April 5,2022 ICRI 2022 Spring Convention

Lessons on the Strength of Snow and the Weakness of Parking Structures

Jason Gross, P.E. LEED AP Project Manager Walker Consultants Kathryn Stairs, P.E. Director of Operations Walker Consultants



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THE PARKING FACILITY MISCONCEPTION!

Since parking facilities are constructed of concrete and support these heavy passenger vehicles, they *must* be able to support all types of vehicles and heavy loads. They must be.....





Parking facilities are some of the most lightly loaded storage facilities allowed by code.





SNOW AND SNOW REMOVAL CAN BE A REAL CONCERN



Live Load and Snow Load



Snow Load ++



TALKING POINTS (TABLE OF CONTENTS)



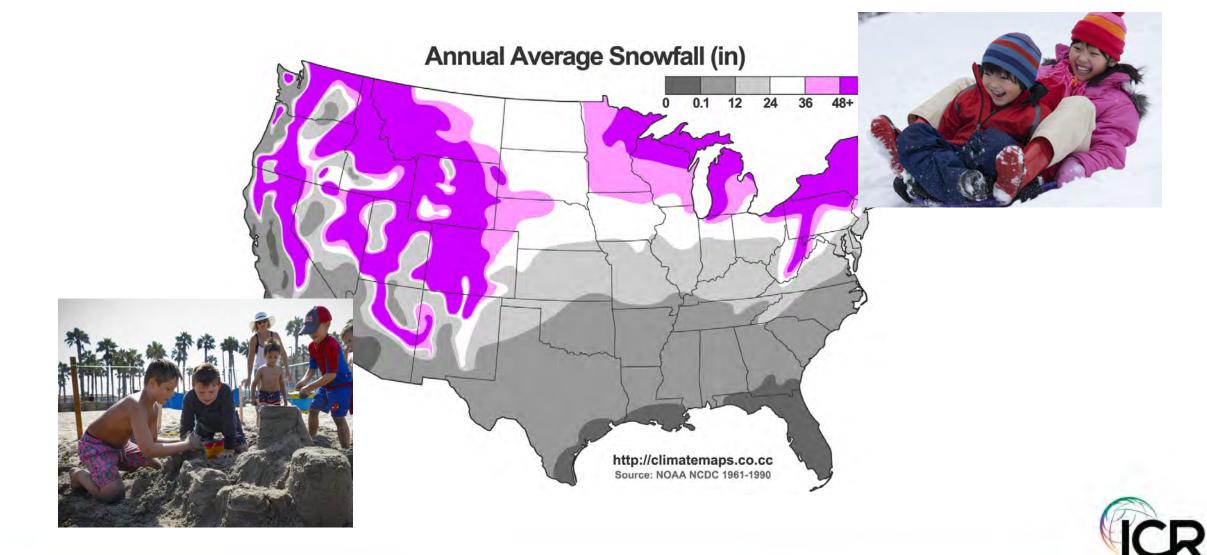


SNOW DENSITY





DOESN'T EVERYONE KNOW SNOW CAN BE HEAVY?

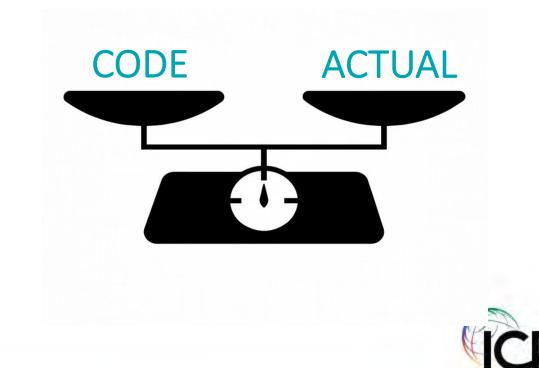


WHAT DOES SNOW WEIGH?

ASCE 7 provides code mandated weight of fallen snow, p_g g (snow density) = 0.13 p_g + 14 but not more than 30 pcf

Density of packed snow varies greatly.

- New dry snow 5 pcf
- New damp snow 12 pcf
- Settled snow 18 pcf
- Wet firm snow up to 50 pcf
- Cubic Foot of water 62.4 pcf
- How high is the snow?



WHEN ACTUAL LOAD > CODE DESIGN LOADS



No Live Load Packed and Piled Snow + Removal Equipment





DESIGN LOADS

SNOW DENSITY	DESIGN LOADS	DAMAGE
REPAIRS	SNOW REMOVAL	THE END



DESIGN LOAD COMBINATIONS

Strength Design

1.2D + 1.6L + 0.5S1.2D + 1.6S + L



Allowable Stress Design D + S, include drift loading D + LD + 0.75L + 0.75S

Roof Live Load is not combined with Live Load on the same floor.



LIVE AND ROOF DESIGN LOADS

2018 International Building Code Section 1607: Parking Garage Minimums



- Live Load (*L*) = 40 psf (pre-2000 maybe 50 psf)
- Concentrated Load = 3000 lbs on a 4 ½" x 4 ½" area (pre-2000 maybe 2000 lbs)
- Roof Live Load $(L_r) = 20 \text{ psf}$ on stair and elevator tower roofs
 - local jurisdictions may have higher L and L_r requirements.

Always try to find original design for each structure – *who knows*?



SNOW DESIGN LOAD

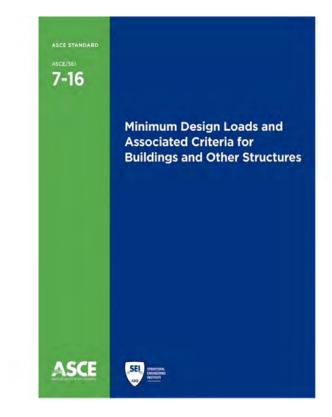
2018 International Building Code

Section 1608: Snow Load (along with ASCE 7, Chapter 7)

Flat roof snow load $p_f = 0.7 C_e C_t I_s p_g$

- **C**_e Exposure Factor, Typ 1.0
- C_t Thermal Factor, Typ 1.2
- I_s Importance factor, Typ 1.0
- **p**_g Ground snow load

flat roof snow load typically < ground snow load



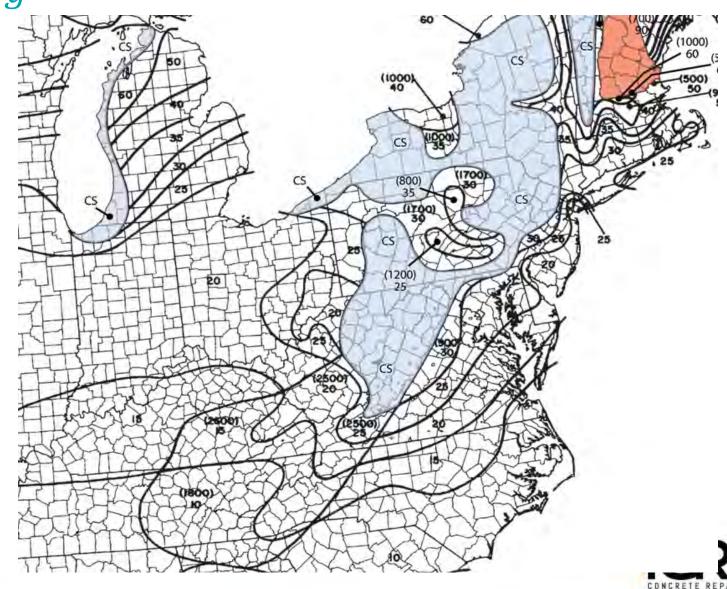


GROUND SNOW LOAD p_g

Mid-Atlantic Region

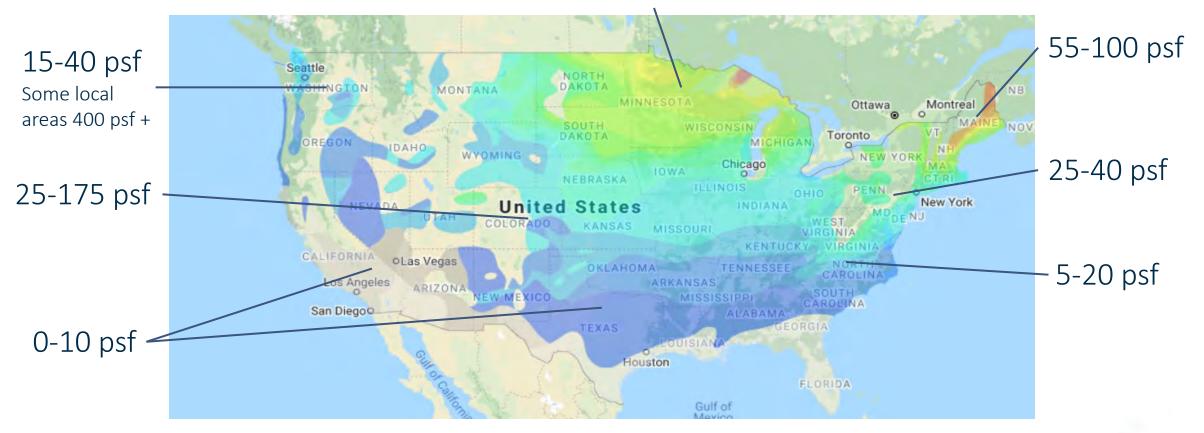
 p_g = 25 psf – 35 psf

Areas of low snow aren't off the hook! p_g = 20 psf or less $p_m = I_s p_g$ **p**_g > 20 psf p_m = 20 I_s



WHAT IS THE AVERAGE DESIGN GROUND SNOW LOAD?

45-70 psf



REMINDER: WET SNOW PILED 2'-0" HIGH CAN EQUAL 70 -100 psf



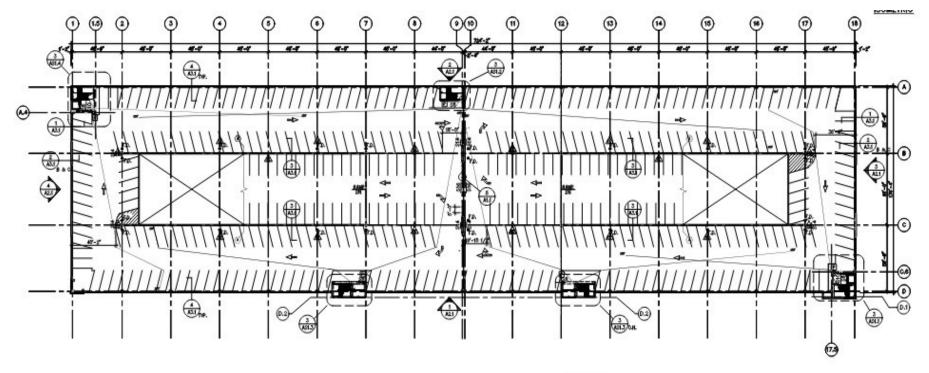
SNOW DAMAGE





WHAT CAN HAPPEN WHEN YOU PILE SNOW? Case Study #1

- Parking structure footprint 720' x 174', 3 bays wide, 3 total levels
- Snow was piled in area shown during off hours EMPTY GARAGE





SNOW PILED UP MIGHT COME DOWN!



Precast double tee flange and portions of tee stem





Diaphragm Steel



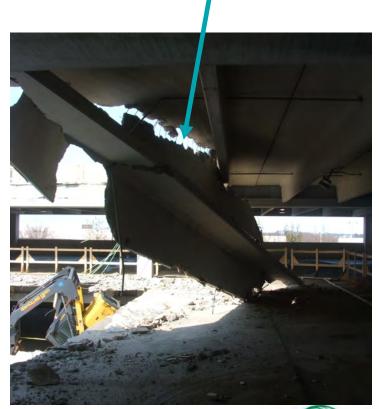
SNOW PILED UP MIGHT COME DOWN!





Successive collapse

Split Double Tee





WHAT CAME DOWN WILL NEED TO BE REBUILT



Slab-on-grade failure

Stabilization until repaired





Operator survived with minor injuries.



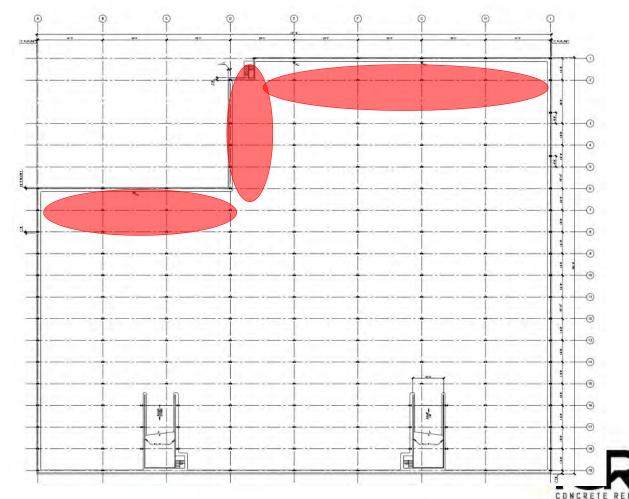
WHAT CAN HAPPEN WHEN YOU PILE SNOW?

Case Study #2

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- 1988 Single Story Steel frame supporting precast 'filigree' planks and P/T topping slab 5" total
 - 1

Snow piled during off hours – EMPTY GARAGE



SNOW OVERLOADING EVENT



~6' Deep pile 20' wide across back of garage Beam buckling, broken connection Shear studs ripped out of slab Significant column deflection Broken post-tensioned tendons





Shoring required for dead and snow loads



SNOW OVERLOADING OF POST-TENSIONED SLAB



Deflection in area of beam failure

Broken tendons (closeup)

Broken tendons (full bay)



OTHER PRECAST DAMAGE DUE TO OVERLOADING

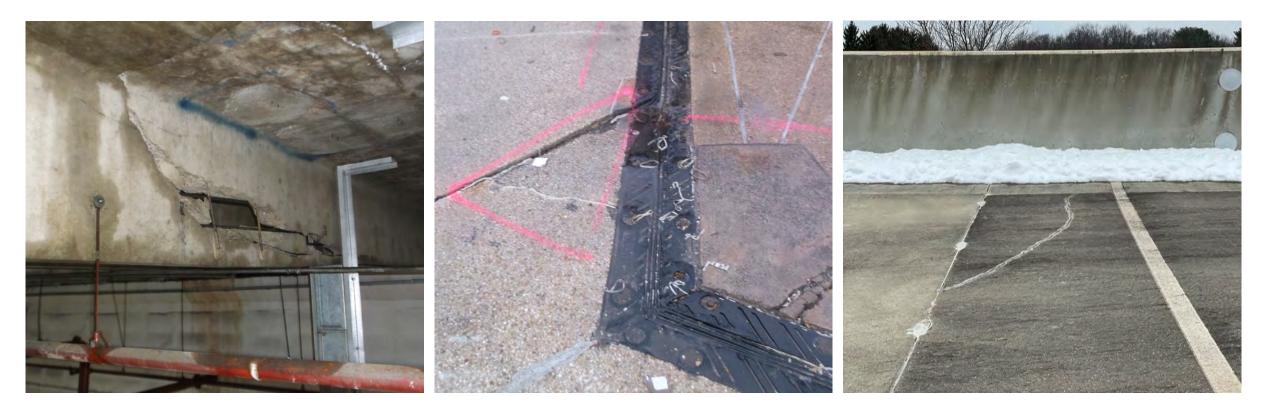


Shear cracking in tee stem

Shear cracking in spandrel panel



OTHER PRECAST DAMAGE DUE TO OVERLOADING



Split tee stem with deflection

Cracked corner of tee flange

Cracked corner of tee flange



OTHER PRECAST DAMAGE DUE TO OVERLOADING



Broken shear connection and cracking of tee flange

Cracking over each tee stem

Tee flange deflection and broken connections at joint



CAST-IN-PLACE WAFFLE SLAB DAMAGE



Cracking and deterioration in top slab

Cracking and deterioration in waffle slab

Cracking and deterioration in CIP beam





SNOW DENSITY	DESIGN LOADS	DAMAGE
REPAIRS	SNOW REMOVAL	THE END



CASE STUDY #1 – PRECAST REPAIR



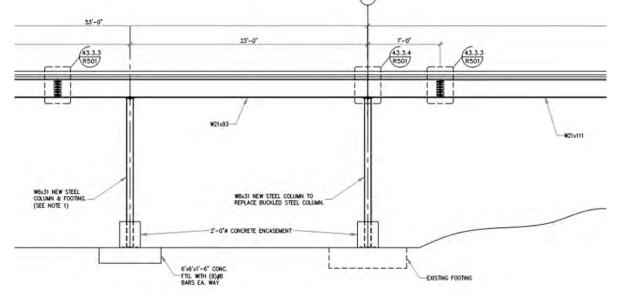
Reused existing connections

Removed CIP topping over all connections

Maintained existing inverted tee beams



CASE STUDY #2 – STEEL & POST-TENSIONING REPAIR













Crack injection in CIP joists

P/T repair at break

Stressing P/T repair at break





Tee to tee connections during replacement

Tee to Tee connections after replacement

Rebuilding damaged inverted tee beam





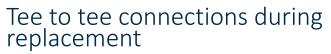
Buildout of damaged tee stem

Buildout of damaged tee stem

Rebuilt damaged tee stem







Rewelded tee to tee connections and epoxy injection of cracks

Tee flange replacement in progress





Demolition of waffle slab system

Waffle slab replacement

Waffle joist replacement in progress



SNOW REMOVAL





SNOW REMOVAL PROCEDURE

Meet with Owner to discuss procedures

- 1. Our Preference: Close top level and let snow melt
- 2. Use de-icing products
- 3. Plow or push snow off deck
 - Snow chute or gate
 - Dump snow over the side
 - Haul it out

Do not pile snow on deck.





OVERCOMMUNICATE WITH THE SNOWPLOW OPERATOR

- Provide signage on top level panels
- Remind and encourage Owner to communicate the snow removal procedures BEFORE it snows
- Survey deck prior to Winter (like the auto body inspection when renting a car)





ADDITIONAL LAYERS OF PROTECTION

- Proper head knock bar
 - Clearance height
 - Weight limit

- Get buy-in from snow contractor
 - Discuss responsibility for damage
 - Conduct Fall/Spring walk-throughs





IF SNOW NEEDS TO BE REMOVED, **BE CAREFUL**

Equipment Name	Туре	Operating Weight (lbs)
Bobcat S-70	<mark>Skid Loader</mark>	<mark>2975</mark>
Bobcat S-100	<mark>Skid Loader</mark>	<mark>4100</mark>
John Deere 328	Skid Loader	8580
John Deere 326	Skid Loader	8133
John Deere 318G	<mark>Skid Loader</mark>	<mark>6542</mark>
<mark>John Deere 320G</mark>	<mark>Skid Loader</mark>	<mark>7150</mark>
Kubota R530	Wheel Loader	9800
New Holland SL 185	<mark>Skid Loader</mark>	<mark>7099</mark>
<mark>New Holland 885lx</mark>	<mark>Skid Loader</mark>	<mark>7004</mark>
<mark>New Holland 985lx</mark>	<mark>Skid Loader</mark>	<mark>7775</mark>
John Deere 204L	Wheel Loader	11,806



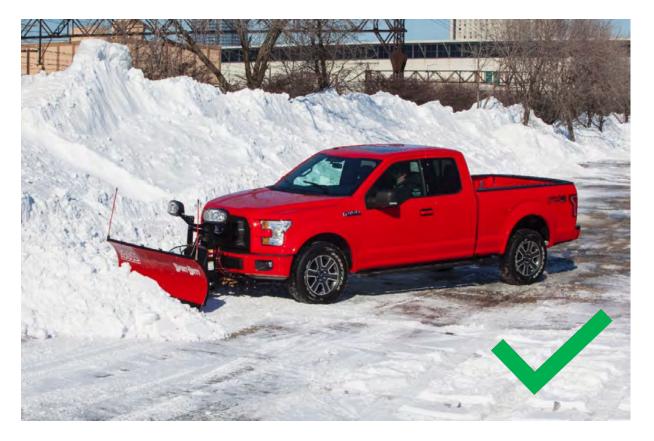








IF SNOW NEEDS TO BE REMOVED, **BE CAREFUL**



Ford F150

Chevy 2500 4WD Reg Cab Ford F250 Reg Cab Ford F350 Pickup w/ Spreader Pickup w/ Spreader Pickup w/ Spreader Pickup w/ Spreader

r	<mark>7800</mark>
r	9300
r	9900
r	14000





CONCLUSION!

Structures can only support the load they are designed for and no more.

As designers we need to communicate that information at every opportunity.





QUESTIONS



