

CASTRO ROOFING
HISTORICAL MONUMENTS



TEXAS STATUE OF LIBERTY AT DALLAS FAIR PARK

Re-Roofed in the Honor of Maintaining our National Treasures



CASTRO ROOFING TAKES PRIDE IN OUR NATIONAL TREASURES

Castro Roofing has a passion for maintaining our national treasures. We understand the importance to our cultural heritage these monuments represent and take great pride and care in making sure that even the smallest of details are accurately restored. Our passion is led by our company founder, Angel Rodriguez, who cares greatly for these treasures. Angel is personally involved with each project and loves seeing the beauty of the past preserved.

We offer old world craftsmanship restoration services with a high tech twist. We invite you to view our pride and joy reflected in the beauty of the historical treasures we have been honored to help preserve. After all, when love and skill work together, we expect a masterpiece!

Dallas Museum of Natural History

“Jumbo” is a bronze sculpture intended to give a life-size view of how the mammoth appeared in life, perpetually overlooking the lagoon but not quite able to get over there for a drink.

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Big Tex made his debut at the 1952 fair, a 55-foot (16 m) tall statue and marketing icon of the annual State Fair of Texas held at Fair Park in Dallas, Texas. The figure has become a cultural icon of Dallas and Texas.

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Dallas Police and Court Building

Historical Facts

The City purchased land for the fourth City Hall in 1911-1912 from Eliza Trice, Otto H. Lang and the Sweeney Family. Designed by C. D. Hill in the Beaux-Arts style, plans were drawn up in 1913 and the Spring Fred A. Jones Building Company began construction. The building company filed for bankruptcy later that year, and the Board of Commissioners passed a resolution to accept the sale and transfer of materials to C. C. Street, Jr., who completed the building. The Municipal Building opened October 17, 1914.

After the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, Lee Harvey Oswald was arrested and jailed in the Municipal Building on November 22, 1963. Two days later he was fatally shot by Jack Ruby while being led out by police in the basement garage.

On June 19, 2009, Texas Governor Rick Perry signed SB 956 into law, establishing the first public law school in North Texas. University of North Texas at Dallas College of Law began taking applications in the Fall of 2013 for classes that began in 2014. Initially, courses will be held at the nearby Universities Center at Dallas while extensive renovations of the Municipal Building are made. The building will then serve as the law school's permanent home and the municipal courts will move into a renovated Municipal Building Annex.

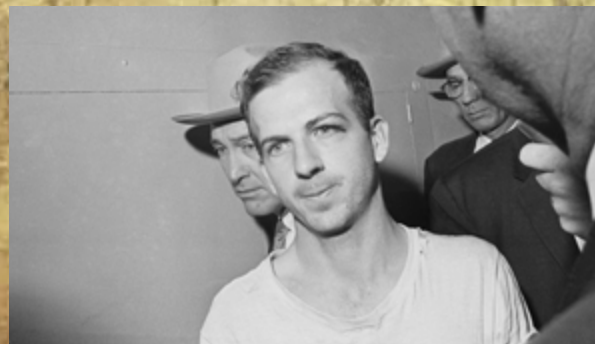


Lee Harvey Oswald was fatally shot by Jack Ruby on November 24, 1963.



1914

ESTABLISHED



Dallas Police and Court Building 1995 Historical Roof Restoration



Existing built-up roofing with gravel was torn down to structural deck concrete deck and a new tapered roof insulation with a high performance coal tar roof system was installed. Historical special factors:

- Special attention was paid to the metal system on top of the, visible from the ground, exterior parapet wall so as to not change the original appearance.
- Special concern: The busy downtown streets surrounding the historical building were not permitted to be closed. Due to the multiple buildings and the 60" span separating the buildings, Castro Roofing constructed to bridge the two buildings!
- The removal of the existing roof and raising of new materials required three separate handling steps to get it across from one end of the building to where the staging was located.

The Sixth Floor Museum

Historical Facts

The former Texas School Book Depository building was constructed in 1901 atop the 1898 foundation of another building that had burned down.

The original building was only five stories tall. Dallas County purchased the Texas School Book Depository as part of a bond package in 1977 and converted it into the Dallas County Administration Building. The iconic Hertz Rent-a-Car time-and-temperature billboard was removed from the Depository in May 1979 after engineers determined that it was damaging the building's structural integrity.

The sign is now part of the Museum's collections. The second floor lunchroom where Oswald was spotted by police only seconds after the shooting of John F. Kennedy is now home to Dallas County Commissioners Court offices.

The Museum is open Monday 12 p.m. - 6 p.m.; Tuesday - Sunday 10 a.m. - 6 p.m.



Lee Harvey Oswald shot John F. Kennedy from this building.



1901

ESTABLISHED



The Sixth Floor Museum 2004 Historical Roof Restoration



Existing roof system was removed down to the structural deck and a new modified bitumen roof system installed. Historical special factors:
Meticulous care was taken to follow all specifications with particular emphasis on the metal craftsmanship to not deviate from original appearances.

The Hall of State at Fair Park

Historical Facts

R. L. "Bob" Thornton was a Dallas banker, civic leader, mayor, and long-time president of the State Fair of Texas. It was Thornton who secured the Texas Centennial Exposition for Dallas, winning over cities like Houston, Austin, and San Antonio, all of which had more historical claim to the honor.

Dallas, in fact, did not even exist at the time of the Texas Revolution. The Hall of State was constructed in 1936 at a cost of \$1,200,000, a sum all the more remarkable for being spent during the middle of the Great Depression.

The Hall of State was built in the symbolic form of an inverted capital "T" by the State of Texas to commemorate the Texas Centennial of 1936.

*The Hall of State is open daily (except Sundays, Mondays, and holidays) from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. and on Sunday from 1 P.M. to 5 P.M.



The Hall of State was constructed in 1936 at a cost of \$1,200,000



1936

ESTABLISHED



The Hall of State at Fair Park 2008 Historical Roof Restoration



Existing built-up roofing with gravel was torn-off down to structural deck consisting mainly of light-weight concrete and a new modified bitumen roof system installed. Historical special factors:

- Special attention was paid to the metal system on top of the, visible from the ground, exterior parapet wall so as to not change the original appearance.
- A special blend of granules for the finished surface membrane was submitted and chosen to approximate the original gravel surface.
- Part of the deck was removed on both wings to allow for the installation of large equipment into the building. A temporary deck was constructed and had to be waterproofed on a daily basis.

Of course, no priceless artifacts were disturbed during the project.



"We were able to meet the critical schedule, allowing the facility to be ready and open for the State Fair of Texas. We have gotten to know their office and field staff and they have been a pleasure to work with."

-Sam Huff, Project Manager, Phillips/May

Tower Building at Fair Park

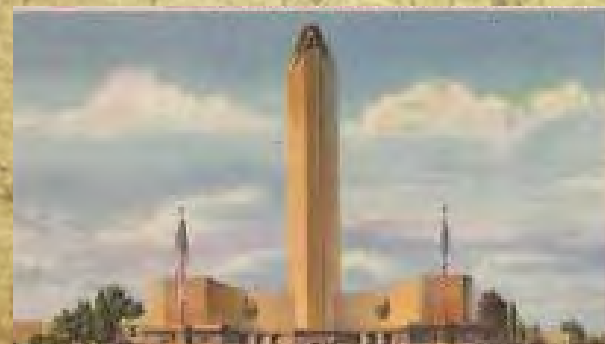
Historical Facts

The Tower Building arose in 1936 as part of the Texas Centennial Exposition only it debuted with the name of The Federal Building. Its most dramatic feature is its monumental tower capped by a stern-looking bald eagle. This eagle was designed by Raoul Josset and sculpted by artist Jose Martin. On the front of the building, on either side of the tower, are substantial plaques that reflect the front and reverse sides of the Great Seal of the United States.

During the Texas Centennial Exposition, the structure housed exhibits of United States government agencies. In 1954, the building became the "Electric Building."



The Tower Building arose in 1936 as part of the Texas Centennial Exposition



1936
ESTABLISHED



Tower Building at Fair Park 1998 Historical Roof Restoration



Existing roof system was removed down to structural wood deck and a new modified bitumen roof system installed. Historical special factors:

- Special attention was paid to the metal system on top, visible from the ground, exterior parapet wall so as to not change the original appearance.
- A customized lead-coated copper trim metal was specially fabricated and installed below the eagle tower. Dimensions were taken from the eagle at an off site manufacturing shop prior to fabrication to ensure a perfect fit.
- Special concern: Many parts of the wood deck had to be replaced due to rot.

SMU Dallas Hall

Historical Facts

DALLAS (SMU) – On a chilly Thanksgiving Day in 1912, several thousand people gathered on a hill six miles from downtown Dallas. They had traveled by car and chartered train to celebrate the laying of the cornerstone of Dallas Hall, an event The Dallas Morning News described as “a day of jubilation.”

For nearly 100 years, SMU’s elegant first building has served as a symbol of the University, a standard of its classic collegiate Georgian style, home to intellectual discourse for generations of students, and center of SMU’s liberal arts tradition, now Dedman College.

Named in honor of the Dallas citizens whose contributions funded the building, Dallas Hall also serves as a symbol of the close relationship the University shares with the city.

When Dallas Hall opened in 1915 for SMU’s first classes, it housed the complete university including classrooms, offices, a library, a hamburger grill, science labs, piano practice rooms, a chapel, an attic apartment, a barber shop, a post office and a mummy.



For nearly 100 years SMU's elegant first building has served as a symbol of the University.



1915

ESTABLISHED



SMU Dallas Hall 2005 Historical Roof Restoration



Repairs were performed by removing the existing slate tiles adding a new waterproofing membrane and installing new slate tiles to match existing. Restoration to the internal copper gutter system and waterproofing stone work were performed.

The Music Hall at Fair Park

Historical Facts

The curtain at the Music Hall at Fair Park rose for the first time on October 10, 1925, with the musical premiere of Sigmund Romberg's, "The Student Prince."

The Music Hall at Fair Park, originally called "Fair Park Auditorium", was constructed in 1925 at a cost of \$500,000. Designed in Spanish Baroque style with Moorish architectural influences, the Music Hall's design reaches its pinnacle in its six soaring stair towers capped with cast drum and dome.

Also awe-inspiring are the five great arcade porches that afford sweeping views of Fair Park.

Today, the stunning structure is the home for Broadway musical touring companies, grand opera, ballet and other dance productions, concerts (including live global television broadcasts), national pageants and myriad other large and small public and private functions.



The Music Hall at Fair Park, was constructed in 1925 at a cost of \$500,000.



1925

ESTABLISHED



The Music Hall at Fair Park 2001 Historical Roof Restoration



Existing roof system was removed down to the structural metal, wood and concrete decks and a new modified bitumen roof system installed. Historical special factors:

- Concrete Domes: A paint special consultant was hired to investigate the original color below the many coats of paint on the actual domes in order to ascertain the original paint color. Multiple samples were submitted and applied to the domes themselves to determine a match.
- Special attention was paid to the metal system, visible from the ground, exterior parapet wall so as to not change the original appearance .
- A special blend of granules for the finished surface membrane was submitted and chosen.

Centennial Hall at Fair Park

Historical Facts

Today's Centennial Hall is actually the amalgam of different buildings constructed at different times. One stage of the structure, which people called the Exposition Building, dates to 1905.

The remainder was developed in 1935 and 1936 in advance of the Texas Centennial Exposition. The structure's three substantial porticoes and its monumental statues reflect the "Texanic" style architect George Dahl developed for many of the buildings constructed for the exposition.

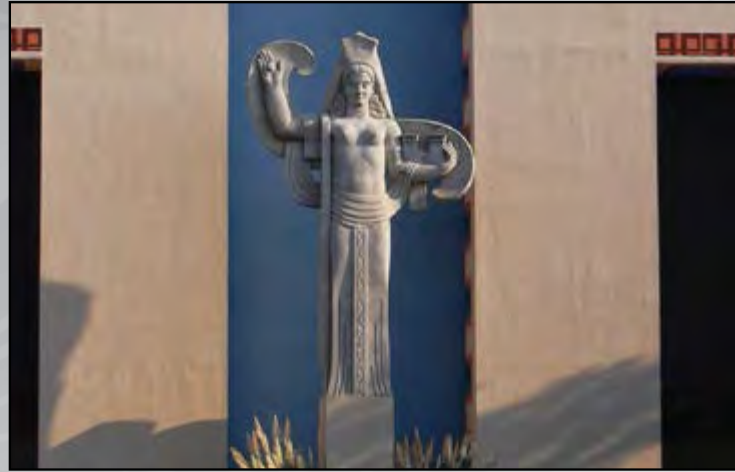
Today, Centennial Hall is a gargantuan exhibition venue, offering 95,000 square feet of space for showcasing products of every shape and size during the State Fair of Texas.



The structure's three substantial porticoes and its monumental statues reflect the "Texanic" style.



Centennial Hall at Fair Park 1999 Historical Roof Restoration



Existing roof system was removed down to the structural metal deck and a new modified bitumen roof system installed. Historical special factors:

- Special attention was paid to the metal system, visible from the ground, exterior parapet wall so as to not change the original appearance.
- All specifications were followed for a complete no dollar limit roof warranty.
- Special concern: There were many different levels from one end to the other.



The Food and Fiber Pavilion

Historical Facts

The Food & Fiber Pavilion is one of several buildings in Fair Park that opened during the 1936 Texas Centennial Celebration. Originally, it was the venue at which visitors admired agricultural exhibits. Today, its 25,000 square feet of space plays host to exhibits and events of many different styles, including gala charity benefits and antique shows. During the State Fair of Texas, the building is the ultimate showcase of all foods Texan.

The noted Italian artist Hector Serbaroli produced the glorious murals inside the pavilion's porticoes. These paintings were restored to their original beauty in 2007.



The Food & Fiber Pavilion is one of several buildings in Fair Park that opened during the 1936 Texas Centennial Celebration.



1936

ESTABLISHED



The Food and Fiber Pavilion 2002 Historical Roof Restoration



Existing roof system was torn down to the structural deck and a new coal-tar pitch roof system with gravel surfacing was installed. Historical special factors:

- Special attention was paid to the metal system, visible from the ground, exterior parapet wall so as to not change the original appearance.
- Special Concern: Coal-tar pitch roof system requires two kettles to melt both the coal-tar and asphalt separately and have different temperatures during the point of application.
- Time Concern: Project had to be finished prior to the State Fair opening day.

DART - Union Station

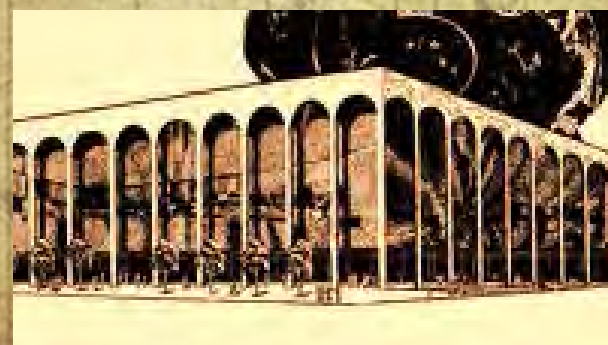
Historical Facts

The Union Terminal Company constructed the Dallas Union Terminal, as Union Station was originally called, in 1916 to consolidate five rail stations scattered around Dallas into one, making Dallas a major transportation center in the Southwestern United States. At the peak of its usage, as many as 80 trains stopped each day at the station. It was designed by Jarvis Hunt, who designed other large train stations. Railroads served by the station included Texas & Pacific Railway, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway, St. Louis Southwestern Railway (Cotton Belt), Fort Worth & Denver Railway, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, Burlington-Rock Island Railroad, St. Louis and San Francisco Railway (Frisco), Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad (Katy), and Southern Pacific Railroad.

In 1954, the building served as a temporary library while the Dallas Public Library system built a new central library to replace the original Carnegie Library. The last privately owned passenger train to serve Union Station, the Missouri Pacific Railroad's Texas Eagle, left on May 31, 1969. Amtrak service began in 1974 with the Inter-American between St. Louis and Laredo; the train evolved into today's Texas Eagle. DART's light-rail service began at the station on June 14, 1996. The station's upper-level waiting room was re-purposed into meeting and convention space for the Hyatt Regency Dallas, which is connected via an underground walkway.

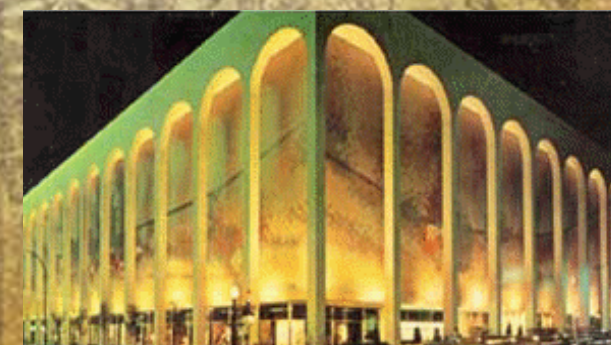


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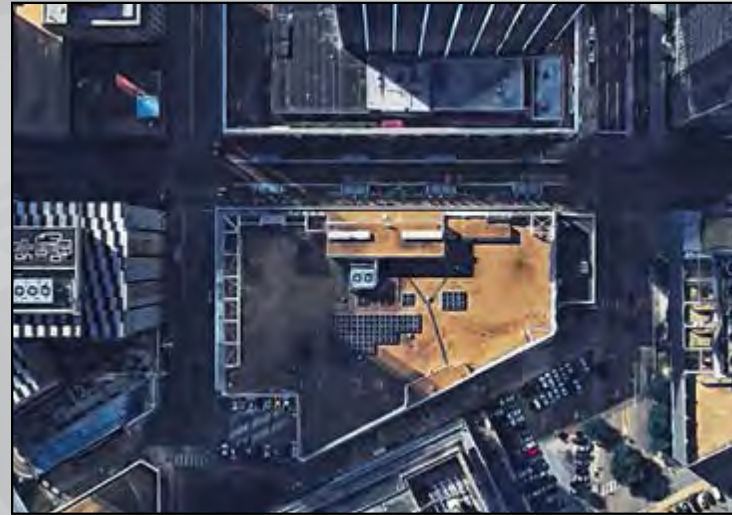


1916

ESTABLISHED



DART - Union Station 1997 Historical Roof Restoration



Existing built-up roofing with gravel was torn down to structural concrete deck and a new tapered roof insulation with a high performance coal tar roof system was installed. Historical special factors:

- Masonry repairs were made to the wall system to maintain the integrity of the building and permit the new roof system installation.
- The building occupants and street operations had to be maintained. Castro Roofing rented an entire parking lot to stage material and a large crane that was used to raise and lower materials.

The City of Dallas and DART were delighted with the result of the new roof system and ecstatic that the busy business of transporting people was not disturbed during the restoration.

The Old Mill Inn at Fair Park

Historical Facts

The Old Mill Inn was built as a flour mill for the 1936 Texas Centennial Exposition. It was a large exhibit that featured a modern experimental flour mill, three model kitchens and a tea room.

The roof (which features hand-carved beams that German carpenters connected with wooden pegs) and all other woodwork is built of old timbers. The stones are laid after the manner employed by the masons of a century ago.

The fireplace in the down stairs dining area remains in its original state as it was in 1936. A working water wheel and fountains complement the nostalgic experience.

Today, the structure houses a welcome oasis for those at Fair Park seeking good home cooking at a reasonable price. The menu features country-style cooking like chicken-fried steak, sandwich baskets, fruit cobbler and more.



The roof (which features hand-carved beams that German carpenters connected with wooden pegs) and all other woodwork is built of old timbers.



1936

ESTABLISHED



The Old Mill Inn at Fair Park 2011 Historical Roof Restoration



Repairs were performed by carefully removing existing roofing adding a new waterproofing membrane and reinstalling existing roof materials. Existing roofing panels are no longer available and had to be save.

Bidault House Colleyville

Historical Facts

Constructed of molded concrete blocks, this house was designed and built by French native Anthelm Bidault (1862-1951), a farmer and wine maker. Started in 1905, the house was completed six years later. Bidault's farm became noted for its orchards, berry fields, and vineyard. During World War I French soldiers stationed at Camp Bowie near Fort Worth were entertained in the house. The Bidaults and their unmarried children returned to France in 1920. Recorded Texas Historic Landmark-1980



Bidault's farm became noted for its orchards, berry fields, and vineyard.



1916

ESTABLISHED

THE BIDAULT HOUSE
CONSTRUCTED OF MOLDED CONCRETE
BLOCKS THIS HOUSE WAS DESIGNED AND
BUILT BY FRENCH NATIVE ANTHELM
BIDAULT (1862-1951), A FARMER AND
WINEMAKER, STARTED IN 1905. THE
HOUSE WAS COMPLETED SIX YEARS
LATER. BIDAULT'S FARM BECAME NOTED
FOR ITS ORCHARDS, BERRY FIELDS AND
VINEYARD. DURING WORLD WAR I
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BIDAULTS AND THEIR UNMARRIED
CHILDREN RETURNED TO FRANCE IN 1920.
RECORDED TEXAS HISTORIC LANDMARK-1980

Bidault House Colleyville 2015 Historical Roof Restoration



Replace existing roof and install matching roof system. Remove existing widow's walk that had been reconstructed with non-period architecture design. Reconstruct new period correct base on pictures from the 1800's. Fabricate period appropriate window system. Replace doors on the canon/artillery building. Restore all exterior wall system. Demo existing non-period garage.

Dallas Aquarium at Fair Park

Historical Facts

Housed in its original Art Deco building, the Aquarium is home to a varied collection of thousands of aquatic animals. These include marine and freshwater fish, reptiles, amphibians and invertebrates.

After undergoing an \$8 million transformation, the new Children's Aquarium at Fair Park debuted in September, 2010.

The Children's Aquarium showcases the "greatest hits" of the sea. Kids will love viewing sharks, jellyfish, eels, rays, piranhas, turtles, clown fish, and other species from popular movies and books. The child-friendly design offers interactive exhibits for hands-on exploration, with a Coastal touch pool filled with horseshoe crabs, sea stars, sea urchins, anemones, and other creatures.

An outdoor pavilion includes Stingray Bay, where guests can feed and interact with cow nose and southern rays and small bamboo sharks. Eagle rays, zebra, bonnet head, and other sharks will be swimming nearby in a larger pool.



The Aquarium is home to a varied collection of thousands of aquatic animals.



1936

ESTABLISHED



Dallas Aquarium at Fair Park 2003 Historical Roof Restoration



Existing roof system was removed down to the structural deck and a new coal-tar pitch roof system with gravel surfacing was installed.

Historical special factors:

-Special Concern: Coal-tar pitch roof system requires two kettles to melt both the coal-tar and asphalt separately and have different temperatures point of application.

Science Place I

Historical Facts

In 1946 the Dallas Health Museum was founded by a group chartered as the Dallas Academy of Medicine, made up of doctors, dentists, and lay people “to provide a common channel of enthusiastic effort for all the forces of health in Dallas and the Southwest.” It was their intention to build a professional office building with a library, auditorium, and medical college.

Due to its exorbitant cost, the academy started with a smaller project, the Health Museum, officially chartered on September 17, 1946. Within a year interest in the academy had waned, and it was disbanded. Doctors Oscar Milton Marchman, Sr., and Milford Owen Rouse were charter members of both the academy and the museum. The museum, which was the first to be devoted entirely to health in the Southwest and the second in the nation, held its first exhibit in 1946 at the first State Fair of Texas after World War II.



In 1946 the Dallas Health Museum was founded by a group chartered as the Dallas Academy of Medicine



1946

ESTABLISHED



Science Place I 2005 Historical Roof Restoration



Existing roof system was removed down to the structural metal deck and a new modified bitumen roof system installed. Historical special factors:

- Special Concern: The owner had a living bee farm at the building interior with access to the exterior via a door. No bees were killed during operations.
- Time Concern: Project had to be finished prior to the State Fair starting.

WRR/ Science Place II

Historical Facts

The original 1936 building was renamed Science Place II but by 1992 became known as Science Place Planetarium; it has a thirty-foot planetarium and some permanent displays.

The building originally built for the Dallas Museum of Art in 1936, known as Science Place I, became Science Place (Main Building) in the 1990s it hosted traveling exhibits as well and housed a “hands-on” museum devoted to the understanding of how machines, technology, health, and medicine affect our lives. The museum welcomed adults, but it was primarily aimed at children. Science Place is a nonprofit museum.



The building was originally built for the Dallas Museum of Art in 1936



1936

ESTABLISHED



Science Place II 2005 Historical Roof Restoration



Existing roof system was removed down to the structural metal deck and a new modified bitumen roof system installed.

Historical special factors:

-Special Concern: The owner had a living bee farm at the building interior with access to the exterior via a door. No bees were killed during operations.

-Time Concern: Project had to be finished prior to the State Fair starting.

Museum of Natural History

Historical Facts

The Dallas Museum of Natural History is the only collections-based, research-driven public natural history museum in the region. With working archaeologists and paleontologists on staff, the museum not only repackages and interprets scientific knowledge but actively expands its frontiers.

Since its founding in 1936, the Museum has played a significant role in documenting, describing and showcasing Texas' vast natural diversity. The current collection of over 280,000 specimens includes the world's largest exhibition of Texas wildlife habitats and the first mounted Texas dinosaur in Texas.

Through its educational and research programs, the Museum has attracted a dedicated core of the Dallas community's naturalists, geologists, paleontologists and anthropologists, as well as 1,800 Museum members.

Open...

Monday - Saturday from 10:00 a.m. to 5:00p.m.

12 Noon to 5:00 p.m. on Sunday



The Museum has played a significant role in documenting, describing and showcasing Texas' vast natural diversity.



1936

ESTABLISHED



Museum of Natural History 2005 Historical Roof Restoration



Existing roof system and some masonry needed repairs and maintenance to prevent further damage. Castro Roofing performs regular repairs and maintenance on this precious building until the time comes that the entire building receives a full face lift restoration.

CASTRO ROOFING AWARD WINNERS



City Performance Hall

2012 NTRCA Golden Hammer

Client: City of Dallas

Roof System: Kalzip Metal Standing Roof Panel

Square Feet: SBS Modified 36,000 sq ft

Project Type: New Construction

Contract: \$1,327,050



University of Houston Center

2010 NTRCA Golden Hammer

Client: University of Houston

Roof System: Feltback adhered Thermoplastic

Membrane (PVC) Energy Star, 180 RTUs

14,000 Electrical conduit; 2,500 lighting protection

Square Feet: Feltback Adhered 45,500

Thermoplastic Membrane (PVC)

Project Type: Re-roof

Contract: \$836,410



Fair Park Hall Of State

2012 NRCA Golden Hammer, 2009 NTRCA Gold Hammer & DFW Topping Out Projects

Client: Fair Park

Roof System: SBS Modified Membrane

Square Feet: SBS Modified 41,000 sq ft

Project Type: Re-roof

Contract: \$415,455



Dallas Love Field Airport

2002 NTRCA Golden Hammer

Client: City of Dallas

Roof System: Coal-Tar Pitch w/ Gravel Surface,

PVC Membrane with Paver System &

Abatement of ACM

Square Feet: Coal-Tar 180,000 PVC 25,350

Project Type: Re-roof

Contract: \$2,500,000



Cedar Hill Government Center

2008 NTRCA Golden Hammer, 2008 Gold Circle Award & DFW Topping Out Projects

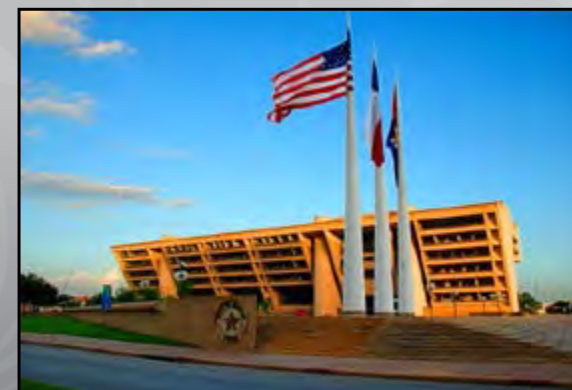
Client: City of Cedar Hill and ISD

Roof System: Standing Seam Metal Roof, SBS Modified & IRMA System

Square Feet: Metal Roof 20,000 SBS Mod 51,100

Project Type: New Construction

Contract: \$580,235



Dallas City Hall

2001 NTRCA Golden Hammer

Client: City of Dallas

Roof System: Coal-Tar Pitch w/Gravel

Surface & Sprayed Polyurethane Foam

Square Feet: Coal-Tar 95,000

Foam Roof 5,000

Project Type: Re-Roof

Contract: \$977,172

CASTRO ROOFING AWARD WINNERS



Comanche Peak Nuclear Plant

2013 NTRCA Golden Hammer

Client: Luminant

Roof System: Hyload 150E

Square Feet: Gravel Roof 32,000

Project Type: Re-roof

Contract: \$158,650



Sanders Estes Prison Unit

Gold Circle Award

Client: Texas Department of Criminal Justice

Roof System: SBS Modified Membrane, New

Light weight Concrete Deck & HVAC Renovation

Square Feet: SBS Modified 183,600

Project Type: Re-roof

Contract: \$1,953,432



Texas Instruments RFAB Building

2006 NTRCA Golden Hammer

Client: Texas Instruments

Roof System: Energy Star PVC Membrane
& Energy Star SBS Modified

Square Feet: PVC Membrane 250,800

SBS Modified 240,125

Project Type: New Construction

Contract: \$4,958,426



Music Hall At Fair Park

2003 NTRCA Golden Hammer

Client: City of Dallas

Roof System: SBS Modified (torched down)

Square Feet: SBS Modified 71,120

Elastometric Coating 3,500

Project Type: Re-roof

Contract: \$611,000



Rusk State Hospital

2007 NTRCA Golden Hammer

Client: Texas Department of Health Services

Roof System: Standing Seam Metal Roof, &
SBS Modified Membrane

Square Feet: Metal Roof 48,000 SBS Mod 27,300

Project Type: Re-Roof

Contract: \$562,125



Kaufman Law Enforcement Center

2005 NTRCA Golden Hammer

Client: City of Kaufman

Roof System: Built-Up Roof w/Gravel Surface
Curved Standing Seam

Metal Roof & Metal Wall Panels

Square Feet: BUR 95,000

Curved Metal Roof 6,200

New Construction 3,800

Project Type: New Construction

Contract: \$791,014

PROTECT . PRESERVE . RESTORE



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