CORE Forensics

## Step One:

Identify the appropriate location of the core cut. The area should properly represent the entire roof section construction.
Facilities with multiple roof areas and/or multiple roof systems require core cuts from each roof area. Core cuts should not be taken from a previously repaired area.
It's important to identify the locations of the core cuts on a roof plan for your own records. Mark areas-of-interest on the roof, then select the best one(s) to cut.

## Step Two:

A core cut should be extracted from areas determined to be dry and areas found to have varying levels of moisture present as needed and if known.

Photographing the area before and after cutting is recommended.
Measure a 12inch x 12inch area with a measuring tape- marking the measurements on the roof will help with the cutting. (CORE Forensics requires that samples be sent in measurements of 12 inches x 12 inches for most testing and more than one sample is preferred but not required.)

## Step Three:

Following the 12 x 12 measuring mark, cut the membrane, as well as any insulation and underlayment's all the way down to the structural deck (Single-ply systems can be cut with scissors and Bituminous roof systems require a box cutter knife or hatchet).

## Step Four:

Remove all roof system components carefully, being cautious not to damage. You should now be in possession of a 12 x12 sample which should include a membrane, insulation and underlayment (if it was present).

## Step Five:

Photograph the system components and structural deck substrate for your records. Patching the area should be completed directly after taking a sample and photographing the finalized patch is highly recommended.

**Step Six:** Place your sample in a sealed bag- double-bagging is recommended when requesting gravimetric testing to increase accuracy of moisture contents.