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On the Cover - CRCA Photo, Roofing Contractor workers are exposed to risks. Fall protection systems keep them safe.



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Leadership Message

fter the 1871 Great Chicago Fire, CRCA's forefathers pooled both resources and minds to create a high standard of business ethics and conduct among its members to effect change in such areas as training and education, product development, safety and the systems to put all these into place. After post-fire demand for construction waned, CRCA's purpose became more defined to "imposing a standard of quality and performance upon the roofing laborer", the same purposes that define CRCA today.

When the U.S. Congress created the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) in 1970, its mission was to assure safe and healthful conditions for workers by setting and enforcing standards and providing training, outreach, and education compliance assistance. By working closely with employers, safety professionals and workers, OSHA and its state partners have dramatically improved workplace safety, reducing work-related deaths and injuries by more than 65 percent.

CRCA and OSHA have closely worked together for many years to develop compliance assistance tools and resources, sharing this important information with workers and employers. At this past January's CRCA Trade Show and Seminars, OSHA and CRCA again formally committed to an alliance with the goals of Raising Awareness of OSHA's Rulemaking and Enforcement Initiatives, Training and Education and Outreach and Communication. This important collaborative relationship goal is to foster a safer and more healthful workplace of CRCA member firms today and beyond.

With a \$52 billion annual cost to American employers workers' compensation as well as other indirect expenses as well, safety education and prevention has a huge economic impact felt by all. In this and future issues of CRCA Today, Safety and Systems is an important theme. By all of us working together to improve safety, the ultimate goal of all roofing and waterproofing workers going home each day safely can be achieved.

Tony Roque, CRCA 2014 President Mark Duffy, CRCA Safety Committee Chair

OSHA Takes a Stand on Texting While Driving

By Frank J. Marino, CSP



Frank Marino, CSP

have spent quite a bit of time over the past several months talking about heat stress and the General Duty Clause. What does that have to do with texting while driving? Four words – "The General Duty Clause". Most employers get so caught up in worrying about compliance with specific safety standards that they sometimes lose sight

of the fact that they are responsible for providing their employees a place of employment free of all hazards. Yes, I know the General Duty Clause say "recognized" hazards, but let's be realistic. If there is an obvious hazard in the workplace to which your employees are exposed, you are going to have a hard time convincing OSHA that you did not consider it a hazard. This is especially true in the case of something that has been in the forefront of the news as much as texting while driving.

OSHA has stated that it will consider an employer to be exposing its employees to a recognized hazard concerning texting while driving if the employer:

- 1. Requires workers to text while driving,
- Creates incentives that encourage or condone texting while driving and/or
- 3. **Structures the work** so that texting while driving is a practical necessity.

Right now you are saying to yourself, I am fine because I don't do any one of those three things. You might be right, but are you? How much do you know about how your managers incentivize those who work for them to work above their potential with positive or negative incentives? Perhaps not every day, but are there any days when the only way to get all the work done is to communicate while traveling? Unless you are absolutely sure that you can answer these questions correctly, you are at risk. Even if you feel that you can, what would your employees say to an OSHA compliance officer during a confidential interview?

OSHA expects you to have a distracted driving policy as part of your safety program and to train you employees with regards to distracted driving. Your distracted driving program should have five components:

- 1. You should prohibit texting while driving.
- You should establish work procedures and rules that do not make it necessary for workers to text while driving in order to carry out their duties.
- 3. You should set up CLEAR procedures, times and places for drivers' safe use of texting and other technologies for communicating with managers, customers, and others.
- 4. You should incorporate sage communications practices into worker orientation and training.
- You should eliminate financial and other incentive systems that encourage workers to text while driving.

OSHA has announced that it is prepared to act quickly when it receives a credible complaint that employees are required to text while driving, either directly or indirectly. If the OSHA investigation bears out the complaint, a citation will be issued. I would expect that such a citation would be serious. In addition, I fully expect compliance officers to review contractor safety programs to determine if the program contains material and training on distracted driving. The absence of such material may well result in serious citations.

This should not be too difficult a program to institute. But, be sure you do more that add a page or two to your safety program. Be sure to do the training and also be sure that you enforce the rules you establish. Finally, this program should not stop with texting while driving. Your program on "Distracted Driving" should cover anything else an employee might feel inclined to do while they are behind the wheel on company business.

Frank Marino is Vice President at Safety Check, Inc. Safety Check has been serving CRCA Members as CRCA's Safety Consultant for over 10 years. Frank can be reached at fmarino@safetycheckinc.com





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OSHA SAFETY FACTS: Using the Right Equipment

Roofers must use fall protection equipment that meets OSHA requirements whenever working six feet or more above a lower level. What are the components of a Personal Fall Arrest System (PFAS) and how does it work? A PFAS is designed to safety stop a fall before the worker strikes a lower level. It includes three major components:

- 1. An ANCHORAGE to which the other components of the PFAS are rigged
- 2. A FULL BODY HARNESS worn by the worker. (Body belts can cause serious injury during a fall. OSHA prohibits their use as part of fall arrest systems.)
- 3. A CONNECTOR, such as a lanyard or lifeline, linking the harness to the anchorage. A rip-stitch lanyard, or deceleration device, is typically a part of the system.

Plan ahead and provide the proper safety equipment. OSHA reminds to make sure your harness fits and to inspect all fall protection equipment before use.

(For more information on OSHA compliance requirements, visit www.osha.gov)

Recycling

By Fred McNulty

he word Recycle is used as a catch-all like
Kleenex and Styrofoam, but it is a key component
of modern waste reduction and the third
component of the "Reduce, Reuse, Recycle" waste
hierarchy.

"Reduce" means to reduce consumption and the amount of waste generated. This includes buying and consuming less, as such also throwing away less.
"Reuse" is simply the act of using an item again and again in its original form. Reusing items eliminates the need to reprocess materials (whether it is for disposal, or for recycling). "Recycle" means to give old or used things a new lease of life, by making new things out of the old materials.

In the strictest sense, the recycling of a material would produce a fresh supply of the same material—for example, used office paper would be converted into new office paper, or used foamed polystyrene into new polystyrene. However, this is often difficult or too expensive (compared with producing the same product from raw materials or other sources), so "recycling" of many products or materials involves their reuse in producing different materials (e.g., paperboard) instead.

Another form of recycling is the salvage of certain materials from complex products, either due to their intrinsic value (e.g., lead from car batteries, or gold from computer components), or due to their hazardous nature (e.g., removal and reuse of mercury from various items).

There are proponents and opponents of recycling and good arguments can be made for both. Offered the choice between the trashing of recyclable material and diverting those materials from landfills with the added benefit of considerable cost reduction, which translates to increased profit, recycling may deserve the consideration of roofing industry.

Landfills are expensive to build, operate and monitor. By diverting materials such as XPS, EPS and Polyiso from



Disposal Alternatives Photo

landfills, we can effectively extend the life of existing landfills. (A landfill is not just some hole in the ground – a landfill is a scientifically engineered facility built into or on the ground that is designed to hold and isolate waste from the environment. They should be appreciated as an elaborate machine).

Commercial roofers have the option to make an impact by recycling materials such as extruded polystyrene (XPS), expanded polystyrene (EPS) and polyisocyanurate (Polyiso) rigid board insulation as well as asphalt shingles.

Other benefits of recycling include, the reduction of air pollution caused by incineration, the reduction of water pollution from landfilling and the maximization of valuable landfill capacity.

Roofers can also offer LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) building owner participants the opportunity to qualify for points under: Green Building Operations & Maintenance: LEED for Existing Buildings: Operations & Maintenance.

What materials count toward recycling under LEED?

The recycling or salvage of most non-hazardous building materials should count toward a project's overall recycling diversion percentage for LEED. This includes, but is not limited to, used building materials removed from the structure for reuse and recycling such as concrete, brick, sand, crushed rock, roofing, wood, cardboard, metals, glass, plastics and insulation.

Additionally, there are some ISO standards (International Organization for Standardization) related to recycling such as ISO 15270:2008 for plastics waste (EPS, XPS and Polyiso) and ISO 14001: 2004 for environmental management control of recycling practice.

Recycling is now a viable option for roofers, it's not disruptive and it's financially advantageous. You might want to try it you might like it.

Reference List:

- ISO (International Organization for Standardization)
 Is the World's Largest Developer of Voluntary
 International Standards. International Standards
 Give State of the Art Specifications for Products,
 Services and Good Practice, Helping to Make
 Industry More Efficient and Effective.
 http://www.iso.org
- 2. http://www.all-recycling-facts.com/reduce-reuse-recycle.html
- 3. "Landfills, Municipal Solid Waste/Us EPA"
- "Cost-Benefit Analysis of Recycling in The United States: Is Recycling Worth It?" University of Maryland
- 5. "Scdhec: http://www.scdhec.gov"
- "Construction And Demolition Materials: http:// www.epa.gov/epawaste/conserve/imr/cdm/index. htm
- "Title 40—Protection of Environment Volume 26
 Part 257—Criteria For Classification of Solid Waste
 Disposal Facilities and Practices".
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- 11. "http://science.howstuffworks.com/environmental/ green-science/landfill6.htm"
- 12. "Typical Anatomy of A Landfill". 🕌



Fred McNulty, partner at Disposal Alternatives Incorporated, graduated from Northeastern University in Boston, with a BS in Industrial Engineering. Before Disposal Alternatives, he worked for BASF and then Northeast Graphics Services, an aluminum recycler. Disposal Alternatives' mission is to keep post-use roofing materials such as extruded and expanded polystyrene products or polyisocyanurate insulation out of landfills, either by traditional recycling or through focused repurposing. Fred can be reached at fred@disposalalternatives. net or 617-975-2000.

NFPA Fire Protection Research Foundation Panel—Property Insurance Research Group Forum on Photovoltaic Panel Fire Risk

By CRCA Staff

CRCA Today Editors Note: The NFPA Expo and Convention offered an opportunity for fire officials, insurers, FM & UL in an invitation only format to talk about risks with PV Panels. While the Electrical/Fire Service discussion is apparent, there are many more issues with PV on roofs to be discussed such as Photovoltaic (PV) Panels and rooftop risks. Chicago has launched a new PV on Rooftop Initiative. In order to install the PV Panels on a roof, the product becomes 'Rooftop Equipment' with an electrical connection. The roofing industry needs to be involved as there might be a new roof needed before the PV is installed. And, to comply with roofing warranties, the roofing contractor may need to install the panels. CRCA Today looks forward to more discussion with NFPA, NRCA, Testing Labs, Fire and Building Officials and the electrical industry about PV.

n Sunday, June 8th, 2014 property insurers, property owners, fire service representatives and electrical specialists met to discuss concerns and potential strategies related to fire risks associated with roof mounted PV panel installations.

In a roundtable discussion, participants shared fire experience and mitigation strategies for installation. The following is a summary of the concerns and issues discussed:

Hazard Concerns

The past ten years has seen a many fold increase in the installation of PV panels on roofs, both in new construction and on existing roofs. For example, it is estimated that there are approximately eight gigawatts of energy source in existing PV installations in the state of California alone. Many of these installations occurred prior to recent installation codes and standards requirements for best practices (see below).

There are a number of hazards introduced to building roof systems as a result of photovoltaic panel installations. The resulting risk is exacerbated by the size (number of panels) of the installation and the percentage of the roof coverage. These include:

- Creation of combustible concealed spaces (PV racks over combustible roof materials) where fires can develop and spread shielded from and compromising the effectiveness of defensive manual fire extinguishing efforts.
- Increase in potential points of fire ignition on the outside of a building—i.e. electrical faults which may be caused by physical damage, thermal stresses, and corrosion
- Hazards created through panel and roof maintenance activity (dropping tools, stepping on cable conduits or raceways, etc.)
- Delayed detection of fire (exterior ignitions beyond the coverage of indoor fire detection systems) leading to delayed fire service notification and response
- Reduction of fire fighter roof access as a function of coverage of the roof by the panel array
- Elimination of fire fighter roof firefighting due to uncertainty and/or concerns about energization state standards.

Standards

 Panels — Standards exist for PV panels and inverters from both Underwriters Laboratories (UL 1703 and 1741) and FM Approvals. These standards have evolved over the past ten years but there are many installations with panels which do not meet the current version of these standards.

- Panel installation—No current standards exist for PV Panel system installation. FM Data sheets are scheduled for publication in late 2014.
- Flame Spread Rating—The most recent edition of UL 1703 specifies a test method and criteria to address flame spread rating for PV panel assemblies. There was some concern expressed regarding the severity of the ignition scenario specified in this test method.
- Array and Pathway Access Size—The
 most recent edition of NFPA 1, section 11.2 and
 the International Fire Code specify the maximum
 size of permitted panel array and minimum
 pathway access areas for the fire service. These
 standards also specify panel markings to clarify
 panel shut down mechanisms.
- Manual Shutdown and Other Electrical Safety Requirements—The most recent edition of the National Electrical Code Article 690 specifies requirements for ten second manual shut down of panel arrays as well as related marking requirements. Further provisions are under discussion for the next edition.
- Maintenance and Inspection—There are
 no current North American requirements for
 electrical maintenance or inspection. Such
 requirements exist in the UK. NFPA 70B is a
 potential location for guidance on this topic.
- Electrical Contractor and Inspector
 Qualifications—There are currently no specific standards for qualifications related to PV installations.

Awareness and Training

Because of the rapid proliferation of panel installation and the recent and still evolving standards framework, there is uneven knowledge of safe panel installation practices in both the electrical and fire safety enforcement communities at the local level. Further, because of the very recent introduction of code requirements related to rapid shutdown and marking, there is uncertainty in the emergency response community regarding the ability to de-energize a panel array.

Other Issues

- Other Hazards: Certain installation practices designed to mitigate wind uplift hazards may exacerbate fire risk
- Damage Assessment: There is little available information on damage assessment and repair, for example, in a post disaster scenario.

Strategies

The following strategies were discussed by the Forum to address these concerns:

- Fire research to explore the impact on flame spread and fire resistance of PV panel installation on roofs with combustible coverings and/or insulation.
- Technologies for early detection of panel or panel system faults and fire initiation.
- Standards development for system installation to include addressing combustible roof coverings and insulation.
- Maintenance and inspection standards development.
- Standards requirements for rapid shutdown on a single panel basis.
- Further restrictions for panel roof area coverage and pathway areas in standards.
- Standards for electrical contractor qualifications
- Consideration of a compilation of installation standards currently in various documents into a single standard to enhance enforcement
- Awareness and training for the electrical and fire safety enforcement communities
- Best practices and training for electrical contractors related to damage assessment and repair.
- Training for emergency responders on deenergization of panels.

These points were part of a roundtable discussion that took place on Sunday June 8, 2014, 3:00 – 5:00 p.m. at Room "Surf E", Mandalay Bay SOUTH Convention Center, Las Vegas, NV.

Acknowledgements

The Fire Protection Research Foundation expresses gratitude to those that assisted with the development and review of the information contained in this report. The Research Foundation appreciates the guidance provided by the participants.

About the Fire Protection Research Foundation

The Fire Protection Research Foundation plans, manages, and communicates research on a broad range of fire safety issues in collaboration with scientists and laboratories around the world. The Foundation is an affiliate of NFPA.

About the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)

NFPA is a worldwide leader in fire, electrical, building, and life safety. The mission of the international nonprofit organization, founded in 1896, is to reduce the worldwide burden of fire and other hazards on the quality of life by providing and advocating consensus codes and standards, research, training, and education. NFPA develops more than 300 codes and standards to minimize the possibility and effects of fire and other hazards. All NFPA codes and standards can be viewed at no cost at www.nfpa.org/freeaccess

Participants

Ron Hein, Kent O'Donnell, CNA Insurance Dave Dillon, Tom George, Tokio Marine Insurance Rich Gallagher, Greg Lanshe, Stuart Lloyd, Zurich Insurance

Chris Wieczorek, Ben Ditch, Gary Keith, Sergey Dorofeev, FM Global

Ralph Tiede, Tom Suehr, Liberty Mutual Insurance Pete Willse, XL Gaps

Dale Bonn, Travelers Insurance

Nick Tilley, AIG

Chuck Boyte, Sampo Gilbert Bustos, HSB Professional Loss Control

Tom Pederson, IKEA

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CRCA Tech & Industry News Corner

CRCA INDUSTRY NEWS

ICC Announces 2015 Codes—Some of the 2015 International Family of Codes (I-Codes), including the International Building, Energy, Fire, Existing Building and other codes, launched recently. The 2015 I-Codes help achieve resiliency, safety, innovation and affordability in the built environment according to the International Code Council (ICC).

Code Book purchases include a free subscription to ICC's new Code Alert service that provides critical code updates and free access to videos, excerpts from support documents and training resources. Visit www.iccsafe.org for info. Also, ICC Members get discounts on building code books.

CRCA & 2015 State of Illinois Energy Code-

The 2015 Version of the International Building and International Energy Conservation Codes (IBC, IECC) were released in June. The State of Illinois has an automatic adoption process that came with legislation mandating Illinois use the current edition of the I-Codes . Here's the timeline:

- Code Publication Date—May 30, 2014
- Begin Accepting Proposed Amendments— July 1, 2014
- End Comment Period—December 1, 2014
- Evaluation by Subcommittees—October 1, 2014
 January 1, 2015
- Recommendations by Subcommittees due— January 1, 2015
- Council Evaluation and Voting—February 1, 2015 – March 1, 2015
- Drafting of Rules by CDB—March 1, 2015 April 30, 2015
- Present at Capital Development Board Meeting—May 2015
- Review by Governor's Office—May 2015
- File with Secretary of State to begin JCAR Process—May or June 2015
- Code Effective Date—November 30, 2015

CRCA has several comments to submit to the 2015 IECC and IBC. Watch www.CRCA.org and *CRCA Today* for more information on the 2012 clarifications as well as changes expected in 2015.

IL Energy Advisory Council—CRCA member George Patterson is on the Illinois Energy Advisory Council for the state. As a result, CRCA is able to collaborate with the State of Illinois Energy Code Leaders about clarifications in the code.

While we've been talking about the 2015 IECC, CRCA will be posing questions to the state that may result in better compliance to the 2012 IECC. Watch www.crca.org and *CRCA Today* to see the suggestions.

CRCA Members Give Back—During NRCA's National Roofing Week, July 6-12, CRCA/NRCA Contractor Members Bennett and Brosseau Roofing Inc., Nations Roof LLC, Ridgeworth Roofing Co. Inc., and Waukegan Roofing as well as CRCA Associate Member Karnak Corp., stepped up to help Chicago-based LYDIA Home Association. LYDIA is an organization dedicated to helping troubled children and their families with a variety of services, including housing for at-risk children. Thanks to these and the many other CRCA Member Companies that give back in many ways to Chicagoland Communities.



Lydia Project volunteers, NRCA Photo



Lydia Project volunteer, NCRA Photo



CRCA Members Celebrate Longevity—
Ridgeworth Roofing Company is celebrating its
40th year. Family-owned Ridgeworth Roofing began
in 1974 under the leadership of Robert Petrick and
continues to thrive today under his son, Rodney Petrick.
Rodney Petrick is a past president of CRCA and MRCA
and is one of CRCA's biggest advocates. He's been
involved in committees from Trade Show to Industry
Affairs, and is active with the Chicagoland Roofing
Council's committees as well.



Snow Retention, Solar Panel & Roof Accessory Attachments

Sno Gem Inc. celebrates its 20th anniversary in 2014. "We're proud of the innovations that Sno Gem® has introduced into the industry over the past 20 years and we're looking forward to working with our customers to meet their needs in the future," says Rock Smeja, third-generation family business member and Vice President of Marketing.

New NFPA President—NFPA's new President, Jim Pauley, assumed his role in July, 2014. His background in codes and standards activities at ANSI, NEMA, NFPA's Standards Council, government relations at Schneider Electric and passion for building on the base NFPA has already built will keep NFPA strong. *CRCA*

Today and CRCA congratulate NFPA on a successful leadership transition.

NFPA's outgoing President, Jim Shannon, gave tribute to NFPA and was declared, the 'Digital President'. He

saluted the organization as a great creator of information, content and expertise through many forms including both paper and internet. Shannon also brought back 'Advocacy' to NFPA, according to retired chief engineer, Art Cote.

FM Global Top Leadership Transition—

FM Global's CEO, Shivan Subramaniam, retires at the end of 2014. Thomas Lawson assumes the role of



Jim Shannon and Jim Pauley NFPA Photo

FM Global President and Jonathan Hall becomes Chief Operating Officer.

US Construction Growth—The Construction Economy lags the greater economy by at least 18 months. Then, there's the time from building owner commitment to design to construction.

With the U.S. economy now in it's fifth year of expansion, it's about time the construction industry started seeing the results of the recovery, regardless of strength. Conversations with contractors in different trades have shown that backlogs are much greater than the past four years.

Nonresidential construction spending expanded in May for the second consecutive month (based on revised data), according to a July 1 release from the U.S. Census Bureau. Nonresidential construction spending rose 1.1 percent on a monthly basis in May and has increased 6.4 percent on a year-over-year basis. Additionally, the American Institute of Architects reports that "After several months of softness, business conditions at architecture firms rebounded in May, with an ABI score of 52.6." Any score over 50 indicates billings growth.

New Partnership for ICC, ASHRAE, USGBC—The International Code Council (ICC) developed the 2015 International Green Construction Code (IgCC) over the last six years.

Last week, the ICC announced a new partnership between the American Society of Heating, Refrigeration, Air Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), US Green Building Council (USGBC), Illuminating Engineering Society of North America (IES) to develop the 2018 IgCC, ASHRAE 189.1 and the LEED Green Building Program.

For ICC, who is about to finish the 2015 IgCC at this October's Public Comment Hearings, it seems the strategy is to have the 2015 IgCC code to be on track for the transition to include ASHRAE Standard 189.1 and the LEED green building program in the 2018 edition of the code.

According to ICC, the 2018 IgCC will continue to be an important member of the I-Code family, be easier to adopt and a smarter code for commercial and mid/hi-rise residential buildings.

USGBC's perspective is that this agreement will leverage the unique strengths of each of the partner organizations to deliver a coordinated, integrated suite of green building tools that is an ANSI Standard.

Survey of Code Professionals Predicts Big
Retirement Exodus—Over 80 percent of Building
Code Compliance Professional respondents to an
International Code Council and National Institute of
Building Sciences survey expect to retire within the next
15 years. The study also found more than 30 percent
plan to do so within five years.

What does this mean for the roofing industry? It means that the relationships built with local building department personnel will have to start over again. The good thing is that a new generation of leadership will surface. They will have challenges, just as those baby boomers had 30 years ago when they moved into leadership positions.

CRCA's Steep & Shingle Committee and Industry Affairs Committee continue to reach out to these groups offering education and communications to make the transition work better for all. CRCA posts information about local building code adoptions, contacts, at CRCA.org's Members Only Section. This is another reason to be a



CRCA Member. Not a member? Request an application. Email info@crca.org.

SAFETY CORNER

CRCA OSHA Safety Alliance—Representatives from CRCA and OSHA met in September to discuss national and regional safety and health issues as pertaining to roofing and contracting. This group meets quarterly to



CRCA Safety Committee, Mike Adler, Mark Duffy, Frank Marino, Shawn Sullivan and Ryan Petrick. CRCA Photo

develop safety education programming with the end result of improving safety and health of Illinois roofing contractors. The following issues were discussed:

- Approximately 1.5 million workers participated in the national Safety Stand Down in June, with a goal of approximately 25,000 contractors nationwide.
- The Crane Standard implementation has been delayed to 2017 for certification.
- With the implementation of the new Illinois Employee Misclassification Act in place, OSHA is able to forward contact information to the State of Illinois, for those improperly considering workers being issued 1099s as "employees". In these instances, both the contractor pulling the permit and the subcontractors will now be liable for fines from the State of Illinois and OSHA.
- OSHA is seeing more residential roofers utilizing fall protection, but many are not using the equipment according to the standard's requirements. Educate!
- OSHA lowered the fines per citation amount for a contractor to be included in a OSHA press release. It was noted that general contractors are now watching the OSHA website for press on contractors cited and may steer away from.
- Watch for information on the always popular CRCA Trade Show Safety Seminar, to be held Friday, January 23, 2015 at Drury Lane Conference Center.



Safety Check's Frank Marino discusses the Top 10 OSHA Violations. CRCA Photo

September Promotes Safety—

At the September 9th, CRCA Membership Luncheon and Seminar, CRCA Safety Consultant, Frank Marino (Safety Check Inc.) updated members on OSHA standards cited in 2014, with the following Top Ten:

Fall Protection (c)

- 1. Hazard Communication
- 2. Scaffolding (c)
- 3. Respiratory Protection
- 4. Electrical: wiring
- 5. Powered Industrial Lift Trucks (c)
- 6. Ladders (c)
- 7. Lockout/tagout
- 8. Electrical: systems design
- 9. Machine Guarding

(c = Construction Standard)

Marino also further discussed the construction standard violations as relating to the number of citations and fines issued. He reported that CRCA will be conducting a contractor survey to solicit feedback from management and non-management contractor personnel. This valuable information will be used to develop CRCA Safety Programming at the January tradeshow and during the year as well. For more information, please contact info@crca.org or 708-449-3340.

"Building Safety Month" a Success—According to the International Code Council (ICC), Building Safety Month news releases are reaching more than 90,000 consumers a week. That means that Building Safety Month may have made more than one-million impressions, raising the profile of code officials and telling the story of the importance of code compliance.

International Code Council Board President Stephen D. Jones, CBO, stated, "Recognizing building officials and design professionals for their commitment to public safety raises the profile of building safety professionals everywhere and helps us realize our goal of creating safe, sustainable, resilient and more affordable communities."

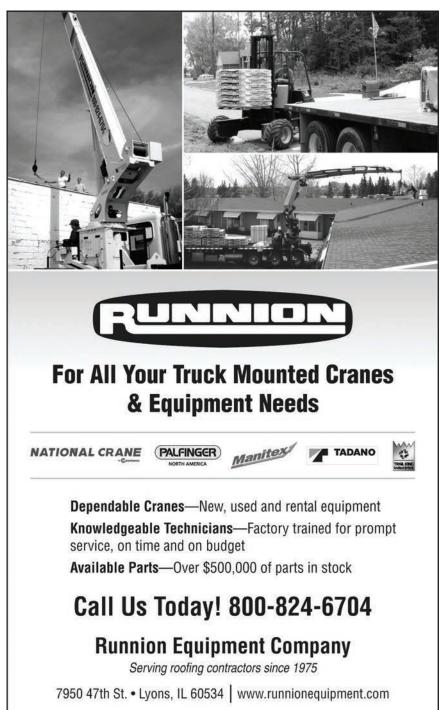
"Addressing resiliency in the built environment and urging all Americans to learn more about how they can contribute to building safety at home and in their communities is what Building Safety Month is all about," said ICC Chief Executive Officer Dominic Sims, CBO.



NIBS turns 40—The National Institute of Building Sciences, a combination membership and 'think tank' organization, turned 40 Aug. 22, 2014.

The organization was funded by the US Government in 1974 with a \$10 million cash infusion. On June 14, 1984, nearly a decade after the founding of the Institute, the U.S. House of Representatives hosted a hearing to review the Institute's legislation, past and

present activities, future programs and financial plans. "The consensus that emerged from this hearing was that NIBS has made a significant contribution to improving construction standards and building practices," summarized Rep. Henry Gonzales, chairman of the House Subcommittee on Housing and Community Development, which hosted the hearing. That same year, Congress terminated the Institute's annual federal appropriation.



Since its founding in 1974, the Institute has established dozens of councils, developed numerous projects and brought together thousands of representatives from government, the professions, industry, labor and consumer interests to focus on the identification and resolution of problems and potential problems that hamper the construction of safe, affordable structures for housing, commerce and industry throughout the United States.

As a result of NIBS efforts, the National BIM Standard was developed, a US National CAD Standard built, NIBS established a Multihazard Mitigation Council for a National Pre-Disaster Mitigation Plan, developed the Whole Building Design Guide which evolved into the Building Envelope Design Guide, and much more. NIBS Spoke at CRCA's Trade Show and Seminars about the new BIM Standards a few years ago. CRCA has been in the forefront of such updates for over 130 years. Visit www.nibs.org for info.

LEGISLATIVE CORNER



Margaret Vaughn

HB 4657, Lien Rights,
Affects Industry—CRCA
Members and Lobbyist
Margaret Vaughan, worked
with Illinois Specialty and
Mechanical Contractors
Association (IMSCA) to
oppose HB 4657.

Thanks in part to CRCA members, HB 4657 was moved to sub-committee to

give the committee ample time to review the complexity of the issue. This move means that the bill is highly unlikely to be passed by the House Judiciary Committee, and even less likely to be heard for consideration by the full House.



HB 4657 is a continuation of the "Cypress Creek" legislation that was successfully fought last year. If passed, this legislation would seriously weaken the mechanics lien rights of contractors, subcontractors and material suppliers. HB 4657 would allow a mechanics lien to be "bonded over". By allowing bonds to replace a filed lien, the leverage available to a contractor to encourage payment is lost. In addition, a bonded over lien does not guarantee the contractor will be paid in full for work completed.

Most concerning with this proposal, is that is requires the contractor to obtain legal counsel to object to the bond if it is inadequate and make the argument to the court – placing the burden of proof on the contractor. More as it becomes known will be posted at www.CRCA.org, and CRCA Today.

Safety Training Company Legislation, SB 3287

SB 3287 passed at the State of Illinois and was signed by Gov. Quinn earlier this summer. The bill, sponsored by the Illinois Trial Lawyers Association, seems to have resulted in a need for more insurance by Safety Consulting Companies and others. The bill amended the Workers' Compensation Act to include service companies (i.e. those that provide safety "advice") in liability for Workers Compensation Claims.

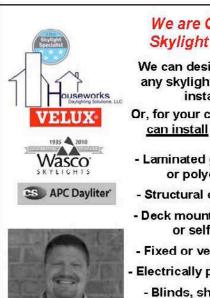
CRCA's Legislative Consultant, Margaret Vaughn, is coordinating with other industries affected by SB 3287. Together, they are collaborating to draft an amendment which will aim to exempt safety consultants from this new law unless it can be proved that an injury was a direct result of the safety advice given. The team working on drafting this amendment hopes to present to legislators when the Illinois General Assembly reconvenes.

Amendment to the IL Roofing Licensing Act,

SB 2999—Governor Pat Quinn signed an amendment that will go into effect on January 1, 2015 that will help clarify the definition of "employer" and "independent contractor" as defined by the Worker Classification Act.

SB 2999 will require:

- Roofing contractors have the proper unemployment insurance identification number (UI#).
- 2. Roofing contractors show proof of workers compensation insurance specifically for roofing.



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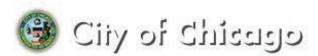
And..

3. anyone performing roofing work is either a roofing contractor or an employee of a roofing contractor as defined by the Workers Classification

Thanks to CRCA's Industry Affairs and Steep and Shingle Committees, CRCA Legislative Consultant, Margaret Vaughn and CRCA Staff for working together on this for success.

Chicago Energy Benchmarking— A New Concept

By CRCA Staff



he City of Chicago "Building Energy Use Benchmarking Ordinance" required building owners and representatives to submit benchmarking reports by June 1, 2014. This new ordinance does several things based on scope and definitions as well as the actual requirements.

Definitions

To understand what the program is, the definitions lay out the scope. From the ordinance,

"Benchmark means to track and input a building's energy consumption data and other relevant building information for twelve consecutive months, as required by the benchmarking tool, to quantify the building's energy use."

"Benchmarking Tool" means the websitebased software, commonly known as "ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager," developed and maintained by the United States Environmental Protection Agency to track and assess the relative energy use of buildings nationwide. This term also applies to any successor system thereto, including any change or addition made to such tool by the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

The scope of the ordinance includes mainly covered, heated buildings. Hazardous use buildings, open air assembly, miscellaneous buildings and structures as defined in Chapter 13-56 are exempt.

There are also several more important definitions to explore.

"Energy Performance Score" means the 1 to 100 numerical score produced by the benchmarking tool, also known as ENERGY STAR score or any successor score thereto. The energy performance score assesses a building's energy performance relative to similar buildings, based on source energy use, operating characteristics, and geographical location.

"**Energy use intensity**" or "EUI" means a numeric value calculated by the benchmarking tool that represents the energy consumed by a building relative to its size.

Reviewing these definitions, it is very clear that the City is looking to provide transparency for those that may be interested in the energy performance of buildings.

The program is managed by the City of Chicago's Commissioner of Business Affairs and Consumer Protection. Placing the authority in this department seems to mean that the City is trying to protect the purchaser of property or tenants occupying buildings.

Deadlines & Building Types

Digging deeper into the requirements, building owners or their representatives of covered buildings are to submit/file benchmark information for the previous calendar year no later than June 1 of each year. There is a phased reporting start date for groups of buildings.

- Group 1 Municipal and Commercial, >250,000 SF —June 1, 2014
- Group 1 Municipal and Commercial, with 10% or more Residential Occupancy – 50,000SF – 250,000 SF—June 1, 2015
- Group 2 Residential Buildings > 250,000SF— June 1, 2015
- Group 2 Residential Buildings, 50,000SF to 250,000SF June 1, 2016

Non-Covered Occupancy Uses where the benchmarking ordinance does not apply to buildings includes several occupancies. Buildings with more than 10% of gross square footage classified as Class D open air assembly units, Class G industrial units, Class H storage units, Class I hazardous use units, or Class J miscellaneous buildings and structures (as defined by the Municipal Code of Chicago, Chapter 13-56) are all non-covered by this ordinance.

Energy Info Tracking

Tracked information is to be retained by the building owner for a minimum of three years beyond the date on which the benchmarking was required. There are exceptions from this ordinance granted by the commissioner:

- Building in qualifying financial distress as defined by tax lien sale.
- Public auction due to property tax.
- Controlled by a court receiver.
- Acquired by a deed in lieu of foreclosure.
- Average physical occupancy of <50% throughout the benchmark year.
- Building is new construction, with Certificate of Occupancy issued during the year the benchmarking is required.

According to the City, for the purpose of determining initial compliance timing, any covered building with 10% or more of its gross square footage classified as Class A residential units (as defined by the Municipal Code of Chicago, Chapter 13-56) should adhere to the compliance deadlines for residential buildings.

Benchmark Info Verification

Further, benchmarking information must be verified by a licensed professional in the form of a stamped, signed statement attesting accuracy of the statement, unless financial hardship can be proven. The verification may be requested by the commissioner in writing from the building owner or representative. Who is authorized to perform the verification?

- State of Illinois: Professional Engineer
- State of Illinois: Architect
- Midwest Energy Efficiency Alliance: Building Operator Certification (BOC)
- City Colleges of Chicago: Building Energy Technology (BET) Certificate
- ASHRAE: Building Energy Assessment Professional (BEAP) Certification
- Association of Energy Engineers: Certified Energy Manager (CEM) Certification

After the benchmark reports are received, the commissioner and chief sustainability officer shall prepare and submit an annual report to the Mayor and City Council reviewing and evaluating energy efficiency in covered buildings, including summary statistics on the most recent reported energy benchmarking information and a discussion of energy efficiency trends, cost savings, and job creation effects resulting from energy efficiency improvements. The commissioner is also authorized to make reported benchmarking information readily available to the public.

Should a building owner or representative want to change the benchmark information provided, there is an option to update the building information using the Chicago Energy Benchmarking Information Update & Exemption Request Form.

There is an exception for any individually-attributable reported benchmarking information from the first calendar year that a covered building is required to benchmark. Additionally, data centers, television studios, trading floors that exceed 10% of the gross square footage of the building can have adjustments made to the submission.

Benchmark Data Sources

Where does the building owner and manager get information about their building to comply? Owners of covered buildings have to report whole-building data on annual energy use. There are three primary sources for these data, including:

- Whole-building energy use directly from utilities such as
 - ComEd—www.ComEd.com/EnergyTools
 - Peoples Gas—http://www. peoplesgasdelivery.com/business/ aggregation.aspx.
- Compile energy data directly from utility bills (when the building owner / manager is the accountholder
- Request data from tenants (only in rare cases when other sources are not available).

Owners and managers of covered buildings are strongly encouraged to take advantage of data aggregation services provided to covered buildings at no additional charge.

Training & Improvements

The City provided free training for building owners and managers and their representatives, through 2014's spring and summer. There are many resources available to help those who have to benchmark at http://www.cityofchicago.org/city/en/progs/env/building-energy-benchmarking—transparency.html

To assist qualifying covered buildings to comply with the Chicago Energy Benchmarking Ordinance, the City and benchmarking partners are offering free professional data verifications through the ASHRAE Illinois Chapter, the U.S. Green Building Council Illinois Chapter, the American Institute of Architects Chicago, and local volunteers. This pro-bono service provides direct assistance to covered buildings with limited staff and financial resources to conduct professional data verification.



Additionally, the City posts resources to building owners and managers to help them improve their scores. ComEd's 'Business Savings' program has some checklists including retrocommissioning to find opportunities to reduce building operating costs through energy saving moves. The City has also set up a Chicago Energy Benchmarking Help Center at Info@ ChicagoEnergyBenchmarking.org .

How does this affect CRCA Members?

What does this have to do with Chicago Roofing Contractors Association Members and the roof? The building envelope is a big factor affecting energy use. Using variable speed drives in motors in HVAC and other equipment, installing occupancy sensors to turn lights on and off, and replacing T12 lamps with energy efficient T8's for lighting are all mentioned in various resources as quick return, easy ways to get a better benchmark for a building. Pipe and duct insulation, although not mentioned, is also a way to reduce energy usage.

However, the real big cost factor for HVAC and Lighting are in the building envelope. What's the insulation at the building perimeter for both the glass and wall system? What's the insulation on the roof and basements?

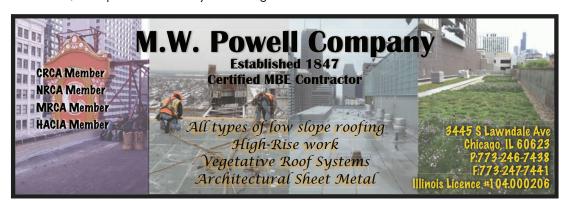
When looking at improving the building's energy benchmark, the building owner and manager will look at cost and return. How much does it cost to 're-skin' the building's exterior? What's the cost of new insulation, either under or over the roof? What's the return? What happens to the energy performance of the building year two if the roof leaks? Does wet insulation perform worse than dry?

These are new questions that the building owner and manager should be asking. Why? In the past, there were not many ways to discover if a system was performing well or not. With the new City of Chicago Energy Benchmarking Ordinance, there's an indicator each year of the building's' energy performance for a given year. A bad contractor and/or a poor choice of system design

can have an immediate impact. If a roof leaks, insulation performance drops....immediately.

What happens if the benchmark for a current year is drastically different than years past? With architects and engineers offering free verifications of the building energy use, you can bet there will be further study done to find the offending system(s) that are affecting energy use in the building.

What if the roof leaks? Fix it? Patch it? Sure. However, if it is found that the roof insulation is wet enough to affect the energy usage, then what? This can be an opportunity for the CRCA Member Roofing Contractor and Consultant to present to the building owners that a new roof, with upgraded insulation required by the City, can help them get a better score. Dry insulation performs its function well. Wet insulation, not at all. That's why CRCA Members should be used for roofing work of all types.



OSHA SAFETY FACTS: Fall Protection in Residential Construction

With the implementation of recent guideline change for residential fall protection, all residential construction employers must comply with 20 CFR 1926.501(b)(13), which includes:

- Employees working six feet or more above lower levels must use guardrails, safety nets or Personal Fall Arrest Systems (PFAS). A PFAS may consist of a full body harness, a deceleration device, a lanyard, and an anchor point.
- Other fall protection may be used to the extent allowed under other provisions of 29 CFR 1926.501(b) addressing specific types of work.
- Use of effective fall restraint systems in lieu of fall arrest system, which must be rigged to prevent the worker from reaching the fall hazard and falling over the edge.
- If employer can demonstrate that use of conventional fall protection methods are infeasible or create a greater hazards, they must ensure that a qualified person:
 - Creates a written, site-specific fall protection plan in compliance with 29 CFR 1926.502(k); and
 - Documents in that plan the reasons why conventional fall protection systems are infeasible or why their use would create a greater hazard.

What does "Residential Construction" mean? Per OSHA, it is construction work that satisfied both of the following elements:

- Structure's end use = home or dwelling
- Structure's construction must be done with traditional wood frame construction materials. These can be characterized by Framing Materials – wood framing, wooden floor joists and roof structures; Exterior Wall Structures – wood framing or masonry brick or block; Methods – traditional wood frame construction techniques

(For more information on OSHA compliance requirements, visit www.osha.gov)

CRCA Contractor Members

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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A-1 Roofing Co. (847) 952-3600	
AB Edward Enterprises, Inc. (847) 827-1605	
Active Roofing Co., Inc(773) 238-0338	
Adams Roofing Professionals, Inc (847) 364-7663	
Adler Roofing and Sheet Metal, Inc(815) 773-1200	
Air Pressure Damp Proofing(847) 394-4100	
All American Exterior Solutions (847) 438-4131	
All Sealants, Inc(708) 720-0777	
Allendorfer Roofing Co., Ltd (773) 463-7808	
Anderson & Shah Roofing Inc (815) 741-0909	
Anthony Roofing Tecta America LLC (630) 898-4444	
Avondale Roofing, Inc(847) 714-9200	
Bald Eagle Construction, Inc(773) 505-1055	
Bennett & Brosseau Roofing, Inc (630) 759-0009	
Blue Sky Roofing, Inc(773) 237-7730	
Brian Allendorfer Co., Inc. (773) 292-0600	
Brigadier Roofing, Inc. (815) 838-7047	
R.E. Burke Roofing Co., Inc. (847) 675-5010	
C.P.R. Roofing, Inc(815) 399-6989	
Care Sheet Metal & Roofing, Inc(708) 387-9784	
Clark Roofing Co(708) 681-2200	
Coleman Roofing, Inc(708) 755-6800	
Combined Roofing Services LLC:	
(American Roofing & Repair Company and	
E.W. Olson Roofing) (630) 231-4422	
(708) 596-9600	
Complete Building Maintenance Co (630) 932-7890	
Countryside Roofing,	
Siding & Windows, Inc(847) 221-5600	
Crawford Roofing Experts, LLC (708) 385-5555	
Crowther Roofing &	
Sheet Metal & HVAC(815) 726-2400	
DCG Roofing Solutions Inc. (847) 296-6611	
DFC Roofing, Dyna-Flow	
Corporation(630) 289-2224	
Distinctive Roofing, Inc. (815) 986-0831	
Domain Corporation (773) 628-0001	
Elens & Maichin Roofing	

& Sheet Metal, Inc		
F&G Roofing Company, LLC		
F. E. Rooftec Corporation	. (847)	455-4766
Feze Roofing, Inc.	. (630)	530-5944
Filotto Construction	. (815)	740-5461
Freeport Industrial Roofing	. (815)	235-5350
Galewood Tuckpointing		
& Roofing Co., Inc.	(708)	452-7900
H.C. Anderson Roofing		
Company, Inc.	. (815)	624-4129
Huebner Roofing Inc.	(630)	257-9394
Illinois Home Improvement Corp.	.(773)	794-1400
J. P. Larsen, Inc.		
Jones & Cleary Roofing /		
Sheet Metal Co., Inc.	.(773)	288-6464
Lawrence W. Keefe &		
Company, Inc.	. (847)	304-1877
Knickerbocker Roofing		
& Paving Co., Inc.	(708)	339-7260
Knorr & Myers Roofing Co	. (815)	654-1878
Korellis Roofing, Inc		
Kremer & Davis, Inc.	(630)	699-5997
Krumwiede Roofing	(630)	595-8020
L. Marshall Roofing		
& Sheet Metal, Inc	. (847)	724-5400
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LEAK STOP Roofing, Inc	. (847)	719-2775
Licitra Roofing Inc.	.(708)	485-4848
Lindholm Roofing	.(773)	283-7675
Local Roofing Co., Inc.	. (847)	244-0500
M. Cannon Roofing Company, LLC	. (847)	519-0698
M. W. Powell Company	. (773)	247-7438
Malcor Roofing Company	(630)	896-6479
Matthews Roofing Company, Inc	(773)	276-4100
McDermaid Roofing		
& Insulating Company	. (815)	963-8458
Metalmaster Roofmaster		
MidAmerica Roofing, Inc.		
Mortenson Roofing Co., Inc	. (815)	464-7300

National International	
Roofing Corp (800)	221-R00F
Nations Roof LLC(630)	607-6900
Norton Sons' Roofing	
Company, Inc(630)	257-8180
ONeill Contractors, Inc(773)	774-2029
Olsson Roofing Company, Inc (630)	892-0449
Peterson Roofing, Inc(847)	590-5290
Pine Roofing Company(773)	
Pine Waterproofing & Sealants(847)	678-5700
Preservation Services, Inc(815)	407-1950
Pro-Tech Roofing Co. Inc(847)	
Prusak Construction & Roofing, Inc. (708)	422-2624
R. B. Crowther Company (815)	
R. Commercial Roofing Solutions (847)	995-0555
Raincoat Roofing Systems, Inc (708)	681-5757
G.E. Riddiford Company(847)	437-5771
Ridgeworth Roofing Co., Inc(708)	598-0039
Roofing Systems, Inc(815)	
Roofs, Inc. (708)	447-9300
Sager Sealant Corporation(708)	354-9300
Seal Tight Exteriors, Inc(708)	755-3555
Showalter Roofing Service Inc (630)	499-7700
SMART Roofing. Inc. (773)	
Solaris Roofing Solutions, Inc (630)	
Sterling Commercial Roofing(815)	
Stewart Roofing Company(773)	
Style Construction Inc(847)	
Sullivan Roofing Inc(847)	
Trela Roofing & Remodeling(708)	
Trinity Roofing Service, Inc(708)	
Unified Roof Restoration Inc (708)	
Union Roofing Co., Inc. (815)	
W.B.R. Roofing, Inc. (847)	
Waukegan Roofing Company, Inc. (847)	
$\textbf{Weatherguard Roofing Company} \; (847)$	888-3008
Windward Roofing	
& Construction Inc(773)	628-6580

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."

A & D Building Products	3M	(651) 736-6076
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Acro Building Systems	Wauconda	(847) 487-7810
Adroit Marketing, Inc	ACH Foam Technologies	(920) 924-4050
ADVANCED Architectural Sheet Metal & Supply	Acro Building Systems	(414) 445-8787
Metal & Supply. (877) 756-4890 ALCO PRODUCTS, LLC. (313) 823-7500, x101 All Weather Products, Inc. (630) 655-3555 Allied Building Products Corp. (847) 357-0433 Chicago/84th (773) 873-2300 Chicago/Pulaski (773) 772-6500 Oak Forest (708) 802-6123 Tri-State Wholesale HH (708) 599-9770 Tri-State Wholesale WC (630) 513-0505 APOC (610) 399-5146 Assurance Agency (847) 463-7143 Atlas EPS (A Division of Atlas Roofing Corp) (800) 917-9138 Atlas Roofing Corporation (800) 677-1476 Barge Terminal Trucking, Inc. (630) 499-5565 Barrier Corp. (847) 921-3491 Berridge Mfg. Co. (800) 488-7415 Big Rock Supply (630) 350-2300 Bitec, Inc. (501) 354-8585 Bitumar Inc. (410) 610-5953 Blue Ridge Fiberboard, Inc. (866) 850-8834 Bone Roofing Supply, Inc. (773) 237-9740 Carliele SynTec Systems (312) 480-8626 Castle Metal Products (847) 806-4540		(630) 885-5447
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Castle Metal Products(847) 806-4540		
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McElroy Metal, Inc.		
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Metal-Era		
Mid-States Asphalt		
Midwest Roofing Supply	(630)	63/-0/50

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Roofing Systems (630) 790-3400, x130
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Swich Rail Systems, Inc	(630)	993-1100
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Tarco	(800)	365-4506
The Winston Group Ltd	(630)	231-0419
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Titanium by InterWrap Inc	(778)	945-2888
TRS Group	(815)	521-1194
TRUFAST	(800)	443-9602
UNIFLEX Fluid Applied Roof Sys	stems(847)	553-1849
United States Gypsum	(312)	961-9935

(864)	941-4770
(815)	784-3034
(800)	354-4656
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(847)	517-3450
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(708)	301-9127
(262)	613-7330
(800)	754-9376
(314)	487-5600
(630)	936-2421
	(815)(800)(888)(630)(847)(815)(815)(815)(630)(630)(630)(630)(630)(847)(630)(847)(630)(312)(630)(312)

OSHA SAFETY FACTS: Using Aerial Lifts

Aerial devices include boom-supported aerial platforms, such as bucket trucks, aerial ladders and vertical towers. Implement the following safe work practices in your roofing work:

- Ensure workers are properly trained in the safe use of the equipment
- Test and inspect equipment daily before using and maintain per manufacturer's instructions
- Never override hydraulic, mechanical or electrical safety devices.
- Stand firmly on basket floor; never sit or climb on edge or rails of basket.
- Never extend reach by using planks, boxes or other items inside basket
- Ensure all wheels are on solid base and use outriggers if provided. Set the brake and use wheel chocks on an incline
- Don't exceed weight limit with worker and materials used
- De-energizeand lockout/tagout aerial lifts.

Additional safety measures include:

- Maintain at a minimum clearance of 10 feet from nearest overhead power line even if they appear down or appear to be insulated.
- Don't allow workers to belt off to an adjacent pole, structure or equipment while working on an aerial lift.
- Use a body harness with a lanyard attached to boom/basket

(For more information on OSHA compliance requirements, visit www.osha.gov)

Industry Calendar

September 30, 2014

ALA Annual Midwest Architecture Conference, Drury Lane Oakbrook Terrace, IL www.alatoday.org

October 22-24, 2014

Greenbuild International Conference & Expo, Morial Convention Center New Orleans, LA www.greenbuildexpo.com

November 11*, 2014

CRCA Membership Meeting Luncheon Maggiano's Oak Brook, IL www.CRCA.org

December 5*, 2014

CRCA Annual Awards Dinner Eaglewood Resort & Spa Itasca, IL www.CRCA.org

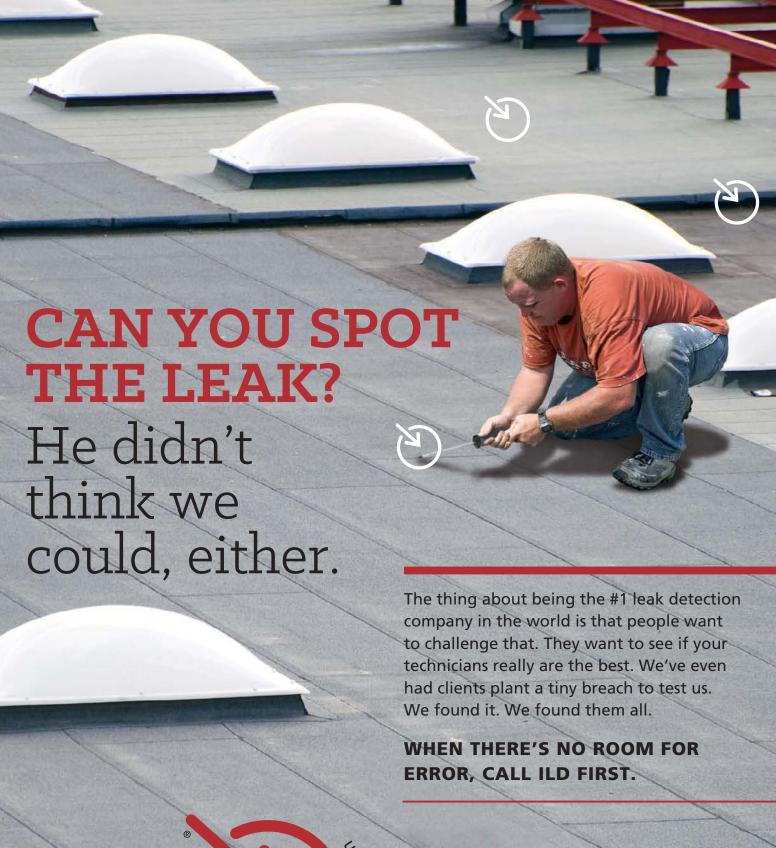
December 10-12, 2014

MRCA, Annual Convention Grapevine, TX www.mrca.org

January 22-23, 2015

CRCA Trade Show & Seminars
Drury Lane
Oakbrook Terrace, IL
www.CRCA.org

*Event is for CRCA Members and their guests. Visit www.CRCA.org for membership information





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