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Of the over 5,100 worker fatalities in 2017, almost 21% of these were in construction. The leading cause of private sector construction worker deaths (excluding highway collisions) during this time period were falls, struck by object, electrocution and caught-in between. How can we create effective safety programs to reduce these statistics and protect our workforce?

The key to having an effective safety program within your company requires building a “Safety Culture”. This takes strong leadership, management commitment, and employee commitment.

First, we need to understand what a “Safety Culture” is. Safety Culture is an organizational philosophy that places a high level of importance on safety beliefs, values, and attitudes. While each company’s structure will be unique, management needs to ensure that all employees are involved in the steps it takes to be successful in a safety culture creation. These need to be shared by everyone within the company. It should be represented as, “The way we do things around here”.

Our firm has implemented a program that makes safety a daily focus by identifying, correcting or eliminating unsafe conditions. We equip our employees with the latest safety training and equipment so they will possess the knowledge necessary to set up and maintain a safety working environment including:

1. Comprehensive Safety Program – including training and education
2. Weekly Toolbox Talks
3. Monthly Third-party job site safety audits with written reports given to foremen and managers
4. Quarterly Companywide Safety Meetings

There are many benefits that a safe work culture can provide:

- a more engaged workforce
- increased employee retention
- better recruiting
- fewer lost workdays
- lower EMR
- lower insurance premiums
- eliminate OSHA audits or fines

It goes without saying that a Safety Culture should be a part of every organization’s operations. The benefits far outweigh anything else.

Mark Duffy has worked in the roofing industry for over 25 years, all with Elens & Maichin. This long time CRCA Contractor member firm is a commercial, industrial and institutional roofing and sheet metal contractor servicing the Greater Chicagoland area and is also a member of NRCA and MRCA.

Duffy has served on both the CRCA Health & Safety Committee and the CRC / Local 11 Joint Safety Committees for over nine years and is the 2019 chair of both. He is also CRCA’s Board 1st Vice President.
We’ve long told roofers that ice cold soda on a 90-degree day doesn’t count as hydration. I’ve lost track of the times I’ve told workers that water is the best thing to drink during the day in the dog days of summer, not the fancy energy drink they’ve brought a 6 pack of. Well now a new study has come out of New York that not only tells us what we already know, but so much more.

Researchers at the University of Buffalo had study participants take part in a 45-minute exercise routine in a room set at 95 degrees F, followed by a 15-minute break. During the break, participants drank either 16 ounces of high-fructose, caffeinated soft drink or water (Bottino, Druley, Ferguson, 2019). After the four-hour trial, participants were given a final drink of 1 liter or the equivalent of 115% of their body weight of their respective drink lost through sweating.

The results were staggering. Not only do these soft drinks have a negative effect on hydration, but those in the study who drank the high-fructose soft drinks had two indicators of kidney disease: higher levels of creatinine in the blood and a lower glomerular filtration rate (Bottino, Druley, Ferguson, 2019). In addition, participants in this group had a higher rate of vasopressin, an antidiuretic hormone that can raise blood pressure, and showed signs of mild dehydration during the study.

Keep in mind this study was performed for only a 4-hour period. Roofers put in significantly more hours per day than the study and at times in much higher temperatures over an entire summer. We can only assume the results would be multiplied. One of the authors of the study agrees. “It’s possible that the results of our study are underestimating the effect of consuming a high-fructose, caffeinated soft drink during a longer work shift, or as the heat load increases throughout the day” Christopher Chapman, the study’s lead author and a doctoral candidate in exercise and nutrition sciences in the university’s School of Public Health and Health Professions, said in a press release. (Bottino, Druley, Ferguson, 2019).

This study gives the roofing industry in Chicago even more reason to stress the importance for roofers’ to drink water to maintain hydration during not only the hot summer months, but throughout the entire year. We’ve known for some time soda and energy drinks can have an adverse effect on hydration, but now we know there are more serious long-term effects. It’s a no brainer: drink water on the roof!

The study was published January 2 in the American Journal of Physiology – Regulatory, Integrative and Comparative Physiology.

References:
Safety & Health Magazine, June 2019

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Membrane roof systems often serve as a part of an air barrier system in commercial buildings. As a result, the roofing industry has been faced with how to deal with a roof system interacting with other building components in order to make a continuous air barrier system. This concern was brought to the attention to the Chicago Roofing Contractors Association (CRCA) by many of its members. This initiated the formation of a new committee, the CRCA “Building Envelope Committee.” Their goal is to understand what encompasses the building envelope requirements, the effects on roofing and then to help educate CRCA members and others on building envelope-related topics with special attention to air barrier systems.

The committee decided to start with an article that covers the essentials. So, this piece will discuss air barrier fundamentals by explaining its function, the building science behind it and conclude with the code requirements.

**What Is an Air Barrier?**

An air barrier’s primary function is to prevent or restrict air leakage through a building’s envelope. Air barriers are intended to control air flow from the exterior to the interior of a building and vice versa. (An air barrier needs to be installed continuously on all sides of a building—see Figure 1).

**For an air barrier to function properly, it has to:**

- meet permeability requirements;
- be continuous when installed;
- accommodate dimensional changes; and
- be strong enough to support the stresses applied to it.

An air barrier is not a single product or material. It is a combination of materials assembled and joined together as a system to provide a continuous barrier to air leakage through the building envelope. Its effectiveness can be greatly reduced by openings and penetrations, even small ones. The National Research Council of Canada (NRC) collected research data that illustrates how even small openings can affect overall air leakage performance.

For example, only about one-third of a quart of water diffuses through a continuous 4 ft. x 8 ft. sheet of gypsum board during a one-month period even though it has a high permeance. However, if there is a one square inch hole in the same sheet, 30 quarts of water can pass through the opening as a result of air leakage. (See Figure 2. This example illustrates air leakage can cause more moisture-related problems than vapor diffusion.)
Air Barriers and Vapor Retarders are terms often used interchangeably in the construction industry. A vapor retarder is frequently called a vapor barrier—which could explain some of the confusion—but building codes refer to it as a vapor retarder. The purpose of a vapor retarder is used to minimize or prevent the formation of condensation in a low-slope roof system. Generally speaking, a vapor retarder is used where a building’s interior humidity conditions are expected to be relatively high, and/or the building is located in a very cold climate. It is typically installed on the warm (interior) side of a roof or wall. In a roof assembly, the vapor retarder is normally installed under the primary roof insulation layer.

Because the Energy Code Says So

Air leakage has been a concern in the construction industry for many years. It can affect indoor air quality (IAQ), energy efficiency, and occupant comfort, as well as contribute to moisture and condensation damage of the building envelope. To address these concerns, energy codes have added air barrier-related provisions to address air leakage.

Air barriers requirements made their first appearance in the 2012 edition of the International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) and can be found in the 2015 and 2018 editions.

The IECC allows the use of ANSI/ASHRAE/IES Standard 90.1, “Energy Standard for Buildings Except Low-Rise Residential Buildings” (ASHRAE 90.1) as an alternate method to comply with the energy code. This standard is on a different development cycle than IECC. As a result, IECC 2018 references ASHRAE 90.1-2016.

This article will only discuss the 2018 edition of IECC, since it was just adopted as Illinois’ statewide energy code. Also, the ASHRAE 90.1 requirements will be covered in “ABCs of Air Barriers – Part Two” in an upcoming issue of CRCA Today.

For new construction, the IECC offers two compliance paths, performance or prescriptive, to meet air barrier requirements. This article will discuss both paths; however, it is important to note that the prescriptive path is the method used when a membrane roof system is specified to serve as an air barrier in commercial buildings.

(Figure 3 - Flowchart illustrating compliance paths)

However, keep in mind the following:

- The designer needs to verify with the building code official where the building is located to determine which code has been adopted. Also keep in mind that state and local jurisdictions may add or delete portions of the model code or have local amendments.
- Designers need to follow the same energy code or standard when meeting the various requirements for a building project. For example, the designer cannot use IECC for the air barrier requirements and ASHRAE 90.1 for minimum thermal insulation requirements.
IECC 2018 Air Barrier Requirements

For the 2018 edition of IECC, air barrier requirements are found under Section C402—Building Envelope Requirements, Section C402.5 Air leakage—thermal envelope (Mandatory). This section is as follows:

“C402.5 Air leakage—thermal envelope (Mandatory). The thermal envelope of buildings shall comply with Sections C402.5.1 through C402.5.8, or the building thermal envelope shall be tested in accordance with ASTM E 779 at a pressure differential of 0.3 inch water gauge (75 Pa) or an equivalent method approved by the code official and deemed to comply with the provisions of this section when the tested air leakage rate of the building thermal envelope is not greater than 0.40 cfm/ft² (0.2 L/s · m²). Where compliance is based on such testing, the building shall also comply with Sections C402.5.5, C402.5.6 and C402.5.7.

C402.5.1 Air barriers. A continuous air barrier shall be provided throughout the building thermal envelope. The air barriers shall be permitted to be located on the inside or outside of the building envelope, located within the assemblies composing the envelope, or any combination thereof. The air barrier shall comply with Sections C402.5.1.1 and C402.5.1.2.

Exception: Air barriers are not required in buildings located in Climate Zone 2B.

C402.5.1.1 Air barrier construction. The continuous air barrier shall be constructed to comply with the following:

1. The air barrier shall be continuous for all assemblies that are the thermal envelope of the building and across the joints and assemblies.

2. Air barrier joints and seams shall be sealed, including sealing transitions in places and changes in materials. The joints and seals shall be securely installed in or on the joint for its entire length so as not to dislodge, loosen or otherwise impair its ability to resist positive and negative pressure from wind, stack effect and mechanical ventilation.

3. Penetrations of the air barrier shall be caulked, gasketed or otherwise sealed in a manner compatible with the construction materials and location. Sealing shall allow for expansion, contraction and mechanical vibration. Joints and seams associated with penetrations shall be sealed in the same manner or taped. Sealing materials shall be securely installed around the penetration so as not to dislodge, loosen or otherwise impair the penetrations’ ability to resist positive and negative pressure from wind, stack effect and mechanical ventilation. Sealing of concealed fire sprinklers, where required, shall be in a manner that is recommended by the manufacturer.
Caulking or other adhesive sealants shall not be used to fill voids between fire sprinkler cover plates and walls or ceilings.

4. Recessed lighting fixtures shall comply with Section C402.5.7. Where similar objects are installed that penetrate the air barrier, provisions shall be made to maintain the integrity of the air barrier.

C402.5.1.2 Air barrier compliance options.
A continuous air barrier for the opaque building envelope shall comply with Section C402.5.1.2.1 or C402.5.1.2.2.

C402.5.1.2.1 Materials. Materials with an air permeability not greater than 0.004 cfm/ft² (0.02 L/s · m²) under a pressure differential of 0.3 inch of 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 ¾ inch (10 mm).
2. Oriented strand board having a thickness of not less than ½ inch (10 mm).
3. Extruded polystyrene insulation board having a thickness of not less than ½ inch (12 mm).
4. Foil-back polyisocyanurate insulation board having a thickness of not less than ½ inch (12 mm).
5. Closed-cell spray foam a minimum density of 1.5pcf (2.4 kg/m³) having a thickness of not less than 1½ inches (38 mm).
6. Open-cell spray foam with a density between 0.4 and 1.5pcf (0.6 and 2.4 kg/m³) 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 ½ inch (12 mm).
8. Cement board having a thickness of not less than ½ inch (12 mm).
10. Modified bituminous roof membrane.
12. A Portland cement/sand parge, or gypsum plaster having a thickness of not less than ¾ inch (16 mm).
15. Sheet steel or aluminum.
16. Solid or hollow masonry constructed of clay or shale masonry units.

C402.5.1.2.2 Assemblies. Assemblies of materials and components with an average air leakage not greater than 0.04 cfm/ft² (0.2 L/s · m²) under a pressure differential of 0.3 inch of water gauge (w.g.) (75 Pa) when tested in accordance with ASTM E 2357, ASTM E 1677 or ASTM E 283 shall comply with this section. Assemblies listed in Items 1 through 3 shall be deemed to comply, provided joints are sealed and the requirements of Section C402.5.1.1 are met.

1. Concrete masonry walls coated with either one application of block filler or two applications of a paint or sealer coating.
2. Masonry walls constructed of clay or shale masonry units with a nominal width of 4 inches (102 mm) or more.
3. A Portland cement/sand parge, stucco or plaster not less than 1/2 inch (12.7 mm) in thickness.

Decoding the Code

Section C402.5 Air leakage—thermal envelope (Mandatory) contains the requirement that a building envelope must comply with air leakage requirements and there are three options to show compliance which are as follows:

- **Option 1:** This is a performance approach where the building envelope is tested after building construction in accordance with ASTM E779, “Standard Test Method for Determining Air Leakage Rate by Fan Pressurization.”

- **Option 2:** This is a prescriptive approach where the air barrier system should be constructed from “assemblies” that meet certain criteria. The criteria for assemblies can be found in Section C402.5.1.2.2., referenced above.

- **Option 3:** This is a prescriptive approach where the air barrier system should be constructed from “materials” that meet certain criteria. The criteria for materials can be found in Section C402.5.1.2.1., referenced above.

In many cases, a designer will not choose Option 1 because it means an additional cost and the uncertainty of passing the test after the building is constructed.

Option 2 requires testing air barrier assemblies per three ASTM air leakage test standards and these standards
are applicable to wall assemblies. Therefore, this is not an option for roof systems.

Taking the above reasons into consideration, it is no surprise that designers commonly choose Option 3.

**Deemed-to-Comply Materials**

The materials path in Section C402.5.1.2.1 takes into account materials that are automatically considered as an air barrier, a.k.a. “deemed-to-comply” materials. This listing is commonly mistaken as an exclusive list of acceptable materials and that is simply not the case. It just means these materials do not have to be tested to demonstrate code compliance. There are other materials that might not be listed specifically but comply based on testing to the other options allowed by the code.

The following roof membranes are on the “deemed-to-comply” material listing:

- Built-up roofing membrane
- Modified bituminous roof membrane
- Fully adhered single-ply roof membrane

If a project has a mechanically attached single-ply roof membrane, the membrane must be tested in accordance with ASTM E2178, “Standard Test Method for Air Permeance of Building Materials,” and found to have an air permeability no greater than 0.004 cfm/ft² under a pressure differential of 0.3 inches water gauge.

A way to show compliance is by having documentation, such as a copy of the test report or a verification letter from the material manufacturer that the material passes the requirements of Section C402.5.1.2.1 when tested per ASTM E2178. Under these circumstances, the roof membrane is considered “tested-to-comply.”

**What About Reroofing?**

IECC 2018 specifically addresses reroofing in Section C503 Alterations, Chapter 5-Existing Buildings. Roof recover and replacement situations do not need to meet air barrier requirements unless the scope of work also includes alterations to the remainder of the building envelope or the energy use of the building is not increased. That means that if the exterior cladding of the building is not replaced and an air barrier added on the walls, an air barrier is not required on the roof. This was a National Roofing Contractors Association code proposal that CRCA supported at the IECC Code Hearings several years ago.

An exception is also referenced in Section C504-Repairs. Air barriers are not required for roof repairs where the repairs to the building do not include alterations, renovations or repairs to the remainder of the building envelope (i.e., walls).

**In Closing**

Building envelope design keeps getting more sophisticated and complicated. And it is apparent that the air barrier requirement triggered the need for roofing industry to get familiar with the role that it plays and understand the building science behind it.

And remember, the air barrier provisions in the IECC 2018 and ASHRAE 90.1-2016 only were addressed. The requirements in previous editions are similar, but there may be some differences that could impact your project. Always consult the authority having jurisdiction (AHJ), to confirm which code or standard is applicable. This is important for the roofing contractor working without a design professional on a reroofing project.

CRCA’s Building Envelope Committee is assisting with this effort by providing education to its members, starting with this article. Be on the lookout for additional articles and webinars!

Joan Crowe, AIA, Co-Chair of CRCA’s CWIR Committee is GAF’s Senior Manager of Codes and Regulatory Compliance. Joan has a B.S. and M. Arch in Architectural Studies and is a licensed architect. She has 30 years of experience in the construction industry. Crowe previously worked at the National Roofing Contractors Association (NRCA) as a Director of Technical Services. For more information, contact joan.crowe@gaf.com.

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Summer 2019 \ CRCA TODAY 11
The Dark Web criminals have found a pot of gold and it exists in your email server. Business Email Compromise (BEC) in simple words is the utilization of a company’s emails to create a transaction to direct wire transfer funds from a bank account to an account they control. This can be either domestic or international.

These types of crimes have seen a rapid increase in the last few years. According to the FBI’s internet crime complaint center (IC3), “the BEC scam continues to grow, evolve, and target businesses of all sizes. Since January 2015, there has been a 1,300% increase in identified exposed losses, now totaling over $3 billion.”

What are you doing to minimize the risk this could happen to you?

First of all, you need to assume that some deviate third party is in your email server. Why? Because they’re in all of ours. The use of malware in today’s digital environment is a constant. If you are in receipt of an email directing a financial transaction from within your company, it is a mistake to assume it is legitimate.

There are three ways to assure this is a valid request:

- **Require verbal confirmation from** the party sending the email. Make the phone call prior to executing any transaction to assure the party sending the email did in fact request it AND confirm all of the bank routing and account numbers are correct.

- **Possibly require a wet signature** on a document including those same routing and account numbers.

- **A third safe guard is to require the bank to contact you prior** to executing any transaction to confirm its legitimacy as well as the account number(s) the transaction is going to.

All of these safe guards will hopefully eliminate the possibility that you will be the victim of a financial crime. Protection is available in the form of an insurance rider to your Cyber or Crime policy to protect the company in the event this crime does occur. Check with your insurance agent to make you have this coverage in place.

Rob Gaylord is a property and casualty insurance consultant at CRCA Member firm Connor & Gallagher OneSource (CGO) with a specialization in the construction industry. He has been a licensed insurance agent since 2003. Rob’s main duties include overseeing his property and casualty team that provides his clients with insurance negotiating, claims management, an annual service calendar, risk management strategies, safety resources, managing renewal submissions, processing certificates of insurance, claims notifications, and bonds. CGO is located in Lisle, Illinois and offers business insurance, employee benefits, HR & payroll, and retirement plan services. For more information, contact Rob at (708) 712-4793 or rgaylord@gogco.com.
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Focus On Avoiding Common Distractions

Distracted driving poses significant risk to every business that has employees who drive both company-owned and personal vehicles for company business. Common activities that divert attention from the road include texting, most mobile phone use, eating/drinking, reaching for an object, talking with a passenger or reading navigation systems. According to the National Safety Council (NSC), for the second consecutive year more than 40,000 people died in motor vehicle crashes in 2017. According to a 2017 NSC public opinion poll, 74% rated distracted drivers as a major concern for traffic safety.

What Is Distracted Driving?

Any activity that could divert a person’s attention away from the primary task of driving is considered distracted driving. All distractions endanger driver, passenger and bystander safety. According to the National Safety Council, distractions now join alcohol and speeding as leading factors in fatal and serious injury crashes.

Common Cell Phone Distractions

- Phone calls
- Reading or composing text messages
- GPS
- Social media applications
- Taking photos/videos
- Surfing the web
- Adjusting music
- Watching videos

Vehicle Crash Statistics

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration states that 94% of crashes are caused by human error.

According to the National Safety council, an estimated 25% of crashes involve cell phones (conversations and text messaging).

Drivers using handheld or hands-free cell phones are four times as likely to crash.

Texting

Texting is a distraction that requires all three types of attention – manual, visual and cognitive.

Studies show that using voice-to-text is more distracting than manually composing texts. The NSC model estimates a minimum of 341,000 vehicle crashes involved the driver text messaging.

Five seconds is the average time your eyes are off the road while texting. At 55 mph, that is enough time to cover the entire length of a football field (VTTI).

Talking

A common misconception about talking on the phone while driving is that use of a hands-free device is a safe alternative to holding a phone to your ear.
The 2013 National Safety Council model estimated 21 percent of crashes, or 1.2 million crashes, involved talking on handheld and hands-free cell phones.

**Company Responsibility**

Under the doctrine of Vicarious Liability, employers may be held legally accountable for the negligent acts of employees committed during the course of their employment. Employers may also be found negligent if they fail to put a policy in place for the safe use of cell phones.

According to NETS, motor vehicle crashes at work cost employers an estimated 2:

- $25 billion total
- $65,000 per nonfatal injury
- $671,000 per fatality

More than 80 percent of the nation’s 94 million cell phone owners use them while driving – at least sometimes. Many states have legislation to regulate cell phone use and texting (see map below) while driving. At least 13 nations, including England, Germany and Japan, have banned the use of cell phones when driving a vehicle. Check state laws regularly as legislation may have recently changed.

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In the past few years, cell phone usage has been an issue in several lawsuits, and employers are being held responsible if a worker causes an accident while talking on the phone. So why are employers concerned about cell phones? Cell phone records can be subpoenaed to prove the employee was on the phone when the accident occurred. Other distractions cannot be identified to a specific time, and many drivers don’t want to say they were distracted and not driving safely.

While there is no guaranteed defense to liability, developing appropriate policies, training and enforcement mechanisms can help limit potential liability and increase public safety. Several companies are deciding on a total ban to prohibit employees from using cell phones while driving company or personal vehicles for work. With over 150,000 employees, Cargill is the largest privately held corporation to implement such a strict policy. According to the National Safety Council, 1% of companies believe that productivity declined as a result of implementing a total ban. In contrast, other companies adopt cell phone safety guidelines and focus on training and enforcement. Each company should determine whether the benefits of employee cell phone use outweigh the risk. Many companies are opting for total ban on cell phone use unless absolutely necessary.

All workers are at risk of crashes, whether they drive light or heavy vehicles, or whether driving is a main or incidental job duty. To protect themselves, employers should consider establishing a written policy restricting any use of a cell phone and ensure employees read and sign the written policy. The restriction should include the use of hands-free headsets, since studies indicate it’s the conversation, not the physical act of holding the phone that contributes to accidents.

**A Cell Phone Policy May Include:**

- Total ban on all cell phone use while driving personal or company vehicles for work
- Pull over in a legal and safe location to use make phone calls, respond to text messages, or set up GPS
- Ask a passenger to make or take the call
- Inform regular callers of your driving schedule and when you will be available to talk
- Planning calls prior to traveling or while on rest breaks whenever possible

To learn more about how CNA can help your company maintain business income while reducing commercial auto exposures or visit www.cna.com/driverperformance.

**References:**


What Is Residential Construction?  
OSHA’s interpretation of “residential construction” for purposes of 1926.501(b)(13) combines two elements – both of which must be satisfied for a project to fall under that provision:

• The end-use of the structure being built must be as a home, i.e., a dwelling; and
• The structure being built must be constructed using traditional wood frame construction materials and methods. The limited use of structural steel in a predominantly wood-framed home, such as a steel I-beam to help support wood framing, does not disqualify a structure from being considered residential construction.

• Traditional wood frame construction materials and methods will be characterized by:
  • Framing materials: Wood (or equivalent cold-formed sheet metal stud) framing, not steel or concrete; wooden floor joists and roof structures.
  • Exterior wall structure: Wood (or equivalent cold-formed sheet metal stud) framing or masonry brick or block.
  • Methods: Traditional wood frame construction techniques.

What Are the Subpart M Requirements for Residential Construction?  
Under 29 CFR 1926.501(b)(13), workers engaged in residential construction six (6) feet or more above lower levels must be protected by conventional fall projection (i.e., guardrail systems, safety net systems, or personal fall arrest systems) or alternative fall protection measures allowed under 1926.501(b) for particular types of work. A personal fall arrest system may consist of a full body harness, a deceleration device, a lanyard, and an anchor point. See definition of “personal fall arrest system” in 29 CFR 1926.500.) If an employer can demonstrate that fall protection required under 1926.501(b)(13) is infeasible or presents a greater hazard, it must implement a written, site-specific fall protection plan meeting the requirements of 29 CFR 1926.502(k). The fall protection plan must specify alternative measures that will be used to eliminate or reduce the possibility of employee falls.

What Are the Training Requirements for the Use of Fall Protection Systems?  
In accordance with 29 CFR 1926.503, the employer must ensure that each employee who might be exposed to fall hazards has been trained by a competent person to recognize the hazards of falling and in the procedures to be followed in order to minimize those hazards. In addition, the employer must verify the training of each employee by preparing a written certification record that contains the name/identity of each employee trained, the dates(s) of training, and the signature of the employer or the person who conducted the training.

Is OSHA Prohibiting the Use of Slideguards as Employee Protection During the Performance of Roofing Activities in Residential Construction?  
Slideguards cannot simply be used in lieu of conventional fall protection methods under 1926.501(b)(13). However, slideguards may be used as part of a written, site-specific fall protection plan that meets the requirements of 1926.502(k) if the employer can demonstrate that the use of conventional fall protection (i.e., guardrail, safety net or personal fall arrest systems) would be infeasible or create greater hazards.

Can Monitors Still Be Used?  
Under 1926.501(b)(10), safety monitoring systems can be used in conjunction with a warning line system to protect employees during the performance of roofing work on roofs of 4 in 12 pitch or less. When such a roof is 50 feet or less in width, a safety monitoring system can be used alone, i.e., without a warning line system. Under 1926.501(b)(13), if the employer can...
demonstrate that the use of conventional fall protection would be infeasible or create a greater hazard, monitors may be used as part of an employer’s written fall protection plan under 1926.502(k).

**Are There Requirements for Safety Monitoring Systems?**

Yes. Safety monitoring systems must meet the requirements of 29 CFR 1926.502(h) including, but not limited to, requirements that monitor:

- Be competent to recognize fall hazards;
- Be on the same walking working surface and within visual sighting distance of the employee being monitored;
- Be close enough to communicate orally with the employee;
- Not have other responsibilities which could take the monitor’s attention from the monitoring function.

Editor’s Note: Visit the 2018 Fall CRCA Today issue to learn more about ways to reduce falls during Residential Construction Roof Repair. www.CRCA.org/Resources/magazine
Fight Back Against Internal Fraud

Courtesy of Selden Fox

Internal fraud drains approximately $4 trillion annually from global businesses, according to recent estimates, and not-for-profit organizations are not exempt.

The median loss suffered by a not-for-profit group victimized by fraud was $90,000, according to the 2018 Report to the Nations by the Association of Certified Fraud Examiners (ACFE).

Source: 2018 Report, Assn. of Certified Fraud Examiners

Although organizations can experience pilferage from volunteers, vendors and other sources, employees account for the highest losses, when factoring in offenses such as fraudulent insurance claims, unauthorized time off and theft of proprietary information. Crimes can be as simple as stealing supplies or as complex as sophisticated financial statement fraud.

More specifically, fraud by managers and key executives generates the highest dollar losses because these employees are in a good position to falsify financial, credential, work-related or test-related documents for personal gain.

What can your organization do to prevent theft? The report by the ACFE found these measures are effective:

**Improve internal controls.** For example, do not allow the same employee to keep books, collect funds, write checks and reconcile bank accounts. Arrange for monthly bank statements to be delivered unopened to the head of your organization, who should review them for unusual transactions, such as declining deposits and checks to unfamiliar parties.

**Conduct background checks** on new employees.

**Arrange for fraud audits** by the organization’s outside accountants. CPAs can conduct regular independent reviews of cash accounts, bank statements and other items to detect criminal activity. Surprise audits are often an effective, yet underutilized tool in the fight against fraud.

**Be willing to prosecute perpetrators.** Most not-for-profit and for-profit organizations that are victimized by fraud report the cases to law enforcement. The main reasons some people took no legal action: They were afraid of bad publicity; reached a private settlement; wanted closure; or considered internal punishment sufficient.

**Provide ethics training for employees.** Educate staff members about the possible sources of fraud and consequences, such as the loss of jobs, raises and profits.

**Institute anonymous fraud reporting mechanisms**, such as hotlines. Fraud is commonly discovered through tips from employees, vendors, members or other sources. These people are frequently in a position to see violations of an organization’s standards or excessive personal spending by a colleague.

**Install workplace surveillance devices.** For example, a video camera monitoring a place in your building where theft is suspected.

**Look for behavioral red flags** including the perpetrator living beyond his or her means and having financial difficulties. They can also involve an unwillingness to share duties, a "wheeler-dealer" attitude, divorce or family issues, addiction problems, refusal to take vacations and an unusually close association with vendors or customers.

**Take a zero tolerance stand on fraud.** With a few basic procedures in place, internal theft can be significantly reduced – or even eliminated – so your not-for-profit organization can flourish.

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**More Facts**

- Male employees account for 69% of fraud cases in the latest fraud study by the Association of Certified Fraud Examiners, while women are responsible for 31% of the cases globally.
- Small organizations are the most vulnerable because of a lack of basic internal control measures.

**Examining Workplace Environment**

Attitudes are one important factor in whether or not employees steal. Employees who feel they are treated fairly by their employers are less likely to commit fraud. Many offenses are committed by people who hold grudges and are looking for revenge.
Company: Peterson Roofing Inc.
Location: Mt. Prospect, IL
Business Founded: Peterson Roofing, Inc. was established in 1978 by James W. Peterson at the early age of 19. Since then, Peterson Roofing has grown to become a full-service exterior company. Although we got our start as a commercial roofing company, we have since developed a team of employees and dedicated crews that can assist you with almost any exterior remodeling project.
Number of Employees: 35
Joined CRCA: January 2003

What Services Does Your Business Offer?
Residential and commercial roofing replacement and repairs, with a complete sheet metal shop. Our services also include other in-house divisions to provide gutters, siding, tuck-pointing, attic insulation and ventilation solutions. Our services include . . . Complete residential, commercial and industrial roofing services. We also provide service for vinyl siding, soffit, fascia, gutters, attic insulation, tuck-pointing and ventilation solutions.

Where Do You See Your Business in 10 Years?
Peterson Roofing will continue to keep our commitment to the community and our customers by continuing to improve and provide great service. We will continue our hiring process, created to develop teams of employees who understand that “Only teamwork can accomplish the tasks required to serve our customers with the professionalism they expect and deserve.” We hope to continue providing this service for years to come.

What Is Your Best Business Memory to Date?
Being able to build our own facility in 2009. Thank you to all of our customers!

How Did You Learn About CRCA?
Through two great friends, Jim Bone (Co-Owner of Bone Roofing Supply) and Rod Petrick (Owner of Ridgeworth Roofing).

If You Attend CRCA Events, Can You Describe a Benefit of Attendance?
CRCA events provide opportunities to network and form relationships with industry manufacturers, suppliers and other contractors. Being in an ever-changing industry, the CRCA provides a platform to learn and keep up-to-date with all industry codes, regulations, products, best practices, etc.

What Value Does CRCA Membership Bring to You?
CRCA membership brings invaluable relationships with industry partners and resources to stay on top of industry changes and trends.

What Advice Would You Give a New CRCA Member?
Attend some of the events, form relationships and join a committee. Use the resources provided by the CRCA to keep your business moving forward.
Company: Legat Architects
Location: Illinois: Chicago, Gurnee, Oak Brook, Moline; Ohio: Columbus
Business Founded: Legat Architects was founded in 1964. The firm gained a reputation for projects that were on time, on budget, and responsive. In the ensuing decades, the firm opened more studios and took on higher profile projects. While Legat stands as a leading design firm today, its legacy of responsive client service and employee empowerment remains at the firm’s core.
Number of Employees: 77
Joined CRCA: September 2014

What Services Does Your Business Offer?
Building envelope design/repair, roof surveys/reports, architecture, interior design, sustainability consulting, campus master planning

Where Do You See Your Business in 10 Years?
As our portfolio continues to grow in Iowa, Ohio, and Michigan, we see Legat branching out to other Midwestern states (and beyond) by developing a reputation as a go-to architect for overcoming facility challenges. We also anticipate more revenue generated from our building envelope team.

What Is Your Best Business Memory to Date?
The most rewarding highlights of our 55-year history involve launching new studios and celebrating milestones of older ones. Recent highlights include opening new studios in Gurnee, Illinois and Columbus, Ohio and celebrating anniversaries at two studios: five years in Moline, Illinois and 25 years in Oak Brook, Illinois.

Another highlight is building owners choosing to hire our roofing architects as consultants. Several times, clients have commented that hiring a roofing architect helped guide them through the design, bidding, and construction process, plus resulted in a quality product.

How Did You Learn About CRCA?
CRCA’s annual trade show at Drury Lane, right around the corner from our Oak Brook studio

If You Attend CRCA Events, Can You Describe a Benefit of Attendance?
Learning about many new products—for instance, we learned about a synthetic shingle at the CRCA trade show. Since then, we’ve specified these shingles at various projects to achieve a historic look and ensure longevity.

What Value Does CRCA Membership Bring to You?
CRCA offers an avenue for us to meet roofing contractors. These relationships have led to several new projects.

What Advice Would You Give a New CRCA Member?
Go to the annual trade show and absorb as much new information as you can. Additionally, as architects, we can earn continuing education credits by attending the educational sessions.
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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**CRCA Events**

**CRCA’s Emerging Leaders held the 2nd of the Mentor Workshop Series** at Pinstripes in Oak Brook in late June. Well-known business coach Steve Ritter (Midwest Institute & Center for Workplace Innovation) provided an interactive workshop on elevating personal branding in the corporate world. The Emerging Leaders launched CRCA’s Mentor Network in October of 2018 with the goal to collaborate across the many levels of CRCA experience, empowering and enhancing the participants’ knowledge and others in the industry.

**CRCA held the Annual Industry Golf Outing** on July 11 at Silver Lake Country Club. With over 284 golfers registered, it was a crystal perfect day for all! CRCA extends a great thanks to the over 50 sponsoring firms and the many volunteers who helped make the event a great success.

CRCA has held this industry-wide event for over fifty years! This year’s course event winners include:

- **North Course Champions:** ABC Supply Cicero Group (Edyta Jarosinski, Tim Soag, Michael Orchirbat and Battar Bessanuren)
- **South Course Champions:** Chris Industries Group (Jeff Dickman, Chuck, George & Kevin Neuhaus)

A great big thanks to all for the over $3,000 donated to the CRCA Foundation. To see photos from the day, visit www.CRCA.org.

**Mark Your Calendars for the Fall!**

Join CRCA and Chicago’s Building Commissioner at the September 10th Membership Lunch and Meeting at the White Sox Guaranteed Rate Field! CRCA is breaking the mold with this new venue and with speaker Chicago Dept. of Building’s Judy Frydland. Come learn more about Chicago’s newly adopted Building Code, respective to roofing, created with Chicago and Construction Industry Stakeholders’ input. Don’t miss the update on the newly announced “Chicago-ized” International Energy, Existing Building Code! Come early to take a tour of the ballpark too! Visit www.CRCA.org to learn more.

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**Professional Roofing Contractors Trust RM Biltrite™**

RM Biltrite™ is the industry leader in PVC and TPO roofing walkway products. Our TUFF-TRAC® roofing walkway products have been used successfully by roofing contractors and OEM’s for more than 25 years, and offer the most UV resistance of any competitive products in the industry.

**Tuff-Trac® Walkway advantages**
- Safe, simple, and economical
- Protects roof membrane by cushioning impact, absorbing shock, and acting as a barrier from outside elements
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- 15 year limited warranty
- Provides a clean and safe OSHA approved walk path, for “controlled access zones”
- Available with yellow safety edge to mark defined safe walkway areas
- Perfect to use as walkways for workers accessing air conditioning, water supply, or electrical equipment

TPO Herringbone and Diamond Patterns are available in grey and white with optional yellow safety edge.

To learn more about why RM Biltrite™ TUFF-TRAC® roofing walkway products are the best solution for your roof project, contact Bill Hibner at (678) 245-4146 or bhibner@rmbiltrite.com.

Please visit our website at www.rmbiltrite.com to learn more about our company and products.
Watch for New CRCA Legal Assistance Program in September! CRCA’s Contracts and Insurance Committee will be collaborating with CRCA member Cotney Construction Law to provide legal assistance to CRCA Members starting in September. Larry Marshall, III, committee co-chair stated, “This will be a great benefit to CRCA contractor members and others.” To learn more about CRCA Membership, contact info@crca.org today.

Join CRCA’s Chicagoland Women in Roofing at the September 17th meeting at LaBarra in Oak Brook. The evening will feature an exercise in effective communication in a fun and relaxed setting. Please encourage other women in the industry to attend! Visit www.CRCA.org to register.

Join CRCA’s Emerging Leaders for the 3rd installment of the Mentor Workshop Series on October 17th at Topgolf Naperville. Led by Steve Ritter, attendees will learn how to expand your professional networks by using strategic business development techniques. Attendance at the previous sessions not required. Visit www.CRCA.org to register.

CRCA’s heading to Springfield for the 2019 Workshop and Legislative Reception in late October! CRCA leaders meet biennially with Illinois legislators to discuss roofing and construction specific issues. CRCA legislative consultant Margaret Vaughn works closely with this group to help develop and steer dialogue and monitor legislation as it passes through the governmental process. Current issues include Retainage, Procurement and Wage Payment legislation. To learn more, contact info@crca.org.

NEW FACES AT CRCA MEMBER FIRMS

Beacon Roofing Supply announced that Julian G. Francis was appointed as President and CEO on July 3, 2019. Francis has been President of the Insulation Business at Owens Corning since October 2014. Prior to joining Owens Corning, he served as Vice President and Managing Director for Reed Business Information. Francis is expected to assume his new duties on or about September 1, 2019. “I am extremely excited to become Beacon’s President and CEO.” He also stated, “I look forward to helping lead Beacon’s team as we drive to future success for our shareholders.”

Polyglass U.S.A. Inc., announced in July that Polyflex® G APP granulated cap sheet for heat-welded applications now feature patented FASTLap® technology. Designed for significant labor savings and easier installs, FASTLap is a granule-free end lap that allows for a more reliable seal at roll-end.

GCP Applied Technologies announced in late June the introduction of the PERM-A-BARRIER VPS 30 air barrier, a primerless, permeable, self-adhering air barrier membrane. Based on proven permeable membrane technology, the PERM-A-BARRIER VPS 30 membrane delivers the same installed performance as the PERM-A-BARRIER VPS product, now with an advanced adhesive to enable primerless installation on concrete, CMU or exterior gypsum.

GCP announced that this product is ideal for any wall assembly requiring vapor permeability, the membrane is extremely easy to install. There’s no need to hassle with rollers or waste disposal as there is with primed air barriers. Just peel off the release liner and adhere the air barrier to the substrate.

Having a primerless solution also reduces cleanup time and additional costs for materials, including primer, rollers and cleaning supplies. This results in a faster, easier and tidier air barrier installation, at a fraction of the cost. For more information on PERM-A-BARRIER VPS 30 air barrier, visit product.gcpat.com/air-barriers-vps30.

Atlas Roofing Corporation announced July 17 that Tracy Cook will become the new Director of Marketing, overseeing the Shingles & Underlayments and Roof & Wall Insulation Divisions. She will also guide Atlas’ national corporate marketing strategy for these divisions as well as Molded Products and Web Technologies.

Cook joins Atlas with more than 20 years of experience in marketing strategy, customer insights, trend forecasting, brand strategy and management.

Atlas also announced the promotion of Stanley Bastek to National Sales Manager for the Shingle & Underlayment division.
CRCA also welcomes the following new faces to the following member firms on a local level:

Other Industry Updates
CRCA Construction Partners

CSI Chicago Chapter Elects Officers
Congratulations to the 2019-2020 CSI Chicago Chapter Officer and Directors announced on July 1, 2019 including those from CRCA Member firms:

- Brad Schwab, Schwab Group LLC, President Elect
- Andrea Baird, Raths, Raths & Johnson, Inc., President
- Jennifer Friedland, USG, Vice President
- Robert Moretti, Tremco, Membership
- Drew Clausen, Owens Corning, North Central Regional Director
- Paul Fogarty, SJ Mallein, Director

The Chicagoland Associated General Contractors (CAGC) named Tom Cuculich as Executive Director in early June. Cuculich, transitioning from his role as DuPage County Administrator stated “I look forward to serving as the Executive Director of the CAGC and leading the organization into our next chapter.” Outgoing Executive Director Dan McLaughlin served in the role for over six years, most notably playing an instrumental role in merging Chicago’s Builders Association with Fox Valley AGC, creating a program for young leaders in construction and working to build minority representation in the field. McLaughlin will continue on with the organization in a part-time capacity and will continue his efforts on behalf of the association on all MBE/WBE initiatives.
Two important code changes were passed this spring and summer – Chicago and Illinois. The Chicago Building Code Update is the first comprehensive revisions to the Chicago building code in 70 years. The city reported that this major update to the Chicago Building Code will better align the City’s construction requirements with up-to-date model codes and national standards. The adoption is based on an amended version of the 2018 International Energy Conservation Code (IECC), the International Building Code (IBC) and the International Existing Building Code (IEBC). The IL and Chicago Energy Code is effective July 1, 2019. The new Chicago Building Code is effective for buildings permitted after February 2020 but can be used now as well.

Don’t miss CRCA’s September membership meeting at Guaranteed Rate Field to hear details about the roofing portion of the new Chicago Code. Register at www.CRCA.org today.


In both the Chicago and the Illinois updates, there are exceptions for existing buildings. Contact info@crca.org to learn more or watch for upcoming CRCA seminars at www.CRCA.org to help better understand how these important pieces of legislation affect you and your customers.

IL Strengthens Workers’ Compensation Act – During its last session, Illinois’ legislature took several strong steps to strengthen the non-compliance provisions of the Workers’ Compensation Act, signing these into law on July 12th, 2019. These include:

- Reduced number of commissioners needed to shut down a business operating without workers’ comp insurance; now only need one commissioner.
- For businesses considered extra hazardous, an immediate work stoppage can be done prior to a hearing
- Raised the civil penalty from $500 a day to up to $1,000 per non-complied day and the minimum overall penalty from $10,000 to $20,000.
- Created stiffer consequences for employers who violate the mandatory insurance provision. Now, employers who violate this may be barred from being able to be self-insured or purchasing workers’ comp insurance through an insurance broker for up to one year or until all the penalties are paid.

Note: it is illegal to for an employer to fire, harass or discriminate in any way an employee who reports an accident or file a claim.

OSHA offers Construction Focus Four Training Modules

OSHA now offers Construction Focus Four Training, which consists of lesson plans on each of the Focus Four Hazards: Falls, Caught-In or-Between, Struck-By and Electrocution. Each lesson plan was developed based on specific learning objectives to be used by trainers when planning and conducting the training.

Trainers may utilize the tests provided to measure each student’s knowledge of the learning objectives. Please note that testing is not required and must not be counted toward the required student contact hours.

The OSHA Outreach Training Program provides training on the recognition, avoidance, abatement, and prevention of workplace hazards. Outreach classes also provide overview information regarding OSHA, including workers’ rights, employer responsibilities, and how to file a complaint.
Program Benefits

- Promotes safety culture through peer training
- Training is intended to be participatory, using hands-on activities
- Trainers are able to tailor the training topics based on specific needs of their audience
- Outreach training content includes hazard recognition and avoidance, workers’ rights, employer responsibilities, and how to file a complaint; it emphasizes the value of safety and health to workers, including young workers
- Outreach training is available in languages other than English (Spanish, Polish, etc.)

To learn more, visit: https://www.osha.gov/dte/outreach/construction/focus_four/index.html

OSHA 3-Step Fall Prevention Campaign

In continuing efforts to provide resources to Roofing Contractors, OSHA has developed a simple three-step program to help prevent falls and save lives called “Plan, Provide and Train.” Here are some basic ideas for developing fall protection strategies for roofing operations:

- Employers need to “PLAN” ahead to get the job done safely—
  Develop a plan and ensure the proper equipment, material and appropriately trained workers are available.
  - Know the pitch of the roof and follow the appropriate standard. For Low slope roofing (4:12 slope or less), follow 29 CFR 1926.501(b)(10). For Steep slope roofing (above 4:12 slope), follow 29 CFR 1926.501(b)(11).

- Employers must “PROVIDE” the right equipment—
  Employers must provide fall protection and the right equipment for the job, including the right kinds of ladders, scaffolds, and safety gear.

- Employers must “TRAIN” workers to use the equipment safely—
  Workers must be trained in hazard recognition and in the care and safe use of ladders, scaffolds, fall protection systems, and other equipment they will be using on the job.
  - Understand the requirements of OSHA’s Fall Protection standards at 29 CFR 1926, Subpart M, to protect workers exposed to falls six feet or more above a lower level.
  - Implement safe work practices to reduce the possibility of falls.
  - Supervise workers to ensure fall protection equipment is used and maintained correctly.
  - Lead by example—Employers, project managers, and supervisors should follow the rules they are responsible for enforcing.

Visit www.osha.gov/publications or www.osha.gov/stopfalls to learn more.
August 7, 2019
CSI Chicago Presentation, Gypsum Board: Success in the Field
www.csiresources.org or administration@csichicago.org

August 22, 2019
AIA – Trades, Transportation & Technology, Plumbers Local
130 Training Ctr.
www.aiachicago.org/events

September 10, 2019*
CRCA Membership Lunch: Commissioner of Chicago Dept.
of Buildings Judy Frydland
Guaranteed Rate Field, Chicago
www.CRCA.org

September 17, 2019
CRCA Chicagoland Women in Roofing Meeting
LaBarra, Oakbrook
www.CRCA.org

September 19, 2019
SMACNA Greater Chicago Octoberfest Networking Event
Hofbrauhaus Chicago
www.smancagreaterchicago.org

October 3, 2019
Chicagoland ACG House of Cards Event
Ditkas, Oakbrook
www.chicagolandagc.com/events

October 5, 2019
AIA Chicago Design College Career Day, IIT
Hermann Hall, Chicago
www.aiachicago.org

October 17, 2019*
CRCA Emerging Leader Event
Top Golf, Naperville
www.CRCA.org

October 24, 2019*
CRCA’s Contracts & Insurance Committee Presents:
Contracts, Coverage & Crafts
Location TBD
www.CRCA.org

October 25, 2019
AIA Chicago DesignNight 2019
150 Yr. Celebration, Navy Pier
www.aiachicago.org

October 29, 2019
Association of Licensed Architects Conference
Drury Lane Conference Center
www.alatoday.org

October 29, 2019
CRCA Legislative Reception, Saputo’s, Springfield
www.CRCA.org

November 8, 2019
IIBEC (formerly CAC-RCI)
www.cac-rci.org

November 12, 2019*
CRCA Membership Luncheon
www.CRCA.org

November 12, 2019
CRCA Chicagoland Women in Roofing Meeting
www.CRCA.org

December 6, 2019*
CRCA Annual Awards Dinner
Esplanade Lakes by Doubletree, Downers Grove
www.CRCA.org

December 11, 2019
Chicagoland AGC Constructors Connect 2019
The Drake, Chicago
www.chicagolandagc.com/events

January 15–17, 2020
CRCA Tradeshow & Seminars
Drury Lane Conference Center, Oakbrook Terrace
www.CRCA.org

*CRCA Members only and their guests.

Not a CRCA Member? Visit www.CRCA.org for membership information.

CRCA welcomes the following new members since the Winter CRCA Today Issue!

**Associate Members:**
- Assurance Partners Inc.
- Pro Lightning Protection
- YA Engineering Services
- Detec Systems LLC
- Sutton Leasing

To learn more about these firms, visit www.CRCA.org and visit the member list! To learn more about CRCA Membership benefits by contacting info@CRCA.org!
24/7 Availability
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