



# Snow Load Report

## 1. Roof and Building Data

Ground Snow Load (Pg): 50.0 psf  
Roof Pitch: 4 /12  
Risk Category: II  
Eave-to-Ridge (W): 25 ft.  
Terrain Category: C  
Exposure: Partially Exposed  
Thermal Factor (Ct): 1.20  
Roof Surface: Metal  
Roof System: Common Truss  
Spacing: 48 in. o/c  
Overhang: 12 in.

## 2. Design Loads

Top Chord Dead Load: 7 psf  
Bottom Chord Dead Load: 10 psf  
SF (Slope Factor) =  $1/\text{Cosine}(\Phi) = 1.05$  (Dead loads specified on a projected horizontal basis take into account the effect of the pitch via a slope factor.)  
Adj. TCDL (TCDL x SF): 7.4 psf

## 3. Design Assumptions

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

## 4. Snow Load Calculations

Calculate flat roof snow load pf using the following equation:

$$p_f = 0.7 C_e C_t I_s p_g$$

where:

$p_f$  = Flat Roof Snow Load in psf  
 $C_e = 1.00$  = Exposure Factor, as determined by ASCE 7-10 Table 7-2 (Terrain Cat. C, Exp. Partially Exposed)  
 $C_t = 1.20$  = Thermal Factor, as determined by ASCE 7-10 Table 7-3  
 $I_s = 1.00$  = Importance Factor, as determined by ASCE 7-10 Table 1.5-2 (Risk Cat. II)  
 $p_g = 50.0$  psf = Ground Snow Load in psf

$$p_f = 0.7 C_e C_t I_s p_g = 0.7(1.00)(1.20)(1.00)(50.0) = 42.0 \text{ psf}$$

Subject Snow Loads	Customer GARY	Location	Job No. 2025A212
Engr. Engineer	Company Name 123 Street City, State 12345 ph. (888) 777-5555 www.website.com		Rev. -
Date 5/9/2025			Page 1



This report may not be  
copied, reproduced or  
distributed without the  
written consent of  
Company Name

Copyright © 2025

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

Where  $p_g$  is 20 psf or less:  $p_m = I_s p_g$

Where  $p_g$  exceeds 20 psf:  $p_m = I_s (20)$

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

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

Roof slope in degrees ( $18.43^\circ$ ) is greater than  $W/50 = 0.5$ , the 5.0 psf rain-on-snow surcharge load does not apply.

Calculate sloped roof snow load  $p_s$  using the following equation:

$$p_s = C_s p_f$$

where:

$p_s$  = Sloped Roof Snow Load in psf

$C_s = 1 - [(18.43 - 15)/55] = 0.94$  = Roof Slope Factor, as determined by ASCE 7-10 Sec. 7.4.1-7.4.4 and Figure 7-2

$p_f$  = Flat Roof Snow Load in psf

Roof surface (Metal) is considered a "slippery" roof. For a  $C_t = 1.20$  the roof slope factor  $C_s$  is given by the dashed line of ASCE 7-10 Figure 7-2c.

$$p_s = C_s p_f = (0.94)(42.0) = 39.4 \text{ psf}$$

Calculate unbalanced snow load for hip and gable roofs as shown in ASCE 7-10 Figure 7-5.

Unbalanced snow loads are required for roof pitches between 1/2 on 12 to 7 on 12.

Using the following equations:

$$\gamma = 0.13 p_g + 14 \text{ (snow density)}$$

$$h_d = .43 \sqrt[4]{l_u} \sqrt{p_g} + 10 - 1.5 \text{ (drift height) [if } l_u < 20 \text{ ft., use } l_u = 20 \text{ ft.]}$$

$$l_d = \frac{8}{3} h_d \sqrt{S} \text{ (width of drift surcharge)}$$

$$p_d = h_d \gamma / \sqrt{S} \text{ (drift surcharge snow load)}$$

where:

$\gamma$  = Snow density in pcf, not to exceed 30 pcf.

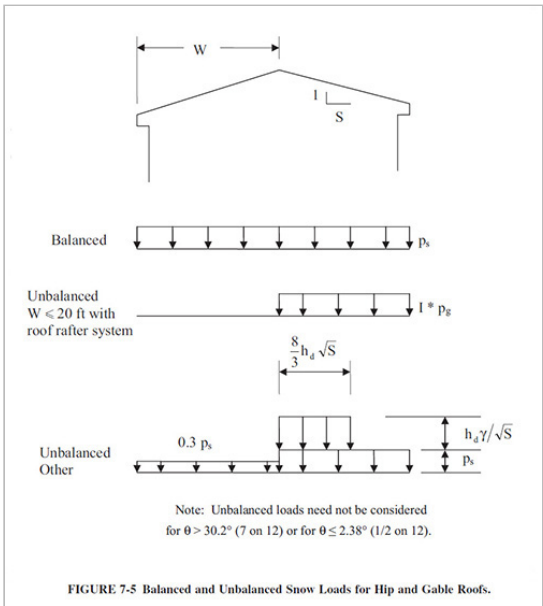
$h_d$  = Drift height in feet, as determined by eqn. or ASCE 7-10 Fig. 7-9.

$l_u$  =  $W$  = Ridge to eave distance in feet, windward side of roof.

$S$  = 12/Roof Pitch

$l_d$  = Width of drift surcharge in feet.

$p_d$  = Drift Surcharge Snow Load in psf



Subject Snow Loads	Customer GARY	Location	Job No. 2025A212
Engr. Engineer	Company Name 123 Street City, State 12345 ph. (888) 777-5555    www.website.com		Rev. -
Date 5/9/2025			Page 2



This report may not be  
copied, reproduced or  
distributed without the  
written consent of  
Company Name

Copyright © 2025

$$p_{\text{windward}} = 0.3p_s = (0.3)(39.4) = 11.8 \text{ psf}$$

$$p_{\text{leeward}} = p_s = 39.4 \text{ psf}$$

$$\gamma = 0.13(50.0) + 14 = 20.50 \text{ pcf}$$

$$h_d = .43\sqrt[3]{25}\sqrt[4]{50.0 + 10} - 1.5 = 2.00 \text{ ft. } [l_u = 25 \text{ ft.}]$$

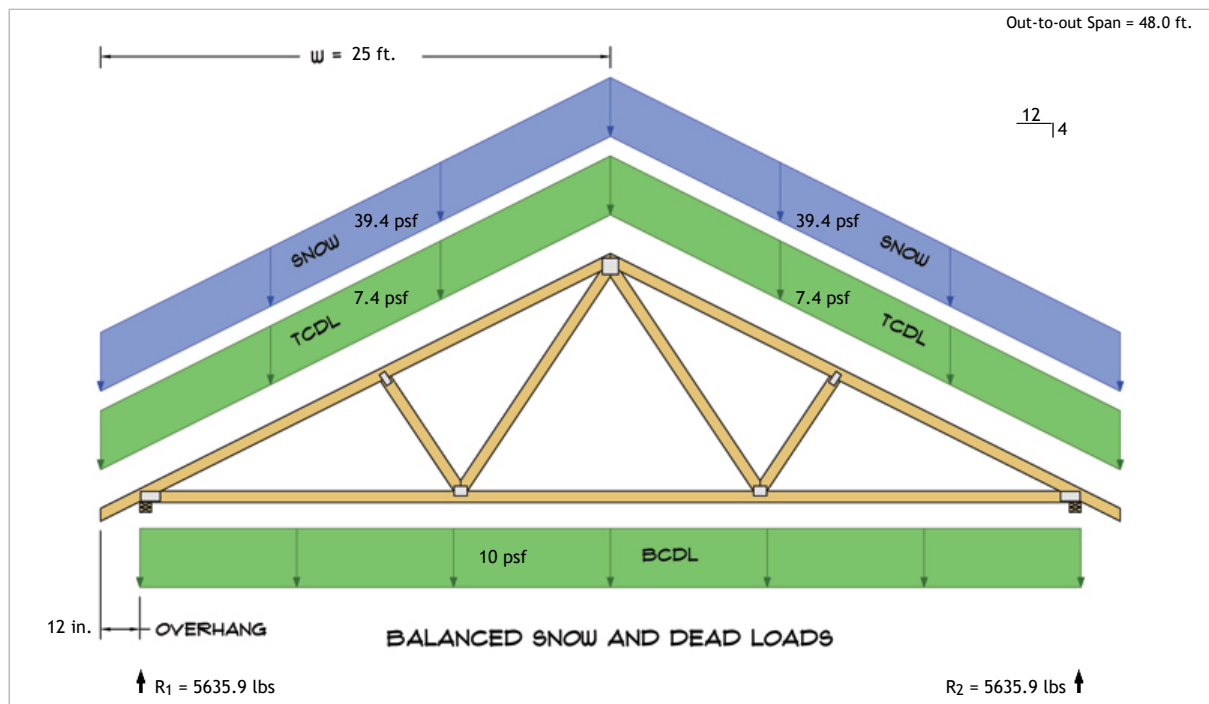
$$l_d = \frac{8}{3} \times 2.00 \times \sqrt{12/4} = 9.23 \text{ ft.}$$

$$p_d = \frac{2.00 \times 20.50}{\sqrt{12/4}} = 23.7 \text{ psf}$$

On warm roofs apply a distributed  $2p_f$  snow load on all overhanging portions as per ASCE 7-10 section 7.4.5.

No other loads except dead loads shall be present on the roof when this uniformly distributed load is applied.

$$2p_f = (2)(42.0) = 84.0 \text{ psf}$$



$$R_1 = D + S = 1697.9 \text{ lbs} + 3938.1 \text{ lbs}$$

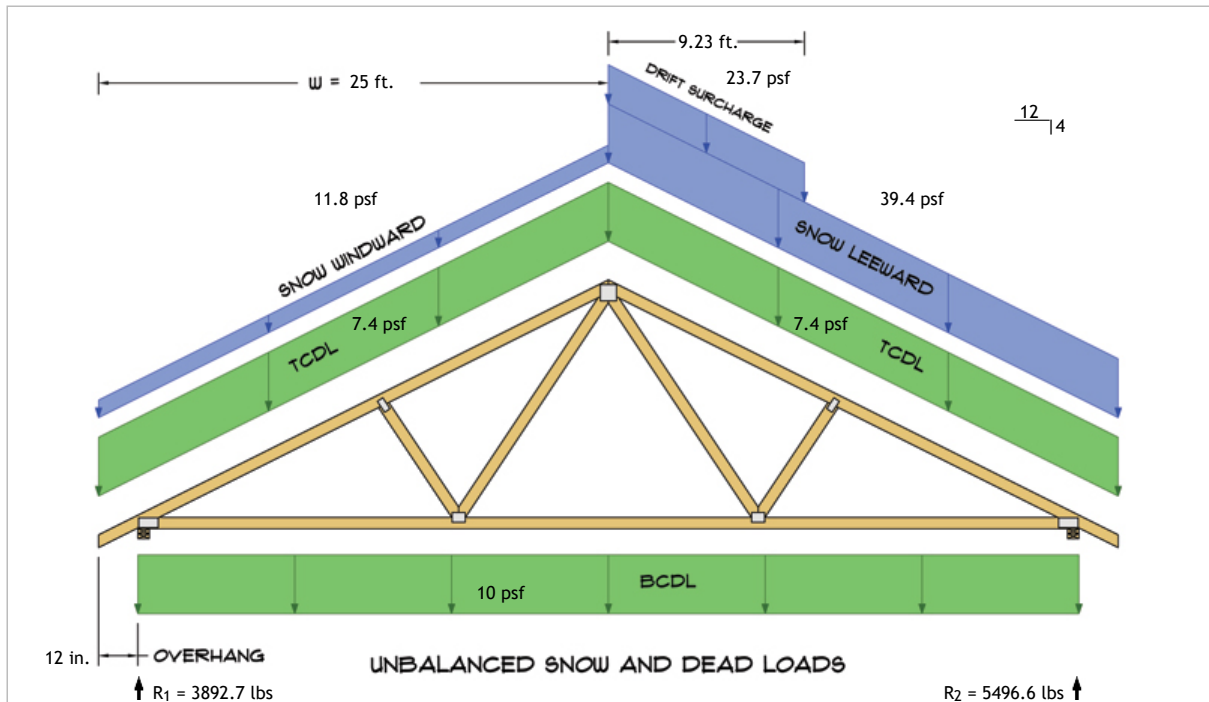
$$R_2 = D + S = 1697.9 \text{ lbs} + 3938.1 \text{ lbs}$$

Subject	Snow Loads	Customer	GARY	Location		Job No.	2025A212
Engr.	Engineer	<b>Company Name</b> 123 Street City, State 12345 ph. (888) 777-5555    www.website.com				Rev.	-
Date	5/9/2025					Page	3



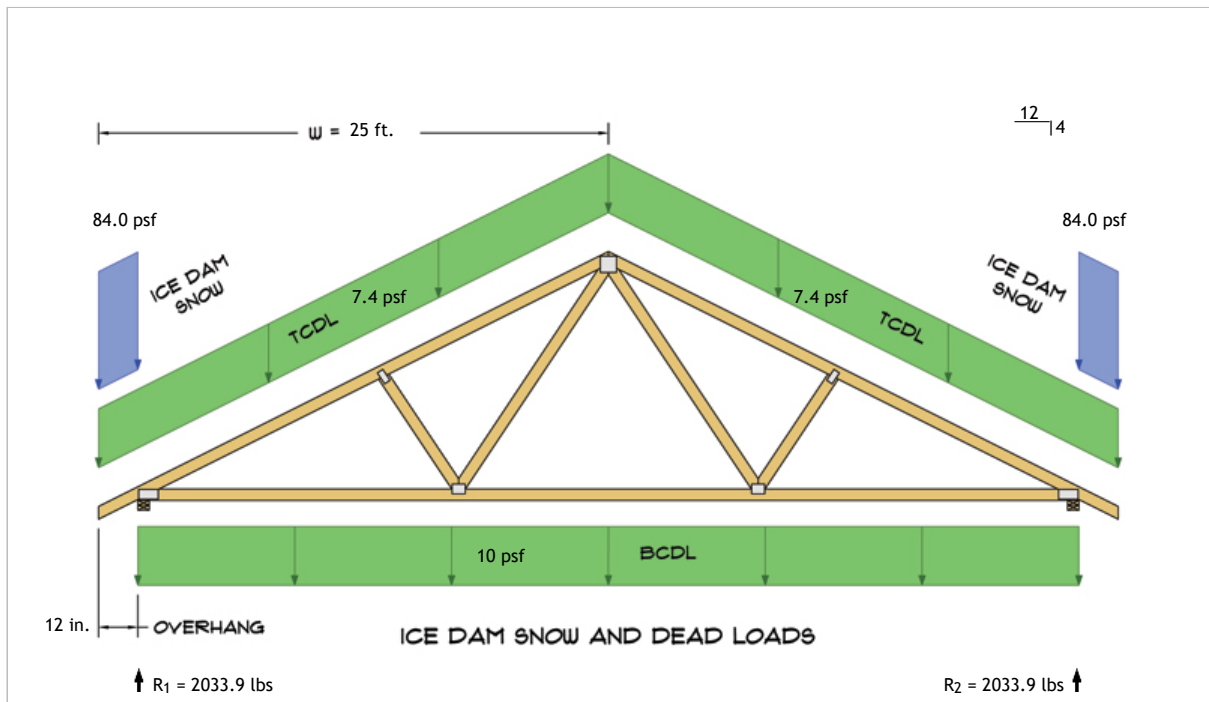
This report may not be copied, reproduced or distributed without the written consent of Company Name

Copyright © 2025



$$R_1 = D + S = 1697.9 \text{ lbs} + 2194.8 \text{ lbs}$$

$$R_2 = D + S = 1697.9 \text{ lbs} + 3798.8 \text{ lbs}$$



$$R_1 = D + S = 1697.9 \text{ lbs} + 336.0 \text{ lbs}$$

$$R_2 = D + S = 1697.9 \text{ lbs} + 336.0 \text{ lbs}$$

Subject	Snow Loads	Customer	GARY	Location		Job No.	2025A212
Engr.	Engineer	<b>Company Name</b> 123 Street City, State 12345 ph. (888) 777-5555 www.website.com				Rev.	-
Date	5/9/2025					Page	4



This report may not be copied, reproduced or distributed without the written consent of Company Name

Copyright © 2025