

Design of concrete structures



Legal Notice for Standards

Canadian Standards Association (operating as “CSA Group”) develops standards through a consensus standards development process approved by the Standards Council of Canada. This process brings together volunteers representing varied viewpoints and interests to achieve consensus and develop a standard. Although CSA Group administers the process and establishes rules to promote fairness in achieving consensus, it does not independently test, evaluate, or verify the content of standards.

Disclaimer and exclusion of liability

This document is provided without any representations, warranties, or conditions of any kind, express or implied, including, without limitation, implied warranties or conditions concerning this document’s fitness for a particular purpose or use, its merchantability, or its non-infringement of any third party’s intellectual property rights. CSA Group does not warrant the accuracy, completeness, or currency of any of the information published in this document. CSA Group makes no representations or warranties regarding this document’s compliance with any applicable statute, rule, or regulation.

IN NO EVENT SHALL CSA GROUP, ITS VOLUNTEERS, MEMBERS, SUBSIDIARIES, OR AFFILIATED COMPANIES, OR THEIR EMPLOYEES, DIRECTORS, OR OFFICERS, BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, OR INCIDENTAL DAMAGES, INJURY, LOSS, COSTS, OR EXPENSES, HOWSOEVER CAUSED, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO SPECIAL OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES, LOST REVENUE, BUSINESS INTERRUPTION, LOST OR DAMAGED DATA, OR ANY OTHER COMMERCIAL OR ECONOMIC LOSS, WHETHER BASED IN CONTRACT, TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE), OR ANY OTHER THEORY OF LIABILITY, ARISING OUT OF OR RESULTING FROM ACCESS TO OR POSSESSION OR USE OF THIS DOCUMENT, EVEN IF CSA GROUP HAS BEEN ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGES, INJURY, LOSS, COSTS, OR EXPENSES.

In publishing and making this document available, CSA Group is not undertaking to render professional or other services for or on behalf of any person or entity or to perform any duty owed by any person or entity to another person or entity. The information in this document is directed to those who have the appropriate degree of experience to use and apply its contents, and CSA Group accepts no responsibility whatsoever arising in any way from any and all use of or reliance on the information contained in this document.

CSA Group is a private not-for-profit company that publishes voluntary standards and related documents. CSA Group has no power, nor does it undertake, to enforce compliance with the contents of the standards or other documents it publishes.

Intellectual property rights and ownership

As between CSA Group and the users of this document (whether it be in printed or electronic form), CSA Group is the owner, or the authorized licensee, of all works contained herein that are protected by copyright, all trade-marks (except as otherwise noted to the contrary), and all inventions and trade secrets that may be contained in this document, whether or not such inventions and trade secrets are protected by patents and applications for patents. Without limitation, the unauthorized use, modification, copying, or disclosure of this document may violate laws that protect CSA Group’s and/or others’ intellectual property and may give rise to a right in CSA Group and/or others to seek legal redress for such use, modification, copying, or disclosure. To the extent permitted by treaty or by law, CSA Group reserves all intellectual property rights in this document.

Patent rights

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this standard may be the subject of patent rights. CSA Group shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Users of this standard are expressly advised that determination of the validity of any such patent rights is entirely their own responsibility.

Authorized use of this document

This document is being provided by CSA Group for informational and non-commercial use only. The user of this document is authorized to do only the following:

If this document is in electronic form:

- load this document onto a computer for the sole purpose of reviewing it;
- search and browse this document; and
- print this document if it is in PDF form.

Limited copies of this document in print or paper form may be distributed only to persons who are authorized by CSA Group to have such copies, and only if this Legal Notice appears on each such copy.

In addition, users may not and may not permit others to

- alter this document in any way, or remove this Legal Notice from the attached standard;
- sell this document without authorization from CSA Group; or
- make an electronic copy of this document.

If you do not agree with any of the terms and conditions contained in this Legal Notice, you may not load or use this document or make any copies of the contents hereof, and if you do make such copies, you are required to destroy them immediately. Use of this document constitutes your acceptance of the terms and conditions of this Legal Notice.



Standards Update Service

CSA A23.3:19

June 2019

Title: *Design of concrete structures*

To register for e-mail notification about any updates to this publication

- go to store.csagroup.org
- click on **CSA Update Service**

The **List ID** that you will need to register for updates to this publication is **24271-0**

If you require assistance, please e-mail techsupport@csagroup.org or call 416-747-2233.

Visit CSA Group's policy on privacy at www.csagroup.org/legal to find out how we protect your personal information.

Canadian Standards Association (operating as “CSA Group”), under whose auspices this National Standard has been produced, was chartered in 1919 and accredited by the Standards Council of Canada to the National Standards system in 1973. It is a not-for-profit, nonstatutory, voluntary membership association engaged in standards development and certification activities.

CSA Group standards reflect a national consensus of producers and users — including manufacturers, consumers, retailers, unions and professional organizations, and governmental agencies. The standards are used widely by industry and commerce and often adopted by municipal, provincial, and federal governments in their regulations, particularly in the fields of health, safety, building and construction, and the environment.

Individuals, companies, and associations across Canada indicate their support for CSA Group’s standards development by volunteering their time and skills to Committee work and supporting CSA Group’s objectives through sustaining memberships. The more than 7000 committee volunteers and the 2000 sustaining memberships together form CSA Group’s total membership from which its Directors are chosen. Sustaining memberships represent a major source of income for CSA Group’s standards development activities.

CSA Group offers certification and testing services in support of and as an extension to its standards development activities. To ensure the integrity of its certification process, CSA Group regularly and continually audits and inspects products that bear the CSA Group Mark.

In addition to its head office and laboratory complex in Toronto, CSA Group has regional branch offices in major centres across Canada and inspection and testing agencies in eight countries. Since 1919, CSA Group has developed the necessary expertise to meet its corporate mission: CSA Group is an independent service organization whose mission is to provide an open and effective forum for activities facilitating the exchange of goods and services through the use of standards, certification and related services to meet national and international needs.

For further information on CSA Group services, write to
CSA Group
178 Rexdale Boulevard
Toronto, Ontario, M9W 1R3
Canada



Standards Council of Canada
Conseil canadien des normes

A National Standard of Canada is a standard developed by a Standards Council of Canada (SCC) accredited Standards Development Organization, in compliance with requirements and guidance set out by SCC. More information on National Standards of Canada can be found at www.scc.ca.

SCC is a Crown corporation within the portfolio of Innovation, Science and Economic Development (ISED) Canada. With the goal of enhancing Canada's economic competitiveness and social well-being, SCC leads and facilitates the development and use of national and international standards. SCC also coordinates Canadian participation in standards development, and identifies strategies to advance Canadian standardization efforts.

Accreditation services are provided by SCC to various customers, including product certifiers, testing laboratories, and standards development organizations. A list of SCC programs and accredited bodies is publicly available at www.scc.ca.

Standards Council of Canada
600-55 Metcalfe Street
Ottawa, Ontario, K1P 6L5
Canada

Cette Norme Nationale du Canada est disponible en versions française et anglaise.

Although the intended primary application of this Standard is stated in its Scope, it is important to note that it remains the responsibility of the users to judge its suitability for their particular purpose.

**A trademark of the Canadian Standards Association, operating as “CSA Group”*

National Standard of Canada

CSA A23.3:19
Design of concrete structures



®A trademark of the Canadian Standards Association,
operating as "CSA Group."



Published in June 2019 by CSA Group
A not-for-profit private sector organization
178 Rexdale Boulevard, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M9W 1R3

To purchase standards and related publications, visit our Online Store at store.csagroup.org
or call toll-free 1-800-463-6727 or 416-747-4044.

ICS 91.080.40
ISBN 978-1-4883-2168-9

© 2019 Canadian Standards Association
All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced in any form whatsoever
without the prior permission of the publisher.

Contents

Technical Committee on Reinforced Concrete Design	13
Preface	16
1 Scope	17
1.1 General	17
1.2 Fire resistance	17
1.3 Alternative design procedures	17
1.4 Shells and folded plates	17
1.5 Terminology	17
1.6 Units of measurement	18
2 Reference publications	18
3 Definitions and symbols	20
3.1 Definitions	20
3.2 Symbols	27
3.3 Standard notation and calculations	39
3.3.1 Standard notation for loads and resistances	39
3.3.2 Standard notation for reinforcing bars	40
3.3.3 Bar diameter for calculations	40
4 General requirements	40
4.1 Materials — Reinforcement	40
4.2 Concrete and other materials	40
4.3 Concrete quality, mixing, and placement	41
4.3.1 Quality	41
4.3.2 Mixing and placement	41
5 Drawings and related documents	41
6 Formwork, falsework, embedded pipes, and construction joints	41
6.1 General	41
6.2 Embedded pipes and openings	42
6.3 Construction joints	42
7 Details of reinforcement	42
7.1 Hooks, bends, and headed bars	42
7.1.1 General	42
7.1.2 U-cups and ties	42
7.1.3 Cross-ties	42
7.1.4 Headed bars and studs	42
7.2 Placing of reinforcement	42
7.2.1 General	42
7.2.2 Draped fabric	43
7.3 Tolerances	43
7.4 Spacing of reinforcement and tendons	43

7.4.1	Bars	43
7.4.2	Bundled bars	43
7.4.3	Pretensioning tendons	44
7.4.4	Post-tensioning tendons	44
7.5	Special details for columns and walls	44
7.5.1	Offset bars	44
7.5.2	Splices and load transfer in metal cores	44
7.6	Transverse reinforcement	44
7.6.1	General	44
7.6.2	Composite columns	45
7.6.3	Prestressing tendons	45
7.6.4	Spirals for compression members	45
7.6.5	Ties for compression members	45
7.6.6	Beams and girders — Transverse reinforcement	46
7.7	Special details for beam-column connections	46
7.8	Minimum reinforcement in slabs	47
7.9	Concrete protection for reinforcement	47
8	Design — Limit states, load combinations, and material properties	47
8.1	Limit states	47
8.1.1	Durability	47
8.1.2	Fire resistance	48
8.1.3	Ultimate limit states	48
8.1.4	Serviceability limit states	48
8.1.5	Structural integrity	48
8.2	Loading	48
8.2.1	General	48
8.2.2	Imposed deformations	49
8.2.3	Prestress	49
8.3	Load combinations and load factors	49
8.3.1	General	49
8.3.2	Load combinations for ultimate limit states	49
8.3.3	Load combinations for serviceability limit states	49
8.4	Factored resistance	49
8.4.1	General	50
8.4.2	Factored concrete strength	50
8.4.3	Factored reinforcement and tendon force	50
8.5	Reinforcement and tendon properties for design	50
8.5.1	Design strength for reinforcement	50
8.5.2	Compression reinforcement	50
8.5.3	Stress-strain curve for reinforcement	50
8.5.4	Modulus of elasticity of reinforcement	51
8.5.5	Coefficient of thermal expansion of reinforcement	51
8.6	Concrete properties for design	51
8.6.1	Design strength of concrete	51
8.6.2	Modulus of elasticity	51
8.6.3	Concrete stress-strain relationship	52
8.6.4	Modulus of rupture of concrete	52
8.6.5	Modification factors for concrete density	52

8.6.6	Coefficient of thermal expansion of concrete	52
9	Structural analysis and computation of deflections	53
9.1	Methods of analysis	53
9.2	Elastic frame analysis	53
9.2.1	Stiffness	53
9.2.2	Span length	53
9.2.3	Arrangement of loads	54
9.2.4	Redistribution of moments in continuous flexural members	54
9.3	Approximate frame analysis	54
9.3.1	General	54
9.3.2	Floor and roof loads	54
9.3.3	Moment and shear coefficients	54
9.4	Analysis by strut-and-tie models	55
9.5	Finite element analysis	55
9.6	Elastic plate analysis	56
9.7	Plastic analysis	56
9.8	Control of deflections	56
9.8.1	General	56
9.8.2	One-way construction (non-prestressed)	57
9.8.3	Two-way construction (non-prestressed)	59
9.8.4	Prestressed concrete construction	59
9.8.5	Composite construction	59
10	Flexure and axial loads	60
10.1	General principles	60
10.1.1	General	60
10.1.2	Plane sections assumption	61
10.1.3	Maximum concrete strain	61
10.1.4	Balanced strain conditions	61
10.1.5	Tensile strength of concrete	61
10.1.6	Concrete stress-strain relationship	61
10.1.7	Equivalent rectangular concrete stress distribution	61
10.2	Flexural members — Distance between lateral supports	61
10.3	Flexural members — T-beams	62
10.4	Flexural members — Joist construction	62
10.5	Flexural members — Reinforcement	63
10.5.1	Minimum reinforcement	63
10.5.2	Limit of c/a for flexural ductility	63
10.5.3	Reinforcement in T-beam flanges	63
10.6	Beams and one-way slabs — Crack control	64
10.6.1	Crack control parameter	64
10.6.2	Skin reinforcement	64
10.7	Deep flexural members	64
10.8	Design of bearing zones	65
10.9	Compression members — Reinforcement limits	65
10.10	Compression members — Resistance	65
10.11	Columns — Design dimensions	66
10.11.1	Equivalent circular column	66

10.11.2	Column built monolithically with wall	66
10.11.3	Isolated column with interlocking spirals	66
10.12	Columns — Transmission of loads through floor system	67
10.13	Slenderness effects — General	67
10.14	Member properties for computation of slenderness effects	67
10.14.1	General	67
10.14.2	Radius of gyration	68
10.14.3	Unsupported length of compression members	68
10.14.4	Designation as non-sway	68
10.14.5	Columns in non-sway frames or storeys	69
10.14.6	Columns in sway frames or storeys	69
10.15	Slenderness effects — Non-sway frames	69
10.15.1	Effective length factor	69
10.15.2	Non-sway frames	69
10.15.3	Member stability effect	69
10.16	Slenderness effects — Sway frames	70
10.16.1	Effective length factor	70
10.16.2	End moments	70
10.16.3	Calculation of $\delta_s M_s$	71
10.16.4	Slenderness limit	71
10.16.5	Strength and stability checks	71
10.16.6	Moment magnification for flexural members	72
10.17	Composite columns — General	72
10.18	Composite column with spiral reinforcement	73
10.19	Composite column with tie reinforcement	73
11	Shear and torsion	74
11.1	General	74
11.1.1	Flexural regions	74
11.1.2	Regions near discontinuities	74
11.1.3	Interface regions	74
11.1.4	Slabs and footings	74
11.1.5	Alternative methods	74
11.2	Design requirements	74
11.2.1	Tension due to restraint	74
11.2.2	Variable depth members	74
11.2.3	Openings	75
11.2.4	Types of shear reinforcement	75
11.2.5	Anchorage of shear reinforcement	75
11.2.6	Types of torsion reinforcement	75
11.2.7	Anchorage of torsion reinforcement	75
11.2.8	Minimum shear reinforcement	75
11.2.9	Consideration of torsion	76
11.2.10	Effective web width	77
11.2.11	Reduced prestress in transfer length	77
11.2.12	Hanger reinforcement for beams supporting other beams	77
11.2.13	Termination of longitudinal reinforcement in flexural tension zones	78
11.3	Design for shear and torsion in flexural regions	79
11.3.1	Required shear resistance	79

11.3.2	Sections near supports	79
11.3.3	Factored shear resistance	79
11.3.4	Determination of V_c	79
11.3.5	Determination of V_s	79
11.3.6	Determination of β and θ	80
11.3.7	Proportioning of transverse reinforcement	82
11.3.8	Maximum spacing of transverse reinforcement	82
11.3.9	Proportioning of longitudinal reinforcement	82
11.3.10	Sections subjected to combined shear and torsion	83
11.4	Strut-and-tie model	84
11.4.1	Structural idealization	84
11.4.2	Proportioning of strut	86
11.4.3	Proportioning of ties	88
11.4.4	Proportioning of node regions	89
11.4.5	Crack control reinforcement	89
11.5	Interface shear transfer	89
11.5.1	General	89
11.5.2	Values of c and μ	90
11.5.3	Alternative equation for shear stress resistance	90
11.5.4	Values of σ and ρ_v	90
11.5.5	Inclined shear friction reinforcement	91
11.5.6	Anchorage of shear friction reinforcement	91
11.6	Special provisions for brackets and corbels	91
11.7	Shear in joints	91
12	Development and splices of reinforcement	92
12.1	Development of reinforcement — General	92
12.2	Development of deformed bars and deformed wire in tension	92
12.2.1	Minimum development length	92
12.2.2	General development length equation	92
12.2.3	Simplified development length equations	92
12.2.4	Modification factors	93
12.2.5	Excess reinforcement	93
12.3	Development of deformed bars in compression	93
12.3.1	Development length	93
12.3.2	Basic development length	93
12.3.3	Modification factors	93
12.4	Development of bundled bars	94
12.5	Development of standard hooks in tension	94
12.5.1	Tension development length	94
12.5.2	Basic development length	94
12.5.3	Factors modifying hook development length	94
12.5.4	Confinement of hooks	94
12.5.5	Development of bars in compression	94
12.6	Mechanical anchorage	95
12.7	Development of welded deformed wire fabric in tension	95
12.8	Development of welded smooth wire fabric in tension	95
12.9	Development of pretensioned strand	96
12.10	Development of flexural reinforcement — General	96

12.11	Development of positive moment reinforcement	97
12.12	Development of negative moment reinforcement	97
12.13	Anchorage of shear reinforcement	97
12.14	Splices of reinforcement — General	98
12.14.1	Limitations on use	98
12.14.2	Lap splices	98
12.14.3	Welded splices and mechanical connections	99
12.15	Splices of deformed bars and deformed wire in tension	99
12.16	Splices of deformed bars in compression	100
12.16.1	Minimum lap length	100
12.16.2	Lap length for bars of different sizes	100
12.16.3	Welded splices or mechanical connections	100
12.16.4	End-bearing splices	100
12.17	Special splice requirements for columns	101
12.17.1	General	101
12.17.2	Reinforcement	101
12.17.3	Lap splices in columns	101
12.17.4	Welded splices or mechanical connections in columns	101
12.17.5	End-bearing splices in columns	102
12.18	Splices of welded deformed wire fabric in tension	102
12.19	Splices of welded smooth wire fabric in tension	102
13	Two-way slab systems	102
13.1	General	102
13.2	Minimum slab thickness	103
13.2.1	General	103
13.2.2	Two-way slab systems	103
13.2.3	Slabs without drop panels	103
13.2.4	Slabs with drop panels	103
13.2.5	Slabs with beams between all supports	104
13.2.6	Slab bands	104
13.2.7	Computation of slab deflections	104
13.3	Design procedures for shear for slabs without beams	104
13.3.1	General	104
13.3.2	One-way and two-way shear	104
13.3.3	Critical shear section for two-way action	105
13.3.4	Maximum shear stress resistance without shear reinforcement	105
13.3.5	Factored shear stress	106
13.3.6	Alternative analysis for corner columns	107
13.3.7	Shear reinforcement for two-way slabs without beams	107
13.3.8	Headed shear reinforcement	108
13.3.9	Stirrup reinforcement	109
13.4	Shear in slab systems with beams	109
13.5	Design procedures for flexure	109
13.6	Elastic plate theory	110
13.7	Theorems of plasticity	111
13.8	Slab systems as elastic frames	111
13.8.1	Definition of frame geometry	111
13.8.2	Non-prismatic modelling of member stiffness	112

13.8.3	Prismatic modelling of member stiffness	113
13.8.4	Arrangement of live load	114
13.8.5	Critical sections	114
13.9	Direct design method	115
13.9.1	Limitations	115
13.9.2	Total factored static moment for a span	115
13.9.3	Negative and positive factored moments	116
13.9.4	Unbalanced factored moments in columns and walls	117
13.9.5	Selection of reinforcement	117
13.10	Slab reinforcement	117
13.10.1	General	117
13.10.2	Shear and moment transfer	117
13.10.3	Exterior columns	117
13.10.4	Spacing	117
13.10.5	Anchorage	118
13.10.6	Structural integrity reinforcement	118
13.10.7	Effective depth at drop panels	119
13.10.8	Curtaiment of reinforcement	119
13.10.9	Top reinforcement at slab edges	120
13.10.10	Openings	121
13.11	Lateral distribution of moments for slabs without interior beams	121
13.11.1	General	121
13.11.2	Factored moments in column strip	121
13.11.3	Factored moments in middle strips	122
13.12	Reinforcement for slabs with beams between all supports	123
13.12.1	General	123
13.12.2	Factored moments in beams	123
13.12.3	Slab reinforcement for positive moment	123
13.12.4	Slab reinforcement for negative moment	123
13.12.5	Corner reinforcement	124
14	Walls	124
14.1	General requirements for all walls	124
14.1.1	Application	124
14.1.2	Lateral support of walls	124
14.1.3	Design length of wall for the distribution of concentrated vertical loads	124
14.1.4	Columns built integrally with walls	125
14.1.5	Transfer of vertical wall loads through floor	125
14.1.6	Transfer of horizontal wall forces across construction joints	125
14.1.7	Minimum thickness of walls	125
14.1.8	Details of wall reinforcement	126
14.1.9	Opening in walls	127
14.2	Structural design of bearing walls	127
14.2.1	General	127
14.2.2	Bearing walls designed under Clause 14	128
14.3	Structural design of non-bearing walls	128
14.4	Structural design of shear walls	128
14.4.1	General	128
14.4.2	Design of flexural shear walls	128

- 14.4.3 Design of squat shear walls 129
- 14.4.4 Assemblies of interconnected shear walls 130
- 14.4.5 Horizontal reinforcement in shear walls 130
- 14.4.6 Weak axis bending 130
- 15 Foundations 130**
 - 15.1 General 130
 - 15.2 Loads and reactions 130
 - 15.3 Footings and pile caps supporting circular or regular polygonal columns or pedestals 131
 - 15.4 Flexural design of footings 131
 - 15.5 Shear design of footings and pile caps 132
 - 15.6 Development of reinforcement in footings and pile caps 132
 - 15.7 Minimum depth of footings 133
 - 15.8 Piles 133
 - 15.8.1 Design of piles 133
 - 15.8.2 Special requirements for piles 133
 - 15.8.3 Minimum depth of pile caps 133
 - 15.9 Transfer of force at base of column, pile cap, wall, or pedestal 133
 - 15.9.1 General 133
 - 15.9.2 Cast-in-place construction 134
 - 15.9.3 Precast concrete construction 134
 - 15.10 Sloped or stepped footings 135
 - 15.11 Combined footings and mats 135
 - 15.12 Plain concrete footings and deep foundations 135
- 16 Precast concrete 135**
 - 16.1 General 135
 - 16.2 Prequalification of manufacturer 136
 - 16.3 Drawings 136
 - 16.4 Design 136
 - 16.4.1 General 136
 - 16.4.2 Distribution of forces among elements 137
 - 16.4.3 Reinforcement of precast concrete elements 137
 - 16.4.4 Joints and connections 137
 - 16.4.5 Bearing 138
 - 16.5 Structural integrity 138
- 17 Composite concrete flexural members 140**
 - 17.1 General 140
 - 17.2 Shoring 141
 - 17.3 Transverse shear resistance 141
 - 17.4 Longitudinal shear resistance 141
 - 17.5 Ties for longitudinal shear 142
- 18 Prestressed concrete 143**
 - 18.1 General 143
 - 18.2 Design assumptions for flexure and axial load 144
 - 18.3 Permissible stresses in concrete flexural members 144
 - 18.4 Permissible stresses in tendons 145

18.5	Loss of prestress	146
18.6	Flexural resistance	146
18.7	Minimum factored flexural resistance	147
18.8	Minimum bonded reinforcement	147
18.9	Minimum length of bonded reinforcement	148
18.10	Frames and continuous construction	148
18.11	Compression members — Combined flexure and axial loads	148
18.11.1	General	148
18.11.2	Limits for reinforcement of prestressed compression members	149
18.12	Two-way slab systems	149
18.12.1	General	149
18.12.2	Stresses under specified loads	149
18.12.3	Shear resistance	149
18.12.4	Shear and moment transfer	150
18.12.5	Minimum bonded non-prestressed reinforcement	150
18.12.6	Spacing of tendons	150
18.13	Tendon anchorage zones	151
19	Structural diaphragms	151
19.1	General	151
19.2	Design forces	151
19.3	Analysis and design of structural diaphragms	152
19.4	Diaphragm systems	152
19.5	Reinforcement	152
19.6	Monolithic concrete systems	153
19.6.4	Reinforcement splices	153
19.7	Precast systems	153
19.8	Composite systems	154
19.9	Construction joints	154
20	Strength evaluation procedures	155
20.1	General	155
20.2	Analytical investigation	155
20.3	Load tests	155
20.3.1	General	155
20.3.2	Load tests of flexural systems or members for moment resistance	157
21	Special provisions for seismic design	157
21.1	Scope	157
21.2	General	158
21.2.1	Capacity design	158
21.2.2	Seismic-force-resisting systems	158
21.2.3	Design based on nonlinear dynamic analysis	158
21.2.4	Applicable clauses	159
21.2.5	Analysis and proportioning of structural members	159
21.2.6	Concrete in members resisting earthquake-induced forces	160
21.2.7	Reinforcement in members resisting earthquake-induced forces	160
21.2.8	Special ties for compression members	161
21.3	Ductile moment-resisting frames ($R_d = 4.0$)	162

21.3.1	Ductile moment-resisting frame members subjected to predominant flexure	162
21.3.2	Ductile moment-resisting frame members subjected to flexure and significant axial load	164
21.3.3	Joints of ductile moment-resisting frames	167
21.4	Moderately ductile moment-resisting frames ($R_d = 2.5$)	169
21.4.1	General	169
21.4.2	Dimensional limitations	169
21.4.3	Detailing of beams	170
21.4.4	Detailing of columns	170
21.4.5	Shear in frames	171
21.4.6	Joints in frames	171
21.5	Ductile and moderately ductile shear walls ($R_d = 2.0, 2.5, 3.5, \text{ or } 4.0$)	172
21.5.1	General	172
21.5.2	Requirements for strength and ductility over height	173
21.5.3	Minimum wall thickness	176
21.5.4	Reinforcement	176
21.5.5	Distributed reinforcement	177
21.5.6	Concentrated vertical reinforcement	178
21.5.7	Ductility of walls	179
21.5.8	Additional requirements for coupled shear walls ($R_d = 2.5$ or 4.0) and partially coupled shear walls ($R_d = 2.0$ or 3.5)	180
21.5.9	Shear resistance of flexural shear walls	184
21.5.10	Moderately ductile squat shear walls ($R_d = 2.0$)	186
21.6	Conventional construction ($R_d = 1.3$ or 1.5)	187
21.6.1	General	187
21.6.2	Moment-resisting frames ($R_d = 1.5$)	187
21.6.3	Shear walls ($R_d = 1.5$)	188
21.6.4	Two-way slabs without beams ($R_d = 1.3$)	190
21.7	Tilt-up construction ($R_d = 1.5$ or 2.0)	191
21.7.1	General	191
21.7.2	Seismic force demands	192
21.7.3	Design requirements	193
21.7.4	Design of tilt-up frames	194
21.7.5	Additional requirements for moderately ductile wall panels ($R_d = 2.0$)	195
21.8	Precast concrete	196
21.8.1	General	196
21.8.2	Ductile moment-resisting frames constructed using precast concrete ($R_d = 4.0$)	196
21.8.3	Ductile shear walls constructed using precast concrete ($R_d = 3.5$ or 4.0)	197
21.8.4	Moderately ductile shear walls constructed using precast concrete ($R_d = 2.0$)	197
21.9	Structural diaphragms ($R_d > 1.5$)	197
21.9.1	General	197
21.9.2	Design forces	197
21.9.3	Concrete compression forces	197
21.9.4	Reinforcement splices	197
21.9.5	Minimum reinforcement	198
21.9.6	Precast and composite systems	198
21.10	Foundations ($R_d > 1.0$)	198
21.10.1	General	198
21.10.2	Design of foundations restrained against rotation	198
21.10.3	Design of foundations — General method	199

- 21.10.4 Footings, foundation mats, and pile caps 202
- 21.10.5 Grade beams and slabs on grade 202
- 21.10.6 Piles 203
- 21.11 Members not considered part of the seismic-force-resisting system ($R_d = 1.5, 2.0, 2.5, 3.5,$ or 4.0) 204
 - 21.11.1 General 204
 - 21.11.2 Seismic demands 204
 - 21.11.3 Design of members in gravity-load resisting frames 206
 - 21.11.4 Design of slab-column connections for seismic drift demands 209

22 Plain concrete 210

- 22.1 General 210
- 22.2 Control joints 210
- 22.3 Design 211
- 22.4 Walls 211
- 22.5 Pedestals 212
- 22.6 Footings 212
 - 22.6.1 Base area of footing 212
 - 22.6.2 Minimum thickness 212
 - 22.6.3 Minimum thickness for calculations 212
 - 22.6.4 Critical sections 213
 - 22.6.5 Strength in bending 213
 - 22.6.6 Shear resistance 213
- 22.7 Slabs on grade 214
- 22.8 Drilled piles 214

23 Tilt-up wall panels 215

- 23.1 General 215
- 23.2 Design requirements 215
 - 23.2.1 Effective panel height 215
 - 23.2.2 Minimum panel thickness 215
 - 23.2.3 Maximum height-to-thickness ratio 215
 - 23.2.4 Minimum reinforcement 215
 - 23.2.5 Concrete cover and tolerances 215
 - 23.2.6 Thermal effects 216
 - 23.2.7 Sandwich panels 216
 - 23.2.8 Connections 216
 - 23.2.9 Structural integrity 216
 - 23.2.10 Effective reinforcement 216
- 23.3 Analysis and design 217
 - 23.3.1 Flexure and axial load interaction and slenderness effects 217
 - 23.3.2 Deflection limitations 218
- 23.4 Effects of openings 218
 - 23.4.1 Design width 218
 - 23.4.2 Tributary width 219
 - 23.4.3 Ratio of tributary width to design width 219
- 23.5 Concentrated loads or reactions 219
 - 23.5.1 Design width 219
 - 23.5.2 Bearing 221

23.5.3	Lateral and vertical components	221
23.5.4	Tributary width for vertical and lateral loads	221
23.5.5	Concentrated loads or reactions	221
23.6	Shear	221
23.6.1	In-plane shear	221
23.6.2	Out-of-plane shear	221
23.7	Lifting stresses	221
23.7.1	General	221
23.7.2	Elastic — Uncracked analysis	221

Annex A (informative) — Excerpts from CSA A23.1:19, Concrete materials and methods of concrete construction 222

Annex B (informative) — Rectangular two-way slab systems with stiff supports on four sides 235

Annex C (informative) — Load combinations and load factors in the National Building Code of Canada, 2020 241

Annex D (normative) — Anchorage 246

Annex E (normative) — Shells and folded plates 293

Technical Committee on Reinforced Concrete Design

R.J. McGrath	Cement Association of Canada (CAC), Ottawa, Ontario, Canada <i>Category: Producer Interest</i>	<i>Chair</i>
P. Adebar	University of British Columbia, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada <i>Category: General Interest</i>	<i>Vice-Chair</i>
Hélène Dutrisac	University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada	<i>Committee Secretary/ Non-voting</i>
S.D. Alexander	COWI North America, Ltd., Edmonton, Alberta, Canada <i>Category: User Interest</i>	
C.M. Allen	Adjeleian Allen Rubeli Limited, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada <i>Category: User Interest</i>	
A. Attar	National Research Council of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada <i>Category: Regulatory Authority</i>	
F.M. Bartlett	University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, Canada <i>Category: General Interest</i>	
E. Buzimkic	Rebar Enterprises Inc., Oakville, Ontario, Canada <i>Category: Producer Interest</i>	
M.P. Collins	University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada <i>Category: General Interest</i>	
M.P. Comeau	Campbell Comeau Engineering Limited, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada <i>Category: User Interest</i>	

R. DeVall	Read Jones Christoffersen Limited, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada	<i>Non-voting</i>
R. Dozzi	Canadian BBR Inc., Scarborough, Ontario, Canada	<i>Non-voting</i>
W. Kassian	Kassian Dyck & Associates, Calgary, Alberta, Canada <i>Category: Producer Interest</i>	
T. Kokai	Read Jones Christoffersen Ltd., Toronto, Ontario, Canada <i>Category: User Interest</i>	
G. Krsmanovic	City of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada <i>Category: Regulatory Authority</i>	
K.L. Lemieux	Weiler Smith Bowers Consultants, Burnaby, British Columbia, Canada <i>Category: Producer Interest</i>	
A. Lubell	Read Jones Christoffersen Limited, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada	<i>Non-voting</i>
K. MacLean	Read Jones Christoffersen Ltd., Toronto, Ontario, Canada	<i>Non-voting</i>
D. Mitchell	McGill University, Montréal, Québec, Canada <i>Category: General Interest</i>	
J.G. Mutrie	J.G. Mutrie & Associates, Lions Bay, British Columbia, Canada	<i>Non-voting</i>
P. Paultre	Université de Sherbrooke, Sherbrooke, Québec, Canada <i>Category: General Interest</i>	
M. Razavi	Dialog Design, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada <i>Category: User Interest</i>	

D.M. Rogowsky	Rogowsky Engineering Ltd., Edmonton, Alberta, Canada <i>Category: User Interest</i>	
K. Truderung	Tower Engineering Group, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada <i>Category: Producer Interest</i>	
S. Vézina	Groupe SMi, Montréal, Québec, Canada <i>Category: User Interest</i>	
L. Jula Zadeh	CSA Group, Toronto, Ontario, Canada	<i>Project Manager</i>

Preface

This is the seventh edition of CSA A23.3, *Design of concrete structures*. It supersedes the previous editions published in 2014, 2004, 1994, 1984, 1977 (metric), and 1973 (imperial), and 1959.

This Standard is intended for use in the design of concrete structures for buildings in conjunction with CSA A23.1/A23.2, *Concrete materials and methods of concrete construction/Methods of test and standard practices for concrete*, and CSA A23.4, *Precast concrete — Materials and construction*.

Changes in this edition include the following:

- Some definitions have been updated.
- Additional information on cover for fire resistance has been provided in Clauses 7 and 8.
- Clause 10 on flexural ductility and slenderness effects has been updated.
- Clause 11 on the Simplified and General method for shear design has been updated.
- A new clause has been added to address punching shear around circular supports or reaction area.
- Clause 14 on walls has been updated.
- A new Clause 19 on structural diaphragms has been added. The previous Clause 19 on shells and folded plates has been moved to mandatory Annex E.
- Numerous updates have been added to Clause 21.
- Annex D is now a mandatory part of the Standard.

This Standard was prepared by the Technical Committee on Reinforced Concrete Design, under the jurisdiction of the Strategic Steering Committee on Construction and Civil Infrastructure, and has been formally approved by the Technical Committee.

This Standard has been developed in compliance with Standards Council of Canada requirements for National Standards of Canada. It has been published as a National Standard of Canada by CSA Group.

Notes:

- 1) *Use of the singular does not exclude the plural (and vice versa) when the sense allows.*
- 2) *Although the intended primary application of this Standard is stated in its Scope, it is important to note that it remains the responsibility of the users of the Standard to judge its suitability for their particular purpose.*
- 3) *This Standard was developed by consensus, which is defined by CSA Policy governing standardization — Code of good practice for standardization as “substantial agreement. Consensus implies much more than a simple majority, but not necessarily unanimity”. It is consistent with this definition that a member may be included in the Technical Committee list and yet not be in full agreement with all clauses of this Standard.*
- 4) *To submit a request for interpretation of this Standard, please send the following information to inquiries@csagroup.org and include “Request for interpretation” in the subject line:*
 - a) *define the problem, making reference to the specific clause, and, where appropriate, include an illustrative sketch;*
 - b) *provide an explanation of circumstances surrounding the actual field condition; and*
 - c) *where possible, phrase the request in such a way that a specific “yes” or “no” answer will address the issue.*

Committee interpretations are processed in accordance with the CSA Directives and guidelines governing standardization and are available on the Current Standards Activities page at standardsactivities.csa.ca.

- 5) *This Standard is subject to review within five years from the date of publication. Suggestions for its improvement will be referred to the appropriate committee. To submit a proposal for change, please send the following information to inquiries@csagroup.org and include “Proposal for change” in the subject line:*
 - a) *Standard designation (number);*
 - b) *relevant clause, table, and/or figure number;*
 - c) *wording of the proposed change; and*
 - d) *rationale for the change.*

CSA A23.3:19

Design of concrete structures

1 Scope

1.1 General

This Standard specifies requirements, in accordance with the *National Building Code of Canada*, for the design and strength evaluation of

- a) structures of reinforced and prestressed concrete; and
- b) plain concrete elements.

Notes:

- 1) *For structures such as blast-resistant structures, tanks, reservoirs, swimming pools, bins, silos, towers, and chimneys, users of this Standard should also refer to applicable codes, standards, or guidelines for additional requirements*
- 2) *Special requirements for parking structures are specified in CSA S413.*

1.2 Fire resistance

This Standard requires designs to be carried out in accordance with the fire resistance requirements of the applicable building code (see Clause 8.1.2).

Note: *Information on the fire resistance of concrete elements can be found in Appendix D of the National Building Code of Canada.*

1.3 Alternative design procedures

Designs that use procedures that are not covered by this Standard but are carried out by a person qualified in the methods applied and provide a level of safety and performance equivalent to designs complying with this Standard are acceptable if carried out by one of the following methods:

- a) analysis based on generally established theory;
- b) evaluation of a full-scale structure or a prototype by a loading test; or
- c) studies of model analogues.

1.4 Shells and folded plates

Design requirements for shells and folded plates can be found in Annex E.

1.5 Terminology

In this Standard, “shall” is used to express a requirement, i.e., a provision that the user is obliged to satisfy in order to comply with the Standard; “should” is used to express a recommendation or that which is advised but not required; and “may” is used to express an option or that which is permissible within the limits of the Standard.

Notes accompanying clauses do not include requirements or alternative requirements; the purpose of a note accompanying a clause is to separate from the text explanatory or informative material.

Notes to tables and figures are considered part of the table or figure and may be written as requirements.