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City of Chicago’s Department of Buildings Code Alert

OSHA’s Walking-Working Surface Standard
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CRCA Leadership Message – Moving Forward Into 2017

By George Patterson

When summing up 2016 at the December CRCA Annual Awards dinner, President George Patterson discussed what makes CRCA “Good”. The word “Active Participation” can describe in two words what makes CRCA tick. Patterson reported that the 2016 CRCA board and committee volunteers have increased, not only in size but what was accomplished. Moving into 2017, there are over 100 active committee members, all involved with the planning and implementation of the wide variety of CRCA activities, programs, and communications to take place in 2017. Patterson stated “Over the last two years, we have increased the committees sizes and the frequency of meeting.” He challenged the leaders to set multi-year goals and then involved the committee members to create plans of action to achieve these.

A great example is the CRCA Emerging Leader Committee. Evolved out of a conversation with CRCA Past Presidents, CRCA was challenged with how to grow leadership in the 20-30-40 something-aged members, sometimes labeled “millennials”. What started as a grassroots concept in 2014, led to four events in 2016, with over 350 CRCA members participating. Lots more is planned for 2017 and beyond.

All committees are encouraged to include an emerging CRCA leader to become involved, to provide mentorship and growth from within. At the December 2016 CRCA Committee Day, a long-time CRCA planning session tradition, almost all the committees heeded Patterson’s call of action and included younger members. It was not by accident that December’s planning session involved the most committee members ever.

Patterson recognized the tremendous value of past CRCA leadership. He invited the distinguished list of CRCA Past Presidents to gather at least twice a year. These valued CRCA leaders provided insight and suggestions that Patterson used in some of CRCA’s goal setting for 2016 and beyond. This vast wealth of knowledge is invaluable and a great tool for Patterson and those that will follow.

CRCA gives back. Stemming from a conversation with two of CRCA’s Past Presidents, Gerry Hoffschmidt and Joe Adler, Patterson grew the idea of “giving back”. He is extremely proud to announce the launch of the CRCA Foundation. With the mission of “Providing support to philanthropic causes, research, and education to further the roofing and waterproofing industry and the community”, the foundations goals are to develop funding to such areas as charitable installations, scholarship, research and more. Stay tuned in 2017 for more information from this altruistic group of dedicated CRCA members and others.

In conclusion, the message for 2017 and beyond is to get involved...in a committee, an activity, an educational opportunity and more. As CRCA Past President Rod Petrick is often heard to say, “What you donate in time and talent, you will receive back many times more.” CRCA encourages you to visit www.CRCA.org to stay in tune with the many activities and educational opportunities in 2017. Better yet, reach out to a CRCA member and ask “Where do I volunteer?”

George Patterson, 2017 CRCA President
(CRCA Photo)
Falls from heights and on the same level (a working surface) are among the leading causes of serious work-related injuries and deaths. OSHA has issued a final rule on Walking-Working Surfaces and Personal Fall Protection Systems to better protect workers in general industry from these hazards by updating and clarifying standards and adding training and inspection requirements (OSHA, 2016). The rule affects a wide range of workers, from painters to warehouse workers. It does not change construction or agricultural standards.

You may be asking yourself what this has to do with fall protection in the roofing industry? The answer may surprise you.

According to the OSHA Website, the final rule has aligned fall protection requirements for general industry with those for construction, easing compliance for employers who perform both types of activities. A good example would be skylight protection. How often have you seen skylights that have a sticker that says “meets OSHA requirements”? They are certainly becoming more abundant. But what exactly does “meets OSHA requirements” even mean? What OSHA requirements are they referring to? In most instances, those skylights met OSHA compliance with the General Industry standard, not the Construction standard that is applicable for roofing operations. Essentially, OSHA was saying the skylights were safe for employees of the building, coming up to change filters on a HVAC unit, but not safe for a construction worker. This has led to significant confusion on many jobsites and potentially put roofing contractors in violation mode. The new Walking-Working Surface should eliminate this confusion and should result in a safer work place for all employees. However, it may also come as a surprise to building owners who have spent money on “OSHA Compliant” skylights, that now find themselves in violation of updated OSHA compliance.

In other aspects, this new rule may not be as helpful for CRCA members. Has your company ever utilized the height / width calculation for parapet walls to be used for fall protection? If a parapet wall is a minimum of 30” high, and the height plus the width of the wall is a
least 48”, then it was determined that the fall hazard was removed and this was a compliant method to protect roofing employees. But what many don’t know is that this calculation was taken from a recommendation that was proposed at the beginning of the rulemaking process (originally proposed in 1990) for the Walking-Working Surface rule in the General Industry Standard. Many companies then applied it to construction activities and was widely accepted by OSHA locally. The Final Rule for Walking-Working Surfaces for General Industry DID NOT adopt this calculation from the existing recommendation. What that means is OSHA may no longer consider this acceptable on a construction jobsite. In addition, OSHA also is rescinding all previous interpretations/directives that allowed classification of “de minimis” for guardrails a couple inches short of 39”. The overall effect of these changes on the Roofing Industry is yet to be seen.

OSHA goes on to say the rule incorporates advances in technology, industry best practices, and national consensus standards to provide effective and cost-efficient worker protection. Specifically, it updates general industry standards addressing slip, trip, and fall hazards (subpart D), and adds requirements for personal fall protection systems (subpart I).

OSHA estimates that these changes will prevent 29 fatalities and 5,842 lost-workday injuries every year (OSHA, 2016).

For more information, contact the CRCA at info@crca.org.

References: www.osha.gov

Frank Marino is a partner at Safety-Check, Inc., a safety consulting firm. He can be reached at fmarino@safetycheckinc.com. Safety Check has been serving CRCA Members as CRCA’s Safety Consultant for over fifteen years.
As the Chicago Roofing Contractors Association’s 2017 President, I invite you to attend and participate in the CRCA Trade Show and Seminars, January 19-20, 2017. As CRCA Attendees and Exhibitors will tell you, this show continues to deliver quality education and the best in Roofing and Waterproofing Exhibitors. And, CRCA’s Exhibit Hall and Seminars on Thursday afternoon and Friday are FREE!

CRCA continues to provide a venue for all Roofing and Waterproofing Contractors, Consultants, Manufacturers, Architects, Specifiers, Building Owners and Managers and Building Code Officials to expand their knowledge in technology, safety, products and services, all aimed at developing the highest level of Professionalism. In addition to the CRCA Trade Show & Seminars, I invite you to be active in our industry by joining CRCA as a member and volunteering for a CRCA Committee.

CRCA’s Trade Show & Seminars continues to build on its national reputation for cutting edge programming through the hard work of Trade Show Committee Members Rod Petrick, Greg Dedic, Matt Adler, Dave Good, Greg Johnson, Ron Quimby, Ryan Petrick, Ross Ridder and Tony Roque. On behalf of CRCA’s Trade Show Committee and Board of Directors, a big thanks to the Exhibitors and Sponsors for helping make this event a continual success.

The 2017 theme, “Roofing Week in Chicago - Weighing The Facts”, sets the tone for the CRCA’s Education Sessions beginning with Thursday’s CRCA Roofing Industry Breakfast Seminar prior to the kick off of the opening of the trade show exhibit hall. Attend both Thursday and Friday’s seminars to learn more about Code, Ventilation, Structural Lightweight Concrete, Insurance Claim Navigation and more! Additional Educational Programming geared to Steep Slope Contractors rounds out the show’s education sessions. Roofing Contractor owners, superintendents and field personnel won’t want to miss Friday morning’s Safety Seminar.

This year’s CRCA Trade Show Committee’s goal is to offer the educational resources for attendees to develop best practices which will ultimately provide building owners and managers the best roof, waterproofing, insulation and/or air barrier that can be found anywhere. Register online today at www.CRCA.org. See you in January!

George Patterson, Bennett & Brosseau Roofing, Inc., 2017 CRCA President
Chicago Roofing Contractors Association
34th Annual Trade Show & Seminars
EDUCATIONAL SEMINARS

Thursday, January 19, 2017

9:00-11:00 am
CRCA Roofing Industry Breakfast
“Roofing Week in Chicago - Weighing the Facts”

The 2017 CRCA Roofing Industry Breakfast panel
sets the stage for 7 hours of education over 2 days. Industry Leaders Andre Desjarlais (ORNL), Matt Dupuis (SRI), Paul Scelsi, (Air-Vent, Inc.), Lindsey Douglass (Insurance Claim Advantage) and Mark Graham (NRCA) give brief programs to feed into their full sessions Thursday afternoon and Friday. Overflow seating available with live video feed.

Crystal Ballroom, PRE-REGISTRATION REQUIRED
Free to Specifiers, Building Owners & Managers and Building Code Officials. Nominal Charge for Contractors, Manufacturers and Distributors.

CRCA Thursday Afternoon Seminars
Crystal Ballroom - Free to all

1:00-2:15 pm – “Attic Ventilation - Ask the Expert”. Paul Scelsi, Air Vent, Inc., provides insight into attic ventilation science. Learn the reasons why ventilation is key to steep slope roofs. Vent specs & selection based on the International Residential Code requirements, installations tips and case studies are all part of this fast moving program. Each attendee receives a “Tips and Answers” booklet.

3:30-4:30 pm – Building Envelope Research @ USDOE’s Oak Ridge National Laboratory
Andre Desjarlais, Oak Ridge National Laboratory’s Dir. of Building Envelope Programs provides straight facts on research underway at the nation’s premier basic research facility. Learn about current research on building envelope issues such as air leakage, ventilation, rooftop color, durability, and new exploration on the horizon.

Cash lunch offered in the Drury Lane Lobby, 11:30 am – 2 pm, $15

FRIDAY

CRCA TRADE SHOW EXHIBITS OPEN
9:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m.
All Friday Seminars are Free! Don't miss it!

Friday, January 20, 2017

CRCA Safety Seminar - Drury Lane Theater
Free to all

7:00-9:00 am – “Using Roof Equipment Safely!”
Presented by CRCA with OSHA’s input, this seminar is geared for Field Personnel, Foremen, Superintendents and Owners too. Education can change day to day work habits and build safer workplaces. Attend this session to weigh the Facts on Safety.

All Attendees are eligible to win: “10 Compliance in a Can” Fall Protection Kits for their roofing contractor company! Don’t Miss out.

CRCA Friday Seminars - Crystal Ballroom
Free to all

7:45-8:45 am – “Insurance Claims, Disputes”.
Lindsey Douglass, Insurance Claim Advantage, shows CRCA Trade Show & Seminar Attendees how the Insurance Claim Process works and how steep/low slope contractors can navigate it successfully for the client’s benefit.

9:30-10:30 am – “Technical Research in Action: Structural Lightweight Concrete”.
Hear SRI’s Matt Dupuis’ preliminary results from the CRCA sponsored research on Structural Lightweight and Normal Weight Concrete and Roofing. From placement to the effects of precipitation on concrete drying, testing methods for concrete moisture, insulation facer selection, membrane color on surviving wet concrete, vapor retarder decisions and more, session provides critical information for roofing professionals. The Research has been funded by CRCA, Chicagoland Roofing Council, NRCA, and others.

11:15 am-12:15 pm – “The New Code: Get the Facts” - Mark Graham, NRCA’s Associate Executive Director of Technical Services will present important roofing technical issues including R-Value Testing for insulation, 2018’s ICC Code Hearing Results, Wind Uplift and more. How do current industry issues affect designers and contractors?
By catching every leak under the sun, ILD makes sure that they never see the rain. Since 2001, we’ve detected some 1.25 million breaches across 250 million square feet of membrane worldwide, saving our customers in excess of $19,000,000* in leak-related damages.

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*Based on a calculation of replacing damaged ceiling tiles that includes labor, cost of material and disposal.

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info@leak-detection.com
This is part two of a three-part series about the City of Chicago’s Department (DOB) of Buildings “Code Memorandum”. The Chicago DOB and CRCA noticed that we both had several questions in common from roofing contractors, distributors, manufacturer’s reps, manufacturers and insurance companies on both low slope and steep slope roofs.

As a result, CRCA was asked to submit top questions and answers to common code questions. CRCA and the City of Chicago’s collaboration resulted in the City of Chicago Department of Buildings “Code Memorandum.”

Below is the second short summary of the Memorandum for work that takes place within Chicago’s City Limits. This code memorandum from the City of Chicago is not applicable for jurisdictions in areas outside the City of Chicago. Each jurisdiction will have its own process for approving variances.

Question #1: How many layers can be on a roof assembly:

ANSWER from the City of Chicago’s Code Memorandum: Structural Components of a roof are designed for the dead load of a single layer of roofing. Given the typical safety multiplier used in design of a roof structure, the City of Chicago allows an additional layer of roofing to be applied over the original roofing material. In other words, the maximum number of roof layers for any type of roof is two – the original layer and one additional layer. A third layer of roofing would only be allowed if accompanied by a structural analysis of the roof structure, signed by a licensed structural engineer, confirming the capacity to and the condition of the existing roof structural members to carry additional layers of roofing.

CRCA NOTE: This brings the International Building, Existing Building and Energy Code and the Chicago Code requirements in synch.

Question #2: How much residential flat roof insulation is required above the sheathing?

ANSWER from the City of Chicago’s Code Memorandum: The model code assumes that residential buildings would not be constructed with a flat roof so the issue of insulation above a deck was not addressed for a residential building in the International Energy Conservation Code (IECC). This leaves a hole in the code requiring the use of the information the code does provide to determine the amount of insulation required in this situation.

The starting point is R-49 as the code requirement, but there is an alternative compliance path. In the code are the U-value alternatives found in Table R402.1.4. There is a value of 0.026 for ceiling equivalent U-value. Doing the math, \( R = \frac{1}{U} \) comes up with \( R = \frac{1}{0.026} \), or an R-38.5. Therefore, the code supports using R-38.5 continuous insulation above the deck instead of the R-49.

CRCA Note: This section of the International Residential Code is very tricky. There are sections that state that minimum R-30 continuous insulation (ci) is acceptable, instead of min. R-38 ci.

R402.2.1 Ceilings with attic spaces. Where Section R402.1.2 would require R-38 insulation in the ceiling, requiring insulation shall be deemed to satisfy the requirement for R-38 wherever the full height of uncompressed R-30 insulation extends over the wall top plate at the eaves. Similarly, where Section R402.1.2 would require R-49 insulation in the ceiling, installing R-38 over 100 percent of the ceiling area requiring insulation shall be deemed to satisfy the requirement for R-49 insulation wherever the full height of uncompressed R-38 insulation extends over the wall top plate at the eaves. This reduction shall not apply to the U-factor alternative approach.
in Section R402.1.4 and the total UA alternative in Section R402.1.5. [IECC 2015, R402.2.1]

**R402.2.2 Ceilings without attic spaces.** Where Section R402.1.2 would require insulation levels above R-30 and the design of the roof/ceiling assembly does not allow sufficient space for the required insulation, the minimum required insulation for such roof/ceiling assemblies shall be R-30. This reduction of insulation from the requirements of Section R402.1.2 shall be limited to 500 square feet (46 m²) or 20 percent of the total insulated ceiling area, whichever is less. This reduction shall not apply to the U-factor alternative approach in Section R402.1.4 and the total UA alternative in Section R402.1.5. [IECC 2015, R402.1.5]


Check out www.CRCA.org’s resources page for the complete City of Chicago Department of Buildings Code Memorandum.
The Chicago Roofing Contractor Association participates in the Chicago, Illinois and International Code Council’s (ICC) Development Processes. Where related to fire resistance, CRCA also participates in the NFPA 101 and NFPA 5000 processes as well. CRCA’s Executive Director, Bill McHugh, participated as a member of the ICC’s Fire Safety Committee in the 2018 International Building Code development process. He also serves on a committee at NFPA as well.

CRCA had the opportunity to participate in the complete International Energy Conservation Code Development Process this year at both the April and October ICC Code Development Hearings. Want to learn more about the ICC’s Code Development Process and how it works? Check out the Sidebar in this issue of CRCA Today.

There were five topic areas that CRCA either proposed, testified or monitored at ICC. CRCA Today’s report of the public comment hearings and Online Governmental Consensus Vote (OGCV) is below. The OGCV vote needs to be validated by ICC’s Validation Committee with confirmation from the ICC Board of Directors.

Note that in the next few pages, there are code development proposals in ‘legislative’ text format. New text that was proposed to be added to the code is underlined and deleted text is in ‘strikethrough’.

Measure R Value using ASTM C 518 - at the temperature it is exposed to
CE 66 - Public Comment 1: DISAPPROVED

Proponent: Bill McHugh, The McHugh Company, representing the Chicago Roofing Contractors Association, requests Approve as Modified by this Public Comment.

Replace Proposal as Follows:
2015 International Energy Conservation Code
C303.1.4.2 Building thermal envelope insulation. The R-Value of Insulation shall be measured at the lowest value from ASTM C 518 testing at 40F, 75F, and 110F.

ADD NEW STANDARD: ASTM C 518


The proposal recognizes that insulation R-Values are different at varying temperatures. The temperature required to report testing results for R-Values currently is 75°F. This temperature sets a benchmark to compare insulations at room temperature.

However, insulation is installed in real buildings. Real buildings will not always be exposed to room temperature through the building life cycle. Therefore, CRCA requested through this code development proposal that the insulation R-Value be reported on product literature at the temperature it is expected to be exposed to in the real world – several different temperatures.

The proposal is also based on research from the National Roofing Contractors Association (NRCA) and other research that showed insulation R-Values can vary significantly – between 10% and 20% – from the R-Value reported at the 75°F measured and reported temperatures – if measured at lower and higher temperatures such as 40°F and 110°F. The ASTM C-518 does measure the R-Value at various temperatures and could easily be used in the code as a requirement. The research was also backed up by independent studies in Canada and a laboratory in the Northeast USA.
In order for the designer, engineer, building owner and manager to evaluate insulation performance and match to the HVAC System, R-Values of insulation in the building envelope need to be reported and engineered into the structure in a realistic way. Therefore, the thermal resistance at varied temperatures as can be expected to occur in buildings regardless of where located in the world, is really needed.

Without reporting the insulation R-Values at the temperature expected to occur in the environment, how can HVAC Engineers match the HVAC loads to the insulation R-Values? How can dew points be calculated correctly?

At the committee action hearings, this proposal, CE66, by CRCA, was disapproved.

CRCA then filed a Public Comment to have the consensus of governmental and honorary members at ICC’s Public Comment Hearings reverse this decision by the committee.

Support came from a member of the ICC Code Development Committee. His point was that this makes a lot of sense and that insulation needs mandated match the environment. This supporter is well respected in the code development industry, is a national DOE award winner for energy conservation, and an AIA Fellow.

CRCA was unsuccessful at overturning the committee and the proposal was again disapproved. CRCA’s point with this proposal was that the measurement AND reporting of R-Value for all insulations must be at the temperatures the products are expected to be exposed to. This is so that the insulation provides the service as expected by the HVAC Designers. CRCA maintains that the insulation R-Values need to be measured at some key temperatures as expected to occur in the field in real buildings.

One point made by a person testifying at the hearings was that we should take this up at ASTM rather than make it a code requirement. CRCA attended the ASTM C-16 Meetings in Orlando the week after the ICC Public Comment Hearings in October. While CRCA has great respect for the many manufacturers who invest time and finances in product and standards development, we know that making a change at ASTM is a very long process.

Flashing Height Limitations and Insulation Thicknesses

CE287 - Public Comment 1: APPROVED AS MODIFIED at the PUBLIC COMMENT HEARINGS then DISAPPROVED at the Online Governmental Consensus Hearing a few weeks later.

CE287-16: Proponent: Jason Wilen AIA CDT RRO, representing National Roofing Contractors Association (NRCA) (jwilen@nrca.net), Wanda Edwards, RCI, Inc., representing RCI, Inc. (wedwards@rci-online.org); requests Approve as Modified by this Public Comment.

Modify as Follows:

2015 International Energy Conservation Code

C503.3.1 Roof replacement. Roof replacements shall comply with Table C402.1.3 or C402.1.4 where the existing roof assembly is part of the building thermal envelope and contains insulation entirely above the roof deck.

Exception: Where the required R-value cannot be provided because of the thickness limitations presented by existing rooftop conditions, including heating, ventilating and air-conditioning equipment, low door or glazing heights, parapet heights and roof flashing heights, the maximum thickness of insulation compatible with the available space and existing uses shall be installed, where approved by the code official.

This proposal, by NRCA’s Jason Wilen, was intended to put into the IECC the language needed to provide guidance on existing buildings where the flashing heights do not meet the requirements of manufacturers installation instructions, NRCA and other guidelines.

The code development committee in April had instructed NRCA to have the proposal add the language, “When approved by the code official” to the original proposal. Several members of the committee, as well as some of those speaking in opposition to this change, indicated they would be in support of the proposal with the added text.

Opposition to the proposal came from the Polyisocyanurate Insulation Manufacturers Association (PIMA) and suppliers to PIMA, who stated:
“We need to save energy by getting the R-Value up... this exception is too broad and does not state what R-Value to use. It does not say the maximum thickness should be used. The proposal is an ‘Energy Loser’. This is our opportunity to get energy savings. Support the committee and stop this public comment from going through. Why not just reduce the thickness of insulation at the door where the flashing height is? The loss of insulation is just too broad.”

Further opposition came from the American Chemistry Council.

Supporters mentioned that “flashing height limitation questions” are the number one question received from building code officials and roofing contractors. The existing conditions in some buildings won’t allow the huge thicknesses of insulation required by the International Energy Conservation Code. The City of Chicago has already dealt with this through a code memorandum and allows the relief. (See articles in this and the last issue of CRCA Today.)

Others stated that the same language already exists in the International Green Construction Code. And, it was stated that lowering the insulation thickness at the area where the flashings are low creates a big pond at that location, a source for leaks.

Finally, BOMA agreed that this is a problem, and was in support of NRCA’s proposal. CRCA also had a similar proposal heard in the spring, supporting the position. While the proposal passed those in attendance at the public comment hearings, it was disapproved by the online governmental consensus vote.

Even though the proposal to codify nationally what is currently allowed through the variance process was disapproved, it does not mean the action cannot be done in jurisdictions throughout Chicagoland and Illinois. This language, as stated above, is currently what building code officials use when they need to provide a variance to the code for insulation thicknesses. Chicago makes it easier than in the IECC and only requires documentation on the permit application.
intended to be installed as an air barrier. This information can be used to prevent issues later to prove that the products meet the intent of the code. This can help provide protection should problems arise at a later date.

In the two public comment proposals to CE 79 – namely CE 110 and CE 111 – below, there are two concepts. First, instead of just ‘fully adhered single ply membrane’, ‘single ply membrane’ is proposed to be acceptable. In this case, the single ply could be mechanically attached in a pattern as recommended by the manufacturer. Second, ‘foil backed polyisocyanurate insulation board’ has been replaced with ‘faced polyisocyanurate insulation’ in the proposal.

Below is what the CE110 and CE111 state:

**CE110-16**

IECC: C402.5.1.2.1.

**Proposed Change as Submitted - APPROVED AS SUBMITTED at Public Comment Hearings and DISAPPROVED at the Online Governmental Consensus Vote.**

Proponent: Steven Ferguson, representing American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers (sferguson@ashrae.org)

2015 International Energy Conservation Code

Revise as follows:

C402.5.1.2.1 Materials. Materials with an air permeability not greater than 0.004 cfm/ft (0.02 L/s • m) under a pressure differential of 0.3 inch water gauge (75 Pa) when tested in accordance with ASTM E 2178 shall comply with this section.

Materials in Items 1 through 16 shall be deemed to comply with this section, provided joints are sealed and materials are installed as air barriers in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions.

1. Plywood with a thickness of not less than / inch (10 mm).
2. Oriented strand board having a thickness of not less than / inch (10 mm).
3. Extruded polystyrene insulation board having a thickness of not less than / inch (12.7 mm).
4. Foil-back polyisocyanurate insulation board having a thickness of not less than / inch (12.7 mm).
5. Closed-cell spray foam a minimum density of 1.5 pcf (2.4 kg/m) having a thickness of not less than 1 / inches (38 mm).
6. Open-cell spray foam with a density between 0.4 and 1.5 pcf (0.6 and 2.4 kg/m) and having a thickness of not less than 4.5 inches (113 mm).
7. Exterior or interior gypsum board having a thickness of not less than / inch (12.7 mm).
8. Cement board having a thickness of not less than / inch (12.7 mm).
10. Modified bituminous roof membrane.
12. A Portland cement/sand parge, or gypsum plaster having a thickness of not less than / inch (15.9 mm).
15. Sheet steel or aluminum.
16. Solid or hollow masonry constructed of clay or shale masonry units.

**CE111 - Public Comment 1 - APPROVED AS MODIFIED BY PUBLIC COMMENT at Public Comment Hearing and then DISAPPROVED at Online Consensus Governmental Vote.** This proposal means faced polyisocyanurate insulation would have been Insulation as a ‘deemed to comply’ air barrier.

Proponent: Mike Fischer, Kellen, representing The Polyisocyanurate Insulation Manufacturers Association (mfischer@kellencompany.com) requests Approve as Modified by this Public Comment.

**CE111-16**

Modify as follows:

2015 International Energy Conservation Code

C402.5.1.2.1 Materials. Materials with an air permeability not greater than 0.004 cfm/ft (0.02 L/s • m) under a pressure differential of 0.3 inch water gauge (75 Pa) when tested in accordance with ASTM E 2178 shall comply with this section.
Materials in Items 1 through 16 shall be deemed to comply with this section, provided joints are sealed and materials are installed as air barriers in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions.

1. Plywood with a thickness of not less than / inch (10 mm).
2. Oriented strand board having a thickness of not less than / inch (10 mm).
3. Extruded polystyrene insulation board having a thickness of not less than / inch (12.7 mm).
4. Polyisocyanurate Faced polyisocyanurate insulation board having a thickness of not less than / inch (12.7 mm).
5. Closed-cell spray foam a minimum density of 1.5 pcf (2.4 kg/m) having a thickness of not less than 1 / inches (38 mm).
6. Open-cell spray foam with a density between 0.4 and 1.5 pcf (0.6 and 2.4 kg/m) and having a thickness of not less than 4.5 inches (113 mm).
7. Exterior or interior gypsum board having a thickness of not less than / inch (12.7 mm).
8. Cement board having a thickness of not less than / inch (12.7 mm).
10. Modified bituminous roof membrane.
12. A Portland cement/sand parge, or gypsum plaster having a thickness of not less than / inch (15.9 mm).
15. Sheet steel or aluminum.
16. Solid or hollow masonry constructed of clay or shale masonry units.

As stated, we do not know the reasons why the proposals were turned down at this time.

**International Fire Code**

In F5-16, NEW Text to the International Fire Code. In addition to the International Energy Conservation Code, the International Fire Code was debated. In Proposal F5, Rubberized Asphalt Melters was discussed. Greg Cahanin, representing American Hydrotech, proposed in April to the Fire Code Development Committee, language to codify using rubberized asphalt melters on rooftops. Currently in Chicago and Illinois, Fire and or Building Code Officials, both being Authorities Having Jurisdiction, (AHJ’s) approve the use of melters on rooftops and other areas around roofing and waterproofing operations, based on language that already exists in Chapter 9 of the International Fire Code.

Opposition testimony was that the rubberized asphalt material is not yet included in the Fire Code and that the melting equipment cannot be regulated if the material that it melts isn’t defined in the code. CRCA did not testify on this proposal. There were other issues, but all minor.

The proposal was DISAPPROVED at both the committee hearings in April, then again at the Public Comment Hearings this October and Online Governmental Consensus Vote in November.

Note that in NFPA 1, the NFPA’s version of the Fire Code, there is a section that does allow the use of rubberized asphalt melters on rooftops. The language used in the code proposal below, with similar language to what’s in NFPA 1, might provide contractors a basis
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for application to use the equipment on the roof to the fire code official for approval.

**RUBBERIZED ASPHALT MELTER (Melter).** Portable equipment used for the heating of rubberized asphalt material. The term applies only if both the material being heated is a mix of asphalt and inert material and when an indirect method of heating is used. An indirect method of heating refers to a fully enclosed double-shell oil or air system that transfers heat from a burner(s) or electric heating element(s) to the oil or air jacket around the outside of a material vat which then heats the rubberized asphalt material. Melters can be fueled by means of diesel or electric means. Melters are not considered asphalt (tar) kettles or pots as addressed in Section 303.

Add new text as follows:

**SECTION 304 RUBBERIZED ASPHALT MELTERS FOR ROOF DECK SYSTEMS**

**304.1 General** The provisions of this section shall apply to any type of fully enclosed chassis-mounted or portable rubberized asphalt melter using indirect heating of a mix of asphalt and inert material for application on roofs decks. There shall be no direct burner or flame impingement on the material vat with indirect heating. Temperature rise in the material vat is gradual and controlled.

The design load of the roof deck shall be as determined on building drawings or by a design professional as approved by the fire code official. Rubberized asphalt melters shall be chocked in place on the roof deck at locations identified by the design professional and as approved by the fire code official. Rubberized asphalt cakes for use in rubberized asphalt melters shall be located on the roof at a location agreed upon by the design professional and the fire code official.

**304.2 Permits.** Permits shall be required in accordance with Section 105.6 and Chapter 35.

**304.2.1 Torches.** Any use of torches or burners shall require a separate permit in accordance with Chapter 35.

**304.3 Location.** The melter shall be located and operated in a controlled area. The area shall be as designated by the fire code official and identified by the use of traffic cones, barriers, and other suitable means. Where rubberized asphalt melters are staged and operated on roof decks, the design load of the roof deck shall be capable of supporting the weight of the rubberized asphalt melter where loaded to capacity with rubberized asphalt material.

**304.3.1 Buildings.** Rubberized Asphalt Melters shall not be located inside buildings.

**304.3.2 Air intakes.** Air intakes into the building in the area of work shall be identified and shut off and an alternate supply of outdoor air into the building shall be coordinated, such as by temporarily covering air intakes to make them smoke and odor proof.

**304.3.3 Exits.** Rubberized asphalt melters shall not be located within 20 feet of any exit or combustible material. Rubberized asphalt melters shall not block any means of egress.

**304.3.4 Combustible materials.** Combustible materials on the roof deck shall be protected in accordance with Section 3504.
304.4 Fire Extinguishers. Not less than two approved 4-A:40-B:C fire extinguishers complying with Section 906 shall be provided and maintained within 25 ft. of the rubberized asphalt melter. A minimum of one approved 4-A:40-B:C fire extinguisher shall be provided in close proximity to the roofing material application. Each employee shall be instructed on the proper use of fire extinguishers and in the event of a fire to turn off all rubberized asphalt melter power supply, engines, and burners. Employees shall notify the fire department.

304.5 Attendant Supervision. An operating rubberized asphalt melter shall be attended by an employee who is knowledgeable and solely dedicated to the operation of the equipment and associated hazards. The employee shall always be within 25 ft. of the Melter and shall have the Melter within sight. The employee shall remain in the area of the Melter for a minimum of one-hour after the device is shut down in compliance with Section 3504.2.

304.6 Minimum Melter Design Requirements. Rubberized asphalt melter shall be operated as a complete unit as designed and built by the manufacturer. Field changes that override controls or safety features are prohibited. Material vats shall be a permanent integral part of the rubberized asphalt melter unit. The rubberized asphalt melter chassis shall be substantially constructed and capable of carrying the load imposed upon it whether it is standing still or being transported.

304.6.1 Lids. Rubberized asphalt melter shall have lids permanently attached. The lids shall be kept closed at all times, except to add rubberized asphalt membrane cakes to the rubberized asphalt melter. Loading doors shall be designed as a safety door integral to the roofing material tank and shall be provided with handles that allow rubberized asphalt cakes to be lowered into the tank without operator exposure to the vat material.

304.7 Melter Operation. Rubberized asphalt melters shall be operated according to manufacturer instructions. Rubberized asphalt melters shall operate using integral control systems that include shut off controls for the electric or diesel-fired burner, temperature...
controls for the oil or air system, and the material vat. Where a diesel burner is utilized, it shall fire into a burner flue assembly for the oil or air jacketed shell for uniform heat transfer to the material vat. There shall be no open flame devices on rubberized asphalt melters. All rubberized asphalt melters shall have an approved, working visible temperature gauge(s) that indicate the temperature of the rubberized material being heated and, in the case of oil jacketed rubberized asphalt melters, the temperature of the heat transfer oil heating the material vat. The rubberized asphalt melter shall have limit switches that prevent the material vat from heating beyond 400 degrees F.

### 304.8 Fuel System and containers.

Fuel containers for diesel-powered melters shall be constructed and approved for the use for which they were designed. Rubberized asphalt melter fuel tanks shall be attached to the frame of the melter. Portable fuel tanks shall not be utilized to power rubberized asphalt melters. Diesel tanks and engines integral to rubberized asphalt melters shall be maintained in accordance with manufacturer instructions.

### 304.8.1 Refueling.

Refueling of diesel tanks shall be performed when the rubberized asphalt melter is off. A refueling and spill prevention plan approved by the fire code official shall be utilized. Refueling shall be conducted using approved safety cans. No open flames shall be present within 20 feet of the refueling operation.
How ICC’s Code Development Process Works
The ICC’s Code Development Process (also known as cdpACCESS), during each development cycle, starts in January of that year with a submission of code proposals. The proposals are published by March in a ‘monograph’ with the first hearing taking place in April.

The Hearings
There are two hearings that take place to review and comment on the proposals. The first is the Committee Action Hearing, described above, in April. At the Committee hearing, a balanced committee of governmental officials, building owners and managers, contractors and others are part of the consensus committee of about 14 people, plus a chair who monitors the meeting and also breaks ties.

Testimony on each proposal may be from the proponent first. Sometimes, the proponent does not attend and speak at the hearings. Those who agree with the proposal get to speak for two minutes each, without repeating each other’s testimony. Two minutes are also given to the opponents. A one minute rebuttal is provided to the proponent to cover only information presented by the opponent. Then, a one minute re-rebut is provided to the opponents. Debates can last minutes or hours. The hearings and testimony takes place over about 10 days.

There is an ‘online’ vote that takes place three weeks after the public hearing. Any motions to overturn the committee’s decision, or ‘Floor Votes’, are then viewed via online video for ICC Governmental Members (building officials and others), to vote on the floor motions. The report of the hearings is published after the online voting takes place, around early June.

Public comments are then filed by late July from those who disagree with the Committee vote, to either approve or disapprove the code proposal item. A Public Comment Hearing monograph is then published and available online for review before the hearings.

The ICC’s Public Comment Hearings is the second of the two hearings and takes place in the fall. The second hearing is a public hearing as well.

In this case, the hearing took place in Kansas City on October 19-25, 2016. The votes are cast by the governmental and honorary members at the ICC. The testimony, in this case, is the assembly of building code officials/governmental and honorary members who can vote on the public comments. There is no committee to hear the items, only the assembly.

In order to overturn the committee and introduce a new motion different than the committee decision, there is a simple majority needed of the assembly. Then, a two-third’s vote of the assembly is required to pass the ‘public comment’ at the hearings. Wait, there’s still more….

Remote Online Governmental Consensus Voting
After the public comment hearing, the governmental and honorary members vote again online to ratify or disapprove the action that took place at the public comment hearings. That process takes about a month. Therefore, although the assembly at the hearings has dealt with this, there is another voting layer to get through…the online governmental consensus vote and then a final approval by the ICC Board of Director. As with sports, nothing is over until it’s over.

Check out the results of the hearings in this issue of CRCA Today and contact info@crca.org for more information.
Each year, CRCA members gather to celebrate the achievements of the organization and honor those members and firms for actions and leadership beyond the industry norm. At the December 2, 2016, Annual Awards Dinner, CRCA recognized the following members and firms. Please congratulate the following Roofing and Waterproofing Leaders:

**Gold Medal Safety Award** – This award is presented to a roofing contractor firm, in recognition of an outstanding safety record and an appreciation of a conscientious effort to promote Safe Working Conditions throughout the Roofing and Waterproofing Industry. The 2016 Recipient is Sterling Commercial Roofing, Sterling, IL.

Kevin Froeter and Tim Beard, Sterling Roofing, are congratulated by the CRC Local 11 Safety Committee (CRCA Photo)

**Associate of the Year** – Bone Roofing Supply was recognized for its long service and support of CRCA. This firm has been a CRCA Associate Member for over forty years and has contributed time, talents, and support to the organization.

Jim Bone, Jason Bone, Dennis Bone, Jackie Pesek and Jack Bone (CRCA Photo)

**CRCA Award of Excellence** – Dave Lowery, A&D Products, LLC, was selected as the 2016 CRCA Award of Excellence Recipient. This highly acclaimed award is given to an individual for dedication to the roofing industry and a commitment to the preservation of the highest standards of ethics, professionalism, and support to the organization. Dave has been involved with CRCA for almost thirty years.

Dave Lowery is congratulated by Bill Lynch, Olsson Roofing Company and Chris Adler, Adler Roofing & Sheet Metal, past CRCA Award Recipients (CRCA Photo)

CRCA also recognized two CRCA Members, Gary Eaton, Hub International/Columbian Agency and Mike Adler, Adler Roofing & Sheet Metal. Gary, a longtime member of the Contracts and Insurance Committee and Mike, a longtime member of the Health & Safety, both provided leadership and support to CRCA for many years. Both passed away in 2016.

Jim Bone, Jason Bone, Dennis Bone, Jackie Pesek and Jack Bone (CRCA Photo)
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The Chicago Roofing Contractors Association (CRCA) is the leading trade association of roofing and waterproofing contractors in Illinois.
Legal and Labor in the News

DOL OVERTIME RULE CHANGE ON HOLD

Just 10 days before the implementation of the Department of Labor’s (DOL’s) new federal overtime rule, which would have doubled the Fair Labor Standards’ Act (FLSA) salary threshold from overtime pay, a Texas Federal Judge forced a decision to keep status quo for the time being. The overtime rule, scheduled to take effect December 1st, 2016, would have raised the salary threshold from $23,600 to $47,476.

A preliminary injunction is not permanent but simply preserves the current overtime rule. The purpose of the FSLA proposed changes was to exempt from overtime those working in executive, administrative and professional capacities, with a salary level set to screen out obviously nonexempt employees.

While this may not affect roofing field workers, many employers have already raised exempt employee’s salaries to meet the new threshold in other areas.

OSHA’s NEW INJURY REPORTING IN EFFECT

Industry groups also fought the December 1, 2016 implementation of the New Injury and Anti-Retaliation Standards. On November 26, 2016, a federal court judge denied a motion to prevent these changes from taking place. As an employer, how does the new law affect you?

- Employers must provide notice to employees that they have the right to report injuries and illnesses free from retaliation. This can simply be accomplished by downloading the “It’s The Law” Poster from www.OSHA.gov and post in the workplace.

OSHA also reminded the roofing industry that “adequate fall protection systems must be used whenever employees are working at heights greater than 6 feet.” Aaron Priddy, an Illinois OSHA Area Director reported that “Preventable falls account for nearly 40% of all deaths in the construction industry.” At a recent Illinois jobsite, a roofing contractor was fined more than $61,000 for OSHA violations that included warning lines not properly rigged and the work sites were without a competent person performing frequent inspections.

I-9 EMPLOYMENT FORMS REQUIRED FOR NEW HIRES IN JANUARY

The U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) published a new version of the I-9 Employment Verification Form. Employers must start using the new version for all new hires and for employees needing reverification by January 22, 2016. It was noted however, that existing employees who have already supplied the I-9 form at original hire are exempt from providing the updated form. Changes to the form include:

1. Asking for “other last names used” vs. “other names used” on the old form
2. Additional prompts to insure proper completion
3. Ability to enter multiple preparers or translators
4. Online form revision to allow the preparer to access via drop-down menus, calendars for dates and more

All new hires are required to complete/sign Section 1 of the new I-9 form on or before their first day of employment. Employers are required to complete other sections of the form. Employees with temporary work authorization (such as Employment Authorization...
Cards or Non-immigrant Work Visas) must undergo the reverification process. Employers’ I-9 forms can be audited by the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement at any time. If significant paperwork errors exist, the employer could be subject to fines. To learn more, visit www.uscis.gov. Watch www.CRCA.org for information on CRCA’s I-9 seminar, geared to assisting members in the proper completion of these newly revamped forms.

LAWSUITS FILED AGAINST EMPLOYERS W/O SUFFICIENT COBRA NOTICE

COBRA coverage is required by employers that sponsor a health plan and employ at least twenty employees. Failing to comply with COBRA can lead to penalties being assessed for up to $110 per day for each individual. There has been a rise in lawsuit action, where employers are being brought to court by employees alleging that COBRA information distributed received was “confusing” and “unclear”. Take time to review your firm’s policies and procedures and to review COBRA notices provided to qualified beneficiaries. To learn more, visit www.dol.gov/general/topic/health-plans/cobra.

CRCA at ICC’s ABM – The International Code Council’s Annual Business Meeting is ICC’s way of celebrating a good year. It seems the ICC is very healthy financially and as a membership organization. With over 60,000 members, ICC has a very diverse association that serves members and building safety through its International Family of Codes and affiliated companies.

The Annual Business Meeting celebrated a lot of things. Awards, new President Dwayne Garriss, a State Fire Marshal from Georgia, brought forth his vision for a strong ICC in the future.

The ICC Global Services department is managed by ICC staff very well. As an International Accreditation Services Board Member, CRCA’s Bill McHugh was asked to write the recommendation for ASTM’s ICC Global Award given at the ICC Global Forum luncheon.


CRCA’s proposal for measuring the insulation R-Value at the temperatures expected to be exposed to was heard by the assembly of building code officials in October. It was also reviewed in late November during the Online Governmental Consensus Vote (OGCV). The results of the OGCV, were published in early December. Over 162,000 votes were cast on the thousands of proposals. Read more about this and other proposals that affect the roofing industry in this issue of CRCA Today.

CRCA at ASTM – CRCA’s Bill McHugh and Rod Petrick worked with NRCA’s Mark Graham at ASTM during the C-16 Task Group and Subcommittee meetings in Orlando on October 25, 2016.

Did you know that the R-Value for all insulation is measured and reported at 75°F? In Illinois, insulation rarely is exposed to 75°F. NRCA’s Mark Graham did research that showed insulation R-Value changes at various temperatures higher and lower than the 75°F.

The ASTM C-16 task group was focused on performance of insulations, with questions about the performance at the temperatures the insulation is exposed to. Check out CRCA’s IECC Code Proposal, CE-66, in this issue of CRCA Today’s Industry News.
CRCA Concrete Research – CRCA’s Board of Directors and the Chicagoland Roofing Council have both invested research dollars in the issue about Structural Lightweight Concrete moisture and roofs. SRI’s Matt Dupuis will be presenting on this issue at CRCA’s 2017 Trade Show & Seminars Roofing Industry Breakfast and also in a stand-alone session.

Don’t Miss CRCA’s 2017 Trade Show & Seminars – “Roofing Week in Chicago: Weighing the Facts”, features seven hours of education, all registered with RCI, AIA, ALA and others for continuing education credits, this year’s show is shaping up well. Plus, there are 150 exhibit booths at this year’s show.

Keynote speakers include:
- Paul Scelsi, Air Vent, Inc. on Ventilation in Steep Slope Roofs.
- Frank Marino, Safety Check, Inc. and CRCA’s Safety Committee on Using Roofing Equipment Safety
- Matt Dupuis, PhD, SRI Inc. on Structural Lightweight Concrete and Roofing.

CRCA’s Roofing Industry Breakfast has an expanded capacity this year with additional seating added in Drury Lane’s English & French Rooms with a live video feed. Also, a CRCA Emerging Leaders Networking Event is added for Wednesday evening. Sign up now for all CRCA’s Trade Show & Seminars Events at www.CRCA.org Today!

Education, Building Relationships, Trade Show—all in one place, Drury Lane, Oakbrook Terrace, IL, January 19 & 20, 2017. Register today for the breakfast and CRCA Trade Show & Seminars at www.CRCA.org. The exhibitors and seminars await you!

NRCA’s Roofing Manuals
The National Roofing Contractors Association updates the NRCA Roofing Manuals periodically. The 2016 Boxed Set is available for $425/members, $650/nonmembers. Check out http://www.nrca.net/store/category/TheNRCARoofingManual/4#duplicate to order the books. They are a must read for the State of Illinois Roofing Contractor Licensing Program’s Qualifying Party Exam.

CRCA @ CAC-RCI – CRCA’s Rod Petrick and Bill McHugh presented at The Chicago Area Chapter (CAC) RCI’s November Meeting with an extensive program on the 2015 International Energy Conservation Code, Illinois Amendments to the Code, and Chicago’s Energy Conservation Code and the new Chicago Code Memorandum (See article in this issue of CRCA Today). Watch for another session on Energy Codes from CRCA in February as we present updates to November’s program.

CAC-RCI Winter Program – Each January, the day before CRCA’s Trade Show & Seminars, CAC-RCI presents a full day of education to round out ‘Roofing Week in Chicago. Visit www.CAC-RCI.org for more info.
**IRE Registration Open** – The International Roofing Expo (IRE) this year is in Las Vegas, March 1-3, 2017. NRCA’s Annual Convention also is co-located with the event. Both are at Mandalay Bay Convention Center. Register for IRE at www.TheRoofingExpo.com and NRCA’s events at www.NRCA.net.

**CRCA’s 2017 Board of Directors** – CRCA voting contractor members elect directors each year at the CRCA Annual Meeting in November. Below are the new CRCA Executive Committee and new CRCA Directors:

**CRCA 2017 Executive Committee**
President, George Patterson, Bennett & Brosseau Roofing Inc.
1st Vice President. Troy Wormley, W.B.R. Roofing Inc.
2nd Vice President, Mark Duffy, Elens & Maichin Roofing & Sheet Metal, Inc.
Secretary, Jay Adler, Adler Roofing & Sheet Metal
Treasurer, Dave Wehrle, Anderson & Shah Roofing, Inc.
Past President, Tony Roque, MW Powell Company

**New 2017 Directors**
Laurie Moore, Kreiling Roofing
Chris Riddiford, G.E. Riddiford Company
Bill O’Brien, Jr., Combined Roofing Services, LLC,
American Roofing & Repair Company.
Shawn Sullivan, Olsson Roofing Company, Inc.
Dominic Marino, Complete Building Maintenance, Inc.

Rolling off the 2016 CRCA Board of Directors were Bill Lynch, Olsson Roofing Company, Dave Noonan, G.E. Riddiford Company, and Jim Filotto, Filotto Construction. Bill has been on the Board since the early 2000’s and CRCA appreciates his years of thoughtful leadership. Dave and Jim have served the Board well too. Many thanks to the volunteer leaders at CRCA. It is their passion for CRCA and the roofing and waterproofing industry that makes CRCA a great organization.

**CRCA at NRCA’s Regional Summit** – CRCA’s Rod Petrick spoke about CRCA’s work at the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, and ICC’s Energy Conservation Code at the National Roofing Contractors Association’s (NRCA) Regional Summit in Oak Brook, October 24, 2016. Together with NRCA, Rod covered the new City of Chicago Code Memorandum which allows existing buildings to have variances from the code required minimum R-30 continuous insulation for commercial occupancies. Check out the ‘Executive Summary, Part 2’, in this issue of CRCA Today.

**New PIMA Leader**
The Polyisocyanurate Insulation Manufacturers Association (PIMA) announced that Justin Koscher, Director of Polyurethanes Markets at American Chemistry Council’s Center for Polyurethanes Industry (CPI), will assume presidency of the association as of January 1, 2017. Koscher succeeds Jared Blum who served as PIMA President from 1990 to 2016.

Prior to joining American Chemistry Council’s CPI in 2014, Koscher served as Vice President of Public Policy at Center for Environmental Innovation in Roofing. There, he worked with trade association members to develop policy priorities from local through federal levels, including building codes, product standards and renewable energy legislation.
Koscher received his bachelor’s degree from Illinois Wesleyan University and law degree from DePaul University College of Law. A Chicago native, he was admitted to the Supreme Court of Illinois Bar in 2009 and D.C. Court of Appeals Bar in 2010.

**New Chicagoland Women in Roofing becomes a CRCA Committee** – The Chicagoland Women in Roofing (CWIR) announced their vote to become a CRCA Committee. The group had been meeting independently to build momentum and establish direction.

- Chair: Stephanie Creed
- Chair: Laurie Moore
- Committee Members: Anna Swiontoniowski, Joan Crowe, Jeanne Beyer, Nicole Fuentes.

The CWIR Committee of CRCA is an organization striving to inspire women to get involved and contribute their knowledge and experience to the roofing industry. As a CRCA Committee, they will be a welcomed new group that brings great things to the nation’s oldest trade association of its kind.

**New Building Resilience Partnership** – The International Code Council (ICC) announced the creation of the Alliance for National & Community Resilience (ANCR). Along with two founding partners — the Community & Regional Resilience Institute and the U.S. Resiliency Council — ICC is working with ANCR members from around the globe, including Target Corporation, the International City/County Management Association, Kaiser Permanente, and the National Institute of Building Sciences to create the nation’s first whole-community resilience benchmark.

“With its diverse makeup and expertise, this alliance clearly understands that communities are complex, interconnected systems that urgently need a way to comprehend what it means to be resilient,” said ICC Board of Directors President M. Dwayne Garriss, who serves as the Georgia State Fire Marshal. “ANCR will give communities a single, transparent, usable and easily understandable metric to gauge their cross-sector resilience efforts quickly.”

What’s this got to do with roofs? Roofs that protect the rest of the structure are critical to a building – and community – rebounding from an extreme weather event. Roofs that stay in place make the difference between being able to reopen and conduct business, education, healthcare services and more in a community. Roofs are a big deal in building and community resilience.

**FM Updates Data Sheets** – FM Approvals, the testing laboratory arm of FM Global, has updated its Data Sheets. The FM Data Sheets are updated periodically by FM Approvals. Although not vetted through an ANSI Standards Development Process, the Data Sheets are used widely in the roofing and construction industry. According to an Eblast by FM Approvals, many data sheets including DS 1-28 Wind Design, have been updated.

**REVISED FM APPROVALS DATA SHEETS**

- DS 1-6 Cooling Towers
- DS 1-20 Protection Against Exterior Fire Exposure
- DS 1-28 Wind Design
- DS 1-40 Flood
- DS 2-1 Corrosion in Automatic Sprinkler Systems (title change)
- DS 5-3 Hydroelectric Power (title change)
- DS 5-20 Electrical Testing
- DS 7-73 Dust Collectors and Collection Systems
- DS 10-2 Emergency Response
- DS 10-3 Hot Work Management
- DS 13-24 Fans and Blowers

For info, visit www.fmglobaldatasheets.com.

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CRCA at MRCA – CRCA’s Bill McHugh attended the Midwest Roofing Contractors Association annual convention in Columbus, Ohio this fall. Longtime CRCA Friend, Mark Langer, Langer Roofing & Sheet Metal, Milwaukee, became its president. Congrats to MRCA and Mark.

CRCA Legislative Update – CRCA’s Lobbyist Margaret Vaughan has been working with us for a long time and produced some great work including the Illinois Roofing Licensing Law. She is currently working on SB 2982 that narrows the exemption from a roofing contractor license to ‘roof repair’, as defined by the International Building Code. The definition states that the repairs are for the purpose of its maintenance. Roof replacements and roof recover projects are complex and can be a safety risk to those not skilled in roofing and working at heights. More on this as it moves through the legislature…
The Contractor Members of the Chicago Roofing Contractor Association install all types of roofs, including reflective single ply, modified bitumen, built up, gravel, reflective coatings, shingle, shake, slate and tile, vegetative garden or photovoltaic coverings. From formation following the Great Chicago Fire of 1871, CRCA Members have moved with the times and technology, yet continue to maintain some of the same goals set forth over 140 years ago. To find a CRCA Professional Contractor, visit www.CRCA.org.
CRCA Contractor Members

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Roofs, Inc. ................................................. (708) 447-9300
Sager Sealant Corporation ....................... (708) 354-9300
Seal Tight Exteriors, Inc. ......................... (708) 755-3555
Showalter Roofing Service Inc. ................. (630) 499-7700
SMART Roofing, Inc. .................................. (773) 992-5100
Solaris Roofing Solutions, Inc. ................. (630) 639-5400
Stan's Roofing & Siding ......................... (708) 448-4100
Star Roofing & Siding Co. Inc. ................. (773) 588-6550
Sterling Commercial Roofing ................... (815) 626-7744
Stewart Roofing Company ....................... (773) 264-1754
Style Construction Inc. ......................... (847) 934-9690
Sullivan Roofing Inc. ............................... (847) 908-1000
Tidwell Roofing & Sheet Metal .................. (847) 437-2710
Tolberts Roofing & Construction Services, Inc. (708) 389-7779
Total Roofing & Construction ................... (708) 201-7550
Trela Roofing & Remodeling .................... (708) 422-7204
Trinity Roofing Service, Inc. ................. (708) 385-7830
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The Associate Members of the Chicago Roofing Contractors Association are a vital part of the association and actively support the community. Besides their generosity, they are represented on the CRCA Board of Directors, Co-Chair the Membership and Trade Show Committees and serve on the Health & Safety, Contracts & Insurance, Industry Affairs, Program and Scholarship Committees.

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| Chicago/84th | (773) 777-6500 |
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| Tri-State Wholesale HH | (708) 599-9770 |
| Tri-State Wholesale WC | (630) 513-0505 |
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| Architectural Building Solutions / Carlisle | (708) 997-8784 |
| AstenLaminates, LP | (951) 371-7800 |
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| Atlas Roofing Corporation | (800) 677-1476 |
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| Barrier Corp. | (847) 921-3491 |
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| Bone Roofing Supply, Inc. | (630) 628-8170 |
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| Carlisle SynTec | (800) 479-6832 |
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| Cedar Shake & Shingle Bureau | (604) 820-7700 |
| CertainTeed Roofing Products | (630) 1818 |
| CHICLAIN Inc. | (800) 826-1681, x204 |
| Chicago Metal Supply & Fabrication | (773) 227-6200 |
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| Classic Gutter Systems LLC | (269) 665-2700 |
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| Garth Building Products & Services Corp. | (708) 757-6733 |
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| Georgia-Pacific Gypsum Corp | (404) 652-2592 |
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| Houseworks Daylighting Solutions, LLC | (847) 729-0255 |
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| Industrial Heat Sources | (800) 635-0384 |
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Southwind RAS, LLC (630) 233-5700
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The Horton Group (708) 845-3000
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Titanium by InterWrap (778) 945-2888
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Industry Calendar

Jan. 10-12, 2017
National Association of Home Builders Show
Orange County Convention Center,
Anaheim, CA
www.BuildersShow.com

Jan. 18, 2017
CAC-RCI Annual Meeting
Oak Brook, IL
www.cac-rci.org

Jan. 19-20, 2017
CRCA Trade Show & Seminars
Drury Lane Conference Center
www.CRCA.org

Feb. 14, 2017
CRCA Education Seminar
Maggianno’s Little Italy
Schaumburg, IL

Feb. 27-March 3, 2017
NRCA Annual Convention & The International Roofing Expo
Las Vegas, NV
www.TheRoofingExpo.com

Feb. 28, 2017
CSI Chicago’s Building Enclosure Event
Chicago, IL
www.chicago.csinet.org

March 14, 2017
CRCA Membership Meeting
Maggianno’s Little Italy
Schaumburg, IL

May 16, 2017
CRCA Scholarship Dinner
Maggianno’s Little Italy
Oak Brook, IL

July 13, 2017
CRCA Industry Day Golf Outing
Silver Lake CC
Orland Park, IL

September 12, 2017
CRCA Membership Meeting
Schaumburg, IL

November 14, 2017
CRCA Membership Meeting
Oak Brook, IL

Dec. 2, 2017
CRCA Annual Awards Dinner
TBD

*CRCA Members only and their guests.

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