

Builder/Contractor Responsibilities

Drawing Validity – These drawings, supporting structural calculations and design certification are based on the order documents as of the date of these drawings. These documents describe the material supplied by the manufacturer as of the date of these drawings. Any changes to the order documents after the date on these drawings may void these drawings, supporting structural calculations and design certification. The Builder/Contractor is responsible for notifying the building authority of all changes to the order documents which result in changes to the drawings, supporting structural calculations and design certification.

Builder Acceptance of Drawings – Approval of the manufacturer’s drawings and design data affirms that the manufacturer has correctly interpreted and applied the requirements of the order documents and constitutes Builder/Contractor acceptance of the manufacturer’s interpretations of the order documents and standard product specifications, including its design, fabrication and quality criteria standards and tolerances. (AISC code of standard practice Sept 86 Section 4.2.1)(Mar 05 Section 4.4.1)

Code Official Approval – It is the responsibility of the Builder/Contractor to ensure that all project plans and specifications comply with the applicable requirements of any governing building authority. The Builder/Contractor is responsible for securing all required approvals and permits from the appropriate agency as required.

Builder is responsible for State, Federal and OSHA safety compliance – The Builder/Contractor is responsible for applying and observing all pertinent safety rules and regulations and OSHA standards as applicable.

Building Erection – The Builder/Contractor is responsible for all erection of the steel and associated work in compliance with the Metal Building Manufacturers drawings. Temporary supports, such as temporary guys, braces, false work or other elements required for erection will be determined, furnished and installed by the erector (AISC Code of Standard Practice Sept 86 Section 7.9.1) (Mar 05 Section 7.10.3) (CSA/S16–09 Section 29).

Discrepancies – Where discrepancies exist between the Metal Building plans and plans for other trades, the Metal Building plans will govern. (AISC Code of Standard Practice Sept 86 Section 3.3) (Mar 05 Section 3.3)

Materials by Others – All interface and compatibility of any materials not furnished by the manufacturer are the responsibility of and to be coordinated by the Builder/Contractor or A/E firm. Unless specific design criteria concerning any interface between materials if furnished as a part of the order documents, the manufacturers assumptions will govern.

Correction of Errors – Normal erection operations include the correction of minor misfits by moderate amounts of reaming, chipping, welding or cutting and the drawing of elements into line through the use of drift pins. Errors which cannot be corrected by the foregoing means or which require major changes in the member configuration should be reported immediately to the owner and fabricator by the erector, to enable whoever is responsible either to correct the error or to approve the most efficient and economical method of correction to be used by others. (AISC Code of Standard Practice Sept 86 Section 7.12)(Mar 05 Section 7.14)

Modification of the Metal Building from Plans – The Metal Building supplied by the manufacturer has been designed according to the Building Code and specifications and the loads shown on this drawing. Modification of the building configuration, such as removing wall panels or braces, from that shown on these plans could affect the structural integrity of the building. The Metal Building Manufacturer or a Licensed Structural Engineer should be consulted prior to making any changes to the building configuration shown on these drawings. The Metal Building Manufacturer will assume no responsibility for any loads applied to the building not indicated on these drawings.

Safety Commitment
The Metal Building Manufacturer has a commitment to manufacture quality building components that can be safely erected. However, the safety commitment and job site practices of the erector are beyond the control of the building manufacturer. It is strongly recommended that safe working conditions and accident prevention is the top priority of any job site. Local, State and Federal safety and health standards, whether standard statutory or customary, should always be followed to help ensure worker safety. Make certain all employees know the safest and most productive way to erect a building. Emergency procedures should be known to all employees. Daily meetings highlighting safety procedures are also recommended. The use of hard hats, rubber sole shoes for roof work, proper equipment for handling material, and safety nets where applicable, are recommended. For purposes of determining lift requirements, no bundles supplied by the manufacturer will exceed 4000 lbs. For further information also reference the bill of materials for individual member weights of other structural members. If additional information is required contact the customer service department.

Foundation Design
The Metal Building Manufacturer is not responsible for the design, materials and workmanship of the foundation. Anchor rod plans prepared by the manufacturer are intended to show only location, diameter and projection of the anchor rods required to attach the Metal Building System to the foundation. It is the responsibility of the end customer to ensure that adequate provisions are made for specifying rod embedment, bearing values, tie rods and or other associated items embedded in the concrete foundation, as well as foundation design for the loads imposed by the Metal Building System, other imposed loads, and the bearing capacity of the soil and other conditions of the building site. (MBMA 06 Sections 3.2.2 and A3)

Shop Primed Steel
All structural members of the Metal Building System not fabricated of corrosion resistant material or protected by a corrosion resistant coating are painted with one coat of shop primer meeting the performance requirements of SSPC Paint Specification No. 15. All surfaces to receive shop primer are cleaned of loose rust, loose mill scale and other foreign matter by using, as a minimum, the hand tool cleaning method SSPC–SP2 (Steel Structures Painting Council) prior to painting. The coat of shop primer is intended to protect the steel framing for only a short period of exposure to ordinary atmospheric conditions. Shop Primed steel which is stored in the field pending erection should be kept free of the ground and so positioned as to minimize water–holding pockets, dust, mud and other contamination of the primer film. Repairs of damage to primed surfaces and/or removal of foreign material due to improper field storage or site conditions are not the responsibility of the manufacturer. The Manufacturer is not responsible for deterioration of the shop coat of primer or corrosion that may result from exposure to atmospheric and environmental conditions, nor the compatibility of the primer to any field applied coating. Minor abrasions to the shop coat (including galvanizing) caused by handling, loading, shipping unloading and erection after painting or galvanizing are unavoidable. Touch–up of these minor abrasions is the responsibility of the End Customer (MBMA 06 IV 4.2.4)

Dissimilar Materials
Never allow your roof to come in contact with, or water runoff from, any dissimilar metal including but not limited to: Copper and Arsenic Salts used in treated lumber, Calcium used in concrete, mortar and grout.

Debris Removal
Any foreign debris such as sawdust, dirt, animal droppings, etc. will cause corrosion of the roof, gutters, trim, etc. if left on building surfaces for a long enough time. The roof should be periodically inspected for such conditions and if found, they should be removed.



STAR BUILDING SYSTEMS

An NCI Company

ENGINEERING DESIGN CRITERIA

Building Code 2006 IBC
Occupancy Category Normal (Category II)
Roof Dead Load
Superimposed 2.87 psf (Bldg A)
2.27 psf (Bldg B)
Collateral 0.50 psf
(0.50 psf Dther)
Roof Live Load 20.00 psf reduction allowed
Wind
Basic Wind Speed 110.00 mph
Wind Importance Factor (I) ... 1.00
Wind Exposure Category C
Internal Pressure Coef (GCpi) ... 0.18/-0.18
Loads for components not provided by building manufacturer
Bldg A
=====
Corner Areas (within 9.07' of corner) 26.33 psf pressure -35.10 psf suction
Dther Areas 26.33 psf pressure -28.52 psf suction
Bldg B
=====
Corner Areas (within 3.40' of corner) 25.53 psf pressure -34.04 psf suction
Dther Areas 25.53 psf pressure -27.66 psf suction
These values are the maximum values required based on a 10 sq ft area.
Components with larger areas may have lower wind loads.
Seismic
Seismic Importance Factor (Ie) 1.00
Seismic Design Category B
Soil Site Class D Stiff Soil
Ss 0.121 g Sds 0.129 g
S1 0.053 g Sd1 0.085 g
Analysis Procedure Equivalent Lateral Force
Bldg A
=====
Column Line All
Basic Force Resisting System H
Response Modification Coefficient (R) 3.00
Seismic Response Coefficient (Cs) 0.04
Design Base Shear in kips (V) 5.03
Bldg B
=====
Column Line All
Basic Force Resisting System H
Response Modification Coefficient (R) 3.00
Seismic Response Coefficient (Cs) 0.04
Design Base Shear in kips (V) 0.88
Basic Structural System (From ASCE 7–05 Table 12.1-1)
H – Steel System not Specifically Detailed for Seismic Resistance

PROJECT NOTES

Material properties of steel bar, plate, and sheet used in the fabrication of built-up structural framing members conform to ASTM A529, ASTM A572, ASTM A1101 SS, or ASTM A1011 HSLAS with a minimum yield point of 50 ksi. Material properties of hot rolled structural shapes conform to ASTM A992, ASTM A529, or ASTM A572 with a minimum specified yield point of 50 ksi. Hot rolled angles, other than flange braces, conform to ASTM 36 minimum. Hollow structural shapes conform to ASTM A500 grade B, minimum yield point is 42 ksi for round HSS and 46 ksi for rectangular HSS. Material properties of cold-formed light gage steel members conform to grade 55, with a minimum yield point of 55 ksi. For Canada, material properties confirm to CAN/CSA G40.20/G40.21 or equivalent.

All bolted joints with A325M-09 Type 1 bolts are specified as snug-tightened joints in accordance with the "Specification for Structural Joints Using ASTM A325 or A490 Bolts, June 30, 2004". Pretensioning methods, including turn-of-nut and calibrated wrench are NDT required.

Using standard gutter with 4 x 5 downspouts, the roof drainage system for Bldg A has been designed using the method outlined in the MBMA Metal Building Systems Manual. Downspout locations have not been located on these drawings. The downspouts are to be placed on the building sidewalls at a spacing not to exceed 7.4 feet with the first downspout from both ends of the gutter run within 3.7 feet of the end. Downspout spacing that does not exceed the maximum spacing will be in compliance with the building code. The gutter and downspout system as provided by the manufacturer is designed to accommodate 10 in/hr rainfall intensity as it corresponds to a 5 year recurrence interval.

Using standard gutter with 4 x 5 downspouts, the roof drainage system for Bldg B has been designed using the method outlined in the MBMA Metal Building Systems Manual. Downspout locations have not been located on these drawings. The downspouts are to be placed on the building sidewalls at a spacing not to exceed 24.6 feet with the first downspout from both ends of the gutter run within 12.3 feet of the end. Downspout spacing that does not exceed the maximum spacing will be in compliance with the building code. The gutter and downspout system as provided by the manufacturer is designed to accommodate 10 in/hr rainfall intensity as it corresponds to a 5 year recurrence interval.

The cutting or removal of girts shown on the erection drawings due to the addition of open areas, framed openings, or doors not shown may void all warranties and certifications supplied by manufacturer as they apply to this condition.

Field located framed openings shall be located in the bay and elevation as documented in the order documents and as shown on the erection drawings. Installation of the framed openings at different locations may void the warranties and certifications as they apply to the materials supplied by building manufacturer.

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E7	Sidewall BLDGB WALLD					
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Date	Revision
08/09/11	F1
08/31/11	F2

STAR BUILDING SYSTEMS
An NCI Company
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OKLAHOMA CITY, OK 73143
(405) 656-2010

Project Name & Location:
PINNACLE CASINO –
MANHATTAN CONSTRUCTION
BATON ROUGE, LA

Customer:
CASEY CIVIL LLC
COMMERCIAL
MANDEVILLE, LA

Drawing Status:
 Preliminary (Not For Construction)
 For Approval (Not For Construction)
 For Construction Permit
 For Erector Installation

Scale: NOT TO SCALE

Drawn by: LSI

Checked by: LSA

Project Engineer: AK

Job Number: 12–B–63841

Sheet Number: E1 of 16

The engineer whose seal appears hereon is an employee for the manufacturer for the materials described herein. Said seal or certification is limited to the products designed and manufactured by manufacturer only. The undersigned engineer is not the overall engineer of record for this project.