Errata to CSSBI B15-07:
Snow, Wind and Earthquake Load Design Criteria for Steel Building System

February 2007

Please note the corrections to Table B2(A) highlighted below.

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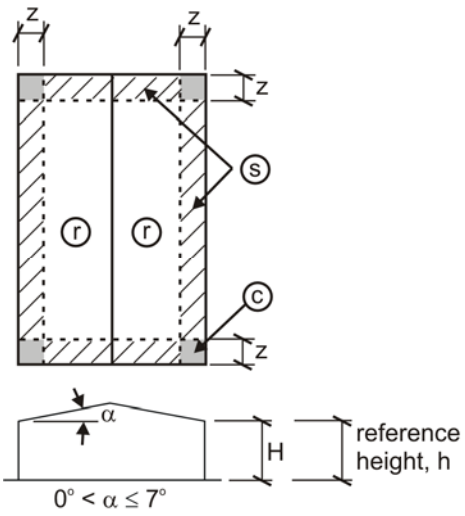
TABLE B2: ROOF CLADDING

B2(A) FOR ROOF SLOPES OF 7° OR LESS



Building Category		r	s	c	
	C_pC_g	+0.5 -1.8	+0.5 -2.5	+0.5 -5.4	Non-composite interior and exterior sheets
(3)	$C_{pi}C_{gi}$	±1.4	±1.4	±1.4	
(2)	$C_{pi}C_{gi}$	+0.6 -0.9	+0.6 -0.9	+0.6 -0.9	
(1)	$C_{pi}C_{gi}$	+0.0 -0.3	+0.0 -0.3	+0.0 -0.3	
(3)	$C_pC_g + C_{pi}C_{gi}$	+1.9 -3.2	+1.9 -3.9	+1.9 -6.8	Single sheet or composite interior plus exterior sheet
(2)	$C_pC_g + C_{pi}C_{gi}$	**+1.4** **-2.4**	**+1.4** **-3.1**	**+1.4** **-6.0**	
(1)	$C_pC_g + C_{pi}C_{gi}$	**+0.8** **-1.8**	**+0.8** **-2.5**	**+0.8** **-5.4**	

Errata 2 to CSSBI B15-07:
Snow, Wind and Earthquake Load Design Criteria for Steel Building System

October 2008

Errata 2

Please replace the drawing in Figure B10 with the figure below. The change is in the direction of the applied loads for p_3 and p_4 in the lower figure.

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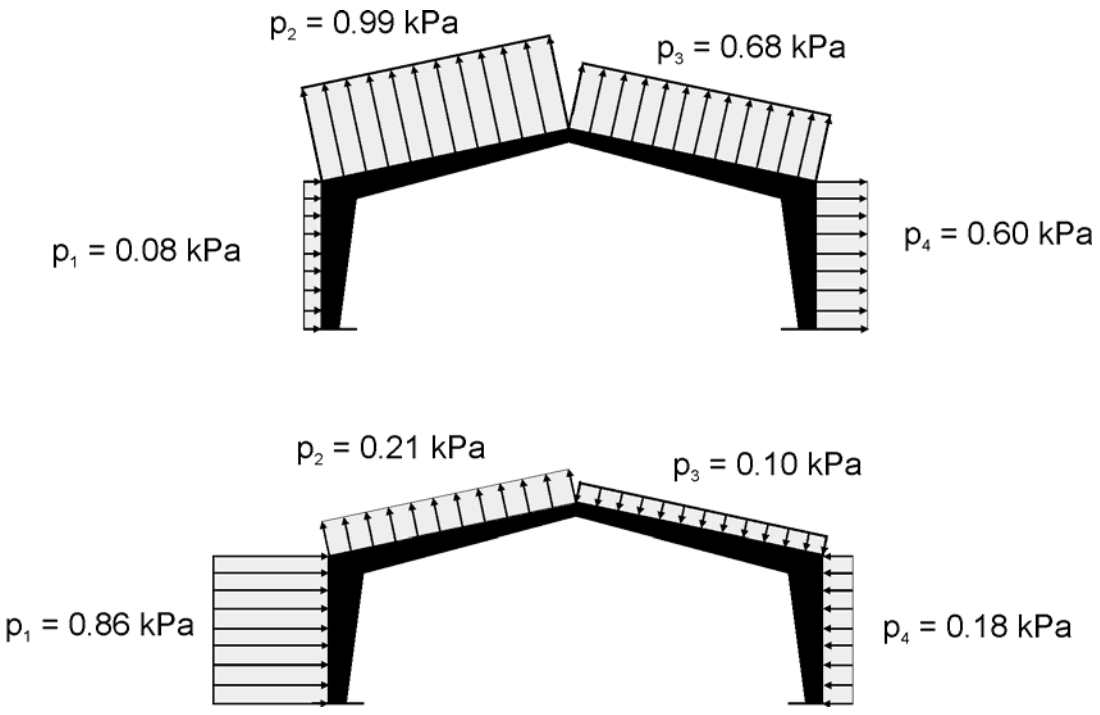
TABLE B10: Design Case 2 Frame Loading



Errata 3 to CSSBI B15-07:
Snow, Wind and Earthquake Load Design Criteria for Steel Building System

March 2009

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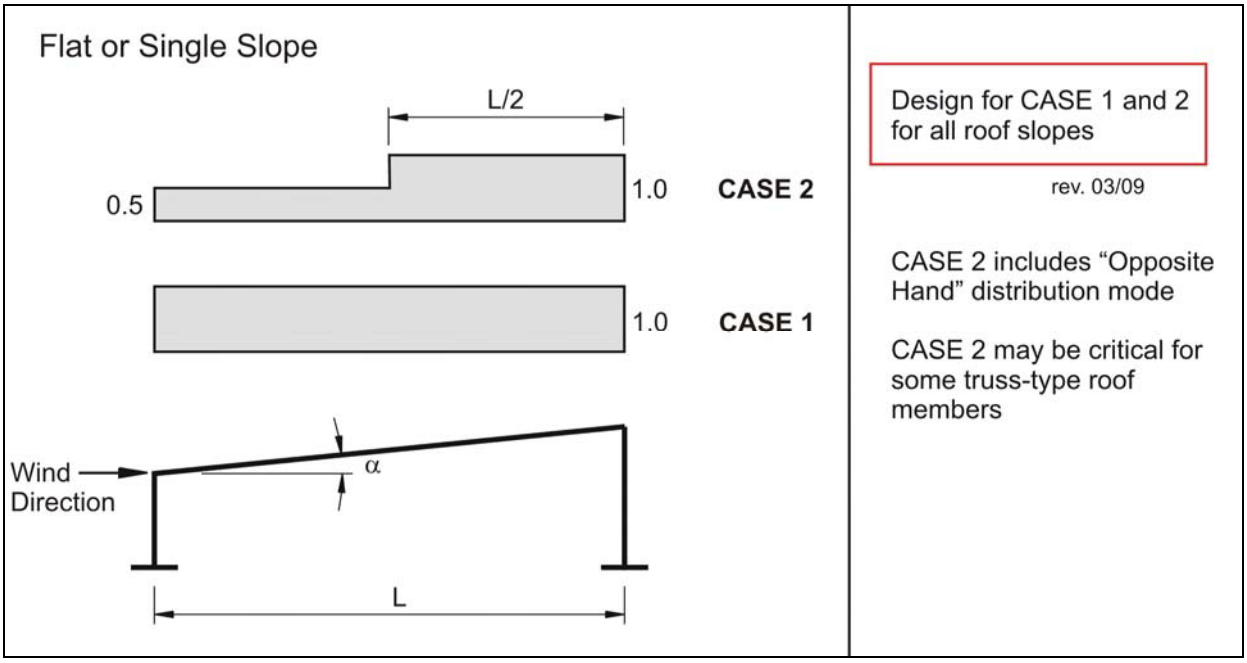
FIGURE A1(A): SHAPE FACTOR, C_a, FOR SINGLE SLOPE ROOFS



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A6 – Illustrative Example #3

Step 1: Determine the basic roof snow load factor, C_b

The upper level roof dimensions are: l = 50 m, w = 40 m

$l_c = 2w - w^2/l = (2)(40) - (40)^2/(50) = 48$

Since $l_c = 48 < 200$, with $C_w = 0.75$, there is no increase in the basic roof snow load factor.

C_b = 0.8

Errata 4 to CSSBI B15-07:
Snow, Wind and Earthquake Load Design Criteria for Steel Building System

November 2012

Item 1

Using CSSBI B15-07 with NBCC 2010

The CSSBI B15-07 document was written based on the 2005 edition of the National Building Code of Canada (NBCC) and the Structural Commentaries. The 2010 edition of the NBCC has been issued and adopted for use across Canada. The CSSBI has reviewed the provisions in B15-07 and confirm that this document also applies to the provisions of NBCC 2010 and its structural commentaries.

Item 2

Slope for Snow Sliding onto Lower Roofs

The possibility of snow sliding from an upper roof onto a lower roof is accounted for by the shape factor described in Figure A8. The Note on this figure points out that under certain conditions snow may slide at very low slopes and should be checked where critical. In the snow load design example #2, page 9, Step 7, the wording states “Since the upper roof slopes toward the lower roof at an angle greater than 15°, the possibility of snow accumulation on the lower roof due to sliding must be considered.” This statement could be interpreted to mean that if the roof slope was less than 15° then snow sliding does not need to be considered. This is not the case. Snow may slide at lower roof slopes, but the NBCC Structural Commentaries do not currently provide specific guidance. The building designer is responsible for deciding on the appropriate snow accumulation due to sliding.