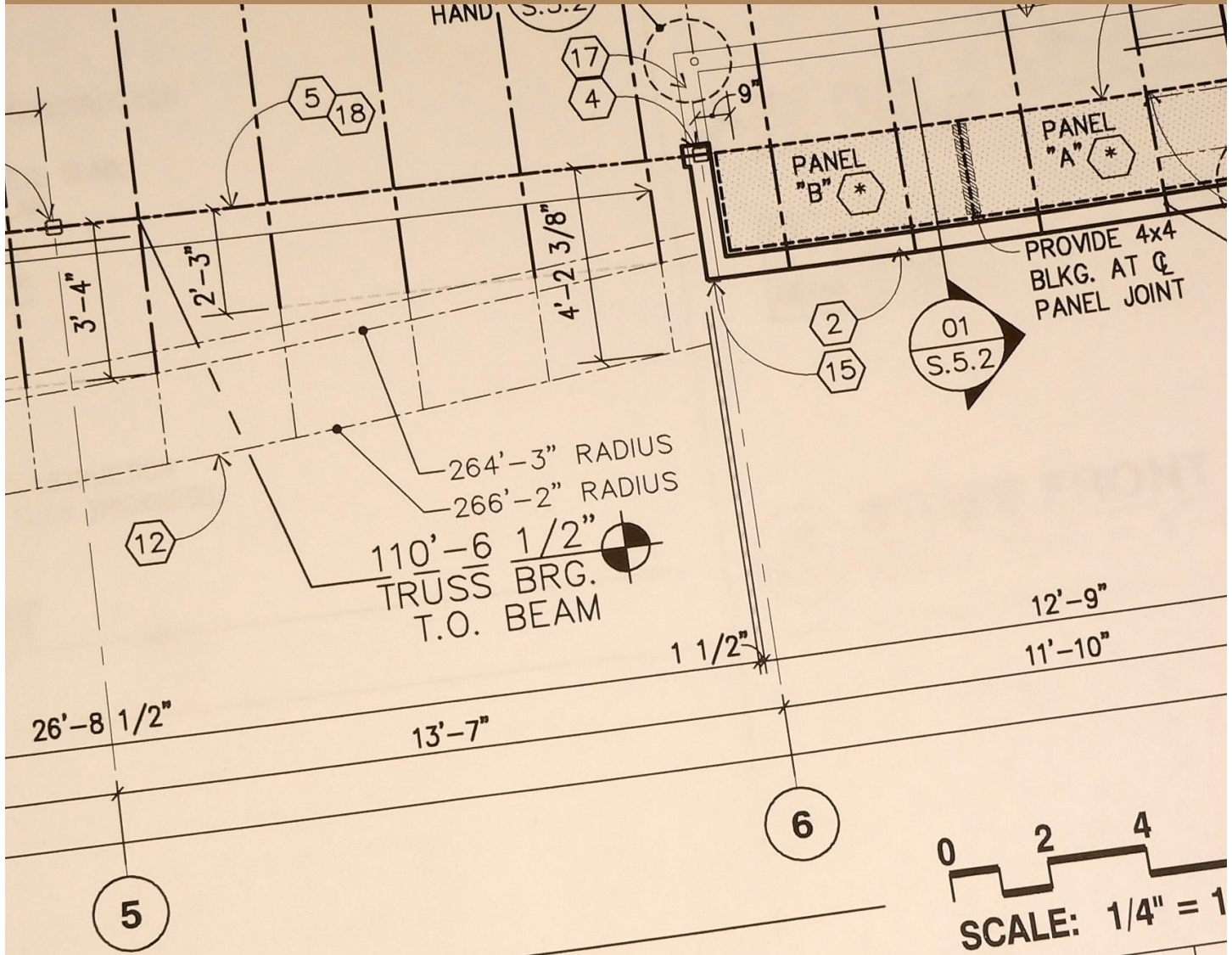


CAROLINAS CONTACTS

CRSMCA – Covering the Carolinas for over 65 Years



ROOF FRAMING NOTES:

DESIGN ROOF LIVE LOAD = 20 PSF
5/8" PLYWOOD ON WOOD TRUSSES

CRSMCA'S 4TH ANNUAL GOLF

TOURNAMENT

TITLE SPONSOR



OCTOBER 14, 2021

Rocky River Golf Course
Concord, NC

Registration opens in Spring 2021

Proceeds of the Golf Tournament will benefit the CRSMCA Dottie Nagle Scholarship and further CRSMCA educational opportunities.



The Insurance Trend That Can Help Small Businesses Survive Page 12



Reroofing by the Book Page 17



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AFFILIATED WITH: NRCA - ASAC/STAC



Carolinas Contacts addresses issues and concerns of the roofing industry. Technology, test, and building codes are constantly changing, and such changes may not be reflected herein. All information is presented for the benefit of our readers and does not necessarily reflect the views of CRSMCA. Press releases and product information presented do not reflect all available materials. Before purchasing, installing, using, or recommending any product, system, or method, readers should make independent evaluations.

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THE CRSMCA MISSION STATEMENT

To promote and safeguard the common business interest of its members and to improve conditions by educating all persons concerning the roofing and sheet metal business and industry. To work for the development and progress of the roofing and sheet metal business industry and to work with individuals' organizations and governmental agencies toward the achievement of a stronger profession of the roofing and sheet metal industry.



Association **IN ACTION**

2020 IS BEHIND US AND WE HAVE DIVED INTO 2021 WITH THE HOPE AND AMBITION THAT THIS WILL BE A BETTER YEAR!

Although CRSMCA has pushed the 2021 Carolinas Mid-Winter Roofing Expo to April 27-29, we are still looking forward to having this event and joining together as roofing industry peers and professionals! With over 50 exhibitors committed, there is still booth space available. As an exhibitor and an attendee, the CRSMCA Executive Committee, Planning Committee and staff is asking for your support by registering NOW to assist CRSMCA in maintaining a normal cash flow with operational expenses. Visit the CRSMCA website for details and registration at crsmca.org/meetinginfo.php?id=54&ts=1610558019.

Don't forget to add these events to your calendar as well:
February 28, 2021 - Deadline to submit 2021-2022 Dottie Nagle Scholarship Application

The purpose of the scholarship program is to assist employees and family members of CRSMCA contractor and supplier members who are seeking to further their education. Check out the CRSMCA website for additional details at crsmca.org/Dottie_Nagle_Scholarship and to find applications in both English and Spanish!

June 24 - 27, 2021 - 78th Annual Meeting/Summer Convention
 CRSMCA will celebrate their 78th Anniversary at the Westin Hilton Head Resort & Spa in Hilton Head Island, South Carolina. CRSMCA's guest speaker will be Tyler Enslin, Mastering Your Memory, an enthusiastic program that will refresh every attendee! Registration details will be available March 2021 on the CRSMCA website at crsmca.org/meetinginfo.php?id=59&ts=1596488216. Hotel reservations are already open... get your

room reserved today!

October 14, 2021 - CRSMCA's 4th Annual Spring Golf Tournament

Sponsored by Superior Distribution is being held at the Rocky River Golf Club in Concord, North Carolina. Enjoy a day of fun with your peers on the golf course. This is a great opportunity for the roofing industry to unite in a networking and fun environment; vendors can participate at a sponsored hole to interact with players and contractors can participate as players and have an opportunity to purchase Mulligan Packages as well as raffle tickets for prizes during the tournament. Registration details will be available March 2021 on the CRSMCA website at crsmca.org/meetinginfo.php?id=60&ts=1609860825.

The CRSMCA Board members and staff continue to work together to bring the

CRSMCA members increased member benefits and currently have the following available to all CRSMCA Members. The support from members and peers in the roofing industry is critically important during these uncertain times. Can we count on you? We are more determined than ever to make sure CRSMCA maintains its valuable resources to everyone within the roofing industry.

As always, if your company needs any form of training, please contact the CRSMCA office to discuss how CRSMCA can help your company stay safe and educated when on the job!

I look forward to seeing you all at the next CRSMCA event that is approaching soon. There is always growth and strength in numbers and opportunities to grow not only YOUR CRSMCA, but YOUR roofing industry! —Carla B. Sims, CRSMCA Executive Director

THANK YOU TO ALL SPONSORS

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METAL ROOFING Systems, Inc. METAL FASTENING Systems, Inc. GOLF TOURNAMENT

MID-ATLANTIC ROOFING SUPPLY

PLATINUM

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NC DEPARTMENT OF LABOR/OSH

Compliance Bureau Contacts

- Tim Childers | 336-776-4420
tim.childers@labor.nc.gov
- Phil Hooper | 919-779-8512
phil.hopper@labor.nc.gov



The Occupational Safety and Health Administration reminds employers it began collecting calendar year 2020 Form 300A data Jan. 2, according to www.osha.gov. Employers must submit the form electronically by March 2.

Electronic submissions are required by establishments with 250 or more employees currently required to keep OSHA injury and illness records, as well as establishments with 20-249 employees classified in specific industries with historically high rates of occupational injuries and illnesses.

Visit the Injury Tracking Application Electronic Submission of Injury and Illness Records to OSHA for more information at <https://www.osha.gov/injuryreporting/> and a link to the Injury Tracking Application.

DATES AVAILABLE FOR OSHA'S 2021 SAFETY STAND-DOWN

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration's eighth annual **National Safety Stand-Down** will be **May 3-7** to raise awareness among employers and workers about the hazards of falls in the construction industry.

OSHA, the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health and the Center for Construction Research and Training will lead the effort to encourage employers to pause during their workdays for topic discussions, demonstrations and training regarding how to recognize hazards and prevent falls. To learn more, visit www.osha.gov/StopFallsStandDown.

WHAT IS THE CRSMCA MASTER INSTALLER CERTIFICATION?

The CRSMCA Roofing Academy Master Installer Certification Program is designed to promote safety issues and concerns in the application of the roof systems to prepare the employee for best practices in their job performance. It is intended for the use by anyone with an interest in these roof systems, from roofing workers to foremen to supervisors. It is a culmination of efforts by contractors, manufacturers, suppliers and others who are dedicated to promoting safety.

Enrolled students will learn and train the basics of roofing, in-



creasing their knowledge and skills to make them more valuable to their respective companies, as well as build future leaders in the roofing industry.

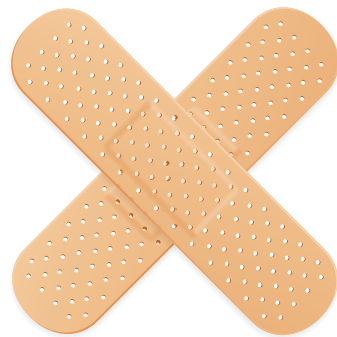
HOW CAN YOU GET INVOLVED?

The CRSMCA Roofing Academy Committee is always searching for instructors of the classroom material and the hands-on demonstration. View the class and hands-on courses in this issue. Should you wish to be an instructor, donate materials, and/or be a hands-on instructor; please contact the CRSMCA office at 704.556.1228 or cbsims@crsmca.org or the Committee Chairman, David Griffin, at dgriffin@coastalcommercialroofing.com.

Training information, registration and training course and dates can be found at here.

TRAINING EVENTS

- Feb 9 10-Hour General Industry Awareness Course (virtual)
- Feb 15 Hazard Communication (webinar)
- Feb 19 Electrical Safety – General Industry (webinar)
- Feb 23 Scaffolds (webinar)
- Feb 25 Recordkeeping (webinar)



LAFARGEHOLCIM WILL ACQUIRE FIRESTONE BUILDING PRODUCTS

LafargeHolcim, Zug, Switzerland, the world's largest cement supplier, has signed an agreement to acquire Firestone Building Products, Nashville, Tenn., a leader in commercial roofing and building envelope solutions with estimated 2020 net sales of \$1.8 billion, according to www.firestonebpc.com. The transaction is valued at \$3.4 billion.



IRS RELEASES 2021 STANDARD MILEAGE RATES

The Internal Revenue Service has announced the 2021 optional standard mileage rates for calculating deductible costs associated with using an automobile for business, charitable, medical or moving purposes.

As of Jan. 1, the standard mileage rates for the use of a car, van, pickup or panel truck is 56 cents per mile for business miles driven. The standard mileage rate is 16 cents per mile driven for medical or moving purposes and 14 cents per mile driven in service to a charitable organization.

During 2020, the business mileage rate was 57.5 cents per mile and the medical and moving rate was 17 cents per mile. The charitable rate is set by statute and remains unchanged.

It is important to note under the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, taxpayers cannot claim a miscellaneous itemized deduction for unreimbursed employee travel expenses. Taxpayers also cannot claim a deduction for moving expenses, except members of the Armed Forces on active duty moving under orders to a permanent change of station.

For more information, www.irs.gov/pub/irs-drop/n-21-02.pdf

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR ANNOUNCES ADJUSTMENTS TO CIVIL PENALTIES

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration's civil penalties amounts for violations of workplace safety and health standards increased in 2021 based on cost-of-living adjustments, according to www.osha.gov. The adjusted maximum penalty amounts took effect Jan. 15.

New penalties for willful and repeat violations will be \$136,532 per violation compared with \$134,937 in 2020; serious, other-than-serious and posting requirements are \$13,653 per violation compared with \$13,494 in 2020; and failure to abate violations are \$13,653 per day beyond the abatement date compared with \$13,494 in 2020.

View more information on OSHA's website at <https://www.osha.gov/penalties/>.

NRCA OFFERS 2020 ROOFING MANUAL SET

NRCA offers The NRCA Roofing Manual, a set that contains the manual's four volumes.

The manual provides extensive information about design, materials and installation techniques applicable to almost all roof system types. It includes The NRCA Roofing Manual: Metal Panel and SPF Roof Systems—2020; The NRCA Roofing Manual: Membrane Roof Systems—2019; The NRCA Roofing Manual: Architectural Metal Flashing and Condensation and Air Leakage Control—2018; and The NRCA Roofing Manual: Steep-slope Roof Systems—2017.

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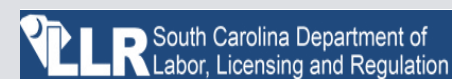


LEARN ABOUT THE CRSMC SELF-INSURERS FUND

Carolinas Roofing and Sheet Metal Contractors – Self-Insurers Fund is the oldest worker's Compensation group funded in the Carolinas and could be saving your company money! Members within

the CRSMC-SIF program are not just purchasing their workers compensation but investing into a program that brings additional value to their company through a commitment to ensure the safety of their employees. As a member/customer within the program, you participate in building a fund that is beneficial for all members/customers within the program, you could receive competitive rates within the insurance industry, and you could receive a return of interest determined by the CRSMC-SIF Trustees and other approved returns during the year. In the year 2018, the CRSMC-SIF returned more than \$1 MILLION DOLLARS to the CRSMC-SIF members!

Additionally, the CRSMC-SIF is large component of support for the CRSMCA through sponsoring the CRSMCA Annual Meeting/Summer Convention and attendance of Trustees at the event. HAVE YOU CONSIDERED CRSMC-SIF FOR YOUR WORKERS COMPENSATION NEEDS?



SC DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, LICENSING AND REGULATION/ SC OSHA

General Information

803-896-7665 askscosha@llr.sc.gov

OSHA's Office of Outreach and Education provides a variety of training programs and presentations designed to reduce or eliminate safety and health hazards in the workplace. Training is available to employers and employees of both the public and private sector upon request and may occur on-site (requiring participation of 12 or more employees).

General industry, health, and construction areas are covered in the training curriculum. Examples of training programs offered include:

- The OSHA Inspection Process
- Bloodborne Pathogens
- Lockout/Tagout (LOTO)
- Trenching/Excavation
- Hazard Communication
- Fall Protection (General Industry or Construction)
- Personal Protective Equipment
- Workplace Violations
- Scaffolding
- Confined Spaces
- Industrial Truck Safety Requirements
- OSHA Injury & Illness Record Keeping

To inquire for training, click here.

The member price for the manual is \$495, and the nonmember price is \$895. NRCA also offers an electronic PDF version of the manuals in the NRCA Bookstore, which are free for members.

For more information or to purchase, contact NRCA's Customer Service Department at (866) ASK-NRCA (275-6722) or info@nrca.net.

NRCA RELEASES NEW WATERPROOFING MANUAL

The NRCA Waterproofing Manual—2nd Edition includes important new information addressing the design and installation of quality waterproofing assemblies.

This update to The NRCA Waterproofing Manual provides you with the latest information about proper design; quality materials and workmanship; water stops; warranties; material storage and handling; weather considerations; slope and drainage; flashings and more. It is intended to complement The NRCA Roof-

ing Manual Set and should be used as a guideline to prepare proper specifications.

For more information or to purchase, contact NRCA's Customer Service Department at (866) ASK-NRCA (275-6722) or info@nrca.net.

NRCA OFFERS ASPHALT SHINGLE ROOF SYSTEMS GUIDE FOR HOMEOWNERS

NRCA has made available Asphalt Shingle Roof Systems: A Homeowners Guide for Inspection, Maintenance and Repair.

Sold in packages of 10, the guide highlights basic recommendations for homeowners to help maximize the performance of their asphalt shingle roof systems. The information presented is a consensus of professional roofing contractors and manufacturers and focuses on critical, basic procedures that help improve the service lives of asphalt shingle roof systems. The guide is a perfect leave-behind piece for prospective customers.

For more information or to purchase, contact NRCA's Customer Service Department at (866) ASK-NRCA (275-6722) or info@nrca.net.

START SAFELY, END SUCCESSFULLY

Online educational programs for all levels... Register at www.nrca.net/nrcauniversity

NRCA has a vast array of NRCA benefits to help your business prosper. Visit www.nrca.net/memberrnavigation to learn more.

NRCA is continuing their popular series of FREE WEBINARS on the third Thursday of each month. These new and innovative webinar topics and presenters have been selected to expand your knowledge by giving you new ideas that you can implement into your company immediately. Each webinar offers a unique experience specifically tailored to roofing professionals. Don't miss out on these live opportunities to stay up to date with industry issues affecting your business.

For upcoming webinars and all previous webinar recordings, visit www.nrca.net/webinars.

UP AND DOWN EASTERN U.S.

- Virginia Association of Roofing Professionals, www.varoofingprofessionals.org
- Tennessee Association of Roofing Contractors, www.tarcroof.org
- Kentucky Roofing Contractors Association, www.krca.org
- Roofing & S/M Contractors Association of GA, www.rsmca.org
- Florida Roofing & Sheet Metal Association, www.floridarroof.com



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2021 IRE HAS BEEN RESCHEDULED

After ongoing discussions with key stakeholders and with full support from NRCA, Informa, Dallas, has decided to resched-

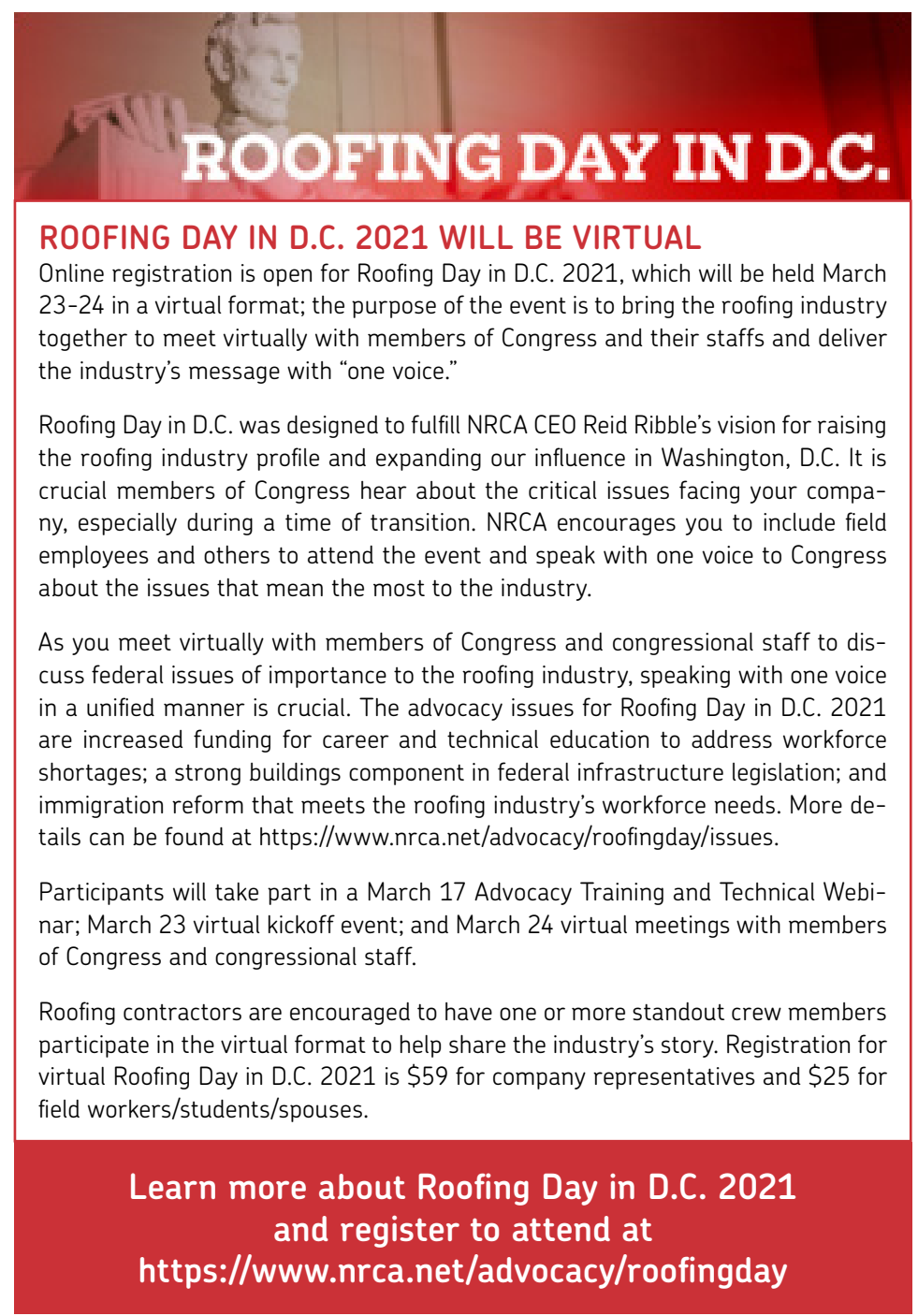
ule the International Roofing Expo® from February to April 2021 amid the COVID-19 crisis.

Moving the IRE dates was a difficult decision; however, Informa and NRCA believe it was the right choice to ensure a safe, productive, relaxed environment for attendees. The IRE now will be held April 14-16 in the same location—the Mandalay Bay Convention Center in Las Vegas—and NRCA's 134th Annual Convention will be held April 12-16 in conjunction with the IRE. Exhibiting companies and at-

tendees do not need to take any action regarding the new dates; everything automatically will transfer to April.

Any updates will be posted on IRE's website as soon as they become available. For more information, please visit IRE's COVID-19 resource page.

If you have additional questions regarding Informa AllSecure, please contact Meggan Spehar, senior marketing manager for the IRE, at meggan.spehar@informa.com.



ROOFING DAY IN D.C.

ROOFING DAY IN D.C. 2021 WILL BE VIRTUAL

Online registration is open for Roofing Day in D.C. 2021, which will be held March 23-24 in a virtual format; the purpose of the event is to bring the roofing industry together to meet virtually with members of Congress and their staffs and deliver the industry's message with "one voice."

Roofing Day in D.C. was designed to fulfill NRCA CEO Reid Ribble's vision for raising the roofing industry profile and expanding our influence in Washington, D.C. It is crucial members of Congress hear about the critical issues facing your company, especially during a time of transition. NRCA encourages you to include field employees and others to attend the event and speak with one voice to Congress about the issues that mean the most to the industry.

As you meet virtually with members of Congress and congressional staff to discuss federal issues of importance to the roofing industry, speaking with one voice in a unified manner is crucial. The advocacy issues for Roofing Day in D.C. 2021 are increased funding for career and technical education to address workforce shortages; a strong buildings component in federal infrastructure legislation; and immigration reform that meets the roofing industry's workforce needs. More details can be found at <https://www.nrca.net/advocacy/roofingday/issues>.

Participants will take part in a March 17 Advocacy Training and Technical Webinar; March 23 virtual kickoff event; and March 24 virtual meetings with members of Congress and congressional staff.

Roofing contractors are encouraged to have one or more standout crew members participate in the virtual format to help share the industry's story. Registration for virtual Roofing Day in D.C. 2021 is \$59 for company representatives and \$25 for field workers/students/spouses.

Learn more about Roofing Day in D.C. 2021 and register to attend at <https://www.nrca.net/advocacy/roofingday>



The Roofing Alliance is accepting applications for two 2021 scholarships

The Accredited Post-secondary Institution Scholarship and the Accredited Technical Education Scholarship. Employees of NRCA contractor and supplier members and their spouses and dependent children are eligible to apply.

The Accredited Post-secondary Institution Scholarship is a \$5,000 annual scholarship for individuals planning to attend post-secondary colleges and universities and seeking careers in the roofing or building construction industries.

The Accredited Technical Education Scholarship is a \$1,000 annual scholarship for students who are pursuing an education at accredited vocational or technical trade schools. It is designed to help those seeking professional careers within the roofing industry.

Apply today! The deadline for both scholarships is Jan. 28, 2021.

For more information and the application link, visit roofingalliance.net, or contact Bennett Judson, the Roofing Alliance's executive director, at (800) 323-9545, ext. 7513, or bjudson@nrca.net.

VIEW FROM THE TOP

Scotsman Iain Fergusson has turned a childhood interest into a thriving Wilmington roofing company.



By Jennings Cool, Reprint permission from vBusiness North Carolina

While growing up in his ancestral home in Scotland, Iain Fergusson remembers spending time repairing its slate roof. He enjoyed the work, learning that preventing leaks requires good, honest effort.

Decades later in 2005 at age 30 and living in Wilmington, Fergusson started Highland Roofing, the name a nod to his Scottish roots. He has built it into a \$20 million revenue business with more than 50 employees, earning judge's votes as a winner in Business North Carolina's annual Small Businesses of the Year competition.

Fergusson came to the U.S. in the late 1990s after dropping out of the University of Glasgow, joining his former wife, Rebecca; they met while she was in Scotland on a study-abroad program. He found work doing shingle and tile projects for a residential roofing contractor for about nine months. "I just remembered I loved being up high on the roof."

Not ready to settle down, the couple spent a few years adventuring around the world, traveling through Europe and the U.S. They planted roots in January 2000 after cutting short plans for a road trip through North Carolina that started and ended in Wilmington. The decision came after enjoying a lunch outdoors during a beautiful, sunny day. "We never finished the road trip; it was just too nice," he says.

For the first five years in the coastal city, Fergusson worked odd jobs, including teaching tennis through a friendship with a local pro. After their twins were born, Fergusson got serious about finding a steady job to provide for his family.

"Because I dropped out of college, the only thing I knew was roofing," Fergusson says. He decided to join a local roofing company, gaining knowl-

edge needed to start his own business. After a few months on the job, he broke off and founded Highland Roofing.

"I started the business without a whole lot of knowledge," Fergusson says. "It's kind of like what I did when I took a job teaching tennis, even though I did not know how to play tennis. I found myself with a roofing company, not knowing enough about roofing. But I was aware of it and careful with it. I was successful because I learned on the job."

The business, which is co-owned by Fergusson and Rebecca, specializes in commercial roofing projects, including repairs, replacements, and restoration. In 2015, Highland Roofing moved away from residential roofing after acquiring a local competitor, Hanover Iron Works, a year earlier. Hanover had revenue of about \$2.5 million annually and provided an established commercial customer base.

Revenue has increased from \$8.5 million in 2017, \$13.7 million in 2018 and \$21.1 million in 2019. Customers include some high-profile Wilmington employers such as Live Oak Bank and fintech company nCino. Separately, Fergusson owns Coastal Fabrication, a sheet metal business that gets most of its revenue from making metal flashings and trim for Highland.

A key factor in Highland's growth was the creation in 2017 of a division that applies a GE Silicone sealant. "The materials can be applied on top of the existing roof, and the membrane is essentially created onsite using a fluid-applied process re-

2020
SMALL BUSINESSES
★ of the YEAR ★

Highland Roofing

Roofing company

Headquarters:
Wilmington

President:
Iain Fergusson

Employees:
50

Founded:
2005

Special sauce:
Successful expansion into
commercial work

sulting in a monolithic and lightweight system," Fergusson says. "It saves on landfill materials, helps businesses be more energy efficient and saves on long-term energy costs."

Some of the revenue growth also stems from repairs related to widespread damage caused by Hurricanes Florence and Dorian in 2018 and 2019. But Fergusson says the ultimate source is a team of talented and dedicated employees.

"Wilmington is a really good-sized town. If you do good work, if you treat people well and get a good reputation, your reputation will spread quite quickly," he says.

Highland expanded to Myrtle Beach four years ago and added a Raleigh location in 2018.

Growth at the beach has slowed this year because of the hospitality industry's pandemic troubles, while the company has intentionally grown its Triangle-area business at a slow pace. "Now we are starting to put more boots on the ground and take on some larger projects," he says.

Plans call for an expansion into Charlotte, but Fergusson says he's more focused on expanding at the current locations and improving internal processes.

"I am going to grow, in terms of revenue, less than I probably could in order to grow right — to be able to continue to refine the internal processes, to continue to improve our culture, even more so, and to get the team that I do have really gelling."

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Written by Ashley Williams, Safran Law Offices
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As COVID-19 continues to significantly impact our economy, businesses are turning to their insurers in hopes of finding relief for the additional expenses and lost business income caused by COVID-19.

Examined previously, the physical loss or damage requirement included in some of these business interruption policies is one of the key issues policyholders are facing when submitting a claim. Before the pandemic, courts were split as to what constitutes physical damage within the meaning of the policy. Through the pandemic, however, courts remain split, yet there is a trend emerging.

With over 1,250 lawsuits filed, there are only approximately 47 court rulings on motions to dismiss regarding business interruption insurance claims.

As of late September, there were only 23 decisions made on motions to dismiss, with

6 of these decisions favoring the policyholders. In comparison, of the 47 decisions to date, 14 of these decisions favored policyholders by denying the insurers' motion to dismiss. Thus, only about 29.8% of insurers' merits-based motions to dismiss are being denied. In other words, when the courts take the facts pleaded by the policyholders as to be true, the court believes that there might be some argument to be made for coverage.

However, there has been a shift in trends as more motions to dismiss are brought, leaving more policyholders surviving.

The complaints that survive motions to dismiss properly allege that COVID-19 is a physical substance that is readily transmissible and emphasize that physical loss and physical damage have separate meanings within the policy. Ultimately, surviving the motions to dismiss (getting the motion denied) is the first step for these policyholders, with surviving a motion for summary judgment and then establishing coverage at trial being the next hurdles. However, a North Carolina state court recently addressed not only

the insurer's motion to dismiss but also summary judgment.

Victory For NC Policyholders

A North Carolina state court recently ruled in favor of 16 commercial property policyholders. This decision is the first of its kind in the United States where Superior Court Judge Orlando F. Hudson, Jr. (1) denied the insurer's motion to dismiss the policyholders' complaint and (2) granted the policyholders' motion for partial summary judgment for declaratory judgment, ruling "the Policies provide coverage for Business Income and Extra Expenses for Plaintiffs' loss of use and access to covered property mandated by the Government Orders as a matter of law."

The policyholders contended that the North Carolina executive order mandating the suspension of business operations, which included the policyholders' 16 restaurants, forced them to lose the physical use and access of their property and premise, thus constituting a direct physical loss under their policy provisions.

Continued on page 16

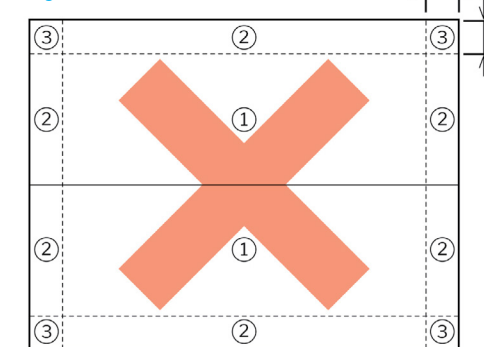
Does ASCE 7-16 Really Change Everything?

By Mike Silvers, CPRC, Owner, Silvers Systems, Inc. and FRSA Director of Technical Services
Reprint permission from FRSA and Florida Roofing Magazine

Obviously, ASCE 7-16 doesn't change everything. But it does change almost everything about how we attach roof coverings. More specifically, it changes the uplift (or negative pressures -referred to as "pressures" in this article) that roof coverings are required to resist. ASCE, the American Society of Civil Engineers, creates the structural standards that are referenced in the major building codes. ASCE 7 is called the Minimum Design Loads and Associated Criteria for Buildings and Other Structures. That's a mouthful. The 7-16 is due to the year it was promulgated. A slightly modified version of ASCE 7-16 is the most recently adopted version in the Florida Building Code (FBC) 7th Edition (2020) that goes into effect December 31, 2020. All roof coverings except asphalt shingles and metal shingles will be impacted. Asphalt shingles use the FBC's Classification of Asphalt shingles Table 1507.2.7.1 (R905.2.6.1). Metal shingles use the FBC's Classification of Metal Roof Shingles Tested in Accordance with ASTM D3161 Table 1504.3.3 (R905.4.4.1). These tables use wind speed in miles per hour (mph) instead of pressure. All other roof coverings and roof systems must meet the FBC's requirements for components and claddings in ASCE 7-16. ASCE 7-16 didn't change the wind speeds, however it did change the coefficients used in the calculations that generally increases the pressures. The information included here should allow you to determine the proper pressures on most jobs without doing the actual calculations.

Low slope roof systems are where most

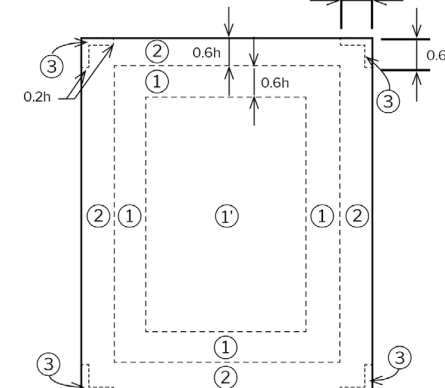
Figure 1: Gable Roof Less than 2/12



contractors became familiar with roof pressure zones. For many decades we had three zones: corner (3), perimeter (2) and field (1). Corner zones (square shaped areas on outside corners) were the same depth (distance extending in from the edge) as the perimeters (rectangular shaped areas between corners) and everything else was field. This was the approach used in ASCE 7-10 which defined these as: Gable Roofs $0 < 10$ degrees (less than 2/12) and was used for the past several FBC code cycles (see figure 1).

The zones for low slope roofs are more complex in ASCE 7-16. First, they are now defined as: Gable and Flat Roofs $0 < 7$ degrees (less than 1.5/12), Zone 3 (corners) are now L-shaped and the depth is equal to 20 percent of the building height. The length of the L is equal to

Figure 2: Gable & Flat Roofs 1.5/12



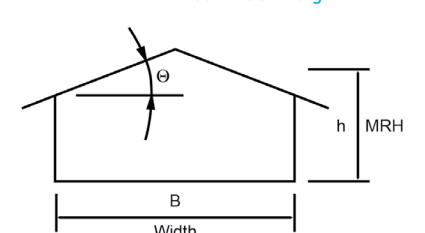
60 percent of the building height. These are the areas that have the highest pressures and will require additional attachment. Zone 2 (perimeter) will extend further into the roof and inside the corner zones. The depth of Zone 2 is equal to 60 percent of the building height. Zone 2 will have the second highest pressure and will also require additional attachment. Zone 1 is located inside of Zone 2. The depth of Zone 1 is also equal to 60 percent of the building height. This is considered the base zone for the required uplift resistance. ASCE 7-16 has a new zone referred to as Zone 1 prime or 1', also called the interior zone. If the building height is relatively low when compared to a fairly large footprint, the roof may have this Zone 1'. Zone 1' will have slightly lower pressures than Zone 1 (see figure 2, below).

Depending on the height and outside dimensions the layout of the zones can vary greatly (see figure 3, next page).

Under ASCE 7-10, gable shaped roofs with slopes greater than 1.5/12 (7 degrees) to 12/12 (45 degrees) used the same three zones as low slope roofs described above (see figure 4, page 20).

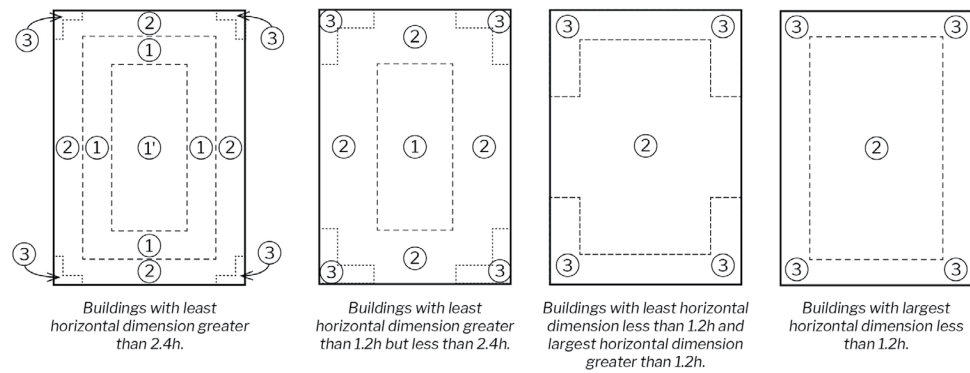
Under ASCE 7-10, hip-shaped roofs with slope greater than 1.5/12 (7 degrees) to

Mean Roof Height



B = Horizontal dimension of the building in feet.
h = Mean Roof Height (MRH) in feet (eave height plus ridge height divided by 2).
 θ = Angle of roof plane from horizontal (slope or pitch).

Figure 3: ASCE 7-16



6/12 (27 degrees), also used the same three zones as low slope roofs described above (see figure 5, below).

With ASCE 7-16, it is considerably more complex. For roofs with slopes from 1.5/12 (7 degrees) to 12/12 (45 degrees), there are also new zones. For gable roofs, there are now six zones: 3r, 3e, 2e, 2r, 2n and 1. Zone 3r (r = ridge) typically sees the highest pressures. These are significantly higher than under ASCE 7-10 for the same roof areas. Zones 3e (e = eave), 2e, 2r and 2n (n = neutral) see intermediate pressures. The severity can interchange between zones depending on mean roof height, roof slope and building dimensions. Zone 1 sees the least amount of pressure (see figure 8, next page).

For hip roofs under ASCE 7-16 there are now four zones: 3, 2e, 2r and 1. Again, Zone 3 sees the highest pressures. Zones 2e and 2r see intermediate pressures. Zone 1 sees the least (see figure 7, right).

You can see that an understanding of how these zones are defined and configured is critical for installing roof systems that meet the building code requirements. Hopefully, the above information and diagrams have helped with this.

The next step is to determine the pressures that need to be resisted in these zones and how to get that information. With new construction, this information should

be shown on the plans. This should include the size and locations of the zones. Make sure you are looking at the values for Vasd – Allowable Stress Design (ASD) which is 60 percent of the Vult – Ultimate Stress Design (ULT). This is due to the Design Wind Speed Conversion in the standard. More on ASD and ULT later.

What about reroofing? If you are the prime contractor on the alteration (a re-roof is a Level 1 alteration) then you must have a way to establish this information.

Figure 4: Gable Roofs 1.5/12 to less than 12/12

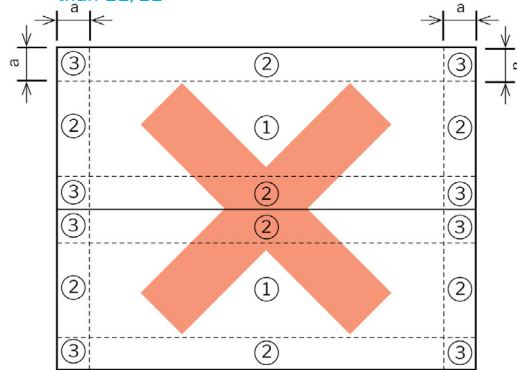
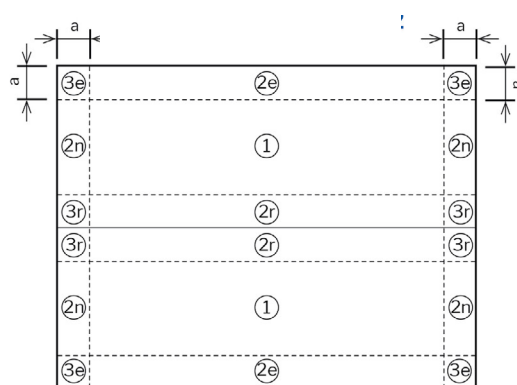


Figure 6: ASCE 7-16 Gable & Flat Roofs 1.5/12 to less than 12/12



Roofing contractors are very fortunate to have some great free resources available to help figure this out. Before we can get the results, we need to have general information about the specific job.

These include:

- Job address including the county
- Roof shape (flat, gable or hip)
- Roof slope or pitch (rise in run or degrees)
- Mean roof height (eave height + ridge height / 2)
- Building width and length (not including overhangs)
- Risk Category (I, II, III or IV)
- Exposure Category (B, C or D)
- Roof system type
- Applicable design wind speed for the site

Let's start with risk categories I, II, III or IV. The risk categories are based on use or type of occupancy of the building.

- Risk Category I – low risk: temporary, storage or agricultural facilities, etc.
- Risk Category II – typical buildings:

Figure 5: Hip Roofs 1.5/12 to less than 6/12

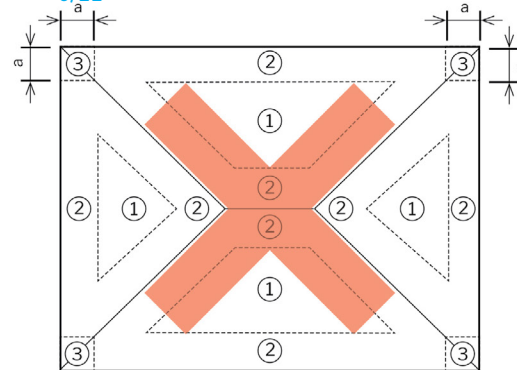
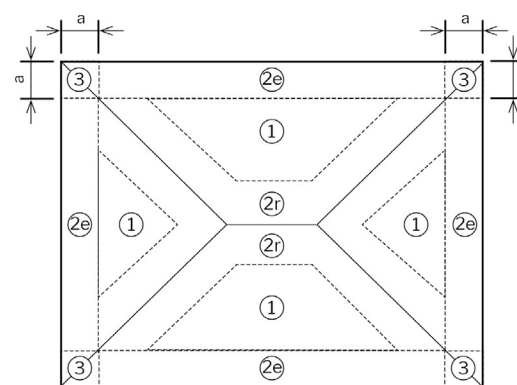


Figure 7: ASCE 7-16 Hip Roofs 1.5/12 to less than 12/12



homes, apartments, stores, offices, manufacturing and warehouses, etc.

- Risk Category III – substantial hazard: most schools, high occupancy buildings, nursing homes and other important buildings that are not risk category IV.
- Risk Category IV – essential facilities: medical facilities with surgery or emergency services, fire and police stations, emergency shelters and emergency operation centers, etc.

Understanding which risk category applies to your building will allow you to find the proper design wind speed map or enter that information in the programs we will discuss later. Once you have the proper map, you can find the site location and follow the contour lines to find the design wind speed (see figure 8). You can interpolate between the wind speed but keep in mind that some counties use the higher wind speed for the entire county. This is sometimes true even for counties that are split by wind speeds contours.

HAZARDS BY LOCATION

ATC Hazards by Location (<https://hazards.atcouncil.org>) is a great free tool that will allow you to enter an address and then it will produce a windspeed and wind map for that location. The wind speed is shown based on the risk category I, II, III or IV. Remember, it will usually be category II. The

map makes it easy to see the next higher windspeed contour line. You can use this windspeed to be conservative (safe).

It also states whether or not you are in a wind-borne debris region. Note the wind speed and risk category for the next step. Save the report for your job file.

We now have our appropriate windspeed, but before we can move on to the next website that will give you a final report, you will need another piece of information. What exposure category is the building in?

The exposure categories are B, C and D. They are based on surface roughness, which are also categories B, C and D.

- Surface Roughness B – urban and suburban areas, wooded areas or other terrain with numerous closely spaced obstructions having the size of single-family dwellings or larger.

- Surface Roughness C – open terrain with scattered obstructions having heights generally less than 30 feet. This category includes flat open country and grasslands.

- Surface Roughness D – flat unobstructed areas and water surfaces. This category includes smooth mud flats, salt flats and unbroken ice.

- Exposure B – shall apply where surface roughness B prevails in the windward direction for a distance of at least 2,600 feet or twenty times the height. For buildings whose mean roof height is less than or equal to 30 feet, the upwind distance may be reduced to 1,500 feet.

- Exposure C – shall apply for all cases where Exposure B or D does not apply.

- Exposure D – shall apply where surface roughness D prevails

in the upwind direction for a distance of greater than 5,000 feet. Exposure D shall also apply where the ground surface roughness immediately upward of the site is B or C and the site is within a distance of 600 feet or 20 times the building height, whichever is greater, from an Exposure D condition.

generally, most typical sites will be Exposure B. Areas that adjoin ponds and lakes, golf courses etc. may be Exposure C. Others that are on open water, such as oceans, gulfs, bays and larger lakes – or perhaps a highway or runway – will probably be Exposure D. If in doubt, use the next higher exposure category to be conservative. Make a note of the exposure category you've decided on.

If you are installing a tile roof covering,

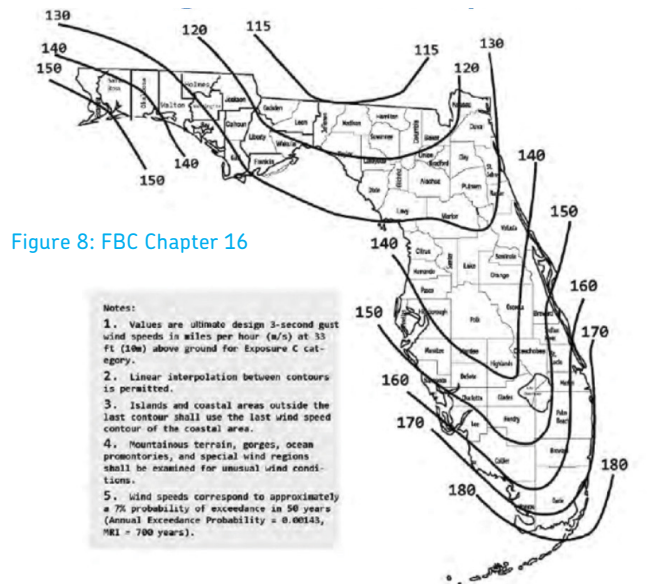


Figure 8: FBC Chapter 16

refer to the 6th Edition of FRSA-TRI Florida High Wind Concrete and Clay Tile Installation Manual or the High Velocity Hurricane Zone (HVHZ) Roofing Application Standard (RAS) 118, 119 or 120.

For other than tile and the shingle roofs mentioned earlier, the final step is finding the size of the roof zones and their pressures. Again, we have a great free tool to help us: NRCA provides www.roofwinddesigner.com. With the information we now have, we can go on the site and set up an account (a very simple process). Once that's done, enter a roof area name (main roof, etc.), job name, address, city, county and zip code.

Then enter the building length, width, mean roof height, roof configuration and slope and parapet walls if applicable. Next enter the building configuration: enclosed or open (note: partially enclosed buildings will require additional engineering calculations). Most typical buildings are considered enclosed.

The Exposure Category B, C or D is then entered.

The Risk Category I, II, III or IV (usually II) is entered next.

Then enter the wind speed from the wind maps or from the ATC site prepared earlier.

And finally, the roof deck type and roof covering type need to be entered.

The site is user-friendly and will provide much of the information needed to make the proper decision for your entries. You can also save your jobs on the site for future use. Many thanks to NRCA.

Once this is done, you will be able to generate a great report. It will give you the size of the zones (shown as “a”) and the appropriate pressures. Make sure to use the Vasd – allowable stress design (ASD) portion of the report. Print the report for your files.

The information you now have will allow you to match the required pressures to your roof system attachment for the appropriate roof zones. You can get this from the FBC’s Product Approval or Miami-Dade Notice of Acceptance (NOA). Or, request the attachment requirements from the manufacturer for the appropriate base area (Zone 1) pressure. This information should show that the system was tested up to a specific pressure and the attachment needed. As long as the resistance to pressure meets or exceeds the required pressure you are good to go. In most cases you can extrapolate (increase accordingly) the amount of attachment for the zones with higher pressure.

I know this is complex stuff. Believe me, I know! This is the world we live in. So, ASCE 7-16 doesn’t really change everything: we will still use adhesives and fasteners, just more of them in different places. If you are a roofing contractor who wants to install code-compliant roof systems, an understanding of ASCE 7-16 is critical. I hope this information helps. The approach described is not by any means the only way to get there, but it is a way that I think we can work with and learn to understand.

Mike Silvers, CPRC is owner of Silvers Systems Inc. and is consulting with FRSA as Director of Technical Services. Mike is an FRSA Past President, Life Member, and Campanella Award recipient and brings over 40 years of industry knowledge and experience to FRSA’s team.

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Small Business, continued from page 12

The Court determined that the ordinary meaning of “direct physical loss” in the context of the policies would provide coverage for a scenario where “business owners and their employees, customers, vendors, suppliers, and others lose the full range of rights and advantages of using or accessing their business property.”[1]

Ultimately, the court found that the loss of business income was caused by north carolina’s government orders.

In response, the insurer argued that direct physical loss does not include pure economic harm without some physical alteration to the property. Yet, the Court rejected this argument on the basis that the policies provide for coverage of “accidental physical loss or accidental physical damage” and the inclusion of both physical loss and physical damage insinuates there is a different meaning to both terms. The Court held that if physical loss requires a structural alteration, then the inclusion of the term physical damage would be meaningless.

It is likely that the insurer will appeal the superior court’s ruling, however, this is still a major victory for policyholders seeking coverage for business interruption arising out of COVID-19 orders or other similar government restrictions.

Ashley Williams is a second-year law student at Wake Forest University and alumni of the University of Alabama.

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REROOFING BY THE BOOK

Building code requirements also apply to reroofing projects



Written by Mark S. Graham, NRCA’s Vice President of Technical Services @Mark-GrahamNRCA

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Reroofing existing buildings presents unique and increasingly complex challenges related to building code compliance. Although a building being reroofed likely had been constructed according to the code applicable at the time of original construction, reroofing projects typically trigger at least a partial upgrade to the currently applicable code(s). Because the roofing-related requirements in most codes have increased in stringency with each updated edition, reroofing projects can entail significant additional compliance requirements.

Following is an overview of reroofing requirements contained in the International Code Council’s (ICC’s) I-Codes’ 2018 editions. Specifically addressed will be requirements specific to reroofing contained in the International Building Code,® 2018 Edition (IBC 2018), Inter-

national Residential Code,® 2018 Edition (IRC 2018), International Energy Efficiency Code,® 2018 Edition (IECC 2018) and International Existing Building Code,® 2018 Edition (IEBC 2018).

IBC 2018

IBC 2018 primarily addresses the construction of new buildings, including roof systems. Roofing is addressed in Chapter 15-Roof Assemblies and Rooftop Structures. However, within Chapter 15, Section 1511—Reroofing specifically addresses roof re-covering and reroofing (roof system removal and replacement). Section 1511.1-General indicates material and methods for roof re-covering and removal and replacement must comply with the requirements of Chapter 15. There are two exceptions:

- Roof re-covering and roof system removal and replacement are not required to meet the code’s prescriptive 1/4-in-12 minimum slope requirement for new construction if the new roof system provides positive drainage. The

code defines positive drainage as: “The drainage condition in which consideration has been made for all loading deflections of the roof deck, and additional slope has been provided to ensure drainage of the roof within 48 hours of precipitation.” This exception applies to standing-seam metal panel, built-up membrane, polymer-modified bitumen membrane, thermoset and thermoplastic single-ply membranes, spray polyurethane foam and liquid-applied roof systems.

- Roof re-covering and roof system removal and replacement are not required to meet the code’s secondary drainage (emergency overflow drains or scuppers) requirement if the new roof system provides positive drainage. Any existing secondary drains must remain in place unless they are replaced with new secondary drains designed in accordance with the code’s current requirements.

IBC 2018’s other Chapter 15 provisions applicable to new construction also ap-

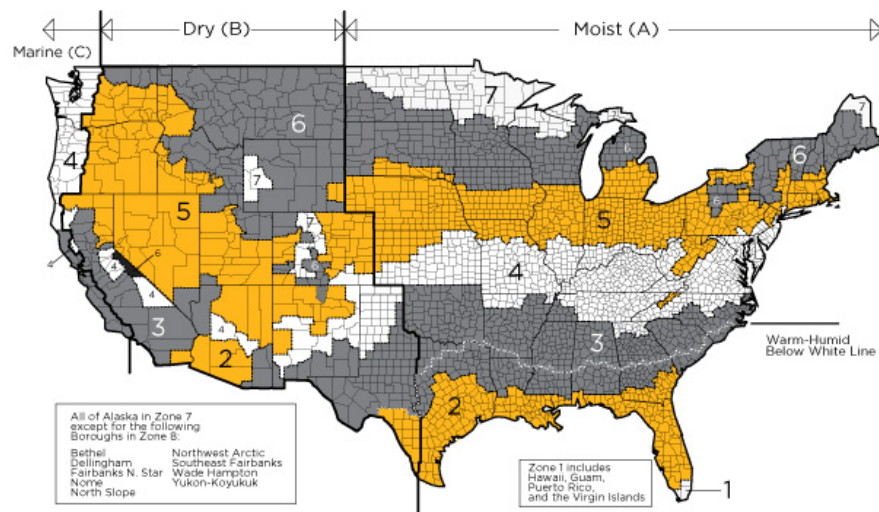


Figure 1: U.S. climate zone map (adapted from IECC 2018 Figure C301.1-Climature Zones and Figure R301.1-Climature Zones)

ply to roof re-covering and roof system removal and replacement. These include IBC 2018's weather protection (Section 1503), performance requirements (Section 1504), fire classification (Section 1505), materials (Section 1506), requirements for roof coverings (Section 1507) and roof insulation (Section 1508) requirements.

Roof re-covering is permitted when any of the following conditions occur:

- A new roof system is installed according to the manufacturer's approved instructions.
- A complete and separate roof system is designed to transmit loads directly to the building's structural system and not rely on the existing roof system for support. An example of such a roof system is a low- to steep-slope retrofit metal panel system.
- Metal panel, metal shingle, and concrete and clay tile roof systems are permitted to be installed over existing wood shake roof systems. If a new re-cover roof system creates a combustible space, the surface of the existing roof systems must be covered with gypsum board, mineral fiber, fiberglass or other approved materials fastened in place.

Roof re-covering is not specifically permitted, and removal of the existing roof system(s) is required if any of the following conditions occur:

- The existing roof is water-soaked or has deteriorated to a point where the ex-

isting roof system is not adequate as a substrate for a roof re-cover.

- The existing roof system is slate or asbestos-cement, concrete or clay tile.
- The existing roof has two or more layers of any type of roof system. (For the purpose of this provision, a protective roof coating is not considered an additional roof system layer.)

When removal of an existing roof is required, the code requires removal of all existing layers down to the deck with one exception: If an existing steep-slope roof assembly includes an ice-dam protection membrane adhered to the roof deck, the existing ice-dam protection membrane is permitted to remain in place and be covered with an additional layer of ice-dam protection membrane.

Section 1511.5 permits existing slate and concrete and clay tile to be removed and reinstalled provided individual slate or tile pieces are not damaged, cracked or broken. Some specific materials are not permitted to be reinstalled when they

Climate zone	Assembly description		
	Insulation entirely above deck	Metal buildings	Attic and other
1	R-20 ci (all others) R-25 ci (Group R)	R-19 + R-11 LS	R-38
2	R-25 ci		
3			R-38 (except Marine 4)
4	R-30 ci	R-25 + R-11 LS	R-38 (all other) R-49 (Group R, Marine 4)
5			
6	R-35 ci	R-30 + R-11 LS	R-49
7			
8			

Figure 2: Roofing-specific adaptation of IECC 2018 Table C402.1.3-Opaque Thermal

are rusted, damaged or otherwise deteriorated, including existing vent flashings, roof edge metal flashings, metal counterflashings, drain outlets (scuppers) and collars. Reuse and reinstallation of aggregate surfacing is not permitted.

The reroofing provisions in IBC 2018's previous edition, IBC 2015, largely are identical to those of IBC 2018 Section 1511 except the provision clarifying a protective roof coating need not be considered an additional roof system layer for the code's two-roof layer limitation. IBC 2015's reroofing provisions serve, in part, as the reroofing requirements contained in IEBC 2018 Section 705-Reroofing.

The requirements of IBC 2018's other chapters generally are considered to be not applicable to reroofing.

IRC 2018

Compared with IBC 2018, the scope and applicability of IRC 2018 is somewhat limited. IRC 2018 is intended to apply only to one- and two-family dwellings and townhouses not more than three stories high and having separate means of egress. IRC 2018 also can apply to townhouse units and owner-occupied lodging houses and care facilities limited to five or fewer persons receiving care.

IRC 2018 primarily addresses the construction of new residential buildings, including these buildings' roof systems. Roofing is addressed in IRC 2018's Chapter 9-Roof Assemblies. Within Chapter 9, Section R908—Reroofing addresses roof re-covering and roof system removal and replacement.

Section R908 indicates material and

methods roof re-covering and roof system removal and replacement must comply with the requirements of Chapter 9, the requirements applicable to new residential buildings. The two exceptions contained in IBC 2018's Section 1511.1 addressing minimum roof slope and secondary drains also appear in and apply to IRC 2018.

All of IRC 2018's other Chapter 9 provisions applicable to new construction also apply to roof re-covering and roof system removal and replacement. These include IRC 2018's fire classification (Section R902), weather protection (Section R903), materials (Section R904), requirements for roof coverings (Section R905), roof insulation (Section R906) and rooftop-mounted photovoltaic panel system (Section R907) requirements.

IRC 2018's requirements specific to roof re-covering and roof system removal and replacement are similar to those in IBC 2018.

The requirements of IRC 2018's other chapters generally are considered to be not applicable to reroofing.

IECC 2018

IECC 2018 is formatted with two sets of provisions. IECC-Commercial Provisions (indicated with a "CE" in chapter designations and a "C" in section designations) apply to commercial buildings while IECC-Residential Provisions (indicated with a "RE" in chapter designations and a "R" in section designations) apply to residential buildings. IECC 2018's commercial provisions are intended to apply to all buildings except those designated specifically as residential. IECC 2018's residential provisions are intended to apply to detached one- and two-family dwellings as well as Group R-2, R-3 and R-4 buildings three stories and less in height.

IECC 2018 primarily is formatted to apply to new construction. Its provisions specific to existing buildings are provided in Chapter 5(CE)-Existing Buildings and Chapter 5(RE)-Existing Buildings. Roof replacement, roof re-covering and repairs are addressed in Chapter 5(CE) and

Climate zone	Ceiling R-value
1	R-30
2	R-38
3	
4	R-49
5	
6	
7	
8	

Figure 3: Roofing-specific adaptation of IECC 2018 Table R402.1.2-Insulation and Fenestration Requirements by Component

Section C503.3.1 indicates roof system replacements are required to comply with Section C402.1.3 (Insulation component R-value-based method), C402.1.4 (Assembly U-factor, C-factor or F-factor-based method), C402.1.5 (Component performance alternative) or C407 (Total Building Performance) when the existing roof assembly is part of the building thermal envelope and contains insulation entirely above the roof deck. These are the same provisions that apply to new construction.

Envelope Insulation Component, Minimum Requirements, R-value Method

IECC 2018's insulation component R-value-based method (Section C402.1.3) is the most common approach for roof system replacement. With this method, a roof system's minimum R-value is determined using IECC 2018's Table C402.1.3-Opaque Thermal Envelope Insulation Component, Minimum Requirements, R-value Method; a roof assembly-specific adaptation of this table is provided in Figure 2.

Continuous insulation (designated as "c.i." in the table) board must be installed in at least two layers, and board edge joints between each layer must be staggered.

Any insulation installed on a suspended

IECC-RESIDENTIAL PROVISIONS

IECC-Residential Provisions Section R503.1 indicates alterations to a building system (roof system) or portion thereof must conform to the provisions of IECC 2018 as they relate to new construction without requiring the unaltered portions of the building's existing system to comply with this code.

Section R503.1.1 indicates building envelope assemblies that are a part of an alteration (roof system replacement with above-deck thermal insulation) must comply with Section R402.1.2 (insulation R-value criteria) or R402.1.4 (U-factor alternative), Section R402.2.1 (Ceilings with attic spaces) and Section C402.2.2 (Ceilings without attic spaces).

IECC 2018's insulation R-value criteria (Section R402.1.2) is the most common approach for roof system replacement. With this method, a roof system's minimum R-value is determined using IECC 2018's Table R402.1.2-Insulation and Fenestration Requirements by Component; a roof assembly-specific adaptation of this table is provided in Figure 3.

For roof system removal and replacement, the table's minimum R-value requirements generally are interpreted to

apply only to insulation above roof deck assemblies. Some authorities having jurisdiction (AHJs) also will require attic insulation in roof/ceiling assemblies with attic spaces to be upgraded to comply with the table if any roof deck sheathing is removed and replaced making the attic space readily accessible.

For roof/ceiling assemblies with attic spaces where R-38 insulation is required, installing R-30 insulation over 100 percent of the ceiling area requiring insulation will satisfy the requirement for R-38 insulation wherever the full height of uncompressed R-30 insulation extends over the wall top plate at the eaves. Similarly, where R-49 insulation in the attic is required, installing R-38 insulation over 100 percent of the ceiling area requiring insulation will satisfy the requirement for R-38 insulation wherever the full height of uncompressed R-30 insulation extends over the wall top plate at the eaves (Section R402.2.1).

Roof re-covers need not comply with IECC 2018's requirements provided the building's energy use is not increased (Section R503.1.1, Exception 4).

Roof system repairs for the purposes of maintenance are permitted to remain in compliance to the code and code edition under which originally installed (Section R504-Repairs, Section R504.2, Exception 2).

IEBC 2018

IEBC 2018 also contains provisions that apply to roof re-covering and roof system removal and replacement. IEBC 2018 classifies its building alteration requirements into Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3.

Level 1 alterations include removing and replacing or covering existing materials, elements, equipment or fixtures using new materials, elements, equipment or fixtures that serve the same purpose. Roof re-covering and roof system removal and replacement projects that do not also include other large-scale building alterations generally are considered Level 1 alterations. Level 2 and Level 3 alterations generally are larger in scope.

For example, Level 3 alterations apply when the work area exceeds 50 percent of the total building (floor) area.

Requirements for Level 1 alterations are addressed in IEBC 2018's Chapter 7-Alterations-Level 1. Provisions applicable to reroofing are addressed in Section 705-Reroofing and Section 706-Structural.

IEBC 2018's Section 705 requirements are similar to those of IBC 2018's Section 1511-Reroofing; Section 706 includes additional reroofing-related structural requirements not included in IBC 2018's reroofing requirements.

Section 706.2 requires any gravity load-carrying structural element for which the alteration causes an increase in dead, live or snow loads of more than 5 percent to be evaluated and, if necessary, strengthened or replaced to carry the gravity loads of the current code. An exception exempts the Section 706.2 requirement for the addition of a second layer for a roof covering weighing less than 3 pounds or less per square foot installed over an existing single-layer roof covering.

When a permit is required for reroofing, Section 706.3.1 requires any unreinforced masonry parapets be braced to resist seismic loads where the building is located in an earthquake-prone region (Seismic Design Category D, E or F) unless an evaluation demonstrates compliance with IBC 2018's seismic requirements.

Also, when a permit is required for reroofing and the building is located in a high-wind region (Vult greater than 115 mph or in special wind regions), Section 706.3.2 requires any roof deck designed specifically as a roof diaphragm (to distribute lateral loads) to be evaluated for structural adequacy. The roof diaphragm, connections of the roof diaphragm to roof framing members and roof-to-wall connections are required to be evaluated using IBC 2018's wind loads. If the diaphragm and connections are not capable of resisting 75 percent of the code's current wind loads, they must be strengthened or replaced in accordance with IBC 2018's requirements.

ened or replaced in accordance with IBC 2018's requirements.

These additional structural requirements make IEBC 2018's reroofing requirements generally more stringent than IBC 2018's and IRC 2018's requirements. In many instances, the AHJ may require a licensed design professional make these structural evaluations.

WHICH CODE APPLIES?

Because building, residential, energy and existing building codes, as well as other codes, can be adopted at the municipal, county or state levels, determining code applicability—and specific code edition—needs to be made on a local basis. Code applicability is best determined by contacting the AHJ for the location of a specific reroofing project.

Also, because ICC's model I-Codes sometimes are revised or modified to address specific regional or local practices, any amendments to the model codes' requirements applicable to reroofing should be known. AHJs can be contacted to determine whether any amendments apply.

CLOSING THOUGHTS

Reroofing projects—particularly roof system removal and replacement—typically trigger at least a partial upgrade to the currently applicable code(s). IBC's and IRC's wind-uplift and wind-resistance requirements, IECC's R-value requirements and IEBC's structural requirements are the most common areas where code upgrades may be necessary when reroofing.

NRCA encourages all roofing professionals to be aware of the specific codes that apply in the areas where they do business.

Additional information regarding code compliance for membrane roof systems is provided in Appendix 5-Building Code Compliance for Membrane Roof Systems of The NRCA Roofing Manual: Membrane Roof Systems—2019.

IBC 2018, IRC 2018, IECC 2018 and IEBC 2018 are available from ICC's website, www.iccsafe.org.

CAROLINAS MID-WINTER ROOFING EXPO TENTATIVE CONFERENCE AGENDA

TWIN CITY QUARTER | BENTON CONVENTION CENTER
301 W. 5th Street | Winston-Salem, NC 27101

TUESDAY, APRIL 27, 2021

7:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m.
CRSMCA Master Installer
Certification Class

8:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m.
Exhibitor Setup

9:00 a.m.–11:00 a.m.
CRSMCA Associate Group
Liaisons Meeting

11:00 a.m.–6:30 p.m.
REGISTRATION DESK OPEN

11:30 a.m.–1:30 p.m.
CRSMCA Executive Committee Meeting

2:00–5:00 p.m.
CRSMCA Board of Directors &
Associate Liaisons Meeting

5:30 p.m.–6:30 p.m.
EXHIBITOR'S WELCOME RECEPTION
Open Play for Ping-Pong Tournament

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 2021

7:30 a.m.–5:00 p.m.
REGISTRATION DESK OPEN

8:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m.
OSHA TRAINING

8:45–9:00 a.m.
Welcome Announcements from
Convention Expo Chairman &
CRSMCA Business Session

9:00–10:00 a.m.
EDUCATION SESSION: Grow Your
Business Through Liquid Applied Roofing
(Mule-Hide Products)

10:00–11:00 a.m.
COMMERCIAL EDUCATION SESSION 1
RESIDENTIAL EDUCATION SESSION

Steep-Slope Roofing: Ventilation
Solutions (GAF Materials Corporation)

11:00 a.m.–6:30 p.m.
EXHIBIT HALL OPEN

11:30 a.m.–1:00 p.m.
LUNCH IN ATRIUM

1:00–2:00 p.m.
COMMERCIAL EDUCATION SESSION 1

RESIDENTIAL EDUCATION SESSION:
Steep-Slope Roofing: Ventilation
Solutions (GAF Materials Corporation)

2:00–5:00 p.m.
CASH BAR OPEN |
PING-PONG TOURNAMENT

3:00–5:00 p.m.
Exhibitor Demonstrations

5:30–7:00 p.m.
NETWORKING RECEPTION

THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 2021

7:30–10:00 a.m.
REGISTRATION DESK OPEN

7:30 a.m.–12:00 p.m.
Exhibitor Dismantle/Move-Out

8:30–9:00 a.m.
CRSMCA Associate Group/
Exhibitors Pre-Selection Meeting

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CAROLINAS MID-WINTER ROOFING EXPO EXHIBITORS BOOTH & ATTENDANTS CONTRACT/REGISTRATION FORM

**For each booth purchased, exhibitors will receive two (2) complimentary contractor company passes for trade show entrance for customer/clients... confirmation and contractor passes will be emailed to the contact provided. Please be sure contact information is accurate!*

Company Name _____ Contact Name _____

Company Address _____ City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

Phone _____ *Email for confirmation _____

SELECT MEMBER TYPE:

- CRSMCA** Booth Price (1) \$900 Purchase includes 2 *COMPLIMENTARY* Booth Attendees
Each additional \$500 each *(no complimentary attendees included)*
- Non-Member** Booth Price (1) \$1500 Purchase includes 2 *COMPLIMENTARY* Booth Attendees
Each Additional \$650 each *(no complimentary attendees included)*

PLEASE REVIEW THE RULES AND REGULATIONS, FORWARD YOUR ACKNOWLEDGMENT TO CRSMCA

BOOTH SELECTION(S): (1) _____ (2) _____ (3) _____

TOTAL BOOTH COST: _____

FIRST TIME EXHIBITOR **-\$50.00**

Please Register the Following Attendants:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. _____
NAME (<i>COMPLIMENTARY</i>) CITY, ST | 2. _____
NAME (<i>COMPLIMENTARY</i>) CITY, ST |
| 3. _____
NAME (\$95.00) CITY, ST | 4. _____
NAME (\$95.00) CITY, ST |
| 5. _____
NAME (\$95.00) CITY, ST | 6. _____
NAME (\$95.00) CITY, ST |
| 7. _____
NAME (\$95.00) CITY, ST | 8. _____
NAME (\$95.00) CITY, ST |

TOTAL ATTENDANTS COST: _____

FINAL TOTAL: _____

PAYMENT INFORMATION: Check Enclosed MasterCard/VISA American Express

Credit Card Number _____ Expiration Date _____ CVV Code _____

Name on Card _____ Signature _____

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY:

Date Received _____

Date Entered _____

Entered By _____

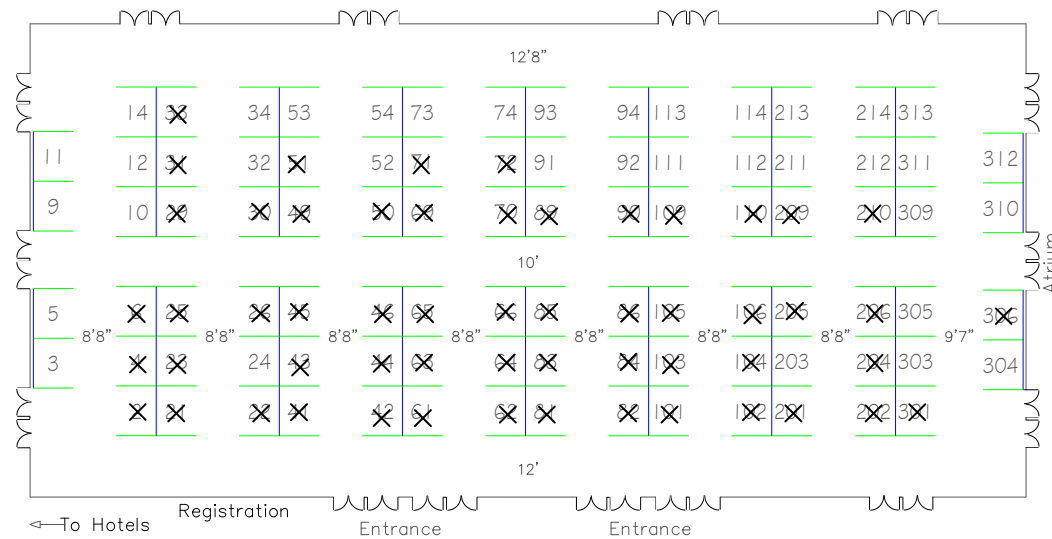
PLEASE RETURN FORM WITH REGISTRATION FEES TO:

CRSMCA
PO BOX 7643
CHARLOTTE, NC 28241-7643

EMAIL TO: cbssims@crsmca.org

CANCELLATIONS MUST BE SUBMITTED IN WRITING AND RECEIVED BY THE CRSMCA OFFICE BY APRIL 1, 2021. A 50% CANCELLATION FEE WILL BE APPLIED TO THE REFUND.

CRSMCA WILL **NOT** GRANT ANY REFUNDS AFTER APRIL 15, 2021.



EXHIBITORS LIST

Organization	Booth Selection	Organization	Booth Selection
ABC Supply Company, Inc.	42, 44, 46, 61, 63, 65	Johns Manville	71
A.C.T. Metal Deck Supply	90	Kennedy Skylights	206
APOC	51	Louis Williams & Co	204
AssuredPartners NL	70	Mid-States Asphalt	49
Aletheia Digital	86	Mule-Hide Products Co., Inc.	66
Atlantic Construction Sales, Inc.	25	NBHandy Company	103
Atlas Roofing Corporation	84	Petersen Aluminum Corporation	104
Beacon Roofing Supply	82, 101	Premier Building Products, Inc.	43, 45
CIDAN Machinery	26	Pro-Active Sales & Marketing	102, 201, 202, 301
Construction Metal Products, Inc.	106, 205	Progressive Materials	306
d7/WR Walsh	2, 4	R.K. Hydro-Vac, Inc.	50, 69
D.I. Roof Seamers	30	Roofers Supply of Greenville	6
Dunn & Abee, Inc.	62, 64, 81, 83	Roofing Tools & Equipment	110, 209
Epilay	89	Sika - Sarnafil	21, 23
Flex Membrane International Corp	109	Tropical Roofing Products	85
GAF Materials Corporation	22, 41	Verisco Roofing Systems	105
HB Fuller Construction Adhesives (formerly Royal Adhesives)	72	SOLD 52/92	

CAROLINAS MID-WINTER ROOFING EXPO CONTRACT REGISTRATION FORM

APRIL 27-29, 2021

TWIN CITY QUARTER | BENTON CONVENTION CENTER (301 W. 5th Street | Winston-Salem, NC 27101)

_____ Company Name		_____ Contact Name	
_____ Company Address		_____ City	_____ State
_____ Phone		*EMAIL FOR CONFIRMATION	

COMPLIMENTARY REGISTRATION FOR COMPANY JOINING CRSMCA AT TIME OF REGISTRATION!

Contractor \$75.00 *PER COMPANY* Non-Exhibitor [Mfr/Dist] \$325.00 *PER PERSON*

Architect/Engineer/Consultant (*COMPLIMENTARY REGISTRATION*) AIA|RCI NO. _____

1. _____ 2. _____
NAME Attending OSHA Class NAME Attending OSHA Class

3. _____ 4. _____
NAME Attending OSHA Class NAME Attending OSHA Class

5. _____ 6. _____
NAME Attending OSHA Class NAME Attending OSHA Class

PAYMENT INFORMATION:

AMOUNT DUE CRSMCA: \$ _____ Check Enclosed MasterCard/VISA American Express

Credit Card Number Expiration Date CVV CODE

Name on Card Signature



PLEASE RETURN FORM WITH REGISTRATION FEES TO:

CRSMCA
PO BOX 7643
CHARLOTTE, NC 28241-7643

EMAIL: cbsims@crsmca.org

Host Hotels:

Group rates will be available until **April 5, 2021** or until the room block is sold out, be sure to book early!

BOOKING ONLINE: Visit CRSMCA website!

Use Group Code: Mid-Winter Roofing Expo

Marriott [425 N. Cherry Street, Winston-Salem, NC 27101]
Rate: \$184+tax per night Phone: 800.320.0934

Embassy Suites [460 N. Cherry Street, Winston-Salem, NC 27101]

FOR OFFICE USE:	CANCELLATIONS MUST BE SUBMITTED IN WRITING AND RECEIVED BY THE CRSMCA OFFICE BY APRIL 1, 2021. A 50% CANCELLATION FEE WILL BE APPLIED TO THE REFUND. CRSMCA WILL NOT GRANT ANY REFUNDS AFTER APRIL 1, 2021.
_____ Date Received	
_____ Date Entered	
_____ Entered By	

CAROLINAS MID-WINTER ROOFING EXPO MOST VALUED EMPLOYEE AWARD

APRIL 27-29, 2021

TWIN CITY QUARTER | BENTON CONVENTION CENTER (301 W. 5th Street | Winston-Salem, NC 27101)

This program is designed to honor one outstanding employee from North Carolina and one from South Carolina to be recognized during the Carolinas Mid-Winter Roofing Expo. Each state will select their MVE of the Year. The purpose of the award is to recognize excellence within CRSMCA and allow recipients to serve as role models for other employees, as well as increase professionalism and attract additional employees to the roofing industry. *Only one employee per branch office of a company may be nominated for the MVE of the Year Award.*

Judges will include CRSMCA members. Judges' decisions will be based on evidence of professionalism; uniqueness or significance of a nominee's contribution; and benefit to a nominee's company and co-workers or community.

Award recipients will receive a plaque, free registration to the Carolinas Mid-Winter Roofing Expo, and one-night lodging during the Carolinas Mid-Winter Roofing Expo. Winners will be formally honored and presented the award during the Business Session on Wednesday, January 20, 2021 in Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

Nominations must be received by the CRSMCA office by MARCH 15, 2021. For more information or to obtain additional nomination forms contact Carla Sims at CRSMCA, at cbsims@crsmca.org or call 704-556-1228.

Most Valued Employee Award Nomination

Name of Nominee

Employer Title/Position with Employer

Submitted By Company

Describe below or attach your reason for the nomination. Several issues to consider and discuss, if appropriate, are:

- on-the-job performance
- attracting new employees and helping retain existing employees
- contributions to a team effort
- leadership
- community service and volunteerism
- other noteworthy contributions and activities



UNDERSTANDING SAFETY DATA SHEETS (SDS)

Although you do not work in a laboratory or a manufacturing environment in which you are exposed for a variety of chemical hazards, you do work with or around some hazardous chemicals, and you have a right to know the hazards of those chemicals and how to use them safely. To ensure that you are armed with that information, the hazardous chemicals that we use have specific hazard labels on them and we make safety data sheets (SDS) available. We will discuss hazard labels in a different Safety Talk. In this Safety Talk we will discuss SDS.

If you have been in the workforce for several years, you may be familiar with the acronym MSDS (material safety data sheets), which have been replaced by SDS. Essentially, an SDS is used as an informational source about hazards and safety precautions relative to a chemical. Safety data sheets also provide critical information for emergency responders, poison centers, transportation companies that move hazardous chemicals. Each chemical has its own unique SDS, which is created by the chemical manufacturer and is required to be provided to end-users (such as us) by distributors of the chemical. Each SDS has 16 sections that are always in the same order. The sections are as follows:

- Identification includes product identifier, contact information for the manufactur-

- er or distributor, and recommended use.
- Hazard Identification includes all hazards regarding the chemical and the information required to be on the hazard label.
- Composition/Information on Ingredients includes information on chemical ingredients and any trade secret claims.
- First-Aid Measures includes important symptoms/effects and required treatment.
- Fire-Fighting Measures lists suitable extinguishing techniques and chemical hazards from fire.
- Accidental Release Measures lists emergency procedures, protective equipment and containment and cleanup methods.
- Handling and Storage lists precautions for safe handling and storage, including incompatibilities.
- Exposure Controls/Personal Protection lists permissible exposure limits, appropriate engineering controls and recommended personal protective equipment.
- Physical and Chemical Properties lists the chemical's characteristics.
- Stability and Reactivity lists chemical stability and possibility of hazardous reactions.



- Toxicological Information includes routes of exposure, related symptoms, and acute/chronic effects.
- Ecological Information provides information relative to the environmental impact if chemical is released to the environment.
- Disposal Considerations provides guidance on proper disposal practices, recycling, and safe handling practices.
- Transport Information provides guidance for shipping and transporting hazardous chemicals by road, air, rail, or sea.
- Regulatory Information identifies the safety, health, and environmental regulations specific for the product.
- Other Information includes the date of preparation or last revision.

DISCUSS WITH YOUR CREW

Ask employees if they have any questions about what information can be found on a safety data sheets.

Ensure that all employees on know how to access safety data sheets (SDS). Remember that the safety data sheets may be kept at the primary workplace facility if employees can immediately obtain the required information in an emergency.

DESCRIPCIÓN DE LAS HOJAS DE DATOS DE SEGURIDAD (SDS)

Aunque no trabaja en un laboratorio o en un entorno de fabricación en el que está expuesto a una variedad de peligros químicos, trabaja con o alrededor de algunos productos químicos peligrosos, y tiene derecho a conocer los peligros de esos productos químicos y cómo usarlos de forma segura. Para asegurarse de que está armado con esa información, los productos químicos peligrosos que utilizamos tienen etiquetas de peligro específicas en ellos y ponemos a disposición las hojas de datos de seguridad (SDS). Discutiremos las etiquetas de peligro en una charla de seguridad diferente. En esta charla de seguridad discutiremos SDS.

Si ha estado en la fuerza de trabajo durante varios años, puede estar familiarizado con el acrónimo MSDS (hojas de datos de seguridad de materiales), que han sido reemplazados por SDS. Esencialmente, una SDS se utiliza como fuente informativa sobre los peligros y precauciones de seguridad en relación con un producto químico. Las hojas de datos de seguridad también proporcionan información crítica para los servicios de emergencia, los centros de toxicología y las empresas de transporte que mueven productos químicos peligrosos. Cada producto químico tiene su propio SDS único, que es creado por el fabricante químico y está obligado a ser proporcionado a los usuarios finales (como nosotros) por los distribuidores del producto químico. Cada SDS tiene 16 secciones que siempre están en el mismo orden. Las secciones son las siguientes:

- La identificación incluye el identificador

del producto, la información de contacto del fabricante o distribuidor y el uso recomendado.

- La identificación de peligros incluye todos los peligros relacionados con el producto químico y la información necesaria para estar en la etiqueta de peligro.
- Composición/Información sobre Ingredientes incluye información sobre ingredientes químicos y cualquier reclamación de secreto comercial.
- Las medidas de primeros auxilios incluyen síntomas/efectos importantes y el tratamiento requerido.

Las medidas de lucha contra incendios enumeran las técnicas de extinción adecuadas y los peligros químicos derivados del fuego.

- Medidas de liberación accidental enumera los procedimientos de emergencia, el equipo de protección y los métodos de contención y limpieza.
- Manejo y almacenamiento enumera las precauciones para un manejo y almacenamiento seguros, incluidas las incompatibilidades.
- Controles de exposición/Protección personal enumera los límites de exposición permitidos, los controles de ingeniería adecuados y el equipo de protección personal recomendado.
- Propiedades físicas y químicas enumera las características del producto químico.
- Estabilidad y Reactividad enumera la estabilidad química y la posibilidad de



reacciones peligrosas.

La información toxicológica incluye vías de exposición, síntomas relacionados y efectos agudos/crónicos.

- La Información Ecológica proporciona información sobre el impacto ambiental si el producto químico se libera al medio ambiente.
- Consideraciones de eliminación proporciona orientación sobre prácticas de eliminación adecuadas, reciclaje y prácticas de manipulación seguras.
- La información de transporte proporciona orientación para el transporte y transporte de productos químicos peligrosos por carretera, aire, ferrocarril o mar.
- La Información Regulatoria identifica las regulaciones de seguridad, salud y ambientales específicas para el producto.
- Otra información incluye la fecha de preparación o la última revisión.

HABLE CON SU TRIPULACIÓN

Pregunte a los empleados si tienen alguna pregunta sobre qué información se puede encontrar en las hojas de datos de seguridad.

Asegúrese de que todos los empleados saben cómo acceder a las hojas de datos de seguridad (SDS). Recuerde que las hojas de datos de seguridad pueden mantenerse en el centro de trabajo principal si los empleados pueden obtener inmediatamente la información requerida en una emergencia.

SAVE THE DATE!

78TH ANNIVERSARY! ANNUAL MEETING & SUMMER CONVENTION

Celebrate with your roofing industry peers with a weekend full of family-fun activities as well as educational sessions, a golf outing, networking events and an Annual Banquet celebrating the history and future of the CRSMCA; with LIVE entertainment.



JUNE 24-27, 2021

Westin Hilton Head Island Resort & Spa
2 Grasslawn Avenue | Hilton Head Island, SC 29928

PRESENTED BY



704.556.1228 | cbsims@crsmca.org | www.crsma.org