



Understanding underlayment

Did you know I-Codes require enhanced underlayment in high-wind regions?

by Mark S. Graham

The *International Building Code,® 2021 Edition* and *International Residential Code,® 2021 Edition* require enhanced underlayment materials and application methods for asphalt shingle roof systems in certain situations, such as when installing them in low-slope applications or high-wind regions. Asphalt shingle roof system designers and installers should be aware of these enhancement requirements; highlights follow.

Low-slope applications

For asphalt shingle roofs with slopes between 2:12 and 4:14, IBC 2021 and IRC 2021 require a two-layer underlayment application. The underlayment is required to be applied as a 19-inch-wide starter parallel to and starting along the eaves. Next, full-width underlayment rolls must be applied shingle fashion starting at the eaves, overlapping successive sheets by 19 inches. End laps must be a minimum of 4 inches and offset by a minimum of 6 feet.

High-wind regions

IBC 2021 considers high-wind regions to be areas where the basic design wind speed is 140 mph or more. These areas include the Gulf



of Mexico coastline; along the Atlantic coastline for Risk Categories II, III and IV buildings from Massachusetts to Florida; along the Alaskan coastline; and along portions of the Hawaiian coastline.

IRC 2021 considers residential buildings to be in a high-wind region when high-wind design, not IRC 2021's prescriptive design, applies. IRC 2021's high-wind design applies when the ultimate design wind speed is 140 mph or more.

When asphalt shingle roof systems are installed in high-wind regions, IBC 2021 and IRC 2021

require underlayment to be applied in two layers and comply with ASTM D226, "Standard Specification for Asphalt-Saturated Organic Felt Used in Roofing and Waterproofing," Type II (No. 30); ASTM D4869, "Standard Specification for Asphalt-Saturated Organic Felt Underlayment Used in Steep Slope Roofing," Type IV (No. 30); or ASTM D6757, "Standard Specification for Underlayment Felt Containing Inorganic Fibers Used in Steep-Slope Roofing."

Underlayment must be applied as a 19-inch-wide starter parallel to and starting along the eaves. Next, full-width underlayment rolls must be applied shingle fashion starting at the eaves, overlapping successive sheets by 19 inches. End laps must be a minimum of 4 inches and offset by a minimum of 6 feet.

“Specialized, enhanced underlayment requirements apply to asphalt shingle roof systems used in low-slope applications and high-wind regions”

Underlayment also must be attached with corrosion-resistant, minimum 0.083-inch-diameter, annular ring- or deformed-shank cap nails in a grid pattern of 12 inches between side laps and 6-inch on-center spacing at side and end laps. Metal caps must be a minimum 1-inch diameter and have a thickness of no less than 32 gauge. Power-driven metal caps must be at least 0.010 inch thick. Plastic cap nails must be a minimum 1-inch diameter and have a minimum outside edge thickness of at least 0.035 of an inch. Cap nails must be long enough to penetrate not less than $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch into roof sheathing.

As an alternative to the high-wind region, two-layer underlayment requirement, IRC 2021 permits a self-adhering polymer-modified bitumen underlayment complying with ASTM D1970, "Standard Specification for Self-Adhering Polymer Modified Bituminous Sheet Materials Used as Steep Roofing Underlayment for Ice Dam Protection," to be applied according to the manufacturer's installation instructions.

An additional alternative permits the use of minimum 4-inch-wide strips of self-adhering, polymer-modified bitumen underlayment to be applied over all joints in the roof deck sheathing followed by a single layer of underlayment. Attachment of the underlayment must comply with the code's attachment requirements for high-wind regions.

Synthetic roof underlayments do not specifically comply with IBC 2021 and IRC 2021.

However, NRCA's code change proposals have been approved by the International Code Council,[®] so synthetic roof underlayments complying with ASTM D8257, "Standard Specification for Mechanically Attached Polymeric Roof Underlayment Used in Steep Slope Roofing," will comply with the upcoming IBC 2024 and IRC 2024.

Closing thoughts

Specialized, enhanced underlayment requirements apply to asphalt shingle roof systems used in low-slope applications and high-wind regions. If you design or install asphalt shingle roof systems in these conditions, you should be aware of these required underlayment enhancements.

You should consult IBC 2021 and IRC 2021 for the specific code requirements applicable to asphalt shingle roof systems and other roof system types. Online versions of IBC and IRC are accessible at codes.iccsafe.org, and IBC 2021, IRC 2021 and previous editions can be purchased from shop.iccsafe.org.

Additional information about asphalt shingle roof systems is provided in the Asphalt Shingle Section of *The NRCA Roofing Manual: Steep-slope Roof Systems—2021*. This manual is available electronically to NRCA members free of charge; hard copies can be purchased from shop.nrca.net. 🌱🌿

MARK S. GRAHAM is NRCA's vice president of technical services.

 [@MarkGrahamNRCA](https://twitter.com/MarkGrahamNRCA)

Phishing remains active cybersecurity threat to businesses

IBM research found more than two in five of all cybersecurity incidents in 2022 involved phishing as the pathway to compromise, according to Construction Dive.

Three in five of all phishing attacks were conducted through attachments, according to IBM Security X-Force's annual threat intelligence report released in February. Phishing via links accounted for one-third of all phishing attacks. One-quarter of attacks involved the exploitation of public-facing applications, and 16% abused valid accounts for access. Only one in 10 attacks involved external remote services.

The consistent prevalence of phishing attacks underscores the need for organizations to focus on people, process and technology, according to Stephanie Carruthers, global head of innovation delivery and chief people hacker at IBM Security X-Force Red. Phishing has enjoyed long-standing success as an initial access vector, and attackers are constantly innovating their approach to keep phishing alive and thriving, Carruthers says.

The latest phishing tactics should be shared with employees

so they know what to look out for. Thread hijacking, which involves a threat actor hijacking an email account and responding to email threads pretending to be the original victim, doubled in 2022.

A majority of penetration tests IBM Security X-Force Red ran for clients in 2022

revealed improper authentication or handling of credentials. Many organizations lacked visibility into applications and endpoints exposed through identity access management services, the report found.

The report is based on research data IBM Security X-Force gathered in incident response engagements throughout 2022, in addition to vulnerability and exploit databases and network and endpoint tracking.



View highlights from IBM Security X-Force's report at professionalroofing.net.

Construction technology funding held steady during 2022

A report from Monterrey, Mexico-based construction technology venture capital firm Cemex Ventures reveals the construction technology industry showed resilience during adverse economic conditions as investment during 2022 held steady at around \$5.38 billion, according to Construction Dive. The funding was only slightly less than \$5.4 billion in 2021.

More than 80% of investment in the market was in North America and Europe in 2022. Within those regions, the most active country was the U.S., where 97 startups have their headquarters and 42.5% of all construction technology investment dollars flowed. The next most active country, the U.K., had 20 startups and 8.8% of funding dollars.

Cemex Ventures predicts construction technology investment will continue to hold steady in 2023 with an expectation that economic issues will begin to abate and provide a path forward at the end of the year.

The report highlights four key areas of

investment in the construction technology field that will continue to be important to the industry: enhanced productivity, future of construction, green construction and construction supply chain.

- **Enhanced productivity:** Digital solutions aimed at increased efficiency in construction by improving stakeholder collaboration, communication and coordination. Examples include subsurface mapping and data-driven construction improvements for time and speed. This area represented 53% of construction technology's total investment in 2022, more than any other category.
- **Future of construction:** Programs such as artificial intelligence, advanced building materials, industrialized construction methodologies, robotics and machine-assisted applications such as 3D printing robots, BIM and autonomous equipment. This area received 20.6% of funding in 2022.

- **Green construction:** Processes, products and services that Cemex Ventures predicts will be in demand to offset the negative effects construction has on the environment. Firms in this category received 14.9% of 2022 construction technology funding.
- **Construction supply chain:** Construction supply chain solutions also will see growth, but it will be slowed because this is one of the most difficult operational areas to solve, according to the report. The segment received 11.4% of funding dollars in 2022.

The report indicates North America and Europe will continue to dominate shares of the construction technology market. However, it also notes there is concentrated construction technology innovation in Latin America and the Asia Pacific area.