PREFACE

The CRRC Product Rating Program has been developed under the direction of the Cool Roof Rating Council. The Cool Roof Rating Council was created to develop methods for evaluating and labeling the radiative properties of roofing products in an accurate manner and to disseminate the information to all interested parties. The Cool Roof Rating Council is a non-profit organization whose mission is:

- To implement and communicate fair, accurate, and credible radiative properties for roof surfaces;
- To support research on the radiative properties of roofing surfaces, including durability of those properties and durability of the affected roof system(s); and
- To provide education and objective support to parties interested in understanding and comparing various roofing options.

By pursuing this mission, the CRRC will become the recognized informational resource for reducing the urban heat island effect, increasing building energy efficiency, improving occupant comfort, and mitigating the global climate effects of greenhouse gas emissions.
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CRRC-1 Product Rating Program Manual
September 19, 2019 Version
CHAPTER 1.0 FOREWORD

1.1 Scope
The Cool Roof Rating Council, Inc. (CRRC) operates a uniform rating system for the radiative properties of roofing products.

The system is supported by a rating program under which manufacturers and sellers have the opportunity to label roofing products with measured initial and aged radiative properties. These properties are determined and verified through testing by CRRC Accredited Independent Testing Laboratories (AITL) and a process of random testing. The CRRC Product Rating Program references ANSI/CRRR S100 - Standard Test Methods for Determining Radiative Properties of Materials.

Advisory Note: The CRRC does not specify minimum threshold values for radiative properties. The CRRC Product Rating Program is not intended to be used as a primary law or regulation, but rather as an authoritative resource that compliments adopted laws or regulations. If the CRRC Product Rating Program is referenced by a law or regulation, the provisions of that law or regulation may dictate specific requirements that are in addition to or conflict with the CRRC Product Rating Program. It is therefore the responsibility of the user to comply with applicable laws and regulations.

1.2 Liability
1.2.1 Disclaimer
The CRRC is the copyright owner of the CRRC rated products label, which bears one or more radiative property values reported by AITLs. The AITLs act independently from the CRRC.

A product rating authorization does not constitute a warranty by the CRRC regarding the radiative properties of a roofing product. A rating is not an endorsement of, or recommendation for, any roofing product. The CRRC is not a merchant in the business of selling roofing products, and therefore, cannot warrant products as to their merchantability or fitness for a particular use.

The CRRC therefore disclaims any and all liability, including but not limited to, damages for personal or other injury, lost profits, lost savings or other consequential or incidental damages that may arise from or in connection with:

1. services provided by, decisions made by or reports issued or granted by any AITL, any CRRC Licensee;
2. reliance on any CRRC product description, specification, rating or test, whether appearing in a report, product rating authorization, printed or electronic directory or on a product label; or
3. the sale or use of any CRRC rated roofing product.

1.2.2 Indemnification
Licensees are required to enter a license agreement with the CRRC, which contains, among other provisions, an indemnification of the CRRC, its Board of Directors (Board), officers, and agents from and against liability.

1.3 Membership and License Applications
The use of official CRRC forms is required when applying for CRRC membership, CRRC licenses, and to become an approved CRRC testing laboratory or test farm. Official CRRC forms can be found online at www.coolroofs.org. Product rating applications and test results shall be submitted via the CRRC Online Rating Portal.

1.3.3 Limitations
The application shall be limited to the holder of the rights of materials and products for which the rating authorization is sought. For applications that reference another rated product, the application shall include documentation that the applicant has authorization from the manufacturer to use the test report data.

1.4 Glossary of Terms
1.4.1 Scope
Unless otherwise expressly stated, the following words and terms shall have the meanings as indicated in this document.

1.4.2 Definitions
Accredited Testing Laboratory - A laboratory that has received formal recognition by the CRRC as having demonstrated technical competency to perform specific types of tests, in accordance with Chapter 2.0.

Accredited Independent Testing Laboratory – An accredited testing laboratory that is approved by the CRRC to test roofing products and is completely independent from any CRRC Licensee.

Accredited Manufacturer Testing Laboratory – An accredited testing laboratory affiliated with a CRRC Licensee that is approved by the CRRC to test the radiative properties of roofing products.
Agreement, Accredited Laboratory - A written agreement that is entered into between the CRRC and a CRRC-approved testing laboratory.

Agreement, Licensee - A written agreement which is entered into between the CRRC and a Licensee.

Agreement, Approved Test Farm - A written agreement that is entered into between the CRRC and a CRRC approved test farm.

Approved Test Farm - A company that the CRRC has approved to conduct exposure activities for products that are undergoing the process to obtain aged ratings.

Batch - A single quantity of product processed at one time as a mixture or combination of raw materials.

Coating Thickness – The dry film thickness of a coating when applied to a substrate, measured in accordance with ASTM D1005 or D7091.

Color Family - A CRRC pre-defined range of Hunter “L,” “a,” and “b” color coordinates that establishes the color space for a CRRC pre-defined set of seventeen colors.

Color Family Additional Element - A Color Family element that is not the Color Family Representative Element.

Color Family Element - A uniquely formulated roofing product that is CRRC-rated as a member of a Color Family group and that is either a factory-applied roof product component that serves as the top coating on a factory coated metal roofing product or a metal roofing product that has as its top coating a factory-applied roof product component.

Color Family Group - One or more production line factory-applied metal coatings or factory-coated metal roofing products that are rated by one CRRC Licensee and have the same binder/resin technology, and that have color properties and radiative properties that fall within the ranges established for the respective CRRC Color Family. All Color Family elements within a single Color Family group are assigned the same CRRC product identification number.

Color Family Representative Element - A Color Family element that is used to initially establish a Color Family group.

Color Family Binder/Resin Technology - General class of factory-applied coatings used in metal roofing products which are defined by the family of related binder/resin chemicals used to formulate such coatings.

Compound Product Rating - A compound product application, and therefore listing, refers to an application in which a CRRC Licensee submits test results (or Reference Application) for two or more products that they assert are the same surface formulation and have the same radiative properties and that they propose to list together as one product entry on the CRRC Rated Products Directory.

Directionally Reflective Material - A roofing product material with solar reflectance that varies with solar incidence angle.

Emittance, Thermal - The ratio of the radiant heat flux emitted by a specimen to that emitted by a blackbody radiator at the same temperature.

Factory-Applied Roof Product Component - A material or component made by a CRRC Licensee which is applied to a substrate in a factory or coating facility (i.e. not in the field).

Formula Change - Individual or accumulated changes in resin, pigment, pigment grind, materials ratios or anything which in aggregate changes solar reflectance or thermal emittance by 0.05 or more.

Hunter “L,” “a,” “b” Color Coordinate - A numeric measurement of a color’s lightness (L), redness/greenness (a) and yellowness/blueness (b) – in accordance with ASTM E805, Section 9. Color Measurement Equipment Specification: 0°/45° or 45°/0° (illuminant angle/viewing angle) geometry with 10° standard observer, D65 illuminant.

Inactive Product Rating - Any product rating that is removed from the CRRC Rated Product Directory and relocated to an inactive product rating list.

Label, CRRC - The distinctive informational mark that contains the CRRC logo and other pertinent radiative property information specific to a roofing product.

Licensed Party - An entity that is a CRRC Licensee or approved testing laboratory.

Licensee - A roofing product seller that has met and maintains compliance with the Program requirements and has signed the CRRC License Agreement. Licensees may or may not manufacture their products, purchase them from another manufacturer, or both.

Logo, CRRC - The distinctive registered service mark of the CRRC.

Low-Sloped Roof - A roof surface with a slope (rise to run) ratio of 2:12 or less (9.5 degrees from the horizontal).

Manufacturer, Licensed - A CRRC Licensee that manufactures its own products.

Manufacturer, Roofing Product - A company that produces roofing products.
Practice for Laboratory Aging of Roofing Materials – A laboratory standard practice that replicates the effects of three years of natural exposure, including soiling and weathering, on the solar reflectance and thermal emittance of roofing materials. This practice shall be conducted in accordance with ASTM D7897, using the soiling mixture for average U.S. conditions specified in section 6.1 of ASTM D7897.

Profiled Roofing Products - Roofing products with geometries that vary in rise over a given width, as can be seen in a cross-sectional view; roofing products that are not planar or flat.

Radiative Properties - The solar reflectance and thermal emittance of a roofing product.

Radiative Properties, Rated - The solar reflectance and thermal emittance of a roofing product, which is reported on a CRRC product label and published on the CRRC Rated Products Directory.

Radiative Properties, Aged - The solar reflectance and thermal emittance of a roofing product aged that is weathered and tested in accordance with sections 2.5.2 and 3.5, respectively.

Radiative Properties, Initial - The solar reflectance and thermal emittance of a roofing product that is tested in accordance with section 3.5.

Radiative Properties, Laboratory Aged - The solar reflectance and thermal emittance of a roofing product that is laboratory aged and tested in accordance with sections 3.5.

Radiative Properties, Tested - The reported solar reflectance and thermal emittance of a roofing product as determined by a CRRC Accredited Independent Testing Laboratory.

Rapid Ratings – An optional CRRC product rating process which develops interim laboratory-aged values in accordance with section 3.5.6 of this document.

Rating Authorization – An official notification from the CRRC to a CRRC Licensee, authorizing the Licensee to use the CRRC product label for one or more products.

Reflectance, Solar - The ratio of the reflected flux to the incident flux.

Replacement Product - A CRRC rated roofing product that replaces an original rated product due to product reformulation, random testing failure or discontinuation for any other reason.

Responsible Person - An individual employee of an Accredited Independent Testing Laboratory who has participated in a CRRC laboratory training workshop and who will supervise or perform all CRRC-related testing of roofing products at that laboratory.

Retested Product - A CRRC rated product that is retested by an Accredited Independent Testing Laboratory for which new test results are submitted to the CRRC with results that vary from the initial test results by less than 0.05, and therefore does not fall under the definition of a product reformulation.

Roofing Product - A material designed, manufactured and constructed as the uppermost part of the roof assembly that is in direct contact with solar radiation.

Roofing Product, CRRC Rated - A roofing product that has successfully completed the CRRC product rating process, is posted the CRRC Rated Products Directory, and has a CRRC rated product label.

Roofing Product, Field-Applied Roof Coating - A liquid coating that is applied to a roofing substrate in the field.

Roofing Product, Privately Labeled - A roofing product manufactured by an entity other than the CRRC Licensee bringing it to market.

Roofing Product, Production Line - Production line roofing products are standard color offerings by the manufacturer and are promoted in general product information and in marketing materials.

Roofing Products, Standard – CRRC-rated production line roofing products, excluding Color Family products.

Roofing Product, Variegated - A material with a varied surface color or has discrete markings of different colors.

Sample – A set of test specimens.

Sample Array - An assembly of roofing product specimens for testing and exposure.

Solar Reflectance Index (SRI) - A calculated value that combines solar reflectance and thermal emittance into a single metric as specified by ASTM E1980. Values typically range from 0 to 100, with especially dark or reflective products exceeding these bounds.

Specimen – A portion of a product for use in testing.

Steep-Sloped Roof – A roof surface with a slope (rise to run) ratio greater than 2:12 (9.5 degrees from the horizontal).

Test Farm Site - An authorized location where a product is placed for three-year weathering exposure before aged testing is conducted.

Uncharacteristically Damaged - A specimen that is unusable after weathering exposure through no fault of specimen preparation by the CRRC Licensee. Unusable refers to the inability to accurately measure the aged
radiative properties of the product specimen. Uncharacteristically damaged shall include, but not be limited to, the following: damage during transit of the product by improper handling; animal excrement that stained the specimen; irreparable damage or destruction due to a natural disaster, such as a hurricane, tornado, flooding, or other disaster; or any other unforeseen event that might harm the specimen beyond normal weather exposure.

**Wood Roofing Products** - Roofing products manufactured from various trees, including but not limited to western red cedar, cypress, pine, and redwood.

### 1.5 References

CHAPTER 2.0 ACCREDITED LABORATORIES, APPROVED TEST FARMS AND TESTING

2.1 General

This chapter contains the requirements for Accredited Independent Testing Laboratories (AITL), Accredited Manufacturer Testing Laboratories (AMTL), and approved test farms. All production line roofing products must be tested by an AITL. AITLs and approved test farms are to remain separate and unaffiliated entities.

2.2 Requirements for All Accredited Testing Laboratories

Product testing for a CRRC product rating must be conducted by accredited CRRC-approved testing laboratories. The requirements for testing laboratory approval are:

(A) The laboratory must submit a completed application to the CRRC for consideration as a recognized CRRC accredited testing laboratory, and pay the required fee;

(B) At least one employee of the accredited testing laboratory must participate in a CRRC laboratory training workshop (see section 2.2.1). This employee shall be designated as a Responsible Person for CRRC testing. All testing for CRRC product ratings shall be performed or supervised by the Responsible Person, who shall ensure that test results are reported in accordance with section 2.2.9;

(C) After participating in a CRRC laboratory training workshop, the laboratory must demonstrate competency prior to approval by completing testing on a set of specimens provided by the CRRC. The specimens shall be the most recently completed Interlaboratory Comparison Study materials or an alternative set of specimens with existing test data. The evaluation of the laboratory’s test results shall be conducted following the same criteria that were used to evaluate the existing data;

(D) The laboratory must demonstrate ongoing competency by participating in the CRRC’s Interlaboratory Comparison Study in accordance with section 2.2.2; and

(E) The laboratory must not be a CRRC approved test farm or an affiliate of a CRRC approved test farm.

2.2.1 Laboratory Personnel

An accredited testing laboratory shall demonstrate compliance with CRRC program requirements by:

(A) During the application process, the laboratory shall provide the CRRC with the name and contact information of the staff person within the testing laboratory who participated in a CRRC laboratory training workshop (i.e. Responsible Person).

(B) The laboratory shall notify the CRRC within 10 business days of any personnel changes as they pertain to the Responsible Person(s) who is testing products for the CRRC Product Rating Program. To maintain approval, a laboratory must retain at least one Responsible Person to perform testing, ensure that test results are accurately reported to the CRRC.

2.2.2 Interlaboratory Comparison Study

As part of ongoing compliance with CRRC accreditation, laboratories and test farms are required to participate in the bi-annual Interlaboratory Comparison Study. Participants shall report the solar reflectance, thermal emittance, and thickness (where applicable), for a sample set of products provided by the CRRC in accordance with sections 2.2.4 through 2.2.9. Laboratories that test colorimetry must also report color measurements, where applicable (see section 2.3). Test farms shall also test colorimetry (see section 2.5).

The purpose of the Interlaboratory Comparison Study is to conduct a periodic evaluation to ensure consistency and competency of the testing laboratory by evaluating the test results against the rest results of the other participating laboratories and test farms values.

The CRRC shall notify participants of the results at the completion of the Interlaboratory Comparison Study, and shall notify the participant of any corrective actions that may be necessary.

2.2.3 Test Specimen Measurements

(A) AITLs shall conduct one measurement per specimen width and specimen length;

(B) Specimen measurements shall be within one inch of the minimum required specimen dimension;

(C) Specimens shall be measured to an accuracy of 0.25 inches; and

(D) AITLs shall indicate on the test results page in the CRRC Online Rating Portal if test specimens meet the size requirements. If specimens do not meet the size requirements, the AITL will notify the Licensee and obtain new test specimens that meet the CRRC’s minimum size requirements for that product type.
2.2.4 Solar Reflectance Tests

Solar reflectance tests shall be conducted in accordance with S.2.2 of ANSI/CRRC S100 or CRRC-1 Appendix 9, Standard Test Method for Determining the Directional-Hemispherical Solar Reflectance of Materials Using a Directional-Hemispherical Portable Reflectometer, with the exception of the requirements below. When following CRRC-1 Appendix 9, use solar spectral irradiance E891BN.

(A) Wood Products. The product rating method for wood products is developed for cedar roofing products made from Western Red Cedar or Alaskan Yellow Cedar. Wood products shall be tested using CRRC-1 Test Method #1. Wood products shall be organized into arrays of three panels to capture the widest range of natural color variation. Each array shall contain one light colored panel, one medium, and one dark panel. Measurements on the array shall be taken at randomly generated locations using the CRRC-1 Test Method #1 Excel tool until a standard error of equal to or less than 0.02 is achieved with a minimum of 30 sample points.

Advisory Note: The CRRC provides an Excel tool that calculates the standard error and records the locations of the measurements. Please contact info@coolroofs.org to receive a copy of these resources.

(B) Directionally Reflective Roofing Products. Directionally reflective roofing products shall be tested using ASTM C1864 - Standard Test Method for Determination of Solar Reflectance of Directionally Reflective Material Using Portable Solar Reflectometer. The product rating label for solar reflectance shall be based on the summer measurement at an angle of 20 degrees. This representative measurement is the reported solar reflectance value for the entire year (R_s = R_0).

2.2.5 Thermal Emittance Tests

Thermal Emittance tests shall be conducted in accordance with S.2.3 of ANSI/CRRC S100.

2.2.6 Instrumentally-Measured Color Tests

Products that are designated as Color Family elements shall be tested in accordance with Appendix 6 of this document.

2.2.7 Coating Thickness Tests

Thickness tests shall be conducted for field-applied roof coatings, in accordance with S.2.5 of ANSI/CRRC S100.

2.2.8 Single Ply Thickness Tests

(A) The Licensee submitting the single ply product for testing must declare the overall thickness of the product as part of their application in the CRRC Online Rating Portal.

(B) The thickness of single ply products shall be verified upon initial testing by an AITL in accordance with ASTM D751.

(C) A thickness measurement shall be taken at five evenly spaced points on each of the nine product specimens. The average of the five measurements shall be used to determine the overall thickness of each specimen. The average thickness for a given specimen shall be within 20% of the manufacturer’s stated thickness. A specimen which is not within this range shall not be used for CRRC ratings. The AITL shall notify the Licensee to supply a new product sample.

2.2.9 Reporting

Reporting of tested radiative properties shall be in accordance with S.2.8 of ANSI/CRRC S100. Solar reflectance measurements shall be reported to three decimal places and thermal emittance measurements shall be reported to two decimal places.

If testing is conducted using CRRC-1 Test Method #1, the AITL must provide the CRRC with an Excel file documenting all data values obtained via this test method. Please note that only one solar reflectance measurement is reported per sample batch or array. This averaged value is calculated using the Test Method #1 Excel tool. Please contact info@coolroofs.org to receive the Excel tool that calculates the standard error and records the locations of measurements for this test method.

If testing is conducted using the Tile Template Method, the AITL must use the template provided in Appendix A of ANSI/CRRC S100. The AITL should note the placement of the template on the back or sides of each specimen to ensure the template is placed in the same location for aged testing. The AITL must provide the CRRC with an Excel file documenting all data values obtained via this test method. Please contact info@coolroofs.org to receive the Excel tool for use with this test method.

When testing is conducted using ASTM E1918 - Standard Test Method for Measuring Solar Reflectance of Horizontal and Low-Sloped Surfaces in the Field, the AITL must provide the CRRC with an Excel file documenting all data values obtained via this test method. Please note that only one average solar reflectance measurement is reported per sample array. This averaged
value is calculated using the ASTM E1918 Excel tool. Please contact the CRRC at info@coolroofs.org to obtain a copy of the Excel tool.

2.2.10 Photographic Documentation

Effective July 1, 2018, AITLs are required to photograph specimens during initial and aged testing of all products undergoing the process of obtaining a CRRC product rating. The photographs shall be uploaded to the CRRC Online Rating Portal, along with the initial test results and the aged test results. See Appendix 5 for details.

2.2.11 Weathering Tests

Accredited Independent Testing Laboratories are also responsible for conducting tests to determine the aged radiative properties of roofing products, in accordance with sections 2.2.4 and 2.2.5. Accredited Independent Testing Laboratories must forward test specimens (supplied by the Licensee) for weathering exposure directly to an approved test farm after testing for initial radiative properties (see below exception for products tested in accordance with ASTM E1918).

Test specimens must be sent to the test farm no later than twenty-eight (28) calendar days prior to the next test farm placement date to ensure that the specimens reach the test farm in time for that placement. Exposures will begin on the first day of every other month throughout the year, beginning with January 1. The test farm will conduct weathering of the specimens in accordance with ASTM G7 - Standard Practice for Atmospheric Environmental Exposure Testing of Nonmetallic Materials. All specimens are exposed with plywood backing material of the Test Farm’s choice. Products designated for only steep slope applications (>2:12 slope) shall be exposed on plywood backing at 45ºS. All other products shall be exposed on plywood backing at 5ºS. See the CRRC Product Rating Procedures in Appendix 5 for more detailed information.

After testing product samples for aged radiative properties, AITLs are responsible for holding the weathered specimens for a period of 90 calendar days or until the rated aged radiative properties are approved by the CRRC before releasing the specimens to the Licensee. The AITL must use the most current test method applicable to the roofing product type for measuring the solar reflectance and thermal emittance of aged products.

All AITLs, AMTLs, and approved test farms shall adhere to select sections of ASTM G147 for the proper handling of weathered product samples, in accordance with S.2.6 of ANSI/CRRC S100 and section 2.5.2.

2.3 Special Requirements for Accredited Manufacturer Testing Laboratories

All AMTLs shall be subject to the provisions contained in sections 2.2 through 2.2.8 and the provisions that are contained in the following subsections (A) through (C):

(A) All AMTLs shall participate in the Interlaboratory Comparison Study upon CRRC request, in accordance with section 2.2.2. Accredited Manufacturer Testing Laboratories will be responsible for testing only their respective product type from the sample set.

(B) All AMTLs shall submit proof to the CRRC that the following procedures are in place:

1. Written procedures for the operation of any CRRC approved test methods for which the laboratory seeks accreditation.
2. Written training records of laboratory personnel who can perform tests and who report results from those tests.
3. System for documenting and retaining testing records.
4. System for calibrating any and all equipment used to generate thermal emittance and solar reflectance measurements.
5. System for storing retained specimens of all materials tested for radiative properties for a period of three years.

2.4 Special Requirements for Accredited Independent Testing Laboratories

An AITL shall demonstrate that it meets the CRRC’s requirements through submission of the following information at the time of application to become an AITL:

(A) Evidence of accreditation by an official accreditation body as complying with the International Standard ISO 17025.

(B) A listing of test methods that the accrediting body has found the AITL capable of performing for the CRRC.

(C) An AITL must provide a statement of independence that shows it has no significant ownership or commercial interest in a supplier or roofing product company and is not owned by such a company.

2.4.1 Renewal Requirements for Accredited Independent Testing Laboratories
An AITL shall provide a copy of its ISO 17025 scope of accreditation, along with payment of the renewal fee, to renew its participation with the CRRC. Renewal occurs on an annual basis. See www.coolroofs.org for the list of renewal fees.

2.5 Requirements for Test Farms

2.5.1 Test Farm Application Requirements

A test farm shall demonstrate that it meets the CRRC’s requirements through submission of the following information at the time of application to become an approved test farm:

(A) Evidence of accreditation by an official accreditation body as complying with ISO 17025.

(B) A test farm must have exposure locations as specified in S.2.6 of ANSI/CRRC S100.

(C) A listing of exposure methods that an accrediting body has found the test farm capable of performing for the CRRC.

(D) A test farm must provide a statement that shows it has no significant ownership or commercial interest in a supplier or roofing product company and is not owned by such a company.

(E) The test farm must not be a CRRC AITL or an affiliate of a CRRC AITL.

(F) A test farm that measures colorimetry must participate in the Interlaboratory Comparison Study upon CRRC request, in accordance with section 2.2.2. The test farm will be responsible for testing only colorimetry of applicable products in the sample set.

2.5.2 Product Weathering Exposure and Removal Requirements

Product weathering exposure and removal requirements, which shall include specimen mounting, exposure, and removal, shall be in accordance with S.2.6 of ANSI/CRRC S100 and the CRRC Product Rating Procedure Details in Appendix 5.

Test farms shall notify the CRRC within 30 calendar days if specimens have been pulled before the official three-year exposure completion date.

Effective July 1, 2018, test farms are required to photograph specimens during three-year weathering at each test farm site. The photographs shall be sent to the CRRC. See Appendix 5 for details.

2.5.3 Renewal Requirements for Test Farms

Test farms shall provide a copy of their ISO 17025 scope of accreditation, along with payment of the renewal fee, to renew its participation with the CRRC. Renewal occurs on an annual basis. See www.coolroofs.org for the list of renewal fees.

2.6 Requirements for Approved CRRC Rapid Ratings Laboratories

A CRRC Rapid Ratings Laboratory is authorized to conduct the Practice for Laboratory Aging of Roofing Materials in order to obtain simulated aged radiative property values for CRRC product ratings (i.e. Rapid Ratings).

(A) An approved CRRC Rapid Ratings Laboratory must be a CRRC approved AITL or test farm. ASTM D7897 - Standard Practice for Laboratory Soiling and Weathering of Roofing Materials to Simulate Effects of Natural Exposure on Solar Reflectance and Thermal Emittance shall be included in the AITL or test farm’s ISO 17025 scope of accreditation the next time the scope is updated with the accreditation organization.

(B) To implement ASTM D7897 as part of the CRRC’s Rapid Rating program, at least one employee of the Laboratory must participate in a CRRC Rapid Ratings training workshop.

(C) A laboratory conducting the Practice for Laboratory Aging of Roofing Materials for the Rapid Ratings Program shall provide the CRRC with the name and contact information of the staff person within the testing laboratory who participated in a CRRC Rapid Ratings training workshop. This person shall be responsible for supervising or performing the Practice for Laboratory Aging of Roofing Materials for Rapid Ratings at the laboratory (i.e. Responsible Person).

(D) The laboratory shall notify the CRRC within 10 business days of any personnel changes as they pertain to the Responsible Person(s). To maintain approval to be a CRRC Rapid Ratings Laboratory, the laboratory must retain at least one Responsible Person to supervise or perform the practice and certify test results.
CHAPTER 3.0 CRITERIA FOR PRODUCT RATING AND ROOFING LICENSEES

3.1 General
To obtain or maintain an active status as a CRRC Licensee or CRRC rated roofing product, the Licensee shall comply with all the conditions and criteria of this chapter and all applicable requirements of the CRRC Product Rating Program.

A Licensee, as governed by the CRRC License Agreement, shall make no representation that it is approved or certified by the CRRC or that the rated roofing product is approved or certified by the CRRC. The CRRC does not certify or approve products.

3.2 Compliance with Criteria and Conditions
Compliance by a CRRC Licensee with all the criteria and conditions of the CRRC Product Rating Program shall be subject to review by the CRRC at any time.

3.3 Licensee’s Representative
A CRRC Licensee shall designate one or more individuals to be responsible for proper labeling of CRRC rated roofing products. The Licensee shall be responsible to the CRRC for updating the information regarding the responsible individual(s). The notice of an update will include the name and address of the manufacturer, and will list the licenses, the manufacturer identification number, and the CRRC rated roofing product identification numbers that are affected by the update.

3.4 Quality Control
CRRC Licensees shall have an appropriate quality control plan in place that ensures its roofing product(s) maintain radiative properties within \( \pm 0.05 \) of those listed for that product(s) on the CRRC Rated Products Directory (i.e. values obtained through testing). A Licensee shall designate at least one employee as the quality control manager at each plant, and shall provide the CRRC with the name and contact information for each of these individuals.

All quality control records and the quality control plan shall be made available to the CRRC upon written request.

3.5 Initial and Aged Testing Requirements
All test specimens shall be submitted to a CRRC AITL for initial radiative properties testing. Tests and weathering exposure shall be performed at the expense of the applicant. Upon completion of initial testing, all test specimens, with the exception of Color Family Additional Elements, shall be sent by the AITL to an approved test farm where they shall undergo weathering exposure for three (3) years according to the provisions set forth in Chapter 2.0, after which they shall be retested by an AITL to determine the aged radiative properties. See Appendix 5 for more detailed information.

The Licensee shall be responsible for the selection, sampling, and labeling of roofing products, components or materials that go through testing for a CRRC product rating according to the provisions set forth in the following sections 3.5.1 through 3.5.7:

3.5.1 Standard Production Line Roofing Products
Except Variegated Products (see section 3.5.5) and Aggregate Roofing Products (see Appendix 8)

(A) Specimen Selection: Specimen selection shall be in accordance with S.3.2(A) of ANSI/CRRC S100 with exception of the following:

1. Profiled metal roofing products: Profiled metal roofing products shall be rated using flat specimens of the same color and material. Ratings for these samples may be applied to profiled products.

2. Tile Products: Tile products, both mono-color and variegated, shall be rated using nine (9) individual tiles. Tiles shall be flat, unless only profiled products are available. Flat and s-shape tiles may be cut down by the tile manufacturer to a smaller size of 15.2 cm by 15.2 cm (6 inches by 6 inches), allowing any unreadable areas to be removed, as long as a representative specimen remains to be tested. All other curved tiles must be sent as full, uncut tiles.

   For tile blend assemblies that are made up of two or more colors, each color must be tested and rated as an individual product. Each color will appear in the CRRC database as a unique product. Tile blend ratings will be determined by calculating a weighted average of the colors in each particular blend.

(B) Specimen Preparation: Specimen selection shall be in accordance with S.3.2(B) of ANSI/CRRC S100.

(C) Substrate: The Licensee shall be responsible for ensuring that test specimens are prepared on the appropriate substrate in accordance with S.3.2(C) of ANSI/CRRC S100.

1. Field-Applied Coatings: For field-applied coatings designed for application to a specific substrate, the manufacturer can choose to use an alternative substrate to the default bare aluminum panel. The manufacturer shall supply the substrate to the AITL along with instructions on how to properly apply the coating. A description of the alternative substrate (if not the default bare aluminum panel) must be included in the product rating application and test results.

2. Non-Variegated Roofing Products: Non-variegated roofing product samples need not be applied to a substrate. Non-variegated products may include, for example, single ply, factory-coated metal, non-variegated asphalt shingles and cap sheets.

3. Factory-Applied Roof Products: The Licensee shall be responsible for ensuring that test specimens are prepared on the appropriate substrate in accordance with S.3.2(C) of ANSI/CRRC S100.

(D) Radiative Properties Reporting:

The rated radiative properties of test specimens shall be reported according to the following provisions:

1. Initial rated radiative properties shall be the arithmetic average of the initial test results of the specimens from Batches A and B.

2. Aged rated radiative properties shall be the arithmetic average of the aged test results of each of the nine (9) product specimens that undergo aging exposure. See section 3.5.6 for Rapid Ratings and Appendix 5 for products tested in accordance with E1918.

3. In the event that a test specimen is uncharacteristically damaged during weathering exposure to a degree that its radiative properties cannot be accurately measured, it shall be removed from the calculation of the aged radiative properties. As a result of such an occurrence, the aged rated radiative properties shall be reported as the arithmetic mean of the averaged results from each test farm site.

Up to two product specimens per test farm site shall be permitted to be discarded if uncharacteristically damaged. Should all three specimens from one test farm site be uncharacteristically damaged, the Licensee shall submit new product specimens for retesting.

In the event that all three specimens from one test farm site are uncharacteristically damaged and retesting is required, the product is permitted to be listed on the CRRC Rated Products Directory until retesting is completed. Retesting includes taking new initial measurements as well as going through the three-year exposure process to obtain aged ratings. If the new initial ratings differ from the original initial ratings by ±0.05, then the initial ratings on the CRRC Rated Products Directory will be updated to reflect the new initial ratings.

The Licensee shall be responsible for ensuring that CRRC labels and any reference to the original initial ratings are appropriately updated based on the new initial ratings. If the CRRC has not received a retesting submission within six (6) months, the product will be removed from the CRRC Rated Products Directory, and the Licensee will be notified.

All other conditions of damage will be assumed to be outside of the intent and application of “uncharacteristically damaged.” Should all three specimens from one test farm be rendered unusable from damage outside of what is defined as uncharacteristically damaged, the Technical Committee shall review the case and provide a recommendation to the Board on whether the product needs to go through rating process again. The Board shall take appropriate actions that may include removal of the product from the CRRC Rated Products Directory, the Licensee would be required to start the rating process over if a rating is desired. Alternatively, the Licensee may elect to start the product rating process over again by having a new product sample tested in advance or in place of the Board’s evaluation.

(E) Compound Ratings

1. Single Ply: In order for a single ply product to qualify for a compound product rating for solar reflectance and thermal emittance, the product with the thinnest overall thickness must be tested. If a Licensee has multiple single ply products with the same surface formulation but varying backing thicknesses, the solar reflectance and thermal...
emittance ratings for the thinnest of these products may be applied to these other products.

2. **Shingle Products:** If a Licensee has multiple shingle products with the same exposed color blend granule formulation, the solar reflectance and thermal emittance ratings for the tested product may be applied to these other products. The Licensee submitting the shingle product for a rating must declare as part of their application any differences such as varying granule distributions, the non-exposed shingle system components and/or design features.

3. **Granule-Surfaced Roll Product:** If a Licensee has granule-surfaced roll products with granules that have the same color blend formulation and size, solar reflectance, and thermal emittance, and/or factory applied coatings that have the same coverage rate and formulation, the solar reflectance and thermal emittance ratings for the tested product may be applied to these other products. The Licensee submitting the granule-surfaced roll product for a CRRC product rating must declare as part of their application any differences in the non-exposed system components or design features.

For variegated granule-surfaced roll products using the mono-color calculation method to determine the radiative properties, each granule color used in the blend must be tested and rated as an individual product (see Appendix 2). Each color will appear in the CRRC Database as a unique product. Blended granule product ratings will be determined by calculating a weighted average of the colors in a particular blend.

4. **Polymer Molded Shake/Slate/Tile Shaped Products:** In order for a polymer product to qualify for a compound product rating, the shape with the lowest solar reflectance value will be used for the CRRC product rating, as long as all other shapes share the same surface formulation. The Licensee will submit nine (9) specimens of each shape for initial rating. All shapes must be initially measured by an AITL to determine the lowest reflectance, and the shape with the lowest reflectance will be used for reporting the CRRC initial and aged values. The profiled product with the lowest solar reflectance will be sent to weather at the test farm.

5. **Wood Roofing Products:** In order for cedar roofing products to qualify for a compound product rating, all geometries (i.e. type of cut) must be initially tested. The Licensee will submit nine (9) specimens of each geometry for initial rating. All geometries must be measured by an AITL to determine the lowest solar reflectance and the shape with the lowest reflectance will be used for reporting the CRRC initial and aged values. The product geometry with the lowest solar reflectance will be sent to weather at the test farm.

6. **Modified Bitumen Products:** If a Licensee has modified bitumen products with granules of the same color blend formulation, size, solar reflectance, and thermal emittance, and/or factory-applied coatings that have the same coverage rate and formulation, the solar reflectance and thermal emittance ratings for the tested product shall be permitted to be applied to these other products. The Licensee submitting the modified bitumen product for a CRRC product rating must declare as part of their application any differences in the non-exposed system components or design features.

### 3.5.2 Color Family Groups and Representative Elements

**A) Specimen Selection and Preparation**

Specimen selection, preparation, and radiative properties reporting shall be in accordance with S.3.3 of ANSI/CRRC S100.

**B) Radiative Properties Reporting:**

Radiative properties reporting shall be in accordance with S.3.3(D) of ANSI/CRRC S100 and the following requirements:

1. Initial rated radiative properties reported on the Product Rating Application and determined by the average of the tests conducted on specimens from batches A and B, shall be equal to or greater than the default value for the associated Color Family as described in Appendix 6.

2. Hunter “L,” “a,” and “b” measurements reported on the initial test results in accordance with ASTM E805, Section 9 (Color Measurement Equipment Specification: 0°/45° or 45°/0° (illuminant angle/viewing angle) geometry with 10° standard observer, D65 Illuminant) shall be conducted on product specimens from Batches A and B, and the color coordinates shall be within the tabular color coordinate ranges for the associated color families as shown in Appendix 6.

**Advisory Note:** Colorimetry measurements may be made by an AITL, AMTL, approved test farm or CRRC Licensee that is rating a Color Family Element.

3. The reported aged rated radiative properties shall be no higher than the arithmetic average of the aged test results of each of the nine (9) product specimens that undergo aging exposure or equal to
the initial default values for the Color Family group, whichever is lower.

4. In the event that a specimen is uncharacteristically damaged during weathering exposure, it shall be removed from the calculation of the aged radiative properties. As a result of such an occurrence, the reported aged rated radiative properties shall be no higher than the arithmetic average of the averaged results from each test farm site. See section 3.5.1(D) for more information.

3.5.3 Color Family Additional Elements

(A) Specimen Selection:

Six (6) specimens shall be randomly selected and sent to an AITL for radiative properties testing for each Color Family Additional Element to be added to an existing Color Family group.

(B) Specimen Preparation: (including size, batch, number of specimens, identification, substrate, and thickness)

Test specimens shall be grouped into two sets as follows: 1) three (3) specimens from one batch and 2) three (3) specimens from a second batch. Test specimens shall be labeled with the necessary identification information by batch and specimen within each batch. Each specimen must be at least 155 square centimeters (24 square inches) in size.

(C) Radiative Properties Reporting:

The rated radiative properties of Color Family Additional Elements shall be reported according to the following provisions:

1. Initial rated radiative properties reported to the CRRC shall be no higher than the average of the initial test results of the specimens from Batches A and B.

2. The reported Hunter “L,” “a,” and “b” color coordinates measured in accordance with ASTM E805, Section 9 shall be conducted on product specimens from Batches A and B, and the color coordinates shall be within the tabular color coordinate ranges for the associated color families as shown in Appendix 6.

Advisory Note: Colorimetry measurements may be made by an AITL, AMTL, approved test farm, or CRRC Licensee that is rating a Color Family Element.

3. No aged radiative properties testing is performed for Color Family Additional Elements. The aged rated radiative properties shall be identical to what is reported for the Representative Element of the Color Family group; either the initial Color Family default values or the actual aged rated values of the Representative Element, whichever is lower, will be used.

3.5.5 Variegated Products That Are Tested Under CRRC-1 Test Method #1

Specimen selection, preparation, testing, and radiative properties reporting of variegated roof products shall be conducted in accordance with S.3.5 of ANSI/CRRC S100 and the following provisions.

To determine if a roofing product is variegated, the AITL shall take a series of five (5) solar reflectance measurements approximately equidistant along a diagonal axis of the specimen. When any of the five solar reflectance measurements varies by more than 0.05 from the arithmetic average of all five measurements, then the product will be deemed to be a variegated product. See S.2.2(C) of ANSI/CRRC S100.

(A) Specimen Selection:

For variegated products that are not shingles and not tiles that are tested under CRRC-1 Test Method #1, specimens shall be randomly selected from routine production and sent to an AITL for testing. These specimens shall be grouped into three (3) sets:

1. Three (3) specimens from Batch A;
2. Three (3) specimens from Batch B;
3. Three (3) specimens for which each of the two Batches shall be represented.

This results in a total of four specimens from one batch and five from the other.

Advisory Note: Tile is tested with either a modified version of CRRC-1 Test Method #1 or the Tile Template Method, which specifies specimen size requirements.

(B) Specimen Preparation: (including size, batch, number of specimens, identification, substrate, and thickness):

1. For variegated shingles, the set of all specimens to be tested under CRRC-1 Test Method #1 shall be at least 25.4 by 91.4 centimeters (10 inches by 36 inches). Composition shingles samples shall include at least two courses (two full courses of exposure surface in height).

2. For variegated products that are not shingles and not tile, the area of each specimen shall be at least 10.2 by 25.4 centimeters (4 inches by 10 inches). Specimens (including individual pieces that comprise the specimen) shall be labeled with the necessary information for identification by batch and specimen, such that labels are designed to be
durable for a period of four (4) years, during which specimens will be exposed to the environment.

3. For tile products, see section 3.5.1, above.

4. If a Licensee has multiple shingle or granule-surfaced roll products with the same exposed color blend granule formulation, the solar reflectance and thermal emittance ratings for the tested product may be applied to these other products. The Licensee submitting the shingle or granule-surface rolled products for a CRRC product rating must declare as part of their application any differences such as varying granule distributions, the non-exposed shingle system components or design features. Aged values can be determined using the equation in Appendix 2.

5. For Polymer Slate/Shake/Tile Shaped Products, if a Licensee has multiple variegated polymer shaped products with the same surface formulation, the solar reflectance and thermal emittance ratings for the lowest rated product may be applied to the other shapes. The lowest reflectance profiled product will be sent to the test farm

3.5.6 Requirements for CRRC Rapid Ratings

CRRC Rapid Ratings is an optional CRRC product rating process based on interim laboratory-aged values for roofing materials using the Practice for Laboratory Aging of Roofing Materials, as specified in ASTM D7897. These values are displayed on the CRRC Rated Products Directory and on CRRC product labels until products have completed the three-year weathering process and three-year aged ratings become available.

The following criteria shall be met to determine CRRC Rapid Ratings:

(A) Laboratory qualifications: Rapid Ratings shall be performed by an approved CRRC Rapid Ratings Laboratory.

(B) Specimen qualifications: Each test specimen must meet the shape requirements of the Practice for Laboratory Aging of Roofing Materials. The size of test specimens shall comply with section 3.5. For variegated shingle products please see Appendix 3.

(C) Specimen quantity: Three specimens of each product shall be used (in addition to the specimens needed for initial and three-year aged testing).

Advisory Note: Initial and aged radiative properties shall be measured in accordance with sections 2.2.4, 2.2.5, 3.5, and Appendix 5.

(D) Laboratory aging: The practice shall be conducted in accordance with the Practice for Laboratory Aging of Roofing Materials. Also see section S.2.7 of ANSI/CRRC S100. For variegated shingle products please see Appendix 3.

(E) Laboratory-aged radiative measurements: Following application of the Practice for Laboratory Aging of Roofing Materials by an approved CRRC Rapid Ratings Laboratory, the solar reflectance and thermal emittance of each specimen shall be measured by an AITL in accordance with sections 2.2.4 and 2.2.5. These two entities can be the same laboratory. For variegated shingle products please see Appendix 3.

(F) Calculation of laboratory-aged radiative properties: The laboratory-aged solar reflectance and thermal emittance values are obtained by taking the mean of these measured properties from the three laboratory-aged specimens.

(G) Reporting of laboratory-aged radiative properties:

1. The CRRC Rated Products Directory and CRRC labels may report laboratory-aged radiative properties for any product that has begun, but has not yet completed, three-year weathering at an approved test farm in accordance with section 3.5. Laboratory-aged radiative properties will be identified as ‘CRRC Rapid Rating’ values in the Rated Products Directory and on CRRC labels. Once the product has completed the three-year weathering process, and three-year aged values become available, the recorded aged values will replace the interim Rapid Ratings on the Products Directory and on CRRC labels.

2. Also see S.2.8 of ANSI/CRRC S100.

3.5.7 Products Tested Under ASTM E1918

ASTM E1918 is a CRRC-approved test method for measuring the solar reflectance of roofing products. Details covering the implementation of the method are described below.

(A) Specimen Selection:

Specimen selection shall be in accordance with S.3.5(A) of ANSI/CRRC S100 (2016).

Exception: Aggregate roofing product samples shall be randomly selected from routine production. Only three test specimens per sample are required for assembly and testing. See below for specimen preparation requirements.

(B) Specimen Preparation (including size, batch, number of specimens, identification, substrate, and thickness):

1. One product sample shall be comprised of three test specimens. Test specimens shall meet the following requirements:
2. Be at least 4 meters by 4 meters (13.1 feet by 13.1 feet) in size as specified in ASTM E1918;

3. Be prepared on site at each test farm exposure location (one specimen per test farm);

4. Be constructed under direction of the Licensee;

5. Be in conformance with CRRC policy on the exposure of low-slope materials (see S.2.6(D) of ANSI/CRRC S100 (2016)); and

6. Be constructed in accordance with the manufacturer’s recommendations (e.g., appropriate substrate, application rate) and in a manner that will not impede proper drainage.

The Licensee is responsible for ensuring that the test specimens meet the above requirements.

(C) Radiative Properties Reporting:
Solar Reflectance measurements taken in accordance with ASTM E1918 shall be reported to the CRRC through the Online Rating Portal. The provided Excel reporting tool must be completed and uploaded to the Online Rating Portal along with the test results. Thermal emittance measurements for products other than roofing aggregate shall be made in accordance with section 2.2.5. There is currently no CRRC-approved method for measuring the thermal emittance of roofing aggregate.

Advisory Note: The CRRC provides an Excel tool that facilitates ASTM E1918 measurement reporting and documents the location and conditions under which the measurements were taken. Please contact info@coolroofs.org to receive a copy of these resources.

Initial solar reflectance shall be measured in situ on only one of the three test specimens at one test farm site. Measurements shall be made by an AITL.

Aged solar reflectance is measured in situ at the test farm site to avoid disturbing the specimens after the three-year weathering process. Measurements are taken on each test specimen at each of the three test farm locations. See section 2.2.10 for more information about aged testing.

3.5.8 Special Processes
The CRRC may approve other methods of sample selection on a case by case basis for special processes or circumstances.

3.5.9 Photographic Documentation
Effective July 1, 2018, AITLs and test farms are required to photograph specimens during initial testing, three-year weathering, and aged testing of all products undergoing the process of obtaining a CRRC product rating. The photographs shall be submitted to the CRRC along with the initial test results and aged test results. See Appendix 5 for details.

3.6 Random Testing of Rated Products
The CRRC conducts random testing of actively rated products through the Random Testing Program. The purpose of the Random Testing Program is to verify the product ratings of actively rated products and to maintain the credibility of the Rated Products Directory, in accordance with the CRRC Random Testing Procedures (see Appendix 4). Products with an active CRRC product rating are eligible for random testing.

Each year a percentage of products will be randomly selected for testing. The percentage of products to be tested each year will be established by the CRRC Board.

Products selected for random testing will be collected for the CRRC by a third-party Quality Assurance Organization or by a contractor or distributor as approved by the CRRC. Collected products are sent to an AITL for testing.

Licensees shall provide information to the CRRC regarding where the CRRC can obtain test specimens for the selected roofing product for the Random Testing Program. Parties listed by the manufacturer shall agree to provide test specimens to the CRRC at no cost, and upon request by the CRRC.

Manufacturers must notify the CRRC immediately if a product selected for the Random Testing program is made-to-order or rarely manufactured. Additional instructions are provided in Appendix 4.

Requests for test specimens shall be made no more than once a year unless a product fails the first test and must be re-tested. Licensees shall also agree to have test specimens collected from their point of manufacturing in conjunction with their routine quality control inspections.

Roofing product manufacturers shall provide a brief instruction sheet on how to collect or prepare the sample. This instruction sheet shall be included with the application for product rating.

Products are considered to fail random testing if:

(A) the measured solar reflectance as reported by the AITL for the Random Testing Program differs from the initial rated solar reflectance by more than ±0.05, or

(B) the measured thermal emittance as reported by the AITL for the Random Testing Program differs from the initial rated thermal emittance by more than ±0.05 for products with an initial emittance of less than or equal to 0.30 or more
than ±0.10 for products with an initial emittance greater than 0.30.

In the case of product failure, the product may undergo testing two additional times. If the product fails three separate tests, the product is deemed out of compliance with the requirements of the CRRC Product Rating Program. The CRRC will notify the Licensee of the corrective action(s) that will be taken.

See Appendix 4 for detailed information regarding random testing.

3.7 Product Rating Authorization Procedures

(A) A manufacturer of components or materials that determines the radiative properties of final roofing products may obtain tested radiative properties on such components and materials in accordance with the provisions of section 3.5. Manufacturers of final roofing products incorporating such tested components and materials may use the other Licensee’s test results in applications to their own final roofing products. The marketer of private label roofing products may similarly use the test results of the original manufacturer to obtain CRRC product ratings for their own final roofing products. Any scenario wherein one rated product’s rating relies on another rated product’s rating through a Reference rating application, identical ratings values must be used for both the rated products on the CRRC Rated Products Directory and the CRRC label.

(B) General Licensee Procedures:

Except as described in section 3.7(A) above, each Licensee shall obtain the measured radiative properties from a CRRC accredited testing laboratory for each rated roofing product. Those tested radiative properties shall be obtained by complying with the applicable testing provisions of Chapter 3.0, and will be submitted by the AITL through the CRRC Online Rating Portal.

3.8 Product Rating Applications

(A) All product applications:

A Licensee applicant shall submit the following to the CRRC for each product for which it wishes to obtain CRRC product ratings:

1. Complete a product rating application on the CRRC Online Rating Portal.
2. Submit payment of the application fee.
3. Attach a Material Safety Data Sheet, product specification sheet, field application instructions, or other supporting documentation as applicable.
4. Assign a public contact for the CRRC Rated Products Directory.
5. Assign the AITL and Test farm who will handle testing and sample exposure for the product.
6. Any other pertinent information relevant to the submission required by the CRRC.

3.9 Formula Change

A formula change is defined as a change in radiative properties of more than ±0.05 from its initial values. Any CRRC rated roofing product that undergoes a formula change shall obtain a new CRRC product rating and new CRRC rating authorization in accordance with the procedures as set forth in Chapter 2.0, section 3.5, and Appendix 7.

Any product that undergoes changes that result in an increase or decrease in the measured solar reflectance and thermal emittance less than 0.05 does not fall into the definition of a formula change. However, the Licensee may choose to re-rate the product as a retested product.

For instructions regarding retesting applications as a result of a Random Testing failure, see Appendix 4.

(A) Formula Change or a Retested Product:

To rate the replacement product, the Licensee shall have an AITL submit new test results. The Licensee shall submit all other required fees and documentation, including completing a new product rating application via the CRRC Online Rating Portal that denotes that a formula change or a retesting has occurred on a CRRC rated roofing product. The replacement product shall receive a CRRC product ID number that consists of the ID number of the original formulation followed by a suffix. When the replacement initial results have been approved by the CRRC, the rated radiative properties for the roofing product shall be listed on the CRRC Rated Products Directory and on the CRRC label, and the rating for the previous formulation shall be removed from the CRRC Rated Products Directory and relocated to an inactive product rating list. The Licensee shall discontinue labeling of the inactive product.

When a Licensee submits a product rating application for a formula change or retested product, it shall be issued a new CRRC Product ID that includes a letter suffix. Any product referencing the original product shall also receive a new CRRC Product ID that includes a letter suffix. Both the re-tested and reference products shall have an updated Notification of Product Rating available, and the new values shall be displayed on the Rated Products Directory.
The original formulation of the product is designated as "Replaced" and is no longer made available, in accordance with section 3.13 of this document.

3.10 Product Retesting Due to Test Method Changes

The CRRC periodically adopts new test methods or approves substantive changes to existing test methods. When these changes are adopted, some products with existing CRRC ratings may be required to be retested with new product specimens, using the new test method. The specific retesting requirements will vary depending on the test method adoption or change.

Appendix 10 contains the technical guidelines used by the CRRC Technical Committee to consider a test method change as well as the Retesting Policy Guidelines used by the CRRC Board of Directors to determine retesting requirements.

3.11 Converting Standard Product to Color Family Product

If a Licensee elects to convert a standard production line roofing product into a Color Family Representative Element or Additional Element, the Licensee must submit a new product rating application, and an AITL shall submit the test results. The test results must include measurements of Hunter L, a, and b and initial radiative properties and, if available, the aged radiative properties. If the original test results for the standard product did not include colorimetry measurements, the Licensee must submit two (2) test specimens from two (2) different batches to be tested for colorimetry (Hunter L, a and b properties) by an AITL in accordance with ASTM E805, Section 9, as well as initial reflectance and emittance properties. These radiative values must be within the allowable 0.05 tolerance of the original standard product rating radiative values in order for the colorimetry values for these specimens to be applied to the original standard product rating.

When the product application is completed, the roofing product listing will be updated on the CRRC Rated Products Directory and the CRRC label accordingly, such that the standard product listing is no longer on the CRRC Rated Products Directory.

3.12 CRRC Label Requirements

A Licensee shall only use the CRRC label for CRRC rated roofing products in accordance with Chapter 4.0.

3.13 Confidentiality

CRRC product rating applications and test results shall be considered confidential and shall not be disclosed by the CRRC except pursuant to legal process or in the context of appeals, in which the Licensee will be notified.

3.14 Inactive Product Ratings

A CRRC rated roofing product shall be removed from the CRRC Rated Products Directory for any of the following reasons:

(A) Product has been discontinued by the manufacturer, meaning it is no longer in production or they no longer wish to maintain a CRRC product rating.

(B) Product has been reformulated or retested by the manufacturer resulting in a variance in solar reflectance or thermal emittance from the initial rating and for which a replacement product has been rated.

(C) The product rating has been terminated by the CRRC for any reason, including failure of random testing or failure to comply with CRRC requirements.

Once on the inactive product rating list, the Licensee must reapply to have that product active on the CRRC Rated Products Directory. The Licensee must provide either a statement that the formula has not changed or re-test the product if the formula has changed.

When a product is moved to the inactive product rating list before the aged testing has been conducted, the Licensee is not required to have the products age-tested by an AITL. However, if the Licensee chooses to undergo aged testing, the CRRC asks that the Licensee instruct the AITL to provide the results to the CRRC, which shall be included on the inactive product rating list. Test farms shall notify the CRRC within 30 calendar days if products have been pulled before the three-year exposure process has fully completed.

CHAPTER 4.0 CRRC LABEL USE

4.1 General

Use of the CRRC label, as governed by the CRRC license agreement, is permitted solely for products that meet the CRRC Product Rating Program requirements and for which a rating authorization has been issued.
4.2 Licensed Use of the CRRC Label

The following requirements shall be met when using the CRRC label:

(A) The graphic format shall be as shown in the Licensee Agreement.

(B) The CRRC label shall be used only for roofing products that have been determined by the CRRC to meet the CRRC Rating Program requirements.

(C) The CRRC label shall be clearly visible and shall be placed on one or more of the following:
   1. The rated roofing product.
   2. The packaging, wrapping or container for the rated roofing product.
   3. The bill of lading or other documentation that accompanies the delivery of the roofing product to the user.

(D) The CRRC label shall be displayed separate and apart from all other trademarks, brands, labels, symbols, and logos.

(E) When displayed in marketing brochures and technical or specification information, the CRRC label shall be placed adjacent to the roofing product specification or illustration of the roofing product that has received the CRRC product rating authorization.

4.3 Reproduction of Label

The label shall be reproduced in either one single color on a different, single color background or in all black with a colorized CRRC logo, and shall meet the following requirements:

(A) Not be smaller than indicated in the License Agreement.

(B) Must meet the same proportions as the minimum required dimensions if the label is re-sized.

(C) Include the necessary information as shown in the License Agreement as well as the solar reflectance and thermal emittance values, determined in accordance with Chapters 2.0 and 3.0.

CHAPTER 5.0 REVOCATION OR CLOSING FILES

5.1 Scope

The CRRC shall have the authority to revoke or modify for cause (including but not limited to imposition of further conditions) any license granted under the CRRC Product Rating Program. “Cause” shall include:

(A) Failure of the material to conform to the rating upon which the rating authorization was based.

(B) Failure of the material, and/or method of manufacturing, to remain consistent.

(C) Failure to comply with any condition or rule of the CRRC Product Rating Program.

(D) Any intentional misstatement in the application or any knowingly inaccurate data submitted in support thereof.

(E) Failure to comply with any provision in the rating authorization, License Agreement, Licensed Test Farm Agreement, or accredited laboratory agreements, including laboratory CRRC logo license agreements.

(F) Any other ground considered as adequate cause in the judgment of the CRRC whether of the same or a different type than listed above.

5.2 Reinstatement

A CRRC licensed party may seek reinstatement to the CRRC after a period of three (3) months. The submission for reinstatement shall be in accordance with the requirements for roofing product submission as stipulated in Chapter 3.0 or laboratory qualification as stipulated in Chapter 2.0. The decision to reinstate a de-listed manufacturer’s product will be determined by the CRRC Board.

5.3 Consultation

Prior to the CRRC acting on the closing of files, the holder of the CRRC license shall be given reasonable notice and an opportunity to be heard in accordance with section 6.2.

CHAPTER 6.0 COMPLAINTS

6.1 Purpose

These rules establish procedures for complaints regarding CRRC licenses and roofing product ratings.

6.2 Pre-Action Procedures

Any party shall be afforded the opportunity to discuss, clarify, and resolve disagreements with respect to cited disputes concerning actions by the CRRC or by a licensed
party regarding licensure and labeling policies and procedures prior to that party submitting a complaint.

6.3 Submission

Any person may submit a written complaint to the CRRC. Complaints shall be directed to CRRC headquarters, and shall include the following information:

(A) The name(s) and address(s) of the submitter(s), telephone, facsimile, and e-mail contact numbers,

(B) A description of the complaint,

(C) Relevant information to support the complaint, and

(D) A filing fee to be determined by the CRRC Board. In the event of a complaint regarding inaccuracy of a product rating, the complainant shall pay a filling fee that includes the cost of obtaining and testing the product sample.

The CRRC reserves the right to request further information or written clarification.

6.3.1 Notification

Upon receipt of the complaint, the CRRC shall forward a notice indicating receipt of the submission, an action plan that further identifies cost and timeline for resolving the complaint, and shall assign the submission a file number. Any licensed party who is the subject of the complaint shall be provided with a copy of the notice.

6.3.2 Review

The CRRC may take such action as it deems appropriate, in its sole discretion, to address the complaint. In the event of a complaint regarding inaccuracy of a Licensee’s product rating, the CRRC will obtain a product sample through the methods described in section 3.6 and shall perform testing in accordance with the random testing procedures (see Appendix 4). In the event the product rating was inaccurate, the Licensee shall pay the CRRC the amount of the filing fee and the complainant shall have its filing fee refunded.

CHAPTER 7.0 APPEALS

7.1 General

Any licensed party (appellant) aggrieved by any determination by the CRRC pursuant to Chapter 5.0 who chooses to appeal shall do so within 20 business days of the date of receipt of said written determination or order.

7.2 Submission

Appeals shall be submitted in writing, directed to the CRRC Board Chairperson, addressed to the CRRC headquarters, and shall include the following information:

(A) The name and address of the appellant, telephone, facsimile, and email contact information, and the name and address of legal counsel if the appellant desires to have representation,

(B) A description of the roofing product under appeal,

(C) A description of the issue being appealed,

(D) A statement of reasons for appeal,

(E) Relevant evidence and supporting data or information, and

(F) Random Testing Appeals are subject to a $1,000 filing fee. All other appeals shall be subject to a filing fee determined by the CRRC Board of Directors.

The CRRC reserves the right to request further information or a written clarification from the appellant, and shall extend the appeal review if, in the opinion of the CRRC, the content of the additional information or written clarification is of substance to warrant additional time.

7.3 Notification

Upon receipt of the appeal, the CRRC shall assign a file number. All future correspondence to and from the CRRC shall reference the file number. The appellant shall be notified of the convening of any associated hearing by the CRRC.

7.4 Appeal Review

The CRRC shall, upon receipt of a completed submission, evaluate the appeal and render a decision of the matters in dispute within 20 business days of receipt of the completed submission or within 20 business days of a hearing if one is convened. The decision to hold a hearing shall be at the discretion of the CRRC Board. The CRRC reserves the right to extend the time of review if the CRRC determines that there is sufficient cause. The
CRRC shall notify the appellant of the CRRC decision by certified mail, return receipt requested, or other method, which provides evidence of, and a receipt for, delivery. by all parties, the arbitrator(s) shall issue a written decision within 15 business days of the hearing or of the final written submission

CHAPTER 8.0 ARBITRATION

8.1 General
If the appellant disputes the decision of the CRRC under Chapter 7.0, the appellant has the right to appeal solely through arbitration. The appellant shall notify the CRRC of a request for arbitration in writing within 20 business days of receipt of the written appeal review decision. The request shall include the following information:

(A) The name(s) and address(s) of the appellant(s), telephone, facsimile, and email contact information, and name and address of legal counsel if the appellant desires to have said representation,

(B) A description of the roofing product under arbitration,

(C) A description of the issue being arbitrated,

(D) A statement of reason for the arbitration,

(E) Relevant evidence and supporting data or information, and

(F) A concise statement of its rebuttal position(s).

8.2 Arbitration Method
The arbitration shall consist of one of the following methods:

(A) A single arbitrator selected jointly by the appellant and the CRRC to investigate and resolve the matter, or

(B) The CRRC and the appellant shall use the American Arbitration Association’s procedures for the selection of a single arbitrator from a list of seven candidates, with each party having the right to strike three.

8.3 Cost
The appellant shall be responsible for all time and expense costs incidental to the arbitration proceedings.

8.4 Hearing
The hearing may be conducted under the American Arbitration Association procedures for arbitration if requested by either party. Unless otherwise agreed upon
APPENDIX 1: DEVICES AND SERVICES TECHNICAL NOTE TN11-2*

* Please note that Appendix 1 includes an excerpt of Technical Note TN11-2. To view the document in its entirety, visit the Devices & Services Company website.

D&S Technical Note 11-2
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Model AE1 Emittance Measurements using a Port Adapter, Model AE-ADP

Introduction

Emittance measurements with the D&S model AE1 Emissometer require that the high and low emittance standards and the sample to be measured be maintained at the same temperature. To achieve a uniform temperature the instrument is provided with a heat sink on which to mount the standards and the sample. For materials that cannot be properly applied to the heat sink, or have low thermal conductivity, it is necessary to correct for the increased surface temperature of the sample when exposed to the heated detector surface.

AE1 detector showing the diffuse black heated substrate and the sensing element (center)

Techniques for making these measurements are described in D&S Technical notes:

TN 79-17 Emissivity Measurements for In-Place Surfaces and for Materials with Low Thermal Conductivity
TN 81-2 Measurement of Emittance of Cylindrical Surfaces
TN 84-2 Emissometer Adapter Model AE-AD1
This note describes the use of a port adapter to make these and other measurements. Standard port adapters are available to measure samples smaller than the 2 1/8 inch diameter of the detector port.

![Standard AE-ADP adapter with highly reflective film that redirects radiation heat exchange](image)

For measuring materials with low thermal conductivity, the port adapter has the advantage of reducing the heat load on the sample. The combination of the reduced heat load and smaller port size makes it possible to use the “slide” method described in D&S Technical notes TN04-1 and TN10-2 with a smaller sample area.

The port adapter can also be used for the measurement of cylindrical surfaces without a custom adapter to fit the geometry. The smaller port size reduces errors due to the non-flat surface geometry and due to detector alignment making it possible to manually position the detector. The remaining error due to the cylindrical shape can then be approximately corrected for a range of radiiuses and surface emittance values.

A related issue is the measurement of rough or textured flat surfaces, having features significant in size relative to the detector to sample spacing. The presence of surface features causes the sample to be displaced from the port on average. It has been found that the port adapter reduces the error due to sample displacement for high emittance materials. TN 08-1 “Model SSR-ER – Solar Reflectance Measurements of Irregular Surfaces” describes a similar approach to the correction of reflectance measurements.

The use of a port adapter necessarily changes the emittance measurement due to the redirection of reflected energy by the cylindrical section of the adapter, and the reduced port size. Due to the reflections from the adapter, the integration of emittance over angle is modified so that if the emittance standard and the unknown sample have differing angular properties there can be an error introduced. A second source of error can result from reducing the port size. For the AE1 hemispherical emittance measurement the port can be thought of as diffusely illuminated with the reflected energy being collected from the entire area. Because some of the source energy may penetrate the surface by some distance before being reflected back out, there can be some reflected energy that escapes at the edge of the port. The leakage at the edge results in a lower apparent reflectance and thus a higher emittance value. For a smaller port the loss of reflected energy is a larger percentage of the total and therefore an error can occur unless the properties of the standard and the sample are the same. These potential errors are not investigated in detail here; however measurements for different surfaces with and without the port adapter are compared to indicate that significant differences are unlikely for common materials.
Measurement of Materials with Low Thermal Conductivity

The procedure for making measurements with the adapter on materials with low thermal conductivity is detailed below. The basic steps are the same as those for making standard measurements without the adapter. The instrument is first calibrated with high and low emittance standards to establish a straight line relationship between the detector output and the emittance values of the standards. With the port adapter in place it is necessary to adjust the offset using the offset adjustment on the voltmeter (if using the D&S model RD1). Once calibrated the high emittance standard is used to track calibration drift due to small changes in detector temperature and room temperature. The additional step for materials with low thermal conductivity is to move or “slide” the detector sequentially to unheated areas of the sample over a period of about one minute so that the detector transient response plays out over an area of the sample that is near the correct surface temperature. If the material cannot be applied to the heat sink, a preliminary step is needed to assure that the sample and the standards are at the same temperature.

The table below compares emittance values measured with and without the port adapter for various materials including some with low thermal conductivity. These measurements and others reported in this note were made with an RD1 Scaling Digital Voltmeter with the gain increased by 10 times. The reporting of emittance to three decimal places is for comparison purposes and is not indicative of the accuracy or repeatability of the instrument for any particular measurement. The emittance values reported are the average of two or more readings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sample</th>
<th>Emittance w/adapter</th>
<th>Emittance w/o adapter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acrylic coating over Ni plating</td>
<td>0.705</td>
<td>0.704</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acrylic coating over Ni plating</td>
<td>0.458</td>
<td>0.451</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electroless Ni plating</td>
<td>0.142</td>
<td>0.138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow vinyl tape</td>
<td>0.912</td>
<td>0.908</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gray duct tape</td>
<td>0.808</td>
<td>0.792</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5/8” Gray plastic</td>
<td>0.902*</td>
<td>0.905*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White ABS</td>
<td>0.916*</td>
<td>0.916*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Press board</td>
<td>0.906*</td>
<td>0.902*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* slide method used to make measurement

These results suggest that for typical materials, using the port adapter is unlikely to result in readings significantly different than making a standard measurement with the model AE1 Emissometer.

Procedure for measuring materials with low thermal conductivity

1. Install the port adapter on the AE1 Emissometer and power it up. Allow about 15 minutes for the detector/adapter combination to warm up to a steady operating temperature. Note that measurements with the adapter must be made with the detector oriented vertically to prevent errors due to convection.

2. Calibrate with the high and low emittance standards applied to heat sink with a few drops of water. Adjust the voltmeter gain to set the high emittance value. Important Note – Adjust the voltmeter offset (not the detector head offset) to set the low emittance value. There is not enough offset range available on the AE1 detector head to make the adjustment. Some iteration is required.
3. Remove the low emittance standard from the heat sink. For each measurement it may be necessary to make fine gain adjustments on the high emittance standard. The low emittance standard need only be checked occasionally. For high emittance samples, small errors in detector offset are not important.

4. NOTE: If the sample is not flat, too large, or cannot be applied to the heat sink with water see the instructions below. For small flat samples apply the sample to the heat sink with sufficient water to get good thermal contact. Allow a few minutes for the sample to come to thermal equilibrium.

5. Hold the detector/adapter flat against the sample on one corner for about 20 seconds and then “slide” it to an adjacent corner. Move to each subsequent corner after about 15 seconds. Avoid a major break in contact with the surface which will cause an unwanted transient in the detector response. The reading may increase a small amount upon each move due to the lower surface temperature at the new location. The maximum reading obtained on corner number four is the value for this single measurement. To get an average of several readings, start and end at different locations on the sample. Allow a few minutes for the sample to return to an equilibrium temperature and readjust the gain on the high emittance standard between each measurement.

**Procedure for measuring materials that cannot be applied to the heat sink**

Calibrate the AE1 Emissometer as described above in steps 1 through 3. Continue with step 4 below.

4. For a material that cannot be applied to the heat sink, set the detector aside after calibration and use a small fan to bring the sample and the heat sink, with the high emittance standard applied, to the same temperature. Turn off the fan and then place the detector with adapter on the high emittance standard.
5. Leave the detector on the high emittance standard for two to three minutes until the reading is completely stable and adjust the gain so that the display reads the emittance of the standard.

6. Hold the detector/adapter flat against the sample on one corner for about 20 seconds and then “slide” it to another spot. Move to each subsequent different location after about 15 seconds or more frequently if the sample size is sufficient. Avoid a major break in contact with the surface which will cause an unwanted transient in the detector response. The reading may increase a small amount upon each move due to the lower surface temperature at the new location. The maximum reading obtained at the last location (after about one minute) is the value for this single measurement. To get an average of several readings, start and end at different locations on the sample. Return to step four, cool the sample and heat sink for a few minutes and readjust the gain on the high emittance standard between each measurement.
APPENDIX 2: MONO-COLOR CALCULATION METHOD FOR VARIEGATED SHINGLES AND GRANULE-SURFACED ROLL PRODUCTS

Each separate granule product used in a variegated shingle or granule-surfaced roll product must have initial and three-year aged CRRC ratings. Each product must be prepared and evaluated individually on “mono-color” specimens. The initial and aged solar reflectance and thermal emittance values of the variegated product shall be determined using the calculation shown below. The initial solar reflectance of the variegated product shall also be measured using CRRC-1 Test Method #1. The calculated initial solar reflectance and thermal emittance must be within 0.05 of the tested values, and the lower of the two values shall serve as the CRRC initial rating for the variegated product.

The calculated solar reflectance and thermal emittance values shall be determined using the formula below, incorporating the reflectance or emittance, and the percent coverage of each granule color included in the variegated shingle. Both the calculated and tested values shall be submitted to the CRRC.

\[
R = \left( \sum_{i=1}^{n} r_i \times u_i \right) = R
\]

- \(r_i\) = Solar reflectance of granule color \(i\)
- \(u_i\) = Percentage usage of granule color \(i\)
- \(n\) = Number of granule colors
- \(R\) = Solar reflectance of variegated product

Note: Mass fraction shall be used for \(u_i\)

The example below illustrates how the overall reflectance is calculated for a variegated shingle or granule-surfaced roll product containing 80% black granules (mono-color specimen with a reflectance of 0.01), and 20% white granules (mono-color specimen with a reflectance of 0.50).

Example:

\[
\left( \frac{\text{Black Granule Reflectance}}{\text{Black Granule Percent Usage}} \right) \times \left( \frac{\text{White Granule Reflectance}}{\text{White Granule Percent Usage}} \right) = 0.01 \times \frac{80}{100} + 0.50 \times \frac{20}{100} = 0.11
\]

\(0.11\)
APPENDIX 3: Procedure for Preparing, Laboratory Aging, and Measuring Radiative Properties of Variegated Shingles for the CRRC Rapid Ratings Program

Overview

This procedure describes how to prepare, measure, and report the laboratory-aged radiative properties of a variegated shingle product undergoing Rapid Ratings. The procedure is limited to products with a designed exposure height of no less than 10 centimeters (about 4 inches) and no more than 30 centimeters (about 12 inches).

Procedure

(A) Specimen selection: A minimum of nine (9) specimens shall be randomly selected from a minimum of three (3) full shingle boards. Specimens shall be selected from the portion of the shingle designed for exposure and weathering, which shall be separated from the full shingle board. Discard the “unexposed shingle area” portion. Shown in Figures 1 and 2 below.

(B) Specimen size: Starting from left to right, cut nine (9) specimens 10 centimeters (about 4 inches) wide by full height of the exposed area as shown in Figure 3 below. If needed, adjust the location where the 10-centimeter-wide specimens are obtained in order to have a continuous, flat piece of material without gaps or raised edges (i.e. typical of three tab and laminated shingles). Once the shingles boards have been cut into nine (9) specimens that are 10 centimeters wide, discard the remaining material.

(C) Testing locations: For each cut piece that is 10 centimeters (about 4 inches) wide by no more than 30 centimeters (about 12 inches) high, apply a random procedure to determine the location (e.g., top, middle or bottom) where each 10-centimeter by 10-centimeter specimen will be obtained (see Figures 4 – 6 below).

(D) Identification: The manufacturer shall assign a unique number for each of the 10 centimeter by 10-centimeter (about 4 inch by 4 inch) pieces obtained from the three (3) shingle boards and mark the numbers on the back of each specimen.

(E) Pre-test preparation: Before proceeding, measure the average initial solar reflectance of each un-aged specimen. Ensure that the average initial solar reflectance is +/-0.02 of the value determined by Section S.2.2(B) if variegated or S.2.2(C) if non-variegated. If the value is not +/- 0.02, then other test specimens that were previously cut shall be used as replacements for testing. Recalculate the initial solar reflectance of the new set of nine (9) specimens. If necessary, repeat this substitution process until the average initial reflectance of the nine (9) specimens is +/- 0.02 of the initial reflectance values as measured using Section S.2.2.

(F) Solar reflectance soiling, testing and reporting: Randomly select nine (9) of the numbered 10 centimeter by 10-centimeter (4 inch by 4 inch) specimens assigned for soiling and weathering. Conduct laboratory soiling and weathering on each the nine (9) test specimens in accordance with ASTM D7897. Upon completion of the laboratory soiling and weathering procedure, record the nine (9) solar reflectance measurements for each of the nine (9) specimens in the locations shown in Figure 7 below. Calculate each specimen’s aged solar reflectance as the average of the nine (9) measurements for each specimen. Calculate the overall average aged solar reflectance based on all nine (9) specimens. Report the aged solar reflectance of each specimen with the test results. If initial solar reflectance values were determined using the optional process described above then report those values.

(G) Thermal emittance testing and reporting: Measure the aged thermal emittance of each of the nine (9) aged specimens in accordance with Section S.2.3(C). Calculate the overall average thermal emittance for all nine (9) specimens. Report the thermal emittance of each specimen with the test results.
Figure 1. Full Shingle Board as Received from Manufacturer

Figure 2. Unexposed and Exposed Areas of Separated Shingle Board
Figure 3. Diagram of Full Shingle as Cut into 10-Centimeter Pieces

Discard last piece if not 10 centimeters (4 inches) wide

*a = shingle exposure height (centimeters)
Figure 4. 10 cm x 10 cm Test Specimen Obtained from Bottom Portion of Exposed Area Sample

Figure 5: 10 cm x 10 cm Test Specimen Obtained from Middle Portion of Exposed Area Sample

Figure 6: 10 cm x 10 cm Test Specimen Obtained from Top Portion of Exposed Area Sample
Figure 7. Rapid Ratings Variegated Shingle Measurement Template
Example of Three Tab Shingle with Cut Outs

Figure 8. Examples of Three Tab Shingles and Laminated Shingles with Cut Outs
APPENDIX 4: RANDOM TESTING PROCEDURES

Last updated September 19, 2019

Purpose
Section 3.6 of the CRRC-1 Product Rating Program Manual calls for random testing of listed products in order to verify the values and retain the credibility of the CRRC Rated Products Directory. This document describes the random testing policy and procedures of the CRRC Random Testing Program.

Random Testing Policy
This section describes the requirements for Licensees who have active listings in the CRRC Rated Products Directory whose products have been selected for random testing.

(A) The Random Testing Program is conducted on a calendar-year schedule and is expected to be completed by the end of the calendar year.

(B) At the start of each Random Testing Program cycle, the CRRC will send a “Request for Procurement Information for Random Testing” to Licensees for selected products to obtain information about where samples of the finished product can be collected.

(C) The CRRC will issue a follow-up “Request for Procurement Information for Random Testing” email to the Licensee for additional information if the products are found to be unavailable through any procurement channel. For made-to-order products or products made irregularly where there is no stock or retain samples available, Licensees may elect to replace the selected product with another CRRC-rated product to undergo Random Testing. The replacement product will be based on random selection by the CRRC. If the Licensee elects to pursue this option, the originally selected product must be tested in the following Random Testing year following the timeline described in items (D) through (G) below. Failure to comply will result in the product’s termination from the Rated Products Directory.

(D) Licensees shall respond to all requests communicated by the CRRC within two (2) weeks. This includes, but is not limited to, “Requests for Procurement Information for Random Testing” and requests to confirm if third tests are desired.

(E) Products shall enter a 60-calendar day “Under Review” period as a result of either of the following circumstances:

1. The Licensee does not respond with the required information (item (D) above) to CRRC within two (2) weeks of initial request.

2. The Licensee notifies CRRC that the randomly chosen product is not in stock but will be produced within the 60-calendar day period and will be available for procurement prior to the close of this 60-calendar day period.

Products that are in the “Under Review period will retain their CRRC rating during this time.

(F) Products shall enter a 30-calendar day “Suspension” period during which they will have their rating temporarily removed from the CRRC Rated Products Directory as a result of any of the following circumstances:

1. CRRC receives no response from the Licensee with the requested information (see item (D) above) during the 60-calendar day “Under Review” period.

2. CRRC receives notice that the product samples were unable to be procured within the 60-calendar day “Under Review” period.

3. The Licensee notifies CRRC that the product is neither in stock nor can be manufactured during the 60-calendar day “Under Review” period. Licensees can waive the 30-calendar day “Suspension” period and request termination and permanent removal of the CRRC rating.

(G) Following the 30-calendar day “Suspension” period, if the CRRC has not received the requested information (see item (D) above), or if the product was not able to be procured, then the product will have its CRRC rating
Random Testing Procedures

Selection of Rated Roofing Products for Random Testing

A small percentage of products from the CRRC Rated Products Directory are randomly selected for testing each year.¹ Products with an active rating and sold to end-use customers are eligible for random testing. This means that the more products a Licensee has listed, the higher the probability that one of its products will be selected.

Products are selected at random, but the probability of being chosen increases for products not selected in previous years or those that have been listed in the CRRC Rated Product Directory for many years. The maximum time a product can be rated without being selected for Random Testing is 15 years. Once a product has been rated for 15 years, it will automatically be included in the next Random Testing selection. The probability of being selected increases as the number of years a product has not been selected increases. Products may also be manually selected to address a specific need, including but not limited to, unresolved testing in a previous Random Testing program year or in response to a concern or formal complaint as outlined in Chapter 6 of the CRRC-1 Product Rating Program Manual.

Collecting Samples of Rated Products

When a rated product is selected for random testing, samples will either be collected by a third-party Quality Assurance Organization (QA Organization)² at the point of manufacturing including “retain samples” from existing stock at the manufacturing site, or from distributors or contractors. Retained samples are typically set aside after production runs for a manufacturers’ quality control purposes and must be able to be traced to a specific production location and date. The sample size that will be collected varies by product type and follows the requirements set forth in Section S.3 of ANSI/CRRC S100. For all product types except tile, wood, and other variegated products, three samples will be collected. Tile products shall undergo the following process:

- The third-party collections agency will visit the manufacturing site and select three sets of nine (9) tiles (total of 27 full-size tiles), where each set of nine (9) tiles is representative of the color range of the product. The collections agency shall place a distinguishing mark and/or sticker(s) on each tile to denote their selection.
- The manufacturer will cut nine (9) samples approximately 15 cm by 15 cm (6 inches by 6 inches) from nine (9) of the 27 tiles, and only these cut pieces will be packaged and shipped to the CRRC. Once cut, samples must be shipped within 48 hours and the shipment must contain a sample collections tag.
- The remaining tiles will be kept aside at the manufacturing location until the product completes testing, in the case that a second or third test is required. If a second or third test is required, the CRRC will notify the licensee and the manufacturing site will be responsible for sending the second or third set of nine (9) cut tiles to CRRC headquarters within one week of the request.
- In the case that cut tiles cannot be provided, the CRRC will accept nine (9) full-size tiles.

Sample Collection by a Third-Party Quality Assurance Organization

The CRRC will contract with a third-party QA Organization to procure samples for random testing. The QA Organization will collect a product sample at the point of manufacturing during their routine plant inspection or, if

¹ Actual percentage is determined by the CRRC Board of Directors based on costs, operating budget, and other factors. Percentage is currently set at 7.0% (as of September 19, 2019).

² A Quality Assurance Organization is typically a third-party organization hired by the Licensee to periodically inspect their manufacturing plants to ensure quality assurance of their production process.
there is no routine plant inspection planned, they will make a plant visit solely to collect a sample for random testing by the CRRC.

The CRRC will use the results of the “Request for Procurement Information for Random Testing” to provide the QA Organization with manufacturing locations and contact information for product procurement. In the event the Licensee is not the original manufacturer of the product (i.e. the product is private-labeled for the Licensee), the QA Organization will collect a sample from the point of manufacturing.

Where possible, the QA Organization will collect three (3) samples from three (3) unique batches, with the exception of tile and wood, for which nine (9) samples will be collected (see “Collecting Samples of Rated Products”).

The QA Organization will send product samples with a sample collection tag that identifies the manufacturer, product, brand, and CRRC Product ID to the CRRC. The QA Organization and the plant contact are required to complete and sign the sample collection tag.

If damaged or incorrect samples are collected, the QA Organization will be asked to procure replacement sample(s).

**Cooperating Distributors and/or Contractors**

The CRRC may also choose to collect samples through contractors or distributors when appropriate. The CRRC will work with the Licensee to identify a contractor or distributor that can provide the requested samples, and in some cases may establish direct contact with the contractor/distributor.

The contractors and distributors identified by the Licensee shall agree to provide samples to the CRRC at no cost and upon request. The CRRC will not be obligated for any costs incurred by distributors or contractors in preparing or providing samples. These costs are expected to be minimal. The burden of payment or cost (if any) for the preparation of test specimens lies with the Licensee. The Licensee is responsible for the initial notification of listed distributors or contractors that they have been listed as potential suppliers of random testing samples.

Some field-applied coatings require special equipment that mix two or more components, thus, test specimens for these products must be provided by contractors that have the equipment. For other products, samples are more easily obtained from contractors who may have product scraps left over from a project. In the event that a distributor is listed, the distributor will be used first as a contact to name current contractors using the selected product. It is also possible that the distributor may be asked to provide a sample directly.

Licensees must adhere to the random testing requirements on responding to “Requests for Procurement Information for Random Testing” when providing contact information for contractors or distributors. According to the random testing policy (see above), the Licensee shall respond to this request within two (2) weeks.

**Sample Collection Kit**

Samples will be collected by mail for products collected from contractors and distributors. The CRRC will not visit distributors or contractors but will confirm after initial contact that the contractor or distributor understands the random testing procedures and requirements. To initiate product collection, the CRRC will provide a cover letter identifying the product(s) for which a sample is requested and instructions for the contractor/distributor. The CRRC will also provide pre-printed labels to mark the samples. Each label will contain information to describe the product. The contractor or distributor must provide the date of collection. The CRRC can also provide guidance on the best protective packaging to ensure the sample is not damaged in transit. Once the sample is prepared, the contractor/distributor will ship it to the address provided by the CRRC.

**Testing Collected Samples**

Samples will be sent by the distributor, contractor or the QA Organization to the CRRC. The CRRC will forward groups of test specimens to an Accredited Independent Testing Laboratory (AITL). The AITL will follow the procedures set forth in the CRRC-1 Product Rating Program Manual to conduct testing of the samples, and will report the results back to the CRRC within four (4) weeks of receipt of the test specimens. The AITL is required to hold the specimens for at least one month (30 calendar days) following completion of testing.

Testing will be distributed as evenly as possible among the AITLs, paying heed to AITL testing capabilities depending on product type.

**Evaluating Test Results**
The results of product testing will be compared to the data reported on the label and listed in the CRRC Rated Products Directory. The product is deemed to have passed the random test if:

- the solar reflectance test results are no more than ±0.05 from the listed initial product rating, and
- the thermal emittance test results
  - are no more than ±0.05 for products with an initial emittance of 0.30 or less from the listed initial product rating, or
  - no more than ±0.10 for products with an initial emittance greater than 0.30 from the listed initial product rating.

For example, if the listed initial solar reflectance is 0.50, then any test result that is between 0.45 and 0.55 (inclusive) is considered passing.

If the results from the random test differ from the listed initial product ratings beyond the threshold described above, the CRRC will follow the procedure below for retesting the samples.

Compound products will only be held to the negative (lower) threshold for determining compliance or failure. This is because compound products are assigned the lowest rated values of the compound product group to which they are assigned and typically perform higher than the rated value.

Retesting of Random Samples

The AITL that performed the test will be contacted to confirm there are no typographical or other errors in the reported results.

If there are no errors, the sample may be tested at another AITL selected by the CRRC. If a tile product requires a second test, nine (9) additional 15 cm by 15 cm (6 inches by 6 inches) pieces must be cut from the tiles set aside during sample collection and sent to the CRRC (see “Collecting Samples of Rated Products”, above). If the product passes the second test, then the product is deemed to pass the random test.

If the results from the second AITL still do not meet the requirements set forth in the “Evaluating Test Results” section above, the CRRC will confirm with the Licensee that they wish to pursue a third test. The Licensee will have two weeks to confirm that they would like to pursue a third test as previously listed in item (D). If an insufficient sample was procured the CRRC will coordinate collection of an additional specimen via participating contractor, distributor, or QA Organization. Testing of the third specimen is at the expense of the Licensee.

If the product passes the third test, the Licensee will be notified that the product has completed the Random Testing Program and will be sent an invoice for the expenses related to testing the third specimen.

If the product fails the third test, the product is deemed to be out of compliance with the requirements of the CRRC Product Rating Program. The CRRC will notify the Licensee of the failure and invoice the Licensee for the expenses related to testing the third specimen.

Corrective Actions for Failed Products

The Licensee shall be immediately notified by the CRRC if a product fails the third test. The Licensee shall be given 20 business days to consider appealing the random testing failure. The product shall be inactivated from the CRRC Rated Products Directory if no appeal to the CRRC is made by the Licensee within the specified 20-business day timeframe (see the Appeals section below).

The product rating shall be moved from the CRRC Rated Products Directory to the Inactive Products List when a product fails random testing (i.e. terminated). The Inactive Products List shall list the test values from random testing as well as the initial product ratings. No aged values shall be listed. The Licensee shall have an obligation to immediately cease and discontinue the use of the CRRC product label on the failed product as is described in the License Agreement.

If the failed product relies on a CRRC Reference Rating, the failed product shall be terminated and a sample of the product upon which the reference product relies on shall be obtained and tested in accordance with the procedures contained in this document. If the referenced product fails, all other products referencing this product shall be considered to have failed and the ratings for those products shall be terminated.
If the representative product under a compound rating fails random testing, the complete product listing shall be terminated. If one of the products listed under a compound rating fails, then the product shall be removed from the list under the compound rating.

Licensees may choose to re-rate a failed product. If a Licensee wishes to re-rate a product that failed Random Testing, they may retain the existing product rating as long as the following timeline for retesting is followed:

- The Licensee must submit the retesting application to the CRRC Online Rating Portal no more than 30 calendar days following the end of the 20-business day appeal period.
- Initial test results for the retesting application must be received by an Accredited Independent Test Laboratory no more than 6 months (180 calendar days) after initial application submittal.

Failure to meet these timelines will result in termination of the existing rating from the CRRC Rated Products Directory. Re-rated products shall be treated as a formula change and shall be re-rated in accordance with section 3.9 and Appendix 7 of the CRRC-1 Product Rating Program Manual.

A random testing failure by a Licensee may incur further action at the discretion of the CRRC Board of Directors including complete suspension of the company license.

Appeals

If a Licensee has reason to believe that a random testing failure is in error and elects to dispute the results, the Licensee shall follow the appeals procedure detailed in Chapter 7.0 of the CRRC-1 Product Rating Program Manual. The Licensee shall appeal within 20 business days of the CRRC’s notification of product failure. During this 20-business day period, the product will remain active on the CRRC Rated Products Directory. If no appeal is received within this 20-business day period, then the product will be terminated and removed from the Rated Products Directory. If an appeal is received by the CRRC, the CRRC has 20 business days to evaluate and render a decision.

Random Testing of Certain Products

Random Testing for Field-Applied Coatings and Single-Ply Membranes

When the AITL receives a container of liquid coating, the AITL will apply the coating to a bare aluminum panel (10.2 centimeters by 15.2 centimeters or 4 inches by 6 inches in size) following the manufacturer’s application instructions. The AITL may also receive an aluminum panel with the field-applied coating already applied. In either case, the AITL must conduct a coating thickness test in accordance with Chapter 2.0 of the CRRC-1 Product Rating Program Manual. The average thickness of the measured coating for each specimen must be within 20% of the manufacturer’s recommended minimum thickness. The same protocol must also be observed for single-ply membrane products.

Random Testing for Rated Products Relying on Color Family Product Ratings

CRRC’s Random Testing Program will verify that the Hunter L, a, b color coordinates are correct and that the product has been placed in the appropriate Color Family. The radiative properties of the product measured through random testing must meet the requirements set forth in the “Evaluating Test Results” section above.

Random Testing for Color Family Representative Elements

The Color Family Program allows manufacturers to rate products with similar binder resin technology and within a similar color space to create Color Family groups. These groups rely on the ratings of that group’s Representative Element (RE). Typically, the coil coating paint supplier establishes the Color Family group. The RE is the only product in the Color Family group that undergoes CRRC’s required three-year aging process. The other products in a Color Family group are rated as Additional Elements (AE), and these AEs adopt the default values for a given Color Family (see Appendix 6 of the CRRC-1 Program Manual for more details on the Color Family Program).

CRRC recognizes the need to consider the implications for an established Color Family group if a RE is selected for Random Testing and fails the testing protocol.

NOTE: The following procedure is pertinent to REs only. If any AE fails random testing, it is removed from the CRRC Rated Products Directory without influencing the rest of the Color Family group.
If selected for Random Testing, the Color Family RE will have three chances to meet the requirements set forth in the “Evaluating Test Results” section above. If the RE passes, no further action is needed. If the RE fails the random testing protocol, the following procedure shall be followed:

1. The Color Family RE will lose its CRRC Product Rating and is removed from the CRRC Rated Products Directory.
2. Two AEs from the Color Family group in question will be randomly selected and tested.
   a. If the test results for two AEs meet the passing criteria:
      i. One of these two AEs shall be selected under advisement by the supplier to become the new RE and will undergo laboratory aging (CRRC Rapid Rating) to establish preliminary aged values.
      ii. Simultaneously, that same selected AE will undergo three-year aging to obtain the aged ratings.
   b. If the test results for one or both AEs fail to fall within the passing criteria, then all AEs within that Color Family group will be deemed non-compliant and each AE within the Color Family group will need to be re-tested.
      i. Those AEs that fail to meet the requirements set forth in the “Evaluating Test Results” section (see above) will be deemed to have failed and shall be removed from the CRRC Rated Products Directory.
      ii. If one of the AEs meets the requirements set forth in the “Evaluating Test Results” (see above), it will undergo both laboratory aging (CRRC Rapid Rating) and three-year aging to establish the aged values; if this AE passes it will become the new RE for that Color Family group.
      iii. If all the AEs fail re-testing, the Color Family group will be terminated from the CRRC Product Rating Program, and each AE in that Color Family group will lose its CRRC rating, which includes removal from the CRRC Rated Products Directory and discontinued use of the CRRC product label.
   c. If the Color Family group in question has fewer than two AEs, the supplier will have the option to submit one or two new AEs for evaluation, Rapid Rating, and three-year aging for each of the new AEs being submitted.
APPENDIX 5: PRODUCT RATING PROCEDURE DETAILS: INITIAL AND AGED TESTING

Last updated September 19, 2019

Purpose
To participate in the CRRC Product Rating Program, an interested manufacturer or seller must be a current Licensee with a licensee identification number assigned by the CRRC. For more information on obtaining a license, visit http://coolroofs.org/product-rating/become-a-licensee.

The complete product rating procedure (including obtaining both initial and aged ratings) consists of the steps outlined below. All forms are available for download from the Product Rating Program tab on the CRRC website.

Initial Product Rating Procedure

1. The Licensee submits a product rating application to the Online Rating Portal indicating they are seeking a CRRC rating. The Licensee shall fill out the brand name and model name and/or number on the product rating application (CRRC Online Rating Portal) so that the brand and model specify only the product for which the rating applies.

2. The Licensee sends the roofing product sample and Test Farm Notification Form [Exposure Placement] (CRRC-F-7) to an Accredited Independent Testing Laboratory (AITL) of choice for measurement of initial radiative properties in accordance with the CRRC-1 Product Rating Program Manual (see below requirements for products tested in accordance with ASTM E1918 – ‘Standard Test Method for Measuring Solar Reflectance of Horizontal and Low-Sloped Surfaces in the Field’). The AITL establishes billing arrangements with the Licensee.

3. Each test specimen shall be labeled such that it can be uniquely identified by batch and sample within each batch. Labels shall be designed to be durable for at least a four-year period, during which the samples will be exposed to the environment.

4. Starting on and after July 1, 2018, the AITL shall take a photograph of each sample (set of test specimens) during the initial testing process.
   - The Licensee should label the back of each specimen prior to shipping the product sample to the AITL. The labels are used for identification purposes.
   - The AITL shall submit all photos for a particular product undergoing initial testing to the CRRC by uploading them to the Online Rating Portal.
   - The AITL must include the following information in the file name of each digital photo:
     - Initial testing (versus Aged testing)
     - Rapid Rating product (i.e. lab-aged product), if applicable
     - Date photo was taken
     - Specimen numbers
       - If label is on back of specimen, a photo of the front and back of the specimen must be taken.
       - If the label is placed next to the front of the specimen, only the front of the specimen can be photographed.
       - Multiple specimens can be grouped together in a single photograph (front and back, depending on label placement) as long as the entire surface of each specimen is clearly visible in the photograph.
     - Proper lighting and image quality (i.e. high resolution) are required.
   - Required file nomenclature template for AITL initial testing photos:
     - For standard rated products:
       - Initial_NE-YYYY-MM-DD_[specimen]#
     - For Rapid Ratings products:

5. The AITL measures the initial radiative properties of the test specimens and reports the initial test results via the CRRC Online Rating Portal.

- For each standard roofing product and Color Family Representative Element being tested (see section 3.5 for Color Family Additional Elements), a total of nine (9) specimens shall be selected from two batches, distributed as follows into the following groups:
  
  A. Three specimens from one batch
  B. Three specimens from second batch
  C. Three specimens, for which both batches must be represented
  D. Specimen size is dependent on product type but shall not be smaller than 10.2 centimeters by 15.2 centimeters (4 inches by 6 inches).

- For variegated shingles with non-continuous (particle) top coatings that are tested in accordance with CRRC-1 Test Method #1 (see CRRC-1 Product Rating Program Manual, section 3.5.5), a total of three (3) specimens shall be selected from two batches (samples may be comprised of multiple pieces). The specimens shall be prepared and grouped as follows:
  
  A. One specimen comprised of product (at least two shingles for shingle products) from one batch;
  B. One specimen comprised of product (at least two shingles for shingle products) from a second batch; and
  C. One specimen comprised of approximately equal proportions from both batches (at least one shingle from each batch for shingle products).
  D. The set of all specimens to be tested in accordance with CRRC-1 Test Method #1 shall have at least 25.4 by 91.4 centimeters (10 inches by 36 inches) of exposure surface. Composition shingles samples shall include at least two courses (two full courses of exposure surface in height).

- For variegated products that are not shingles that are tested in accordance with CRRC-1 Test Method #1, specimens shall be randomly selected from routine production and sent to an AITL for testing. These specimens shall be grouped into three sets:
  
  A. Three specimens from one batch;
  B. Three specimens from a second batch;
  C. Three specimens for which each of the two batches shall be represented.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Photo File Nomenclature Key</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Initial</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specimen #</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
D. Each specimen to be tested in accordance with CRRC-1 Test Method #1 shall have at least 10.2 centimeters in length or 25.4 centimeters in width (4 inches by 10 inches) of exposure surface.

• For products submitted under a compound rating:
  A. Single ply products - the thinnest product must be tested.
  B. Shingle or modified bitumen products - the representative product must be submitted for testing.
  C. Polymer shake, slate or tiles - all shapes must be measured to determine the lowest reflectance. The shapes with the lowest reflectance will be used as the CRRC initial and aged product rating values. The profiled product with the lowest reflectance will be sent to the test farm for weathering.

• For products that are tested in accordance with ASTM E1918, product samples shall be randomly selected from routine production and sent to an AITL or approved test farm for initial testing. Per CRRC policy, initial testing must be completed by an AITL. Initial measurements shall be made on only one test specimen. Only three (3) specimens per product sample are required for three-year exposure.

• For aggregate roofing products, see Appendix 8.

6. The AITL sends all test specimens with the Test Farm Notification Form [Exposure Placement] (CRRC-F-7) (submitted by the Licensee) to the designated test farm’s central weathering site, the address of which is listed on the CRRC web page (see below exception for products tested in accordance with ASTM E1918). Specimens must be sent to the test farm by the AITL no later than twenty-eight (28) calendar days prior to the next test farm placement date to ensure that sample(s) reach the test farm in time for that placement. The test farm will distribute the specimens for exposure at all three sites in time for panel placement for coordinated exposure initiation. Exposures will begin on the first day of every other month throughout the year, beginning with January 1. Specimens received by the test farm within twenty-one (21) calendar days of each bi-monthly placement date will be held and exposed at the next placement date. Specimens shall be distributed among the three test farm sites such that both batches are represented at each test farm site. See below for details on the weathering process.

**Exception:** For products tested in accordance with ASTM E1918, only three specimens per product sample are required for three-year exposure. One test specimen per sample will be placed at each test farm site for three-year exposure. Specimens must be sent to each test farm site (not the test farm’s central facility) no later than twenty-eight (28) calendar days prior to the next test farm placement date to ensure that specimen(s) reach the test farm in time for that placement. Exposures will begin on the first day of every other month throughout the year, beginning with January 1. Specimens received by the test farm within twenty-one (21) calendar days of each bi-monthly placement date will be held and exposed at the next placement date.

See section 3.5.7 of the CRRC-1 Product Rating Program Manual for more information about products tested in accordance with ASTM E1918.

7. The test farm labels test specimens (if necessary), establishes billing arrangements with each Licensee; and initiates exposure testing in outdoor environment upon receipt of specimens in accordance with ASTM G7 – Standard Practice for Atmospheric Environmental Exposure Testing of Nonmetallic Materials. All specimens are exposed with plywood backing material of the test farm’s choice. Products designated for only steep slope applications (>2:12 slope) shall be exposed on plywood backing at 45ºS. All other

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3 Weathering sites shall be located in the following climates hot/humid (e.g., southern Florida), cold/temperate (e.g., the Midwest, such as Cleveland or Chicago), and hot/dry (e.g., the Phoenix, Arizona area).

4 All exposure costs are incurred by the Licensee. Rates are negotiated between individual test farms and individual Licensees.
products shall be exposed on plywood backing at 5ºS. After the specimens are placed on the exposure racks, the test farm completes the Test Farm Notification Form [Exposure Placement] (CRRC-F-7) and makes three (3) copies of the form. One copy is sent to the CRRC, one copy is reserved for use after the three-year exposure period, and one is saved for test farm’s records.

8. The AITL reports the initial test results via the CRRC Online Rating Portal.

9. The CRRC lists initial product ratings on the CRRC Rated Products Directory. A blank product label with initial product ratings is available to the Licensee upon request.

Aged Product Rating Procedure

1. Test specimens undergoing weathering shall remain untouched for a period of three years.

2. Starting on and after July 1, 2018, test farm staff shall take a photograph of each set of specimens at each test farm site every six months over the course of three-year weathering for a total of 54 photos per weathered product.
   - Multiple specimens can be grouped together in a single photograph (front and back, depending on label placement) as long as the entire surface of each specimen is clearly visible in the photograph. Proper lighting and image quality (i.e. high resolution) are required.
   - The photos shall be submitted to the CRRC per their instructions to the test farm.
   - The test farm staff must include the following information in the file name of each digital photo:
     - Test farm location (climate zone)
     - Date photo was taken
     - Specimen numbers
   - Required file nomenclature template for test farm photos:
     - FL/AZ/OH_06m/12m/18m..._YYYY-MM-DD_[Specimen]#

3. Near the end of the three-year weathering process, the test farm shall send a notification to the Licensee informing them of the pending removal of the weathered specimens and to verify which AITL the Licensee selected for the aged testing measurements. At the end of the three-years exposure period, the test farm removes the specimens from the exposure rack and labels each specimen, consolidates them, and completes the reserved copy of the Test Farm Notification Form [Exposure Removal] (CRRC-F-7) with the exposure removal information (see below exception for products tested in accordance with ASTM E1918). The test farm then sends the specimens, along with the completed second version of the Test Farm Notification Form, to the AITL as directed by the Licensee. The test farm also sends a copy of the Test Farm Notification Form [Exposure Removal] (CRRC-F-7) to the CRRC within 30 calendar days of exposure removal. The test farm shall also provide CRRC with a cumulative list of CRRC exposed products along with the Test Farm Notification Form [Exposure Removal] (CRRC-F-7)

   **Exception:** For products tested in accordance with ASTM E1918, the test farm shall not remove the weathered specimens until after the AITL has taken the aged measurements in situ at the test farm location.
The test farm shall keep the weathered specimens for a period of ninety (90) calendar days after the aged measurements have been taken, or until the aged radiative properties are approved by the CRRC, before releasing the specimens to the Licensee. Specimens will be covered to prevent additional exposure during the holding period. See section 3.5.7 of the CRRC-1 Product Rating Program Manual for more information about products tested in accordance with ASTM E1918.

**Note:** The test surface of each specimen shall not be washed, cleaned, or wiped in any fashion. Loose dirt, embedded dirt, environmental stains, mold, mildew and any other material that rests on—or has become incorporated into—the surface of the material shall not be altered.

4. Starting on and after July 1, 2018, the AITL shall take a photograph of each sample (set of test specimens) during aged testing.

   - The AITL shall submit all photos for a particular product undergoing aged testing to the CRRC by uploading them to the Online Rating Portal.
   - The AITL must include the following information in the file name of each digital photo:
     - Aged testing (vs Initial testing)
     - Test farm location (climate zone)
     - Date photo was taken
     - Specimen numbers
       - If label is on back of specimen, a photo of the front and back of the specimen must be taken.
       - If the label is placed next to the front of the specimen, only the front of the specimen can be photographed.
     - Multiple specimens can be grouped together in a single photograph (front and back, depending on label placement) as long as the entire surface of each specimen is clearly visible in the photograph.
     - Proper lighting and image quality (i.e. high resolution) are required.
   - **Required file nomenclature template for AITL aged testing photos:**
     - Aged/NE/OH/FL/AZ_YYYY-MM-DD_[specimen]#

5. The AITL conducts the aged testing and reports the aged test results via the CRRC Online Rating Portal. The AITL will send the Test Farm Notification Form [Exposure Removal] (CRRC-F-7) provided by the test farm to the Licensee. The AITL must submit test results via the Online Rating Portal within three (3) months (90 calendar days) of removal from the test farm. If aged data are not received within 90 calendar days, the product enters a 30-calendar day “under review” period and the Licensee will be notified. If the CRRC does not receive the aged data by the end of the “under review” period, the product will be suspended and removed from the CRRC Rated Products Directory unless otherwise arranged with the CRRC.

The average aged radiative properties shall be obtained by a straight average of the test results of each of measured specimen. In the event that one or two specimens are physically damaged or have some anomalous deterioration caused by factors beyond normal weathering during the three-year exposure period, the
specimen(s) shall be removed from the calculation of the averaged aged ratings. See section 3.5.1(D) of the CRRC-1 Product Rating Program Manual for more information.

Note: Aged testing is a mandatory requirement for all standard roofing products, excluding Additional Color Family Elements and inactive product ratings.

6. The AITL shall be required to hold weathered specimens for 90 calendar days or until the product’s aged data are listed with the CRRC (the AITL should contact the CRRC for this information). Any dispute over aged data between the Licensee and the AITL must be resolved between the two parties, using the test specimens held by the AITL.

7. The CRRC lists the aged product ratings on the CRRC Rated Products Directory. A blank product label with initial product ratings is available to the Licensee upon request. Aged ratings for inactive products will be included on the Inactive Product Rating List (which will not be posted on the CRRC website but is available by request).
APPENDIX 6: COLOR FAMILY PROGRAM PROCEDURES

Last updated January 31, 2019

Purpose

Roofing materials may be supplied in a limited color palette, or in an extensive number of colors. The CRRC provides a rating system that accommodates both situations. For those companies wishing to list individual products, these products may be submitted for testing as unique materials per the CRRC Product Rating Procedure Details in Appendix 5 of the CRRC-1 Product Rating Program Manual. Some industries (e.g., factory-coated metal) have thousands of colors that may be supplied as roofing material. Rating each material would be onerous, as well as prohibitively expensive. Since creating various colors within any roofing technology involves simply altering the selection and levels of pigments, it is reasonable to assume that the performance of a product, within a narrowly defined color range, will behave similarly to other products of similar—but not identical—color. For this reason, the CRRC has adopted the concept of Color Families, Color Family Groups, and processes to qualify a limited set of products, within a given binder/resin material technology, to represent the entire color line within that technology. This document describes the processes whereby a Licensee may establish Color Family Groups, each with their own unique CRRC Product ID#, for one or more of their technologies under the CRRC Color Family Program, and then subsequently include additional products (“Color Family Additional Elements”) in those Color Family Groups on the product application.

Qualifying Color Families within a Resin/Binder Technology

The CRRC has established seventeen (17) Color Families from which a Licensee may choose (see Table 1 below). Any of these seventeen Color Families may be selected by the Licensee, but for each selected Color Family and binder/resin technology, the Licensee must rate a separate Color Family Group. For example, if a metal coil coating supplier has two principal products lines (e.g., polyvinylidene fluoride-based technology, as well as silicone-modified polyester technology) with which they wish to participate in the CRRC Color Family Program, they will need to establish (rate) a Color Family Group for each binder/resin technology for each of the Color Families that they choose. The CRRC has already defined the color limitations of each Color Family (see Table 1), and, by working carefully with industry partners, has also established “assigned values” for solar reflectance and thermal emittance. To participate in the Color Family Program, the submitter must be willing to accept these industry-wide assigned initial values.

Hunter “L,” “a,” and “b” color coordinates should be measured in accordance with ASTM E805, Section 9, with color measurement equipment specification: 0°/45° or 45°/0° (illuminant angle/viewing angle) geometry with 10° standard observer and D65 illuminant.

Qualification Process

1. The Licensee selects the Color Family in which they wish to establish a Color Family product. This must be done for each binder/resin material technology under consideration. A single product selected to represent the future Color Family Group (the Color Family Representative Element) is used to establish the Color Family Group.

2. In rating a Color Family Representative Element to establish its Color Family Group, the Licensee must follow all procedures outlined in the CRRC Product Rating Procedure Details in Appendix 5.

Note: The Licensee is well advised to first ascertain—to the best of their ability—that their submission will meet or exceed the assigned solar reflectance and thermal emittance values for the Group, as well as fall

5 Capitalized words are defined terms in the glossary of the CRRC-1 Product Rating Program Manual.
within the given Hunter “L” “a” and “b” ranges of the Color Family defined for the Color Family Group, as shown in Table 1 “Color Family Characteristics” below.

a. The Licensee that is submitting the product sample may determine the Hunter “L” “a” and “b” color coordinates of the sample prior to submitting to an AITL for radiative properties testing. These results will be given to the AITL to enter into the CRRC Online Rating Portal. The Licensee can also allow the AITL to measure and report the color coordinates.

b. The initial radiative properties are reported to the CRRC by the AITL via the Online Rating Portal. The AITL then submits the sample (set of specimens) and the Test Farm Notification Form to the CRRC-approved test farm for three-year aging in accordance with the CRRC Product Rating Procedure Details in Appendix 5 and ANSI/CRRC S100.

c. Once the specimens have been placed out for exposure, the test farm sends a copy of the Test Farm Notification Form to the CRRC.

3. At this point, assuming all program requirements are met, the CRRC will list the Color Family Group on the CRRC Rated Products Directory in the same fashion as standard products. The CRRC shall keep records to indicate that the rated Color Family Group allows for addition of future Color Family Additional Elements in this category (material type and color) for this Licensee.¹

4. Aged values are subsequently established for the Color Family Group through the aged solar reflectance and thermal emittance test results of the respective Color Family Representative Element. In all cases, upon aged testing, the aged values or initial assigned values are reported as the product’s aged values, whichever is lower.

Submitting a Color Family Element (i.e. Color Family Additional Element) into an Existing Color Family Group

Once a Color Family Group has been initially rated, the following procedure is used to populate the Color Family Group with additional, related but unique products called Color Family Additional Elements:

1. Prepare six (6) specimens of the Color Family Additional Element, three from one Batch and three from a second Batch. Specimen size and substrate requirements are the same as for standard products. The Hunter “L” “a” and “b” color coordinates of the specimens must fall within the defined ranges of the appropriate Color Family Group, and the tested initial Solar Reflectance and Thermal Emittance must meet or exceed the assigned values of the Group.

2. Complete the product rating application(s) via the CRRC Online Rating Portal. A separate application is required for each Color Family Additional Element to be submitted into a Color Family Group.

3. Send test specimens to an AITL. The AITL will measure the radiative properties -- and if not to be measured by the Licensee, the Hunter “L” “a” “b” color coordinates – and will report the results via the CRRC Online Rating Portal. No aged testing is necessary for Color Family Additional Elements.

4. If all the test results comply with the CRRC Color Family requirements in Table 1 below, the new product will be listed under its Color Family Group on the CRRC Rated Products Directory inheriting the assigned values for initial solar reflectance and thermal emittance, and aged values established for the Color Family Group (described above).

¹ For example, a “Red” Color Family Group established for 70% PVDF coating from Company X at this point in the program allows other similar shades of red 70% PVDF products from Company X to be rated as part of the “Red” Color Family Group thereby taking on the assigned solar reflectance and thermal emittance values associated with that Color Family Group, so long as the new color meets the “L” “a” “b” Hunter color coordinate requirements for the “Red” Color Family in Table 1.
Note: A Licensee who wishes to utilize reference ratings for factory-applied metal coatings or factory-coated metal products that have already been rated by another Licensee with the CRRC as Color Family Elements may not establish their own Color Family Group(s) by relying on these ratings. To establish their own Color Family Group, the Licensee must rate the products themselves (as if there were no reference rating) according to the specifications as laid out in the above procedure. In order to utilize the Color Family Element ratings, the Licensee must submit the products as standard roofing products and follow the product rating procedure as specified in Appendix 5: Product Rating Procedure Details.

If the Licensee is relying on ratings for a Color Family Element, the rated values that the Licensee lists on the CRRC Rated Products Directory and on the CRRC product label must be identical to the values listed for the referenced product.

If the measured L, a, or b color coordinate for a product seeking a Color Family Rating does not fall within a Color Family range, or the product fails to meet or exceed the Group’s assigned Solar Reflectance or Thermal Emittance values, the product shall be rated as a standard product.
Table 1: CRRC Color Families and Characteristics

Please Note: Initial measured values for Representative Elements and Additional Elements must meet or exceed the assigned SR and TE values shown below

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Color Family</th>
<th>Hunter “L” range</th>
<th>Hunter “a” range</th>
<th>Hunter “b” range</th>
<th>Assigned SR</th>
<th>Assigned TE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Red</td>
<td>17 to 29</td>
<td>+7 to +36</td>
<td>0 to +15</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Terra Cotta</td>
<td>20 to 38</td>
<td>+15 to +30</td>
<td>+6 to +16</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>0.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Bright Red</td>
<td>23 to 38</td>
<td>+35 to +49</td>
<td>+10 to +48</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>0.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Beige / Off-White</td>
<td>59 to 86</td>
<td>-5 to +5</td>
<td>-3 to +23</td>
<td>0.55</td>
<td>0.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Tan</td>
<td>51 to 65</td>
<td>-2 to +7</td>
<td>+6 to +21</td>
<td>0.45</td>
<td>0.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Dark Blue</td>
<td>13 to 35</td>
<td>-7 to +6</td>
<td>-25 to -2</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Med to Light Blue</td>
<td>34 to 55</td>
<td>-12 to -3</td>
<td>-25 to -8</td>
<td>0.32</td>
<td>0.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Dark Brown</td>
<td>17 to 30</td>
<td>-1 to +9</td>
<td>0 to +10</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Med to Light Brown</td>
<td>25 to 58</td>
<td>-2 to 17</td>
<td>+2 to +26</td>
<td>0.32</td>
<td>0.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 Dark Green</td>
<td>18 to 45</td>
<td>-20 to -3</td>
<td>-25 to +11</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 Med to Light Green</td>
<td>24 to 70</td>
<td>-20 to 0</td>
<td>-25 to +11</td>
<td>0.32</td>
<td>0.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 White</td>
<td>76 to 89</td>
<td>-3 to +2</td>
<td>-3 to +10</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>0.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 Bright White</td>
<td>&gt;85</td>
<td>-3 to +1</td>
<td>-3 to +6</td>
<td>0.70</td>
<td>0.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 Black</td>
<td>&lt;26</td>
<td>-1.5 to +1.5</td>
<td>-1.5 to +1.5</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Dark Gray</td>
<td>24 to 42</td>
<td>-4 to +2</td>
<td>-8 to +4</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 Med to Light Gray</td>
<td>40 to 77</td>
<td>-4 to +3</td>
<td>-3 to +8</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>0.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 Pearlescent Colors</td>
<td>25 to 75</td>
<td>-15 to 17</td>
<td>-15 to 24</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>0.75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Measured Hunter “L” “a” and “b” color coordinates are reported in accordance with ASTM E805, Section 9, Colorimetry Equipment Specification: 0°/45° or 45°/0° (illuminant angle /viewing angle) geometry with 10° standard observer, D65 illuminant
APPENDIX 7: PROCEDURES FOR REFORMULATED, RETESTED OR INACTIVE PRODUCTS

Last updated June 14, 2019

Purpose
Manufacturers occasionally change their product formulation, which can alter the radiative properties of the roofing material. When a significant change in the radiative properties occurs, it is important for the manufacturer to re-test the product to maintain accuracy in the CRRC Product Rating Directory. Section 3.9 of the CRRC-1 Product Rating Program Manual calls for any product that undergoes a formula change (defined as a change in radiative properties more than ±0.05) to obtain a new CRRC product rating, including new initial and aged test results and a new product identification number. If a change is made to a product formulation which results in a change in ratings of less than ±0.05, the Licensee may choose to re-rate their product, but is not required to do so. The product rating procedure for a reformulated product consists of the steps outlined in this document.

Manufacturers are required to complete aged radiative property testing for reformulated products and other terminated products. The aged ratings will be added to the Inactive Product Ratings List.

Key Definitions

Formula change: Individual or accumulated changes in resin, pigment, pigment grind, materials ratios, or anything which in aggregate changes solar reflectance or thermal emittance by ±0.05 or more.

Inactive Product Rating: Any product rating that was posted on the CRRC Rated Products Directory that is removed from the main directory and relocated to the Inactive Product Rating List.

Retested Product: A CRRC rated roofing product that is retested by an Accredited Independent Testing Laboratory (AITL) for which new test results are submitted to the CRRC where the results vary from the initial rating by less than ±0.05 and therefore does not fall under the definition of a product reformulation.

Replacement Product: A CRRC rated roofing product that replaces an original rated product due to product reformulation, random testing failure, or discontinuation for any other reason.

Reformulated or Retested Product Rating Procedure

1. The Licensee begins a completely new product rating process including initial and aged testing, and accompanying fee. For more detailed information, please see the CRRC Product Rating Procedure Details in Appendix 5 of the CRRC-1 Product Rating Program Manual.

2. The following information must be provided to the CRRC:
   - AITL submits the new test results via the CRRC Online Rating Portal.
   - Licensee completes product rating application via the CRRC Online Rating Portal that denotes that either a formula change or a retesting has occurred on a CRRC rated roofing product, and lists the CRRC Product ID for the original formulation.
   - Licensee pays the required fees.

3. The CRRC will review the application. If the application is approved, the CRRC will issue the product a new CRRC product identification (ID) number that will consist of the original formulation ID number followed by a suffix. For example, if the original product had an ID number of 0460-0002, then the reformulated product would be issued an ID number of 0460-0002a. When the application is complete, the CRRC includes initial ratings results on the CRRC Rated Products Directory.

4. The rating for the previous formulation is terminated and the listing is moved from the CRRC Rated Products Directory to the Inactive Product Rating List.

5. The Licensee discontinues labeling the inactive product. Licensees may label the replacement product with a CRRC product label. The label must include the full product ID number, including the suffix.
6. Aged product ratings for terminated products are not required. However, if the Licensee chooses to undergo aged testing, the CRRC asks that the AITL provide the results to the CRRC, which shall be included on the Inactive Product Rating List. Test farms shall notify the CRRC within 30 calendar days if products have been pulled early from the three-year exposure.

Inactive Product Ratings

1. Inactive product ratings, including terminated products, reformulated products, and products that fail random testing, are moved from the online CRRC Rated Products Directory to the Inactive Product Ratings List. This list is maintained by the CRRC and available upon request; the list will not be posted on the CRRC website.

2. Aged testing is a mandatory requirement for all active standard roofing products. Test farms shall notify the CRRC within 30 calendar days if products have been pulled early from the three-year exposure. Inactive products that have not completed aged testing are not required to submit aged ratings, as of the February 21, 2012 Board meeting.

3. Once on the Inactive Product Rating List, a product must reapply (including retesting) in order to have that product active on the CRRC Rated Products Directory.
APPENDIX 8: INSTRUCTIONS FOR MEASURING SOLAR REFLECTANCE AND THERMAL EMITTANCE OF ROOFING AGGREGATE LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO ⅝” NOMINAL SIZE

Last updated February 21, 2019

SOLAR REFLECTANCE

Scope

The following document describes the protocol for measuring the solar reflectance of aggregate roofing products within the CRRC Product Rating Program. The method can be used for medium-sized aggregate, up to 5/8 inch (16 mm) nominal size. Large aggregate products (e.g., ballast) are not covered by this method. This specification provides guidance to aggregate manufacturers, CRRC Accredited Independent Test Laboratories (AITL), and CRRC Approved Test Farms on the preparation of samples, measurement of initial and aged solar reflectance, and weathering of samples. This specification does not include the measurement of thermal emittance for this product type.

Background

In the Solar Energy article “Reflectometer Measurement of Roofing Aggregate Albedo” (Levinson et al. 2014), Ronnen Levinson and an aggregate manufacturer partnered to evaluate laboratory methods for measuring the albedo (solar reflectance) of roofing aggregate, and compared those measurements against pyranometer measurements made on large beds of roofing aggregate (7.6 m by 7.6 m or 25 ft by 25 ft). Method A from this project, colloquially known as the “Box of Rocks” method, uses the Devices & Services Solar Spectrum Reflectometer to measure the reflectance of a solar-opaque pile of loose aggregate held in a small box (usable area of at least 15.24 cm by 15.24 cm or 6 in by 6 in). Method A was found to accurately characterize the albedo of medium sized aggregate (up to 16 mm or ⅝ in), but not that of larger aggregate (e.g., ballast). Method A offers several advantages over ASTM E1918, including ease of specimen transportation and preparation, and a simple relationship between the albedo $R$ of the small pile of aggregate and the albedo $R_a$ of a large bed of the same aggregate. That is, $R = R_a$.

Summary of test specification

Instructions for Licensee Prior to Initial Solar Reflectance Testing

Materials required

- For each individual specimen, use a specified container (box) with an inner footprint of 30 cm by 30 cm (12 in by 12 in). The box shall have stainless steel woven wire mesh inserts, selected by the Licensee and sized appropriately relative to the aggregate size to prevent material loss. The box shall be made of 1/16” thick aluminum (3003 grade recommended). An example of a specified box is shown in Figure 1 below. CAD drawings specifying the design and assembly of this box can be provided by the CRRC at the Licensee’s request. The Licensee is responsible for the fabrication and assembly of the boxes and must supply assembled boxes to the AITL.
● The Licensee shall determine the appropriate quantity of aggregate to add to the box based on the specified application rate (mass per unit area) of the product. Application instructions or other documentation that details the application rate and any other preparation must be provided by the Licensee to the AITL.

● The Licensee shall prepare nine (9) identical boxes. For each box, they will package the required quantity of aggregate in a sealed and labeled bag, for a total of nine (9) bags of aggregate. The Licensee shall label each of the nine (9) boxes with the model name and any other information necessary for the identification of the product.

● The Licensee shall select from one of the two pathways below to obtain initial solar reflectance measurements. The Licensee shall send the nine (9) assembled boxes and nine (9) bags of aggregate to either the AITL or Test Farm based on the instructions below.

**Initial Reflectance Testing, Pathway 1:**

● The Licensee shall ship the boxes and bags of aggregate to a CRRC Accredited Independent Testing Laboratory (AITL) with written instructions on how to prepare the test specimens. These instructions must also be submitted to the CRRC Online Rating Portal at the time of application submission. The initial measurements are made by the AITL on all nine (9) specimen boxes following the procedure described in “Initial Reflectance Testing - Instructions for AITL” below.

**Initial Reflectance Testing, Pathway 2:**

● The Licensee shall ship the boxes and bags of aggregate to a CRRC Approved Test Farm with written instructions on how to prepare the test specimen. These instructions must also be submitted to the CRRC Online Rating Portal at the time of application submission. An AITL technician will travel to the three (3) test farm sites with a portable reflectometer to complete the initial measurements. The initial measurements are made by the AITL on all nine (9) specimen boxes following the procedure described below.

**Instructions for AITL - Initial Reflectance Testing**

● The AITL shall use a CRRC-approved portable reflectometer (currently the Devices & Services (D&S) Solar Spectrum Reflectometer (SSR)) to measure solar reflectance. Measurements shall be conducted following the method described below and by Levinson et. al. (2014), section 2.4.
- Weigh each bag of aggregate to ensure that it meets the coverage rate requirements provided in the application instructions. If sufficient product was not provided to meet the recommended coverage rate, contact the Licensee to obtain additional product.

- Prepare an opaque, level pile of the aggregate in each of nine (9) specimen boxes. The bottom of the box should not be visible and the aggregate should not sit above the walls of the box.

- Prepare and calibrate the reflectometer in accordance with ASTM C1549-16. For the Devices & Services Solar Spectrum Reflectometer, use air mass setting 1.5E (SSR v6) or 1.5 (SSR v5) per Section S.2.2 of ANSI/CRRC S100.

- Keeping the reflectometer measurement port horizontal and lightly touching the surface of the aggregate pile, measure the solar reflectance (one reading per location) of each pile at 25 unique locations that do not overlap with each other. An example is shown in Figure 2 below. The CRRC will provide an Excel reporting tool to track the measurements.

- The mean of the 25 measurements is the solar reflectance for that specimen.

![Figure 2. Example measurement template of minimum measurement area](image)

- Take 25 measurements on each specimen for a total of 225 measurements. The initial solar reflectance is the mean of the 225 measurements.

- Photos shall be taken of prepared specimens per the requirements in Appendix 5 of the CRRC-1 Product Rating Program Manual.

Initial Reflectance Testing, Pathway 1:

- After the measurements are completed, the AITL returns the aggregate to its respective bags, and re-seals the bags.
Specimen boxes, assembly instructions, and the accompanying bags of aggregates are sent to the central Test Farm facility. The Test Farm will then distribute the specimens to the three (3) test farm locations in accordance with Section 3.5 and Appendix 5 of the CRRC-1 Product Rating Program Manual.

Upon receiving the specimen boxes, materials, and assembly instructions, the Test Farm prepares the specimens and sets them out for the exposure period. Test farm staff shall prepare an opaque, level pile of the aggregate in each specimen box using the pre-bagged quantity of aggregate. The applied aggregate should not sit above the walls of the box and the bottom of the box should not be visible. The box shall be affixed to the exposure platform using hardware specified in the assembly instructions for the test box and in accordance with the applicable requirements in the CRRC-1 Product Rating Program Manual.

Initial Reflectance Testing, Pathway 2:

- After the AITL concludes initial testing in situ at each Test Farm site, Test Farm staff affix the test boxes to the exposure platform using hardware specified in the assembly instructions for the test box and in accordance with the applicable requirements in the CRRC-1 Product Rating Program Manual without disturbing the prepared specimens.

Instructions for Accredited Test Farm - Weathering

- In conformance with Section 2.2.10 of the CRRC-1 Product Rating Program Manual, aggregate specimens shall be exposed on a low-slope array tilted at 5°S.
- Photos will be taken periodically by Test Farm staff and provided to the CRRC, in conformance with Appendix 5 of the CRRC-1 Product Rating Program Manual.
- Upon completion of the three-year weathering period, Test Farm staff shall carefully remove the boxes from the exposure racks and bring the samples indoors without disturbing the aggregate material. An AITL technician will then take the aged measurements.
- In accordance with Appendix 5 of the CRRC-1 Product Rating Program Manual, the Test Farm shall retain the samples for at least 90 calendar days after the AITL conducts aged testing.

Instructions for AITL - Aged Reflectance Testing

- Two months before the end of the three-year weathering period, the CRRC will coordinate with the Licensee, AITL, and Test Farm to schedule aged testing. Per Appendix 5 of the CRRC-1 Product Rating Program Manual, the results of the aged testing must be submitted to the Online Rating Portal by the AITL within three (3) months of the exposure removal date. As such, the AITL should plan to visit the test farm sites prior to the end of this three-month period in order to take the aged measurements in a timely manner.
- An AITL technician will travel to the three (3) Test Farm sites to conduct aged reflectance testing.
- Following the same procedure described for initial testing, AITL staff shall make measurements on each of the three (3) specimens at each test farm location, so that there will be a total of 75 measurements per location (i.e. climate). The mean of the 75 measurements is the aged result for that climate, and the aged solar reflectance is the mean of the three (3) climates.
- Photos of the specimens after the three-year weathering period shall be taken by the AITL technician who conducts the aged testing and shall conform with the requirements in Appendix 5 of the CRRC-1 Product Rating Program Manual.

Reference

Box assembly detail

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NO.</th>
<th>PART NAME (w/ McMaster Part #)</th>
<th>QTY.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>AGGREGATE TEST BOX FRAME</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>AGGREGATE TEST BOX SCREEN</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>AGGREGATE TEST BOX COVER</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>80-404-022-18-8 SS BUTTON-HEAD SOCKET CAP SCREW, 10-32 THREAD SIZE, 0.3155 INCH LONG</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>50751182-18-8 SS MALE-FEMALE THREADED HEX STANDOFF - 0.5 INCH HEX, 0.5 INCH LONG, 10-32 TO 10-32 THREADED</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>58730-611 TYPE 18-8 STAINLESS STEEL NARROW HEX NUT - 10-32 THREAD SIZE</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>021416011 TYPE 18-8 STAINLESS STEEL FLAT WASHER - FOR NUMBER 10 SCREW SIZE</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
THERMAL EMITTANCE

The thermal emittance of aggregate roofing products up to 5/8 inches shall be an assigned value of 0.85. This value shall be accompanied in the Rated Products Directory by the educational note shown below.

**CRRC Thermal Emittance Educational Note**

The CRRC currently allows the use of two different thermal emittance test methods for its Product Rating Program: [ASTM C1371](#) and the Slide Method.

**ASTM C1371** is intended for flat (planar) specimens with low thermal resistance, such as metal panels, and is not appropriate for use on roofing aggregate due to the material’s thermal resistance and variable height.

The Slide Method adapts the C1371 instrument for use on specimens with higher thermal resistance, such as concrete or clay tile, wood shingles, or insulation-backed membranes. The method involves moving the device head across the sample during the measurement process. This method has not yet been validated for roofing aggregate.

The CRRC has not yet approved a test method for measuring thermal emittance of roofing aggregate. Until a reliable and accurate method is developed, the CRRC will assign a thermal emittance value of 0.85 for this product type. See California Energy Commission (CEC) report CEC--400--2012-018-SF (CEC, 2013) for additional information regarding the rationale of this value.

APPENDIX 9: STANDARD TEST METHOD FOR DETERMINING THE DIRECTIONAL-HEMISPHERICAL SOLAR REFLECTANCE OF MATERIALS USING A DIRECTIONAL-HEMISPHERICAL PORTABLE REFLECTOMETER

1. Scope

1.1. This test method covers a technique for determining the directional-hemispherical solar reflectance of materials in a laboratory or in the field using a commercial portable reflectometer. The purpose of the test method is to evaluate the reflectance properties of surfaces exposed to solar radiation.

1.2. This test method is applicable to specimens of materials having both specular and diffuse optical properties.

1.3. This technique is supported by comparing reflectometer measurements with those using ASTM E903-12 test method for solar reflectance using integrating spheres.

1.4. This test method refers to applications using standard solar spectral irradiance functions but may be applied using alternative weighting functions if the source and details are reported.

1.5. This standard does not purport to address the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1. ASTM Standards:


2.1.4. E490-14 Standard Solar Constant and Zero Air Mass Solar Spectral Irradiance Tables

2.1.5. E891-92 Tables for Terrestrial Direct Normal Solar Spectral Irradiance Tables for Air Mass 1.5


2.1.7. G197-14 Standard Table for Reference Solar Spectral Distributions: Direct and Diffuse on 20° Tilted and Vertical Surfaces

2.2. Additional References:


3. Terminology

3.1. Definitions – The definitions in ASTM C1549-16, ASTM E903-12, and Levinson et al. (2010) are applicable to this method.

3.2. Definitions of terms specific to this standard:

3.2.1. Directional-hemispherical reflectance – ratio of the total energy reflected into the subtending hemisphere to the energy incident on the surface from a given direction.

3.2.2. Directional-hemispherical in-band reflectance – directional-hemispherical reflectance for a given wavelength band (i.e. measured by a given detector).

3.2.3. Solar spectral irradiance – power of electromagnetic radiation received from the Sun per unit area as a function of wavelength.

3.3. Symbols:

3.3.1. \( \lambda \) – Wavelength of light, nm.

3.3.2. \( R_{\text{solar}} \) – Directional-hemispherical solar reflectance, dimensionless.

3.3.3. \( R_{\text{in-band,}j} \) – Directional-hemispherical in-band reflectance measured by detector \( j \), dimensionless.

3.3.4. \( \rho(\lambda) \) – Directional-hemispherical spectral reflectance, dimensionless.

3.3.5. \( i(\lambda) \) – Solar spectral irradiance, W/m\(^2\)·nm.

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1. This test method uses a commercial portable reflectometer to characterize the directional-hemispherical solar reflectance of a material. The test specimen is illuminated at 20° from normal and the directional-hemispherical reflectance is measured in seven wavelength bands from approximately 335 to 2,500 nm utilizing an integrating sphere equipped with an array of detectors and filters.

4.2. The instrument’s software calculates the directional-hemispherical solar reflectance or absorptance by taking a weighted average of the directional-hemispherical in-band reflectances using a standard or custom solar spectral irradiance as the weighting function.

5. Significance and Use

5.1. Exposure to solar radiation is primary concern for construction materials, aerospace vehicles, solar power devices, and any application where a surface is exposed to solar radiation. The property called “solar reflectance” is defined as the fraction of incident solar radiation reflected by a surface.

5.2. This test method is designed to provide reproducible data in the field or in the lab. Use this method to compare results among laboratory or field facilities, compare results from different times by the same facility, or compare data obtained on different materials. This method can be used to monitor changes in directional-hemispherical solar reflectance due to aging, exposure, or other dynamic processes.

5.2. Directional-hemispherical solar reflectance affects the heat balance of the building envelope and the performance of solar energy systems, including photovoltaic devices and solar thermal energy collectors.

5.3. Directional-hemispherical solar reflectance is critical for the thermal control of spacecraft and the solar power of extraterrestrial systems.

5.4. This test method provides a means for determining directional-hemispherical solar reflectance for both terrestrial and extraterrestrial conditions using either standard solar spectral irradiance or alternative weighting functions.
5.6. This test method is appropriate for smooth and rough materials having both specular and diffuse optical properties. Some structured anisotropic materials may require special consideration because of the azimuthal angular dependence of the reflectance. For such cases, an average directional-hemispherical solar reflectance can be determined by making measurements at several orientations (refer to ASTM C1864-17).

6. Apparatus

6.1. This test method applies to directional-hemispherical solar reflectance determination with a commercial portable reflectometer. The instrument utilizes the principles of an integrating sphere for performing optical reflectance measurements in the spectral region of 335 to 2,500 nm. The instrument consists of two units, the Measurement Head and the Command Module (Fig. 1).

![Figure 1. 410-Solar-i Reflectometer by Surface Optics Corporation](image)

6.1.1. Measurement Head – The Measurement Head is constructed around an integrating sphere for measurements of directional-hemispherical reflectance. Light from a tungsten halogen lamp enters the integrating sphere through an internal beam port and illuminates the test specimen at the sample port at a 20° angle of incidence. The test specimen scatters light back into the integrating sphere where it is uniformly diffused. A portion of the light reaches the detector arrays which are used to measure the directional-hemispherical in-band reflectance. Optical filters and detector arrays cover seven spectral bands in the wavelength range of 335 to 2,500 nm (335-380, 400-540, 480-600, 590-720, 700-1,100, 1,000-1,700, and 1,700-2,500 nm). A rubber ring protects the measured surface from contact with the metal surface of the integrating sphere and provides a non-skid surface to press against the sample surface.

6.1.2. Command Module – The Command Module provides computer processing, electrical power, and structural support for the Measurement Head. The Command Module housing contains the Trigger, Battery Cartridge, a small Personal Digital Assistant (PDA) type computer, Light Emitting Diode (LED) & Vibrator Motor indicators, Secure Digital (SD) card port, Measurement Head mechanical and electrical connections, Input/Output port, and safety strap. The computer is located at the top of the handle with a touch screen display that faces the user during operation. The user controls the unit by selecting various software functions from the touch screen interface and pressing the trigger when a measurement is to be made.

6.2. Calibration Coupons – Calibration of the reflectometer is accomplished with a manufacturer-supplied calibration coupon. The reflectance values of the provided coupon are stored on the supplied SD card. Zero reflectance is measured with no sample present at the sample port of the integrating sphere. The Measurement Head must be pointed away from artificial light sources, such as fluorescent lighting,
During the calibration process (and during each sample measurement cycle), the instrument automatically makes an additional measurement of the light beam reflected off a specific location on the wall of the integrating sphere. A ratio of the electrical signal generated by the detector when the beam illuminates the sample to that when the beam illuminates the reference point on the integrating sphere is used in the calculation of sample reflectance values. This normalization process eliminates most of instrument drift that might be caused by thermal or electrical system instabilities.

6.3. Test Specimens – Specimens to be tested can be flat, concave (inner diameter larger than 15 cm), or convex (outer diameter larger than 8 cm), and may have specular or diffuse characteristics. The sample is illuminated with an elliptical spot of about 12 mm at the major axis and 6 mm at the minor axis. The sample port of the integrating sphere is pressed flush against the measured surface, which must have a minimum dimension of 13 mm.

7. Procedure

7.1. Setup – The instrument is powered from a 12 volt battery. The battery must be charged in the manufacturer-supplied battery charger prior to first use. The battery is inserted in the bottom of the Command Module by the user. The instrument is powered up by pressing the trigger located at internal top of the handle. The instrument boots to the Main Operation menu displayed on the computer screen. The user can adjust various parameters through the Setup menu. The instrument shall be calibrated after at least 5 min. of warm-up time.

7.1.1. Calibration Setup – The Calibration Setup menu contains the known reflectance values of the calibration coupon. These values are provided by the manufacturer and must match the supplied calibration coupon.

7.1.2. Device Setup – The Device Setup menu contains various device parameters which alter the performance conditions of the instrument. The factory settings are appropriate for most measurements. Most commonly, the user might adjust Points (number of readings averaged during one measurement), Cal X (number of repetitions during calibration procedure), and Sample X (number of measurements used to generate statistics).

7.2. Calibration – From the main menu, press Calibration to display the Calibration screen. The computer screen guides the user through the calibration process using the calibration coupon. The coupon requires a set of calibration values, which are entered under the Calibration Setup menu and are stored in a file on the SD card. The name of the current calibration file is displayed at the top of the calibration screen. To select a different calibration file, press the button with the calibration name, make selection. Remove the sample port cap from the integrating sphere and hold the calibration coupon flat against the sample port and press the trigger. Continue to hold the coupon over the sample port during the measurement. The LED and vibrator motor will indicate that the measurement step is complete. Remove the calibration

---

7 A chopper modulates the light source at ~100 Hz. The electrical signals generated by the detector are filtered via lock-in amplification such that the only signals extracted are those modulating at the reference frequency (100 Hz). Artificial light sources, such as fluorescent lighting, can flicker close to this frequency and contribute to the measurement.
coupon from in front of the sample port and press the trigger with nothing blocking the sample port (do not aim at fluorescent lights). The LED and vibrator motor will indicate that the calibration is complete. Press the back arrow at the bottom of the screen to return to the Main Menu. Repeat the calibration procedure every time the instrument is turned on and after extreme changes in the environment (e.g. temperature, humidity).

7.3. Measurement – Press the Measurement button on the Main Menu screen. All data taken with the 410-Solar-i are saved into a data file (*.ems) and stored on the SD card. The file name is displayed on the grey button under the screen title. The sample name is indicated on the second button. To change the file name and/or the sample name press the appropriate button. The software keeps a list of the data files on the card. Take the unit to the surface to be tested. Press the sample port tight against the measured object and press the trigger. Continue to hold the sample port against the measured surface while the measurement is taken and the hourglass indicator is shown. To indicate that the measurement is finished, the hourglass will disappear, the LED in the upper left-hand corner of the PDA housing will light, and the handle will vibrate. The measurement results are saved and displayed in a column on the PDA screen. The graphical representation of the data can be viewed by pressing the Graph button. Each reflectance value is plotted at the measured value across the entire spectral band. The instrument can be pre-set to display either directional-hemispherical solar reflectance or absorptance, this setting is done in the Device Setup. To view the directional-hemispherical solar reflectance value, press the \( \rho \) (rho) button at the bottom of the screen. Under that screen the solar spectral irradiance can be selected.

7.4. Calculation – Before a test is performed, press the small button marked “[n]x” to enter the number of readings to be performed and averaged. Upon completion of the first reading, the color of the [n]x button changes from black to red, the number of measurements is lowered by 1, and the reflectance values and directional-hemispherical solar reflectance are displayed. Continue taking measurements until the color of the button changes back to black. The screen will then display a column of averaged reflectance values and the standard deviation for each of those values. The averaged directional-hemispherical solar reflectance and its standard deviation are also displayed. All values are automatically stored on the SD card.

7.5. Directional-Hemispherical Solar Reflectance – The instrument measures the directional-hemispherical reflectance of a test specimen in each of the seven spectral bands listed in Section 6.1.1. Directional-hemispherical spectral reflectance \( \rho(\lambda) \) is estimated as a simple step function from the seven directional-hemispherical in-band reflectances. Directional-hemispherical solar reflectance \( R_{\text{solar}} \) is computed as the weighted average of the directional-hemispherical spectral reflectance, where the solar spectral irradiance \( i(\lambda) \) is the weighting function. That is,

\[
R_{\text{solar}} = \frac{\int_{\lambda_1}^{\lambda_2} \rho(\lambda) \times i(\lambda) \ d\lambda}{\int_{\lambda_1}^{\lambda_2} i(\lambda) \ d\lambda}
\]  

(1)

where the limits \( \lambda_1 \) and \( \lambda_2 \) are 250 and 2,500 nm. Note, the reflectance from 335 nm is linearly extrapolated out to 250 nm for this calculation.

7.5.1. Solar Spectral Irradiance – The user can select one of the standard solar spectral irradiances provided with the instrument or their own custom weighting.
function via the **Solar Irradiance** drop-down menu located in the **Directional-Hemispherical Solar Reflectance** screen. Standard solar spectral irradiiances are denoted using the same initialism as Levinson *et al.* (2010). For terrestrial applications use E891BN (ASTM E891-92), AM1GH (Gueymard, 2006), G173GT (ASTM G173-12), G197GT20 (ASTM G197-14), G197GT90 (ASTM G197-14), or AM1.5GH (Gueymard, 2006). For extraterrestrial applications use AM0 (ASTM E490-14). Custom weighting functions are added as a *.jfn* file to the **Program** directory on the SD card.

7.6. Evaluation of a Surface – Quantify the variability of the directional-hemispherical solar reflectance with position on a test specimen by measuring three or more locations on the surface.

8. Report

8.1. Reporting requirements shall be in accordance with ASTM C1549.

9. Precision and Bias

9.1. Precision – Precision statistics were determined for SOC 410-Solar-i portable reflectometer measurements of the 26 materials shown in Table 1. The samples include roofing materials and paints. Here, “panel” refers to a smooth rectangular metal sheet as the base material and “shingle” refers to a rough rectangular felt mat as the base material. Based on the standard deviation of those measurements, the precision was found to be within 0.02 reflectance units (scale of 0 to 1).

9.2. Bias – Directional-hemispherical solar reflectance values calculated using the air mass 1.5 global tilt solar spectral irradiance specified by ASTM G173-12 were obtained for 26 materials using ASTM E903-12. These measurements were used to assess the bias of the SOC 410-Solar-i from ASTM E903-12 which is shown in Table 1. The 410-Solar-i test method yields directional-hemispherical solar reflectance results that are 0.004 higher than those obtained with ASTM E903-12.
Table 1. Comparison of directional-hemispherical solar reflectance measurements on 26 samples using the SOC 410-Solar-i portable reflectometer and a spectrophotometer operated according to E903-12. Directional-hemispherical solar reflectance values are calculated using the air mass 1.5 global tilt solar spectral irradiance specified by ASTM G173-12.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coating</th>
<th>Cary 5000</th>
<th>410-Solar-i</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White Knight Plus on Panel</td>
<td>0.82</td>
<td>0.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Knight Plus on Shingle</td>
<td>0.80</td>
<td>0.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyramic on Panel</td>
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<td>0.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyramic on Shingle</td>
<td>0.82</td>
<td>0.81</td>
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<td>White Coating</td>
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<tr>
<td>TPO</td>
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<td>0.76</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beige Acrylic</td>
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<td>0.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aluminized Shingle</td>
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<td>0.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPDM</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shingle</td>
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<td>Silver Shadow</td>
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<td>Red Metallic</td>
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<tr>
<td>Duke Blue</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saffron Metallic</td>
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<td>Ultra Cool Pewter</td>
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<td>Russet Metallic</td>
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<td>Nike Orange</td>
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<tr>
<td>Weathered Zinc</td>
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<td>0.30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10. Keywords
10.1. portable; handheld; reflectometer; solar; spectral; reflectance; directional; hemispherical; ultraviolet; visible; near infrared;

11. Suitable Practices
11.1. Do not overreach. Always keep proper footing and balance.
11.2. Be sure that no one is below when using the unit in high locations.
11.3. Use of the lanyard is encouraged but do not carry the unit using only the lanyard.
11.4. Do not drop, shake, or strike the unit.
11.5. Do not remove the two screws in the factory diagnostics port cover. Removal of the screws or cover or accessing the port will void the warranty.
11.6. Be careful not to scratch or physically damage the screen.
11.7. Protect against electrostatic discharge.
11.8. Do not store at temperatures below -25 °C (-13 °F) or above 70 °C (158 °F).
11.9. Warm unit to at least 0 °C (32 °F) for two hours before using if stored below 0 °C (32 °F).
11.10. Do not operate at ambient temperatures below 0 °C (32 °F) or above 50 °C (122 °F).
11.11. The integrating sphere is a critical component of the instrument. Care should be taken to avoid contaminating the integrating sphere. When possible, make measurements pointing the reflectometer downwards.
11.12. Replace the sampling port cap when not taking measurements to minimize contamination of the integrating sphere.
11.13. Use the storage container or another airtight barrier when not in use.

11.14. Avoid working in heavy fog, snow, or rain, or under conditions of blowing dust.

11.15. Avoid placing the 410 on any surface covered with movable dust or dirt, such as the ground or floor.

11.16. Do not put any objects or solvents inside the integrating sphere. Do not blow air into the integrating sphere including electronics cleaning products.

11.17. The surface of the calibration coupon should be protected from scratches and contamination. Do not touch the surface of the calibration coupon.

11.18. Always cover the calibration coupons and put away immediately after calibration is complete. Replace the calibration coupon if it becomes damaged or contaminated.
APPENDIX 10: PROCEDURES FOR PRODUCT RETESTING

Last updated September 19, 2019

CRRC Technical Guidelines for Determining Retesting Requirements of a Proposed Test Method

The purpose of these guidelines is to serve as a guide for the CRRC when considering the adoption of a new test method or substantive changes to an existing test method. “Test Method” includes, but is not limited to, ASTM test methods and CRRC-developed test methods. These guidelines do not apply to administrative edits to existing test methods. The applicability of these guidelines is determined by the CRRC Technical Committee.

1. Is the new method at least as accurate as current method?
   a. Relative to a standard (an accepted reference specimen, such as a NIST traceable calibration standard)
   b. Based on known scientific principle (in absence of a standard).

2. Conduct Interlaboratory study comparing two methods
   a. Within lab (repeatability)
      i. Is precision of new method at least as good as old method?
   b. Between lab (reproducibility)
      i. Can different labs obtain similar results?

3. Technical analysis: Should a switch be made to new method?
   a. More accurate and more precise – Yes
   b. More accurate but less precise – Case-by-case to be evaluated by Technical Committee and Board
   c. Less accurate but more precise - Case-by-case to be evaluated by Technical Committee and Board
   d. Less accurate and less precise – No

4. Decide whether to switch to new method (Board approval required).

5. Apply practical significance test to determine which products in the CRRC Rated Products Directory must be retested
   a. Use E1980 to determine the change in solar reflectance or thermal emittance between the old method and the new method. Products are considered to “pass” the practical significance test if:
      i. change in SR is less than or equal to ± 0.05
      ii. change in TE is less than or equal to ± 0.10

6. If needed, apply statistical methodology to determine which products in the CRRC Rated Products Directory must be retested
   a. Detectable difference
   b. Reasonable sample size
   c. Alpha
   d. Beta
CRRC Product Retesting Policy Guidelines for Determining Retesting Requirements of a Proposed Test Method

The purpose of this policy guide is to serve as a guide for the CRRC when determining the retesting implications following the adoption of a new test method or substantive changes to an existing test method. “Test method” includes, but is not limited to, ASTM test methods and CRRC-developed test methods. This policy does not apply to administrative edits to existing test methods. This guide is triggered by approval of the adoption of a new test method or changes to an existing test method deemed substantive by the CRRC Board of Directors (Board). All other cases will be evaluated by the Technical Committee.

1. The CRRC Technical Guidelines for Determining Retesting Requirements of a Proposed Test Method (Technical Guidelines) must be applied for any test method change. Apply the practical significance methodology followed by the statistical methodology, if needed, to determine which products in the CRRC Rated Products Directory may require retesting. Additional details are contained in the Technical Guidelines.

2. Once the set of affected products has been determined, the retesting policy considerations described below are followed.
   a. **Retesting requirements:** Licensees may choose from the options below to comply with retesting requirements:
      i. The rated products required to be retested will remain on the CRRC Rated Products Directory until both initial and aged test data for the retested products are approved in the CRRC Online Rating Portal. Upon approval of the aged retesting data, the existing listing on the CRRC Rated Products Directory shall be inactivated and moved to the Inactive Products List, and the retested product data will be listed on the CRRC Rated Products Directory. Until the existing listing is inactivated, the Licensee shall be responsible for renewals fees associated with both the existing and retesting product listings.
      ii. The rated products required to be retested will remain on the CRRC Rated Products Directory until initial test data for the retested products are approved in the CRRC Online Rating Portal. Upon approval of the initial retesting data, the existing listing on the CRRC Rated Products Directory shall be inactivated and moved to the Inactive Products List, and the retested initial product data will be listed on the CRRC Rated Products Directory. Aged ratings will be displayed as “Pending”. Licensees may elect to seek Rapid Ratings testing until three-year aged ratings become available, per section 3.5.6 of the CRRC-1 Product Rating Program Manual.
   b. **Retesting Timeline:** Initial test data for retested products must be submitted to the CRRC Online Rating Portal within four (4) months of the retesting effective date. Additional time may be granted based on the number of products affected, product availability, and the complexity of retesting for the affected product type(s). If data is not received in the CRRC Online Rating Portal within four (4) months or the timeline approved by the Board of Directors, the existing product ratings will be inactivated from the CRRC Rated Products Directory.
   c. Licensees with more than 10 products requiring retesting or products affected by product availability may be granted an extension on the retesting timeline to mitigate financial burden.
   d. The existing rating will be inactivated after either the initial or aged retest data is approved by the CRRC, depending on the Licensee’s choice in step 2a.
i. Licensees must immediately take action to discontinue use of the existing product labels and transition to new labels containing the retested product information. This includes but is not limited to ordering new labels, updating artwork, and/or updating marketing materials. Additional detail is provided in section 3.9 of the CRRC-1 Product Rating Program Manual. A transition of one year will be allowed for existing labels.

e. **Retesting Fees:** Unless an exception is deemed appropriate by the Board, retesting ratings will be subject to the CRRC Fees & Dues Structure.

3. Upon Board approval of the retesting policy considerations, a notification period of at least 30 calendar days will be observed. During this period, the CRRC will notify Licensees of retesting requirements and educate Licensees on the retesting protocol. The retesting timeline described in item 2b. shall take effect after this notification period.

   a. During the notification period, Licensees with products that require retesting will be notified with a formal letter. This letter shall include a description (Brand and model number, CRRC ID) of the specific CRRC-rated products affected. The letter shall also include the action required of the Licensee and the timeline to complete the required action(s).