



NRCA update on roofing industry technical issues

Education Seminar – September 12, 2025




Mark S. Graham
Vice President, Technical Services
National Roofing Contractors Association
Rosemont, Illinois

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Code issues

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GEORGIA DEPARTMENT

of COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

An official website of the State of Georgia.

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Government & Authority Reporting

Construction Codes

Industrialized Building Program

State Codes Advisory Council

Code Enforcement and Administration

Energy Codes Web Hub

Current State Minimum Codes for Construction

Enforcement of State Minimum Codes

Current State Minimum Codes for Construction

The following are the current state minimum standard codes for construction as adopted by the Board of Community Affairs.

Current Mandatory Codes as Adopted by DCA

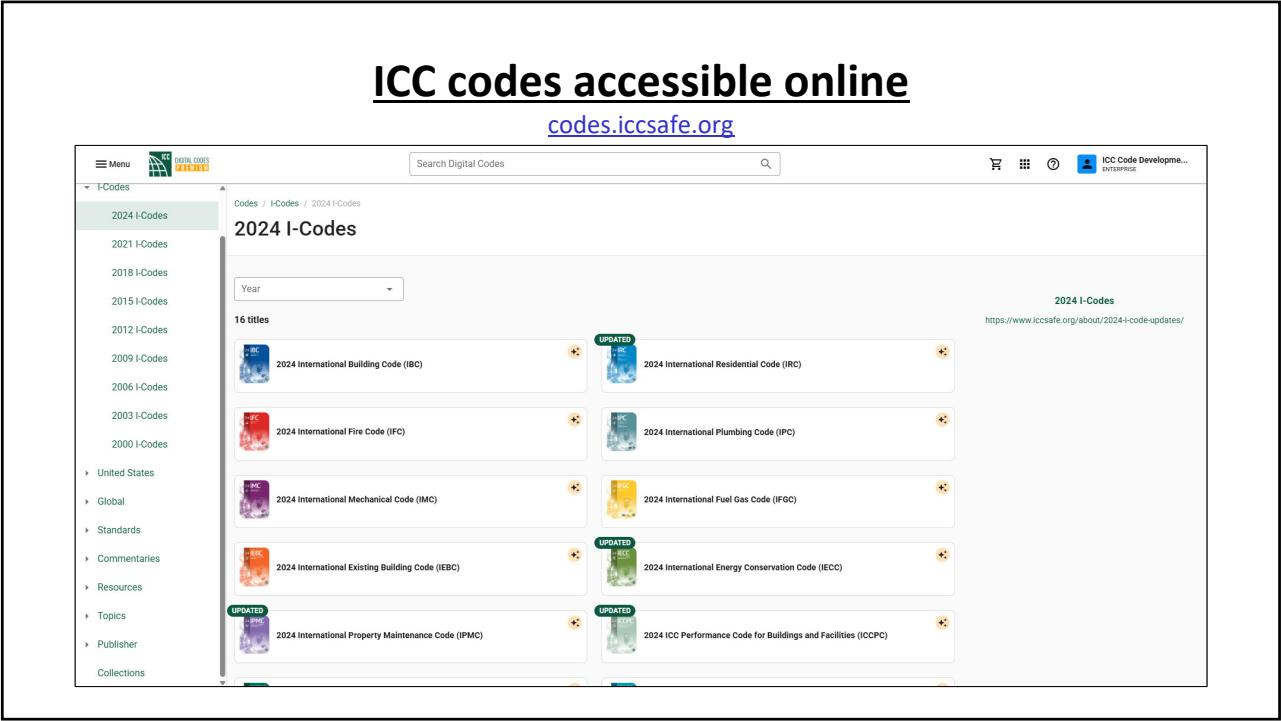
- International Building Code, 2018 Edition, with Georgia Amendments
 - 2020
 - 2022
 - 2024
 - 2025
- International Residential Code, 2018 Edition, with Georgia Amendments
 - 2020
 - 2024
- International Fire Code, 2018 Edition
 - Contact State Fire Marshal
- International Plumbing Code, 2018 Edition, with Georgia Amendments
 - 2020
 - 2022
 - 2023
 - 2024
- International Mechanical Code, 2018 Edition, with Georgia Amendments

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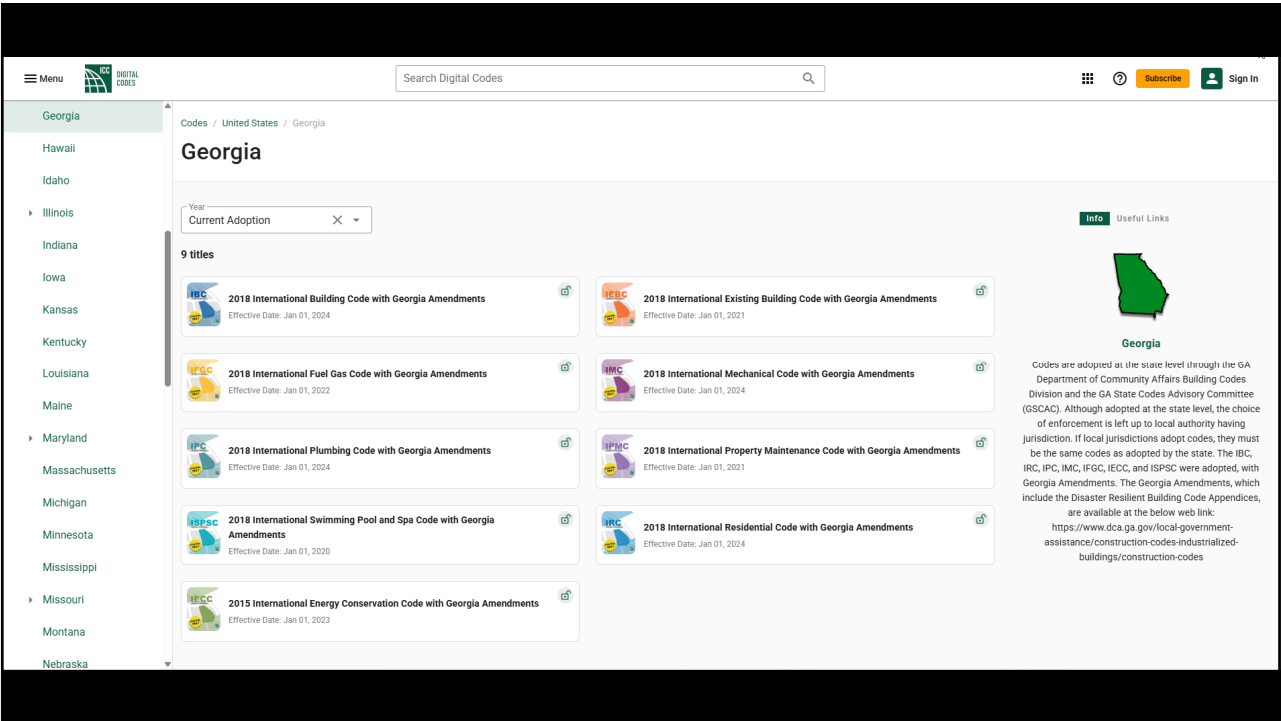
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<div data-bbox="566 1222 1049 1264"><p>CHAPTER 15 ROOF ASSEMBLIES AND ROOFTOP STRUCTURES</p></div> <div data-bbox="738 1291 875 1333"><p>SECTION 1511 REROOFING</p></div> <div data-bbox="418 1381 842 1400"><p>*Revise Section 1511.1 ‘General’ to read as follows:</p></div> <div data-bbox="418 1404 552 1425"><p>1511.1 General.</p></div> <div data-bbox="435 1430 1188 1472"><p>Materials and methods of application for recovering or replacing an existing <i>roof covering</i> shall comply with the requirements of Chapter 15.</p></div> <div data-bbox="435 1486 534 1505"><p>Exception 1</p></div> <div data-bbox="435 1509 1146 1598"><p><i>Roof replacement</i> or <i>roof recover</i> of existing low-slope <i>roof coverings</i> shall not be required to meet the minimum design slope requirement of one-quarter unit vertical in 12 units horizontal (2-percent slope) in Section 1507 for roofs that provide <i>positive roof drainage</i> and meet the requirements of Section 1608.3 and Section 1611.2.</p></div> <div data-bbox="435 1612 534 1631"><p>Exception 2</p></div> <div data-bbox="435 1635 1169 1791"><p>Recovering or replacing an existing <i>roof covering</i> shall not be required to meet the requirement for secondary (emergency overflow) drains or scuppers in Section 1502.2 for roofs that provide for <i>positive roof drainage</i> and meet the requirements of Section 1608.3 and Section 1611.2. For the purposes of this exception, existing secondary drainage or <i>scupper systems</i> required in accordance with this code shall not be removed unless they are replaced by secondary drains or <i>scuppers</i> designed and installed in accordance with Section 1502.2.</p></div>
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2018 International Building Code with Georgia Amendments

Effective Date: Jan 01, 2024

Version: Jan 2020

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Chapter 15 Roof Assemblies and Rooftop Structures

SECTION 1511

REROOFING

1511.1 General.

Materials and methods of application used for recovering or replacing an existing *roof covering* shall comply with the requirements of Chapter 15.

Exceptions:

1. *Roof replacement or roof recover* of existing low-slope *roof coverings* shall not be required to meet the minimum design slope requirement of one-quarter unit vertical in 12 units horizontal (2-percent slope) in Section 1507 for roofs that provide *positive roof drainage*.
2. Recovering or replacing an existing *roof covering* shall not be required to meet the requirement for secondary (emergency overflow) drains or scuppers in Section 1502.2 for roofs that provide for *positive roof drainage*. For the purposes of this exception, existing secondary drainage or *scupper* systems required in accordance with this code shall not be removed unless they are replaced by secondary drains or *scuppers* designed and installed in accordance with Section 1502.2.

1511.2 Structural and construction loads.

Structural roof components shall be capable of supporting the roof-covering system and the material and equipment loads that will be encountered during installation of the system.

1511.3 Roof replacement.

Roof replacement shall include the removal of all existing layers of roof coverings down to the roof deck.

Exception: Where the existing roof assembly includes an ice barrier membrane that is adhered to the roof deck, the existing ice barrier membrane shall be permitted to remain in place and covered with an additional layer of ice barrier membrane in accordance with Section 1507.

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1300.1 - APPLICABILITY

The provisions of this section shall apply to all new building construction and roof replacements.

1300.2 - STANDARDS

(a) Unless an exception in subsection (d) applies, roof coverings over conditioned spaces on steep-slope roofs (roof slope > 2:12) shall be constructed of materials that achieve:

- (i) A 3-year aged solar reflectance not less than 0.21; and
- (ii) A 3-year aged solar reflectance index not less than 20;

(b) Unless an exception in subsection (d) applies, roof coverings over conditioned spaces on low-slope roofs (roof slope ≤ 2:12) shall be constructed of materials that achieve:

- (i) A 3-year aged solar reflectance not less than 0.70; and
- (ii) A 3-year aged solar reflectance index not less than 85.

(a) The requirements of this section shall not apply to:

- (i) Roof areas covered by living vegetation or equipment reasonably necessary to maintain such vegetation;
- (ii) Roof areas designed for and used as outdoor recreation space by the occupants of the building;
- (iii) Roof areas containing equipment required by the International Fire Code;
- (iv) Roof areas that comprise 3% or less of a building's gross floor area; or
- (v) Repairs to existing roofs that do not require full replacement of the structure's roof.

Councilmember, District 9
Dustin Hillis,
Councilmember, District 6

Link

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Wood sheathing roof decks

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Standards for wood structural panels

International Residential Code, 2018 Edition

Plywood:

- U.S. Department of Commerce PS-1, “Structural Plywood”
- CSA Group O325, “Construction Sheathing”

Oriented-strand board (OSB):

- U.S. Department of Commerce PS-2, “Performance Standard for Wood-based Structural-use Panels”
- CSA Group O437, “Standards for OSB and Waferboard”

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Common, but not referenced in the Code

Plywood and OSB:

- APA-The Engineered Wood Association Standard PRP-108, "Performance Standards and Policies for Structural-Use Panels"

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Roof sheathing attachment

IRC 2018 Table 602.3(1), Rows 30-32 (minimum attachment):

- Panel edges:
 - 2½-inch-long 8d common nails at 6 inches o.c. at supported panel edges
- Intermediate supports:
 - 2½-inch-long 8d common nails at 12 inches o.c. at intermediate supports

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The image shows the front cover of a technical guide. On the left is a vertical red bar with the 'APA' logo in white. To the right of the bar, the title 'Roof Construction' is written in blue, with the subtitle 'AN EXCERPT OF THE ENGINEERED WOOD CONSTRUCTION GUIDE' in smaller blue text below it. In the center is a photograph of a wooden roof structure under a clear blue sky. At the bottom right of the cover, there is a small blue text link that says 'Link'.

APA Form E30, “Roof Construction”

--Roofing-specific excerpts from
APA’s *Engineered Wood Construction
Guide* (102 pages)

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The image shows the front cover of a manual. It has a dark green background with a vertical light green stripe on the left side. The text 'The NRCA Roofing Manual: Steep-slope Roof Systems' is at the top in white. Below that, the year '2025' is written in large white font. At the bottom is the NRCA logo, which consists of a stylized building icon and the letters 'NRCA'.

2025 NRCA Manual

Steep-slope Roof Systems

*The Manual represents
“best practice” guidelines*

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NRCA has concerns about the long-term performance of OSB panels, including those addressed by PS 2 used as substrates for asphalt shingle roof systems. Although NRCA acknowledges the widespread use of OSB panels for constructing roof deck substrates, experience has shown OSB panels are subject to dimensional changes, ridging and fastener backout resulting from changing moisture conditions the roof decks typically encounter. NRCA has received reports of asphalt shingle roof assemblies constructed with OSB panel decks experiencing panel edge swelling, warping and buckling. NRCA also is concerned about the effects on OSB panels of repeated fastener removal and new fastener installation as existing roof systems are removed and replacement roof systems are installed during a roof deck's life. Because of these reasons, NRCA does not recommend using OSB panels as a substrate for asphalt shingle roof systems.

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The NRCA Roofing Manual: Steep-slope Roof Systems—2025
Asphalt Shingle Roof Systems | Chapter 2—Roof Decks

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RESEARCH+TECH



Know your steep-slope roof decks

Following plywood and OSB installation guidelines can help ensure a successful roof system performance

by Mark S. Graham

Plywood or oriented strand board structural panel sheathing are integral components of many steep-slope roof assemblies, and proper use of these products can help ensure successfully performing assemblies. If you use or encounter plywood and/or OSB structural panel sheathing roof decks, it is important to be knowledgeable of the applicable code requirements and APA's "The Engineered Wood Association and NRCA guidelines applicable to them."

IRC 2018

The International Residential Code® provides specific requirements applicable to plywood and OSB structural panel sheathing used as roof decks for one- and two-family dwellings. In IRC's 2018 edition, specific requirements are provided in Section R801.5.1.

IBC 2018

The International Building Code® provides specific requirements applicable to plywood and OSB structural panel sheathing used as roof decks for one- and two-family dwellings. In IBC's 2018 edition, specific requirements are provided in Section 1605.1.1.

ICC-ES ESR-1130

ICC-ES ESR-1130 provides specific requirements applicable to plywood and OSB structural panel sheathing used as roof decks for one- and two-family dwellings. In ICC-ES ESR-1130, specific requirements are provided in Section 1605.1.1.

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[Link](#)

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IIBEC Georgia Chapter/Georgia Roofing Contractors Association

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RESEARCH + TECH

Know the options

Proper specification is essential for nail-base insulation

by Mark S. Graham

The basics

Nail-base insulation is composed of a layer of rigid board insulation factory-adhered or laminated to a layer of structural wood panel sheathing, such as plywood or oriented strand board.

The U.S. product standard for nail-base insulation is ASTM C1289, "Standard Specification for Faced Rigid Cellular Polycyanurate Thermal Insulation Board," Type V. It provides requirements for a polycyanurate insulation from core

Professional Roofing

September 2024

[Link](#)

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Nailbase insulation considerations

- Double layer design and application
- Taped joints can control vapor leaks/underlayment wrinkling at board joints
- Pressure-tested and FRT nailbase are not good ideas for nailbase

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R-value testing

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LTTR – ASTM C1303 and ASTM C518

- A 15-year time-weighted average R-value
- The predicted R-value after 5-years (under controlled laboratory conditions)

R-value – ASTM C518

- R-value at the time of the test

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- LTTR and R-value is typically tested and reported at 75 F.
- NRCA tests at 75 F, but we also test at 40 F and 110 F.

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Test results		
Physical properties		
Manufacturer	Apparent density (lb/ft³)	Thickness (inches)
1c	2.726	2.578
1p	2.002	2.594
2c	3.254	2.576
2p	2.024	2.585
3p	2.218	2.500
4p	2.057	2.735

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Test results	
R-value	
Manufacturer	R-value (75 F)
1c	14.4
1p	13.9
2c	13.6
2p	15.6
3p	13.2
4p	15.3

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More test results

R-value

Manufacturer	R-value (40 F)	R-value (75 F)	R-value (110 F)
1c	10.8	14.4	12.8
1p	8.9	13.9	12.0
2c	14.5	13.6	12.1
2p	15.4	15.6	13.4
3p	12.6	13.2	11.6
4p	16.9	15.3	13.1

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- Preliminary conclusions**

- Tested R-values vary
 - Some tested R-values are already lower than LTTR
 - Some samples are exhibiting different characteristics

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Preliminary recommendations

- Specify, purchase and sell polyisocyanurate insulation (and all insulation products) based on their thicknesses, not its R-values

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Polyiso facer sheet adhesion

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Designation: C1289 - 23a

This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.

Standard Specification for Faced Rigid Cellular Polyisocyanurate Thermal Insulation Board¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation C1289; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last approval. A superscripted epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or approval.

This standard has been approved for use by agencies of the U.S. Department of Defense.

1. Scope

1.1 This specification covers the general requirements for faced thermal insulation boards composed of rigid cellular polyisocyanurate surfaced with other materials. The insulation boards are intended for use at temperatures between -40 and 200°F (-40 and 93°C). This specification does not cover cryogenic applications. Consult the manufacturer for specific recommendations and properties in cryogenic conditions. For specific applications, the actual temperature limits shall be agreed upon by the manufacturer and the purchaser.

1.2 This standard is intended to apply to rigid cellular polyurethane-modified polyisocyanurate thermal insulation board products that are commercially acceptable as non-structural panels useful in building construction. The term polyisocyanurate encompasses the term polyurethane. For engineering and design purposes, users should follow specific product information provided by board manufacturers regarding physical properties, system design considerations and installation recommendations.

Notes 1–4 See Appendix X1 for guidance on determining wind pressure resistance of panels when required for wall sheathing applications.

1.3 The use of thermal insulation materials covered by this specification is typically regulated by building codes, or other agencies that address fire performance. Where required, the fire performance of the material shall be addressed through standard fire test methods established by the appropriate governing documents.

1.4 The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as standard. The values given in parentheses are mathematical conversions to SI units that are provided for information only and are not considered standard.

Notes 5–7 For conversion to metric units other than those contained in this standard, refer to IEEE/ASTM SI 10.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 The following documents, of the issue in effect on the date of material purchase, form a part of this specification to the extent specified herein:

2.2 *ASTM Standards:*²

- C168 Terminology Relating to Thermal Insulation
- C177 Test Method for Steady-State Heat Flux Measurements and Thermal Transmission Properties by Means of the Guarded-Hot-Plate Apparatus
- C203 Test Methods for Breaking Load and Flexural Properties of Block-Type Thermal Insulation
- C208 Specification for Cellulosic Fiber Insulating Board
- C209 Test Methods for Cellulosic Fiber Insulating Board
- C303 Test Method for Dimensions and Density of Pre-formed Block and Board-Type Thermal Insulation
- C590 Practice for Sampling and Acceptance of Thermal Insulation Lots
- C518 Test Method for Steady-State Thermal Transmission Properties by Means of the Heat Flow Meter Apparatus
- C590 Test Method for Measuring Transverse and Squaresness of Rigid Block and Board Thermal Insulation
- C728 Specification for Perlite Thermal Insulation Board
- C1045 Practice for Calculating Thermal Transmission Properties Under Steady-State Conditions

¹This specification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee C16 on Thermal Insulation and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee C16.22 on Organic and Nonorganic Porous Insulating Thermal Insulations.

Current edition approved Sept. 1, 2023. Published October 2023. Originally approved in 1995. Last previous edition approved in 2021 as C1289 - 21. DOI: 10.1520/C1289-23A.

²For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For Annual Book of ASTM Standards volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

11.6 Tensile Strength Perpendicular to Board Surface—
Tensile strength perpendicular to the major board surfaces of the faced board product shall be tested in accordance with Test Method **C209**, Tensile Strength Perpendicular to Surface, or Test Method **D1623** (Type C), utilizing a 250°F (121°C) hot melt adhesive system for sample preparation. Molten adhesive shall be uniformly applied over each faced sample surface and allowed to cool in 73°F (23°C) laboratory air for 24 h before testing.

FIG. 2 Apparatus for Determination of Tensile Strength Perpendicular to Surface

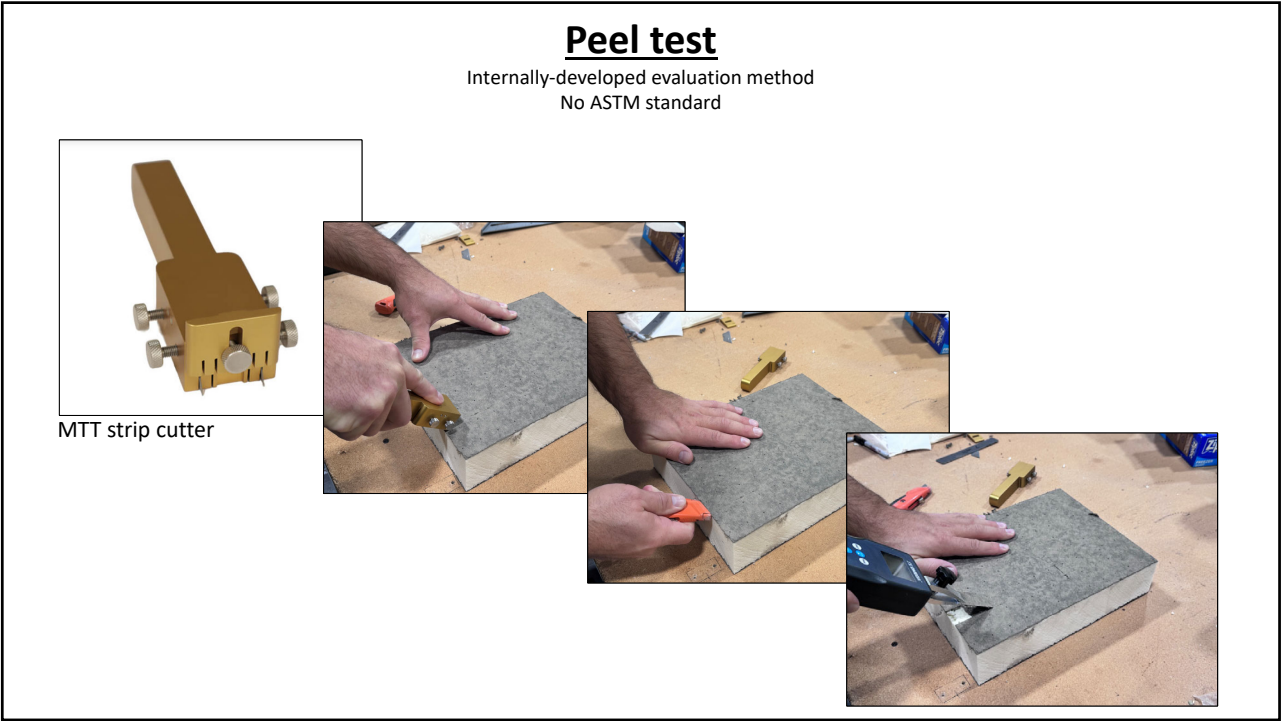
Tensile strength, psf	500 (24)	500	500 (24)	500 (24)	500 (24)	2000 (95)
(kPa), min		(24)				
Perpendicular to board surface						

Test results

ASTM C209 tensile strength

Manufacturer	Tensile strength Average (psf)	Standard deviation (psf)
1c	1,888	556
1p	2,041	909
2c	1,874	730
2p	1,301	409
3p	1,029	495
4p	1,185	327

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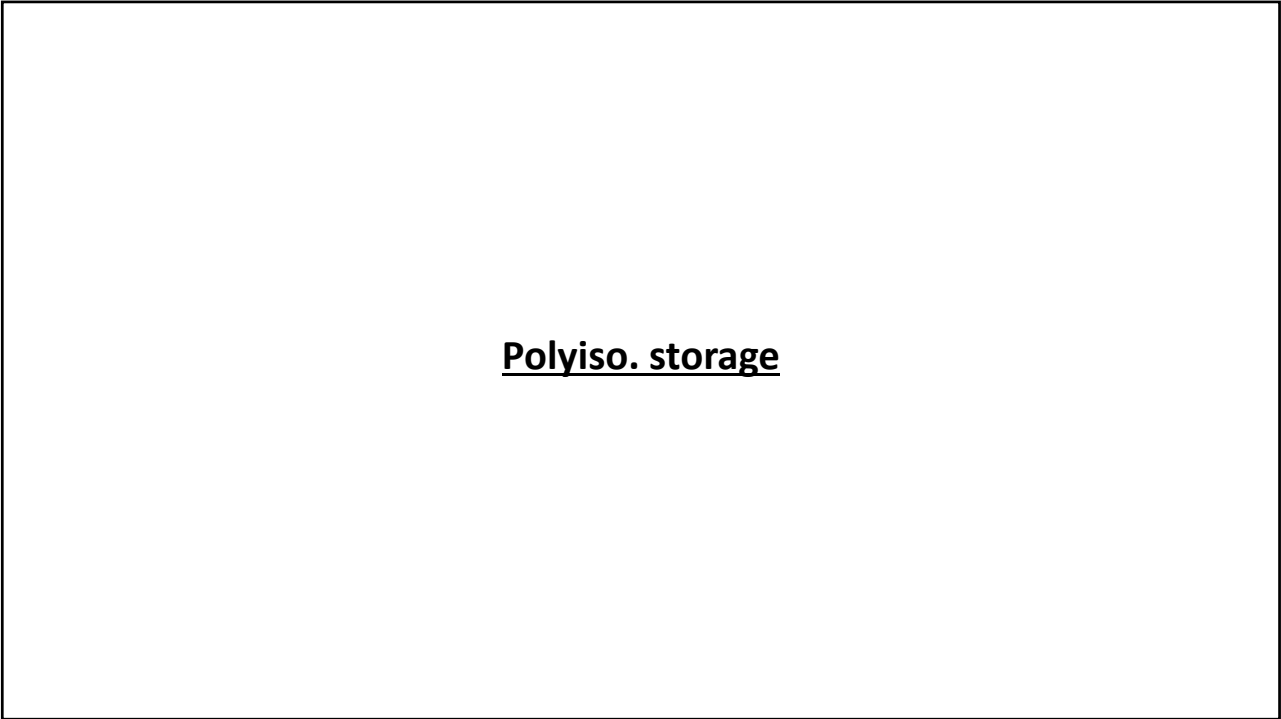
Test results		
Manufacturer	Peel strength Average (psi)	Standard deviation (psi)
1c	2.78 MD	0.62 MD
	3.03 XMD	0.44 XMD
1p	2.52 MD	0.78 MD
	2.89 XMD	0.94 XMD
2c	2.30 MD	0.31 MD
	2.30 XMD	0.28 XMD
2p	2.52 MD	0.61 MD
	2.36 XMD	0.53 XMD
3p	2.83 MD	0.59 MD
	2.97 XMD	0.57 XMD
4p	2.61 MD	0.56 MD
	2.19 XMD	0.76 XMD
Average	2.59 MD 2.62 XMD	

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- Preliminary conclusions

 - Our peel test method seems viable
 - More refinement of the test method may be needed
 - Peel values are only about 10% of tensile values
 - Peel values seem low
 - More testing is planned:
 - More polyiso. specimens (production lots, plants)
 - Board top vs. board bottom
 - Impact of knit lines
 - Other faced insulation boards

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TECHNICAL BULLETIN | 12

Storage Recommendations for
Atlas ACFoam® Products


ISSUED: 10/29/2017

*UPDATED: 08/19/2024


PAGES: 01

Factory applied packaging is intended only for protection during transit. When stored outdoors or on the job site, the insulation should be stacked on pallets at least three inches above ground level and completely covered with a weatherproof covering such as a tarpaulin. The temporary factory-applied packaging should be slit or removed to prevent accumulation of condensation. Roof insulation which has become wet or damaged should be removed and replaced with solid, dry insulation, of the same type.

For additional storage and handling recommendations, see [PIMA Technical Bulletin # 100](#).

 **ACFoam**
Polyiso Roof Insulation

Atlas Roofing Corporation
3000 Riverchase Parkway, Suite 100 • Atlanta, GA • 30328
770.852.1442 • atlasroof.com



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PAGE 1 of 1

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PIMA Technical Bulletin #109

Storage and Handling Recommendations
For Polyiso Roof Insulation


Storage

Polyiso insulation is typically shipped protected by a plastic wrap, plastic bag or both. This factory packaging is intended for handling the polyiso in the manufacturing plant and during transit. The factory packaging should not be relied upon as protection at jobsites or other outdoor storage locations unless specified otherwise by the manufacturer.

Note: Polyiso insulation is fully cured and fit for installation upon delivery. No additional storage time is required.

Material delivery should be carefully coordinated with the roof application schedule to minimize outdoor storage. When short-term outdoor storage is necessary, whether at grade or on the roof deck, the following precautions should be observed unless specified otherwise by the manufacturer:

- Bundles should be stored flat above the ground (or other surface) utilizing included feet or on raised pallets. If possible, the bundles should be placed on a finished surface such as gravel, pavement, or concrete rather than on dirt or grass.
- Cover the package and pallet with a breathable tarpaulin and secure cover to prevent wind displacement.



Surround yourself with the best.

polyiso insulation is not designed for use as a structural component. protection from damage by construction traffic and/or abuse is extremely important.

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Roof deck loading considerations

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Some examples of roof loading

- Pallet of asphalt shingles (42 bundles): 2,500 to 4,200 lbs.
- Pallet of TPO membrane rolls: 1,400 to 3,450 lbs.
- Pallet of MB cap sheet (20 rolls): About 2,500 lbs.
- Pallet of glass-faced gypsum board (4 x 4): 1,600 to 2,400 lbs.
- Pallet of bonding adhesive (45 pails): 1,800 lbs.
- Bundle of polyiso. (4 x 8): 250 to 500 lbs.

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Some initial considerations

Roof deck loading concerns

- Roofing operations may exceed live load capacity
- Note joist/framing orientation
- Consider avoiding adjacent load placement
- Position loads across joists/framing
- Consider added dunnage across framing
- Also consider rooftop equipment weight

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Radio frequency radiation

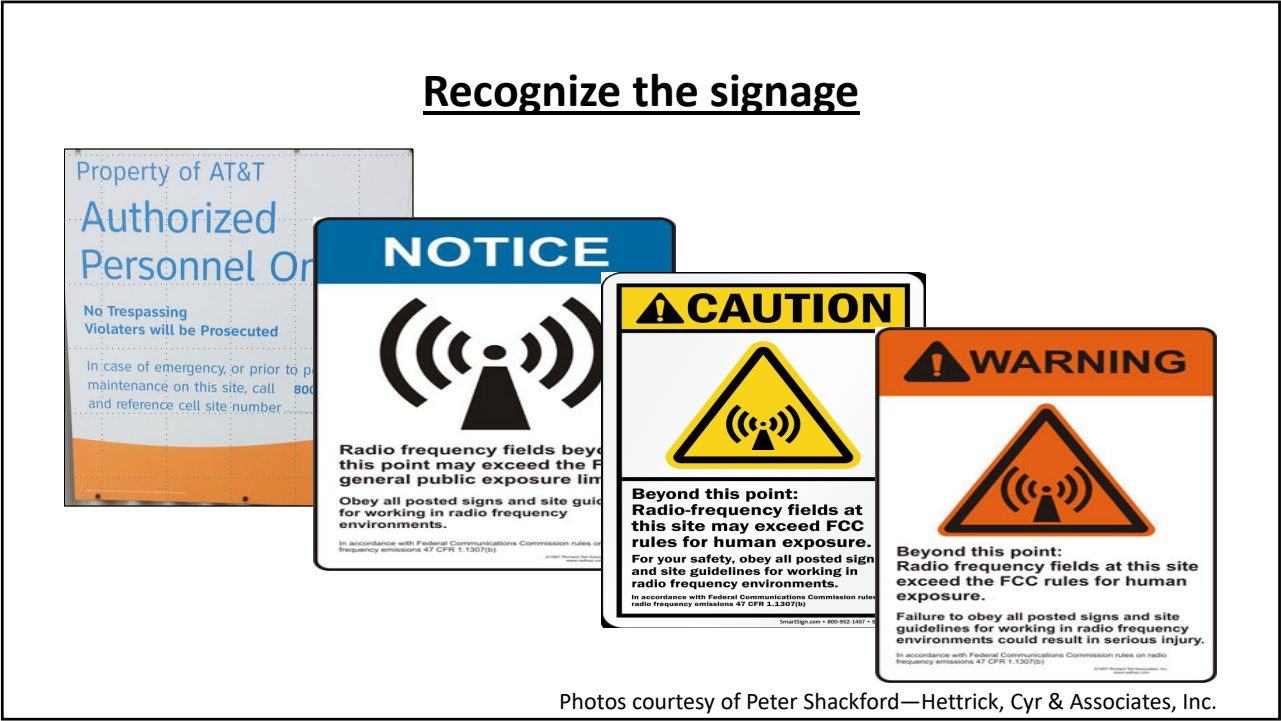
Rooftop cell phone transmitters



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How protect yourself from RF radiation

The risks associated with RF radiation increases with the number of devices present, the closer a worker is to the equipment/device(s), and the more time that is spent in the area. Workers can protect themselves by the following:

- Complete a visual assessment of the area to determine if cellular antennas or other RF radiation generating antennas are present. If you are not sure, ask your supervisor, the building owner, or the property manager if RF-generating antennas are present where you need to work. The building owner or property manager should have the information, or know whom to contact for information about antennas, their locations, and the RF radiation levels.
- Look for warning signs posted near RF antennas; the signs should identify the hazard and tell you where to get more information.
- Contact the building owner/manager and the antenna licensee to have the equipment temporarily powered down or moved.

If work needs to be performed within a potentially hazardous area:

- Check the site survey or roof plan for potential exposure levels
- Pre-plan work tasks and travel routes so you can limit trips through the RF field and time spent on tasks there – the goal is to get in and out as quickly as possible.
- Avoid standing directly in front of or close to an antenna. As a rule of thumb, stay 1.5 m (6 feet) away from a single antenna and 3 m (10 feet) away from a group of antennas.
- Use a personal RF monitor. The monitor will warn you if you are in an area where RF radiation is at a dangerous level. There are several handheld EMF personal safety monitors available on the market that measure exposure and allow workers to work in an exposed area for a limited time. Use personal monitors and protective clothing while work is being performed and if an alarm sounds, stop work and leave the area immediately.

No employer shall be held responsible for any injury or illness resulting from the use of this information. The reader may take from such information.


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Some useful references

- CRCA Advisory Bulletin ([Link](#))
- Health Canada’s Safety Code 6 ([Link](#))
- Federal Communications Commission ([Link](#))
- Center for Construction Research and Training ([Link](#))


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 NRCA

TOOLBOXTALKS

[Link](#)

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TOOLBOX

TALKS

Radio frequency (RF) hazards

According to the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), radio waves and microwaves emitted by transmitting antennae are one form of electromagnetic energy that harms people. Harm from RF exposure will vary according to power levels, length of exposure time and distance from the antennae. Sources of RF energy on a rooftop often are not obvious and usually are not properly marked or defined as danger zones by warning signs. In many cases, antennae are hidden by building elements so workers may not be aware of their presence. Here are some important facts about RF energy and things that you can do to avoid it:

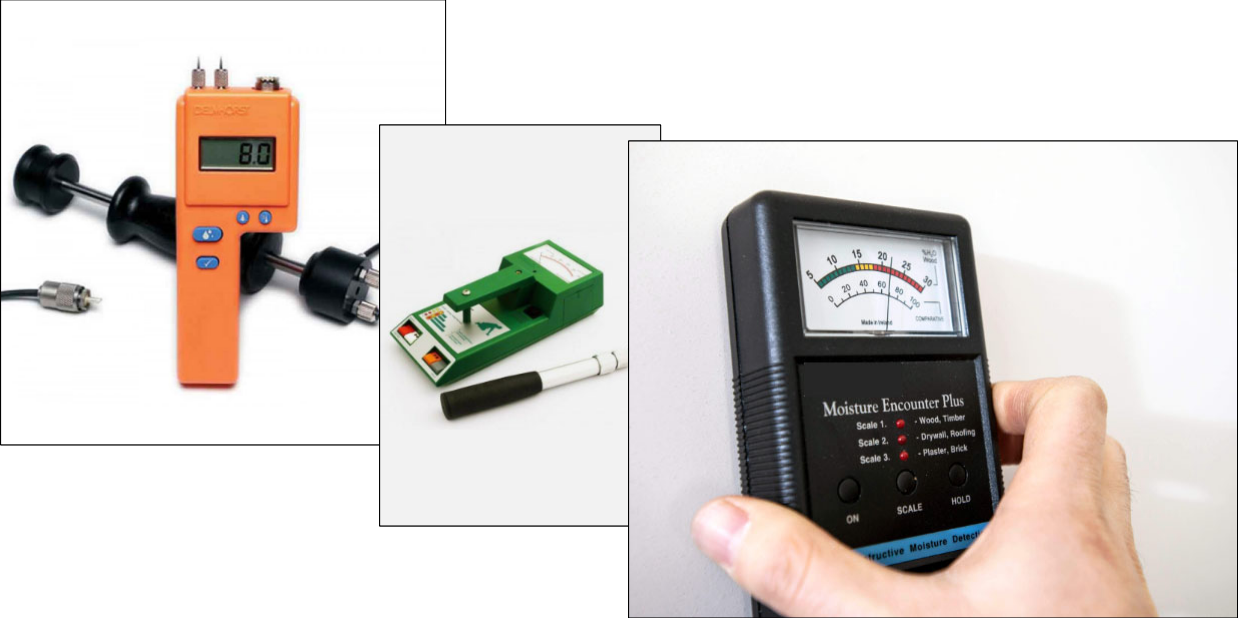
- High levels of RF may heat body tissue and increase body temperature, causing time damage because the body cannot cool quickly enough to prevent damage. This is called RF's thermal effects, and your eyes are the most vulnerable part of your body. Actual contact may cause a shock or burn.
- At lower, nonthermal levels of RF exposure, nervous system and immune system problems, kidney damage, neurological disorders and even some cancers may occur.
- Become familiar with what RF transmitters or antennae look like and the dangers of working near them. Be aware that warning signs for RF transmitters may not always be present on a roof.
- Your employer must inquire as to the presence of RF equipment and whether it may be shut down or shielded or other barrier device installed for the duration of the work period roofing workers will be in proximity to the transmitter.
- Symptoms of RF exposure often seem the same as physical exertion and can become heat exhaustion or heat stroke. Removing a worker from the area and cooling the body is important. Trained, professional medical care of the symptoms is critical.



National Roofing Contractors Association TOOLBOX TALKS www.nrca.net 219

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"Moisture" meter concerns



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*These meters do not read moisture...
...they are reading relative conductivity, which can be
correlated to specific materials in specific conditions
when properly calibrated.*

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Considerations


“Moisture” meters

- Read/understand the instruction manual
- Understand device sensitivity
- Understand proper operating conditions
- Proper calibration/recalibration is critical
- Don't overstate the meter's capability
- Verify job-specific results with gravimetric analysis

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Requests of NRCA for technical assistance

A close-up photograph of a circular metal flange or gasket. The flange has a central hole and several concentric rings. A red arrow points to a specific feature on the inner rings, which appears to be a small, raised, rectangular protrusion or a hole. The metal has a weathered, greyish appearance.



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Low-Slope Roofing Systems

Low-slope roofing systems require careful planning, material selection, and detailing to ensure long-term performance and weather resistance. This course covers everything from wind design and insulation to membrane systems, coatings, and moisture control. Participants will gain hands-on insights into roofing codes, warranties, and maintenance strategies to avoid common failures and extend roof life.

Learning Outcomes:

- Identify and apply best practices for designing and installing bituminous, single-ply, and liquid-applied membrane systems.
- Understand insulation types, moisture control strategies, and code requirements for low-slope roofing.
- Evaluate roofing details, warranty provisions, and maintenance programs to ensure long-term system performance.

Who Should Attend:

- Contractors, architects, and materials specifiers involved in roofing design and construction.
- Commissioning authorities, product manufacturers, and owner's representatives overseeing roofing projects.
- Anyone responsible for the maintenance, repair, or re-roofing of low-slope roofing systems.

Select from 2 upcoming dates:

Date	Format	ID	Fee	
Dec 2-3, 2025	Face-to-Face Madison, WI	D572	\$1,095	

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The logo for the National Roofing Contractors Association (NRCA). It features a shield-shaped emblem on the left with a blue top section containing a white swirl, a sun, and a snowflake, and a bottom section with three vertical stripes (red, white, red). To the right of the emblem, the letters "NRCA" are written in a large, blue, serif font.

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