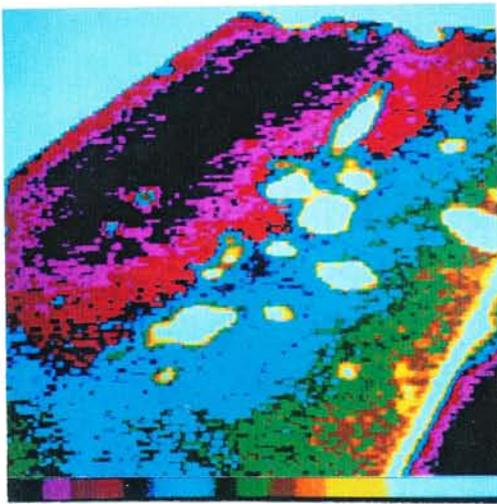


2001 SYSTEM ROOF DRYING VERIFICATION

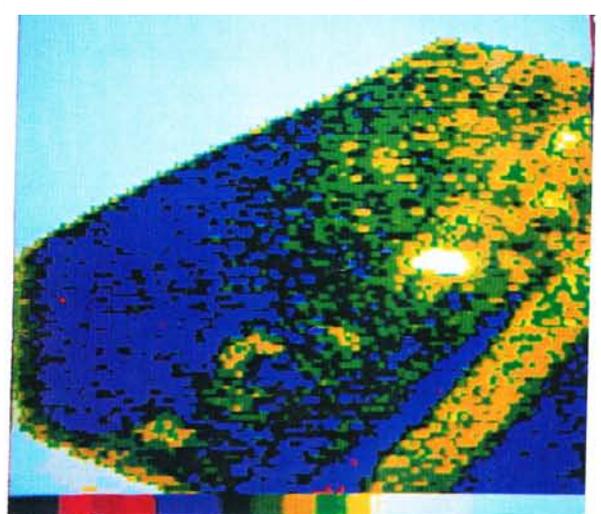
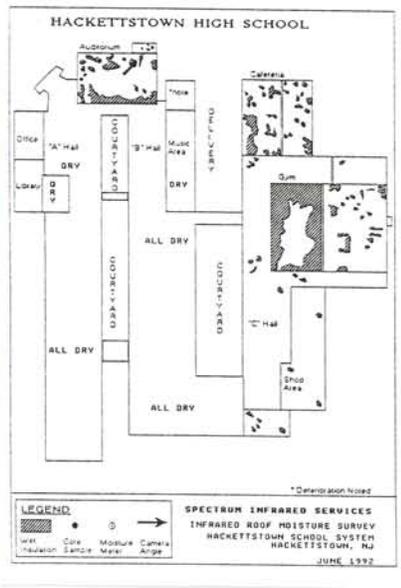
Hackettstown, NJ school district existing spray foam roof had **confirmed water saturation** in the areas marked from **infrared moisture survey**. Verifying core cuts revealed over **1 pint of water per square foot** entrapped in some areas of the existing spray foam roof.



Infrared Picture Before



Reroofing With 2001 System 8 Months After



Infrared scan and physical rooftop investigation **8 months after** 2001 System installed verifying existing spray foam over **90% dry** with the **2001 wind vented roof system**.

CONVENTIONAL REROOF PROBLEMS AVOIDED WITH SYSTEM 2001™

1.) Structural Deck Deficiencies: from **rusting metal**, or **wood deck dry rot**.

Structural deficiencies in a deck occur around a leak area. These areas can be tested for structural soundness by doing a **screw pull test on the deck**.

Sometimes **new decking can be fastened** and braced from the inside of the building to resupport the old decking.

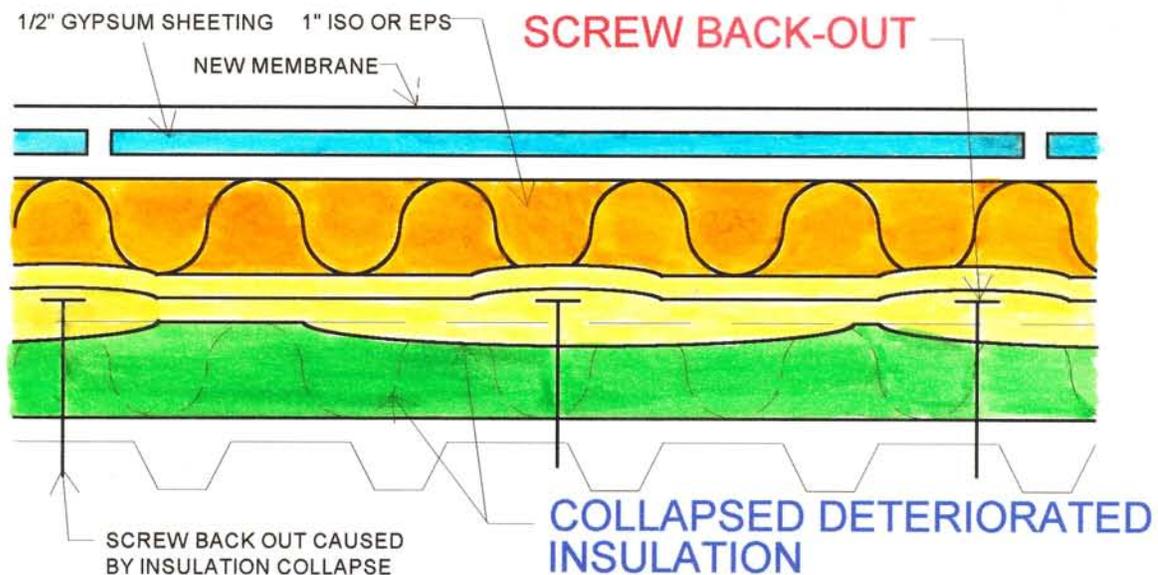
In the worst case, **only a section** of the existing old roof will have to be removed so that the deteriorated roof decking can be replaced, **but not the total roof**.

2.) Substrate Collapse = stress, cracks and ponding water:

Some wet insulations once dried could collapse. This will give a bumpy surface that will make a new built up roof membrane to become stressed, cracked and develop ponding water. The 2001 Co. can provide loose tapered insulation and flexible rubber membranes that can withstand insulation collapse and ponding.

3.) Fastener Backout:

Should the existing wet insulation collapse, once dried, screws used to fasten the old roof or new roof would work themselves up into the waterproofing membrane breaking through from the underside.



SOLUTION WITH A LOOSE LAID 2001 SYSTEM

In these collapsible substrate situations, a **1" layer of plastic insulation ISO or EPS** could be placed over the existing **roof surface to absorb the screw head rise**. A loose layer of 1/2" Gypsum sheeting is placed over the 1" plastic insulation to hold it in place, offsetting the underside insulation joints 2' in each direction.

4.) Moisture Vapor Migration From Old Wet Roof Into New Reroof

Conventional sealed roof assemblies entrap water vapor from an old roof. This causes premature failure by corroding fasteners, wetting insulation, deterioration of glues and adhesives of single ply systems and condensating on the underside of the roof membrane causing internal dry rot. This also causes blisters in BUR systems. System 2001 wind vented roof assemblies use wind generated vacuums to remove water vapor from the reroof assembly.