

Keeping White Roofs White

New Acrylic Latex for Reflective Roof Coatings with Improved Dirt Pickup Resistance

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October 2025



Agenda



Cool Roofs



Total Solar Reflectance



Asphalt Bleed-Through Resistance



Dirt Pickup Resistance



Summary

Cool Roofs

“COOL ROOF IS THE ANSWER TO REDUCE OUR GLOBAL CARBON EMISSIONS”
– European Cool Roofs Council

Cool materials with **high solar reflectance** (ability to reflect sunlight) and **high thermal emittance** (ability to radiate heat) help roofs absorb less heat and **stay up to 28–33°C cooler** than conventional materials during peak summer weather.

Cool roofs can deliver **air-conditioning savings** and **peak demand reductions of 10–30%**, based on daily summertime usage.

Case Study: Trapani, Italy

After the application of a cool roof:

- The percentage of hours with indoor temperatures above 25°C **dropped from 78% to 52%.**
- The percentage of temperatures above 27°C **decreased from 54% to 15%.**
- Before the cool roof application, the daily mean indoor temperature was 1.8°C warmer than outside. After application, **the indoor air is 0.9°C cooler than the outdoor temperature.**
- The surface temperature of the cool roof is **up to 20°C cooler** than the original roof.
- The annual cooling energy demand was **reduced by 54%.**



Typical Benefits of Cool Roof Coatings



Extend the life of the roof



Protect the roof surface
by providing a low-cost,
sacrificial layer that
absorbs the punishment of
the elements



Reflective roof coatings
**reduce surface
temperatures**



Greater occupant comfort
– in occupied buildings
without A/C



**Avoids building or
occupant disruption** and
roof replacement



Save money
Repair and /or coat vs tear
off and replace
Federal and local tax
deductions
Less A/C required for
cooling
Peak Energy Use
Reduction



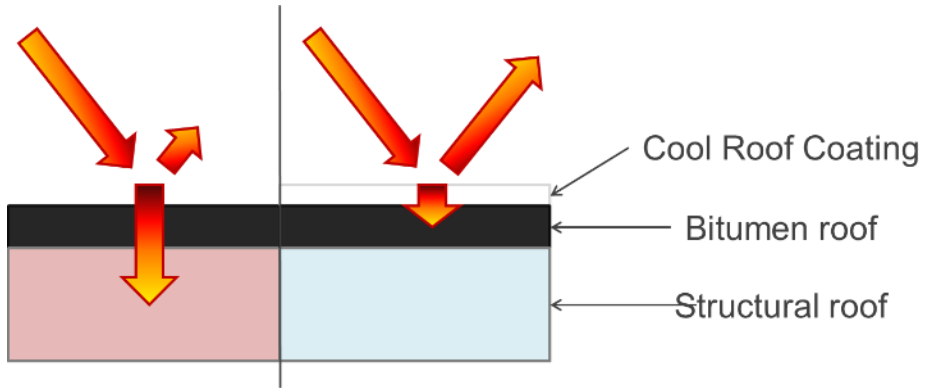
Roof Coating Needs



ASTM D6083

Property	Test	ASTM	Spec
Toughness	Initial percent elongation	D 2370	100%
	Initial tensile strength	D 2370	200 psi
	Tear resistance	D 624	60 lbf/in
Water resistance Adhesion	Water vapor permeance	D 1653	< 50 perms
	Water swelling	D 471	< 20%
	Wet adhesion	D 903	> 2 pli
Fungi resistance	Fungi resistance	G 21	Zero rating
Durability	Accelerate weathering	D 4798	No cracking or checking
	Final percent elongation after 1000 h accelerated weathering	D 2370	100%
	Low temperature flexibility after 1000 h accelerated weathering	D 522	0.5" mandrel @ -10C
Reflectivity	High solar reflectance		
	Dirt pickup resistance	In-house method	
	Bleed-through resistance	In-house method	

Total Solar Reflectance (TSR)



TSR – percentage of (irradiate) solar energy reflected by an object

	TSR
Bitumen/Mod.	10 – 20 %
White Cool Roof on bitumen	60 – 75 %



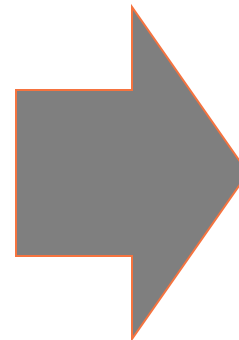
SOLAR REFLECTANCE

The solar energy that is reflected by the roof



THERMAL EMITTANCE

The relative ability of the roof surface to radiate heat. Acrylic roof coatings = ~0.9



Solar Reflectance Index (SRI)

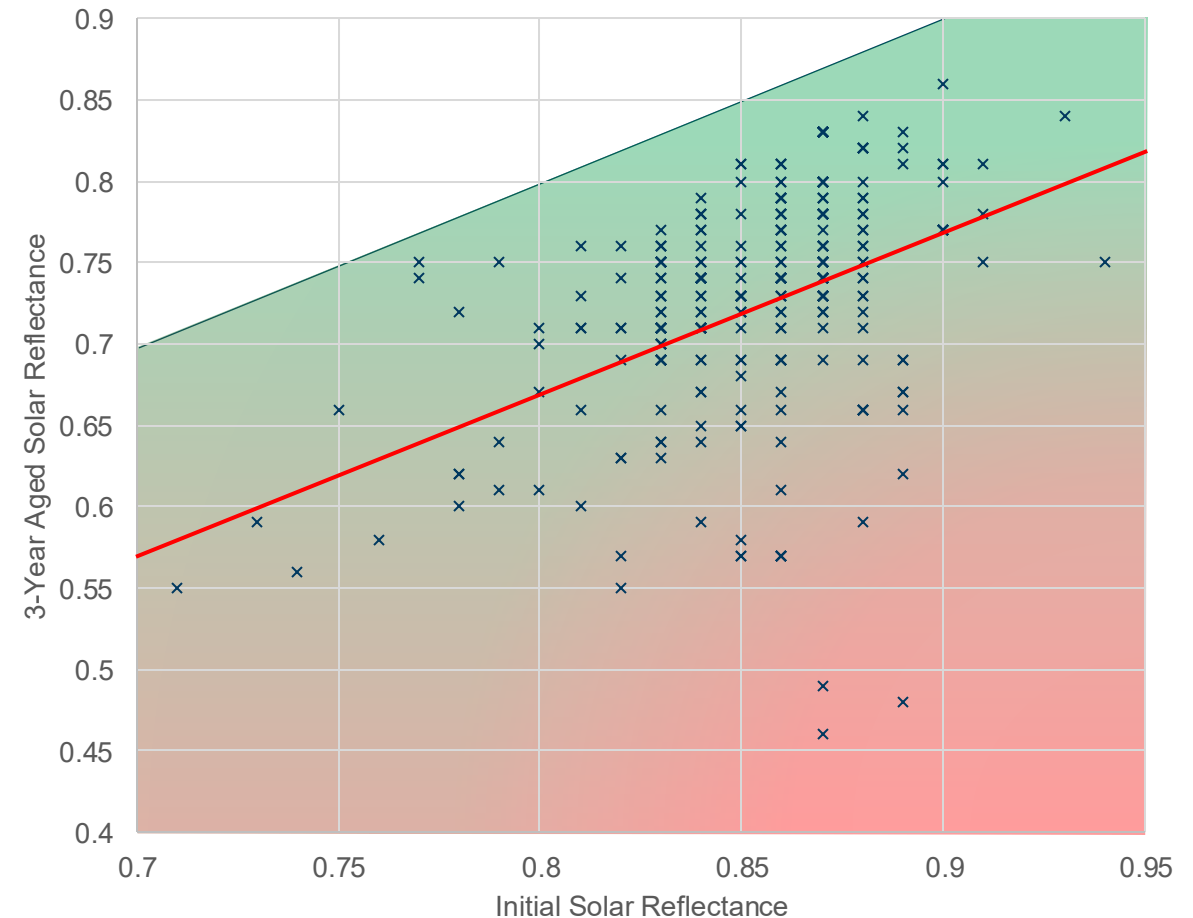
Calculated value indicating the ability of a roof surface to return solar energy to the atmosphere.

Combines reflectance and emittance.

Typically reported as a value between 0 and 100.

Influence of Aging on TSR

- Cool Roof Rating Council records initial and 3-year aged reflectance
- Decrease in reflectance ranges from 0.02 to 0.4
- Average decrease is 0.13 ± 0.05
- How does this translate to temperature?



What Impacts TSR

The keys to keeping white roofs white are bleed-through resistance and dirt pickup resistance

Asphalt Bleed-Through Resistance

- Light oils present in asphalt used in bitumen roof, exude from material;
- This oil quick diffuse to the top of an applied coating;
- Causing a strong coloring effect of the coating (cappuccino color).
- RCMA Tech Note 2: Use of Primers Prior to Roof Coating: “Special primers designed to resist the exudate from bleeding through to the fresh coating may be required prior to the application of light-colored elastomeric coatings.”

Dirt Pickup Resistance

- Dirt pickup resistance (DPUR) is a crucial requirement for roof coatings
- Accumulated dirt reduces reflectivity
- DPUR can significantly affect building energy costs in roof coating applications
- Does not significantly affect thermal emittance



EPS® 719

Minimizes Asphalt Bleed Through



EPS® 719 is an all-acrylic emulsion designed to minimize asphalt bleed through in cool roof coatings while maintaining flexibility and toughness.

MARKET SEGMENTS

- Elastomeric Roof Coatings / Wall Coatings
- Construction

PROPERTIES

- Exterior durability
- Asphalt bleed-through resistance
- Dirt pickup resistance
- Water resistance
- Adhesion to asphalt, PVC, metal, and other common roofing substrates
- Hydrophobic
- Low water uptake

Specifications

Weight Solids	55.0 ± 1%
Viscosity, 23 °C [mPa·s]	< 1000
pH	8.0 – 8.5

Typical Properties

MFFT (° C)	~10
Density @ 20 °C [kg/m3]	NA

EPS® 719 Roofing Applications

- Metal and Concrete
- Sprayed Polyurethane Foam (SPF)
- Single Ply Membranes
- Asphalt Roofs
 - Modified Bitumen (is toughened, flexibilized and reinforced with fabric)
 - Built Up Roof (BUR): Consists of multiple alternating layers of bitumen and fabric. Softens and self-heals during warm temps. Gravel is used as a topcoat.

Bleed-Through Substrate Benchmark



A commercial white cool roof coating is applied on 7 different bitumen asphalt substrates.

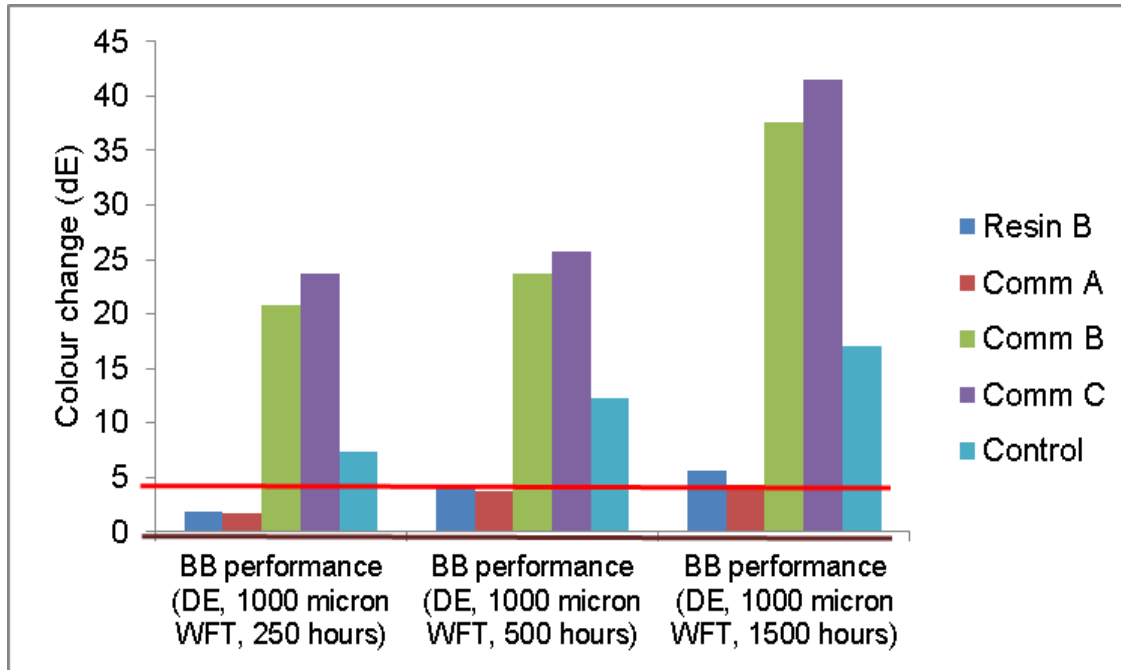
Wet film:

2 X 500 micron

Drying 7 days RT

- Coating discoloration (500h QUV)
- Common problem over different asphalt-based roofing materials
- The level of discoloration depends on the used bitumen / asphalt.

Bleed Block Comparison



Substrate: Com. Mod. Bit.
Wet film: 1000 micron
Drying: 7 days RT (T: 23°C, RH: 65 %)
dE spectrophotometer after:
250, 500 and 1500 hr QUV Exposure

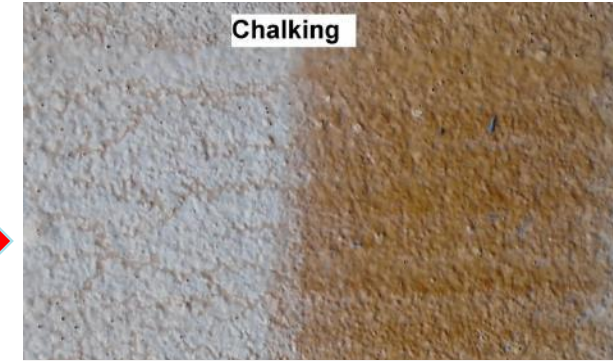
- Resin B outperform samples Comm B and Comm C (< 10%)
- Comm A has equal performance to Resin B
- Control fails as expected

Accelerated Aging - 1500h

- Competitor B and C show severe chalking after 1500 h accelerated aging
- Resin B / EPS[®] 719 doesn't show any chalking issue



Competitor B & C



Competitor B & C



Resin B / EPS[®] 719

33 Months South 5° Exterior Exposure

Marengo, IL, USA



Of different commercial acrylic roof coatings resins and EPS experimental resins cool roof coating were made using the optimized paint formulation. These coatings were applied on strips of smooth bitumen .

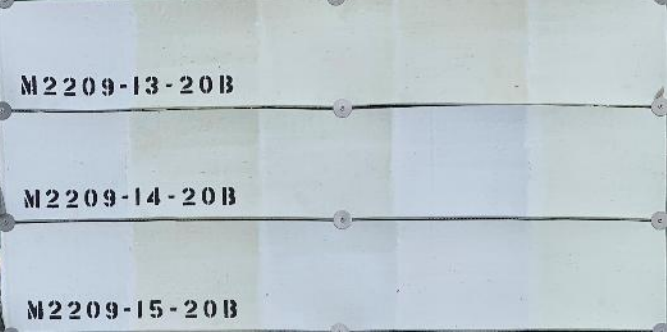
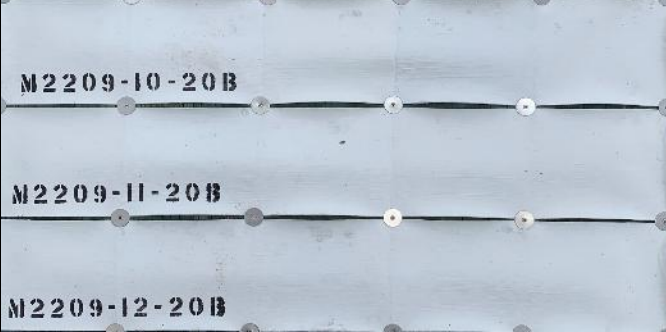
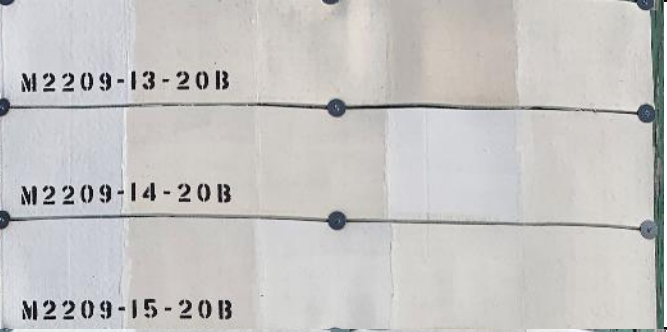


Application: 2 X 500
µm wet film, brush applied
**NO DISCOLORATION, DIRT
PICK UP OR CHALKING
ISSUES!**

EPS roof coatings polymer

Roofing Membrane Coatings

Exterior Exposure – Marengo, IL, USA

	APP Modified Bitumen	PVC
Initial		
15 Months		
38 Months		

EPS Roof Coatings Polymer

- Polymer selection impacts bleed-through resistance and changes in solar reflectance
- Results differ by substrate
- APP Modified Bitumen
 - Bleed-through happens quickly
 - Oils change the color of the film
- Plasticizers in PVC soften the film so the membrane soils over time

Biofouling – 6 years Exposure – FL, USA

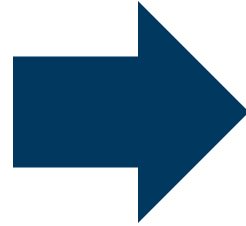
- The figure below shows the results of a long-term outdoor exposure test in Florida.
- Three coatings with identical formulations and preservative packages—but different latexes—showed dramatically different results after 6 years.
- The coating in the center, made with a comparative resin, was almost completely overgrown. The left-hand experimental coating showed moderate growth, while the coating on the right, containing an EPS[®] roofing polymer remained substantially free of biological growth.



EPS[®] Polymer

New Low-Temperature Flexibility Resin

EPS[®] 719 is an excellent resin for cool roof coatings in regions where low-temperature flexibility is not required. However, to meet the performance criteria of ASTM D6083 Type II, low-temperature flexibility becomes essential.



EPS[®] 210* was specifically developed to meet the requirements of ASTM D6083 Type II.

This new resin targets applications in climates where coatings must offer:

- Excellent DPUR performance
- Asphalt bleed-through resistance
- Flexibility at low temperatures (down to -10 °C)
- High permeance
- Low water uptake

* Tech transfer in progress

EPS® 210

Exceptional DPUR – Keeps White Roofs White



EPS® 210* is an all-acrylic emulsion designed for use in elastomeric roof coatings. Coatings formulated with this polymer are capable of conforming to **ASTM D6083 Type II** standards while still providing exceptional **dirt pickup resistance** and **resistance to asphalt bleed-through**.

MARKET SEGMENTS

- Elastomeric Roof Coatings
- Elastomeric Wall Coatings

PROPERTIES

- Dirt pickup resistance
- Weatherability
- Asphalt bleed-through resistance
- Adhesion to typical roofing substrates
- Excellent balance of tensile and elongation properties

*Tech transfer in progress

Specifications	
Weight Solids	55.0 ± 1.0 %
Viscosity, 23 °C [mPa·s]	< 500
pH	7.5 – 8.5

Typical Properties	
Tg (°C)	~12
Density @ 20 °C [kg/m3]	1042

Red Iron Oxide Slurry Testing

- Standard accelerated testing for **Dirt Pickup Resistance**
- Cure samples
 - Room temperature curing (3 days)
 - QUV for 7 days
- Apply a red iron oxide slurry
- Allow to dry
- Lightly rinse with water and wipe with cheesecloth

Dirt Pickup Resistance Benzophenone vs. EPS DPUR Technology

Conventional Approach: Benzophenone

- Commonly used in resin and coating formulations to enhance dirt pickup resistance (DPUR).
- UV-activated benzophenone abstracts hydrogen from acrylic resins, initiating surface-level radical crosslinking.
- Limitations:
 - Classified as a VOC per ASTM D-6886 (methyl palmitate GC method).
 - Often disclosed on Safety Data Sheets (SDS).
 - Solid at room temperature.

EPS DPUR Technology

- No benzophenone required to achieve superior DPUR performance.
- No added volatile organic compounds.
- DPUR functionality is chemically built into the resin.
- No need for special additives or processing steps.

EPS[®] 2210
EPS DPUR

Comp Resin
Benzophenone



Dirt Pickup Resistance

Exterior Exposure – Los Angeles, CA, USA



Physical Properties in Coating

Physical Property	Units	ASTM Method	EPS [®] 719	EPS [®] 210	ASTM Spec
Table 1 Liquid Physical Properties					
Viscosity	Pa·s	D2196	15	15	0.2 to 100
Volume Solids	%	Calculated	50.7	52.0	>45
Weight Solids	%	Calculated	64.5	65.7	>50
Table 2 Cured Film Physical Properties					
Initial elongation	%	D2370	505	267	>100
Initial tensile strength	PSI	D2370	216	306	>200
Aged elongation	%	G155, D2370	204	139	>100
Permeance	Perms	D1653 Method B inverted	3.9	27	<50
Water Swelling	%	D471	20	6.8	<20
Accelerated weathering	P/F	G155	Pass	Pass	No cracking, checking
Adhesion to Galvanized Steel	PLI	C794/D903	4	2.4	>2
Tear Resistance	LB _f /IN	D624	141	101	>60
LT Flex (-10°C)	P/F	D522	Fail	Pass	No cracking
DPUR	dE	EPS Method – ROX Slurry	4.0	2.0	N/A
Bleed through resistance	dE	EPS Method	7	14	N/A

Summary



Cool roof coatings help protect roofs, improve indoor comfort, and reduce energy costs by reflecting sunlight and minimizing heat absorption.



ASTM D6083 sets the performance standards for liquid-applied acrylic roof coatings, ensuring durability, flexibility, and weather resistance.



Proprietary DPUR technology in EPS[®] 719 and EPS[®] 210 enables cool roofs to stay cool



EPS[®] 719-based coatings resist asphalt bleed-through, preserving the appearance and reflectivity on bituminous roofs.



EPS[®] 210-based coatings resist dirt pickup and are formulated to meet ASTM D6083 Type II requirements, delivering high performance in demanding conditions.

QUESTIONS

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EPS® 719 samples available at

https://www.epscca.com/en_GB/index.html



<https://www.linkedin.com/company/eps-materials>



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