Commentary-Dave Pasolli-Western Wood Truss Association of Alberta

To our Membership,

The Western Wood Truss Association of Alberta (WWTA) has received guidance from APEGA regarding statements in our November newsletter, specifically within the linked document *"Why We Don't Seal Layouts."* APEGA has advised that portions of the document are inconsistent with their practice standards for APEGA permit holders and registrants, particularly in relation to authentication and sealing of professional work products under the **Engineering and Geoscience Professions Act** and APEGA's **Authenticating Professional Work Products** practice standard.

I must say it is nice to see that someone is reading the newsletter.

Retraction:
We hereby retract the statements indicating that truss layouts do not require authentication or sealing by a professional engineer. While truss layouts in typical industry practice are not produced as engineered documents and do not generally contain engineering information, authentication requirements may arise under certain conditions, depending on who produces the document and how it was created. WWTA acknowledges that APEGA registrants and permit holders may have specific responsibilities to authenticate professional work products where the work originates from or is under the direct supervision of the registrant. They should also be very specific of their scope of involvement.

We also acknowledge that there were links to information published for use in BC as a reference that may not be applicable to practice within Alberta as APEGA does not publish similar documents that are industry specific for residential construction.

Counterpart Explanation – Industry Context:
It is important to clarify that within the roof truss industry, it is standard practice for truss layouts to **not contain engineering information, but rather duplicate engineering found on the truss profiles only**. Layouts are primarily coordination tools, showing placement, orientation, and sequencing of trusses on a project. Engineering information—such as member forces, bracing requirements, and connection details—is provided on the **individual truss profile designs**, which are the engineered documents that are produced, reviewed, and authenticated by a licensed engineer.

Truss layouts are typically not produced by, on behalf of, or under the direct supervision of the authenticating engineer, and their primary purpose is logistical rather than structural. In this context, while APEGA registrants must comply with authentication

requirements for professional work products they produce or supervise, standard layouts generated for coordination purposes generally do not constitute professional work products requiring authentication.

APEGA Guidance for Part 9 Buildings:
Unlike in BC where EGBC has guidelines for general arrangement drawings not to be authenticated as they are not considered design drawings APEGA does not appear to have similar guidance. APEGA states that "When APEGA licensed professionals or permit holders rely on work products that are **NOT** authenticated, they must exercise due diligence." In the absence of an EOR, as is typical for Part 9 buildings in Alberta, the building drawings would not meet the definition of a PWP on their own, unless they were produced by an APEGA-licensed entity.

Summary:
WWTA remains committed to supporting our members' compliance with professional and regulatory standards while also providing accurate guidance on standard industry practices. We are revising our materials to reflect APEGA's guidance where applicable but also to explain the practical distinctions between engineered truss profiles and layouts. Members are encouraged to consult APEGA's published standards and practice bulletins to ensure they remain in full compliance when producing or authenticating professional work products.

Sincerely,
Western Wood Truss Association of Alberta

Dave's Opinion

This opinion piece is provided for informational and discussion purposes only. The views, thoughts, and opinions expressed in this text belong solely to the author and do not necessarily reflect the official policy, position, or endorsement of the Western Wood Truss Association of Alberta (WWTA).

The Creeping Tide of Regulation: Why Alberta's Part 9 Buildings are Next for Engineering Oversight

For decades, Part 9 of the Alberta Building Code—covering housing and small buildings—has been the "prescriptive" refuge for builders. It provided a clear, step-by-step recipe for construction that, for the most part, allowed a savvy builder to proceed without a dedicated Engineer of Record (EOR). However, a quiet but firm shift in the regulatory landscape, led by the **Association of Professional Engineers and**

Geoscientists of Alberta (APEGA) and the new **Professional Governance Act (PGA)**, is signaling the end of this era.

The Regulatory Catalyst: The Professional Governance Act

The primary driver of this change isn't just a new building code, but a complete overhaul of how professions are governed in Alberta. The Professional Governance Act (PGA), set to fully transition APEGA into its new framework by **early 2027**, centralizes and strengthens professional accountability.

While Part 9 technically excludes many small buildings from the *mandatory* practice of engineering, the Safety Codes Act grants Safety Codes Officers the power to demand professional involvement for any project they deem "complex". As APEGA updates its Practice Standards to align with the PGA, the definition of "complex" is expanding to include modern high-performance housing.

The Turning Point: NBC 2023 and Energy Tiers

The introduction of the National Building Code – 2023 Alberta Edition (NBC 2023) is the practical mechanism forcing this change.

- **Energy Performance Tiers:** The new code establishes a framework for energy tiers. While Alberta currently mandates Tier 1, the jump to higher tiers—often requested by developers or municipalities—effectively mandates professional modeling and sealing that goes beyond traditional builder capability.
- **Revised Professional Schedules:** The Schedules of Professional Involvement were significantly updated in 2024 to clarify that any technical work produced by an APEGA registrant—be it for a tall wall or a complex roof—must be fully authenticated and overseen by a Coordinating Registered Professional (CRP).
- **Multi-Unit Thresholds:** Emerging industry updates, such as the new STANDATA, indicate that all Part 9 buildings will soon require sealed profile drawings, phasing out older exemptions.

Implications for Home Building

The shift toward a mandatory EOR for Part 9 projects carries heavy implications for the Alberta home building industry:

1. Increased Soft Costs: Builders who once relied on prescriptive tables must now budget for five-figure engineering fees to cover design, field reviews, and the final Schedule C-1 Assurance of Compliance.
2. Project Timelines: Requiring an EOR means construction cannot "substantially" change on-site without an engineered revision and field review, potentially slowing down fast-paced residential sites.
3. The End of "Software-Only" Design: APEGA has clarified that design software does not replace an engineer. If a builder uses software for a complex Part 9 component, an APEGA registrant must still authenticate the output, essentially making an EOR a silent partner in every digital design.

The message from APEGA and the provincial government is clear: as homes become more complex "machines" for energy efficiency and structural resilience, the "prescriptive" safety net is being pulled back. For Alberta builders, the Engineer of Record is no longer a luxury for skyscrapers—they are becoming a standard requirement for the suburban streetscape.

The "Safety Gap": Where are the Failures?

The paradox of this regulatory push is the conspicuous lack of empirical evidence suggesting that Part 9 buildings designed without an EOR are less safe. I have yet to hear evidence that lack of a sealed placement plan created a public safety issue. Historically, Part 9 was built on the premise of "proof-by-prototype"—the idea that because thousands of these structures have stood for decades with a low percentage of failure, the prescriptive tables are inherently safe.

- **Pre-emptive Caution:** Regulatory bodies like APEGA argue that modern homes are increasingly "complex machines" where environmental loads like wind and snow require Part 4 engineering levels of analysis.
- **Administrative vs. Actual Risk:** Most safety code updates for Part 9 focus on energy efficiency tiers and vapour barriers rather than catastrophic structural collapses.
- **The Burden of Proof:** Critics point out that the push for more engineering oversight often feels like a modernization effort for professional bodies rather than a response to a specific public safety crisis in residential housing.

For the Alberta builder, the implication is a shift from **building to code** to **building to an engineer's stamp**. While this ensures a paper trail of liability, it raises the question of whether Albertans are paying a "regulatory tax" for a level of safety that was already largely achieved through prescriptive craftsmanship.

If you have an idea for a commentary or would like to submit your own commentary for a future newsletter please let me know at dave@wwta.ab.ca

Economic Update

Housing Starts

Alberta, urban housing starts totaled 3256 in December 2025, a year-over-year decrease of 6.57%. Canadian housing starts increased by 25% over the same period. Edmonton was up 18.62% from last December, while Calgary was down by 27.5% from a last year. Housing starts in Alberta were down from 4377 the previous month of November.

Housing Starts Alberta						
	Dec-25	Dec-24	% Change	YTD 2025	YTD 2024	% Change
Alberta	3256	3485	-6.57%	53061	46629	13.79%
Edmonton	1714	1445	18.62%	21337	18384	16.06%
Calgary	1245	1717	-27.49%	27684	24369	13.60%
Red Deer	31	12	158.33%	405	354	14.41%
Grande Prairie	12	12	0.00%	366	194	88.66%
Lethbridge	92	26	253.85%	620	715	-13.29%
Wood Buffalo	0	11	-100.00%	30	37	-18.92%
Whitehorse*	28	125	-77.60%	300	167	79.64%
Canada	20716	16531	25.32%	241173	227237	6.13%
*Whitehorse Starts are for the quarter, statistics are not available monthly.						

Housing Starts Set a Record in Alberta in 2025

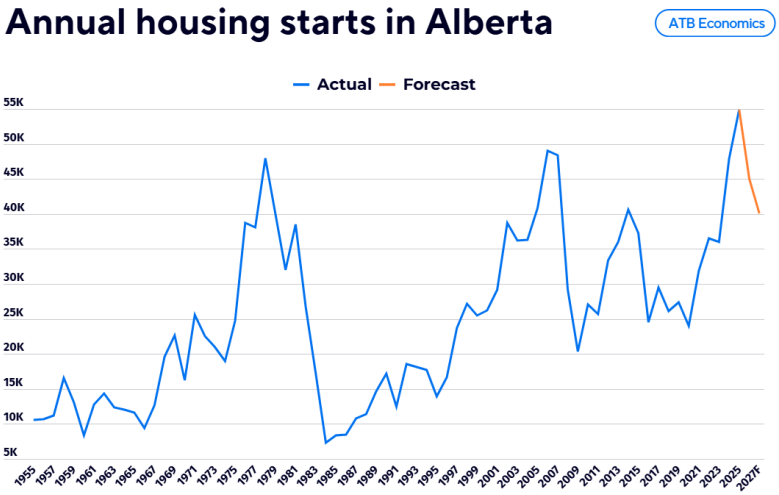
The stats are impressive:

- Annual housing starts* in Alberta totalled 54,858 (the above chart is for centers of 10,000 people). That's the most on record, beating the previous peak of 48,962 set in 2006.
- Last year's total was 15% higher than 2024's, which was itself a strong year for starts and 33% higher than 2023.
- We still fell short of beating Ontario which had 62,681 starts, but they were down from 72,118 in 2024.

Alberta accounted for over 21% of all starts in Canada last year. That's the highest share since the provincial building boom of 2006.

The driving force behind this is the almost **half a million people** added to Alberta's population between the start of 2023 and the end of September 2025 (latest data available). It is no coincidence that Alberta's share of Canada's population growth over this period is the same as its share of housing starts (21%). "If they come, we will build."

Alberta's rapid population growth over the last few years was driven by a surge in non-permanent residents on student and work visas, strong gains from immigration, ongoing natural increase (births less deaths) and a return to a net inflow of people from other parts of the country.



Source: Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation/Haver Analytics and ATB Economics

In terms of the type of housing being built, multi-dwelling units dominated at 70% of last year's starts. This is the highest share on record, beating the previous high of 66% set in 2024.

About **90%** of the starts were **in the Calgary and Edmonton metro areas**

Housing Starts by Dwelling Type (Centres 10K+)

	DEC-25	DEC-24	YTD-25	YTD-24
Total	3,256	3,485	53,061	46,629
Single	912	1,251	15,156	15,696
Semi-detached	277	270	4,126	3,698
Row	499	602	7,352	6,655
Apartment	1,568	1,362	26,427	20,580

Clearly, 2025 was a banner year for residential construction in Alberta, but what's next? Just as population growth heated up residential construction, slower population growth will cool it off. As outlined in a recent ATB Real Estate Team report, 2026 will be marked by a period of rebalancing and stabilization in the housing market.

With Alberta's rate of population increase falling to 1.5% this year from 4.7% in 2024 and 2.5% last year, we see annual housing starts in 2026 dropping by about 10,000 units for a total of 45,000 in 2026. Although lower than last year, this is still 33% higher than the 10-year average. In other words, starts will slow, but remain relatively high.

ATB Alberta Economic Outlook - December 2025

While housing starts were relatively strong in 2025 they are still along way from the Build Canada Homes plan of 500,000 annual starts annually.

US Housing

January 09, 2026 - The U.S. Census Bureau and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development jointly announced the following new residential construction statistics for October 2025:

Housing Starts Privately-owned housing starts in October were at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 1,246,000. This is 4.6 percent (±11.2 percent)* below the revised September estimate of 1,306,000 and is 7.8 percent (±11.7 percent)* below the October 2024 rate of 1,352,000. Single-family housing starts in October were at a rate of 874,000; this is 5.4 percent (±11.8 percent)* above the revised September figure of 829,000. The October rate for units in buildings with five units or more was 347,000.

Lumber

Lumber futures fell toward $590 per thousand board feet, retreating from its three-month high of $614.5 seen January 20th as US housing data weakened and earlier restocking flows faded. Pending home sales plunged 9.3% month on month in December, the sharpest drop since April 2020, signalling softer transaction activity and tempering expectations for near-term construction demand ahead of the spring building season. Physical markets also cooled, with distributors reporting quieter order books even as mills continued running at steady rates to rebuild inventories after earlier tightness, briefly loosening availability. The pullback was reinforced by profit-taking after the January rally, with falling volumes and open interest pointing to position unwinds rather than a fresh wave of bearish selling.

Supply Constraints Are Reshaping the Market in 2026

One of the most significant developments over the past year has been the tightening of lumber supply across North America. While US production showed modest improvement, Canadian output declined, with British Columbia seeing particularly sharp reductions. A combination of mill closures, curtailments, high operating costs, and limited access to affordable fiber has permanently altered the supply landscape.

These constraints matter because the US market remains structurally dependent on imports. Domestic producers are not positioned to quickly replace lost volumes, especially during periods of rising demand. As a result, the market's margin for error has narrowed—making it more sensitive to seasonal shifts, weather disruptions, and policy decisions.

Task Force begins work to transform Canada's forest sector - Canada.ca

Fire at Blue Ridge Lumber contained, Whitecourt firefighters responded | Whitecourt Star

High Level mill closure to affect 190 jobs in northern Alberta | Globalnews.ca

The Province Of B.C.'s "Path To 45" Questioned At TLA Convention - Wood Business

Quality Control

Every Joint Matters: The Weakest Link in the Chain

In wood truss fabrication, it's easy to focus on the big things—the overall span, the loads, or the major joints that "look" critical. But a truss doesn't fail at the strongest joint. It fails at the **weakest one**.

A truss is no different than a chain.

A chain can be made of high-strength steel, but if one link is cracked, bent, or undersized, the entire chain fails at that point. It doesn't matter how perfect the rest of the chain is. The same principle applies to trusses: every joint carries load, and every joint must perform exactly as designed.

Load Finds the Weak Spot

Trusses are engineered so that loads are distributed through all members and all joints, ultimately transferring the weight of the roof and any applied loads to the bearing points—the walls or supports. Along the way, each joint carries a portion of the load. When a joint is weak, the stress doesn't disappear—it accumulates in neighboring joints

and members, sometimes leading to cracking, plate slip, or premature failure at the supports.

Imagine the rain gutter on your house, it accumulates water along it's length distributing it to the downspout. If there is a blockage and the water can't get to the downspout the gutter gets overloaded and potentially fails.

This is why a minor-looking joint can have a major impact: loads always find the path of least resistance, and any weak spot becomes a stress concentrator, increasing the risk of failure.

That's how small fabrication issues turn into:

- Excessive deflection
- Plate slip or rotation
- Member cracking
- Progressive failure under load

In other words, **one weak joint can compromise the entire truss**.

"It's a Minor Joint" Is a Major Risk

There's no such thing as a "non-critical" joint in a truss. Even joints with lower design forces play a role in:

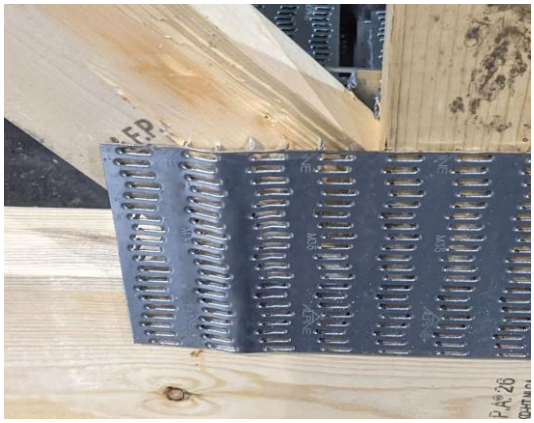
- Maintaining geometry
- Controlling load paths
- Providing redundancy and stiffness

A joint that looks minor still contributes to overall truss performance. Ignoring tolerances or accepting "close enough" at any joint increases risk across the whole system. It can be a mistake to overlook a joint just because it has a low JSI.

Common Weak Links in Fabrication

Quality issues that frequently create weak links include:

- Incomplete plate embedment
- Plates placed off the designed location
- Incorrect plate orientation
- Using the wrong plate size or gauge
- Lumber not seated tightly before pressing
- Over-pressed or under-pressed plates
- Cracked or damaged lumber at the joint



Each of these reduces joint capacity—sometimes significantly—even if the rest of the truss is built perfectly.

Quality Control Is Chain Inspection

Quality control in a truss plant is not about finding a problem—it's about ensuring no weak links exist.

Effective QC means:

- Verifying **every** joint against the design
- Checking plate placement, size, and orientation
- Confirming full tooth embedment
- Watching for lumber defects at joints
- Rejecting "almost right" work before it leaves the plant

Catching one bad joint protects the performance of the entire truss and prevents problems in the field.

The Takeaway

A truss performs as designed only when every joint works as intended. Because loads accumulate and terminate at the bearing points, even a small error at one joint can compromise the entire truss system. Following TPIC Appendix G standards and committing to careful fabrication and inspection ensures that no weak link exists, keeping your trusses safe and reliable from the roof peak to the walls below.

"Have you ever tried to use a chain with three weak links? I have, and now I no longer own an arctic wolf,"- Dwight Schrute

Health and Safety Toolbox

Hands on the Line: Protecting Your Most Vital Tools

In the truss manufacturing industry, your hands are your livelihood. From guiding lumber through the saw to positioning steel connector plates, your hands and wrists are constantly in the "line of fire." Because these injuries can range from minor scrapes to career-ending nerve damage, understanding where the risks live—and how to rank them—is essential for everyone on the floor.

Where the Danger Lurks: High-Risk Zones

Hand and wrist injuries don't happen everywhere at once; they are concentrated in specific stages of the assembly process:

- **The Saw Line:** This is the highest risk for severe lacerations or amputations. Even with guards in place, clearing offcuts or adjusting blades puts fingers in close proximity to sharp edges.

- **The Assembly Tables (Jigging):** This is the "pinch point" capital of the plant. Positioning lumber against stops and manually placing connector plates often leads to smashed fingers and puncture wounds.

- **The Roller Press:** The sheer force required to embed plates makes the intake of the roller press a "no-go" zone. Caught-in-between injuries here are almost always severe.

- **Strap and Banding Stations:** Tensioning steel or plastic banding is a frequent source of "spring-back" cuts and repetitive strain injuries (RSI) from the flicking motion of the wrist

Assessing the Hazard: Frequency vs. Severity

To stay safe, we look at hazards through two lenses: **how often** they happen (Frequency) and **how bad** they are when they do (Severity).

Hazard Type	Frequency	Severity	Typical Injury
Lumber Splinters/Sliver	High	Low	Minor infection, skin irritation
Hammer/Mallet Strikes	Medium	Moderate	Bruising, fractured fingers
Repetitive Stapling/Nailing	High	Moderate	Carpal Tunnel, Tendonitis
Roller Press/Saw Contact	Low	**Extreme**	Amputation, crushing, deep nerve damage

The Takeaway: While we deal with splinters daily, the "Low Frequency" events like saw contact require the most discipline because their impact is life-altering.

How to Protect Yourself

1. **Respect the "No-Touch" Zones:** Never use your hands to clear debris from a moving saw or roller. Use a push stick or a brush.
2. **Gloves—The Right Fit:** Wear high-dexterity, cut-resistant gloves. However, **never** wear loose-fitting gloves near rotating machinery, as they can be pulled into the equipment.
3. **Neutral Wrists:** When using pneumatic nailers or staplers, try to keep your wrist straight. Bending your wrist at odd angles while applying force is a fast track to a repetitive strain injury.
4. **Tag Out Early:** If a guard is loose or a tool is vibrating excessively, don't "tough it out." Tag it out and report it to maintenance immediately.

The Alberta Government has a new format OHS eNews you can subscribe to with all kinds of good material at: https://ohs-pubstore.labour.alberta.ca/

News and Events

WWTA Annual Meeting and Conference

Save the date of **April 9** for our AGM and Conference to be held at the River Cree Hotel and Casino in Edmonton.

Invitations to register will be going out shortly.

STANDATA BCI-015R1 Update

Well the March 1 deadline is fast approaching for the implementation of STANDATA BCI-015R1 and truss plants should be discussing it with customers.

Staying ahead of implementation will help ensure that truss manufacturers remain focused on what they do best: producing safe, code-compliant structural components within a clearly defined scope of responsibility.

There has been some outreach by building departments and the homebuilders, particularly in Calgary, on the ramifications of the requirements. This in addition to APEGA taking issue with our guidance on placement plans (see commentary) has again brought some uncertainty to exactly what is going to happen. I am sure there will be some choppy waters that will have to be worked through.

On January 22 I asked Paul Chang, RSE-Provincial Building Administrator 2 simple questions.

It is our understanding that on March 1 for Part 9 buildings the builder will have to provide:

1. Sealed truss diagram profiles with a disclaimer that the engineer limits their scope to the assembly of the trusses.
2. Non-sealed layout/placement plan.

His responses were:

Question #1

- Authenticated Truss Profiles
- We do not dictate the registered engineering professional as to what they provide for disclaimer/limitations.
- An authority having jurisdiction (AHJ) should review any exclusions to the authentication noted on the drawings and ensure any limitations are appropriate.

Question #2

- It is up to the registered engineering professional as to how they choose to communicate their design and authenticate it.
- Authentication does not have to occur on the roof truss layout plan provided the information of how trusses are interconnected is provided in a separate authenticated document.

He further stated that:

This has already been identified that Truss Profiles are a Professional Work Product as we all agreed this falls within the scope of requiring professional involvement, so the STANDATA does speak to this specifically.

Beyond that the registered engineering professional would choose what other documentation may or may not require authentication.

The STANDATA is to address many situations.
It is outside the scope of MA to specifically state the placement plans never require authentication.

Building Code Compliance vs. Professional Regulation

A growing point of friction in Alberta's residential construction sector is the increasing expectation that roof truss layouts be authenticated by a professional engineer—even where the building code does not explicitly require it. This has led to understandable confusion and frustration among builders, truss manufacturers, and designers who have long relied on prescriptive code pathways and industry standards.

The key issue, however, is that this shift is not being driven by the building code. It is being driven by APEGA's regulatory obligations under professional legislation.

In a recent discussion between an industry engineer and APEGA they stated the engineer could certainly limit their scope to the truss design, and another engineer could take responsibility for the system. **This certainly is a huge red flag for the homebuilders.**

The Alberta Building Code establishes minimum technical requirements for construction. In Part 9 buildings, roof trusses have historically fit comfortably within a prescriptive framework when designed and manufactured in accordance with recognized standards such as CSA S347 and TPIC requirements. From a pure code perspective, this pathway remains valid.

APEGA's mandate is fundamentally different. Under the Engineering and Geoscience Professions Act, APEGA is required to regulate the practice of engineering in the public interest. This includes determining when work constitutes the "practice of engineering" and ensuring that such work is performed or directly supervised by a licensed professional engineer.

The result is a parallel regulatory system that can impose requirements beyond what the building code explicitly demands.

This regulatory logic explains why authenticated truss layouts may be required even in Part 9 buildings, which were never intended to involve full structural engineering services. The trigger is not the building size or occupancy, but the nature of the work being performed and relied upon.

As APEGA tightens its interpretation of what constitutes engineering practice, more residential components—roof trusses included—are being drawn into its regulatory scope.

The Practical Consequences

While the regulatory rationale may be clear to APEGA, the practical consequences are significant:

- Increased costs for builders and homeowners
- Longer design and approval timelines
- Added coordination burdens between truss manufacturers and engineers
- A shortage of industry-qualified engineers to perform this work

These impacts are not driven by demonstrated systemic failures in truss performance, but by evolving regulatory interpretations.

The requirement for authenticated roof truss layouts is not necessarily a building code issue—it is a professional regulation issue. A balanced solution will require regulatory clarity, recognition of established industry competency, and proportional application of engineering oversight—particularly in low-risk, prescriptive construction. Without this balance, **Alberta risks regulating itself into inefficiency without a corresponding gain in public safety.**

Truss Assembly vs. Truss System: What's the Difference?

In the Canadian construction, the terms "truss assembly" and "truss system" are often used interchangeably in casual conversation. From a code, engineering, and liability standpoint, however, they mean very different things. Understanding that distinction is critical for truss manufacturers, builders, designers, and engineers.

The Canadian Truss Industry is quite specific on the differences.

What Is a Truss Assembly?

A truss assembly refers to an individual prefabricated wood truss.
It includes:

- The lumber members
- Metal plate connectors
- The specific geometry and configuration of the physical components
- Design loads applied to that *single truss*
- Manufacturing quality and plate placement

In Canada, truss assemblies are typically:

- Designed using proprietary truss design software
- Engineered to CSA S347 – Methods of design for wood trusses
- Manufactured and quality-controlled in accordance with TPIC (Truss Plate Institute of Canada) requirements, including Appendix G

Each truss assembly is designed to safely resist the loads assigned to it, assuming it is:

- Installed in the correct location
- Properly supported at its bearing points
- Adequately braced as required

A truss design drawing primarily addresses truss assemblies, not the building as a whole.

What Is a Truss System?

A **truss system** is the **entire structural roof or floor framing system**, made up of:

- Multiple truss assemblies
- Permanent bracing
- Load paths
- Connections to walls, beams, and foundations
- Interaction with other structural elements

In other words, the truss system describes **how all the trusses work together** and how loads are transferred:

- From roof → to trusses
- From trusses → to bearings (hangers)
- From bearings → to walls, beams, and ultimately the foundation

The truss system includes considerations such as:

- Overall structural stability
- Continuous load paths
- Lateral load resistance (wind and seismic)
- Compatibility with the building's supporting structure
- Permanent bracing design and anchorage

In Canada, responsibility for the **truss system** typically rests with the **Engineer of Record (EOR)** for the building, or in residential construction with the Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ).

A Simple Way to Remember the Difference

- **Truss Assembly** = *One truss, engineered as a component*
- **Truss System** = *All trusses working together as a structure*

Or put another way:
A truss assembly answers the question, "Is this truss strong enough?"
A truss system answers the question, "Does the building work?"

STANDATA 23-BCI-015R1 correctly uses the term Roof Truss Assemblies and not Roof Truss Systems.

To my knowledge APEGA does not publish positions on construction terminology per se and is limited to who can legally carry out and take responsibility for engineering work.

NBCC 2025 Published

They said it would be out before the end of 2025 and the NBCC 2025 was published December 22, Merry Christmas! National Building Code of Canada: 2025 - NRC Publications Archive - Canada.ca

As usual I expect there will be some time before Alberta adopts a new edition of the code and I will write more on the NBCC 2025 in the future.

WWTA Online Training

If you have not yet taken a look at the WWTA online training program I would encourage you to, as no doubt you will be hiring new workers in the near future and it is a good method to get them productive earlier and safer. If you want an overview of the program go to the WWTA website at: http://www.wwta.ab.ca/truss-training-online.html

Did You Know?

"When it comes to 'poking the bear,' the length of my stick will never be long enough to outrun the consequences of either the bear or my stupidity."
— *Craig D. Lounsbrough*