

Commentary-Dave Pasolli-Western Wood Truss Association of Alberta

STANDATA Interpretation 23-BCI-015R1(Revision)

When STANDATA 23-BCI-015 was published Feb 15, 2025, and the implementation STANDATA published 2 weeks later on Feb 28, 2025, it was clear that Municipal Affairs was still open to massaging it and open to feedback.

Fresh off the press May 28, 2025 there is now a revision [23-BCI-015R1](#) published.

Gone is any reference to a “roof truss system” which has been replaced by the term “assembly”.

This is progress as it allows any engineer authenticating documents to be able to limit their scope to the trusses themselves.

The 3rd paragraph of the discussion in the STANDATA does refer to the requirements of 9.23.14.11 as including the way in which trusses are interconnected, which we as an industry disagree with.

The new interpretation has changed to:

Application

This interpretation applies to the design of wood trusses for roof assemblies in Part 9 buildings that do not require professional involvement, as per Section 2.4. of Division C.

Interpretation

1. Wood trusses and truss assemblies must be designed and authenticated by a registered engineering professional.
2. All aspects of wood trusses and truss assemblies required to be designed in accordance with good engineering practice such as that described in TPIC, require to be authenticated. Authenticated documents may include, but not limited to, the information provided in Appendix H of the TPIC. Documents may not require authentication where the design information contained within is located on other documentation that is already authenticated.
3. All wood truss joint connections must be designed in conformance with the requirements in Subsection 4.3.1 and be authenticated.

4. The authenticated truss drawings or other required authenticated drawings must be provided to the AHJ prior to their scheduled inspection or approval for covering as part of the permit conditions.

Upon first glance with my trusted subject matter experts David Klassen and Geoff Wheaton we wondered if what they were referring to in point #3 was hangers and hanger selection, but it simply refers back to the second sentence in the building code that states:

9.23.14.11. Roof Trusses

1) Wood roof trusses shall be designed in accordance with good engineering practice such as that described in TPIC 2019, "Truss Design Procedures and Specifications for Light Metal Plate Connected Wood Trusses."

2) The joint connections used in trusses described in Sentence (1) shall be designed in conformance with the requirements in Subsection 4.3.1. (See Note A-9.23.14.11.(2).)

3) All member bracing shall be installed as per the truss design drawings, and continuous lateral bracing shall be adequately anchored to the roof and ceiling diaphragms at intervals no greater than 6.10 m o.c.

Difference Between a System and Assembly

Although the word system has been removed and assembly incorporated in the revision, there still may be some concern about AHJ's looking for authentication beyond the sealed truss profile diagram, so I went to ChatGPT for an interpretation.

The terms roof truss system and roof truss assembly are related but have distinct meanings in construction and structural design:

1. Roof Truss Assembly

- **Definition:** A **roof truss assembly** refers to a single structural unit or a grouping of trusses that have been **manufactured, pre-assembled, or installed together**.
- **Focus:** Emphasizes the **physical components** and their arrangement.
- **Includes:** Individual trusses, connections (such as gusset plates), and potentially some bracing.
- **Use Case:** When discussing the **installation** or **fabrication** of specific trusses.

✅ Example: "Each roof truss assembly was lifted into place by crane and secured to the bearing walls."

2. Roof Truss System

- **Definition:** A **roof truss system** refers to the **entire structural framework** of the roof, made up of multiple truss assemblies and all supporting components.
- **Focus:** Emphasizes the **design, engineering, and interaction** of components as a complete system.
- **Includes:** Truss assemblies, permanent bracing, connections, load paths, anchorage, and often the sheathing or roofing elements.
- **Use Case:** When discussing the **overall design, load distribution, or performance** of the roof structure.

✓ Example: "The roof truss system was engineered to withstand high snow loads and included diagonal bracing and tie-downs."

Hanger connections between roof trusses are generally considered part of the roof truss system, not just a single roof truss assembly.

Here's why:

Roof Truss System ✓

- **Includes all connections** that contribute to the overall structural performance and load path of the roof.
- **Hanger connections** are used to transfer loads from one truss to another (e.g., in girder truss setups or multi-ply configurations).
- These connections are essential for the **global behavior** of the roof structure.

Example: A hanger connecting a jack truss to a girder truss helps distribute loads correctly—this is a system-level function.

Roof Truss Assembly ✗ (Usually not)

- Refers to **an individual truss** or a preassembled unit, including internal webbing and chord members.
- While the truss may have internal plates or connectors, **hangers that link separate trusses** are beyond the scope of a single truss assembly.

Exception:

If the hanger is factory-installed as part of a preassembled cluster of trusses (e.g., a hip set or girder/truss package), it might be considered part of that specific assembly.

However, from a structural design or building code perspective, it still falls under the system's responsibility.

Summary:

Component	Part of Truss Assembly?	Part of Truss System?
Individual truss plate	✓	✓
Web and chord members	✓	✓
Hanger between trusses	✗ (unless pre-installed in a cluster)	✓

That being said, The AHJ may still insist on having the hanger information on the authenticated truss profile drawing as there really isn't anywhere else in Part 9 of the code that deals with these types of connections.

They may have a valid point that if the selection of hangers is only specified on the truss placement plan, then this could be considered a work of engineering because of APEGA's guidelines of when a professional work product requires authentication.


Remember in the second point of the interpretation it states that "Documents may not require authentication where the design information contained within is located on other documentation that is already authenticated". The document that is already authenticated should be the truss profile design.

The easiest way to deal with this is to have the hanger selected on the profile drawing in my opinion.

A note on an authenticated truss profile drawing like below could potentially be a red flag.

	FACTORED GROSS REACTION		MAXIMUM FACTORED GROSS REACTION			INPUT BRG	REQRD BRG
JT	VERT	HORZ	DOWN	HORZ	UPLIFT	IN-SX	IN-SX
I	1307	0	1307	0	0	MECHANICAL	
R	1421	0	1421	0	0	5-8	5-8

A SUITABLE HANGER/MECHANICAL CONNECTION IS REQUIRED AT JOINT I. MINIMUM BEARING LENGTH AT JOINT I = 1-8.



We have spent the best part of 2 years explaining that the truss placement plan is not a work of engineering and therefore does not have to be authenticated, so it would be a shame to have take a step back over the hanger selection process.

Obviously, there is a bit of an education process that is going to have to take place with the various AHJ's throughout the province to create consistency over the coming months.

In the meantime, if you are talking to AHJ's or Safety Codes Officers it would be helpful for everyone to be on the same script about this interpretation.

Remember that STANDATA 23-BCB-02 is intended to be archived at the end of an implementation period and 23-BCI-015 will then be in place for all Part 9 buildings. I am told this will be the early part of 2026. (see the implementation plan in the News and Events section)

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

In Alberta, urban housing starts totaled 5279 in April 2025, a year-over-year increase of 38%. Canadian housing starts increased by 17% over the same period. Edmonton was up 26% from last April, while Calgary was increased 60% from a last year. Housing starts in Alberta were up from 3958 in the previous month of March.

Housing Starts Alberta						
	Apr-25	Apr-24	% Change	YTD 2025	YTD 2024	% Change
Alberta	5279	3826	37.98%	16749	13570	23.43%
Edmonton	1266	1000	26.60%	4265	3816	11.77%
Calgary	2346	1467	59.92%	7341	5821	26.11%
Red Deer	11	71	-84.51%	57	257	-77.82%
Grande Prairie	65	19	242.11%	183	53	245.28%
Lethbridge	32	52	-38.46%	202	177	14.12%
Wood Buffalo	5	1	400.00%	8	3	166.67%
Whitehorse*			#DIV/0!			#DIV/0!
Canada	21720	18539	17.16%	67015	67928	-1.34%

*Whitehorse Starts are for the quarter, statistics are not available monthly.

Of Course, CMHC has changed their format for reporting Housing Starts by Type and what they have makes absolutely no sense so I will not include it this month.

They're multiplying - Home starts hit new heights

Mark Parsons, ATB ECONOMICS | May 16, 2025

Just when we thought they couldn't go any higher.

Housing starts in Alberta hit a new record in April. At least we think it's a record—we have comparable monthly data back to the 1990s. There was a building boom in the 1970s, but we suspect that last month was even higher than back then.

April starts exceeded 63,300 (seasonally adjusted annual rate), representing 23% of the national total. Calgary led last month's gain, with a jump in multi-family units.

While the trade war is leading to a broader economic slowdown, homebuilding remains an area of strength in Alberta. The industry continues to play catch up following a period of record migration.

We were too conservative in our housing starts forecast at 40K for 2025 in March, though to be fair that's when we were bracing for potential 25% U.S. tariffs and counter-tariffs. We nudged it up last month to 45K, and are now looking for 48K for the year.

Responding to growth: Residential building permits in Alberta

Rob Roach, ATB ECONOMICS / May 14, 2025

The [monthly numbers released May 14](#) by Statistics Canada show an uptick in the value of residential building permits in Alberta in March.

Led by multiple-dwelling projects, permit value was up by 20% compared to March 2024.

The monthly numbers tend to be quite volatile, so it's important to look at the trend over a longer period. As the chart below shows, residential permit values have been on a strong upward trend since 2022.

The upward trend in permit value is in keeping with the rapid pace of housing starts in the province.

Both the permit and housing starts trends point to the need for housing construction to continue to catch up to the population boom Alberta has been experiencing since 2023. Alberta's population growth was the highest in the country last year at 3.5%* with real-time estimates showing it just passed the 5-million mark.

Although Alberta's population growth is forecast to slow, ongoing increases combined with the housing backlog will continue to support new residential construction in the province. Our current tracking sees housing starts cooling slightly to 45K this year from 47.8K in 2024, but this still represents a strong pace of new home construction in the province.

Adding up: Population trends in Alberta

Rob Roach, ATB ECONOMICS / May 21, 2025

As Alberta (and everywhere else) deals with the economic fallout from U.S. trade policy under President Trump, the activity spurred by its population growth will help it weather the storm. When you stop to add it up, it's an impressive demographic story in which Alberta leads the country.

At the same time, the province's recent growth spurt presents challenges as job creation, housing and infrastructure try to catch up. Longer-term demographic forces include a growing proportion of seniors and ongoing urbanization.

Key trends include:

- Canada's population star - Alberta's annual population growth has outpaced every other province and territory for two years in a row. Over 24 months ending July 1, 2024, Alberta added just shy of 378,000 new residents. According to Statistics Canada's real-time population clock, Alberta hit the 5-million mark on May 11.
- An international affair - The annual number of immigrants arriving in Alberta reached a record high in 2024 at over 60,000. An even bigger story, however, has been the meteoric rise in the number of net non-permanent residents (NPRs) added to Alberta's population. Alberta added 91,260 NPRs in 2024 compared to 11,497 two years earlier.
- Welcome neighbour - Alberta recorded a near-record net gain of 43,750 residents from other parts of Canada last year.
- Baby steps - Natural increase added over 15,000 people to Alberta's population last year. The Atlantic provinces, Quebec and B.C. all experienced natural decrease last year.

Looking ahead at where the trends are pointing:

- Growth will continue - Alberta is on track to add more people in the years and decades ahead, but at a more moderate pace than we've seen in recent years.
- The population will get older - The proportion of seniors in the population will increase, but will remain lower than in the country as a whole.
- Even more urban - Urban centers and the surrounding areas are projected to see the strongest population growth and account for the vast majority of overall population gains.

US Housing Starts Rise in April; Permits and Completions Fall

On May 16, the US Census Bureau reported that privately owned housing starts in April were at a seasonally adjusted annual rate (SAAR) of 1,361,000. This represents a 1.6% increase from the revised March estimate of 1,339,000 but a 1.7% decrease from the April 2024 rate of 1,385,000. Single-family housing starts were at a rate of 927,000, down 2.1% from the revised March figure of 947,000. The rate for units in buildings with five or more units was 420,000.

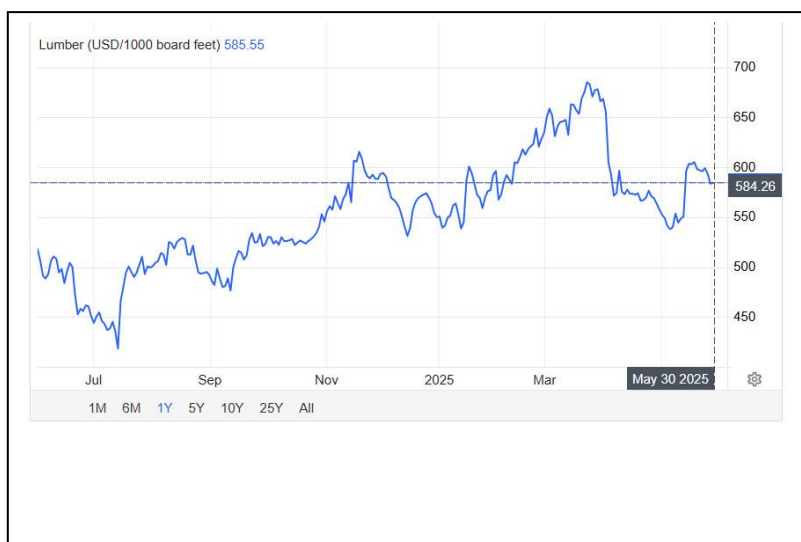
Building permits, the report’s forward-looking component, showed that privately owned housing units authorized in April were at a SAAR of 1,412,000. This is 4.7% below the revised March rate of 1,481,000 and 3.2% below the April 2024 rate of 1,459,000. Single-family authorizations were at a rate of 922,000, a 5.1% decline from the revised March figure of 972,000. Authorizations for units in buildings with five or more units came in at 431,000.

Privately owned housing completions in April were at a SAAR of 1,458,000, down 5.9% from the revised March estimate of 1,549,000 and 12.3% below the April 2024 rate of 1,662,000. Single-family completions were at a rate of 943,000, an 8.0% drop from the revised March figure of 1,025,000. The completion rate for units in buildings with five or more units was 507,000.

"Strength in new home sales does not change our view that housing activity is weakening further in the second quarter and is likely to remain soft this year," said Veronica Clark, an economist at Citigroup. "Still-high rates and a slowing labor market will weigh further on housing demand."

Lumber

Lumber futures traded around \$600 per thousand board feet, recovering from yearly lows of \$538 seen May 6th amid surging North American homebuilding and constrained supply. In Canada, April housing starts jumped 30% to 278,606 units, led by a 64% surge in Montréal’s multi-unit projects, while US starts climbed to an annualized 1.361 million, underpinned by an 11% rise in multi-family construction. Yet sawmill output remains hampered by environmental curbs, pandemic-era shutdowns and freight bottlenecks, even as input costs escalate—softwood lumber PPI advanced 3% in April, and energy and transport surcharges remain elevated—depleting inventories at key distribution hubs. With building permits skewed toward longer-lead non-residential work and peak summer construction looming, dealers are restocking aggressively, leaving little near-term relief for lumber prices.



Industrial Product and Raw Materials Price Indexes, April 2025

Statistics Canada

April prices of Canadian-manufactured products declined 0.8% month over month and increased 2.0% year over year.

Lumber prices and other wood products dropped 4.4% month-over-month, which was the largest monthly downturn for this commodity group since January 2023. Prices for softwood lumber posted their largest month-over-month decline since June 2022 at -11.1%. This was the main driver for the monthly decline in April 2025. Many buyers held back on increasing inventories due to potential tariffs, exerting downward pressure on prices.

[Read More](#)

Tariffs

Oh boy, where do you start? Talking to PCB Global Trade Management here are a few takeaways:

The Canadian Government has implemented several tariff actions in the past months:

- On March 4, 2025, a 25% Surtax (tariff) on certain products of the USA under the United States Surtax Order (2025-1).
- Canada later imposed a 25% United States Surtax Order (Steel and Aluminum 2025) on an additional 12.6 billion on steel products, 3 billion on aluminum, and 14.2 billion on additional products (such as computers and sports equipment), totaling 29.8 billion.
- Canada announced its will implement a 25% tariff on non-CUSMA-compliant, fully assembled vehicles imported into Canada from the United States. Additionally, it announced 25% tariffs on non-Canadian and non-Mexican content of CUSMA-compliant, fully assembled vehicles imported into Canada from the United States. They will come into effect at 12:01 AM EDT on April 9th, 2025.

Subject goods are those whose first 8 digits of the HS Code match exactly to the Tariff item in the [Government of Canada's](#) lists of affected tariffs. If any of the first 8 digits do not match, they are exempt from the list.

[List of products from the US subject to 25 per cent tariffs](#)

Engineered structural timber products: I beams is tariff item 4418.83

Engineered structural timber products: other is tariff item 4418.89

[Canada Tariff Finder](#)

Key Takeaways:

- At this time, Canada only initiated trade actions in 2025 on US-origin goods. If you are importing goods from any other country, the existing duty rates and preferential tariff treatments, SIMA and Surtax's apply.
- If your goods are eligible for import under the free trade agreement CUSMA, the applicable Preferential Duty Rates will still apply. However, the 25% United States surtax is payable.
- Goods moving in transit through the US from Mexico to Canada aren't subject to US Surtaxes when the movement is bonded, and the goods do not enter the commerce of the United States.
- Goods moving in transit through Canada that have not been entered into the commerce of Canada will not be subject to this surtax.
- Goods moving inland to an in-bond warehouse will be subject to the surtax when the goods are removed from the warehouse, following the same criteria as goods being directly imported at the time of crossing the border.
- For United States Surtax Order (2025-1), goods in transit to Canada and in carrier control on or prior to March 4th, 2025 are exempt from the surtax.
- For United States Surtax Order (Steel and Aluminum 2025), goods in carrier control on or prior to March 13th are exempt from the surtax.
- Canada had a process for requesting remission of the US tariffs.
- Goods shipped from the US that are not made in the US will not be subject to the surtax.
- Goods will be eligible for Drawback or Duty Relief programs provided they meet the eligibility criteria.
- The US Surtax will apply to both commercial and personal shipments.

I am working on setting up a virtual meeting with PCB Global Trade for our membership shortly so look out for an invitation in the near future.

Quality Control

This month I have a simple Q.C. tip that involves measuring the peak height of a truss with a vault when doing your internal inspections.

I got the idea when I was at Woodland Truss.

Tools You'll Need:

- Non-stretchable string or mason's line
- Tape measure (preferably metal or stiff-backed)
- Two clamps, nails, or pins (for heel attachment)

- Line level or laser level (for precision)
- Quality control checklist or drawing with spec'd peak height

Step-by-Step: Quality Control Method

1. Lay the Truss Flat on a Level Surface

- Place the truss on a flat, known-level inspection table or jig.
- Make sure it's not warped or bowed—this affects accuracy.

2. Attach String Line at Heel Points

- Secure the string line at the inner edge of each heel (bottom chord ends).
- Pull the string tight and level across the top face of the bottom chord (not sagging).
- Use a line level or a laser to verify it's perfectly horizontal.

3. Measure to the Peak

- From the string line, measure vertically up to the peak (ridge) of the truss.
- Hold the tape vertically (plumb) to avoid angle distortion.
- Record this measurement as your actual peak height in your inspection sheet.

4. Compare to Truss Design Specs

- Refer to the truss drawing or spec sheet.
- Verify the actual peak height is within tolerance, ($< 4'-0" = 1/8"$, $> 4'-0" = 1/4"$)



IMPORTANT: If you do not record a height measurement in your internal inspection you may receive a deduction on your Q.C. audit.

Here is a quick video of the best way to tie a string line

[an easy knot for a string tie](#)

Health and Safety Toolbox

MSD Warning Signs

This month I have included an article from Dr. Jeff Staheli- MSD Prevention Consultant.

If you would like more information on MSD's you can contact Jeff directly at info@injurypreventionconsultants.com

Don't Ignore the Aches: Pain & Stiffness Is a Warning Sign, Not "Part of the Job"

Why recognizing early MSD symptoms can prevent injuries — and save money.

In physically demanding industries like truss manufacturing, it's easy for aches and pains to be brushed off as "just part of the job."

But here's the truth:

That stiff shoulder, tight back, or painful wrist isn't just fatigue — it's an early warning sign of a muscle & joint injury (MSD).

And waiting to react until it becomes a full-blown injury is where the real costs begin.

Most MSDs Build Over Time

The most common cause of MSDs are:

- Poor and/or awkward postures (slouched, bent over etc..)
- Unsafe lifting and handling techniques (lifting, carrying, pulling etc..)

- Repetitive movements (performing the same movements over and over)

And these are progressive injuries, meaning they develop slowly & steadily over time.

In fact, over 60% of workers who report a MSD, say they had symptoms for up to a year before the injury occurred.

That's up to 12 months of:

- Decreased productivity
- Workers dealing with pain
- Increased risk of major injury

Early signs like soreness, stiffness, numbness, and fatigue **shouldn't be ignored.**

They're an opportunity to intervene before the issue becomes debilitating, and much more expensive.

Why This Matters to Companies

Even when an MSD doesn't lead to a WCB claim, it can have ripple effects across your workforce:

- **Lost productivity:** Workers with MSD symptoms lose an average of 4.6 hours of productive work each week
- **Missed workdays:** MSDs are the #1 cause of lost-time injuries in manufacturing — and average 14+ missed workdays per incident
- **Higher turnover:** Workers with MSDs are up to 2x more likely to leave their jobs in search of less physically demanding work
- **Low morale:** When injury risk is high, worker engagement, satisfaction & productivity drop

These “hidden” costs can be **4–10 times higher** than the direct cost of a claim.

Early Intervention = Big ROI

We know that MSDs build over time.

We know that once they become a MSD, they can become very expensive.

So, the best strategy is to adopt a proactive approach to prevention.

When companies invest in MSD prevention, they experience:

- 50-90% fewer MSDs
- A ROI of \$4-\$6 for every \$1 invested
- A 30% decreased in missed workdays
- Higher workplace productivity & higher worker morale

What Does Investing In Prevention Look Like?

There are 3 main pillars to effective MSD prevention, and the effectiveness drops significantly if any pillar is left out.

1) Create a safer workplace through Hazard Reduction.

This can mean:

- Modifying workstations to promote proper posture
- Schedule strategic micro-breaks to promote movement
- Modify tasks to minimize high-risk movements (like twisting & reaching)

2) Utilizing ergonomic equipment to reduce the strain on the body

This can include:

- Proper tool that promote better posture
- Lift assists to minimize lifting tasks
- Anti-vibration gloves

3) Worker training to help workers reduce their risk of MSDs (often overlooked or done poorly)

Remember the top causes of MSDs?

- Poor posture
- Repetitive movements

- Unsafe lifting techniques

These are all things workers can be trained and improve.

Teaching workers about healthy work postures, safe lifting techniques and strategies to reduce repetitive movements significantly reduces MSDs.

Bonus Benefit: Prevention Builds a Stronger Culture

When leadership takes a proactive approach to injury prevention, it sets the tone for a safety-first culture that reaches every level of the workforce.

It sends a message that worker safety is a top priority.

Research shows that when workers feel supported by a strong safety culture, job satisfaction, safety, and productivity all improve.

Bottom Line

MSDs don't just happen. The body gives warning signs — but it's up to the company to listen.

By adopting a prevention mindset, companies can:

- Reduce injury-related costs
- Protect their workers
- Boost productivity

If you have questions about identifying MSD risks in your workplace or injury prevention strategies, I'd be happy to connect.

You can reach me directly at info@injurypreventionconsultants.com

Dr Jeff Staheli
MSD Prevention Consultant
www.injurypreventionconsultants.com

WCB Action Planning Employer Seminar

WCB is doing a free half-day seminar to discover how you can reduce workplace injury costs and lower your premiums.

Open to all employers, this session will teach you how to:

- Analyze your account to uncover what’s driving your claims costs—and how to reduce them.
- Use helpful tools to spot gaps in your disability management program.
- Build a clear, actionable plan that will help you manage future claims and lower your costs.

[Register Here](#)

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

STANDATA

As mentioned earlier STANATA 23-BCI-015R1 is now available [HERE](#).

The notice around implementation was also revised (below). Although it has been revised they are still accepting questions and feedback if you or your customers would like to provide it.

Notice

Standata- Building Code Interpretation

23-BCI-015R1 Design of wood trusses for roof assemblies in Part 9 buildings

Status-implementation plan

STANDATA bulletin [23-BCB-002- Roof truss layout for one-and two-family dwellings](#) was published in 2024 and is still applicable. The publication of STANDATA interpretation [23-BCI-015R1-Design of wood trusses for roof assemblies in Part 9](#) buildings will be implemented regarding one -and two-family dwellings in the early part of 2026.

Both STANDATA are in effect which is not typical for what may be perceived as dealing with the exact same subject matter. While both STANDATA are applicable to roof trusses, 23-BCB-002 is relevant to roof trusses for one-and two-family dwellings constructed under Part 9 of the National Building Code – 2023 Alberta Edition (NBC(AE)) and 23-BCV-015R1 scope is expanded to apply to all Part 9 buildings. Keeping 23-BCB-002 in effect provides time for all stakeholders to adjust for this industry shift affecting one-and two-family dwellings.

Trusses for Part 9 buildings other than one-and two-family dwellings required professional involvement in any case. 23-BCI-015R1 indicates when documents may not require authentication by a registered professional where the design information contained within is located on other documentation that is already authenticated.

Over the course of the next 9 months, Municipal Affairs will be working with stakeholders to develop targeted messaging, respond to inquiries or clarifications, and understand any complications or concerns with this topic. Revised Standata 23-BCI-015R1 provides more clarity

on what is expected to be authenticated. STANDATA 23-BCB-002 is intended to be archived at the end of the implementation period. This will allow for manufacturers, suppliers and builders time to gear up for the application for the revised [STANDATA 23-BCI-015R1-Design of wood trusses for roof assemblies in Part 9 buildings](#) for authentication to roof trusses for one and two-family dwellings.

Stakeholders that have questions or feedback about this topic should direct them to safety.services@gov.ab.ca

AVAWPP Funding

It has not been publicly announced yet, but it appears that there will be an additional round of funding for the Alberta Value Added Wood Products Program from the Provincial Government.

Wood Products manufacturers including the WWTAA lobbied the Minister Todd Lowen for the 3rd round of funding.

Round 3 of the program is expected to launch mid June and be open for submissions for approximately 10 weeks closing at the end of August.

If you are interested in the previous funding recipients go to www.avawpp.com

Wood Truss Certification Council of Canada

I am continuing to work on the CWTA project of developing the Wood Truss Certification Council of Canada and accreditation with the Standards Council of Canada.

I recently did a 2 day auditor training session with several auditors across the country so that we can provide information and documentation towards accreditation.

If you know of someone that would be interested in becoming an external Q.C auditor in Alberta please have them contact me for more information.

CWTA

The next meeting of the CWTA is the first week of June and we expect to accept and publish a current version of the CWTA national quality standard referenced in TPIC 2019.

WWTA Online Training

With the provincial building codes now coming into force and referencing TPIC 2019 there have been several inquiries and sign-ups about our online training courses from outside of Alberta now that truss plants are starting to implement their QMS systems and determining that training of their workers is crucial to being in compliance.

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?

[Trump Tariffs topped \\$17 billion in April](#)

