



February 14, 2024

To: Blue Raven Solar  
1403 North Research Way, Building J  
Orem, UT. 84097

Subject: Certification Letter  
Sorkaew Residence  
1153 Christian Light Rd  
Fuquay-Varina, NC. 27526

To Whom It May Concern,

A jobsite observation of the condition of the existing framing system was performed by an audit team of Blue Raven Solar. All review is based on these observations and the design criteria listed below and only deemed valid if provided information is true and accurate.

On the above referenced project, the roof structural framing has been reviewed for additional loading due to the installation of the solar PV addition to the roof. The structural review only applies to the section of the roof that is directly supporting the solar PV system and its supporting elements. The observed roof framing is described below. If field conditions differ, contractor to notify engineer prior to starting construction.

The roof structures of (MP1&2) consist of composition shingle on roof plywood that is supported by 2x6 rafters @ 16"o.c. with ceiling joists acting as rafter ties. The rafters have a max projected horizontal span of 14'-0", with a slope of 26 degrees. The rafters are connected at the ridge to a ridge board and are supported at the eave by a load bearing wall.

The existing roof framing systems of (MP1&2) are judged to be adequate to withstand the loading imposed by the installation of the solar panels. No reinforcement is necessary.

The spacing of the solar standoffs should be kept at 64" o.c. for landscape and 48" o.c. for portrait orientation, with a staggered pattern to ensure proper distribution of loads.

The scope of this report is strictly limited to an evaluation of the fastener attachment, underlying framing and supporting structure only. The attachment's to the existing structure are required to be in a staggered pattern to ensure proper distribution of loading. All panels, racking and hardware shall be installed per manufacturer specifications and within specified design limitations. All waterproofing shall be provided by the manufacturer.

Note: Seismic check is not required since  $S_s < .4g$  and Seismic Design Category (SDC) < B

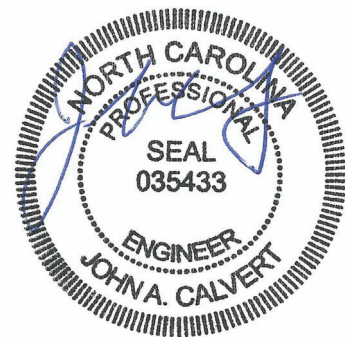
Design Criteria:

- Applicable Codes = 2018 North Carolina State Building Code (NCSBC), ASCE 7-10
- Roof Dead Load = 8 psf (MP1&2)
- Roof Live Load = 20 psf
- Wind Speed = 115 mph (Vult), Exposure C, Risk Category II
- Ground Snow Load = 15 psf - Roof Snow Load = 10.5 psf
- Attachment: 1 - 5/16 dia. lag screw with 2.5 inch min. embedment depth, at spacing shown above.

Please contact me with any further questions or concerns regarding this project.

Sincerely,

John Calvert, P.E.  
Project Engineer



Digitally signed by  
John A. Calvert  
Date: 2024.02.14  
17:09:19 -07'00'



**Gravity Loading**

Roof Snow Load Calculations		
$p_g$ = Ground Snow Load =	15 psf	
$p_f = 0.7 C_e C_t I p_g$		(ASCE7 - Eq 7-1)
$C_e$ = Exposure Factor =	1	(ASCE7 - Table 7-2)
$C_t$ = Thermal Factor =	1	(ASCE7 - Table 7-3)
$I$ = Importance Factor =	1	
$p_f$ = Flat Roof Snow Load =	10.5 psf	
$p_s = C_s p_f$		(ASCE7 - Eq 7-2)
$C_s$ = Slope Factor =	1	
<b><math>p_s</math> = Sloped Roof Snow Load =</b>	<b>10.5 psf</b>	

PV Dead Load = 3 psf (Per Blue Raven Solar)	
DL Adjusted to 26 Degree Slope	3.34 psf
PV System Weight	
Weight of PV System (Per Blue Raven Solar)	3.0 psf
X Standoff Spacing =	4.00 ft
Y Standoff Spacing =	3.04 ft
Standoff Tributary Area =	12.17 sft
<b>Point Loads of Standoffs</b>	<b>37 lb</b>

Note: PV standoffs are staggered to ensure proper distribution of loading

Roof Live Load = 20 psf	
Note: Roof live load is removed in area's covered by PV array.	

Roof Dead Load (MP1&2)		
Composition Shingle	4.00	
Roof Plywood	2.00	
2x6 Rafters @ 16"o.c.	1.72	
Vaulted Ceiling	0.00	(Ceiling Not Vaulted)
Miscellaneous	0.28	
<b>Total Roof DL (MP1&amp;2)</b>	<b>8.0 psf</b>	
DL Adjusted to 26 Degree Slope	8.9 psf	



**Wind Calculations**

**Per ASCE 7-10 Components and Cladding**

Input Variables	
Wind Speed	115 mph
Exposure Category	C
Roof Shape	Hip/Gable
Roof Slope	26 degrees
Mean Roof Height	20 ft
Effective Wind Area	21.3 ft

Design Wind Pressure Calculations	
<b>Wind Pressure <math>P = qh * G * C_n</math></b>	
$qh = 0.00256 * K_z * K_{zt} * K_d * V^2$	(Eq. 30.3-1)
$K_z$ (Exposure Coefficient) = 0.9	(Table 30.3-1)
$K_{zt}$ (topographic factor) = 1	(Fig. 26.8-1)
$K_d$ (Wind Directionality Factor) = 0.85	(Table 26.6-1)
$V$ (Design Wind Speed) = 115 mph	(Fig. 26.5-1A)
Risk Category = II	(Table 1.5-1)
$qh = 25.90$	
$0.6 * qh = 15.54$	

Standoff Uplift Calculations-Portrait					
	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Positive	
$G C_p =$	-0.85	-1.52	-2.42	0.43	(Fig. 30.4-1)
Uplift Pressure =	-13.20 psf	-23.67 psf	-37.59 psf	11.1 psf	
X Standoff Spacing =	4.00	4.00	2.67		
Y Standoff Spacing =	3.04	3.041666667	3.041666667		
Tributary Area =	12.17	12.17	8.11		
Dead Load on Attachment=	36.50	36.50	24.33		
<b>Footing Uplift (0.6D+0.6W)=</b>	<b>-139 lb</b>	<b>-266 lb</b>	<b>-290 lb</b>		

Standoff Uplift Calculations-Landscape					
	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Positive	
$G C_p =$	-0.85	-1.52	-2.42	0.43	(Fig. 30.4-1)
Uplift Pressure =	-13.20 psf	-23.67 psf	-37.59 psf	10.0 psf	(Minimum)
X Standoff Spacing =	5.33	5.33	3.56		
Y Standoff Spacing =	1.75	1.75	1.75		
Tributary Area =	9.33	9.33	6.22		
Dead Load on Attachment=	28.00	28.00	18.67		
<b>Footing Uplift (0.6D+0.6W) =</b>	<b>-106 lb</b>	<b>-204 lb</b>	<b>-223 lb</b>		

Standoff Uplift Check	
Maximum Design Uplift =	-290 lb
Standoff Uplift Capacity =	450 lb
450 lb capacity > 290 lb demand	<b>Therefore, OK</b>

Fastener Capacity Check	
Fastener =	1 - 5/16" dia. lag
Number of Fasteners =	1
Embedment Depth =	2.5
Pullout Capacity Per Inch =	250 lb
Fastener Capacity =	625 lb
w/ F.S. of 1.5 & DOL of 1.6=	667 lb
667.2 lb capacity > 290 lb demand	<b>Therefore, OK</b>

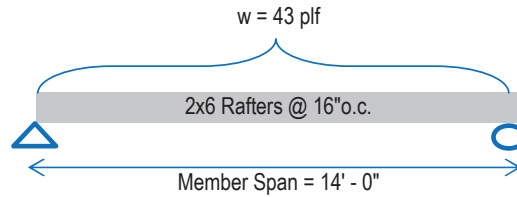
**Framing Check**

(MP1&2)

PASS

Dead Load 8.9 psf  
PV Load 3.3 psf  
Live Load 20.0 psf

Governing Load Combo = DL + LL  
**Total Load 32.2 psf**



Member Properties				
Member Size	S (in <sup>3</sup> )	I (in <sup>4</sup> )	Lumber Sp/Gr	Member Spacing
2x6	7.56	20.80	DF#2	@ 16"o.c.

Check Bending Stress								
Fb (psi) =	f <sub>b</sub>	x	C <sub>d</sub>	x	C <sub>f</sub>	x	C <sub>r</sub>	(NDS Table 4.3.1)
	900	x	1.25	x	1.3	x	1.15	
Allowed Bending Stress = 1681.8 psi								

Maximum Moment = (wL<sup>2</sup>) / 8  
= 1053.128 ft#  
= 12637.54 in#

Actual Bending Stress = (Maximum Moment) / S  
= 1671.1 psi

**Allowed > Actual -- 99.4% Stressed -- Therefore, OK**

Check Deflection		
Allowed Deflection (Total Load) =	L/120	(E = 1600000 psi Per NDS)
	= 1.4 in	
Deflection Criteria Based on =	Simple Span	
Actual Deflection (Total Load) =	(5*w*L <sup>4</sup> ) / (384*E*I)	
	= 1.117 in	
	= L/151 > L/120	<b>Therefore OK</b>
Allowed Deflection (Live Load) =	L/180	
	0.933 in	
Actual Deflection (Live Load) =	(5*w*L <sup>4</sup> ) / (384*E*I)	
	0.694 in	
	L/243 > L/180	<b>Therefore OK</b>

Check Shear		
Member Area = 8.3 in <sup>2</sup>	F <sub>v</sub> (psi) = 180 psi	(NDS Table 4A)
Allowed Shear = F <sub>v</sub> * A = 1485 lb	Max Shear (V) = w * L / 2 =	301 lb

**Allowed > Actual -- 20.3% Stressed -- Therefore, OK**