

Commentary-Dave Pasolli-Western Wood Truss Association of Alberta

Executive Officer Retirement Announcement – Effective July 1, 2026

The Board of Directors of the **Western Wood Truss Association of Alberta (WWTA)** wishes to inform our membership that **Dave Pasolli**, our Executive Officer, has formally announced his retirement effective **July 1, 2026**.

Dave has served the Association with exceptional dedication, professionalism, and leadership. During their tenure, the WWTA strengthened its technical resources, expanded member support initiatives, and continued to elevate the visibility and credibility of Alberta’s wood truss industry. His commitment to collaboration—among fabricators, designers, engineers, builders, and regulators—has been a cornerstone of the Association’s success in recent years.

Over the next several months, the Board will be undertaking a structured transition process to ensure continuity in operations and services. Members will be kept informed as the recruitment and onboarding of a new Executive Officer progresses.

If you have any questions about the transition or would like to share messages of appreciation, please contact the transition committee of Brent Feyter, Darrell Curtis, Nick Ruttan, and Derek Foss.

On behalf of the entire membership, the Board expresses its sincere appreciation to Dave for his years of service, steady leadership, and contributions to the industry. We wish him the very best in their retirement.

WWTA Board of Directors

As the exemption for 1-2 family dwellings will be archived March 1, 2026, there still seems to be uncertainty from some AHJ's on the requirements based on what they may currently be asking for Part 9 buildings that do not fall under this exemption. You may find yourself in a conversation about sealing layout drawings.

Why wood truss plants *do not* seal layout drawings for Part 9 buildings (and what to tell your customers)

There's been a lot of noise since Alberta's recent STANDATA on roof trusses — here's a short, practical explainer for truss manufacturers: why you should **not** routinely seal truss *layout* drawings for Part 9 buildings when there is **no** structural engineer of record, what the professional regulator says about seals, and how to manage customer communication so there are no surprises.

Short answer

- **Seal the truss *designs* (component profiles/calculations).** Those are structural design documents and are normally authenticated by a P.Eng. under STANDATA 23-BCI-015R1. [Open Alberta](#)
- **Do not seal layout (placement) drawings by default.** Layouts are placement/coordination tools, not structural design — sealing them implies the engineer is taking responsibility for system-level structural adequacy that they usually did not prepare or review. This is consistent with regulator guidance on authentication and delegation where they have not been reviewed by an Engineer.

Why sealing a layout creates risk and is not standard practice

1. **Sealing means professional responsibility.**
When an engineer applies their stamp they are attesting to the technical content and taking professional responsibility for it. Sealing a layout — which typically shows positions and mark numbers but not the detailed structural assumptions or loads — would require the engineer to accept responsibility for information they likely did not prepare or directly review.
2. **Layouts are coordination/placement tools, not full structural designs.**
Component truss design sheets contain member sizes, plate types, reaction forces and design assumptions — that's what engineers sign. Layouts are for erection and site reference. Sealing a layout blurs the line between fabrication aid and

structural design — and creates liability and inspection expectations that aren't appropriate unless the layout has been prepared or checked by the engineer. STANDATA 23-BCI-015R1 clarifies what must be authenticated for wood trusses; it highlights the role of authenticated design documents rather than treating layout sheets as automatically needing a stamp.

3. Professional rules limit delegation of liability.

Regulators (APEGA and peers) tell engineers they must be able to demonstrate they either prepared the work or directly supervised it before authenticating a document. Sealing something you didn't control exposes the engineer (and through them the firm) to professional risk — and it's something most engineers will refuse. That's why truss plants don't force engineers to stamp layouts unless the engineer agrees to take on that scope.

When sealed layouts *might* be appropriate

There are exceptions — sealed layouts can be requested/required when:

- The project is outside normal Part 9 scope (e.g., Part 4 / non-residential, delegated engineering), or
- The Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ) explicitly asks for an authenticated layout as part of the permit submission due to complexity. In the case of a building being too complex they should be asking for a Structural Engineer of Record to co-ordinate the complexity of component interaction.
- The engineer of record (EOR) chooses to include the layout in their scope and explicitly takes responsibility for it, or
- The customer wants it. The customer is always right after all, and they can ask for anything they want. They just must understand what they are getting and the costs associated with their request.

Municipalities should be implementing STANDATA similarly; but if for some reason the AHJ sets specific authentication requirements for truss layouts it must be requested **in writing** and added to the contract scope so the engineer can accept responsibility, and the plant can schedule accordingly. In this situation the builder should ask for clarification and report the request to Municipal Affairs at safety.services@gov.ab.ca

What truss plants should do (practical steps)

1. **Default policy:** Provide sealed *truss design* sheets and un-sealed *layout drawings* marked clearly:
“FOR PLACEMENT REFERENCE ONLY — NOT AN ENGINEERED DOCUMENT — NOT SEALED. REFER TO SEALED TRUSS DESIGNS FOR STRUCTURAL INFORMATION.”
2. **Capture customer/AHJ requirements at quote/order.** Make the customer confirm in writing if they require sealed layouts. Include a line in the PO/quote: “Sealed layout required? Y/N — if Y, attach written AHJ/EOR instruction.” This prevents late surprises.
3. **If a sealed layout is requested:** obtain written scope from the EOR or AHJ, confirm additional fees and lead time with the customer, and have the engineer explicitly accept the scope before you issue sealed documents.
4. **Do not pressure engineers to stamp work they did not prepare/supervise.** Engineers will generally refuse or charge for the additional review/time — and for good reason under authentication/direct supervision rules.
5. **Handle revisions correctly.** Any change to geometry, bearing, or loads that affects the truss design requires re-sealing of the affected trusses. Don’t fabricate to an old seal — the seal is only valid for the drawings it covers. (This is also spelled out in Alberta guidance and good professional practice.)

How to communicate this to customers (example)

“We will supply sealed truss design sheets (engineered profiles). Layout drawings we provide are for placement only and are not sealed unless you or your AHJ specifically requests a sealed layout in writing. If you do require sealed layouts, please confirm this at quote time so we can notify the engineer and schedule any extra engineering work and fees.”

Put that wording in quotes on quotes, order confirmations and your job-launch checklist — it prevents cost and schedule surprises.

Sealing means professional responsibility. For Part 9 buildings without an engineer of record, the appropriate and defensible practice in Alberta is to **seal truss designs (component sheets)** and **not to seal layout drawings** unless a qualified engineer explicitly takes that scope on. That approach aligns with STANDATA 23-BCI-015R1 and the authentication/direct-supervision expectations set out by professional regulators. Clear written communication to customers up front prevents delays, extra costs, and professional risk for everyone involved.

The WWTA is creating a template for members to uniformly inform their customers of this transition.

Economic Update

Housing Starts

Alberta, urban housing starts totaled 4832 in October 2025, a year-over-year increase of 7.43%. Canadian housing starts decreased by 3% over the same period. Edmonton was up 4.73% from last October, while Calgary was up by 13.68% from a last year. Housing starts in Alberta were down slightly from 4983 the previous month of September.

Housing Starts Alberta						
	Oct-25	Oct-24	% Change	YTD 2025	YTD 2024	% Change
Alberta	4832	4498	7.43%	45423	38073	19.31%
Edmonton	1505	1437	4.73%	17989	14796	21.58%
Calgary	3058	2690	13.68%	23951	20104	19.14%
Red Deer	22	13	69.23%	359	327	9.79%
Grande Prairie	9	18	-50.00%	329	166	98.19%
Lethbridge	30	25	20.00%	505	624	-19.07%
Wood Buffalo	4	5	-20.00%	30	24	25.00%
Whitehorse*	N/A	N/A	#VALUE!	N/A	N/A	#VALUE!
Canada	19174	19763	-2.98%	197209	188205	4.78%

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

Not slowing yet: Housing starts pick up momentum in October Siddhartha Bhattacharya | ATB ECONOMICS | November 18, 2025

Alberta's new home construction activity appears to be accelerating again after a relatively slow third quarter. While one data point doesn't define a trend, the recent numbers suggest a pick-up in momentum.

In October, Alberta recorded an average* of 58,072 housing starts**, an increase from the 54,652 units seen in September. Starts were up 7.6% from last October and towered 71% above the 10-year average for the month.

Housing activity in Alberta has been strong since mid-2023, largely fueled by substantial population growth. Activity reached an all-time high of 69,000 units in May of this year before moderating, averaging 50,934 units in Q3, which coincided with a [slowdown in population growth](#). However, the more recent September and October numbers indicate a renewed surge.

The average for the first 10 months of 2025 now stands at 56,389 units, a 20% increase year-to-date (YTD) and the highest average on record for this period. Multi-unit starts remain the primary driver of this year's growth, with a YTD increase of 28%. Single-unit construction is also up, albeit by a more modest pace of 5%.

Calgary drove the majority of the October pick-up, though Edmonton's activity has tempered slightly from its earlier multi-year highs. Nonetheless, both cities maintain a pace of construction above their 2024 levels and 10-year averages. For regions outside of Calgary and Edmonton, although monthly data is limited, starts are collectively up 15% YTD, with notable increases in Grande Prairie and Medicine Hat.

Beyond Alberta, national housing starts are showing some signs of recovery after annual declines consistently since 2022. YTD starts for other provinces have ticked up 1.3% from the first ten months of 2024, although October starts remain about 10% below the 10-year average for the month.

Housing starts are a vital economic indicator (GDP driver), extending their impact beyond just homebuilding. For example, the 33% surge in starts during 2024 contributed to a 13% increase in residential construction spending, accounting for about a quarter of Alberta's [real GDP growth last year](#).

Alberta is on track for a record-breaking 2025 for housing starts, [projected](#) to exceed 55,000 units and surpass the peaks of past housing booms experienced in 1978, 2006/07, 2014, and 2024. We expect the pace of home construction to slow next year but still remain above the 10-year average, as builders catch-up to historic population growth and as migrant inflows ease.

We are multi-family: Residential construction intentions in Alberta

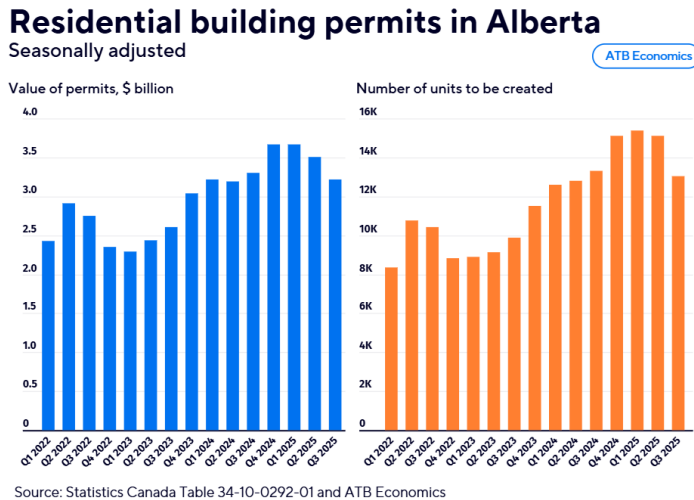
Rob Roach | ATB ECONOMICS | November 12, 2025

Residential construction has been one of the big economic stories in Alberta for some time now as builders seek to meet the demand created by the addition of almost 341,000 new residents over the last two years.

Housing starts (see previous) are on track for a [record-setting year](#), but new building permit data released this morning point to a slower pace going forward.

The value of residential permits* in the third quarter (Jul-Sep) was the lowest so far in

2025 and 2% lower than the same quarter last year. The number of dwelling units that will be created by the permits issued in Q3 2025 was also down by 2% compared to Q3 2024.



The overall numbers, however, obscure differences across the type of construction and by urban area.

The value of permits for single-family units was 13% lower than in Q3 2024 with the number of units to be created down by 11% while multi-family permits were 10% higher in value and 2% higher in terms of the number of units to be created.

There was, however, some slippage in the multi-family category compared to the first half of 2025, with both permit value and the number of units to be created lower in Q3 than earlier in the year.

There are also differences between Alberta’s two largest urban centres. Single-family permit value and units to be created were down in both centres in Q3 compared to 2024, but more so in Calgary. Multi-family permit value and units to be created, meanwhile, were up sharply in Edmonton versus only a small increase in value and a drop in units to be created in Calgary (see the chart below).

With population growth slowing and the recent spurt of new builds adding substantially to Alberta’s housing inventory, the overall pace of residential construction is [expected to ease](#) next year.

[Sluggish homebuilding could stall Canada's economic recovery](#)

Interim parliamentary budget officer takes aim at Liberal accounting, but says budget sustainable

Interim Parliamentary Budget Officer (PBO) Jason Jacques is calling the government's accounting into question, suggesting there's a less than 10 per cent chance it will stay within its deficit targets.

The report saves its harshest criticism for the way Finance Canada changed the way it reports deficit financing by separating out capital from operational spending.

The "PBO maintains its view that the government's definition of capital investments is overly expansive," Friday's report said.

The budget watchdog says that while the government lays out \$311 billion in capital spending between 2024-25 and 2029-30, the PBO's analysis concludes that only \$217.3 billion of that should be classified as capital spending.

The report says that given how subjective defining capital investments can be, the government should "establish an independent expert body to determine which federal spending categories and measures qualify as capital investment[s]."

When Carney announced his government would separate out its reporting of day-to-day and capital spending, the prime minister said the change would help Canadians see the difference between borrowing to pay for the operation of government and borrowing to invest.

The [government defined capital investments](#) "broadly as any government expense or tax expenditure that contributes to public or private sector capital formation, held directly on the government's balance sheet or on that of a private sector entity, Indigenous community or another level of government."

The PBO says that definition goes beyond the limits established in the System of National Accounts, an international standard for how countries calculate and account for their economic activity.

He calculates that rather than spending \$311 billion on capital projects between now and 2029-30, as claimed by the Liberals, capital spending would be just \$217 billion. The difference — \$94 billion — is really operating expenditures masquerading as capital invest to make the government's annual deficits appear smaller.

If the PBO's analysis is accurate, rather than adding \$320 billion to the national debt by 2030, Liberal spending will add over \$400 billion. That will push the total national debt nearer to \$2 trillion.

Analytical smarts and honesty like that are important to taxpayers, especially with a government that is apparently trying to cook the books.

The last permanent PBO, Yves Giroux, was also a smart analyst of the government’s fiscal shenanigans. His cleverness and straightforward critique of Ottawa’s finances is probably why his contract was not renewed by the Liberals in the August. They didn’t want that kind of oversight.

So what are the chances Jacques will be kept on full-time?

The Liberals are already advertising for the job (Jacques has promised to apply) and have called for the next Parliamentary Budget Officer to have “tact and discretion.” Sounds as if they’re looking for someone who knows how to bury the government’s trickery and keep quiet.

[The 2025 federal budget is an investment banker’s dream | Financial Post](#)

Lumber

Lumber futures traded around \$540 per thousand board feet, near September 2024 lows amid a significant oversupply in the market coupled with persistent weakness in demand. The market is facing a substantial physical overhang as housing starts and building permits remain below year-ago levels, curbing consumption. Sawmills maintained output too high for a weakening cash market, leaving dealer yards with bloated stocks. This oversupply was magnified by speculative front-loading of inventories by buyers earlier in the year to hedge against tariff risks, and that stock is now being liquidated at a discount into a soft market. This situation, combined with high mortgage rates and the seasonal slowdown in construction, has forced major producers to announce production cuts and mill closures to help rebalance the market.



Lumber subsidies make for a vicious circle

Les Leyne- Nov. 4, 2025

U.S. Lumber Coalition has been immensely successful convincing politicians that Canadian lumber is a threat to the American way of life.

The more lifelines governments throw to the sinking forest industry, the more tangled it gets in the quicksand of U.S. trade policy.

That policy is obvious to all now. Responding to a powerful lobby group, the U.S. wants to suffocate the Canadian forest industry and choke off all lumber imports, to the benefit of U.S. timber firms.

They are unlikely to be able to fully meet demand, but they'll make a fortune trying, because they will get all the market instead of most of it, and because shortages cause price hikes.

The industry lobby group, the U.S. Lumber Coalition, has been immensely successful convincing politicians and other officials that Canadian lumber is a threat to the American way of life. It orchestrated billions of dollars worth of penalties on Canadian lumber imports stretching back decades.

It is now engaged in the endgame — eliminating the imports completely. The 40-year campaign is purportedly based on the belief that Canadian softwood is unfairly subsidized because most of it comes from publicly owned land. Any government involvement in the industry is labelled a subsidy and cited by the coalition as more proof that Canadian producers get an unfair advantage and should be penalized.

The more punitive the duties get, the more help federal and provincial governments are obliged to provide the industry.

[Monday's softwood summit in Vancouver](#) is an example of how vicious the circular argument gets.

Five federal cabinet ministers and other senior officials rushed to the summit in response to B.C.'s demands for help. They promised more help to the maximum extent possible.

The U.S. coalition responded Monday by listing 14 previous federal and provincial responses in just the last three months as "subsidies."

There have been retraining projects, forestry innovation funds, new loan programs to the industry, tariff responses, Buy Canadian efforts and more.

The coalition offered some advice to the summit Monday morning. It can be summed up in two words: "Give up."

The summit is focused on "finding ways to maintain Canada's massive excess and unneeded lumber capacity," it said.

Roughly one-quarter of the wood used in the U.S. comes from Canada and the Trump administration has jacked up tariffs in the past year to the point where penalties approaching 45 per cent are charged on Canadian softwood.

It said Canada’s excess capacity — the lumber shipped to the U.S. — “continues to be immensely disruptive to the U.S., costing jobs and impeding forest industry growth.

“Canada should be discussing how to responsibly reduce its massive six to eight billion board feet of excess lumber capacity instead of holding a summit on how to maintain that excess capacity and production.

“As Canada keeps rolling out new aid to its softwood lumber industry and residual industries. ... President Trump should consider adding additional tariff measures until Canada gets the message that subsidies for its industry to the detriment of our industry will no longer be tolerated.”

The summit arose from Premier David Eby’s suspicions that the federal government is preoccupied with rescuing central Canada from the tariff threat and doesn’t realize the softwood dangers are a “national economic emergency.” He said Monday after the meeting it was “incredibly difficult” to have listened recently to a focus on steel and aluminum in Canadian talks with the U.S.

Sending a cabinet contingent to Vancouver in short order is an impressive response. Eby said he was “pleasantly surprised.”

But they need to come up with a crash permanent reset of the entire industry away from the U.S. to other markets to make a difference.

There was some talk about such measures, but more emphasis on placating Eby’s resentment about the federal government’s focus on central Canada focus regarding the tariff threats.

Federal Trade Minister Dominic LeBlanc backed Eby repeatedly Monday and assured him more cash is on the way to B.C. companies soon. That will ease Eby’s frustration and keep B.C. on Team Canada.

But getting backing is one thing. Using it effectively to rebuild lumber markets on the fly is another. It was telling that the Council of Forest Industries concentrated on a number of provincial policy changes that are needed, not just emergency federal help.

[Carney announces new measures to support, protect Canadian steel and lumber sectors | CBC News](#)

Quality Control

What a Wood Truss Company Can Learn from a Food Expeditor About Quality Control

I remember the time we were out at a good restaurant waiting for our food and the maitre d' informed us that we would have to wait a bit more because the quality of one of the dishes did not meet their standards. It was more important to ensure that we had a good food experience instead of getting it out quickly. It got me thinking.

In a busy restaurant, the food expeditor—or “expo”—is the last checkpoint before a meal reaches the customer. They verify accuracy, timing, presentation, and completeness under pressure. Surprisingly, this role has powerful lessons for wood truss manufacturing. In many ways, the expo is the perfect model for modern quality control.

1. Quality Is a Checkpoint, Not a Department

An expo doesn't cook—they verify. Similarly, QC shouldn't be an isolated stage in the plant. Every step—design release, jigging, pressing, and loading—needs a mandatory pass-through check. This keeps issues contained early, instead of discovered during shipping or worse, on site.

2. Errors Are Caught Before the Customer Sees Them

Expeditors make sure every plate matches the ticket. QC plays the same role: confirming lumber grade, plate sizes, joint gaps, and dimensional tolerances before the truss moves forward. Prevention is always cheaper than correction.

3. Timing Matters as Much as Accuracy

Restaurants know that perfect food served late is still a failure. In truss production, QC must be efficient and synchronized with workflow. Quick checks at the jig and press prevent slow, expensive rework later.

4. Communication Drives Quality

Expos keep the kitchen aligned. QC teams should do the same—giving immediate feedback to production, flagging recurring issues to supervisors, and notifying designers when details cause confusion. Clear communication is one of the strongest cost-saving tools available.

5. Standards Must Hold Under Pressure

When the kitchen gets slammed, the expo protects standards. Truss plants face similar pressure at month-end, during large multifamily runs, staff turnover. This is when wrong lumber and mis-plates are most likely. Strong QC protects the brand when speed ramps up.

6. QC Should Think About the Builder Experience

Expeditors think about customer expectations—not just the product. Truss QC can mirror this by anticipating field issues, monitoring trends in remakes, and ensuring bracing notes, hardware, and small trusses or accessories don't get missed in loads.

7. Feedback Creates Improvement

Restaurants analyze returned plates; plants should analyze remakes. Understanding root causes—design, production, shipping errors, or communication—creates a culture of continuous improvement.

The Expeditor Mindset

The expo’s approach—real-time checks, communication, timing, and consistency—is exactly the mindset that can elevate truss plant quality control. It shifts QC from a reactive function to a proactive system that prevents defects, supports production flow, and improves the end-user experience.

A restaurant expo ensures great meals. A truss QC team can ensure great builds—using the same principles.

This brings me to something I saw recently at Structural Truss Systems. They have a quarantine system process ensuring that damaged product does not go to the customer before it is addressed. It is not just a result of inspections, but a review of all product before it ships.

If there is any issue it is identified and documented with a sign that indicates the issue (see below).



Similarly, to the Quality topic the WWTA would like to give you a monthly item you can discuss when doing your Safety Toolbox meeting. Winter is coming so you should be having a discussion about **Working in Cold Weather**.

I love this topic because I just repeat it from previous years, but it is a topic that should be reviewed with your workers every year.

The WWTA has a poster for this topic that you may want to print out and post for workers. It can be found on the WWTA webpage at: [wwta cold weather poster](#)

Thanks to the guys at Star Building Materials for posing on a very cold day.



Some things to keep in mind:

Frost in the early mornings and in shaded areas can be an unexpected slip and fall hazard, as it may only appear under certain weather conditions. Keep pathways well-lit and sanded.

Shorter daylight hours increase the need for appropriate lighting. - Position lights so they do not create shadows. - Consider scheduling tasks according to the light required. For example, schedule big equipment moves for full daylight hours.

Working at heights poses a higher risk in winter conditions.

- Wind or frost and ice can destabilize supports such as ladders or roofing brackets.
- Snow on rooftops can hide hazards such as skylights or vents. - Workers are more susceptible to cold exposure due to high winds.
- Snow is heavy and adds to the load on roofs or raised surfaces. Consider the maximum load limit of the surface before adding the weight of a worker to that load.

Temperature, wind, level of activity and clothing can all affect how an individual experiences cold. Health effects associated with working in the cold include frostbite and

hypothermia. The following controls can help protect workers from cold weather conditions:

- give workers time to adjust to colder conditions before assigning a full work schedule
- provide enclosures and heating systems where practical and possible
- shield workers from drafts and wind
- use a work/warm-up schedule, limiting the period of outdoor work between warm-ups
- use a buddy system to avoid working alone in very cold weather
- educate workers on signs of over exposure to cold which can result in health problems such as frostbite and hypothermia

One thing I think we also may overlook is driving in winter when discussing the topic.

- Ensure vehicles have appropriate tires for the roads they travel. Snow tires are best for most parts of Alberta in winter. All four tires should match in size, type and speed rating. Check air pressure often – air pressure drops about 1 psi for every 5°C.
- Winterize vehicles. Check exhaust, heating and cooling systems for leaks. Test the battery and replace if necessary. Check lights regularly. Change to winter windshield wipers.
- Equip each vehicle with a winter survival kit.
- Scrape frost from windows to improve visibility.
- Remove snow and ice from vehicles to prevent flying snow and ice from endangering other vehicles on the road.
- Remind workers to activate taillights in inclement weather by turning on headlights. Taillights are not lit with automatic daytime running lights.
- Consider developing a winter driving policy that lists responsibilities and expectations for both the employer and workers.
- Consider developing winter driving procedures to outline how to respond to different situations.
- Check the weather forecast and road reports when planning any travel. If possible, postpone trips when conditions are unsafe.

[Working in extreme cold \(alberta.ca\)](http://alberta.ca)

First Aid for Cold Exposure

When you are exposed to the cold, first aid measures may prevent further heat loss and help the body slowly warm up. Try these ideas.

Remain calm.

Fear or too much activity causes sweating. Sweating can make you feel chilled.

Find shelter.

Get out of the cold, the wind, or the water.

Remove cold, wet clothes.

- Put on dry clothing—made of moisture-wicking fabrics, such as wool, polyester, or nylon (not cotton)—that insulates well. Cover your head.
- If dry clothing is not immediately available, you can try to get warm by making skin-to-skin contact. After removing wet clothes, wrap a blanket or sleeping bag around you and another person and allow body heat to rewarm you.
- Warm up under a heated blanket, if available.

Move around, but don't be so active that you sweat.

Whirl your arms around like a windmill to get your blood moving and warm you up.

Activity makes body heat and improves blood flow. Sweating should be avoided because it cools the body.

Drink warm fluids and eat.

Avoid drinks with caffeine or alcohol. Eat high-energy foods, such as candy.

Do not give food or drink to a person who is acting confused or responding slowly.

Do not use a warm water bath to try to warm up. Taking a warm water bath may cause more problems. Continue to try other methods, and monitor closely.

Do not use tobacco.

Be careful with heaters and fires so you don't get burned.

Be aware that if you (or the person) sit in front of a heater or a fire to warm up, there is a greater chance of getting burned. This is because normal feeling is lost in cold-injured skin, and you may not know when to move away from the heater or fire.

Caring for your face, hands, and feet

If small areas of your body (ears, face, nose, fingers, or toes) are really cold or frozen, try these first aid measures to warm the areas.

Avoid activities that can further damage cold-injured skin.

- Do not rub or massage frozen skin.
- Do not rewarm frozen skin if refreezing is possible. Wait until you reach shelter. The injury will be worse if your skin freezes, thaws, and then refreezes.
- Do not walk on frozen feet if possible. But it is better to walk on frozen feet than to thaw your feet if there is a chance they will refreeze.
- Do not put snow on the area or pack snow around the limb.

Warm small areas of the body.

- Blow warm air onto cold hands.
- Tuck hands or feet inside warm clothing next to bare skin. Place chilled fingers in an armpit.
- Cup cold ears with warm hands.
- Put cold hands, feet, or ears in warm (not hot) water for 15 to 30 minutes. Do not use water above 42°C (108°F).
- Warm towels can be used to warm the genital area but be careful not to burn the skin.
- Use a hot water bottle covered with a cloth or a heating pad on a low setting. Be careful not to burn your skin.

Protect the cold or frozen body part from further cold exposure and bruising.

Pad frozen fingers or toes. Gently wrap fingers or toes in soft, dry material, such as cotton or gauze.

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

We are thrilled to announce that Hibernia is now an associate member of the **Western Wood Truss Association of Alberta!**



Hibernia Trading Inc : Your Trusted Lumber Wholesale Partner in Calgary

At Hibernia, we pride ourselves on providing exceptional service and real-time market information. Our strong relationships with quality mills ensure that we can meet your lumber needs efficiently and effectively.

Brian Casey

Main: 1-877-582-7855

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Cell: 1-403-819-9262

E-mail: briancasey@hiberniatrading.com Thank you for choosing Hibernia as your trusted partner in the lumber industry!

STANDATA

We have had several instances in the past month with municipalities asking for sealed layouts. The majority of them have been with buildings exceeding 1-2 family dwellings. It appears that they may be a little confused about the differences between truss design drawings and layouts.

If your builder gets a request for a sealed layout please try to have them ask the AHJ for an explanation and then send it to safety.services@gov.ab.ca so that Municipal Affairs can address the AHJ.

I expect that there will be a notice from Municipal Affairs before the end of November regarding the archiving of the 1-2 family extension and a firm date of March 1, 2026 where all Part 9 buildings will fall under 23-BCI-015R1

Once this is published, I would expect that individual municipalities will issue bulletins to their builders. You should be prepared with a letter to your customers on what you do and don't provide when it comes to authenticating truss designs.

WWTA Online Training

If you currently have seats active on the online training platform, and you don't want to be charged for it in 2026 please make sure you switch students from active to inactive by December 15. You will be invoiced for all active students on the platform on your December invoice.

WWTA Office will be temporarily relocated to Cancun November 28-December 12, the phones will not be answered.

Did You Know?

All this talk about Carney agreeing to a new pipeline reminds me of a quote from Tom Waits "The big print giveth and the small print taketh away."