



ASPHALT TECHNOLOGIES, INC.



TEST & EVALUATION REPORT Shingle Rejuvenator Benchmark Life-Cycle Study

May 22, 2024

Report For: BioBased Spray Systems
2506 Fair Road
Sidney, OH 45365

Attn: Mike Freisthler

Sample Data/Information:

SAMPLE ID	GRADE/TYPE	DATE SAMPLED	DATE RECEIVED	SOURCE
Aged Asphalt Shingles	Architectural – Post Consumer	*Note 1	9/15/22	Roofing Contractor
Shingle Rejuvenator	BioBased Spray Systems	9/2022		
Shingle Rejuvenator	Competition	9/2022		

*Note 1: Shingles removed from a home in Crystal River, FL approximately 14 years after installation

OBJECTIVES:

Conduct a Benchmark Life-Cycle Study of two rejuvenators utilizing aged asphalt shingles that were removed from a home after approximately 14 years of exposure in Crystal River, Florida. Determine the estimated contribution to the shingles life-cycle made by both rejuvenators and quantify the differences.

The study used a miniature steep sloped roof, constructed at PRI made with commonly used stock material (2X4's, plywood, peel-n-stick underlayment, and stainless-steel roofing nails). Both slopes were roofed with the aged shingles, with one side being treated with BioBased Spray Systems rejuvenator and the other side being treated with a competitive rejuvenator. Both were applied according their manufacturer's recommendations. See appendix for photos and details of construction

The miniature roof was weathered according to ASTM D4798 – "Standard Practice for Accelerated Weathering Test Conditions and Procedures for Bituminous Materials" using a modified exposure cycle consisting of, 51 minutes of light only and 9 minutes of light with rain. Studies have shown that 3000 Hours of APWS aging can be correlated to 10 years of normal outdoor exposure.



CONCLUSIONS: Primary Property Assessment

- **Mass Loss:** Mass loss in asphalt shingles is due to both the oxidative aging of the binder and granular loss during the accelerated weathering process.
 - After 1,500 hours of exposure the mass loss of the untreated shingles was 5.4%, those treated with the competitive rejuvenator were 2.8%, and those treated with the RoofRestor™ rejuvenator were 0.5%.
 - **RoofRestor™ Rejuvenator performs 10.8 times better than un-treated shingles**
 - **RoofRestor™ Rejuvenator performs 5.6 times better than the competition.**
 - After 3,000 hours of exposure the mass loss of the untreated shingles was 9.1%, those treated with the competitive rejuvenator were 3.8%, and those treated with the RoofRestor™ rejuvenator were 1.0%.
 - **RoofRestor™ Rejuvenator performs 9.1 times better than un-treated shingles**
 - **RoofRestor™ Rejuvenator performs 3.8 times better than the competition.**
- **Wash off Material:** The exposure cycles consistently contained particulate material and shingle granules that were washed off by the accelerated weathering process.
 - After 1,500 hours of exposure the mass of the collected particulate from the untreated shingles was 4.08g, those treated with the competitive rejuvenator were 1.78g, and those treated with RoofRestor™ rejuvenator were 0.70g.
 - **RoofRestor™ Rejuvenator performs 5.8 times better than un-treated shingles**
 - **RoofRestor™ Rejuvenator performs 2.5 times better than the competition.**
 - After 3,000 hours of exposure the mass of the collected particulate from the untreated shingles was 12.41, those treated with the competitive rejuvenator were 9.86, and those treated with RoofRestor™ rejuvenator were 3.94.
 - **RoofRestor™ Rejuvenator performs 3.1 times better than un-treated shingles**
 - **RoofRestor™ Rejuvenator performs 2.5 times better than the competition.**
- **Oxidative Aging** (Measured by Carbonyl Indices): Oxidative aging in asphalt-based products can be quantified by a peak in a specific position on an FT-IR spectrum.
 - After 1,500 hours of exposure the untreated shingles exhibited a 30.7% increase in carbonyl index, compared to those treated with the competitive (22.8%) and those treated with the RoofRestor™ rejuvenator (7.8%).
 - **RoofRestor™ Rejuvenator performs 3.9 times better than un-treated shingles**
 - **RoofRestor™ Rejuvenator performs 2.9 times better than the competition.**
 - After 3,000 hours of exposure the untreated shingles exhibited a 77.9% increase in carbonyl index, compared to those treated with the competitive (49.5%) and those treated with the RoofRestor™ rejuvenator (9.6%).
 - **RoofRestor™ Rejuvenator performs 8.1 times better than un-treated shingles**
 - **RoofRestor™ Rejuvenator performs 5.2 times better than the competition.**
- **Shingle Flexibility:** After 1,500 and 3,000 hours of exposure, both rejuvenators improved low temperature flexibility from -22°F (pre-treatment) to -31°F post rejuvenator applications
- **Shingle Color and Appearance:** After 3,000 hours of exposure, both rejuvenators resulted in shingles that have similar appearances and colors, while the un-treated shingles exhibit a notable decline in appearance due to granular loss.



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DATA / RESULTS:

Table 1: Shingles Before Aging

PROPERTIES	TEST METHODS	RESULTS, BEFORE EXPOSURE		
		Before Treatment	Treated with Competitive Product	Treated with RoofRestor™
Properties of Shingles Before APWS Aging				
Visual Inspection of shingles (Photos)	PRI	See Appendix		
Weight of 5"x10" Sample, g	D751	147.8	137.7	146.4
Mass Change, % (Note 2)		---	---	---
Low Temperature Flexibility, °F (Note 3)	D5147-12	-22	-31	-31
Carbonyl Index	E7214	0.95	1.01	1.67

Table 2: Shingles After 1500 Hours of Aging

PROPERTIES	TEST METHODS	RESULTS, AFTER 1500 EXPOSURE HOURS		
		Untreated Shingles	Treated with Competitive Product	Treated with RoofRestor™
Properties of Shingles After 1500 Hours of APWS Aging				
Visual Inspection of shingles (Photos)	PRI	See Appendix		
Weight of 5"x10" Sample, g	D751	139.8	133.8	145.7
Mass Change, % (Note 2)		-5.4	-2.8	-0.5
Low Temperature Flexibility, °F (Note 3)	D5147-12	-22	-31	-31
Carbonyl Index	E7214	1.37	1.24	1.80
Increase in Carbonyl Index from 0 Hours, %	Calculation	30.66	22.77	7.78
Material Lost during Exposure Cycles, g (Note 4)	PRI	4.08	1.78	0.70

Table 2: Shingles After 1500 Hours of Aging

PROPERTIES	TEST METHODS	RESULTS, AFTER 3000 EXPOSURE HOURS		
		Untreated Shingles	Treated with Competitive Product	Treated with RoofRestor™
Properties of Shingles After 3000 Hours of APWS Aging				
Visual Inspection of shingles (Photos)	PRI	See Appendix		
Weight of 5"x10" Sample, g	D751	134.6	132.41	145.0
Mass Change, % (Note 2)		-9.1	-3.8	-1.0
Low Temperature Flexibility, °F (Note 3)	D5147-12	-22	-31	-31
Carbonyl Index	E7214	1.69	1.51	1.83
Increase in Carbonyl Index from 0 Hours, %	Calculation	77.89	49.50	9.58
Material Lost during Exposure Cycles, g (Note 4)	PRI	12.41	9.86	3.94

Note 2 – Mass Change is calculated from the mass loss of a representative 5"x10" representative sample of shingle taken at each inspection interval, mass loss is expected with aging, lower mass loss is desirable.

Note 3 – Low temperature flexibility is the lowest temperature at which the shingle remains flexible – lower temperatures are more desirable.

Note 4 – Loss during exposure was measured by collecting granules and particulate matter from the collection system attached to the APWS weatherometer (See Appendix A-3 for collection apparatus & sample photos).



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DISCUSSION:

- Both rejuvenators exhibited efficacy via improving granule adhesion and shingle flexibility.
- BioBased Spray Systems rejuvenator exhibited better overall comparative life-cycle properties.
- Based on the primary data RoofRestor™ reduced oxidative aging (Carbonyl Index), and mass loss suggest the life-cycle of RoofRestor™ rejuvenation would be greater than with the competitive product.
- *Mass Change Note:* Mass change was calculated by taking representative 5”X10” samples and taking the mass at each interval. The sample taken at each interval was then used for testing to conserve sample area. The masses shown are not taken from the same sample, but are cut from the same area at the same size.
- *Carbonyl Index Note:* when initially treated an increase in Carbonyl Index results this is due to the addition of bio-based oils (rejuvenators) that give an FT-IR response in the same peak area as the oxidative aging.

Tested by:

Greg Lavin, Quality Assurance Manager

Date: May 22, 2024

Reported by:

Steven Loeffler, Client Services Manager

Date: May 22, 2024



APPENDIX

APPENDIX A-1 (Roof Deck Construction):

Completed Roof Deck Before Rejuvenator Application



DISCUSSION:

A type of common, commercially used ridge-cap shingles were then cut and applied to the cap of the roof deck. The cap was selected for the closest visual match to the shingles used.



APPENDIX

APPENDIX A-2 (Roof Deck Construction):



REJUVENATOR APPLICATION DATA:

PROPERTY	TEST METHODS	RESULTS, SAMPLE ID	
		Competitive	RoofRestor™
Rejuvenator Application Data			
Dilution Rate, (%Water : %Product)	PRI Measurements	50:50	70:30
Volume Applied, mL		266	266
Weight Applied, g		263.6	257.1
Specific Gravity of Diluted Product	ASTM D70	0.9920	0.9674
Calculated Application Rate, gal/ft ²	Calculation	0.0099	0.0099

DISCUSSION:

Both rejuvenators were prepared and applied according to manufacturer guidelines using common garden spray bottles and allowed to cure for 24 hours:

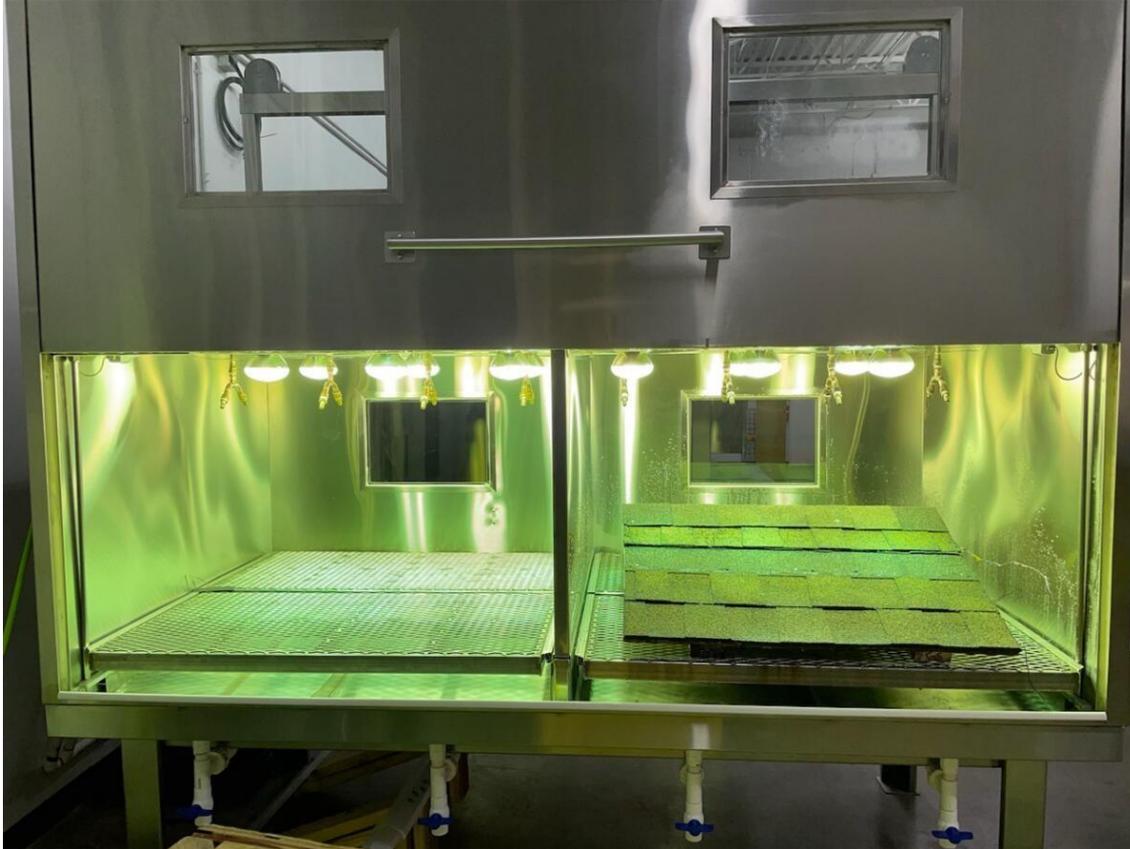
- Competitive rejuvenator – A mixture of 50% water and 50% Rejuvenator concentrate stirred by hand to homogeneity
- BioBased Spray Systems rejuvenator – A mixture of 70% water and 30% Rejuvenator concentrate stirred by hand to homogeneity
- Both diluted products were applied to their respective side of the roof deck at a target rate of 1 gallon per 100ft² using simple spray bottles.



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APPENDIX

APPENDIX A-3 (PRI – Asphalt Pavement Weathering System):



DISCUSSION:

An open view of PRI's Asphalt Pavement Weathering System with the roof deck positioned in the front chamber (right).

PRI's APWS was used for accelerated weathering of the roof deck after the application and curing of the rejuvenators. The weatherometer is monitored daily for even light distribution and water spray coverage, while temperature of the chamber, roof surface, water, ambient temperature and relative humidity are all tracked continuously.

ACCELERATED AGING PARAMETERS:

PARAMETER	SETTING
<i>APWS Cycle and Climate Information</i>	
Cycle Reference Method	ASTM D4798, Cycle A
Time of UV Light Exposure, mins	51
Time of UV Exposure with Rain Cycle, mins	9
Average Maximum Shingle Temperature, °F (Note 1)	149.5
Average "Rain Rate", gal/hr	12.6

Note 1 – Average Maximum Shingle Temperature is measured by taking the average of the temperature readings immediately before the beginning of the "rain cycle" when the temperature is at its highest level.



APPENDIX

APPENDIX A-4 (Granular Wash off Comparison – ~1500 hours):

Un-Treated Shingles	RoofRestor™ Rejuvenator	Competitive Rejuvenator
 <p data-bbox="298 856 444 898">4.08 grams</p>	 <p data-bbox="737 856 883 898">0.70 grams</p>	 <p data-bbox="1208 856 1354 898">1.78 grams</p>

DISCUSSION:

Granules and particulate washed from the roof decks after 1500 hours of exposure. Particles have been filtered from the accompanying runoff water and dried for quantification.



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APPENDIX

APPENDIX A-5 (Granular Wash off Comparison – ~3000 hours):

Un-Treated Shingles	RoofRestor™ Rejuvenator	Competitive Rejuvenator
 <p data-bbox="240 955 435 991">12.41 grams</p>	 <p data-bbox="699 955 857 991">3.94 grams</p>	 <p data-bbox="1154 955 1312 991">9.86 grams</p>

DISCUSSION:

Granules and particulate washed from the roof decks after 3000 hours of exposure. Particles have been filtered from the accompanying runoff water and dried for quantification.



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APPENDIX

APPENDIX A-6 (Granular Wash off Comparison – ~3000 hours):



DISCUSSION:

Close up view of all three sets of shingles after 3000 hours of APWS weathering.