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In today’s workplace, there are four generations of workers and a new one on the horizon. As current and future leaders, the difficulty we may face is how we can utilize the strengths of each generation as a learning opportunity for the others. The most straightforward solution may be for an employer to study their employees by watching them interact and recognizing their skill sets before creating an environment that best suits the individual.

A popular topic these days is the Millennial or Generation Y worker. These folks were born between 1981-1996 and are filling many roles in companies currently. This is a large and dynamic group in today’s workforce and we’re hoping to offer some general perspectives on this generation. For example, in 1990, the general public was given access to the World Wide Web when the oldest members of this generation were turning 9 years old. It’s no wonder these individuals tend to be so tech-savvy. In addition, Millennials were the first generation to have an equal say or vote in most family decisions, which has led to a sense of equality in the workplace. Their ideals and habits make them strong yet unique employees.

What should a supervisor or manager know about Millennials to allow them to be a productive and asset to an organization? (Please note: These are generalizations for those in this generation.)

1. **Millennials want a coach, not a boss.** They enjoy freedom in completing tasks as long as they’re provided continuous feedback. With so many forms of technology that encourages networking, they prefer a work environment that focuses on collaboration and they genuinely want this relationship with their leader.

2. **They want to share their knowledge.** This generation graduated in the new millennium and as a result, the opportunities for success and education were huge. Their expectations for themselves are high and they need someone to help them navigate the waters while also allowing them to learn from their own mistakes.

3. **Email is their preferred source of communication.** It’s not that they don’t want to spend time talking to people; it’s just their priority is to use their time efficiently. Why call someone and be put on hold while they find their notes when you could email and work on something else while waiting for a response? With technology like Google Docs and Hangouts where multiple people can collaborate at once or Doodle where a quick survey can be used instead of “reply all” to schedule a meeting, Millennials look for the fastest and easiest way to accomplish tasks.
4. Procedures allow them to complete a task without thinking. Technology has made it easier for tasks to be finished without necessarily knowing how or why it is done a certain way. This does not mean this isn’t a strong skill set for this generation. Instead, they need guidance in understanding what and why the big picture needs to be achieved. From there, they want to use their skills and opinions to reach that end result even if it doesn’t fit a different generations’ typical route.

5. They’re willing to learn from the past. Millennials don’t tend to resent older generations. Instead, they praise the experience of the former generations, unlike most of the skeptics of Generation X. They see the past as a tool for the future, but they do not want the lessons of the past forced upon their lives.

6. Millennials, similar to Generation X, do not typically have the security knowing for certain that they will financially earn as much as previous generations. They know better than to automatically expect a retirement or pension package. Instead, a comfortable, flexible working environment and health insurance benefits top the chart of what they’re looking for in a company.

The intention of discussing these characteristics about what support Millennials tend to need is not to overhaul the system that has made your business successful. Instead, the desire is to show that Millennials have an important role to play in the world today as they prepare for their future as the next generation of leaders. As older generations (the Traditionalists and Baby Boomers) retire from the workplace, Generation X, the Millennials, and eventually Generation Z will be making more and possibly dramatic changes. Will you, as a leader, be prepared to successfully navigate your organization through these changes?

Stephanie Creed, of All Weather Products, is an Independent Sales Rep for Safety Rail Company. For more information, please contact AWPStephanie@gmail.com.
It shouldn’t be a surprise to anyone that the new administration is looking to potentially reduce Health & Safety regulations in the workplace. Is it just a coincidence the new OSHA Crystalline Silica standard has been pushed back until September 23rd, the OSHA Crane Operator Certification Deadline delayed and new recordkeeping requirements are being challenged in court? Depending on who you ask will determine the answer.

Earlier this year, an Executive Order was issued requiring federal agencies to eliminate two regulations for each new one introduced. This Order resulted in the watchdog groups Public Citizen, the Natural Resources Defense Council, and Labor Union Communications Workers of America filing a lawsuit against President Trump and other government officials on February 8th 2017 in U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia.

The lawsuit claims the Order “exceeds President Trump’s constitutional authority, violates his duty under the Take Care Clause of the Constitution, and directs federal agencies to engage in unlawful actions that will harm countless Americans, including

Ensuring Your Safety Committee Meetings Are Effective

A few helpful tips to ensure you’re getting the most out of your efforts in planning safety meetings.

It’s been my experience that Safety Committee meetings can play a pivotal role in the effectiveness and success in a company’s health & safety program. However, it’s also been my experience that often, safety committees are not properly run and can have a negative impact on the employees involved. A well-run safety committee ensures communication and accountability throughout an organization as it relates to safety. Many companies I’ve worked with have attributed the significant decrease in their compensable losses to the work done by their safety committee. But there is a lot of work that needs to go into building the safety committee before these results are possible. . . work that many companies do not realize is necessary. In a recent article in Safety & Health magazine, the author identified seven tips for an effective safety committee. Tips that I think all companies contemplating creating a committee could benefit from. Take a moment to read through. Are you utilizing some/all of these?

1. **Put progression before perfection at the start**
   When creating a safety committee, begin the process with immediate and long-term goals, but be careful about aiming too high initially (Druley, 2017). It’s important that committee members know that their time is not being wasted. The best way to accomplish this is to see results. Goals don’t need to be limited to large reductions in accidents or changes in procedures. They can be as simple as ensuring accident reports are filled out properly or jobsite inspections are thorough enough. These activities with immediate results can get the committee moving in the right direction.

2. **Embrace Variety**
   Workplaces consist of employees with varied positions and backgrounds. Ensure your safety committee follows suit by including a mix of your organization’s labor force and management (Druley, 2017). I always believe that one of the goals of any safety committee is to find solutions to issues that are unique to your organization. You’ll need input from all
plaintiff’s members”. In a statement given by Communications Workers of America President Chris Shelton, he states “This violates the mission of the Occupational Safety & Health Administration to protect workers’ safety and health. It also violates common sense.”

But not everyone is against the Order. The U.S. Chamber of Commerce President and CEO Thomas J. Donohue stated in a press release, “The U.S. Chamber applauds the president for fulfilling the campaigns promise to take on the regulatory juggernaut that is limiting economic growth, choking small businesses, and putting people out of work”.

Whichever side you may find yourself on, we can all certainly agree regulation in the workplace is in for some changes. Elections have consequences. But that doesn’t need to define who we are as safety professionals and contractors. Protecting workers is good business. The best Health and Safety programs do just that. They also find efficiencies in processes, eliminate unnecessary hazards, and create a positive workplace culture which lead to profitable and safe organizations. It’s a simple and tested formula where everyone wins.

References:
Safety & Health, Groups sue Trump over ‘2 for 1’ Executive Order on Regulations, February 2017

Frank Marino is a partner at Safety Check, Inc. He can be reached at fmarino@safetycheckinc.com. Safety Check has been serving CRCA Members as CRCA’s Safety Consultant for over fifteen years.

areas of the company. A good litmus test to determine if you have the right people on your committee is meeting this criterion: if a question comes up in a committee meeting regarding any activity/process of your company, someone in the room should be able to speak to it.

3. Develop a Curriculum
Be prepared to provide training and materials to boost committee members’ knowledge and recognition of workplace safety and health hazards (Druley,2017). Don’t assume because people volunteer to be on a committee that they are in fact a safety professional. The best solutions always come from fully understanding the problem.

4. Plan meetings ahead of time
Develop the meeting agendas a few days in advance and distribute them so committee members can prepare (Druley,2017). Includes a clear start and ending time. Everyone in your organization is busy, so the best way to be respectful of people’s time as well as to achieve the most production is to be prepared. Don’t feel the need to overload the agenda either. A 1000-mile journey begins with one single step.

5. Maintain a reasonable rotation among committee members
Ideally, the committee will be made up of volunteers rather than appointed or selected member. That dynamic increases the probability of consistent member investment and energy (Druley,2017). Although I believe this is good advice, I also know from experience that just because someone volunteers, doesn’t mean they are a good fit for the committee. Referring to bullet point #2, it’s imperative that the committee is made up of individuals that will be able to speak to all aspects of your company’s operations, not just those who want to participate.

6. Don’t be boring
Make it an agenda item. Talk about what we can do to make the meetings more fun and make them better (Druley,2017). Much easier said than done, but I think the point is valid. Meetings in general are typically boring. And when people get bored, they’re usually not productive. Keeping the meetings relevant is a good approach. Don’t overwhelm the committee members and stick to obtainable goals.

7. Occasionally look outward
Try to get in touch with other industries and see what they’re doing outside of your field (Druley,2017). Fundamental approaches to eliminating accidents in the work place span across industries. Although the tactics used may differ, the strategies are usually consistent. Benchmarking with other companies, both in and out of your industry, can be very valuable. A fresh look at similar problems can generate great results. It is amazing what you can learn from other committees trying to accomplish the same goals your committee has.

Safety committees can be a great component to an effective health & safety program. But just like anything else, you can only get out of it what you put into it.

References:
Druley, Kevin, “7 Tips for an effective safety committee,” Safety & Health, March 2017
In 2014 alone, 2,630 workers suffered from heat illness and 18 died from heat stroke and related causes on the job. Heat illnesses and deaths are preventable.

Note: Employers must protect workers from excessive heat.

Under OSHA law, employers are responsible for providing workplaces free of known safety hazards. This includes protecting workers from extreme heat. An employer with workers exposed to high temperatures should establish and implement a complete heat illness prevention program.

Key Elements in a Heat Illness Prevention Program:

• Designate A Person to Oversee the Heat Illness Prevention Program—Train someone in the hazards, physiological responses to heat, and controls to develop, implement and manage the program.

• Hazard Identification—The above individual should be able to recognize heat hazards and the risk of heat illness due to high temperature, humidity, sun and other thermal exposures, work demands, clothing or PPE and personal risk factors. Resources include OSHA’s Heat Smartphone App; a Wet Bulb Globe Thermometer (WBGTT) to measure heat stress in direct sunlight taking in account temperature humidity, wind speed, sun and cloud cover; and the National Weather Service Heat Index. (Note that full exposure to sun can increase heat index values up to 15°F.)

• Water. Rest. Shade—Is cool drinking water available and easily accessible? Don’t forget that caffeine and alcohol can lead to dehydration. A goal is for each worker to drink a liter of water over one hour, (1 cup every 15 minutes) Provide fully shaded or air-conditioned areas for resting and cooling down.

• Acclimatization—Acclimatization is a physical change that allows the body to build tolerance to working in the heat. Acclimate by gradually increasing workloads and exposure, taking frequent breaks for water and shade rest. May take up to 14+ days, depending on such factors as individuals medical condition, certain medication use or environment.

• Modified Work Schedules—Altering work schedules may reduce workers’ exposure to heat. Use industry guidelines to establish Work/Rest cycles. Stop work if essential control methods are inadequate when the risk of heat illness is very high.

• Training—Provide training in a language and manner workers understand, including information on health effects of heat, the symptoms of heat illness, how and when to respond to symptoms, and how to prevent heat illness.

• Monitoring for Signs and Symptoms—Establish system to monitor/report the signs and symptoms listed above to improve early detection and action. Use a buddy system to assist supervisors when watching for signs of heat illness.

• Emergency Planning and Response—Have an emergency plan in place and communicate it to supervisors and workers. Should include:
  • WHAT TO DO when someone is showing signs of heat illness. This can make the difference between life and death.
• HOW TO CONTACT emergency help. What does your procedure manual direct?
• HOW LONG WILL IT TAKE for emergency help to arrive. Train workers on appropriate first-aid measures until help arrives.

Work Safe this summer’s hot weather months! For more information, visit www.OSHA.gov for other heat safety information.

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CRCA leads successful fight to stop repeal of roofing licensing act

For the first time since its initial passage in 1985, there were attempts made to repeal the Roofing Industry Licensing Act. As part of Governor Rauner’s agenda of “reducing professional barriers to employment”, he pushed for the repeal of the licensing acts for about a dozen professions including Roofing Contractors. Legislation to repeal the Roofing Industry Licensing Act was introduced in the Senate (SB 1819) by Sen Pam Althoff (R-Crystal Lake) and in the House (HB 1969) by Rep. Dave Reis. (R-Olney).

Margaret Vaughn, CRCA’s Legislative Consultant worked with CRCA’s Industry Affairs Committee to mobilize forces against Rauner’s push and built a coalition of different disciplines (insurance, fire, safety training, etc.) to make the case for the devastating impact the licensing repeal would have on public safety, consumer protection and the construction economy in Illinois. After collective meetings with the bills’ sponsors, the IL Department of Financial and Professional Regulation (IDFPR) Director and Legal staff, insurance, safety and fire experts, CRCA leadership and Vaughn, the bills’ sponsors decided not to advance the legislation because of the mounting opposition.

Senator Iris Martinez (D-Chicago) who staffs the Senate Licensed Activities Committee was also very supportive of the roofing industry and an integral part of helping stop this. However, after the repeal was blocked in the Senate, it was introduced a few weeks later in the House. Vaughn rallied against it and it did not advance. Note however that legislation having a devastating impact on the roofing profession can pop up at any time in Springfield and a hearing can be held with only an hour’s notice. The Roofing Industry and others need to maintain a constant Statehouse presence and be proactive.

Other CRCA-led legislation clears IL House & Senate

For the past year and half, CRCA has been working hard on legislation now in the form of HB 732. This important legislation will limit the exemption in the Roofing Industry Licensing Act to what building owners’ employees can perform on their employers’ roofs without a license to just “Roof Repair” as defined by the International Building Code. Roof Replacement or Roof Recover operations, including torching, would need to be performed by licensed Illinois Roofing contractors only.

Vaughn worked hard to garner the support of the entire Illinois fire service (including the Associated Fire Fighters Association, the IL Association of Fire Chiefs, IL Association of Fire Protection Districts, IL Fire Fighters Association and the IL Fire Safety Alliance) and made the case about how dangerous roofing can be to not only workers but the occupants of a building, if not performed properly.

Despite strong opposition from the Governor’s office and the IDFPR, HB 732 passed the House with a vote of 79-30 on April 4th and passed the Senate on Memorial Day with a vote of 37-17. Special thanks to roofing industry supporters who contacted their legislators in support of this issue and our bill sponsors: Representatives Dan Burke (D-Chicago), Jay Hoffman (D-Belleville), and Senators Iris Martinez (D-Chicago) and John Mulroe (D-Chicago).

CRCA fights against coal tar sealant ban

HB 2958 sponsored by Rep. Laura Fine (D-Glenview), was originally introduced to ban coal tar sealants statewide. An amendment was added which deleted the original language and replaced it with a provision to allow non-home rule communities to adopt the ban. Though the bill passed the Consumer Protection Committee, CRCA joined forces with the business, labor and school groups to lobby against it. The bill was not called for a final House vote. However, the bill’s sponsor is very determined and the issue will most likely be an ongoing battle.
CRCA hosts legislative luau with IL council of code administrators

On April 4th, CRCA hosted a Hawaiian themed reception for the legislators and agency officials following the Illinois Roofing Symposium in Springfield. Special thanks to the contractors and code officials who made the special trip to the Capital to get better acquainted with legislators in a relaxed setting.

CRCA recognizes Springfield Fire Chief Chris Richmond for advocating fire safety awareness to IL legislators. (CRCA Photo)

CRCA Lobbyist Margaret Vaughn owns her own lobbying firm and worked for the successful passage of over 90 laws. Vaughn has worked with CRCA for over 20 years to add many consumer protection provisions to the Illinois Roofing Industry Licensing Act. She also has a great understanding of code enforcement issues, having represented the Illinois Council of Code Administrators since 2001. Prior to lobbying, Vaughn served on the IL House and Senate staff. She holds both a BA in Political Science from Millikin University and a MA in Political Studies from the University of Illinois. She can be reached at mvaughn@springnet1.com.

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Editor’s Note: Each issue of CRCA Today will feature individual CRCA Members and the products and services they offer. Watch for more information in upcoming issues!

Company: Chris Industries, Inc.
Location: 2810 Old Willow Rd., Northbrook, IL 60062 (moving to 290 Larkin Dr., Wheeling, IL 60090 mid-July 2017)
Business Founded: 04/29/1974
Number of Employees: 14
Joined CRCA: Over 25+ years

What services does your business offer? Chris Industries, Inc. is a Manufacturer of Custom Architectural Metal Roofing Products and a Distributor of Metal Roofing Materials. The primary services performed are: Custom Architectural Fabrication of conductor heads, finials, spires, cupolas, dormers, louvers, hoods and tops, flashings, and other custom items. Roll Forming of gutters, downspouts, roofing panels and valleys (gutters and roofing panels can be done at the job site.) We are also a Distributor of copper, painted aluminum and steel sheets, stainless steel, metal bar stock, gutter systems, downspouts, elbows, fasteners, gutter screen and related products and offer water-jet cutting utilizing Cad Drawings of a large variety of flat stock material (metal and stone).

Where do you see your business in 5-10 years? With the move in mid-July to its new location in Wheeling, Chris Industries, Inc. will be expanding the shop space for fabrication and the warehouse for available inventory for sale. This move will allow improved customer service, additional room for staffing, and future growth.

What is your best business memory to date? Winning the CRCA Golf Outing!

How did you learn about CRCA? We have been a member so long, we can’t recall how we learned about the CRCA.

If you attend CRCA events, can you describe a benefit of attendance? We regularly attend the luncheons and outings. Building relationships with other CRCA member and sharing industry trends helps keep our company current and relevant.

What value does CRCA membership bring to you? Participating in the CRCA Trade Show allows Chris Industries, Inc. to share with the roofing industry products and services we provide to its customers. Having the resources available through the CRCA allows us to better serve our customers.

What advice would you give a new CRCA member? Get involved in the CRCA!

Is there anything additional that you would like to add that was not asked/mentioned? Our New Location in Wheeling!
See the World in 3D: Increase Scope with the Building Envelope

By Mike Lowery

The construction industry has gone through substantial changes over the last few decades, and we are in the midst of yet another major change. The days of looking at a two dimensional roof plan has shifted to viewing the project in full 3D. This shift involves an expanded view of the weatherization package of the building, the Building Envelope. Updated codes and building science has made way for mandated air and vapor barriers to be installed around the exterior walls of new construction projects. Many contractors and consultants are finding new opportunities and rebranding themselves with a Building Envelope approach.

Defining the Building Envelope:
The Building Envelope is the physical separator between the inside conditioned space and the outside unconditioned space. There are three separate building sections that make up the Building Envelope which encapsulate six sides of the building structure: roofing wall air/vapor barrier and below grade waterproofing.

Each section of the Building Envelope has a similar role, of keeping the external environment out. The materials for each section will have unique requirements with unique characteristics to assist in performing their purpose. For example, roofing membranes must withstand harsh environmental extremes. This waterproofing layer is typically exposed and is the direct defense against UV, high winds, heat, snow, rain, etc. The continuous thermal insulation in a roofing system is typically above the roof deck and below the waterproofing membrane. The materials used for wall air/vapor barriers are typically covered by exterior cladding systems that protect them from the majority of weather extremes.

The products role is critical as a final line of defense for water infiltration, but its primary purpose is to act as an air barrier, which will block air movement from the interior and exterior of the building. Because they are covered, the air barrier products are typically manufactured without UV inhibitors. The thermal insulation layer for walls will vary in the placement within the system depending on the climate zone of the project. Chicago falls into Climate Zone 5 and happens to have some of the most severe temperature swings. Due to these extremes, designing the correct placement of the thermal insulation layer is critical. Mold or moisture related damage can occur if water vapor is trapped within the system.

The typical wall construction we see in Chicago has been referred to as the “Perfect Wall” due to the fact that it has been successfully installed in all eight ASHRAE climate zones. The perfect wall concept and term was originally coined by Joseph Lstiburek, a forensic engineer, author and expert in building moisture control. The concept is that all layers of the wall system are on the exterior of the structure. The air/vapor barrier is protected by continuous insulation keeping the material above the dew point and avoiding the build-up of moisture within the wall system. (See Image 3 below for a Perfect Wall example.) The buildings in the Chicagoland area also typically have basements,
which create a need for below grade waterproofing. The material recommendations will vary depending on where the project is situated within the water table along with the quality of the ground water.

Building Envelope installation success lies in the details. All three sections should be designed to work together, taking great care to think through the transition details.

**Roofing to air/vapor barrier tie-in**

![Diagram of Roofing to Air/Vapor Barrier Tie-In]

**Air/vapor barrier to roofing tie-in**

![Diagram of Air/Vapor Barrier to Roofing Tie-In]

**An example of a "Perfect Wall"**

1. Rainwater Control Layer
2. Air Control Layer
3. Vapor Control Layer
4. Thermal Control Layer

**Complete Building Envelope Coverage:**
The increased scope of work on every project is a major reason many companies are expanding their focus to the Building Envelope approach. To understand where this new opportunity is coming from, it’s important to understand the codes that were designed to increase building energy efficiency.

The largest sector of energy consumption in the U.S. falls within the building sector. In fact, the building sector makes up almost half of U.S. energy usage. For the sake of energy efficiency, the 2010 ASHRAE 90.1 and 2012 IECC codes were modified to address air leakage along with mandating increased continuous insulation in the roof and exterior walls.

Air leakage is a major factor in energy loss. The change in code requires that all commercial buildings have a continuous air barrier (few exceptions, including buildings within Climate Zones 1-3), the key word being, **continuous**. Essentially the roof and wall air barrier will be required to have a seamless transition that will allow the structure to meet the stringent minimum air permeability requirements. This becomes particularly important when we get into the tie-in details between these sections of the Building Envelope. Most standard roofing membrane systems have been tested to meet the minimum air permeability requirements and of course all major wall air barrier products should meet these code minimums. Where the roof meets the wall air barrier is the critical detail that is often overlooked. The majority of projects will have separate contractors responsible for each of these sections of the building. The market is evolving. It is important to have either a Building Envelope consultant involved to oversee the transition details, or place the responsibility in the hands of a single contractor to oversee all aspects of the envelope.

**Pitfalls and Liability:**

It is becoming a day to day occurrence that an architect or a general contractor requests a manufacturer letter stating that materials specified will be compatible. These letters are almost always concerning the transition between a roofing membrane and wall air/vapor barrier product. It’s typically two separate contractors that have submitted materials from two separate manufacturers. Product compatibility can be a big issue. Most often a manufacturer will avoid providing this requested letter due to the fact they wouldn’t have the testing or history to support the request. It’s critical to understand that although the sections of the Building Envelope may be performed by separate contractor and different manufacturers utilized, compatibility is necessary for a long term continuous airtight and watertight seal.

Compatibility issues are not the only pitfall with transition details. Phasing of construction can also be a major factor. An architect may have a design that shows the roofing membrane overlapping the wall air and vapor barrier. What happens when the schedule doesn’t allow this to sequence to occur? For the sake of deadline or other construction related reasons, the roof could be installed before the wall contractor
is able to complete his air/vapor barrier work. The detail ends up different than the original intent. Who is on the line when this type of as-built change occurs? Coordination and communication is fundamental to ensure a successful project.

It is important to work with manufacturers that have a history with Building Envelope projects and have solutions for the changes that can occur due to sequencing on site. (reference tie-in pictures; roofing to air/barrier and air barrier to roofing)

Energy Loss due to air leakage seen from a thermal camera*

Potential structural damage due to humid air leakage at roof to wall junction*

Tying It All Up
If you are trained to look at only the two-dimensional roof drawing when you open a set of plans, it’s time to put on the 3D glasses and see the increased opportunities. Each of the materials for Building Envelope waterproofing components are located within Division Seven of a standard project specification. A successful Building Envelope project will result in improved energy efficiency and improved indoor air quality. It will also help to eliminate or reduce moisture related issues due to condensation. Understanding the full scope of the details for the project, particularly the transition details, will separate you from the competition and offer a value to the general contractor.

References:
The Building Envelope Solution (Carlisle Construction Materials).

*All Images courtesy of Carlisle Construction Materials

Mike Lowery is a Principal at A&D Products, LLC, a leading commercial and residential manufacturers’ representative agency focused on building envelope related products. He is also a member of the CRCA Emerging Leaders Committee. He can be reached at mike@roofdealer.com.
Building Safety Month (BSM), founded by the International Code Council (ICC), is celebrated by community building departments, also known as “jurisdictions”, worldwide, during the month of May each year.

Building Safety Month is a public awareness campaign to help individuals, families and businesses understand what it takes to create safe and sustainable structures. The campaign reinforces the need for adoption of modern, model building codes, a strong and efficient system of code enforcement and a well-trained, professional workforce to maintain the system.

The campaign is presented by the ICC and its 63,000 members along with a diverse partnership of professionals from the building construction, design and safety community. Corporations, government agencies, professional associations, nonprofits and more come together to support Building Safety Month because they understand the need for safe and sustainable structures where we live, work and play.

For week one, the theme was “Mentoring the Next Generation of Building Professionals—Meeting the Need for Trained Professionals”. This challenge is something that affects a wide range of people, companies and communities. Baby Boomers are going to retire in the near future. There was a big population dip before the Millennials in the early 1980’s meaning a shortage of the next group of leaders. Check out the CRCA’s Sidebar about this topic.

There are great leaders in all generations. How can trained professionals—of any age—be found that can replace retiring the Baby Boomer Generation? Will the baby boomers mentor the next group before they leave and help them not make the same mistakes? Will the Millennials accept the mentorship? If the generations are willing, there can be a very powerful transfer of leadership.

Week two saw “Building Design Solutions All Ages”, and concern for the aging population. Accessibility at retail, homes, healthcare facilities

CRCA Today SIDEBAR:
The roofing industry has many family businesses. Many family businesses have great transition plans from one generation to the next.

We at CRCA see the generations changing as new leaders come to companies and participate in activities, committees and leadership positions. That’s why CRCA created the “Emerging Leaders” Committee—to harness the new talent that comes from a new generation at an association.

The CRCA Emerging Leaders Committee’s charge is to invite the younger generation into the CRCA for their personal and professional growth. As they participate, the goal is that they will see value in CRCA and get involved as leaders of committees and the association.

CRCA’s Emerging Leaders Committee efforts have paid off well. The CRCA Committees now have a great mix of many generations. Three from the Emerging Leaders are now on the CRCA’s Board of Directors and many have participated on CRCA Committees.

It’s also interesting that ICC picked the generational change as a key issue in Building Safety Month. While at the ICC Annual Meeting, CRCA’s Bill McHugh had the opportunity to meet with the ICC President at the time. Shortly thereafter, they named their group at the ICC, “The Emerging Leaders”. It’s a real compliment to CRCA’s leadership when international organizations name their group the same way with similar objections.
and many other issues come up with the aging population. Add to that the need for workplaces and communities to be multigenerational meaning buildings need to be even more flexible to meet demands of occupants.

For week three, “Manage the Damage—Preparation for Natural Disasters” included tips on how to protect you, your family and home. Family disaster plans, evacuation routes, sheltering in place were all topics covered during this week.

Finally, during week four, “Investing in Technology for Safety, Energy, & Water”, in other words, building code compliance for meeting the minimum standards was the theme. Think about it. When at home, do you apply for a building permit when renovating or just wing it? There is a natural fear to invite a building code official into a home for a final inspection. What else is he or she going to find? Is big brother watching?

For the last 37 years, the worldwide members of the ICC have celebrated advances in constructing safe, sustainable, affordable and resilient buildings and homes. The ongoing support of Building Safety Month and the important role code officials play in public safety in the built environment comes from the President of the United States, governors, mayors, county executives and other government officials and construction industry professionals.

That’s what Building Safety week is all about. Build public interest in building safety at home, work, play, worship, healthcare structures to build demand for safe buildings in addition to a competent building code official.

Compiled from International Code Council (ICC) Resources.
City of Chicago & Rooftop Decks—The City of Chicago adopted an ordinance that took effect April 19, 2017 to clarify building and zoning requirements related to rooftop decks and private garages. The ordinance is expected to significantly streamline the permit process for homeowners seeking to build rooftop decks on private garages.

The ordinance affects mainly residential occupancies. It also clarifies several exiting/egress and fire-resistant requirements related to rooftop decks.

NEW Chicago Ordinance on Rooftop Decks—Specific Language

15-8-322 Balconies Rooftop Decks. A balcony shall be defined as an open unheated floor cantilevered from or supported by a building, and open to the atmosphere on at least one side. An unprotected wood frame balcony may be constructed not closer than three feet from an interior lot line, provided it is not larger than 100 square feet and is separated from another structure on the same lot by not less than six feet.

(a) A rooftop deck is a deck that is erected on top of the roof or on top of any part of a building and shall comply with all the requirements for decks in Section 15-8-321, except as expressly modified in this section.

(b) Rooftop decks are roof structures and shall comply with Section 15-8-510.

(c) A rooftop deck that is protected by a two-hour noncombustible parapet wall at least three feet high, and that does not exceed the greater of 500 square feet or 33 percent of the total roof area of the building on which it is located, may be run to the face of the parapet wall, provided that no more than one such deck shall be allowed per building. A parapet wall shall not be required on any side that is not less than six feet from an interior lot line and not less than six feet from another building.

(d) A rooftop deck must have access to two exits, except only one exit shall be required for a rooftop deck: (1) not more than 800 square feet in area and not more than 12 feet above grade, and adjoining a public way; (2) not more than 300 square feet in area and not more than 40 feet above grade; or (3) on a building of A-1 occupancy.

(e) Exterior stairs, when otherwise permitted, may be used for all required exits from a rooftop deck.

(f) A level containing no habitable space other than a rooftop deck shall not be considered a separate floor or story.

(g) Rooftop decks shall not be erected above any building of type IV-B construction. The construction of a roof below a rooftop deck shall provide fire resistance of not less than one-half hour from both sides.

Editor’s Note: City of Chicago Codes—The CRCA and the City of Chicago Department of Buildings have had a very long and collaborative relationship with the City since the 1870’s. The relationship seems to continue regardless of which century we are referring to. It’s hard to believe that we’ve been working together during three different centuries. From new reflectivity requirements, code clarifications and more, CRCA and the City have worked well together. The relationship reflects the quality of people at the City and leaders at CRCA.

ICC Code Cycle Starts NOW—The International Code Council 2018 family of ‘I-Codes’ including the International Building Code, International Energy Conservation Code, International Fire Code and several others, are expected to be published this fall. That means the code adoption process for the State of Illinois starts shortly thereafter. The Illinois Adoption means that the new IECC 2018 will be State Law 18 months from this fall.

The ICC has several Code Action Committees, or ‘CAC’s’ meeting and studying code issues to prepare proposals for the 2018 I-Codes. There are CAC’s for Building, Fire, Energy and several other topics that
meet via teleconference and face to face to discuss code issues in a less structured manner than a code development hearing. After the CAC’s discussions and deliberations are complete, code proposals might be submitted by the CAC.

The deadline for the 2021 Code Development Cycle is January 8, 2018. In the meantime, CRCA’s Industry Affairs Committee is reviewing what it wants to submit for the new codes. Watch CRCA Today’s 2018 issues for CRCA’s Code Proposals.

**NFPA Code Development**—The NFPA 5000 is a “Building Construction and Safety Code”, published by the National Fire Protection Association, (NFPA). The NFPA 5000 has a chapter on Roofing. While there is a code that exists, it does not mean that it has been adopted. In Illinois, most communities or jurisdictions follow the International Building Code. The exception in Illinois is the Chicago Building Code. NFPA 101, the Life Safety Code, is enforced by the Office of the State Fire Marshal in Illinois in areas where the OFSFM has jurisdiction. The OFSFM does not have jurisdiction in public school buildings. That’s where the Illinois State Board of Education has jurisdiction. At healthcare occupancies, the Authority Having Jurisdiction is the Illinois Department of Public Health for Fire Related issues.
CRCA Technical Committee & NRCA—CRCA’s Technical Committee, led by CRCA Leaders George Patterson, Rod and Ryan Petrick, Mitch Rabin, Tony Roque and Dennis Runyan have been working on the curing time and moisture left in structural lightweight concrete with NRCA’s Technical Services Section.

Both CRCA and NRCA have been the major contributors to the funding for the research with additional funding from the Roofing Industry Alliance for Progress, (NRCA’s Foundation.) Research conducted by Structural Research Inc. (SRI), was presented at CRCA’s 2017 Trade Show & Seminars. Look for more research reporting in January at CRCA’s 2018 Trade Show & Seminars Roofing Industry Breakfast at CRCA’s “Roofing Week in Chicago”.

CRCA Scholarship Dinner Welcomes NASA—CRCA’s Program Committee outdid itself this year with a great program from NASA’s Michael Good, CRCA Program Committee Member Dave Good’s brother, who spoke to CRCA’s Annual Membership Dinner in May.

CRCA has awarded almost $300,000 over the last 30 years. The criteria for the scholarships is well balanced with grades, extracurricular activities, non-school activities among others. CRCA Scholarship Committee members review hundreds of CRCA Scholarship Applications before selecting two students annually; one from Chicago and one from the suburbs.

The CRCA Scholarship Dinner celebrates these students and their families. Each year, scholarship winners past come back to present what they are doing in their lives. Those that cannot make it write to update CRCA on their lives.

The Chicagoland Roofing Council (CRC) also provides scholarships to graduating seniors of Local 11 Roofing Contractors dependents or their Staff or Workers’ dependents. With similar criteria as CRCA, over $215,000 has been awarded over the last fifteen years.

Many thanks to both committees for their hard work:

John Lanzendorf, Chair  
Chris Cronin  
Dave Lowery  
Joe McDevitt  
Rod Petrick

Chicagoland Roofing Council  
Tony Roque, Chair  
Chris Adler  
Bruce Diederich  
Joe McDevitt  
Rod Petrick  
Paul Shah

To learn more about the recipients, visit www.CRCA.org or www.Chicagoroofing.org

Energy Codes in Illinois—The State of Illinois has two different energy codes. Both the City of Chicago and the State of Illinois adopt the International Energy Conservation Code’s most recent version 18 months after the code is published by the International Code Council. As with most states, jurisdictions can adopt codes then add requirements to the code that are more stringent than the base code. There are some clarifications to the Illinois Energy Code.

In Chicago, reflectivity requirements were added to reduce the Urban Heat Island Effect, only in the 2009 Chicago Energy Code. CRCA was involved with the drafting of the energy code.

CRCA has links to a free "view only" version of the International Code Council’s Codes. Visit CRCA’s Members Only Pages to access the link. Not a CRCA member? Join CRCA now to start taking advantage of benefits.
NRCA Updates Manuals—The NRCA has been updating its manuals on a three-year cycle by taking one at a time and providing updates to that section. For 2017, the Steep Slope Manual was updated. Updates took place in Chapter 1, 5, the Appendix 1, 2 while Appendix 5 becomes a new placeholder for future changes. NRCA Members get the manuals free as a download from the NRCA at www.Shop.NRCA.net. Keep up to date with the best practices from the NRCA. CRCA Members have been on the Manual Update Committee for generations. While not on the Steep Slope Manual Update group, Tom Dessent, George Patterson, Rod Petrick, and many others have contributed their time and talent to other portions of the NRCA Manuals.

ICC Celebrates “Building Safety Month”—The International Code Council celebrated Building Safety Month in May. There were four distinct themes for each week. For week one, the theme was “Mentoring the Next Generation of Building Professionals—Meeting the Need for Trained Professionals”. Week two saw “Building Design Solutions All Ages”, and concern for the aging population. For week three, “Manage the Damage—Preparation for Natural Disasters” included tips on how to protect you, your family and home. Finally, during week four, “Investing in Technology for Safety, Energy, & Water”, in other words, building code compliance for meeting the minimum standards was the theme.

What’s Building Safety Month got to do with Roofing? Everything! If the roof leaks, there are a host of issues that can happen. Roof leaks can result in mold growth, water in places it should not be that can ultimately damage the building envelope and lots of grief for those who work in the structure.

OSHA National Safety Stand Down—Fatalities caused by falls from elevation continue to be a leading cause of death for construction employees, accounting for 350 of the 937 construction fatalities recorded in 2015 (BLS data). According to OSHA, those deaths were preventable. The National Fall Prevention Stand-Down raises fall hazard awareness across the country to stop fall fatalities and injuries. According to the Builders Association of Greater Chicago, more than 200 jobsites and 4,000 workers in the Chicago area participated in the OSHA Safety Stand Down. CRCA Members had some special company events to commemorate the OSHA National Safety Stand Down. Check out CRCA’s Facebook page to see a few of the company programs. Visit www.CRCA.org to get to the page.

OSHA Delays Crane Operator Certification Deadline—The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) announced on May 22, 2017 that the rule requiring construction crane operators be certified by a third-party evaluator and designated as “qualified” will be delayed without a new date specified.

In 2013, the agency said it would reconsider its 2010 construction cranes and derricks requirements (29 C.F.R. Subpart CC) on certification by third-party evaluators and operator qualification after crane industry representatives pointed out that the mandates failed to follow recommendations from a panel of industry and OSHA representatives who had drafted the rule. Compliance for the requirements was scheduled for November 10, 2014.

OSHA reported in 2013 that construction workers suffer 89 fatal injuries each year from the types of equipment covered by its rule. Of that number, it said compliance with the final rule could prevent an estimated 21 fatalities. As an example, OSHA said that, in April 2006, a roof framing crew used a crane to hoist a bundle of plywood sheathing to a location on a roof. As the crane was positioning the bundle of sheathing above its landing location, the load hoist on the crane free spooled, causing an uncontrolled descent of the load that crushed an employee. OSHA said the new regulations in its 2010 rule would have prevented the accident. (The National Law Review, June 19, 2017)

In late 2014, OSHA extended the compliance deadline to the current November date, citing that this would provide time to address industry concerns about the “certifying by capacity” requirement and whether “certification” is equivalent to “qualification.” It also extended for the same three years the employer duty to make certain that crane operators are competent to operate a crane safely.

Crane operators would have to be certified under at least one of four options:

- Certification by an independent testing organization accredited by a nationally recognized accrediting organization;
- Qualification by an employer’s independently audited program;
- Qualification by the U.S. military; or
- Compliance with qualifying state or local licensing requirements.
Watch CRCA Today for more to come on a new enforcement deadline.

From OSHA on the NEW Silica Rule—The final rule on Occupational Exposure to Crystalline Silica in Construction, published on March 25, 2016, established a new Permissible Exposure Limit and contained several other ancillary provisions that apply to the construction industry. This rule was codified at 29 CFR §1926.1153 and became effective on June 23, 2016. Under the standard, all obligations were to commence on June 23, 2017 except for requirements for sample analysis in paragraph (d)(2)(v), which commence on June 23, 2018.

Enforcement Delayed

However, per OSHA, “The construction standard for crystalline silica has a number of unique features warranting development of additional guidance materials. In order to provide the opportunity to conduct additional outreach to the regulated community and to provide additional time to train compliance officers, we have decided to delay enforcement of this standard until September 23, 2017. We are currently developing educational materials for employers and enforcement guidance for your staff that will be made available shortly. Please instruct your staff to provide these materials to employers that are subject to the requirements under § 1926.1153 and to provide guidance on what steps the employers can take to ensure that they are in compliance with the new provisions when enforcement begins on September 23, 2017.” For more information, visit: https://www.osha.gov/pls/oshaweb/owadisp.show_document?p_table=INTERPRETATIONS&p_id=31082

AIA Releases 2017 Edition of Contract Documents—The American Institute of Architects (AIA) recently announced the release of the 2017 edition of the A201 Family of Contract documents. This release includes updated versions of the AIA’s flagship documents, developed for the design-bid-build delivery model. Working with architects, contractors, subcontractors and owners, the AIA Documents Committee updates this core set of documents every 10 years. This helps ensure that the AIA legal form and agreements reflect changes and trends in the industry, and that the AIA Contract Documents remain the Industry Standard. Visit www.AIAContracts.org for more info.

Illinois going Green—According to the USGBC Illinois Chapter, Illinois ranked third place in the Top 10 list in the USGBC’s LEED Top 10. Illinois certified 151 projects representing 36,188,485 square feet of real estate, or 2.82 square feet per resident, in 2016.

Construction Economy ‘Saw-toothing’ according to Dodge Data Analytics. The Dodge Momentum Index fell 5.1% in April to 133.8 (2000=100) from its revised March reading of 140.9.

The Momentum Index is a monthly measure of the first (or initial) report for nonresidential building projects in planning, which have been shown to lead construction spending for nonresidential buildings by a full year.

April’s decline was due to a 12.0% drop for the institutional component of the Momentum Index, while the commercial component rose a meager 0.1%. Since early 2016, the Momentum Index has gained substantial ground, albeit in a saw-tooth pattern, increasing by over 20% through March this year. Despite April’s decline, the broad upward trend for the Momentum Index remains present, suggesting that construction activity still has further room to grow in 2017.

In Chicago, there are reports of about 48 Tower Cranes on the skyline. While high-rise construction is good for the MEP Trades, there’s not much in the way of roofing to be installed. Contractors reported stronger than normal first quarter revenue due to the warm winter.

National Energy Codes Conference—The 2017 National Energy Codes Conference, hosted by the U.S. Department of Energy will be July 18-20. This year’s event will cover a variety of critical topics, including code development, implementation, policy, tools and resources, with a focus on achieving compliance. Be sure to catch the latest news and information affecting the future of codes and our built environment. Visit www.EnergyCodes.Gov for info.

NIBS BEST Conference—The National Institute of Building Sciences Building Enclosure Technology and Environment Council (BETEC) and the Building Enclosure
Council—Philadelphia, will hold a BEST5 Conference in April of 2018.

During the three-day event, researchers and practitioners will share knowledge and lessons learned concerning the science and art of the building enclosure. BEST5 will consist of concurrent technical sessions, plenary addresses, a Building Enclosure (BECx) workshop and special programs highlighting Philadelphia’s building technology heritage. The Conference also will feature an exhibit hall with industry vendors of state-of-the-art products and services. For info, visit www.BuildingSciences.NIBS.org/2017April.html.

CAC-RCI Awarded Platinum—The Chicago Area Chapter-RCI, Inc. (CAC-RCI) was recently awarded special distinction as a “Platinum Level Chapter”. The RCI Affiliated Chapter has done much leading the country with education at its January Education Programming as well as quarterly events.

At RCI, Inc.’s National Convention, CRCA Member Kami Farahmandpour was thanked for his work on the Education Committee and CAC-RCI longtime leader Dennis McNeil for his time spent on the Nominating Committee. Both are important parts of any association.

CAC-RCI Honors Billish—The Chicago-Area-Chapter, RCI, Inc. presented retired Emeritus Member Thomas P. Billish, RRC, RRO, CDT with the Chapter’s Distinguished Service Award earlier this year. The award honors Tom for his long-term commitment and service, and exceptional leadership characteristics to the Chicago-Area-Chapter of RCI, Inc.

Billish’s career began in the early 1970’s working first as an apprentice roofer, a foreman, a roofing/waterproofing estimator and project manager, before starting Crawford Roofing & Maintenance, which he sold in 2011. Tom was one of the original founders and a Charter Member of the Chicago-Area-Chapter of RCI, Inc. (CAC-RCI) in 2002.
The Chicago Roofing Contractors Association has been a leader since its inception just after the Great Chicago Fire in 1871.

Did you know . . .

The Chicago Roofing Contractors Association (CRCA) pre-dates the National Roofing Contractors Association (NRCA)?

What about the 1969 CRCA Roofing Specifications and Details document that pre-dates the NRCA’s Manuals?

Or, that CRCA’s leaders helped form the NRCA in the late 1800’s?

Or, that CRCA’s leaders, along with NRCA leaders hand-picked recently retired NRCA CEO Bill Good’s father, Fred Good, to lead NRCA in the 1950’s?

Did you know that the original name of CRCA was the ‘Gravel Roofers Protective Association’?

CRCA has a long history of leadership in the industry and continues to be in the local, regional and national spotlight bringing value to members, expertise to the City, State and National influences.

CRCA’s History Committee is working on a CRCA Document to track CRCA’s history so it is carried on through the generations. Does your company have old documents and photos capturing your firm’s history in the roofing and waterproofing industry? Old advertisements? Catalogues? Contact Linda@crca.org so you can be added to CRCA’s history capture!

Watch future issues of CRCA Today for articles about CRCA’s History that will be assembled into CRCA’s History Committee publication.
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.
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The Chicago Roofing Contractors Association (CRCA) is the leading trade association of roofing and waterproofing contractors in Illinois.
CRCA Associate Members

The Associate Members of the Chicago Roofing Contractors Association are a vital part of the association and actively support the activities. 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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Rath, Raths & Johnson – www.rrj.com
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CRCA Industry Day Golf Outing
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CRCA CWIR Membership Meeting
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August 12*
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Fifth Third Ballpark
Geneva, IL

September 12*
CRCA Membership Luncheon & Meeting
Schaumburg, IL

September 15
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September 21–23
National Roofing Legal Resource Center Annual Seminar
Colorado Springs, CO
www.NRCA.net

September 30*
CRCA Emerging Leader Family BBQ
Busse Woods
Elk Grove Village, IL

October 3
ALA – Association of Licensed Architects Trade Show & Education
Drury Lane, Oakbrook Terrace, IL
www.LicensedArchitect.org

October 16–18
MRCA Conference & Expo
St. Louis, MO
www.MRCA.org

October 19*
CRCA’s Emerging Leaders Event Topgolf
Naperville, IL

November 10
CAC-RCI Fall Meeting and Program
www.CAC-RCI.org

November 14*
CRCA Luncheon, Membership Meeting & Elections
Oak Brook, IL

Dec. 1*
CRCA Annual Awards Dinner
Drake Oak Brook
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