



VSE Project Number: U3573.3484.201

January 13, 2021

SunPro Solar
ATTENTION: Dean Scott
22171 MCH Road
Mandeville, LA 70471

**REFERENCE: Reginald Watson Residence: 1082 Melody Lane, Cameron, NC 28326
Solar Array Installation**

To Whom It May Concern:

Per your request, Kate Corbett, a representative of Vector Structural Engineering, LLC performed a site visit at the address above on January 12, 2021. The purpose of the visit was to observe the existing framing and determine the adequacy of the existing structure to support the proposed installation of solar panels on the roof.

Based upon our review, we conclude that the existing structure is adequate to support the proposed solar panel installation.

Design Parameters

Code: North Carolina Building Code, 2018 Edition (2015 IBC)
Risk Category: II
Design wind speed: 118 mph (3-sec gust) per ASCE 7-10
Wind exposure category: C
Ground snow load: 10 psf

Existing Roof Structure

Front of House: composite shingles over 2x8 rafters @ 16" O.C. w/ knee walls with a roof slope of 9°
Back of House: composite shingles over 2x8 rafters @ 16" O.C. w/ knee walls with a roof slope of 12°

Connection to Roof

Mounting connection: (1) 5/16" lag screw w/ min. 2.5" embedment into framing at max. 48" o.c. along rails
(2) rails per row of panels, evenly spaced; panel length perpendicular to the rails not to exceed 67 in. Rail cantilever shall not exceed 50% of connection spacing.

Conclusions

Based upon our review, we conclude that the existing structure is adequate to support the proposed solar panel installation. In the area of the solar array, other live loads will not be present or will be greatly reduced (2018 NCBC, Section 1607.12.5). The gravity loads and; thus, the stresses of the structural elements, in the area of the solar array are either decreased or increased by no more than 5%. Therefore, the requirements of Section 807.4 of the 2018 NCEBC (2015 IEBC) are met and the structure is permitted to remain unaltered.



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Reginald Watson Residence

1/13/2021

The solar array will be flush-mounted (no more than 6" above the roof surface) and parallel to the roof surface. Thus, we conclude that any additional wind loading on the structure related to the addition of the proposed solar array is negligible. The attached calculations verify the capacity of the connections of the solar array to the existing roof against wind (uplift), the governing load case. Because the increase in lateral forces is less than 10%, this addition meets the requirements of the exception in Section 807.5 of the 2018 NCEBC (2015 IEBC). Thus the existing lateral force resisting system is permitted to remain unaltered.

Limitations

Installation of the solar panels must be performed in accordance with manufacturer recommendations. All work performed must be in accordance with accepted industry-wide methods and applicable safety standards. The contractor must notify Vector Structural Engineering, LLC should any damage, deterioration or discrepancies between the as-built condition of the structure and the condition described in this letter be found. Connections to existing roof framing must be staggered, except at array ends, so as not to overload any existing structural member. The use of solar panel support span tables provided by others is allowed only where the building type, site conditions, site-specific design parameters, and solar panel configuration match the description of the span tables. The design of the solar panel racking (mounts, rails, etc.) and electrical engineering is the responsibility of others. Waterproofing around the roof penetrations is the responsibility of others. Vector Structural Engineering assumes no responsibility for improper installation of the solar array.

VECTOR STRUCTURAL ENGINEERING, LLC

NC Firm License: COA #P-0742



01/13/2021

Jacob Proctor, P.E.

NC License: 049893 - Expires: 12/31/2021

Project Engineer

Enclosures

JSP/jsl



PROJECT: Reginald Watson Residence

Components and Cladding Wind Calculations

Label: Solar Panel Array

Note: Calculations per ASCE 7-10

SITE-SPECIFIC WIND PARAMETERS:

Basic Wind Speed [mph]: 118
 Exposure Category: C
 Risk Category: II

Notes:

ADDITIONAL INPUT & CALCULATIONS:

Height of Roof, h [ft]:	15 (Approximate)	Hip?
Comp/Cladding Location:	Gable/Hip Roofs $7^\circ < \theta \leq 27^\circ$	Yes
Enclosure Classification:	Enclosed Buildings	
Zone 1 GC_p :	0.9	Figure 30.4-2B (enter negative pressure coefficients)
Zone 2 GC_p :	1.7	
Zone 3 GC_p :	1.7	
α :	9.5	Table 26.9-1
z_g [ft]:	900	Table 26.9-1
K_h :	0.85	Table 30.3-1
K_{zt} :	1	Equation 26.8-1
K_d :	0.85	Table 26.6-1
Velocity Pressure, q_h [psf]:	25.7	Equation 30.3-1
GC_{pi} :	0	Table 26.11-1

PRESSURES: $p = q_h [(GC_p) - (GC_{pi})]$ Equation 30.9-1

Zone 1, p [psf]: 23.1 psf (1.0 W, Interior Zones, beyond 'a' from roof edge)
 Zone 2, p [psf]: 43.7 psf (1.0 W, End Zones, within 'a' from roof edge)
 Zone 3, p [psf]: 43.7 psf (1.0 W, Corner Zones, within 'a' from roof corner)
 (a= 3 ft)



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SUBJECT: CONNECTION

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Calculate Uplift Forces on Connection

	Pressure (0.6 Dead -0.6 Wind) (psf)	Max Connection Spacing ¹ (ft)	Max Trib. Area ² (ft ²)	Max Uplift Force (lbs)
Zone 1	12.1	4.0	11.2	135
Zone 2	24.4	4.0	11.2	273
Zone 3	24.4	4.0	11.2	273

Calculate Connection Capacity

Lag Screw Size [in]:	5/16	
C _d :	1.6	NDS Table 2.3.2
Embedment ³ [in]:	2.5	
Grade:	SPF (G = 0.42)	
Nominal Capacity [lbs/in]:	205	NDS Table 12.2A
Number of Screws:	1	
Prying Coefficient:	1.4	
Total Capacity [lbs]:	586	

Determine Result

Maximum Demand [lbs]:	273
Lag Screw Capacity [lbs]:	586

Result: **Capacity > Demand. Connection is adequate.**

Notes

1. 'Max Connection Spacing' is the spacing between connections along the rails.
2. 'Max Trib Area' is the product of the 'Max Connection Spacing' and 1/2 the panel width/height perpendicular to the rails. (2) rails per row of panels. Length of panels perpendicular to the rails shall not exceed 67".
3. Embedment is measured from the top of the framing member to the beginning of the tapered tip of the lag screw. Embedment in sheathing or other material is not effective. The length of the tapered tip is not part of the embedment length.



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SUBJECT: GRAVITY LOADS

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CALCULATE ESTIMATED GRAVITY LOADS

Roof Pitch: :12

ROOF DEAD LOAD (D)	Design material weight [psf]	Increase due to pitch	Material weight [psf]
Composite Shingles	2.0	1.01	2.0
1/2" Plywood	1.0	1.01	1.0
Framing	3.0		3.0
Insulation	0.0		0.0
1/2" Gypsum Clg.	0.0	1.01	0.0
M, E & Misc	0.0		0.0
Total Original Roof DL	6.0		
PV Array DL	3.0	1.01	3

ROOF LIVE LOAD (Lr)

Existing Design Roof Live Load [psf]	<input type="text" value="20"/>	ASCE 7-10, Table 4-1
Roof Live Load With PV Array [psf]	<input type="text" value="0"/>	2018 NCBC, Section 1607.12.5

SNOW LOAD (S):

Existing w/ Solar Array

Roof Slope [x:12]:	<input type="text" value="1.9"/>	<input type="text" value="1.9"/>	
Roof Slope [°]:	9	9	
Snow Ground Load, p_g [psf]:	10	10	ASCE 7-10, Section 7.2
Terrain Category:	C	C	ASCE 7-10, Table 7-2
Exposure of Roof:	Fully Exposed	Fully Exposed	ASCE 7-10, Table 7-2
Exposure Factor, C_e :	0.9	0.9	ASCE 7-10, Table 7-2
Thermal Factor, C_t :	1.1	1.1	ASCE 7-10, Table 7-3
Risk Category:	II	II	ASCE 7-10, Table 1.5-1
Importance Factor, I_s :	1.0	1.0	ASCE 7-10, Table 1.5-2
Flat Roof Snow Load, p_f [psf]:	7	7	ASCE 7-10, Equation 7.3-1
Minimum Roof Snow Load, p_m [psf]:	10	10	ASCE 7-10, Section 7.3.4
Unobstructed Slippery Surface?	No	Yes	ASCE 7-10, Section 7.4
Slope Factor Figure:	Figure 7-2b	Figure 7-2b	ASCE 7-10, Section 7.4
Roof Slope Factor, C_s :	1.00	1.00	ASCE 7-10, Figure 7-2
Sloped Roof Snow Load, p_s [psf]:	7	7	ASCE 7-10, Equation 7.4-1
Design Snow Load, S [psf]:	10	10	



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Summary of Loads

	Existing	With PV Array
D [psf]	6	9
Lr [psf]	20	0
S [psf]	10	10

Maximum Gravity Loads:

	Existing	With PV Array	
(D + Lr) / Cd [psf]	21	10	ASCE 7-10, Section 2.4.1
(D + S) / Cd [psf]	14	17	ASCE 7-10, Section 2.4.1

(Cd = Load Duration Factor = 0.9 for D, 1.15 for S, and 1.25 for Lr)

Maximum Gravity Load [psf]:	21	17
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Ratio Proposed Loading to Current Loading:

80%

OK

The gravity loads and; thus, the stresses of the structural elements, in the area of the solar array are either decreased or increased by no more than 5%. Therefore, the requirements of Section 807.4 of the 2018 NCEBC (2015 IEBC) are met and the structure is permitted to remain unaltered.