### **INSTRUCTION PAGE**

# COMPLETE THE NECESSARY SECTIONS OF THE UNIFORM ROOFING PERMIT APPLICATION FORM AND ATTACH THE REQUIRED DOCUMENTS BELOW:

Roof System	Required Sections of the Permit Application Form	Attachments Required See List Below
low Slope Application	A,B,C	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Asphaltic Shingles	A,B,D	1,2,4,5,6,7
Concrete or Clay Tile	A,B,D,E	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Metal Roofs	A,B,D	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
Wood Shingles and Shakes	A,B,D	1,2,4,5,6,7
Other	As Applicable	1,2,3,4,5,6,7

### **ATTACHMENTS REQUIRED:**

1	Fire Directory Listing Page
2	From Product Approval:
	Front Page
	Specific System Description
	Specific System Limitations
	General Limitations
	Applicable Detail Drawings
3.	Design calculations per Chapter 16, or if applicable, RAS 127 or RAS 128
4.	Other Component Product Approval
5.	Municipal Permit Application
6.	Owner's Notification for Roofing Considerations (Reroofing Only)
7.	Any Required Roof Testing/ Calculation Documentation

### Section A (General Information)

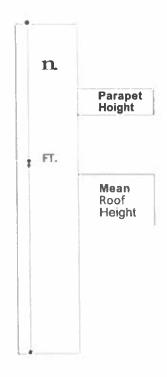
Master Permit No.	Process No.	
Contractor's Name.		
Job Address.		
☐ LowSlope ☐ Asphaltic Shingles	ROOF CATEGORY  Mechanically Fastened Tile Metal Panel/Shingles Wood Shingles/Shakes  Prescriptive BUR-RAS 150 ROOF TYPE	
☐ New roof ☐ Repair	☐ Maintenance ☐ Recovering  ROOF SYSTEM INFORMATION	
Low Slope Roof Area (SF)	Steep Sloped Roof Area (SF) _ Total (SF)	
<u>_</u>	d sections, roof drains, scuppers, overflow scuppers and overflow drains. Include of ify dimensions of elevated pressure zones and location of parapets.	

Section C (Low Sloped Roof Syster	ns)
Fill in Specific Roof Assembly Components and Id manufacturer (If a component is not used, identify as "NA")	entify
System Manufacturer:	_
Product Approval#  Design Wind Pressures, from RAS 128 or Calculation	– ons:
Zone 1: Zone 2:	_
Zone 3:	
Max. Design Pressure, from the specific product approval system:	_
Deck Type:	
Gauge/ Thickness:	_
Slope:	-
Anchor/ Base Sheet & No. of Ply(s): Anchor/ Base Sheet Fastener/ Bonding Material:	_
Insulation Base Layer:	_
Base Insulation Size and Thickness:	_
Base Insulation Fastener/ Bonding Material:	
Top Insulation Layer:	_
Top Insulation Size and Thickness: Top Insulation Fastener/Bonding Material:	-
Base Sheet(s) & No. of Ply(s): Base Sheet Fastener/ Bonding Material:	_
Ply Sheet(s) and No. of Ply(s): Ply Sheet Fastener/ Bonding Material:	_
Top Ply:	-

Surfacing:		
Fastener Sp	acing for Anchor/Base Sh	eet Attachment:
Zone 1'	"oc@ Laps,# Rows	@ "oc
Zone 1	oc @ Laps, # Rows	@ " oc
Zone2	" oc@Laps#Rows	@ "oc
Zone 3	" oc@ Laps, #Rows	@ "oc
Number o	f Fasteners Per Insulat	ion Board
Zone 1':	Zonel: Zone 2:	Zone 3:
Woodblockir	Components Noted and ng, Gutter, Edge Termination Cleat, Cant Strip, Base Flashi	, Stripping, Flashing,

Component Material, Material Thickness, Fastener Type, Fastener Spacing or Submit Manufactures Details that Comply with RAS 111

and Chapter 16.



Section D (Steep Sloped Roof System)
Roof System Manufacturer:
Product Control Number:
Minimum Design Wind Pressures, From Applicable RAS 127 Table or Calculations:
Zonel: Zone2: Zone3:
Slope Range: O 2:12 to S 4:12 O > 4:12 to S 6:12 O > 6:12 to S 12:12
Roof Shape: O All Hip Roof O Gable Roof or Partial Gable/Hip Roof
Deck Type:
Underlayment Type:
Roof Slope: :12 Insulation:
Fire Barrier:
Ridge Ventilation? Fastener Type & Spacing:
Cap Sheet Type:
Mean Roof Height:
Roof Covering:
Drip Edge Type & Size:

Section E (Tile Calculations)

For Moment based tile systems, choose Method 1. Compare the values for Mt with the values from ML tf the Mt values are greater than or equal to the MJ values for each area of the roof, then the tile attachment method is acceptable.

### Method 1• "Moment Based Tile Calculations per RAS 127" Enter positive uplift pressures when using this table

( Zone 1:	xA =	)-Mg: =Vin	Product Approval Mf:
(Zone 2	xA =	)-Mg:, M2e	Product Approval Mf:
(Zone 3:	xA =	)-Mg: = M2n	Product Approval Mf:

Tile attachment method:

Alternate Tile attachment method :

•Method 2 "Simplified Tile Calculations" only applicable in Broward County.

For Uplift Based tile systems use Method 3. Compare the values for F with the values for Fr. If the F values are greater than or equal to the Fr values for each area of the roof, then the tile attachment method is acceptable.

### Method 3• "Uplift Based Tie Calculations per RAS 127"

Description	Symbol	Where to Find
Design Pressure	Zones 1, 2, & 3	From the applicable Table in RAS- 127 or be an engineering analysis prepared by a PE based upon ASCE 7
Mean Roof Height	Н	Job Site
Roof Slope	9	Job Site
Aerodynamic Multiplier	A	Product Approval / Notice of Acceptance
Restoring Moment due to Gravity	M.	Product Approval / Notice of Acceptance
Attachment Resistance	Mil	Product Approval / Notice of Acceptance
Required Moment Resistance	М,	Calculated
Minimum Attachment Resistance	F F	Product Approval/ Notice of Acceptance
Required Uplift Resistance	F,	Calculated
Average Tile Weight	w	Product Approval/ Notice of Acceptance
Tile Dimensions	L=Length W= Width	Product Approval/ Notice of Acceptance

### Section 1524 FBC

### **HIGH VELOCITY HURRICANE ZONES**

### REQUIRED OWNERS NOTIFICATION FOR ROOFING CONSIDERATIONS

It is the responsibility of the roofing contractor to provide the owner with the required roofing permit, and to explain to the owner the content of this form. The owner's initials in the designated space indicates that the item has been explained.

1. Aesthetics-workmanship: The workmanship provisions of Chapter 15 (High Velocity Hurricane Zone) are for the purpose of providing that the roofing system meets the wind resistance and water intrusion performance standards. Aesthetics (appearance) are not a consideration with respect to workmanship provisions. Aesthetic issues such as color or architectural appearance, that are not part of a zoning code, should be addressed as part of the agreement between the owner and the contractor.
2. Renailing wood decks: When replacing roofing, the existing wood roof deck may have to be renailed in accordance with the current provisions of Chapter 16 (High Velocity Hurricane Zones) of the Florida Building Code. (The roof deck is usually concealed prior to removing the existing roof system).
3. Common roofs: Common roofs are those which have no visible delineation between neighboring units (i.e. townhouses, condominiums, etc.). In buildings with common roofs, the roofing contractor and/or owner should notify the occupants of adjacent units of roofing work to be performed.
4. Exposed ceilings: Exposed, open beam ceilings are where the underside of the roof decking can be viewed from below. The owner may wish to maintain the architectural appearance; therefore, roofing nail penetrations of the underside of the decking may not be acceptable. The owner provides the option of maintaining this appearance.
5. Ponding water: The current roof system and/or deck of the building may not drain well and may cause water to pond (accumulate) in low-lying areas of the roof. Ponding can be an indication of structural distress and may require the review of a professional structural engineer. Ponding may shorten the life expectancy and performance of the new roofing system. Ponding conditions may not be evident until the original roofing system is removed. Ponding conditions should be corrected.
6. Overflow scuppers (wall outlets): It is required that rainwater flow off so that the roof is not overloaded from a buildup of water. Perimeter/edge walls or other roof extensions may block this discharge if overflow scuppers (wall outlets) are not provided. It may be necessary to install overflow scuppers in accordance with the requirements of: Chapter 15 and 16 herein and the Florida Building Code, Plumbing.

	tures should have some ability to ven ne building itself). The existing amoun	
	e re-installation of an existing roof nust be obtained in order to finalize the	
Contractor's Signature	Date	
Owner's/Agent's Signature	Date	
Property Address:		
City: State:	Zip:	

# TABLE 3 — GABLE ROOFS MINIMUM ASD DESIGN WIND UPLIFT PRESSURES IN PSF FOR ROOF SLOPE >6:12 to ≤12:12 RISK CATEGORY II EXPOSURE CATEGORY "C"

Roof Mean Height	Roof Pressure Zones		
	1, 2e and 2r	2n and 2r3r	Зе
≤15'	-67	-74	-115
>15 to ≤20'	-71	-78	-122
>20' to ≤25'	-74	-82	-127
>25' to ≤30'	-78	-85	-132
>30 to ≤35'	-80	-88	-137
>35 to ≤40'	-82	-91	-141
>40' to ≤45'	-85	-93	-146
>45' to ≤50'	-86	-95	-147
>50' to ≤55'	-88	-97	-151
>55' to ≤60'	-89	-98	-153

# TABLE 6 — GABLE ROOFS MINIMUM ASD DESIGN WIND UPLIFT PRESSURES IN PSF FOR ROOF SLOPE >6:12 to ≤12:12 RISK CATEGORY II EXPOSURE CATEGORY "D"

Dood Manage Halaba	Roof Pressure Zones		
Roof Mean Height	1, 2e and 2r	2n and 2 <u>e3r</u>	3e
≤15′	-82	-90	-140
>15 to ≤20'	-86	-94	-146
>20' to ≤25'	-87	-98	-151
>25' to ≤30'	-92	-101	-157
>30 to ≤35'	-94	-103	-161
>35 to ≤40'	-97	-106	-165
>40' to ≤45'	-99	-109	-168
>45' to ≤50'	-101	-111	-172
>50' to ≤55'	-102	-112	-174
>55' to ≤60'	-104	-114	-177

	R	oof Pressure Zones			
Roof Mean Height	1	2e, 2r and 3	3		
≤15'	<del>71</del> 54	<del>-91</del> <u>-74</u>	<del>-111</del>		
>15 to ≤20'	<del>75</del> <u>-57</u>	<del>.97 -</del> 78	<del>-118</del>		
>20' to ≤25'	<del>79</del> 59	<del>-101</del> <u>-82</u>	<del>-124</del>		
>25' to ≤30'	<del>-82</del> <u>-62</u>	<del>-105</del> 85	- <del>12</del> 9		
>30 to ≤35'	<del>84</del> 64	109 88	<del>. 133</del>		
>35 to ≤40'	<del>-87</del> 66	<del>-112</del> 90	-137		
>40' to ≤45'	<del>-89</del> 67	<del>-114</del> -92	<del>-140</del>		
>45' to ≤50'	- <mark>91 69</mark>	<del>-117</del> 95	443		
>50' to ≤55'	<del>-93</del> 70	<del>-120</del> 97	-146		
>55' to ≤60'	-94 -72	<del>-122</del> 99	<del>-14</del> 9		

MINIMUM ASD DES >6:12 to ≤12	IGN WIND UPLIF	2 — HIP ROOFS T PRESSURES IN ORY II EXPOSURI		LOPE -								
	Roof Pressure Zones											
Roof Mean Height	1	2r20	2e2r	3								
≤15'	-69	-119	-123	-156								
>15 to ≤20'	-73	-124	-129	-163								
>20' to ≤25'	-75	-129	-133	-169								
>25' to ≤30'	-78	-134	-138	-175								
>30 to ≤35'	-80	-137	-142	-180								
>35 to ≤40'	-82	-141	-145	-184								
>40' to ≤45'	-84	-143	-148	-188								
>45' to ≤50'	-85	-146	-151	-192								
>50' to ≤55'	-87	-149	-154	-195								
>55' to ≤60'	-88	-151	-156	-198								

# **Broward County Fenestration Voluntary Wind Load Chart\***

\* Using Allowable Stress Design methodology (P = 0.6w) / \*\* Exposure C or D shall be determined according to ASCE 7-16 Section 26.7 (Exposure Categories) Wind 170 mph (3-second gust) / Exposure C\*\* / Kd = 0.85 / Kzt = 1.0 / Pressures are in PSF / Not for use in Coastal (Exposure 'D' areas) For Detached One-and Two family dwellings and Multiple Single-Family Dwellings (Townhouses) with Mean Roof Height < 30 feet Per ASCE 7-16 Part 1 and FBC (2020) for Retrofitting in Accordance with Formal Interpretation #24

Wall Pressure Chart	Roof and Wall Zone Chart Diagrams  Flat Roof Uplift Chart Gable Roof Uplift	Chart Diagrams  Gable Roof Uplift Chart	Hip Roof Uplift Chart
TTRATION (C)	0.2h 0.6h 0.6h 0.6h		

smaller, but not less than either 4% of least horizontal dimension or 3 feet. If your roof height is less than 30 feet, but not exactly 15, 20, or 25 feet, you will need to go and determine the wind zone in which the component is located. Determine the tributary area of the component. If the tributary area falls in between values, use the to the next higher roof height. If your Mean Foof Height is higher than 30 feet, these charts do not apply. Review the diagram which illustrate the wall and roof zones Instructions on how to use these Charts: Determine Mean Roof Height, h, which is top of roof for flat roofs or the mean roof height for pitched roofs. Find your least value of the smaller tributary area. Select the positive and negative wind pressures corresponding to the wall or roof zone where your component is located. Door horizontal dimension for your building, not including a overhang if it occurs. Calculate the value of, a, = 10% of least horizontal dimension or 0.4\*h, whichever is pressures shown are for the most common door sizes and are worst case for heights <= 30 Feet.

	Mean R	Tribut	Wall Posi	Zone A Neo	Zono C Noc	לטווב שואכן	Mean R	Tribu		Wall Posi	Wall Posi
	Mean Roof Height	Tributary Area	Wall Positive Pressure	Zone A Negative Pressure	ative Pressure	Colle o McBattac contra	Mean Roof Height	Tributary Area	Wall Positive Pressure	stive Pressure	TOTAL A MERCHANISCH
٤	7	10	38.0	_	20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 2	3	C	10	42.3	.A5.20	
E Pro		8	36.2	-39.5 -38.1	-47.4			20	40.4	924	
essur	15 Ft	35	34.9	-38.1	-50.8 -47.4 -44.6 -42.9 -39.5		25 Ft	35	38.8	424	
e For	규	50	34.0	-37.2 -35.5	42.9		<b>3</b>	50	37.8	-41.4 -39.5	3
Wall Pressure For All Roof Types		100	32.3	_			1	100	35.9	_	_
oof 1		500	28.3	-31.5	_		L	500	31.5	-35.1	
ypes		10	40.3	-43.7	54.0			10	43.9	-47.6	200
		20	38.5	41.9	-50.4			20	41.9	45.7	7
T	20 Ft	35	37.0	40.5	47.4		30 21	35	40.3	44.1	2
	7.	50	36.1	-39.5 -37.7	45.6	٦	7	8	39.3	43.1	202
		100	34.3	-37.7	-50.4 -47.4 -45.6 -41.9 -33.5			100	37.3	41.1	<u> </u>
		500	30.1	-33.5	-33.5			500	32.8	-36.5	3 95
Gar		Effective Wind Area	Width	00	10		14	9	16	w	ת
Garage/Door Pressures	<= 30 Ft	Wind Area	Height	00	10	10	14	7	7	7	7
Pressui	#	Positive		38.6	37.4	25.0	20.4	38./	37.0	41.8	39.8
res		Negative	G	-48.2	-45.7	-41.8	-41.0	48.3	-45.0	-54.6	-50.6

# SIMPLIFIED ROOF UPLIFT CHART FOR ROOFING APPLICATIONS

roofing applications. If the roof height is less than 30 feet, but not exactly 15, 20, or 25 feet, you will need to go to the next higher roof height. If your roof height is higher This simplified chart represents the worst case wind pressures for the various roof slopes and heights. This chart is based on a Tributary Area = 10 SF which is required for apoly. Refer to Roof Chart Diagrams on Page 1 for Roof Zone Locations

	3*	2	1		Zone	Positive*	Flat Roof		ω e	2	1	1	Zone	Positive*	Flat Roof		3*	2	12	1	Zone	Positive*	Flat Roof		3	2	1-1	-	Zone	Positive*	Flat Roof		
* If Parapet >=	-126	-92.3	40.2	-70.0		17.9/43.9	Coof		-121	-88.8 -88.8	-38.7	-67.3		17.2/42.3	loof		-116	-84.8	-36.9	-64.2		16.4/40.3	oof		-109	-79.8	-34.8	-60.5		15.4/38.0	oof		
	3r	3е	2n & 2r	1, 2e	Zone		Gable		3r	3е	2n & 2r	1, 2e	Zone		Gable		31	3е	2n & 2r	1, 2e	Zone		Gable		3r	3e	2n & 2r	1, 2e	Zone		Gable		ᇊ
ccurs arou	-141	-118	-118	-81.1	Roof	Positive	Gable Roof 1.51 to 4:12		-135	-114	-114	-78.1	Roof	Positive	Gable Roof 1.51		-129	-109	-109	-74.5	Roof	Positive	Gable Roof 1.51 to 4:12		-122	-102	-102	-70.1	Roof	Positive	Gable Roof 1.51 to 4:12		an 30 feet,
nd entire bu	-175	-153	-130	-93.1	Overhang	26.8	to 4:12		-168	-147	-125	-89.5	Overhang	25.8	to 4:12		-161	-140	-120	-85.4	Overhang	24.6	to 4:12		-151	-132	-113	-80.4	Overhang	23.2	to 4:12		these charts
liding use	-118	-99.8	-99.8	-62.6	Roof	Positive	Gable Ro	Mean	-113	-96	-96	-60.2	Roof	Positive	Gable Ro	Mear	-108	-91.5	-91.5	-57.4	Roof	Positive	Gable Ro	Mean	-102	-86.2	-86.2	-54.0	Roof	Positive	<b>Gable Ro</b>	Mear	do not apply
The Sallie Colle	-148	-134	-112	-74.5	Overhang	26.8	Gable Roof 4.1 to 6:12	Roof Height = 30	-143	-129	-107	-71.6	Overhang	25.8	Gable Roof 4.1 to 6:12	Mean Roof Height	-136	-123	-102	-68.3	Overhang	24.6	Gable Roof 4.1 to 6:12	Roof Height	-128	-116	-96.5	-64.3	Overhang	23.2	Gable Roof 4.1 to 6:12	Mean Roof Height =	than 30 feet, these charts do not apply. Refer to Root Chart Diagrams on rage 1 ioi Nooi Zoile Cocations
3 Ft occurs around entire building use the same zone z pressure for zone	-81.1	-100	-81.1	-73.7	Roof	Positive	Gable Roof 6.1: to 12:12	ght = 30 Fo	-78.1	-96.6	-78.1	-70.9	Roof	Positive	Gable Roof 6.1: to 12:12	ght = 25 Fe	-74.5	-92.1	-74.5	-67.7	Roof	Positive	Gable Roof 6.1: to 12:12	ght = 20 Fe	-70.1	-86.7	-70.1	-63.7	Roof	Positive	Gable Roof 6.1: to 12:12	ght = 15 Fe	Chart Diagrams
	700 2 and 11	-123	-104	-96.8	Overhang	40.2	.1: to 12:12	Feet	-100	-119	-100	-93.1	Overhang	38./	1: to 12:12	Feet	-95.7	-113	-95.7	-88.9	Overhang	36.9	.1: to 12:12	Feet	-90.1	-107	-90.1	-83.6	Overhang	34.7	.1: to 12:12	Feet	on rage 1 for n
	1 L	, 27	2e	ы	Zone		Į.		ω	27	Že	<u> </u>	Zone		H		L.	7	Ze	, h	Zone		푦		w	27	2e	-	Zone		를		001 701
0	soo zaqaid	-96.0	-103	-73.7	Roof	Positive	Hip Roof 1.51 to 4:12		-99.6	-92.4	-99.6	-/0.9	KOOT	Positive	Hip Roof 1.51 to 4:12		-95.0	1.88-	-95.0	6/.6	Koot	Positive	Hip Roof 1.51 to 4:12		-89.4	-83.0	-89.4	-63.7	Root	Positive	Hip Roof 1.51 to 4:12		E COCOLIONS
	-104 3 -105 pressure shown	80T-	-115	-85.6	Overhang	32.8	to 4:12		-133	-104	111	-82.4	Overnang	21.5	10 4:LZ		971-	1.66-	-100	-/8.0	Overnang	30.1	to 4:12		-TTS	-93.3	-99.7	-74.0	Overnang	28.3	to 4:12		
- 1	re shown	01.1	-81.1	-58.8	KOOT	ANISISOA	нір коот		1.6/-	1.07-	70.1	-58.0	NOO	Positive	пір коої		-/4/-	275	74.5	7.40	X OOT	Positive	Hip Root 4		T.0/-	-/0.1	-/0.1	-50.8	KOOT	Positive	Hip Roof 4.1 to 5:12		
Page 3 of 3		-110	-91.4	-/0.4	Sugaran	0.70	Hip Koor 4.1 to a:12	1115	200	100.0	00.0	-0/./	SupilianA	O District	71 F 71 F	1116.17	101	101	04.0	0 40	Supulado	30.1	Hip Roof 4.1 to 5:12		-95.5	-/5.0	0.6/-	-60.8	Overnang	28.3	1.10 6:12		

# All roofing applications require this Rooftop Equipment Affidavit along with the Uniform Permit Application Form.

### ROOFTOP EQUIPMENT AFFIDAVIT

Address:	Application #:
Subdivision:	Lot: Block:
Company Name:	
Job Address:	
Name of Qualifier:	License #:
attachment of stand/curb to roof and according to Florida Building Code Secon addition of a curb or stand, the Planexisting screening device or addition of the completed states any electrical work to be completed.	ropies of plans sealed by an engineer showing the to the equipment are required. These plans must be ction 1525 in its entirety. Upon submittal of an alteration ning Division may determine that alteration of an of a screening device may be required.
Qualifier/Contractor Signature	Date
Print Name of person signing document	
Sworn to (or affirmed) and subscribed before r	me this/
Who is personally knownOR Pro	duced ID
Notary Public Signature	Notary Seal