Velocity Pressure Exposure Coefficients, K_h and K_z

Table 30.3-1

Height above ground level, z		Exposure		
		B	C	D
ft	(m)			
0-15	(0-4.6)	0.70	0.85	1.03
20	(6.1)	0.70	0.90	1.08
25	(7.6)	0.70	0.94	1.12
30	(9.1)	0.70	0.98	1.16
40	(12.2)	0.76	1.04	1.22
50	(15.2)	0.81	1.09	1.27
60	(18)	0.85	1.13	1.31
70	(21.3)	0.89	1.17	1.34
80	(24.4)	0.93	1.21	1.38
90	(27.4)	0.96	1.24	1.40
100	(30.5)	0.99	1.26	1.43
120	(36.6)	1.04	1.31	1.48
140	(42.7)	1.09	1.36	1.52
160	(48.8)	1.13	1.39	1.55
180	(54.9)	1.17	1.43	1.58
200	(61.0)	1.20	1.46	1.61
250	(76.2)	1.28	1.53	1.68
300	(91.4)	1.35	1.59	1.73
350	(106.7)	1.41	1.64	1.78
400	(121.9)	1.47	1.69	1.82
450	(137.2)	1.52	1.73	1.86
500	(152.4)	1.56	1.77	1.89

Notes:

1. The velocity pressure exposure coefficient K_z may be determined from the following formula:

   For $15 \text{ ft.} \le z \le z_g$: $K_z = 2.01\ (z/z_g)^{2/\alpha}$

   For $z < 15$ ft.: $K_z = 2.01\ (15/z_g)^{2/\alpha}$

   Note: z shall not be taken less than 30 feet in exposure B.

2. α and z_g are tabulated in Table 26.9.1.
3. Linear interpolation for intermediate values of height z is acceptable.
4. Exposure categories are defined in Section 26.7.