.4	0.
С	0.0	0.6	0.	0.	1.1	0.	0.0	0.6	0.
L	0.1	1.9	0.	0.	3.5	0.0	-0.1	1.9	0.
W+	-0.1	-4.0	0.	0.	-7.4	2.9	0.1	-4.0	1.1
W	-0.1	-4.0	0.	0.	-7.4	-3.2	0.1	-4.0	-1.4
WR	-0.1	-3.0	0.	1.5	-8.4	0.0	0.1	-4.0	0.
WL	-1.6	-5.3	0.	0.	-6.1	0.0	0.1	-4.0	0.

LOAD GROUP DESCRIPTION : DEAD LOAD

:	COLLATERAL	LOAD
	LIVE LOAD	

WIND LOAD AS AN INWARD ACTING PRESSURE

WIND LOAD AS AN OUTWARD ACTING SUCTION

WIND FORCE FROM THE RIGHT WIND FORCE FROM THE LEFT

*LOCATION: Gridlines: 2
NOTES: (1) All reactions are in kips and kip—ft.
(2) Primary wind load cases are not concurrent.
(3) X—bracing reactions (RBPULW and RBUPEQ) are combined withLWL and LEQ groups only.

FRAME ID #1 cs 30./10./30.312 20./130./

USER NAME: AXQuesada DATE: 9/3/20 PAGE: 1-2
JOB NAME: 76846A FILE: frame_2.fra

TIME: 10: 50: 53

LOAD GROUP REACTION TABLE GRIDLINES * = 2

SUPPORT REACTIONS FOR EACH LOAD GROUP

REACTION NOTATIONS

COLUMN	*-D			*-A		
LOAD GROUP	HL	VL	LNL	HR	VR	LNR
DL	0.5	1.4	0.0	-0.5	1.4	0.0
LL	2.1	5.5	0.0	-2.1	5.5	0.0
COLL	1.1	2.7	0.0	-1.1	2.7	0.0
WL1	-6.2	-12.3	0.0	0.7	-8.9	0.0
WL2	-5.7	-7.2	0.0	0.1	-3.8	0.0
LWL1	-0.8	-10.8	0.0	2.0	-9.3	0.0
LWL2	-2.0	-9.3	0.0	0.8	-10.8	0.0
LWL3	-0.3	-5.7	0.0	1.4	-4.2	0.0
LWL4	-1.4	-4.2	0.0	0.3	-5.7	0.0
WL3	-0.7	-8.9	0.0	6.2	-12.3	0.0
WL4	-0.1	-3.8	0.0	5.7	-7.2	0.0

LOAD GROUP DESCRIPTION

DAD GROUP	DESCRIPTION
DL	: Roof Dead Load
LL	: Roof Live Load
COLL	: Roof Collateral Load
WL1	: Wind from Left to Right with +GCpi
WL2	: Wind from Left to Right with -GCpi
LWL1	: Windward Corner Left with +GCpi
LWL2	: Windward Corner Right with +GCpi
LWL3	: Windward Corner Left with -GCpi
LWL4	: Windward Corner Right with -GCpi
WL3	: Wind from Right to Left with +GCpi

: Wind from Right to Left with -GCpi

NOTES

1) THE REACTIONS PROVIDED ARE BASED ON THE ORDER DOCUMENTS AT THE TIME OF MAILING. ANY CHANGES TO BUILDING LOADS OR DIMENSIONS MAY CHANGE THE REACTIONS. THE REACTIONS WILL BE SUPERSEDED AND VOIDED BY ANY FUTURE MAILING. 2) THE REACTIONS PROVIDED HAVE BEEN CREATED WITH THE FOLLOWING LAYOUT (UNLESS NOTED OTHERWISE).

a) A REACTION TABLE IS PROVIDED WITH THE REACTIONS FOR EACH LOAD GROUP.

b) RIGID FRAMES

(1) GABLED BUILDINGS

(a) LEFT AND RIGHT COLUMNS ARE DETERMINED AS IF VIEWING THE LEFT SIDE OF THE BUILDING, AS SHOWN ON THE ANCHOR ROD DRAWING, FROM THE OUTSIDE OF THE BUILDING. (b) INTERIOR COLUMNS ARE SPACED FROM LEFT SIDE TO RIGHT SIDE.

(2) SINGLE SLOPE BUILDINGS

(a) LEFT COLUMN IS THE LOW SIDE COLUMN. (b) RIGHT COLUMN IS THE HIGH SIDE COLUMN.

(c) INTERIOR COLUMNS ARE SPACED FROM LOW SIDE TO HIGH SIDE.

(1) LEFT AND RIGHT COLUMNS ARE DETERMINED AS IF VIEWING THE

WALL FROM THE OUTSIDE. (2) INTERIOR COLUMNS ARE SPACED FROM LEFT TO RIGHT. d) ANCHOR ROD SIZE IS DETERMINED BY SHEAR AND TENSION AT THE

BOTTOM OF THE BASE PLATE. THE LENGTH OF THE ANCHOR ROD AND METHOD OF LOAD TRANSFER TO THE FOUNDATION ARE TO BE DETERMINED BY THE FOUNDATION ENGINEER. e) ANCHOR RODS ARE ASTM F1554 Gr. 36 MATERIAL UNLESS NOTED

OTHERWISE ON THE ANCHOR ROD LAYOUT DRAWING. f) X-BRACING

(1) ROD BRACING REACTIONS HAVE BEEN INCLUDED IN VALUES SHOWN IN THE REACTION TABLES.

(2) FOR IBC AND UBC BASED BUILDING CODES, WHEN X-BRACING IS PRESENT IN THE SIDEWALL, INDIVIDUAL LONGITUDINAL SEISMIC LOADS (RBUPEQ AND RBDWEQ) DO NOT INCLUDE THE AMPLIFICATION FACTOR, Ω_0 .

(3) FOR CANADA BUILDING CODE (NBC), WHEN X-BRACING IS PRESENT IN THE SIDEWALL OR ENDWALL, INDIVIDUAL LONGITUDINAL SEISMIC LOADS (RBUPEQ & RBDWEQ) ARE MULTIPLIED BY FORCE REDUCTION FACTOR, Rd, WHEN SPECIFIED SHORT-PERIOD SPECTRAL ACCELERATION RATIO IEFOSO(0.2) IS GREATER THAN 0.45.

3) REACTIONS ARE PROVIDED AS UN-FACTORED FOR EACH LOAD GROUP APPLIED TO THE COLUMN. THE FOUNDATION ENGINEER WILL APPLY THE APPROPRIATE LOAD FACTORS AND COMBINE THE REACTIONS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE BUILDING CODE AND DESIGN SPECIFICATIONS TO DETERMINE BEARING PRESSURES AND CONCRETE DESIGN. THE FACTORS APPLIED TO LOAD GROUPS FOR THE STEEL COLUMN DESIGN MAY BE DIFFERENT THAN THE FACTORS USED IN THE FOUNDATION DESIGN.

a) FOR PROJECTS USING ULTIMATE DESIGN WIND SPEEDS SUCH AS 2012 IBC, 2015 IBC, OR FLORIDA BUILDING CODE, THE WIND LOAD REACTIONS ARE AT A <u>STRENGTH</u> VALUE WITH A LOAD FACTOR OF 1.0. b) FOR IBC CODES, THE SEISMIC REACTIONS PROVIDED ARE AT A

STRENGTH LEVEL AND DO NOT CONTAIN THE RHO FACTOR. c) FOR NBCC CODES, THE SEISMIC REACTIONS PROVIDED DO NOT

AN ECONOMICAL FOUNDATION DESIGN.

CONTAIN THE Ra*Ro FACTOR. THE MANUFACTURER DOES NOT PROVIDE "MAXIMUM" LOAD COMBINATION REACTIONS. HOWEVER, THE INDIVIDUAL LOAD REACTIONS PROVIDED MAY BE USED BY THE FOUNDATION ENGINEER TO DETERMINE THE APPLICABLE LOAD COMBINATIONS FOR HIS/HER DESIGN PROCEDURES AND ALLOW FOR

	2.7.2.	
Scale: N	IOT TO .	SCALE
Drawn by:	DMK	9/16/2)
Checked by:	KVR	9/16/20
Project Engi	neer: A	XQ
Job Number.		3-76846

Sheet Number: F3 of 3

The engineer whose seal appears hereon is an employee for the manufacturer, Cornerstone Buildirg Brands or one of its affiliates, for the materials described herein. Said seal or certification is limited to the products designed and manufactured by manufacturer only. The undersigned engineer is not the overall engineer of record for this project.

Anuradha Khanna, P.E. Florida P.E. 81992

