Anchor Rod Drawings

1) This drawing is for anchor rod placement only and is not foundation design.

2) Foundation must be square and level with all anchor rods true in size, location, and projection.

3) Projection shown must be held to keep threads clear of finished concrete.

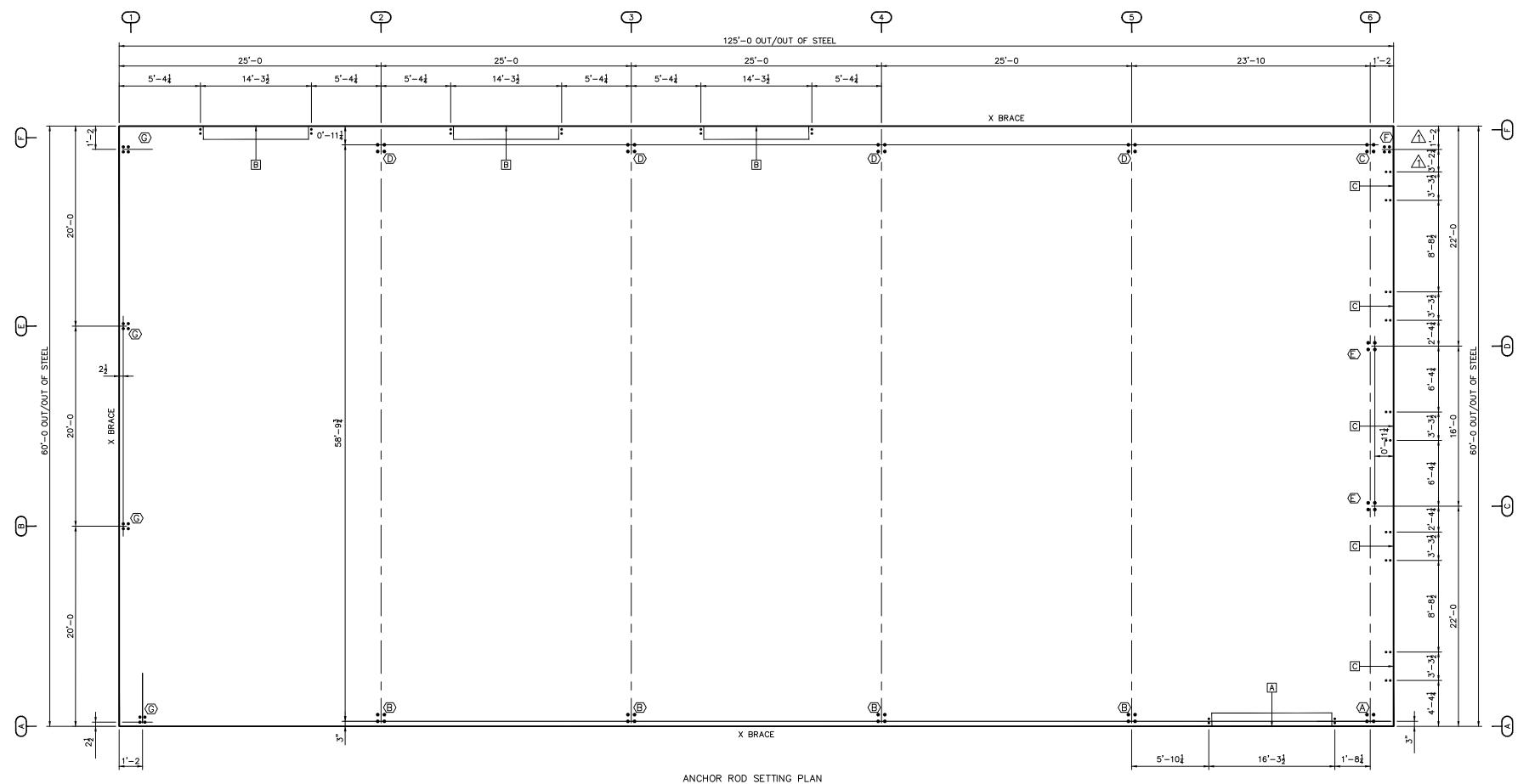
4) This structural design data includes magnitude and location of design loads and support conditions, material properties, and type and size of major structural members necessary to show compliance with the Order Documents at the time of this issue. Any change to building loads or dimensions may change structural member sizes and locations shown. This structural design data will be superseded and voided by any future mailing.

5) Anchor rod size as noted on the drawings has been 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. Anchor rods are not provided by the metal building 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



NOT TO SCALE

Project Engineer: JXV

Job Number: 19-B-90423-1

Sheet Number: F1 of 3

The engineer whose seal appears hereon is employed by or is contracted to provide engineering services 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.

ing Bra Suite TX 77

Cornerstone Buildin 13105 Northwest Freeway, S Houston, 1 cornerstonebuildingbr

Scale: NO
Drawn by:
Checked by:

KE HU, P.E. FLORIDA P.E. 88271

This item has been electronically signed and sealed by Ke Hu, P.E. on the date and/or time stamp shown using a digital signature. Printed copies of this document are not considered signed and sealed and the signature

must be verified by a 3rd Party Certificate Authority on any electronic copy.

ANCHOR BOLTS TO BE DESIGNED BY FOUNDATION ENGINEER USING

DIAMETERS SHOWN IN THIS TABLE.

ANCHOR ROD DESCRIPTION QUANTITY

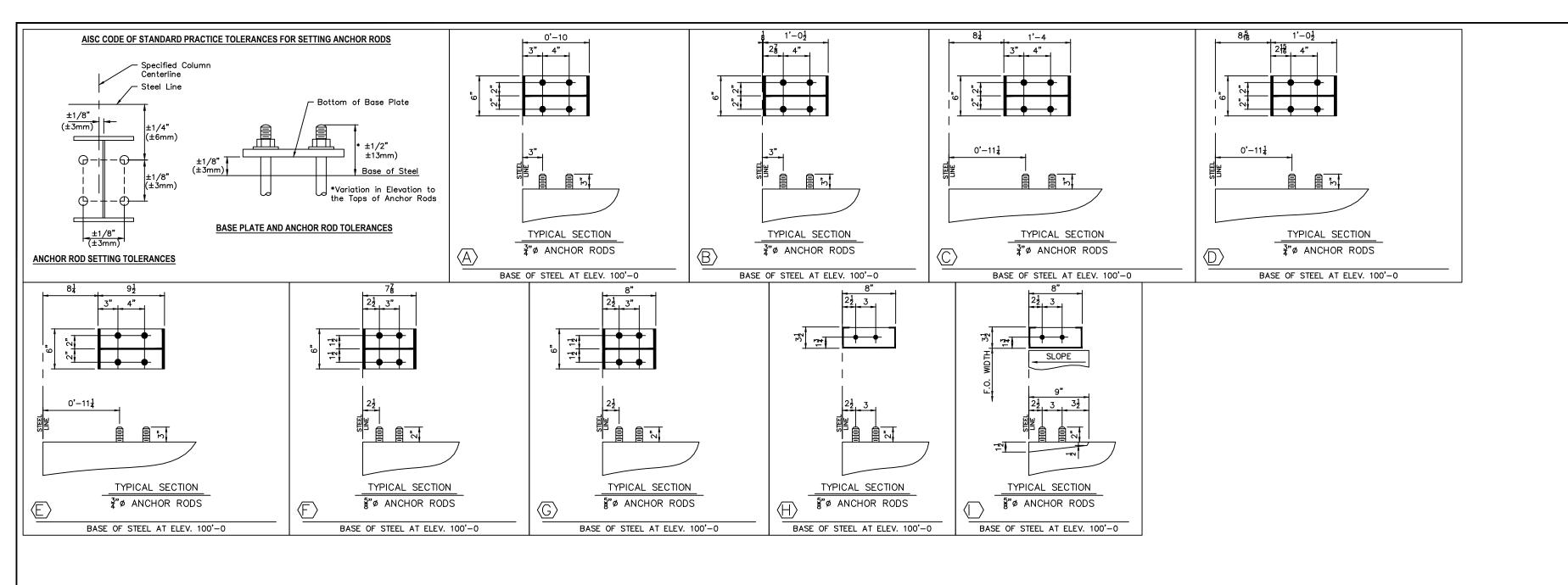
8 "Ø DIAMETER X 56

3 "Ø DIAMETER X 48

ACCESSORY SCHEDULE									
MARK	DESCRIPTION	DETAIL	QUAN.						
Α	16'-0 X 9'-0 FRAMED OPENINGS	(1)	1						
В	14'-0 X 14'-0 FRAMED OPENINGS		3						
С	3'-0 X 7'-0 FRAMED OPENINGS	H	5						

EWB KEY PLAN EWD

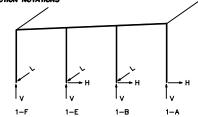
SWA (H.S.)



ing Brands Suite 500 TX 77040 brands.com NOT TO SCALE Scale: Drawn by: Checked by: Project Engineer: JXV Job Number: 19-B-90423-1 Sheet Number: F2 of 3 The engineer whose seal appears hereon is employed by or is contracted to provide engineering services 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. FLORIDA P.E. 88271







LOAD GROUP REACTION TABLE

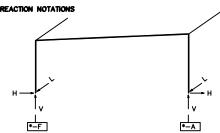
COLUMN		1-F			1-E		1 <b>-</b> B			1-A		
LOAD GROUP	Н	٧	L	н	٧	L	Н	٧	L	Н	٧	L
D	0.	0.4	0.0	0.	0.9	-0.1	0.	1.0	-0.1	0.0	0.7	0.
С	0.	0.3	0.0	0.	0.8	0.0	0.	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.
L	0.	2.1	-0.1	0.	5.2	-0.3	0.	5.4	-0.3	0.0	2.0	0.
W+	0.	-6.0	2.3	0.	-13.4	5.3	0.	-13.9	5.7	0.1	-5.7	0.
W-	0.	-6.0	-2.2	0.	-13.4	-4.6	0.	-13.9	-4.9	0.1	-5.7	0.
WR	0.	-6.0	0.3	0.	-7.3	0.7	-5.8	-20.0	0.7	0.1	-5.7	0.
WL	0.	-6.0	0.3	4.2	-18.0	0.7	0.	-9.3	0.7	0.1	-5.7	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

MLOCATION: Gridlines: 2 3 4 5  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 comb	ined withLML and LEQ groups only.
REACTION NOTATIONS	/

USER NAME: john.valcheff JOB NAME: 90423A



COLUMN		*-F			*-A	
LOAD GROUP	н	٧	٦	Н	٧	L
DL	0.6	3.0	-0.0	-0.6	3.0	-0.0
LL	2.0	9.1	-0.0	-2.0	8.9	-0.0
COLL	0.5	2.3	-0.0	-0.5	2.2	-0.0
WL1	-8.5	-19.4	-0.0	-2.6	-11.0	-0.0
WL2	-9.0	-11.6	-0.0	-2.1	-3.4	-0.0
WL3	4.8	-10.4	-0.0	9.0	-20.0	-0.0
WL4	4.2	-2.6	-0.0	9.6	-12.4	-0.0
LWL1	0.2	-17.5	-0.0	-0.9	-12.9	-0.0
RBUPLW	0.3	-14.4	-17.2	-0.3	-14.0	-14.9
LWL2	0.2	-13.9	-0.0	-0.9	-16.5	-0.0
LWL3	-0.4	-9.7	-0.0	-0.3	-5.3	-0.0
LWL4	-0.4	-6.1	-0.0	-0.3	-8.9	-0.0
RBDWLW	-0.1	14.4	-0.0	0.1	14.0	-0.0

FRAME ID #1 ss 60./21./25. 20./120./0.

- LOAD CROUP DESCRIPTION

  DL : Roof Dead Load

  LL : Roof Cilve Load

  COLL : Roof Collateral Load

  WL1 : Wind from Left to Right with +GCpi

  WL2 : Wind from Left to Right with -GCpi

  WL3 : Wind from Right to Left with +GCpi

  WL4 : Wind from Right to Left with +GCpi

  LWL1 : Windward Corner Left with +GCpi

  RBUPLW : Upward Acting Rod Brace Load from Long. Wind

  LWL2 : Windward Corner Right with +GCpi

  LWL3 : Windward Corner Right with +GCpi

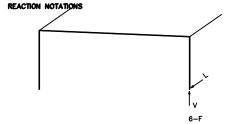
  LWL3 : Windward Corner Right with -GCpi

  LWL4 : Windward Corner Right with -GCpi

  LWL4 : Windward Corner Right with -GCpi

  RBDWLW : Downward Acting Rod Brace Load from Long. Wind

PATH: R:\jobs\Active\Eng\19-B-90423\ver01-john.	FRAME DESCRIPTION: Endwall EWD valcheff\BLDG-A\run01\	USER NAME: john.val JOB NAME: 90423A	DATE: 03/20/25 FILE: REW4BLDG1	PAGE: EW-2
SUPPORT REACTIONS FOR EACH LOAD GROUP NOTE: All reactions are in kips and kip—ft.			П	IME: 16: 34: 51



# LOAD GROUP REACTION TABLE Extra at 6—F H V L 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 1.7 0. 0. -2.6

# LOAD GROUP DESCRIPTION

Dead load
 Wind load as an inward acting pressure
 Wind load as an outward acting suction

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

- (1) GABLED BUILDINGS
- (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.

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

- (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, Q.

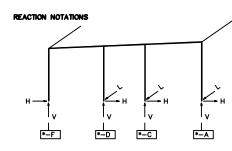
  (3) FOR CANADA BUILDING CODE (NBC), WHEN X-BRACING IS PRESENT IN THE SIDEWALL OR ENDWALL, INDIVIDUAL LONGITUDINAL SEISMIC LOADS (RBUPEQ & RBDWEQ) ARE MULTIPLIED BY FORCE REDUCTION FACTOR, Rd, WHEN SPECIFIED SHORT-PERIOD SPECTRAL ACCELERATION RATIO I<sub>EF</sub>SSQ(0.2) IS GREATER THAN 0.45.

  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.

- 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 STRENGTH 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 CONTAIN THE R<sub>4</sub>/R<sub>0</sub> 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 AN ECONOMICAL FOUNDATION DESIGN.

FRAME ID #2 ssm2 60./21./13.083 20./120	USER NAME: john.valcheff JOB NAME: 90423A	DATE: 03/25/25 PAGE: 2-2 FILE: frame_6.fra
SUPPORT REACTIONS FOR EACH LOAD GROUP		
*LOCATION: Gridlines: 6 NOTES:(1) All reactions are in kips and kip—ft. (2) Primary wind load cases are not cor (3) X—bracing reactions (RBPULW and R	acurrent. BUPEQ) are combined withLWL and LEQ groups only.	TIME: 13: 37: 29



LOAD GROUP REACTION TABLE GRIDLINES * = 6													
COLUMN		*-F			*-A			*-D			*-C		
LOAD GROUP	Н	٧	٦	н	<b>~</b>	L	Н	٧	٦	Н	<	L	
DL	0.0	0.9	-0.0	-0.0	0.9	-0.0	0.0	1.2	-0.0	0.0	1.3	-0.0	
COLL	0.0	0.4	-0.0	-0.0	0.4	-0.0	0.0	0.7	-0.0	-0.0	0.8	-0.0	
PLL1	0.1	2.8	-0.0	-0.1	0.2	-0.0	0.0	3.5	-0.0	-0.0	-0.8	-0.0	
PLL2	-0.0	-0.2	-0.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.0	-0.0	2.2	-0.0	0.0	2.2	-0.0	
PLL3	0.1	0.2	-0.0	-0.1	2.6	-0.0	-0.0	-0.8	-0.0	0.0	3.7	-0.0	
Ш	0.2	2.8	-0.0	-0.2	2.6	-0.0	0.0	4.9	-0.0	-0.0	5.2	-0.0	
WL1	-5.6	-9.8	-0.0	-3.5	-0.7	-0.0	0.0	-2.2	-0.0	-0.0	-9.3	-0.0	
WL2	-6.7	-8.1	-0.0	-2.4	0.9	-0.0	0.0	0.3	-0.0	-0.0	-7.1	-0.0	
LWL1	1.7	-5.7	-0.0	-2.1	-3.0	2.0	0.2	-8.4	-5.3	-0.0	-4.8	-5.3	
LWL2	1.6	-3.7	-0.0	-2.0	-4.9	2.0	0.2	-4.1	-5.3	-0.0	-9.1	-5.3	
LWL3	0.3	-4.4	-0.0	-1.1	-1.2	-2.3	-0.2	-5.5	5.3	0.0	-2.9	5.3	
LWL4	0.3	-2.4	-0.0	-1.0	-3.1	-2.3	-0.2	-1.2	5.3	0.0	-7.2	5.3	
WL3	7.3	3.8	-0.0	4.0	-7.9	-0.0	-0.0	-14.8	-0.0	0.0	-3.1	-0.0	
WL4	6.2	5.5	-0.0	5.1	-6.3	-0.0	-0.0	-12.3	-0.0	0.0	-0.8	-0.0	

### LOAD COOLID DESCRIPTION

DATE: 03/25/25 PAGE: 1-2 FILE: frames\_2-5.fra

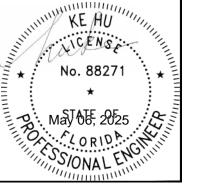
LVAU GRUUP		MILION .
DL	:	Roof Dead Load
COLL	:	Roof Collateral Load
PLL1	:	Pattern Live Load [PLLxx]
PLL2	:	Pattern Live Load [PLLxx]
PLL3	:	Pattern Live Load [PLLxx]
ᄔ	:	Roof Live Load
WL1	:	Wind from Left to Right with +GCpi
WL2	:	Wind from Left to Right with -GCpi
LWL1	:	Windward Corner Left with +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
MA A		Wind from Dight to Loft with CCal

### ADDITIONAL NOTES:

( 1 ) Pattern live or snow load cases are not concurrent with any other live or snow load cases.

By Ck'd	VAG								
Ву	VMC								
Description	04/02/25 No changes on this page.								
Date	04/02/25								
Revision	1								
Cornerstone Building Brands 13105 Northwest Freeway, Suite 500 1 04/02/: cornerstonebuildingbrands.com				JM PHELPS CONSTRUCTION		LAKE CIIY FL 32024-0694	Total East Constitution	ion) Ssued for construction	<b>;</b>
	MEIALLIC	BUT Of Du Contextore Building Brands Family	Ľ	UN PHELPS CONSTRUCTION—	17760 BEACH		Drawing	(Not For Construct	Issued For Permi
Scale: NOT TO SCALE Drawn by:									
Che	cked	d by			,.	V) /			
Project Engineer: JXV  Job Number: 19-B-90423-1									
Shee		Vumi		_	_	_	_	-	
The engineer whose seal appears hereon is employed by or is contracted to provide engineering services 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									

KE HU, P.E. FLORIDA P.E. 88271



This item has been electronically signed and sealed by Ke Hu, P.E. on the date and/or time stamp shown using a digital signature. Printed copies of this document are not considered signed and sealed and the signature must be verified by a 3rd Party Certificate Authority on any electronic copy.

### Builder/Contractor Responsibilities

<u>Drawing Validity</u> — These drawings, supporting structural calculations and design certification are based on the order documents as of the date of these drawings. These documents describe the material supplied by the manufacturer as of the date of these drawings. Any changes to the order 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 building authority of all changes to the order documents which result in changes to the drawings, supporting structural calculations and design certification.

Builder Acceptance of Drawings - Approval of the manufacturer's drawings and design data affirms 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 quality criteria standards and tolerances. (AISC COSP June 2016 Section 4.4.1)

 $\underline{\texttt{Code Official Approval}} \ - \ \texttt{It is the responsibility of the Builder/Contractor to ensure that all project}$ plans and specifications comply with the applicable requirements of any governing building authority. The Builder/Contractor is responsible for securing all required approvals and permits from the appropriate agency as required.

Building Erection - The Builder/Contractor is responsible for all erection of the steel and associated work in compliance with the Metal Building Manufacturers drawings. Temporary supports, such as temporary guys, braces, false work or other elements required for erection will be determined, furnished and installed by the erector. (AISC COSP June 2016 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. (AISC COSP June 2016 Section 3.3)

 $\underline{\text{Materials by Others}}$  — 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 firm. Unless specific design criteria concerning any interface between materials if furnished as a part of the order documents, the manufacturers assumptions will govern.

Modification of the Metal Building from Plans - The Metal Building supplied by the manufacturer 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 Building Manufacturer or a Licensed Structural Engineer should be consulted prior to making any changes to the building configuration shown on these drawings. The Metal Building Manufacturer will assume no responsibility for any loads applied to the building not indicated on these drawings.

Foundation Design
The Metal Building Manufacturer is not responsible for the design, materials and workmanship of the 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 Systém 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 the 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)

Shimming - "In accordance with Section 6.10 of Chapter 4 Common Industry Practices in the Metal Building Systems Manual, shimming is a normal part of erection and is not subject to claim."



Part of the Cornerstone Building Brands Family

Sales: 866.800.6353 metallic.com

### ENGINEERING DESIGN CRITERIA

Building Code: Building Risk Category: Roof Dead Load	FLORIDA BUILDING CODE, 8TH EDITION (2023) Normal (Risk Category II)
Superimposed: Collateral	2.56 psf 3.00 psf
Roof Live Load	20.00 psf reduction allowed
Serviceability Wind Speed Ground Elevation Factor Wind Exposure Category Exposure Coefficient (MWFRS): Enclosure Classification Internal Pressure Coef (GCpi) Wall Loads for components not Zone 5 Areas (within 6.00' of Zone 4 Areas (away from corne	93 mph (IBC section 1609.3.1) 76 mph 1.00 (0 ft ASL) C 0.911 Enclosed Building : 0.18/-0.18 provided by building manufacturer corner): 31.21 psf pressure -41.61 psf suction rs) : 31.21 psf pressure -33.81 psf suction values 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

Roof Limits		Rafters	Purlins	Panels
Live: Live: Serviceability Wind: Total Gravity: Total Uplift:	Ľ/ L/	180 180 120 N/A	150 180 120 N/A	60 60 60 60
Frame Limits		Sidesway		
Livei Serviceability Windi Seismic Drifti Total Gravity: Service Seismici	H/ H/	60 60 N/A 60 N/A		
Wall Limits		Limit		
Total Wind Panels: Total Wind Girts: Total Wind EW Columns:		60 90 120		

The Service Seismic limit as shown here is at service level loads

Cornerstone Building Brands 13105 Northwest Freeway, Suite 500 Houston, TX 77040 cornerstonebuildingbrands.com

Field Services: 844.840.4603 field.services@cornerstone-bb.com

## 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 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 HSC 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.

Unless otherwise noted, special inspection of fabricated items is not required. Per IBC section 1704. 2.5. 1, fabricator is approved to perform such work without special inspection through maintenance of IAS AC 472 certification MB-136.

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 project is designed using manufacturer's standard serviceability criteria. Generally this means that all deflections are within typical performance limits for normal occupancy and standard metal building products.

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 orde 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. Product approval numbers for the State of Florida, Department of Community Affairs per Product Rule 9B-72:

1. Panel Walls
FL42378. 10 PBR 26
FL42378. 6 24 gauge ShadowRib
2. Roofing Products
FL42382. 1 DoubleLok 24 gauge roofs, 24" wide

Using 8.1° x 6.3125° eave gutter with 4 x 5 downspouts, the roof drainage system has been designed using the method outlined in the MBMA Metal Building Systems Manual. Downspout locations have not been located on these drawings. The downspouts are to be placed on the building sidewalls at a spacing not to exceed 40 feet with the first downspout from both ends of the gutter run within 20 feet of the end. Downspout spacing that does not exceed the maximum spacing will be in compliance with the building code. The gutter and downspout system as provided by the manufacturer is designed to accommodate 10 in/hr rainfall intensity.

This jobsite is located in a hurricane prone region with wind speeds of 166 mph or greater. In order to maintain the enclosed 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 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.

	Drawing Index
Page	Description
E1	Cover Sheet
E2	Primary Steel
E3	Roof Framing
E4	Roof Sheeting
E5	Sidewall WALLSWA
E6	Sidewall WALLSWC
E7	Endwall WALLEWB
E8	Endwall WALLEWD
E9	Construction Drawings
E10-E11	Main Frame Cross Sections
E12	Connection Detail
R1-R22	Construction Drawings
R23	Trim Profiles

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13105 Projei JM Pt 300 S LAKE 324 METALLIC Customer:
JM PHELPS CONSTRUC:
17760 BEACH PARK TI
PANAMA CITY BEACH I
JUSTIN PHELPS

| Drawing Status:

Cornerstone Buildin Northwest Freeway, ' Houston, ' cornerstonebuildingbr

NOT TO SCALE Drawn by: JMV 4/8/25 Checked by:

Project Engineer: JXV

Job Number: 19-B-90423-

Sheet Number: E1 of 12

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

KE HU, P.E. FLORIDA P.E. 88271

KE AU No. 88271

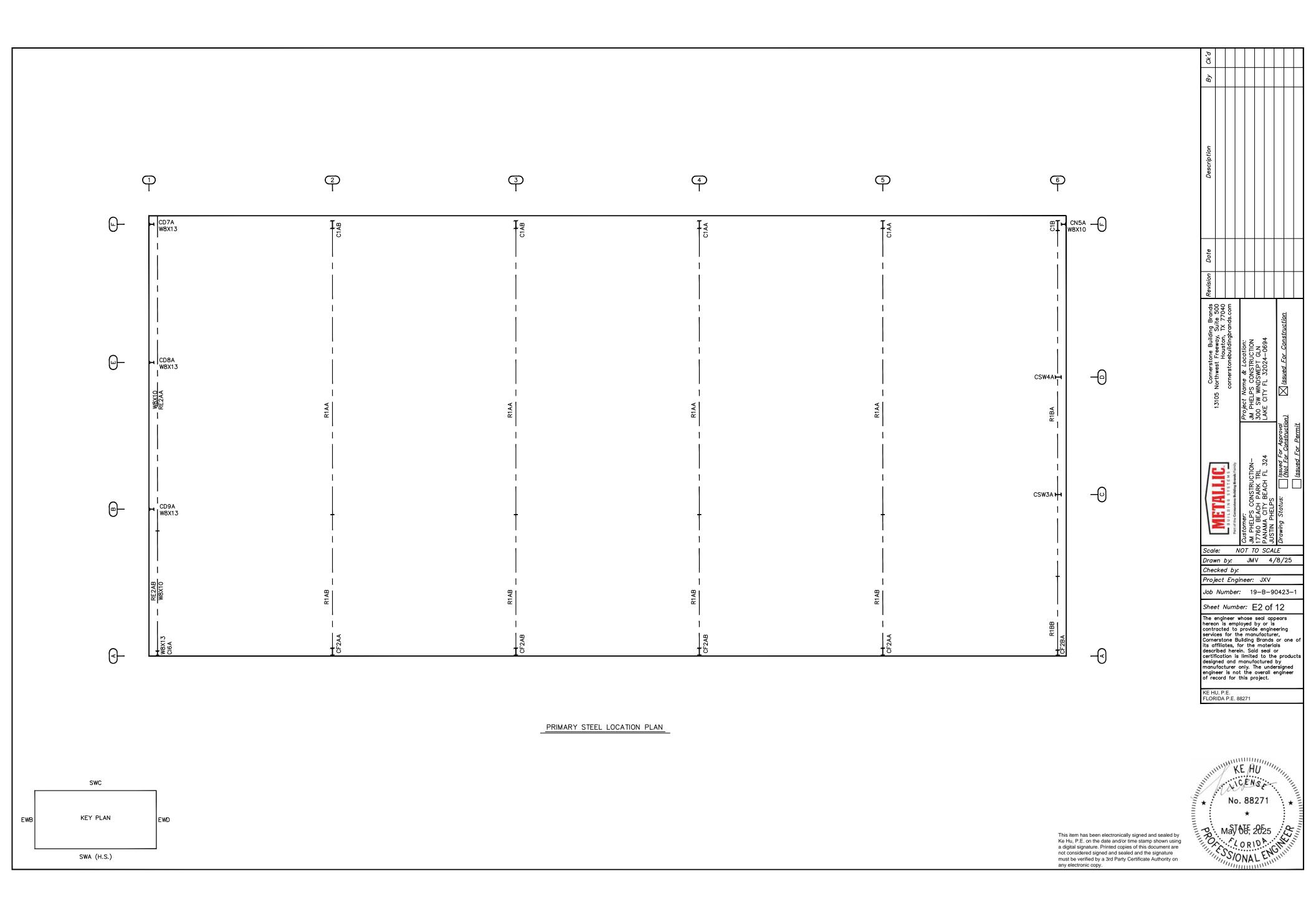
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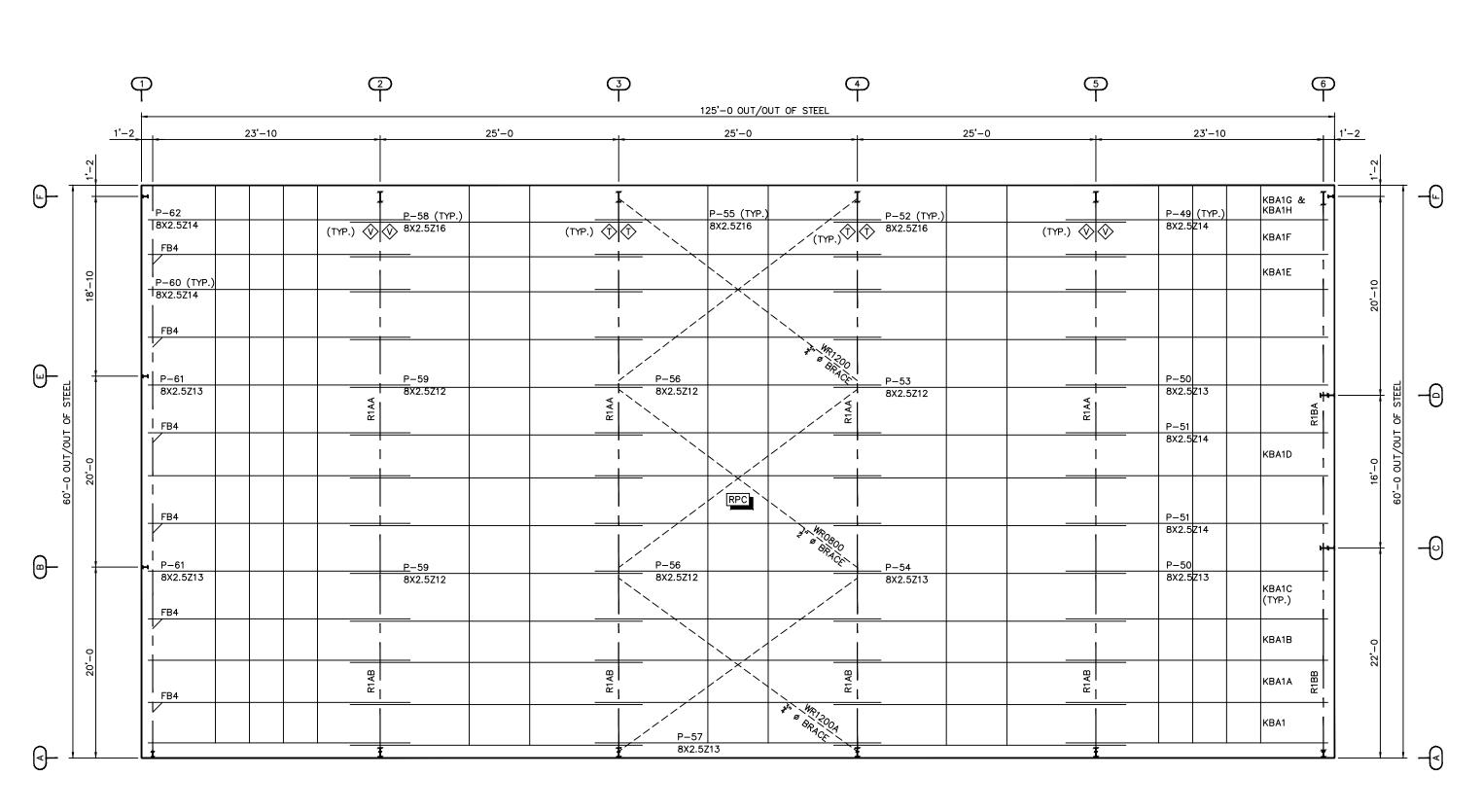


Download panel installation manuals from: www.CBBmanuals.com

BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS Building ID Width Length Height Slope
Building A 60'-0 125'-0 21'-0 ½:12

	½"ø A325 BOL1	「 GRIP TABLE (UNLESS NOTED)
GRIP	LENGTH	BOLT LENGTH, NOTE: FULL THREAD
0 TO 9/16"	1 1/4"	ENGAGEMENT IS DEEMED TO HAVE BEEN MET WHEN THE
Over 9/16" TO 1 1/16"	1 3/4"	END OF THE BOLT IS FLUSH
Over 1 1/16" TO 1 9/16"	2 1/4"	WITH THE FACE OF THE NUT.
Over 1 9/16" TO 2 1/16"	2 3/4"	
Over 2 1/16" TO 2 9/16"	3 1/4"	washer required only when specified.
Over 2 9/16" TO 4 13/16"	5 1/2"	WASHER MAY BE LOCATED UNDER HEAD OF BOLT, UNDER NUT, OR AT BOTH AT
LOCATIONS OF BOLTS LONGE NOTED ON ERECTION DRAWN		





ROOF FRAMING PLAN

No. 88271

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May OF, 2025

LORIDA

CONSTITUTION

SONAL ENGINEERING

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ling Brands Suite 500 TX 77040 brands.com

Cornerstone Building 13105 Northwest Freeway, S Houston, T cornerstonebuildingbra

METALLC.

Project Name & Location: JM PHELPS CONSTRUCTION 300 SW WINDSWEPT GLN LAKE CITY FL 32024-0694

Customer:

JM PHELPS CONSTRUCTION—
17760 BEACH PARK TRL
PANAMA CITY BEACH FL 324
JUSTIN PHELPS

Drawing Status: | |ssued For C

Scale: NOT TO SCALE
Drawn by: JMV 4/8/25
Checked by:

Project Engineer: JXV

Job Number: 19-B-90423-1

Sheet Number: E3 of 12

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EWB

KEY PLAN

EWD

ZEE SECTION LAP TABLE

SYMBOL LAP LENGTH SYMBOL LAP LENGTH

SYMBOL LAP LENGTH SYMBOL LAP LENGTH

O'-04"

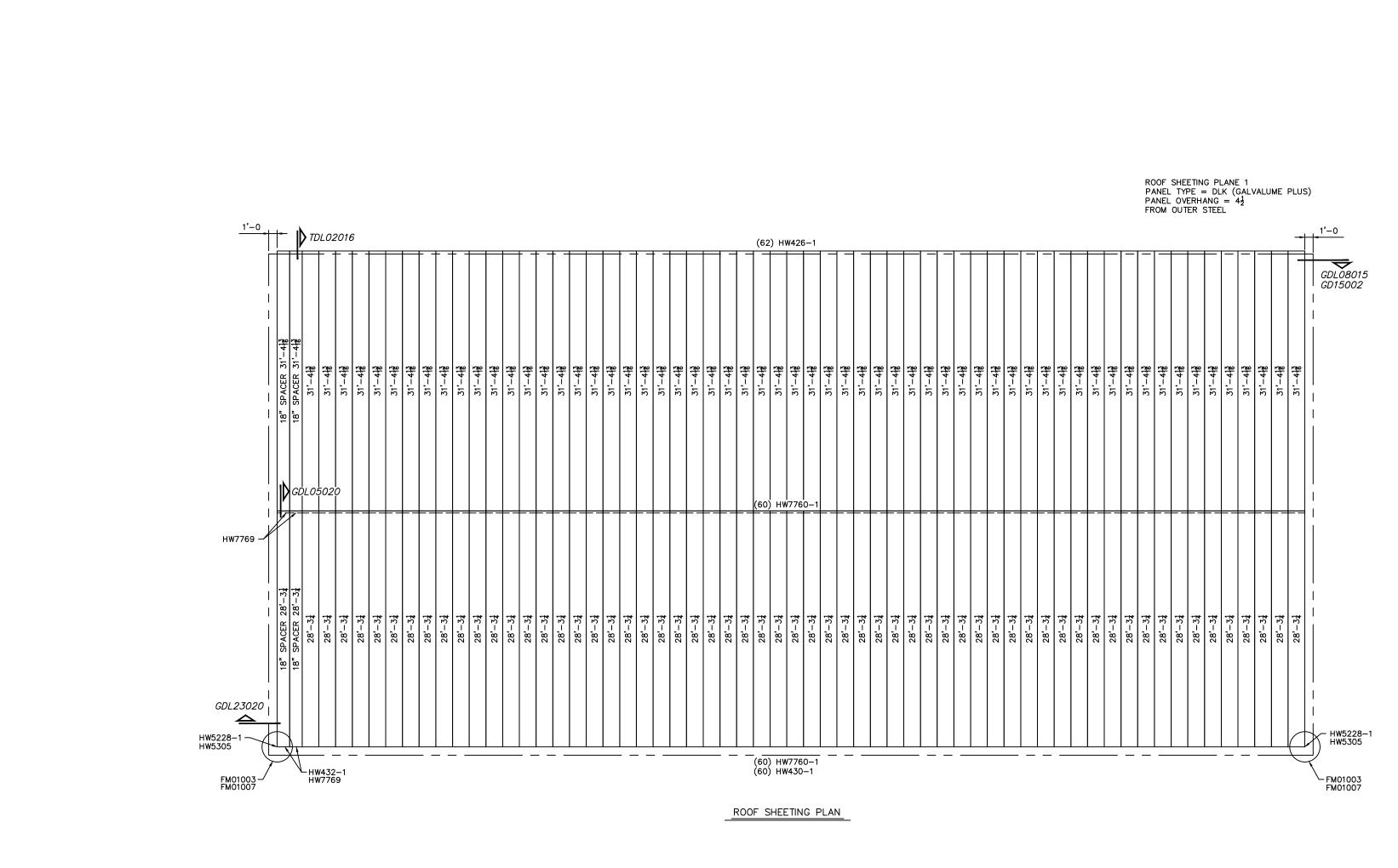
O'-34"

O'-34"

REFER TO CF01122

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ling Brands Suite 500 TX 77040 brands.com Cornerstone Building 13105 Northwest Freeway, S Houston, T cornerstonebuildingbra Customer:

JM PHELPS CONSTRUCTION—
17760 BEACH PARK TRL
PANAMA CITY BEACH FL 324
JUSTIN PHELPS

Drawing Status: | |ssued For C METALLC. Scale: NOT TO SCALE
Drawn by: JMV 4/8/25
Checked by: Project Engineer: JXV Sheet Number: E4 of 12 The engineer whose seal appears hereon is employed by or is contracted to provide engineering services 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.

Job Number: 19-B-90423-1

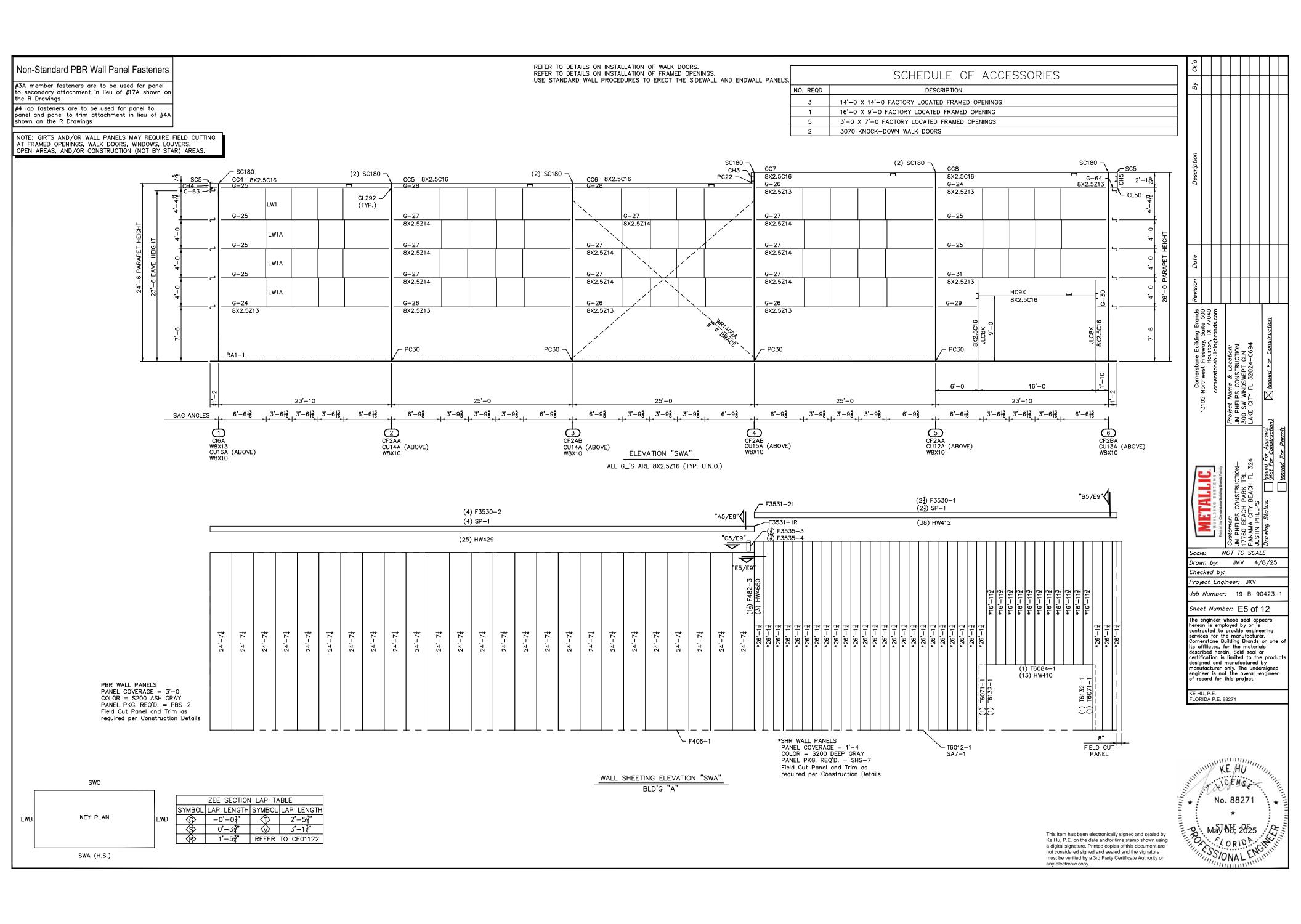
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KE AU No. 88271

F317-1-F797-1 -SWC F797-1 --- F321-1 DOWNSPOUT LAYOUT KEY PLAN [4 REQ'D] DOWNSPOUTS ARE TO BE PLACED AT A SPACING NOT TO EXCEED 40'-0 WITH A DOWNSPOUT WITHIN 20'-0 OF EACH END OF THE GUTTER RUN.

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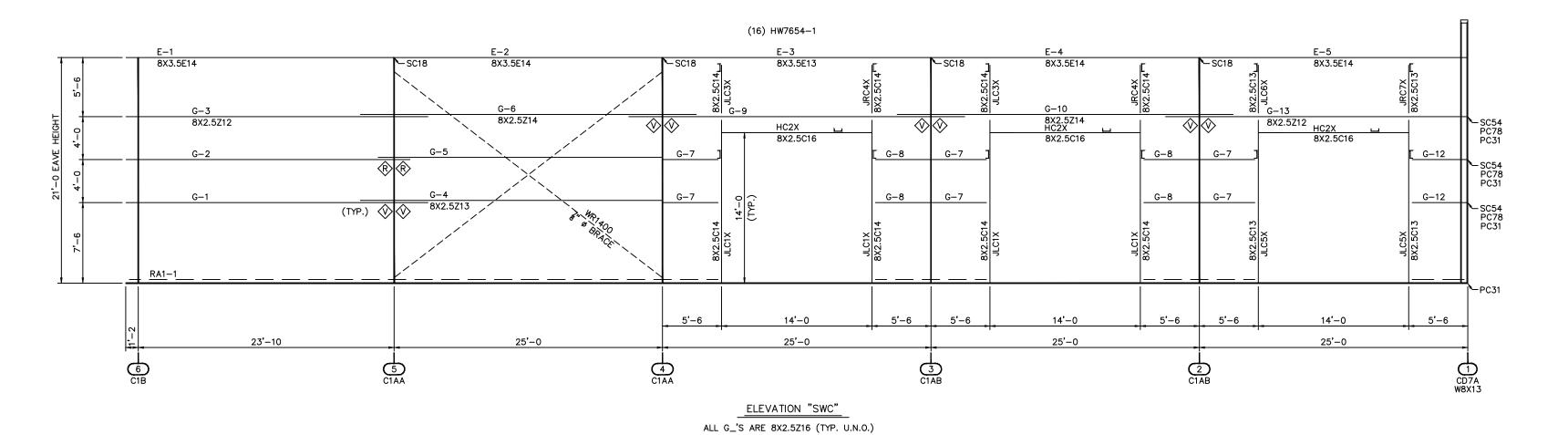


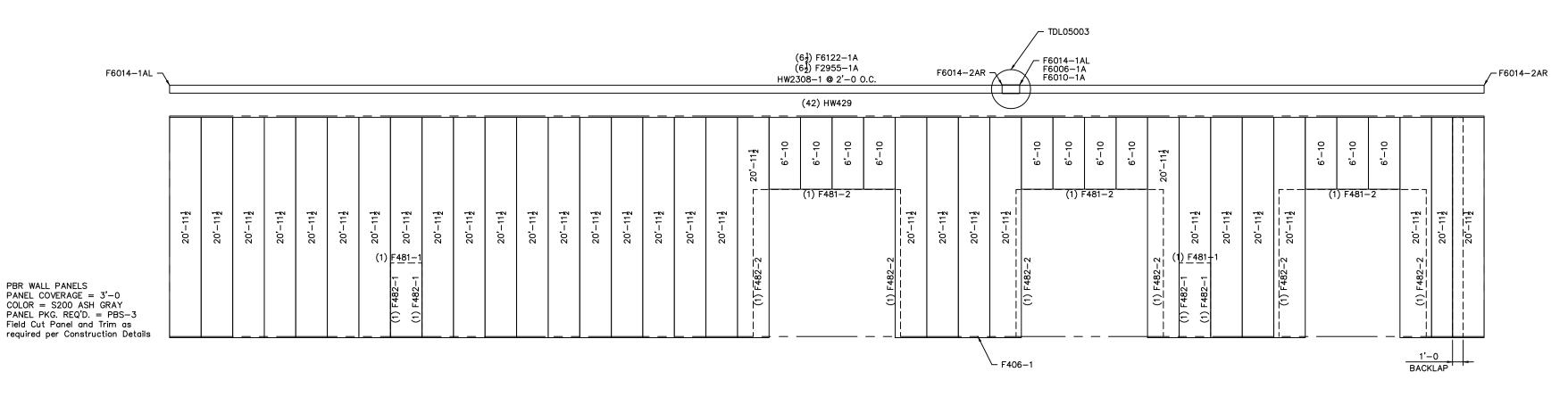
# Non-Standard PBR Wall Panel Fasteners

#3A member fasteners are to be used for panel to secondary attachment in lieu of #17A shown on the R Drawings

#4 lap fasteners are to be used for panel to panel and panel to trim attachment in lieu of #4A shown on the R Drawings

NOTE: GIRTS AND/OR WALL PANELS MAY REQUIRE FIELD CUTTING AT FRAMED OPENINGS, WALK DOORS, WINDOWS, LOUVERS, OPEN AREAS, AND/OR CONSTRUCTION (NOT BY STAR) AREAS.





SWC

EWB KEY PLAN

EW

SWA (H.S.)

ZEE SECTION LAP TABLE

SYMBOL LAP LENGTH SYMBOL LAP LENGTH  $\bigcirc$  -0'-0 $\frac{1}{4}$ "  $\bigcirc$  2'-5 $\frac{3}{4}$ "  $\bigcirc$  0'-3 $\frac{3}{4}$ "  $\bigcirc$  3'-1 $\frac{3}{4}$ "  $\bigcirc$  1'-5 $\frac{3}{4}$ " REFER TO CF01122

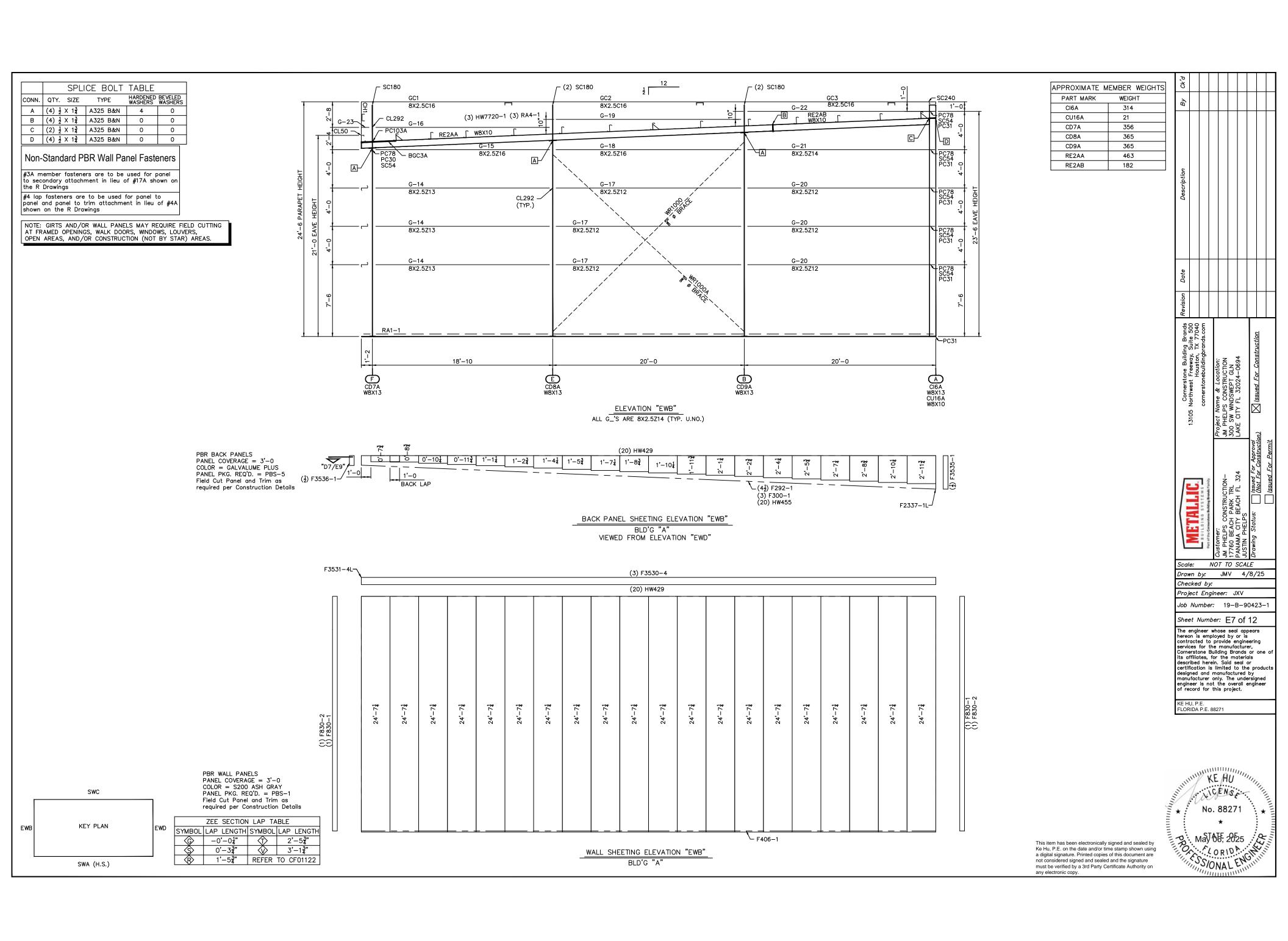
WALL SHEETING ELEVATION "SWC"
BLD'G "A"

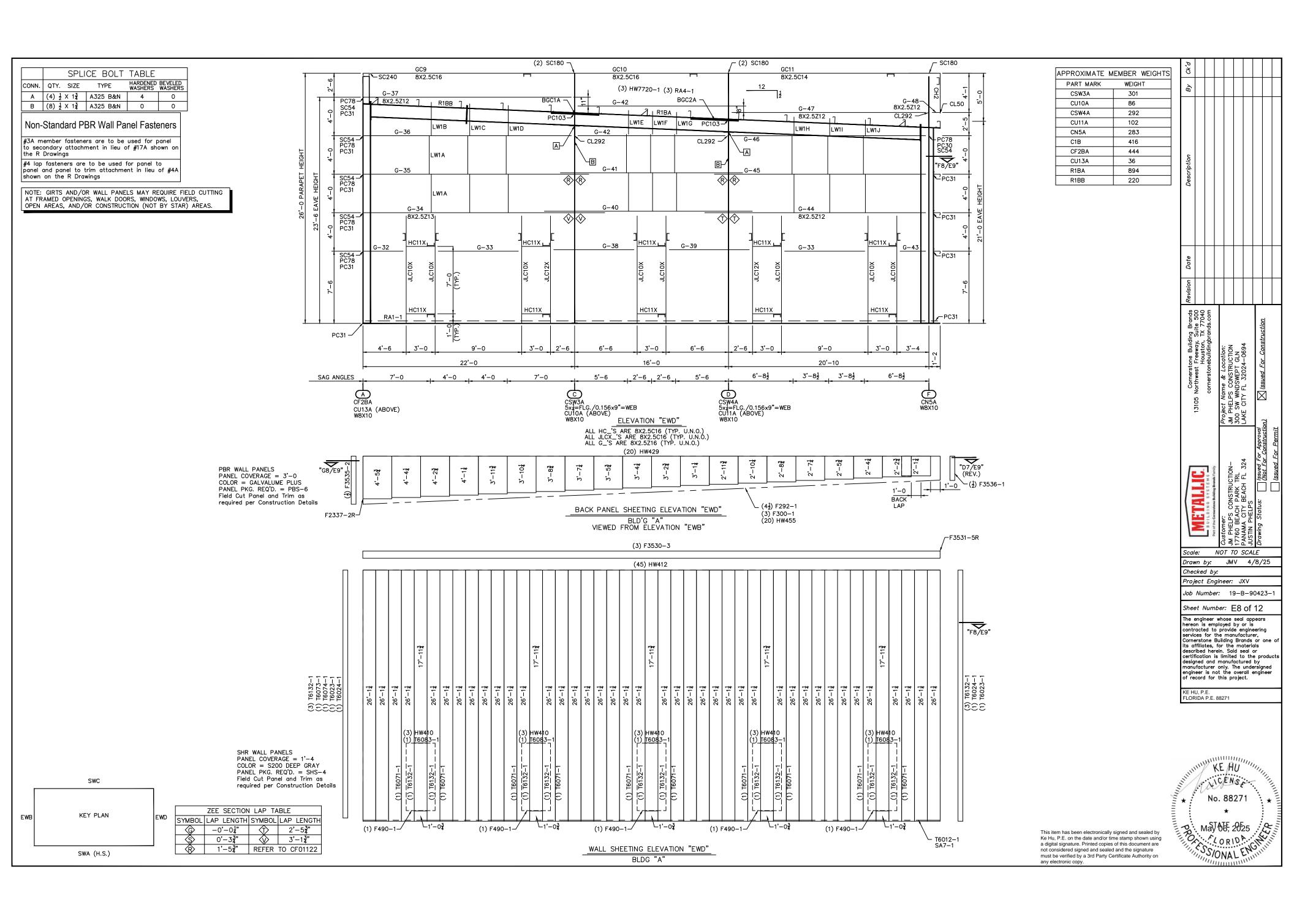
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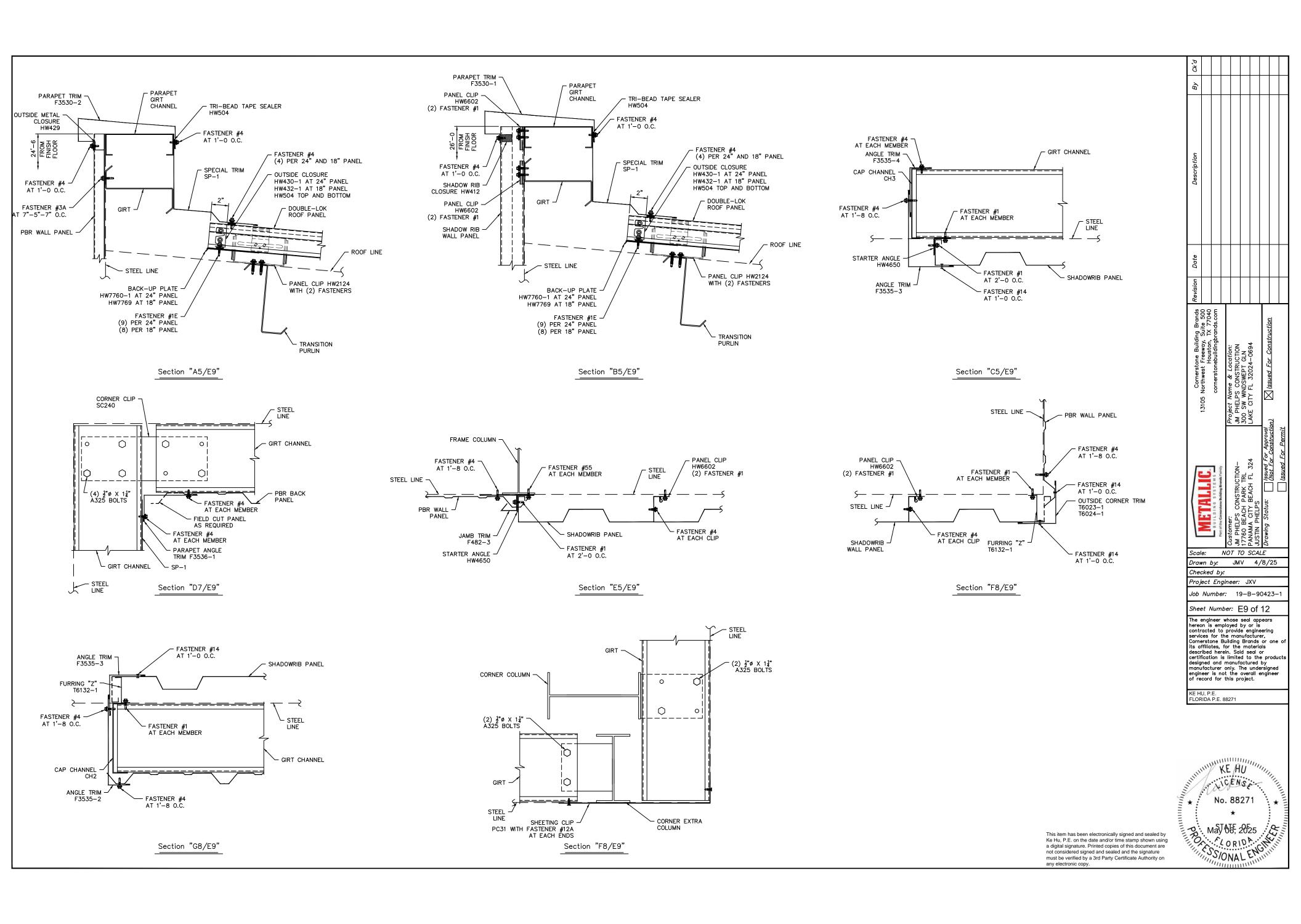
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Cornerstone Buildin	is 13105 Northwest Freeway, Suite 500 Houston, TX 77040	Cornerstonebuildingbrands.com	8	I PHELPS CONSTRUCTION— I PHELPS CONSTRUCTION— TAGO BEACH PARK TRL TAMAMA CITY BEACH F. 324 ISTIN PHELPS  ISTIN PHELPS  I I Issued For Approval (Not For Construction)  I Issued For Permit							
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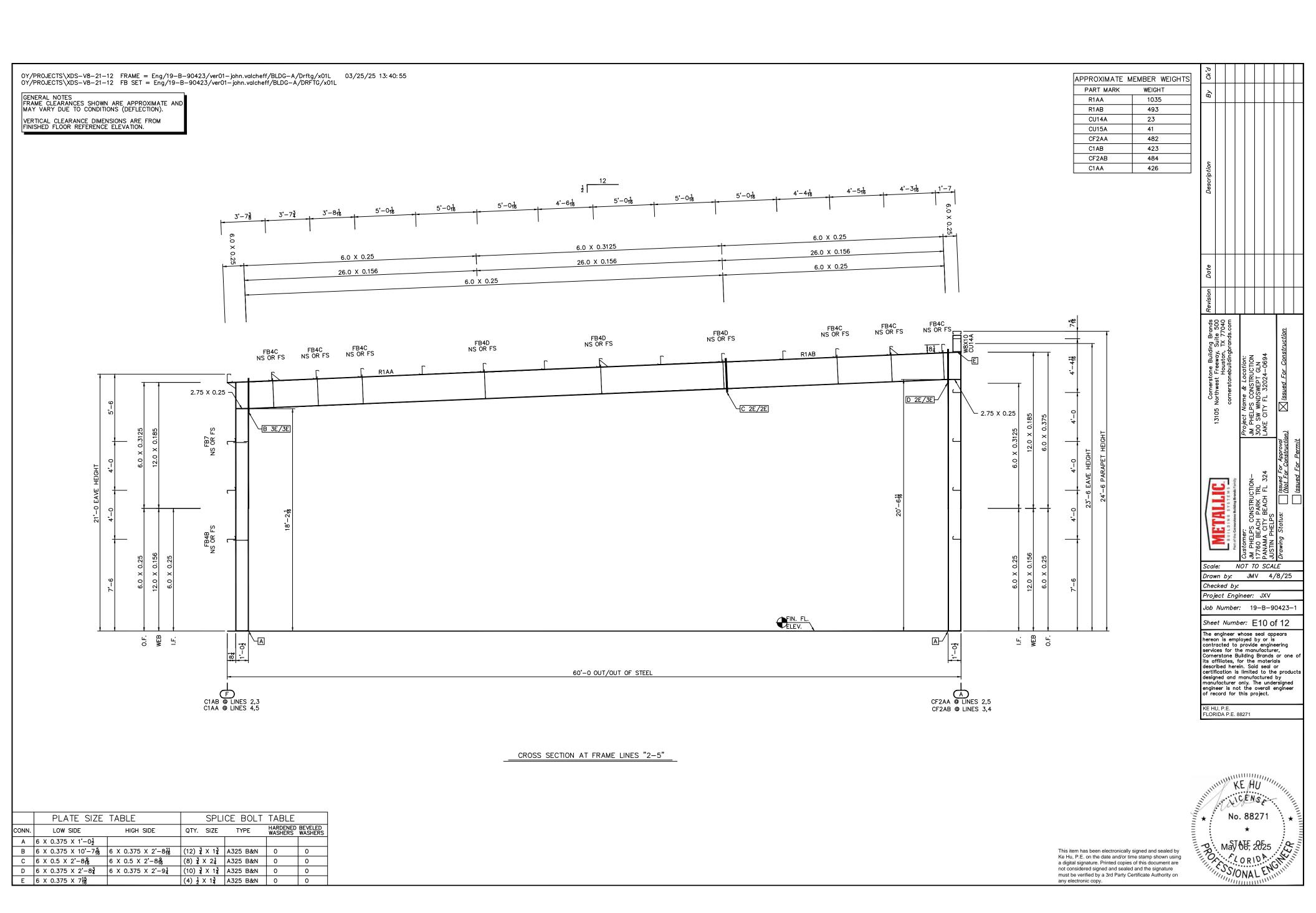
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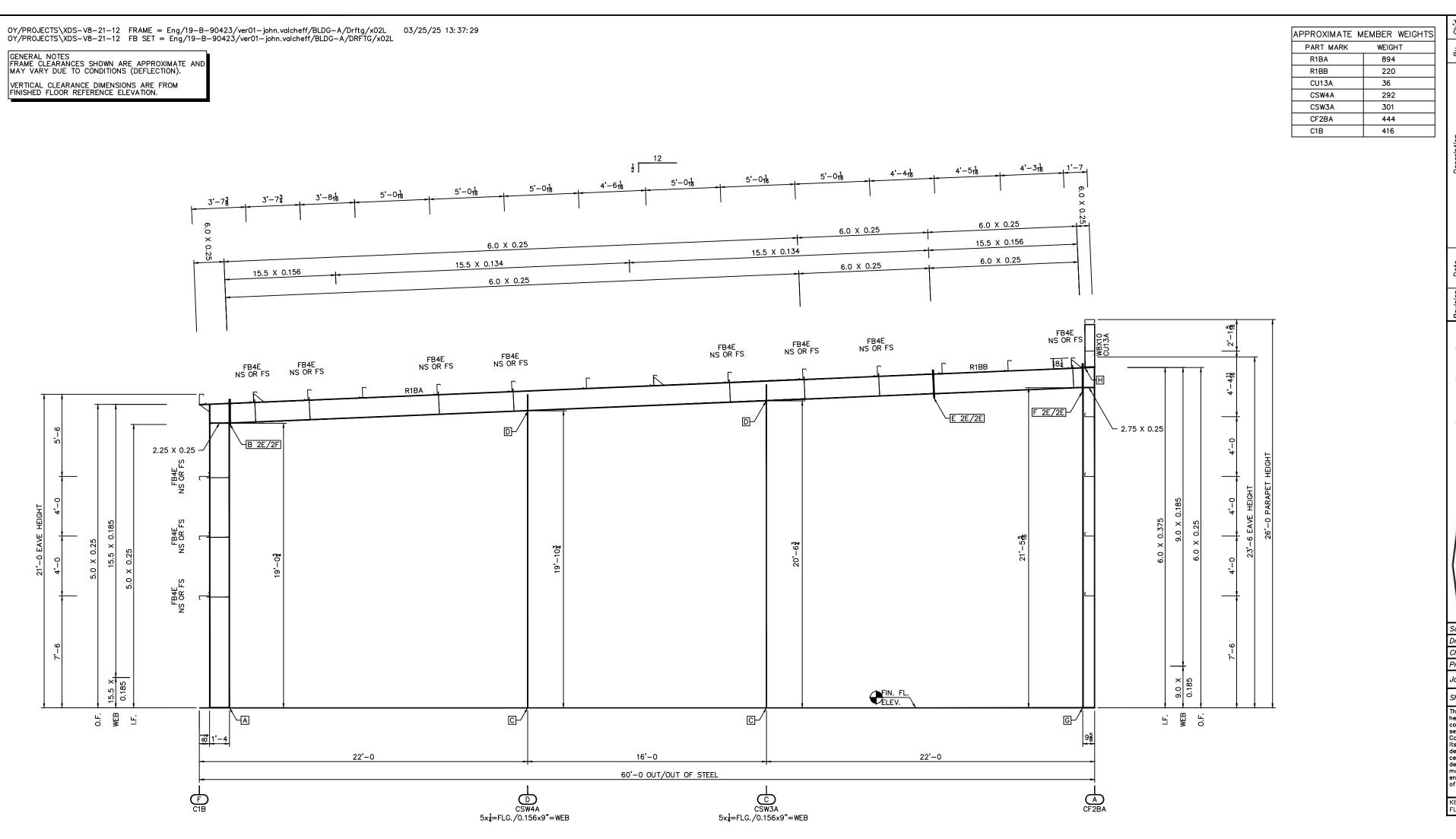
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CROSS SECTION AT FRAME LINE "6"
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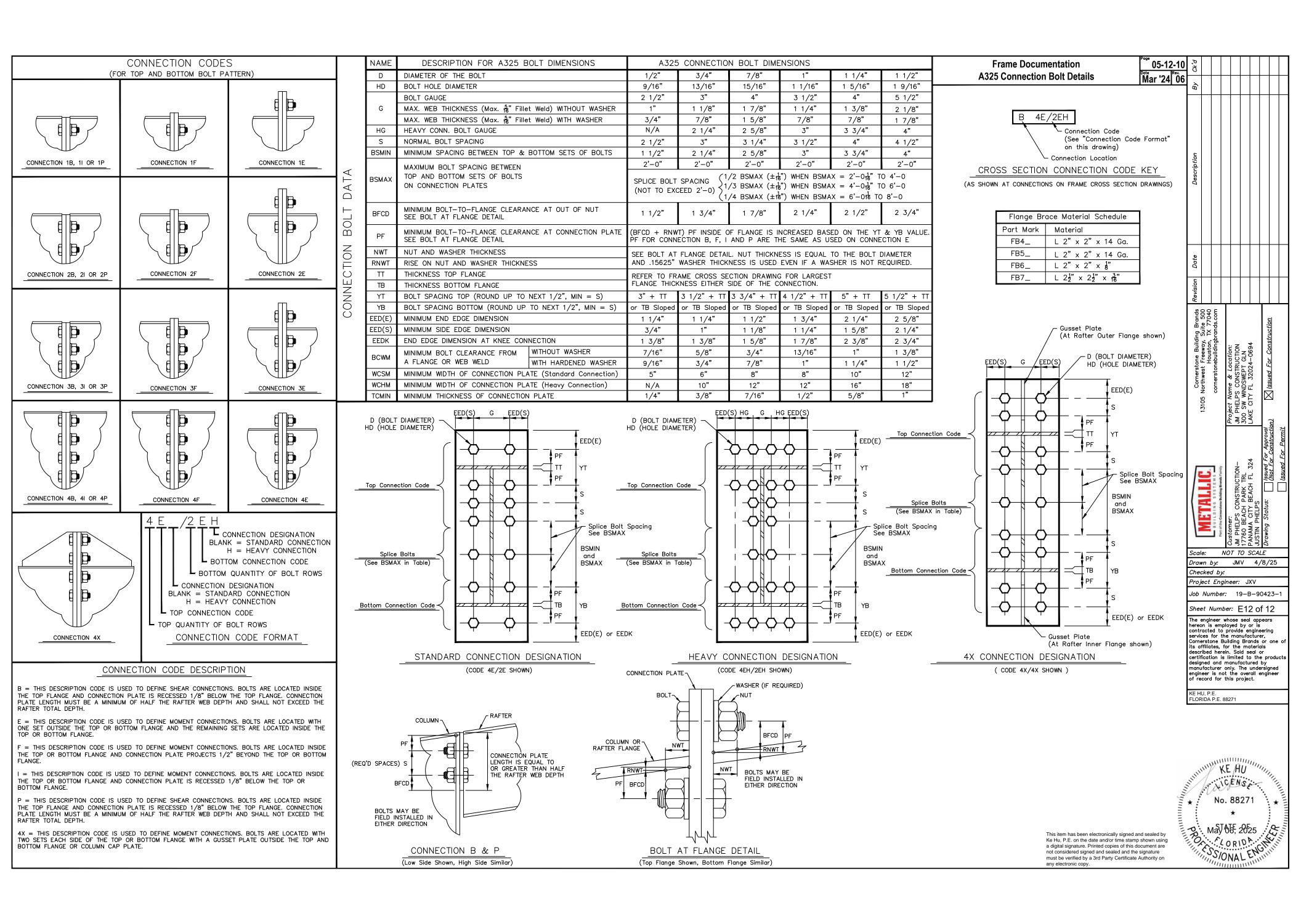
	PLATE SIZE	TABLE	SPLI	CE BOLT	TABLE	
CONN.	LOW SIDE	HIGH SIDE	QTY. SIZE	TYPE	HARDENED WASHERS	BEVELED WASHERS
Α	6 X 0.375 X 1'-4					
В	6 X 0.5 X 1'-8 <del>1</del> 6	6 X 0.5 X 1'-7%	$(8) \frac{3}{4} \times 2\frac{1}{4}$	A325 B&N	0	0
С	6 X 0.375 X 9½					
D	10 X 0.375 X 0'-11½		$(4) \frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$	A325 B&N	4	0
Е	6 X 0.375 X 1'-10	6 X 0.375 X 1'-10	$(8) \frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$	A325 B&N	0	0
F	6 X 0.375 X 1'−10‡	6 X 0.375 X 23'-0	(8) ¾ X 1¾	A325 B&N	0	0
G	6 X 0.375 X 98					
Н	6 X 0.375 X 7提		$(4) \frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{3}{4}$	A325 B&N	0	0

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KE HU, P.E. FLORIDA P.E. 88271





## 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.

 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.

INITIAL CLAIM:
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. Moximum Total Cost Of Proposed Corrective Work And Materials To Be Purchased From Other Than The Manufacturer.

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, Clain 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

# 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.

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 ew Rules Concerning Their Care And Maintenance Are Observed. All C 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

### Authorization For Corrective Work

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

The "Final Claim" In Writing Must Be Forwarded By The Customer To The Manufacturer Within (10) Days Of The Completion Of The Corrective Work Authorized By The Manufacturer.

### THE "FINAL CLAIM" MUST INCLUDE:

- Actual Number Of Man-Hours By Dated Of Direct Labor Use On Corrective Work And Actual Hourly Rate Of Pay.
- 2. Taxes And Insurance On Total Actual Direct Labor
- 3. Other Direct Costs On Actual Direct Labor.
- Cost Of Materials (Not Minor Supplies) Authorized By The Manufacturer To Be Purchased From Other Than The Manufacturer, Including Copies Of Paid
- 5. Total Actual Direct Cost Of Corrective Work (Sum Of 1, 2, 3, And 4). The "Final Claims Are Credited To The Customer By The Manufacturer In The Amount Not To Exceed The Lesser Of The Maximum Total Cost Set Forth In The "Authorization For Corrective Work" Or The Total Direct Cost Of

### \*\* IMPORTANT NOTE \*\*

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

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

### Unloading, Handling And Storage

STRUCTURAL:
A Great Amount Of Time And Trouble Can Be Saved If The 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 Members At The Lower End, 1'-0" From The End. Inspect All Shipments Prior To Releasing The Tie-downs For Loads That May Have Shifted During Transit.

### REMEMBER SAFETY FIRST:

Blocking Under Columns And Rafters Protect The Splice 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 Members To Be Bolted Together Into Sub—assemblies While On The Ground. Extra 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 Bundles Of Primed Parts Should Be Stored At An Angle To Allow Any Trapped Water To Drain Away And Permit Air Circulation For Drying. Puddles Of Water Should Not Be Allowed To Collect And Remain On Columns Or Rafters For Same Reason.

The Coat Of Shop Primer Is Intended To Protect The Steel Framing Only For A Short Period Of Exposure To Ordinary Atmospheric Conditions. 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 Paint Over Shop Primer.

### Roof And Wall Panels

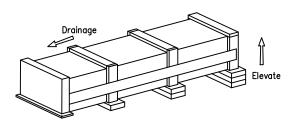
Galvanized, Provide Excellent Service Under Widely Varied Conditions. All Unloading And Erection Personnel Should Fully Understand That These Panels Are Quality Merchandise, Which Merits Cautious Care And Handling.

### 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 ls 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

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 hat 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

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

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

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.

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Sheet Number: R1 of 23

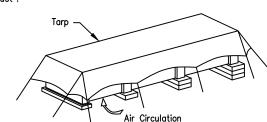
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Damage From Condensation Or Trapped Water

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

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



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

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

## Safety Commitment

The Builder/Contractor Is Responsible For Applying And Observing 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 Safety 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, Whether Standard Statuary Or Customary, Should Always Be Followed To Help Ensure Worker Safety.

Make Sure All Employees Know The Safest And Most Productive Way Of Erecting A Building. Emergency Procedures Should Be Known To All Employees. Daily Meetings Highlighting Safety Procedures Are Also Recommended. The Use Of Hard Hats, per 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 Bundle Supplied By The Manufacturer Will Exceed 4,000 Pounds. For Further Information Also reference The Bill Of Materials For Individual Member Weights Of Structural Members. If Additional Information Is Required Contact The Field Service Department.

ICE AND SNOW REMOVAL:

Excessive Ice And Snow Removal Should Be Removed From The Roof Immediately To Prevent Damage To Roof And Possible Collapse. Do Not 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 Panels. These Panels Will Not Support A Person's Weight And Will Be Difficult Or Impossible To See If They Are Covered With Ice Or Snow. See MBMA Low-Rise Building Systems Manual, adiv A8 For Details On Snow Removal Procedures. Th Commence When Half Of The Design Roof Snow Load Is Realized.

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

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

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

3. 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.

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

- Person's Weight. d. Guard All LTP's And Roof Openings.
- Step Only In The Panel Flat Directly On Or In Close Proximity To A Supporting Roof Structural.

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 mmediately. Avoid Using Cutoff Saws Ánd Welding Equipment Over The Roof. The Roof Must Adequately Protected.

FOOT TRAFFIC:
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 Rare Calvalume Roofs Excessive Foot Traffic May Cause Black Burnish Marks

DISSIMILAR METALS:
Never Allow Your Roof To Come In Contact With, Or Water Runoff From Any

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

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

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.

Regulations For The Construction Industry). Safety First!

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

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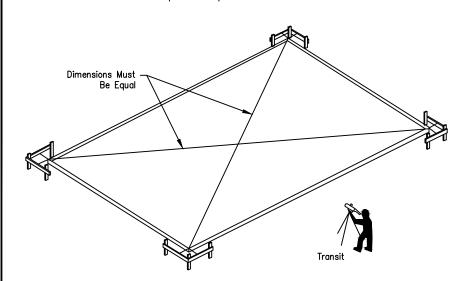
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R1 **Erection Guide** 

### **Building Anchorage**

- To Determine That The Foundation Is Square, Measure Diagonal Dimensions To Be Sure They Are Of Equal Length.

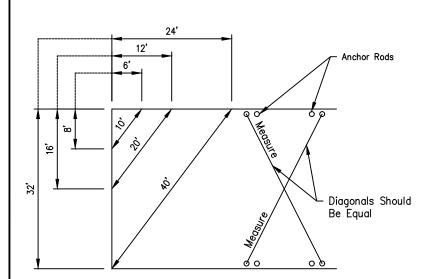
  To Determine That The Foundation Is Level, Set Up A Transit Or Level And Use A Level Rod To Obtain The Elevation At All Columns.
- Carefully Check The Location Of All Anchor Rods Against The Anchor Rod Setting Plan Furnished By The Manufacturer. All Dimensions Must Be Identical To Assure A Proper Start—up.



The Following Notes, Procedures And Suggested Recommendations Are Important Parts

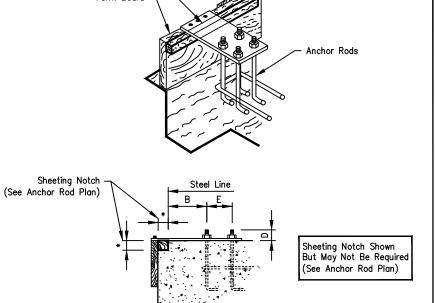
1.) Prior To The Time The Erection Crew Arrives, A Responsible Person Should Check The Job Site For Foundation Readiness, Square, And Accuracy And Anchor Rod Size

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

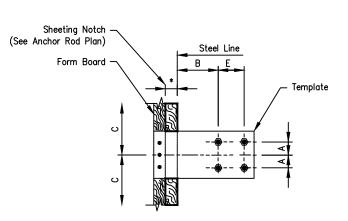


Measure Along Adjacent Sides Of Foundation Using A Pair Of Dimensions Shown. If The Diagonal Distance Between These Points Is As Noted, The Corner Is Square. Diagonal Measurements Between Opposite Anchor Rods Will Indicate If These Bolts Are Set Square.

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

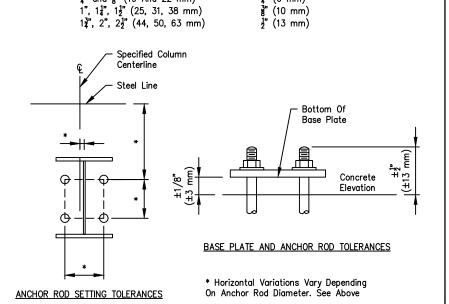


Dimensions A, B, And C Given On Anchor Rod Plan

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

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

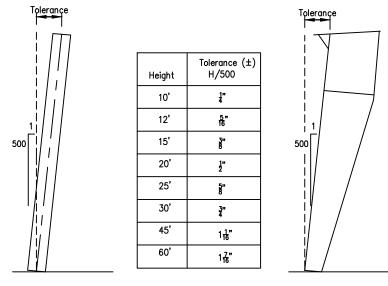
3" and 7" (19 And 22 mm)



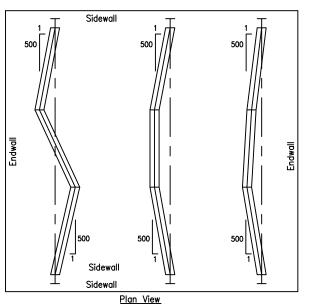
## **Erection Tolerances**

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

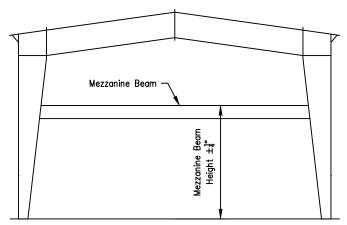
### COLUMN ALIGNMENT TOLERANCES



## ALIGNMENT TOLERANCE FOR MEMBERS WITH FIELD SPLICES



## MEZZANINE BEAM HEIGHT TOLERANCE



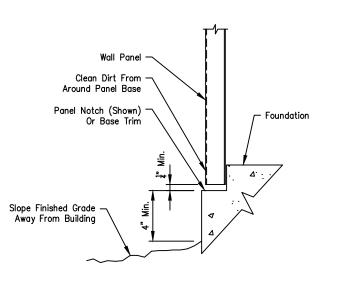
### General Erection Notes

- 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.



# Tape And Tube Sealant

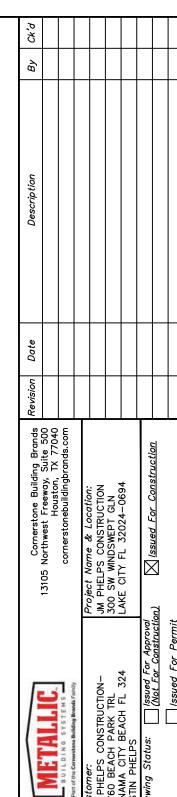
Proper Tape And Tube Sealant Application Is Critical To The Weather Tightness Of A Building. Tape Sealant Should Not Be Stretched When Installed. Apply Only To Clean, Dry Surfaces. Keep Only Enough Sealants On The Roof That Can Be Installed In A Day. During Warm Weather, Store Sealants In A Cool Dry 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.

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Sheet Number: R2 of 23

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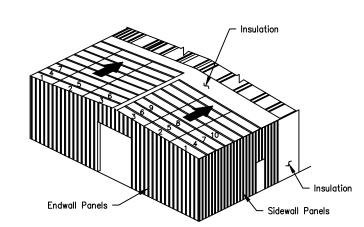
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### **PBR Roof Panels**

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 Align 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.

<u>NOTE:</u> 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 Corresion The Roof To Guard Against Corrosion.

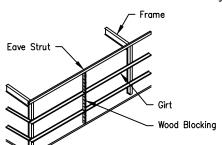
## Wall Panels

Proper Horizontal And Vertical Alignment Of Supporting Structure (Girts Or Other Framing) Is The Responsibility Of The Installer. Failure To Align 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

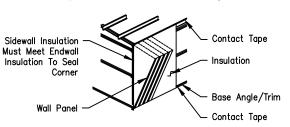
Before Installing Wall Panels, The Girts Must Be Aligned To A Level Position So That There Is No Visible Sag. This Should Be Done Directly Ahead Of Panel

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

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

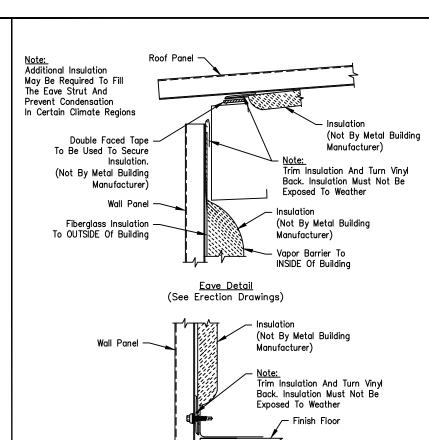


Note: Wall Panel Type And Installation Details Will Vary. Refer To The Erection Drawings



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.

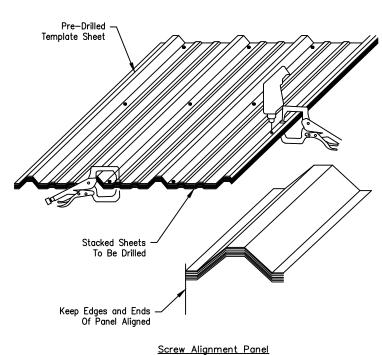
At The Base, Cut Off The Insulation A Minimum Of ½" Above The Bottom Of The Wall Panel. This Will Prevent The Insulation From Hanging Below The Wall Panel And Wicking Moisture.



Sidewall Panels Should Be Installed So That The Panel Sidelap Is In A Direction Away From The Prevailing Wind. Refer To Appropriate Lap Detail Included With Erection Drawings.)

Base Detail

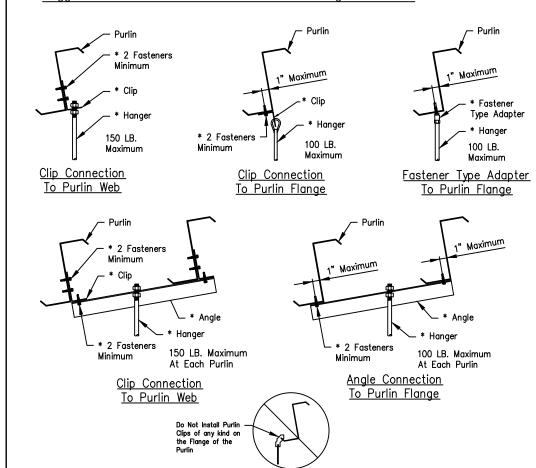
Note: Check Periodically To Ensure That All Panels Are Aligned And Plumb.



(Through Fastened Panel Only)

After Drilling Panels, It Is Important To Clean Metal Filings Off All Panel Surfaces, Including Between Panels That Are Not Installed That Day, To Avoid Rust Stains.

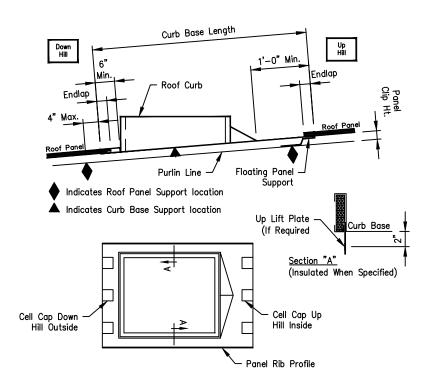
### Suggested Method Of Purlin Attachment For Building Accessories



\* Denotes Material Not Provided By Metal Building Manufacturer. The Total Hanger Load Shall Not Exceed The Design Collateral Load For 5'-0 (Purlin Spacing) X 5'-0 (Hanger Spacing) X 6 PSF (collateral Load)

= 150 Lbs. = 150 Lbs.
See Cover Sheet For Design Collateral Load For This Building.
Note: If The Building Is Designed For 0 PSF Collateral Load, Then Adding
Any Suspended System (i.e. Duct Work, Piping, Lights, Ceilings, Etc.) Will
Correspondingly Reduce The Design Live Load.

## Roof Curbs When Not Supplied By Building Manufacturer



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

- All Roof Curbs To Be:
- 1. .080 Aluminum Or 18 Ga. Stainless Steel (No Galvalume® Or Galvanized).
- 2. Panel Rib To Panel Rib (No Flat Skirt Or Lay-Over Curbs). 3. Installed With Down Hill End Over Panel And Up Hill End Under Panel Application
- For Water Flow At Panel Splice. 4. Up Lift Prevention For Clip Applied Roof Systems Are Required If:
- a. Wind Loads Exceed 110 MPH. b. Curb Base Crosses A Purlin.
- 5. Supported on (4) Sides By Primary Or Secondary Framing. 6. Maximum Single Curb Weight Recommended Is 1500 Lbs.

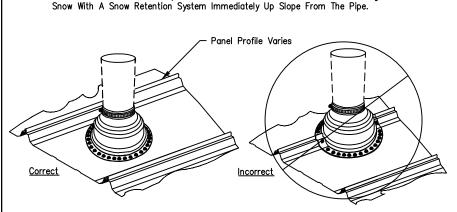
# Roof Jack Installation when Not Supplied By Building Manufacturer

General Installation Notes

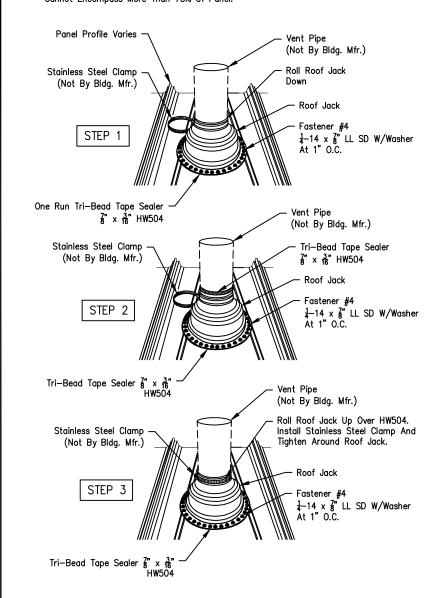
• Do Not Use Galvanized Roof Jacks, Lead Hats, Or Other Residential Grade Roof Jacks. These Roof Jacks Do Not Have 20 Year Service Life And In Case Of Lead Hats Will Cause Galvanic Corrosion Of The Roof Panel.

- 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 -65F To 212F. Use Silicone Roof Jacks For High Temperatures. Silicone Roof Jacks Have A Temperature Range Of -100F To 437F.
- 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 T
- 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 ¼ - 14 X 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 Seal.
- 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
- In Northern Climates, The Pipe Penetration Should Be Protected From Moving Ice Or



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



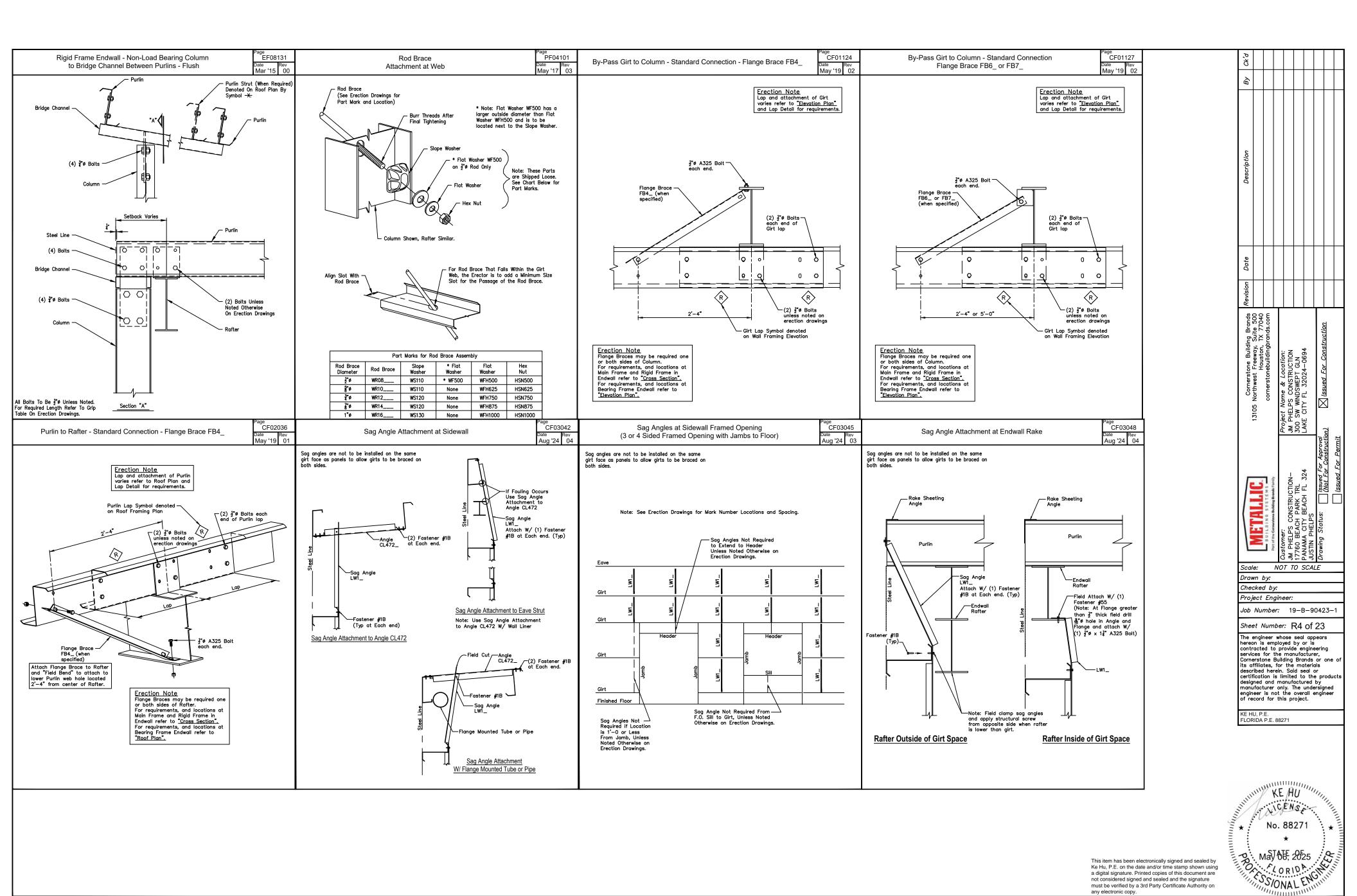
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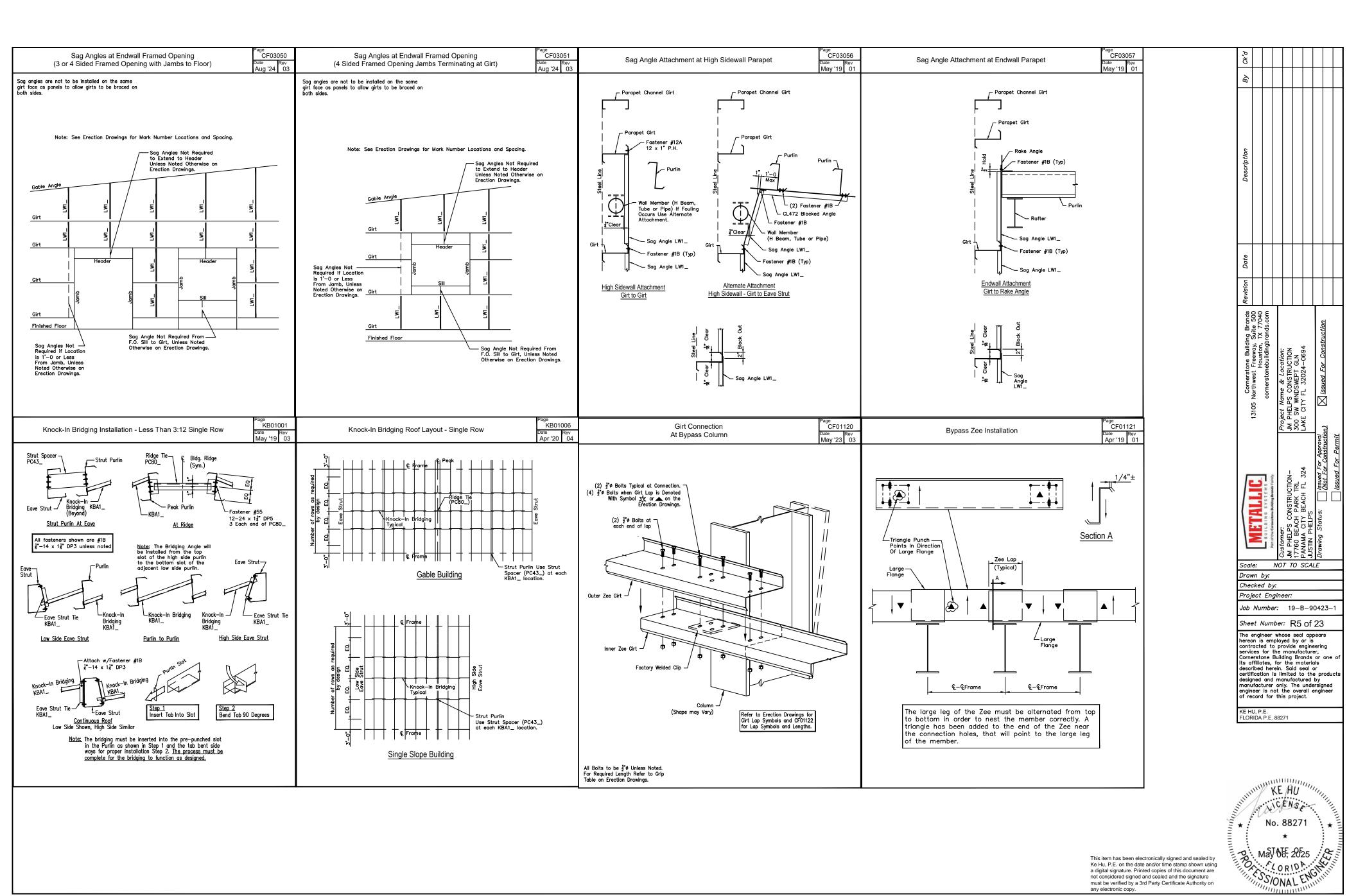
ng Bra Suite TX 77 Cornersto Northwest 13105 324 METALLI Scale: NOT TO SCALE Drawn by: Checked by: Project Engineer: Job Number: 19-B-90423-1 Sheet Number: R3 of 23 The engineer whose seal appears hereon is employed by or is contracted to provide engineering services for the manufacturer, Cornerstone Building Brands or one of its affiliates, for the materials described herein. Said seal or certification is limited to the product designed and manufactured by designed and manufactured by manufacturer only. The undersigned engineer is not the overall engineer of record for this project. KE HU, P.E. FLORIDA P.E. 88271 KE AU NCENSO No. 88271

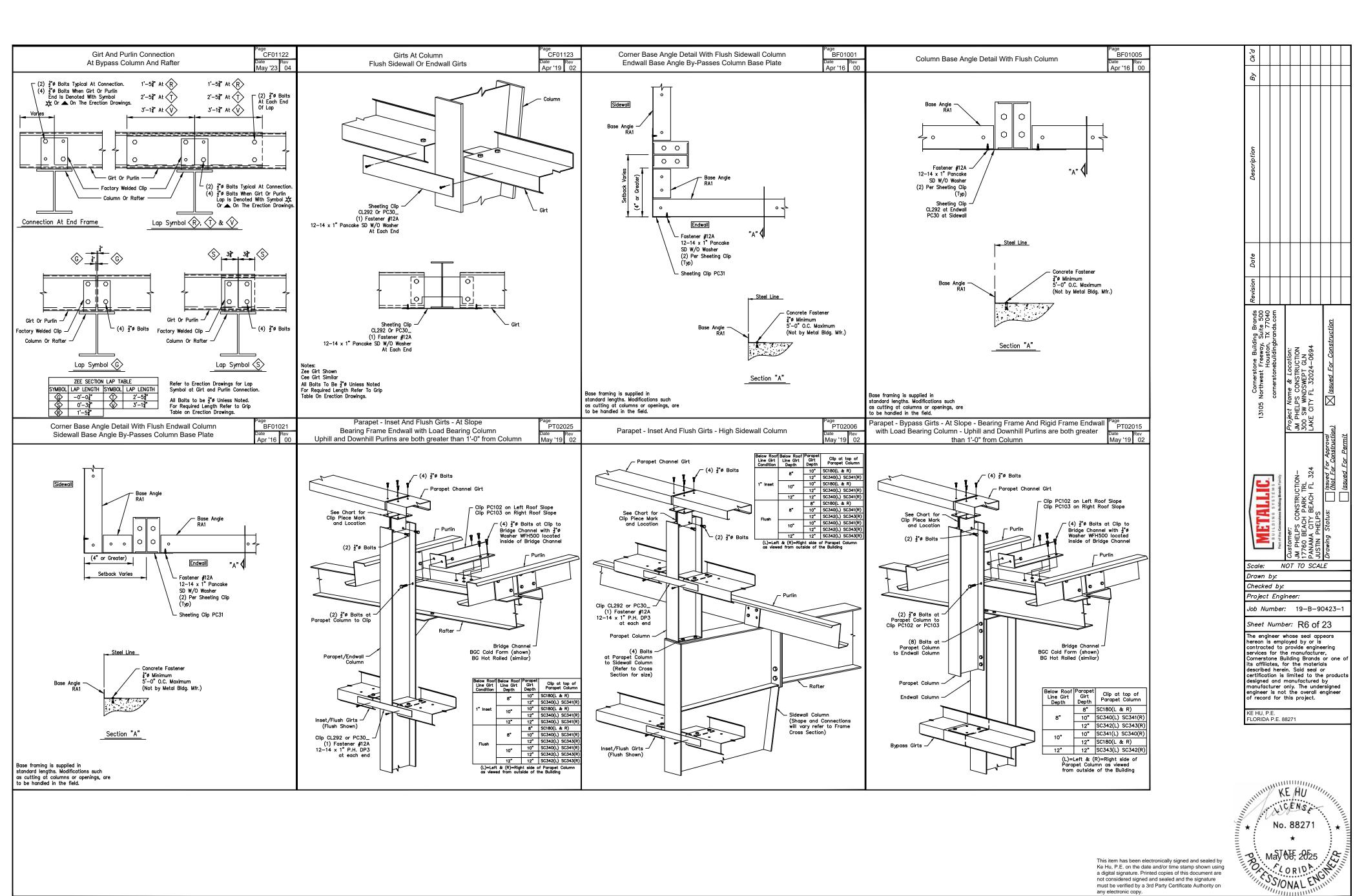
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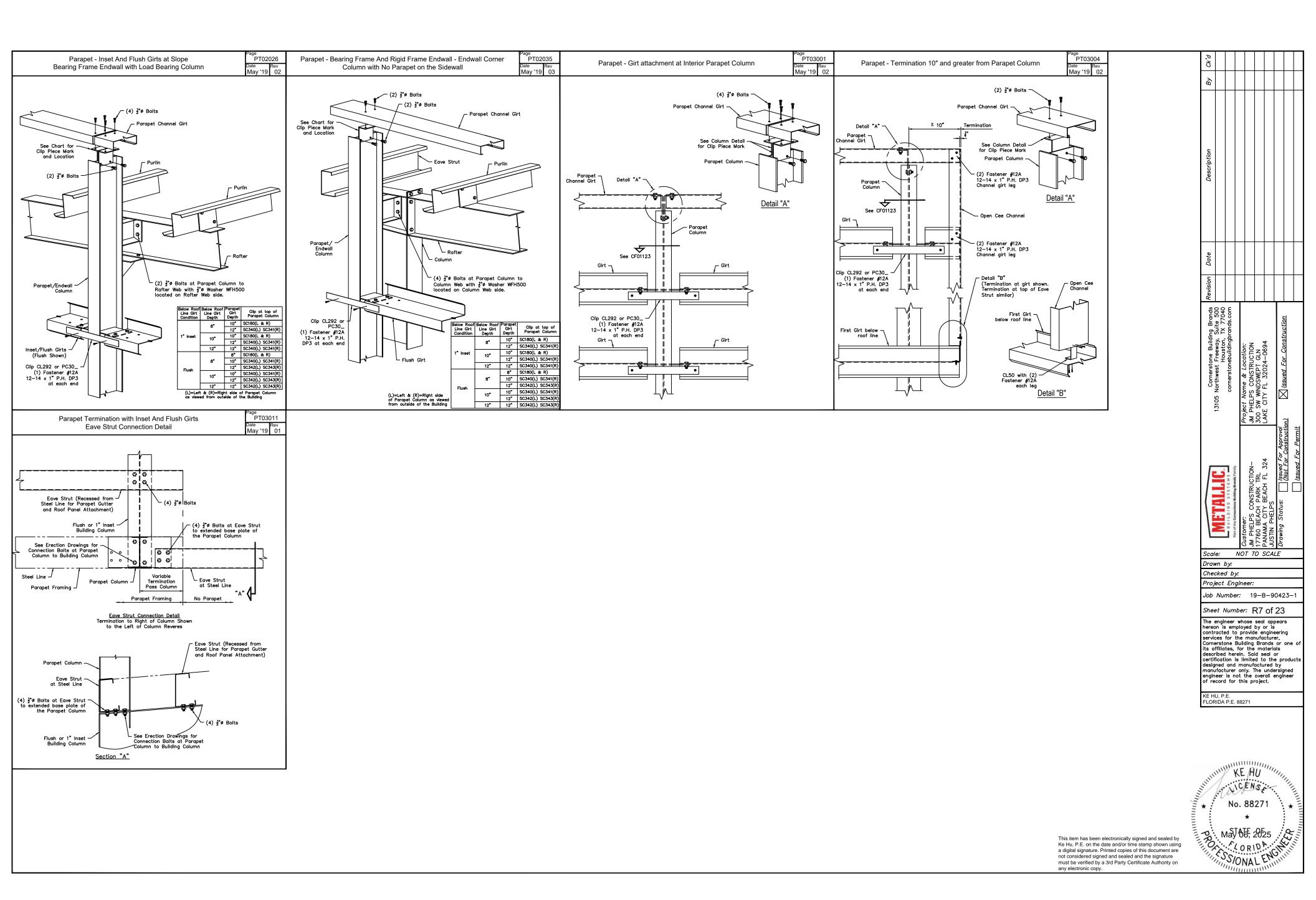
**Erection Guide** 

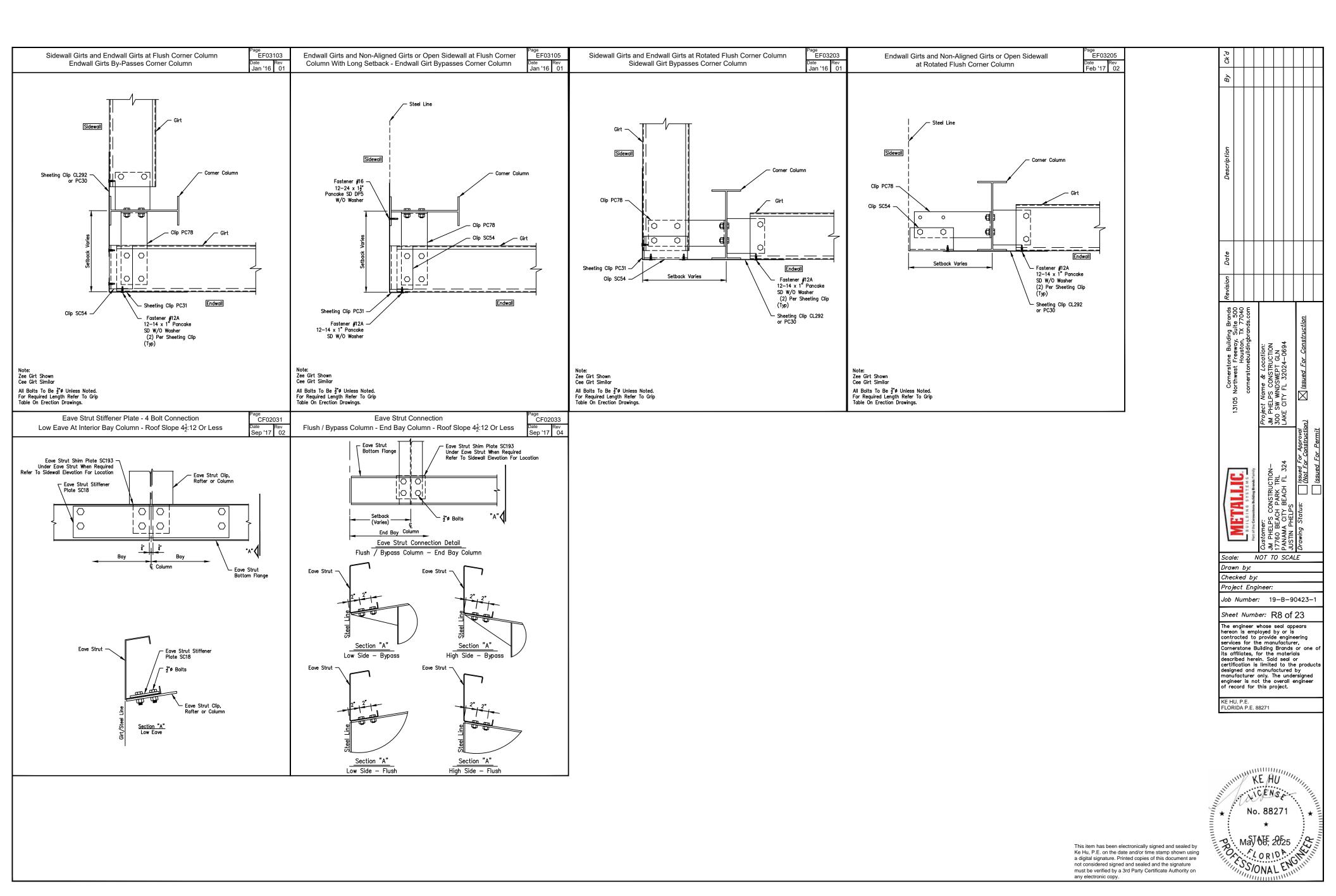
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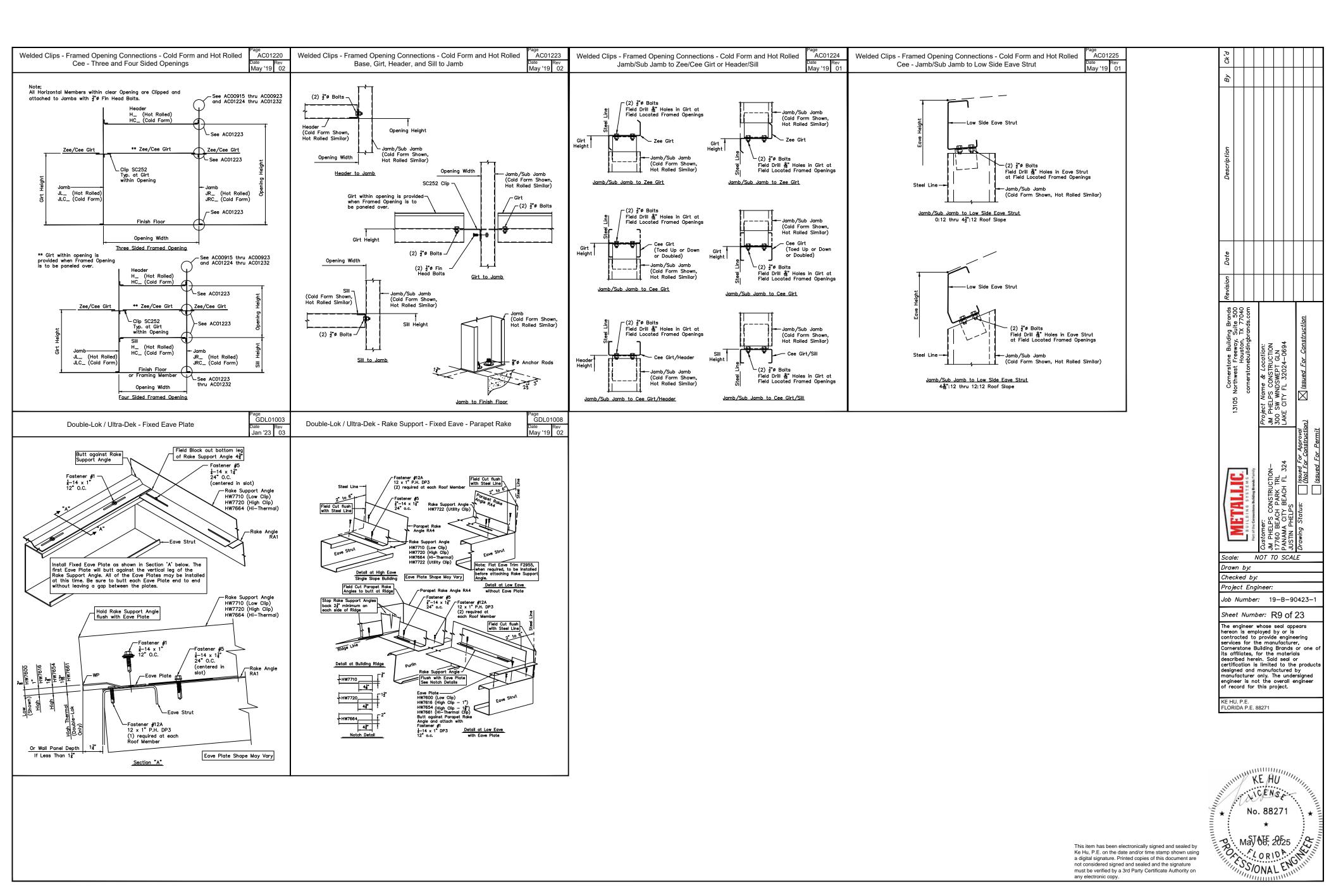


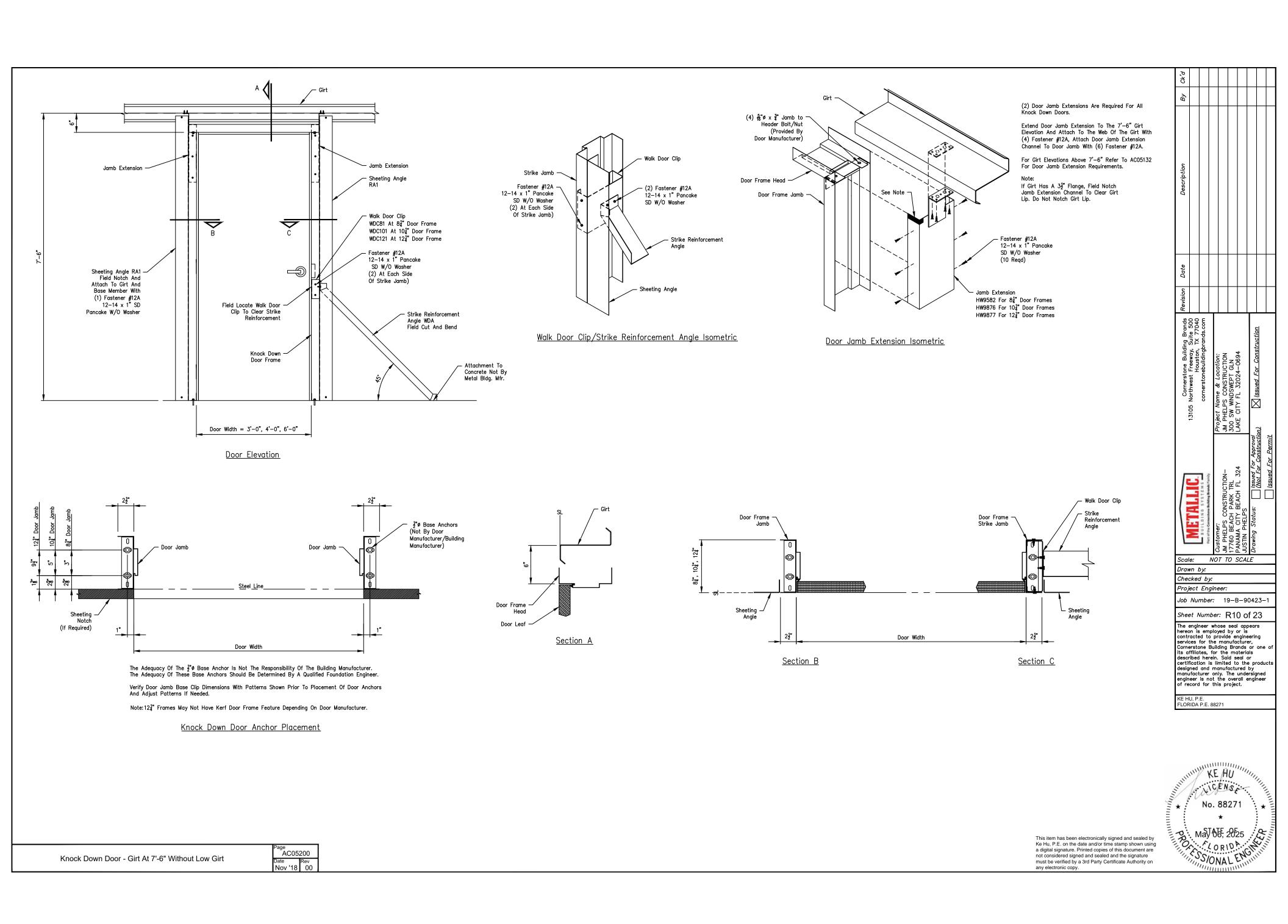


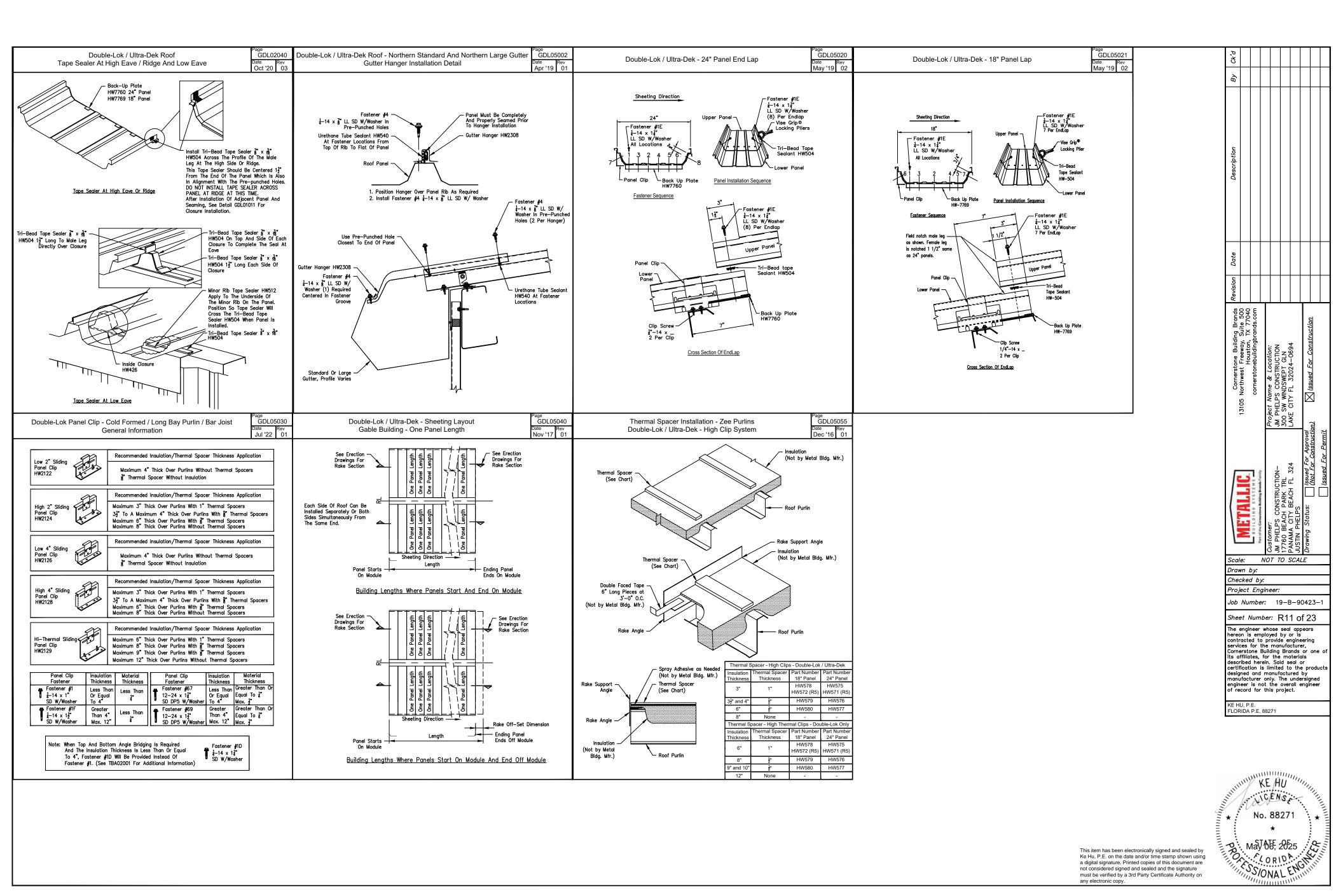


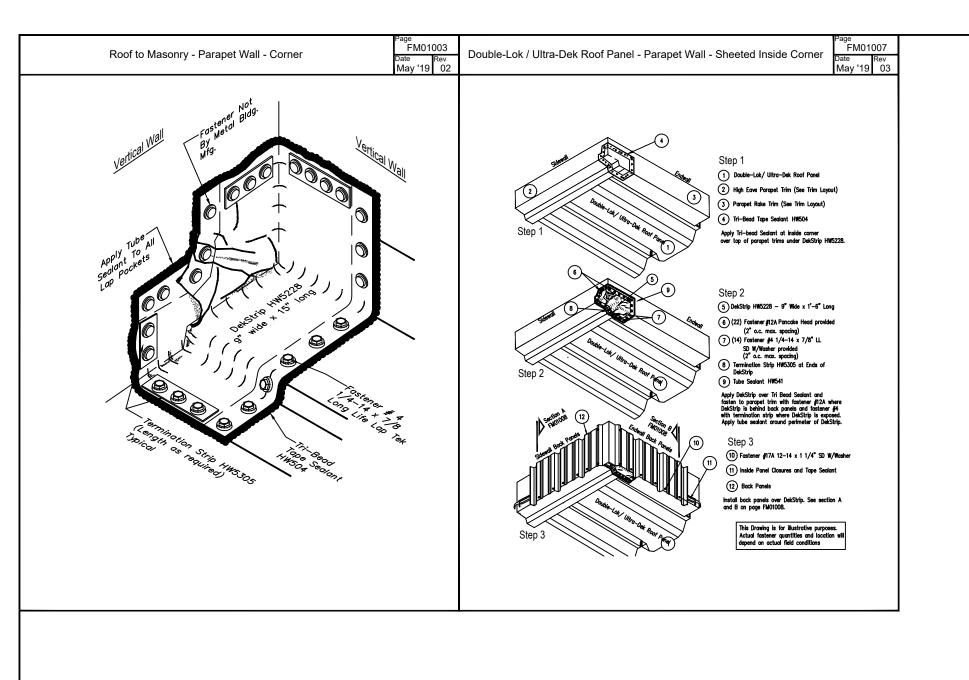












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Revision										
Cornerstone Building Brands	13105 Northwest Freeway, Suite 500 Houston, TX 77040	Deer of the Commercial Mulding Rends Fereign		Oustomer: Project Name & Location:	JM PHELPS CONSTRUCTION-	BEACH PARK TRL	PANAMA CIT BEACH FL 324   LAKE CIT FL 32024-0694   USTIN PHELPS	r Approval	(Not For Construction) Sissed For Construction	Issued For Permit
Scal Drav	vn l	ь <i>у</i> :	N	0	7 7	0 9	SCA.	LE		
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The herecontribution of res	engir ces ersto ffilia ficat ned ufact	neer sed to for tes, I her ion i and turer is n	wipl other But forei is	pr e illor in.	ose yed mar ding the Sai mite anufo ly. T	seal by of e en ufa Bro id so id to actu The	l apporting the control of the contr	eerir er, or als or e pi by	rs one rodu	cts
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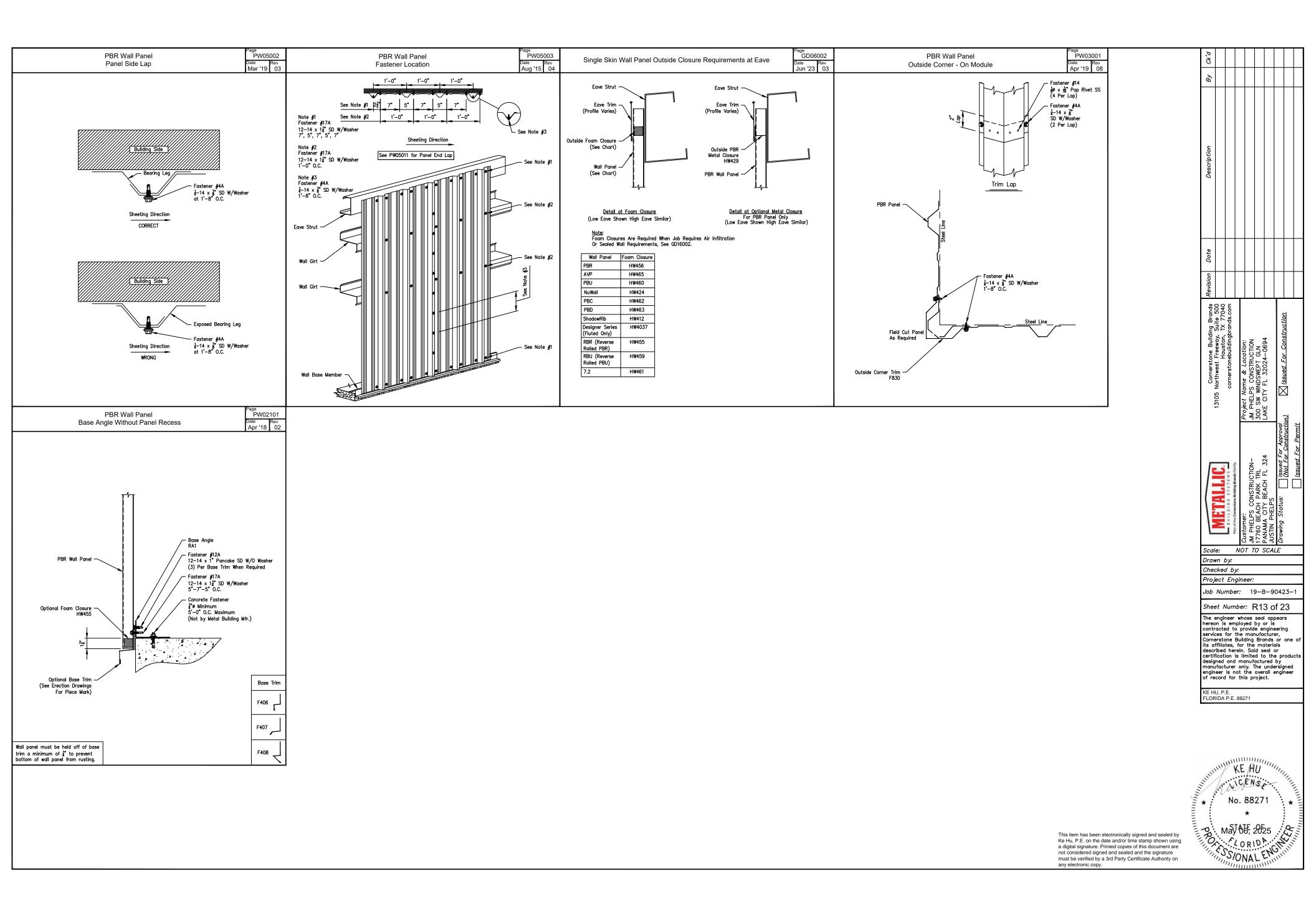
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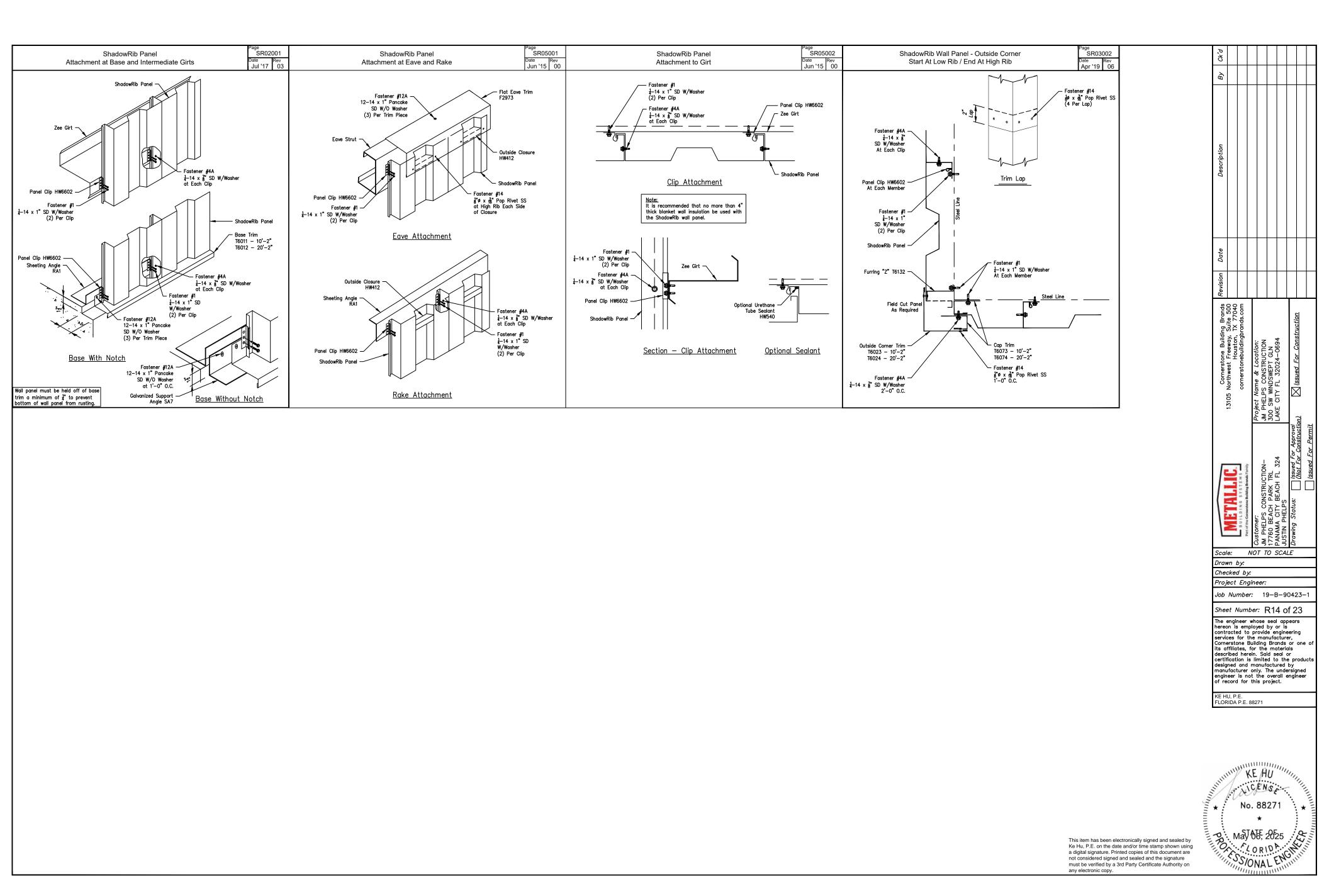
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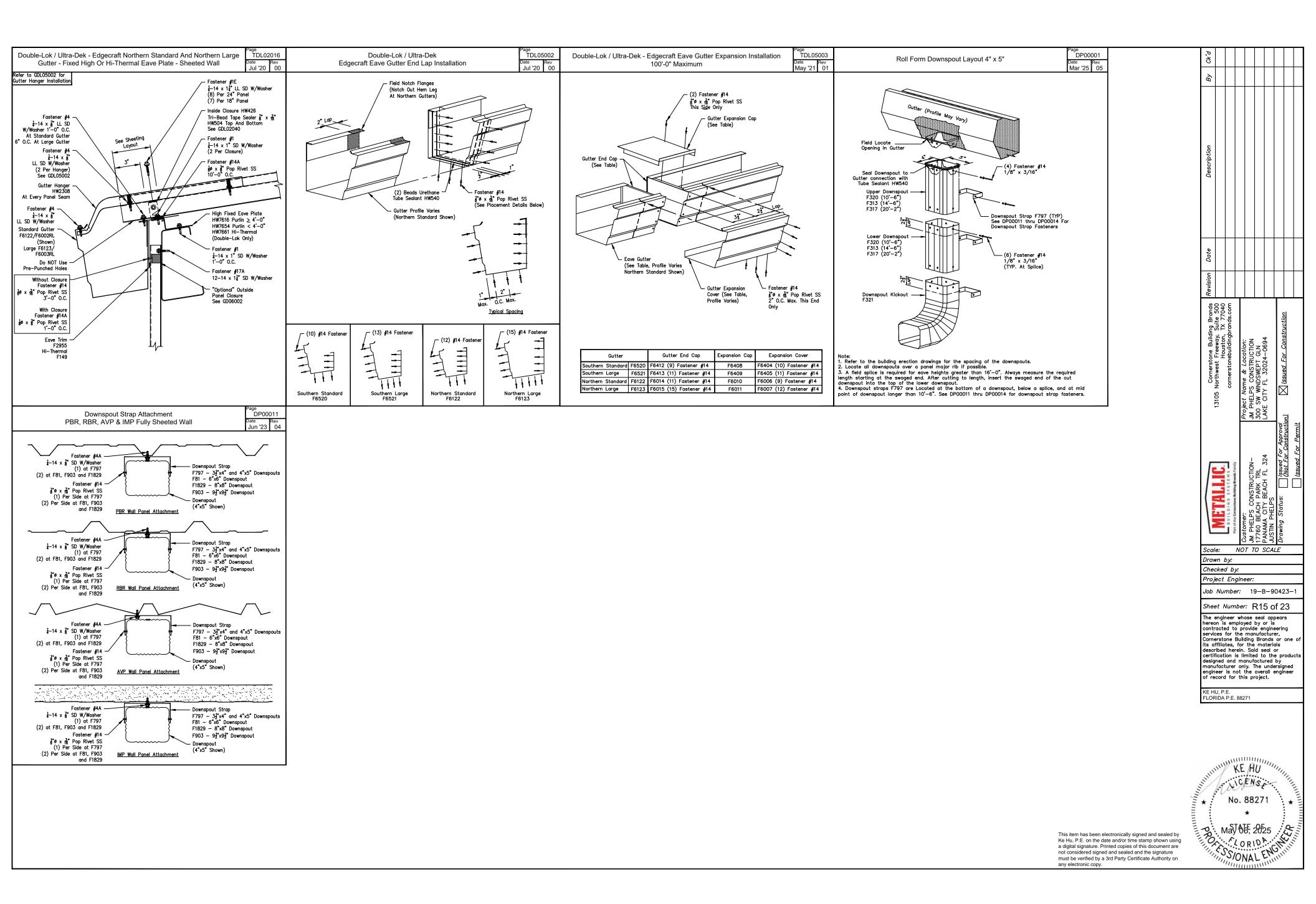
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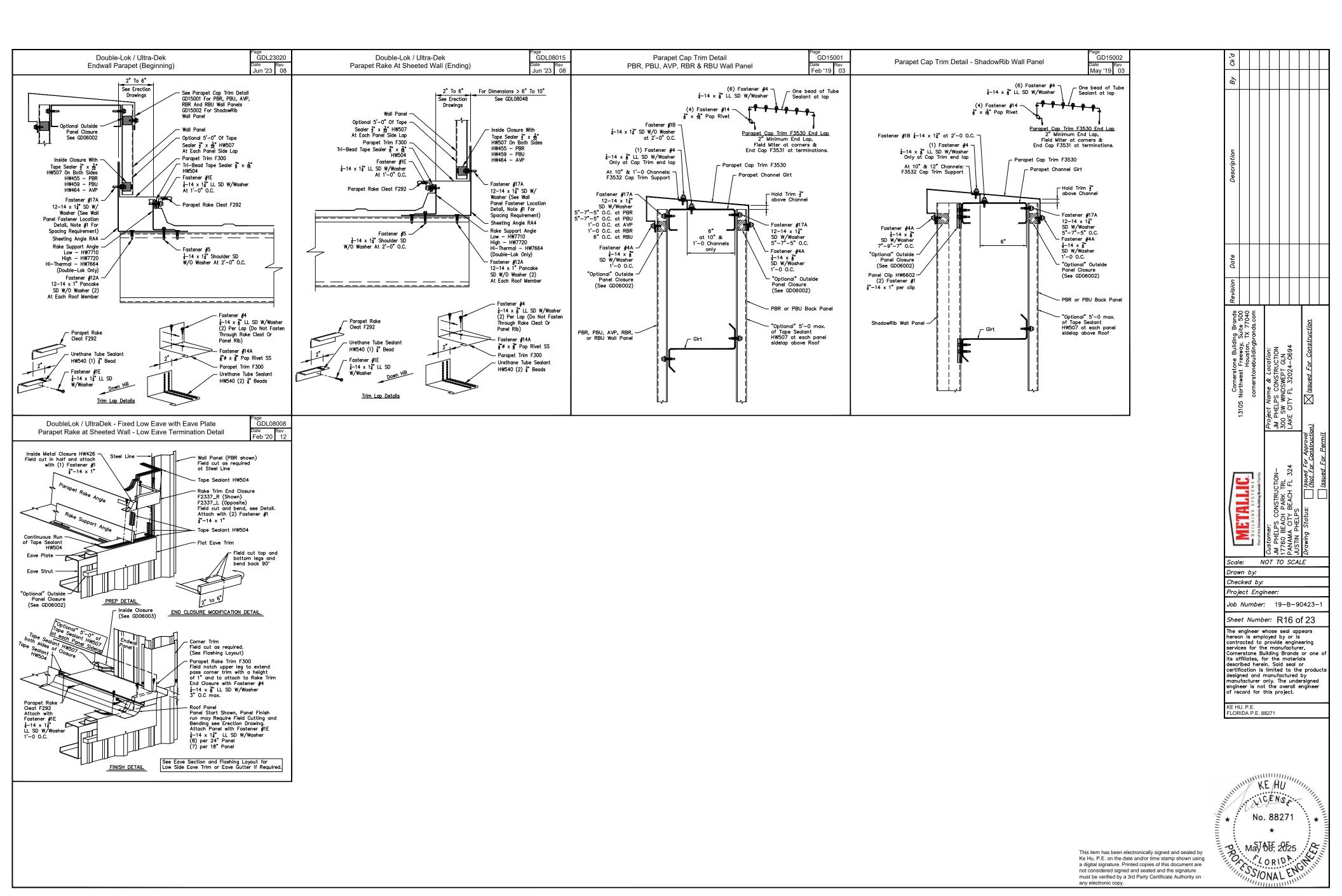
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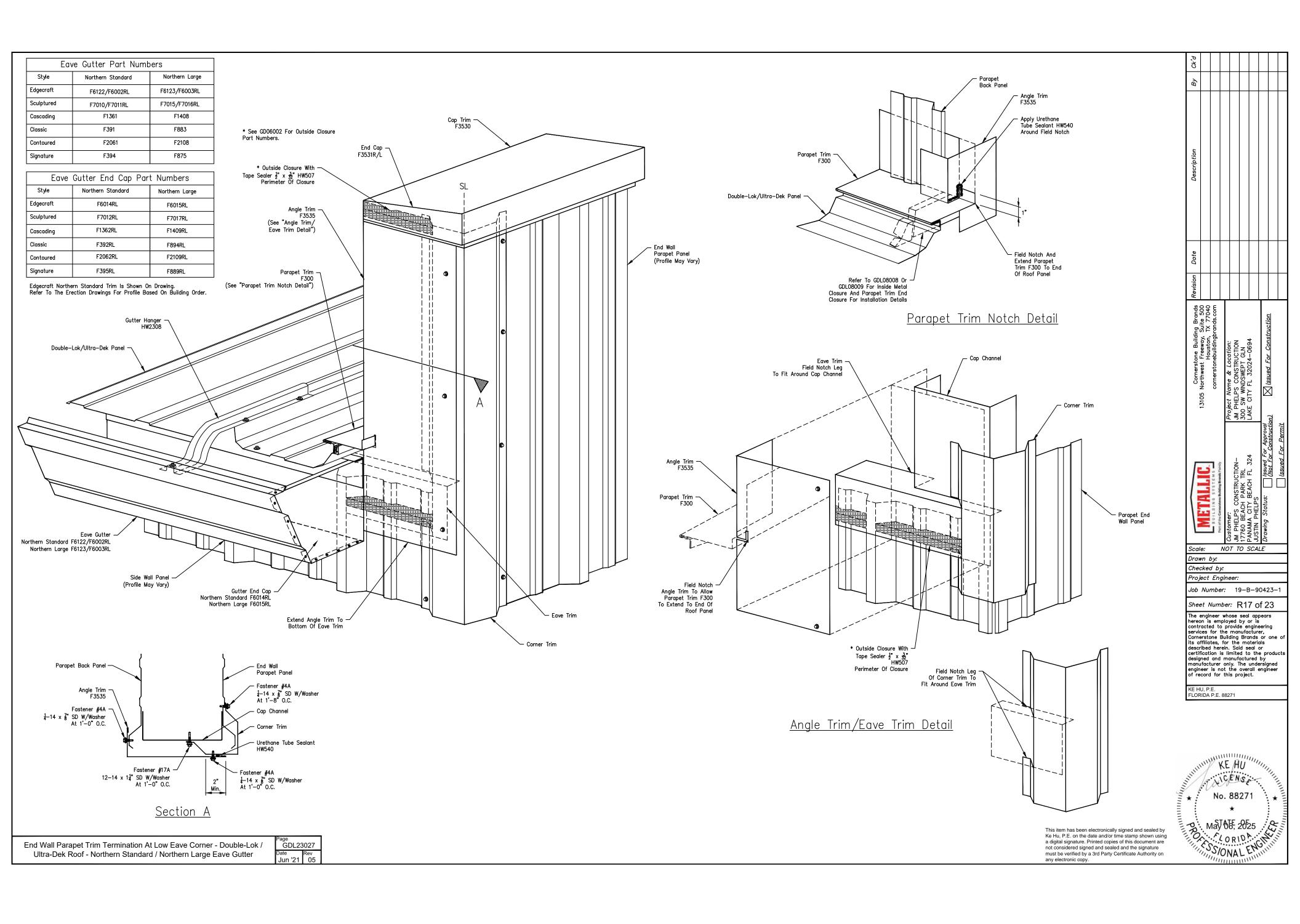
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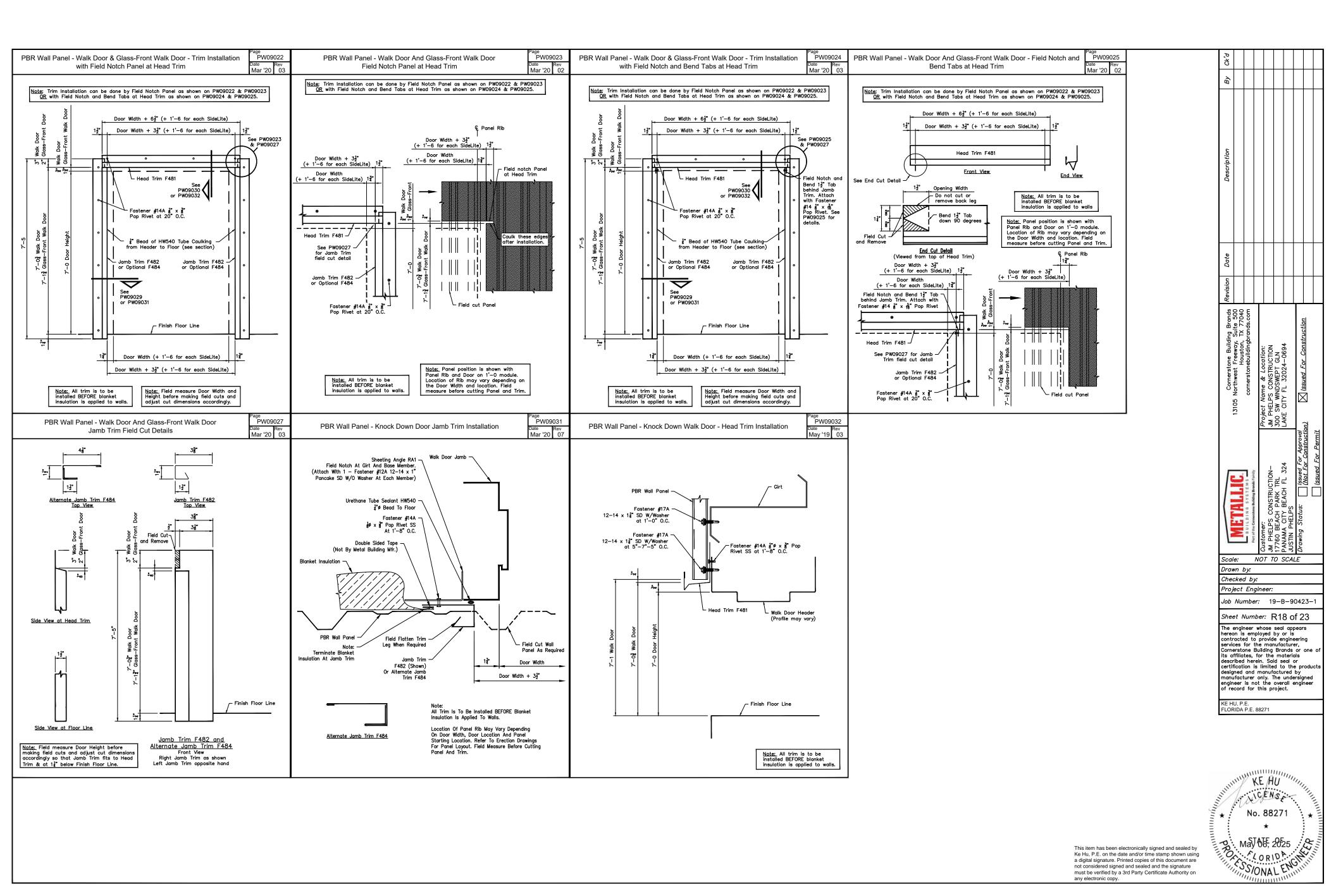


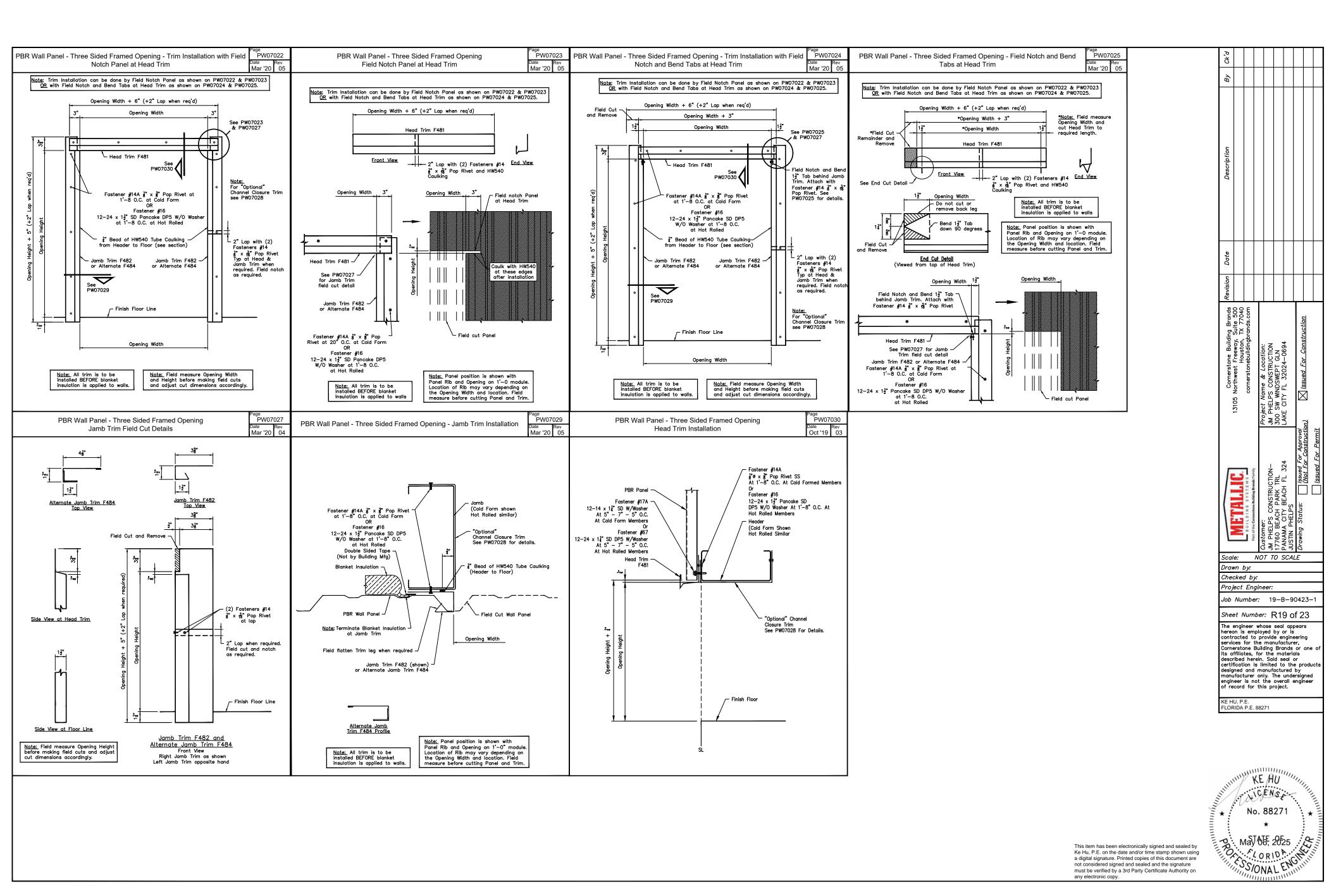


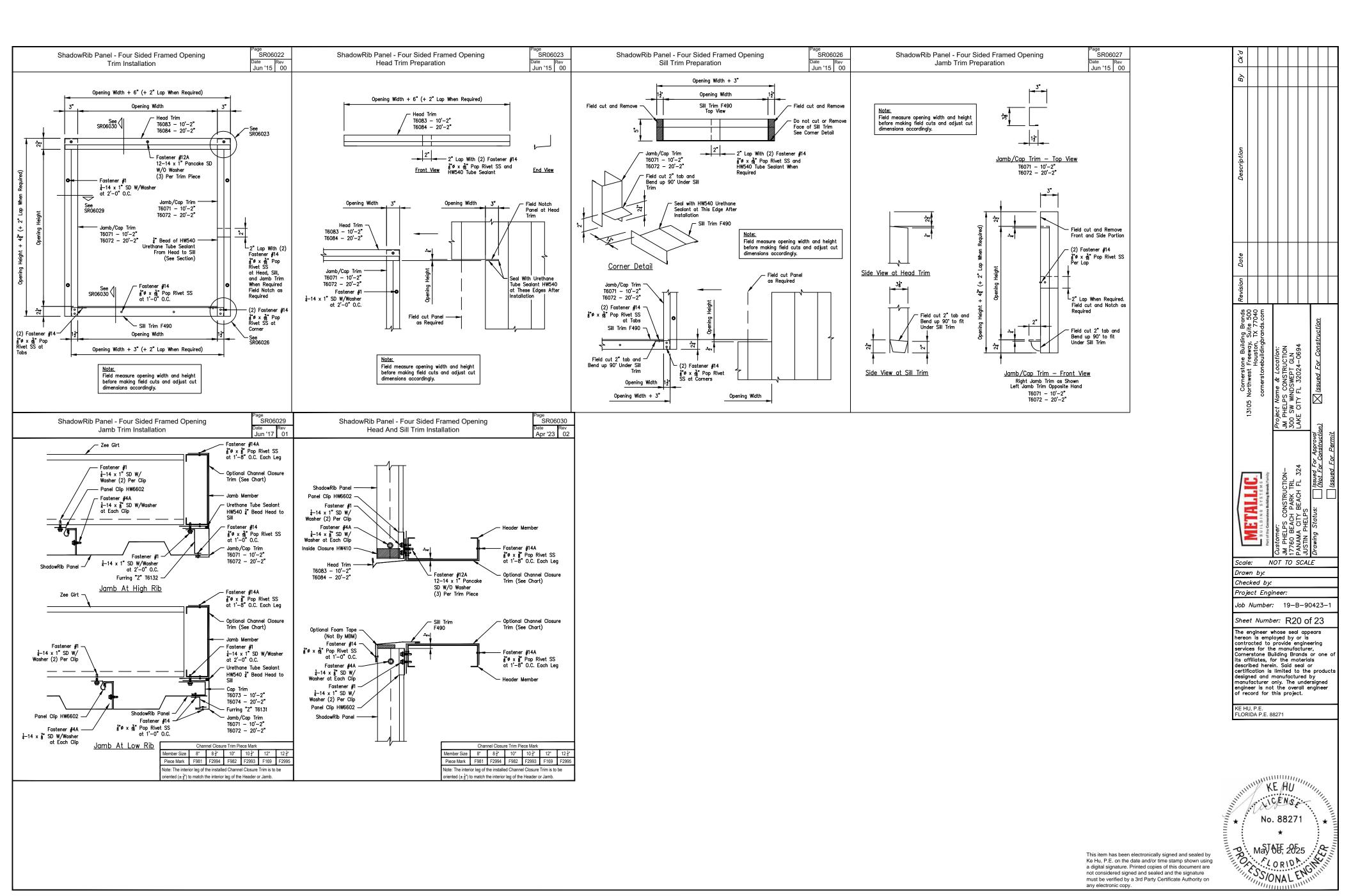


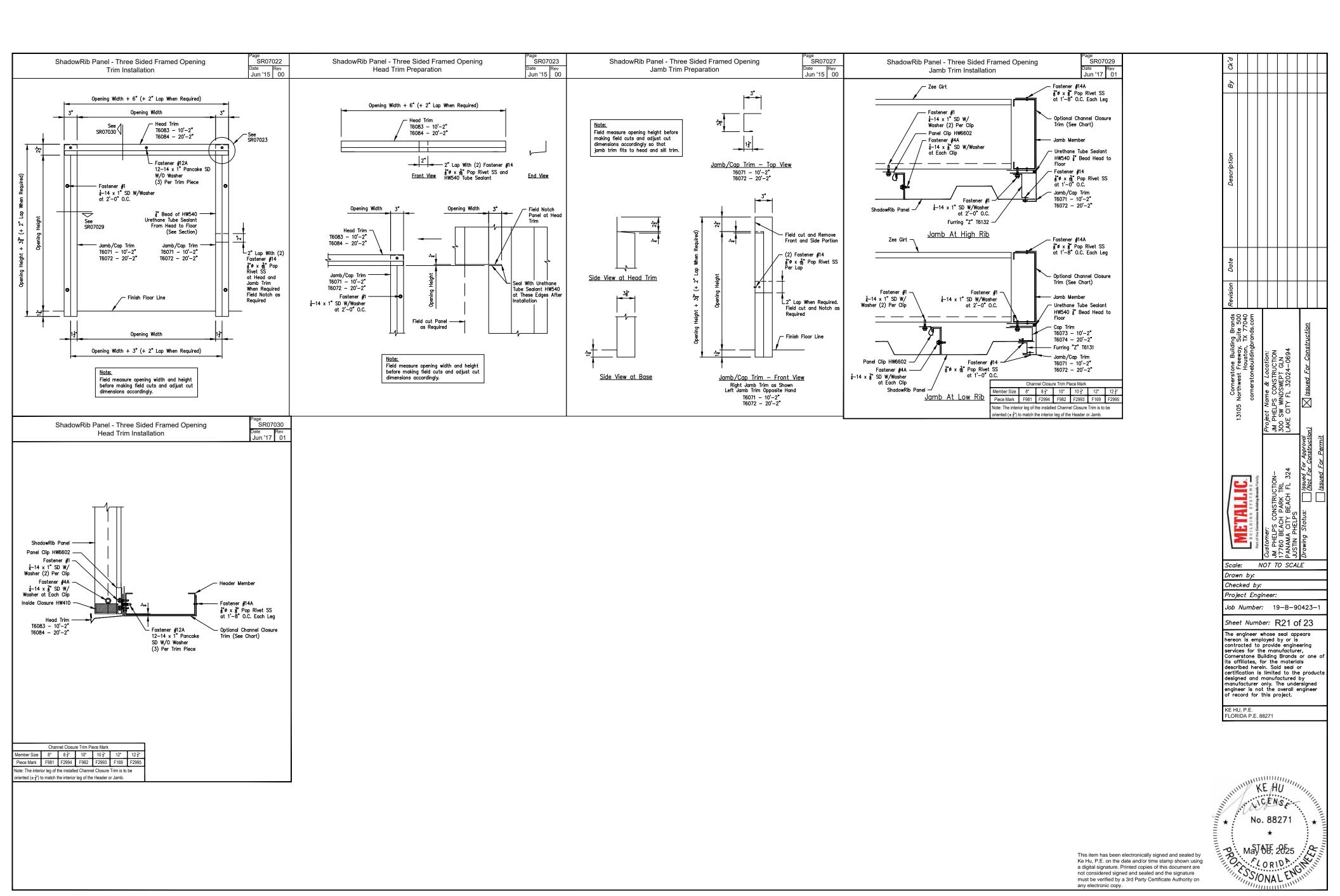






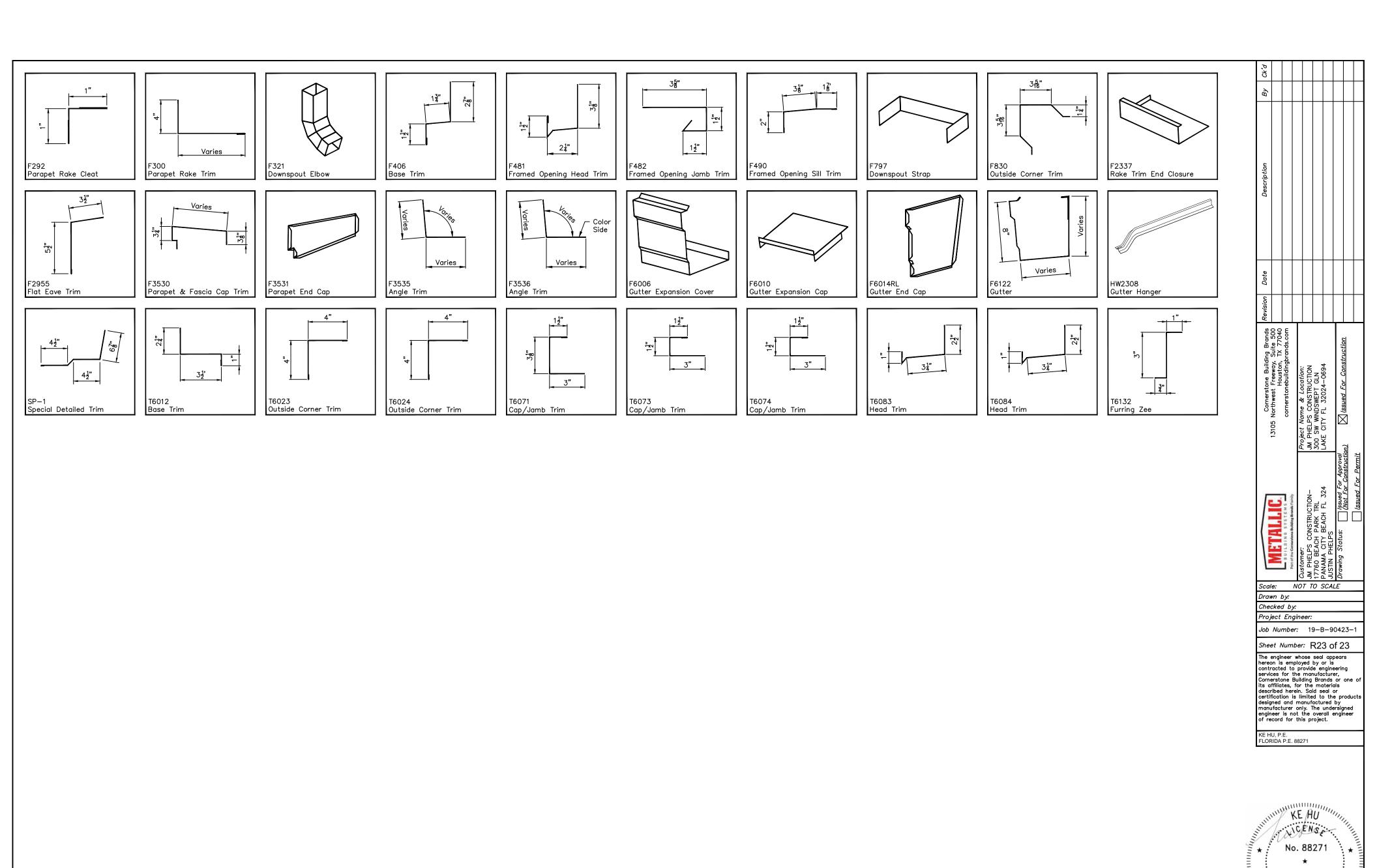






	Fasteners		Page G000004 Date Rev Jul '17 05			AVP, RBR And RI el Fasteners	BU	Page G000006 Date Rev Jun '23 10	BattenLok HS / Su	Fasteners iperLok and Double-Lok / Ultr	Page G000007 ra-Dek Date Rev Oct '22 09		Various Fasteners	Page G000009 Date Rev Nov '16 11		CK'd		
<u>Fastener #14</u>	<u>Fastener #14A</u>	<u>Fa</u>	stener #24	Wall Fastene		Roof Fasteners Long Life (Optional at W	/all)		<u>Structural Fastener (Fixed)</u> Fastener #1	Roof Member Screw Long Life Fastener #1E	Roof Stitch Screw Long Life Fastener #4	Fastener #17 12-14 x 1" SD W/Washer	Fastener #38 1-14 x 7" SD W/O Washer			By	++++	$\frac{1}{1}$
•		l f	1mm>	Fastener #		Fastener #3			‡"-14 x 1" 15" Hex Washer Head w/ Washer	$\frac{1}{4}$ "-14 x 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ " $\frac{5}{16}$ " Hex Washer Head w/ Washer	$\frac{1}{4}$ "-14 x $\frac{7}{8}$ " Hex Washer Head w/ Washer	15" Hex Head 	5" Hex Head					
			<del>[</del>	12-14 x 1 fe" Hex Washer ar w/washer	r Head	12-14 x 1½" 5" Hex Washer Hew/washer	ad			<b></b>								
1/8" x 3/16" Pop Rivet Stainless Steel	1/8" x 3/8" Pop Rivet Stainless Steel	8 x 5/8" Nibbed Dr	iller		⇒		>											
<u>Fastener #35</u>	<u>Fastener #43L</u>	Fa	stener #44L	Member Sc	rew_	Member Screw	-		Structural Fastener (Floating)	BattenLok HS/SuperLok Panel Clip Screw	BattenLok HS/SuperLok Panel Clip Screw Insulation > 4" Material < ‡"	1	Fastener #12A 12-14 x 1" Pancake SD W/O Washer			criptio		
		lf	1 MM ->	Optional Fastener #	17B	Optional Fastener #3A			Fastener #5 $\frac{1}{4}$ "-14 x 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ " Shoulder DP2	Panel Clip Screw Insulation < = 4" Material < 1" Fastener #1B 1"-14 x 11"	Insulation > 4" Material < ¼" Fastener #142  ¼"-14 x 1⅓" Driller		<u> </u>			Desc		
		4	111144.	12-14 x 1 %" Hex Washer /L w/washer	Head	12-14 x 1½" 5" Hex Washer He w/washer	ad		ਰਿੰ" Hex Washer Head	5" Hex Washer Head	ាំនី Hex Washer Head							
#14 x 1 1/8" O.D. Bonded Washer	L.T.P. Member Screw (Lon 1/4"-14 x 1 1/4" 5/16" Hex Washer Head	1/4"-14 5/16" He	x Washer Head									Fastener #55	Fastener #70	Fastener #142				
Fastener #226	W/ 1 1/8" O.D. Washer  Fastener #228		" O.D. Washer stener #271	Member Sc	rew_	Member Screw			BattenLok HS/SuperLok Panel Clip Screw Insulation<=4" Material >=½"	BattenLok HS/SuperLok Panel Clip Screw Insulation > 4" Material > = \frac{1}{4}"	<u>Double-Lok/Ultra-Dek</u> <u>Panel Clip Screw</u> Insulation < =4" Material < \dock\dock\dock\dock\dock\dock\dock\dock	$12-24 \times 1^{+7}_4$ SD DP5 W/O Washer $\frac{5}{16}$ Hex Head	12-24 x 1½" SD DP5 W/O Washer 16" Hex Head	1-14 x 1½" SD W/O Washer 18" Hex Head				
1 dsterier #220	<u>rusterier #220</u>	10	sterier #271	Optional Fastener # 12-14 x :	28	Optional Fastener #58 12-14 × 2"			Fastener #55 12-24 x 1‡" DP5	Fastener #70  12-24 x 13" DP5	Fastener #1 ‡"-14 x 1" ‡" Hex Washer Head w/ Washer					te		
	<b>-</b>	#	<b>iiii</b> ⇒	5" Hex Washer w/washer	r Head	5" Hex Washer Head w/washer			1€" Hex Washer Head	hex Washer Head						Dog		
3/16" x 9/16"					] <b>  ======</b>				Double-Lok/Ultra-Dek Panel Clip Screw	Double-Lok/Ultra-Dek Panel Clip Screw	Double-Lok/Ultra-Dek Panel Clip Screw Insulation > 4" Material > = \frac{1}{4}"	Fastener #76 12-14 x 2" SD W/O Washer	Fastener #61	Fastener #1B		vision		
Closed End Rivet	10 x 1/2" Grommet Washer	8-18 x 1 Trim Scre	/2" w	Stitch Scr		Stitch Screw			Insulation > 4" Material < \frac{1}{4}"  Fastener #1F  \frac{1}{4}"-14 \times 1\frac{1}{2}" Driller	Insulation < = 4" Material > = \frac{1}{4}" Fostener #67 12-24 x 1\frac{1}{4}" DP5	Insulation > 4" Material > = ½" Fastener #69 12-24 x 1½" DP5	15" Hex Head	12-14 x 1‡" SD W/O Washer	1-14 x 11" SD W/O Washer 15" Hex Head		3nds Re 500 7040 com	++++	
Fastener HW39	<del>99</del>			Fastener #		Fastener #4			指" Hex Washer Head w/ Washer	16" Hex Washer Head w/ Washer	指" Hex Washer Head w/ Washer					ng Brand Suite 50 TX 7704 rands.co		<u>ction</u>
				1 14 x 8 5 Hex Washer w/washer	r Head	1−14 x 7″ 15″ Hex Washer He w/washer	ad									- A	n: ON 94	onstru
#6 × 1" Rubber Gromm										NOTE: Refer to bill of materials for specific job requirements		Fastener #16 12-24 x 1½" Pancake SD DP5 W/O Washer	NOTE:	Fastener #46 1—14 x §" LL ST Type B W/Washer		itone Buildir t Freeway, Houston, nebuildingbi	e & Location: CONSTRUCTION USWEPT GLN _ 32024-0694	For C
1/4" Hex Head w/ Was	sher					OTE: Refer to bill of			Fastener #1D 1"-14 x 11" 18" Hex Washer Head w/ Washer			,	Refer to Bill of Materials for Specific job Requirements	能" Hex Head		Cornersto Northwest cornerston	9 & L 30NSTI SWEP: - 320%	pens
Note: Refer to bill of materials f specific job requirements.		•			m	aterials for specific ja quirements	bb									10	** Name IELPS CC W WINDS CITY FL	$\stackrel{\sqrt{3}}{\boxtimes}$
	Perimeter Trim Reference Double-Lok / Ultra-Dek		Page TDL00003			r Trim Reference -Lok / Ultra-Dek		Page TDL00008	Tana S	ealer And Tube Sealant	Page G000005					13,	Project / JM PHEL 300 SW LAKE CIT	71
	Edgecraft Northern Standard Tri	n	Date Rev Jul '20 00			Fastener and Sea	alants T	Date Rev May '22 01	·	lealer And Tube Sealant	Pate Rev Feb '24 07					!	7	eroval tructio ermit
				`					TRI-BEAD TAPE SEALER HW504	FLAT TAPE SEALER HW507	TAPE SEALER — SWAGED HW515					!		For Apl C Cons For P
				り		8	22.2		3" X Z" X 25'-0"	32" X ½" X 50'-0"	₹ × 2‡" × 6"					Lamily Comity	TION-	ssued i Vot Fo
Gutter F6122 - F6002RL	Gutter Lap Gutter Cap 2" Lap F6014RL	Expansion Cover/Ca F6006/F6010	HW2308	Eave Box Trim F6475	Eave Trim Lap 2" Lap	Eave Box End Cap F6476RL	Panel Clip Varies	Closure (24") HW430	TRIPLE BEAD TAPE SEALER	FLAT TAPE SEALER						Y STEM	DNSTRUCTIC PARK TRL BEACH FL S	
Fastener #4  1-14 x 2 LL SD W/Washer 1'-0" O.C. Roof Color	4'-4" Tube Sealant (12) Fastener #14 Trim Color  4'-2" Tube Sealant (12) Fastener #14 Trim Color	(9) Fostener #14 Trim Color	(2) Fastener #4 1-14 x 2" LL SD W/Washer Roof Color (1) Fastener #4 1-14 x 2" LL SD W/Washer	Fastener #4  \$-14 x \$ " LL SD W/Washer 4" 0.C. Roof Color Fastener #4A	(5) Fastener #14 1'-0" Tube Seala	4 (6) Fastener #14 nt 1'-4" Tube Sealant	Panel Clip Screw (2) Per Clip	(9) Fastener #1E 1-14 x 11" LL SD W/Washer	HW502	HW506	BattenLok HS SuperLok					N G S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	CONS CH P/ ITY BE	atus:
<del>                                     </del>		8.1	1-14 x g" LL SD W/Washer Trim Color 5" Tube Sediant	1-0" O.C. Trim Color				Per Panel 4'-8" Tape Sealant	<sup>3</sup> / <sub>16</sub> " X 2½" X 20'-0"	32" X 1" X 45'-0"	SuperLok					WETALLIG. 8 U L. L. D I N. G. S Y S T E. M. G. — Port of the Convertions building Broads Family	omer: HELPS CO BEACH   NMA CITY   NN PHELPS	ing St
									URETHANE TUBE SEALANT	TAPE_SEALER	NON-SKINNING BUTYL					la d	Custom JM PHE 17760 I PANAM	Draw
Bare Stake	Rake Lap Rake Cap (On Mod)	Rake Cap (Off Mod	) Peak Box		1					MINOR RIB HW512	TUBE (VAPOR SEALANT)					Scale: N Drawn by:	NOT TO SCALE	<u></u>
F6528 - F6422RL  Fastener #1E  1-14 x 12*	2" Lap F2332/F6024RL  1'-4" Tube Seciant (4) Fastener #4 (2) Fastener #4 (2) Fastener #4 (3) Fastener #4	F2337RL/F6024RL  9" Tube Sealant (6) Fastener #14	F6430 (3) Fastener #4A	Rake Trim End Closure F2337_L/R 2'-6" Tape Sealant	Slip Joint End F2805	Ridge Flashing F675 Fastener #4 1-14 x 7" LL SD W/Washe	Ridge Closure F679 4'-0" Tube Sealant	Closure (18")  HW432  (8) Fastener #1E		, i	R					Checked by: Project Engi		
LL SD W/Washer 2'-0" O.C. Trim Color	(4) Fastener #14 (2) Fastener #4 1-14 x 3° LL SD W/Washer Trim Color	(3) Fastener #4 Trim Color (2) Fastener #1 1'-7" Tape Sealant	1-14 x 2 m SD W/Washer Trim Color	(2) Fastener #1 Trim Color	(4) Fastener #14 Trim Color	† 14 x 2" LL SD W/Washe (See GDL01010 for spacing (16) Per Lap Trim Color 5'-8" Tube Sealant	(12) Fastener #4 	1 14 x 11 LL SD W/Washer Per Panel	HW540 (White) HW541 (Gray)	7.7 X 18 X 4"	IMP7100 (WHITE) 12'-6" per Tube at 3/8" Bead					<u> </u>	er: 19-B-904	423-1
	Mitered Rake	High Side	High Side				Trim Color	4'-2" Tape Sealant	HW542 (Bronze)  Note: 25'-0" per Tube at 1/4" Bea	od	HW549 (WHITE) 25'-0" per Tube at 1/4" Bead						ber: R22 of	
anel	Mitered High Side	Rake	Cover	\			_ <del>_</del>			2" WIDE X 24 GA. STRAPPING	FLEXIBLE MEMBRANE (EPDM)					hereon is empl contracted to	ployed by or is provide engineer the manufacturer,	ering
High Side F6540 - F6482RL	High Side Lap Outside Corner 2" Lap Right as Shown	Inside Corner Field Work	Expansion Cover High Side - F6507	Floating Simple Eave F2952	Flat Eave Trim F2955 = Standar F149 = Hi-Therm	d F326	Transverse Joint F270									Cornerstone Bu its affiliates, fo described here	Building Brands or for the materials ein. Said seal or	or one of
Fastener #4  1-14 x T LL SD W/Washer See GDL01010 for Spacing Fastener #4A	2'-5" Tube Secient (11) Fostener #14 (3) Fostener #4 (4) Fostener #4 (4) Fostener #4 (4) Fostener #4 (5) Fostener #4 (5) Fostener #4 (6) Foste	2'-8" Tube Sealant (5) Fastener #14 (3) Fastener #4 1-14 x 2" LL SD W/Washer	7"-4" HW507 Tope Sealer (11) Fastener #14 (3) Fastener #4 -14 x 8" LL SD W/Washer	9" Tube Sealant Fastener #4A 1-14 x 7" SD W/Washer	9" Tube Sealant for F29 10" Tube Sealant for F1 (2) #14 per 2" Lap	2'-8" Tube Sealant (2) Fastener #14 & (5) #4 1/4-14 x 7" LL SD W/Washer per Lap	1'-0" Tube Sealant (2) Fastener #4 (1) Fastener #1E				or 24					designed and r manufacturer o	s limited to the manufactured by only. The unders ot the overall eng	y signed
1-14 x \$\hat{p}\$ SD W/Washer 1-0" O.C. Trim Colgr	Trim Color LL SD W/Washer Trim Color	LL SD W/Washer Trim Color	LL SD W/Washer Trim Color	1'-0 O.Ć. (2) Fastener #14 per 2" Lap Trim Color	Closure #14A 1'-0" o. w/Closure Trim Color	c. Fastener #4 1/4-14 x } LL SD W/Washer 1'-0" O.C Trim Color	1-14 x 11 LL SD W/Wash per 2" Lap Fastener #1E 2'-0" o.c. Roof Color	er .	DEKSTRIP 7" WIDE = HW5227							of record for		girieer
					1				DEKSTRIP 9" WIDE = HW5228 DEKSTRIP 12" WIDE = HW5229 DEKSTRIP 18" WIDE = HW5226							KE HU, P.E. FLORIDA P.E. 8	88271	
Mitered Rake Mitered Gutter Outside Corner	Gutter Gutter Gutter Inside Corner Outside Corner	Gutter Gutter Inside Corner		Termination Trim	Parapet Rake Trin		Rake Slide Trim	Back-up Plate	COLOR = Gray SCREWS 2" O.C. MAX. PERIMETER TAPE SEALER BOTH SIDES	• FL569 − 500′−0″ Roll	• HW520 - 16" x 50'-0" Roll • HW521 - 24" x 50'-0" Roll							
Right as shown 2'-8" Tube Sealant	Field Work Field Work 2'-8" Tube Seglant 2'-8" Tube Seglant	Field Work	-	F121 1'-0" Tube Sealant (3) Fastener #4	F300 2'-0" Tube Sealant (2) Fastener #14A	F292 4" Tube Sealant (1) Fastener #1E	F215  Fastener #4A 1-14 x 2" SD W/Washe	2'-0" WIDE HW7760	URETHANE TUBE SEALANT HW540	Galvalume Plus or White Wash Coat								
(20) Fastener #14 (3) Fastener #4  1-14 x # LL SD W/Washer Trim Color	(12) Fostener #14 Trim Color  (12) Fostener #14 Trim Color	(12) Fastener #14 Trim Color		1-14 x 2" LL SD W/Washer (1) Fastener #1E 1-14 x 12" LL SD W/Washer per 2" Lap Trim Color	(2) Fastener #4 1-14 x 2 LL SD W/Wasi per 2" Lap Roof Color	1-14 v 11" II	1-14 x 7 SD W/Washe 1'-0" O.C. Trim Color	r 1'-6" WIDE HW7769	END (1" Wide x 4'-0" Long Alun		NOTE: Refer to bill of materials for specific job requirements						MIIIIIIIII.	
	I I		1	Trim Color	1	ı	1	1			1 , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	I				Killing K	KE AU ""	11/1/
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May de, 2025

LORIDA CHANT