Measuring the Weight of Snow and Ice

The type is as important as depth

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Depth</th>
<th>Weight (lb)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ICE</td>
<td>4 Inches</td>
<td>20 lb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PACKED SNOW</td>
<td>20 Inches</td>
<td>20 lb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRESH SNOW</td>
<td>4 Feet</td>
<td>20 lb</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DANGER ZONE

In areas not prone to heavy snow, if the total amount of snow and ice exceeds 20-25 psf, consider having the snow removed from your roof.

Do’s and Dont’s

Do
- Hire a professional contractor to safely remove heavy snow.
- Look for signs of roof or ceiling deflection suggesting overloading.

Don’t
- Use a torch or other dangerous methods to melt the snow.
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Roof equipment, parapets or roof projections over 2 feet tall, can cause snow accumulation due to drifting. This can increase loads, make roof leaks more likely and affect equipment operation.

When a taller building is adjacent to a business, snow accumulation on the lower roof near the step can produce dangerous snow loads.

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