



ENERGY STAR® Program Requirements for Roof Products

Draft 2 Partner Commitments

Commitment

The following are the terms of the ENERGY STAR Partnership Agreement as it pertains to the manufacturing of ENERGY STAR qualified roof products. The ENERGY STAR Partner must adhere to the following program requirements:

- comply with current ENERGY STAR Eligibility Criteria, defining the performance criteria that must be met for use of the ENERGY STAR certification mark on roof products and specifying the testing criteria for roof products. EPA may, at its discretion, conduct tests on products that are referred to as ENERGY STAR qualified. These products may be obtained on the open market, or voluntarily supplied by Partner at EPA's request;
- comply with current ENERGY STAR Identity Guidelines, describing how the ENERGY STAR marks and name may be used. Partner is responsible for adhering to these guidelines and for ensuring that its authorized representatives, such as advertising agencies, dealers, and distributors, are also in compliance;
- qualify at least one ENERGY STAR roof product within one year of activating the roof products portion of the agreement. When Partner qualifies the product, it must meet the specification (e.g., Tier 1 or 2) in effect at that time;
- provide clear and consistent labeling of ENERGY STAR qualified roof products. The ENERGY STAR mark must be clearly displayed in product literature (i.e., user manuals, spec sheets, etc.) and on the manufacturer's Internet site where information about ENERGY STAR qualified products is displayed;
- through product literature, provide the following information to end users: 1) a description of the variables that influence the amount of energy savings that can be realized when an ENERGY STAR qualified roof product is installed on a home or building, 2) an acknowledgement that the solar reflectance of any roof products over time may increase or decrease, depending on the product make-up, due to aging and dirt and microbial accumulation, and 3) a description of the proper maintenance procedures required to maximize solar reflectance over the longest period of time possible (e.g., rinsing or power washing each spring or recoating every five years). Partners may continue to use the following statement to meet this requirement: "When installed properly, this product will help reduce energy costs. Actual savings will vary based on geographic location and individual building characteristics. Consult your product manufacturer, roofing contractor, or call 1-888-STAR-YES (1-888-782-7937) for more information." This statement must be placed in close proximity to the ENERGY STAR mark wherever it is included in product literature and on the manufacturer's Internet site.
- provide to EPA, on an annual basis, an updated list of ENERGY STAR qualifying roof product models. Once the Partner submits its first list of ENERGY STAR qualified roof products, the Partner will be listed as an ENERGY STAR Partner. Partner must provide annual updates in order to remain on the list of participating product manufacturers;
- for each qualifying roof product, provide to EPA test data to certify that the product has met the required performance characteristics. This data may be in the form of a testing report, either from the Partner or a third party. EPA will only add models to its product list after reviewing and approving the product test results;

- provide to EPA, on an annual basis, unit shipment data or other market indicators to assist in determining the market penetration of ENERGY STAR. Specifically, Partner must submit the total number of ENERGY STAR qualified roof products shipped (in units by model) or an equivalent measurement as agreed to in advance by EPA and Partner. Partner is also encouraged to provide ENERGY STAR qualified unit shipment data segmented by meaningful product characteristics (e.g., capacity, size, speed, or other as relevant), total unit shipments for each model in its product line, and percent of total unit shipments that qualify as ENERGY STAR. The data for each calendar year should be submitted to EPA, preferably in electronic format, no later than the following March and may be provided directly from the Partner or through a third party. The data will be used by EPA only for program evaluation purposes and will be closely controlled. If requested under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), EPA will argue that the data is exempt. Any information used will be masked by EPA so as to protect the confidentiality of the Partner;
- notify EPA of a change in the designated responsible party or contacts for roof products within 30 days.

Performance for Special Distinction

In order to receive additional recognition and/or support from EPA for its efforts within the Partnership, the ENERGY STAR Partner may consider the following voluntary measures and should keep EPA informed on the progress of these efforts:

- consider energy efficiency improvements in company facilities and pursue the ENERGY STAR mark for buildings;
- purchase ENERGY STAR qualified products. Revise the company purchasing or procurement specifications to include ENERGY STAR. Provide procurement officials' contact information to EPA for periodic updates and coordination. Circulate general ENERGY STAR qualified product information to employees for use when purchasing products for their homes;
- ensure the power management feature is enabled on all ENERGY STAR qualified monitors in use in company facilities, particularly upon installation and after service is performed;
- provide general information about the ENERGY STAR program to employees whose jobs are relevant to the development, marketing, sales, and service of current ENERGY STAR qualified product models;
- feature the ENERGY STAR mark(s) on Partner Web site and in other promotional materials. If information concerning ENERGY STAR is provided on the Partner Web site as specified by the ENERGY STAR Web Linking Policy (this document can be found in the Partner Resources section on the ENERGY STAR Web site at www.energystar.gov), EPA may provide links where appropriate to the Partner Web site;
- provide a simple plan to EPA outlining specific measures Partner plans to undertake beyond the program requirements listed above. By doing so, EPA may be able to coordinate, communicate, and/or promote Partner's activities, provide an EPA representative, or include news about the event in the ENERGY STAR newsletter, on the ENERGY STAR Web pages, etc. The plan may be as simple as providing a list of planned activities or planned milestones that Partner would like EPA to be aware of. For example, activities may include: (1) increase the availability of ENERGY STAR labeled products by converting the entire product line within two years to meet ENERGY STAR guidelines; (2) demonstrate the economic and environmental benefits of energy efficiency through special in-store displays twice a year; (3) provide information to users (via the Web site and user's manual) about energy-saving features and operating characteristics of ENERGY STAR qualified products, and (4) build awareness of the ENERGY STAR Partnership and brand identity by collaborating with EPA on one print advertorial and one live press event;
- provide quarterly, written updates to EPA as to the efforts undertaken by Partner to increase availability of ENERGY STAR qualified products, and to promote awareness of ENERGY STAR and its message.



ENERGY STAR[®] Program Requirements for Roof Products

Draft 2 Eligibility Criteria

Below is the **Draft 2** product specification (Version 2.0) for ENERGY STAR qualified roof products. A product must meet all of the identified criteria if it is to earn the ENERGY STAR.

- 1) **Definitions:** Below is a brief description of roof products and other terms as relevant to ENERGY STAR.
 - A. **Roof surface:** The uppermost part of the roof system that is in direct contact with solar radiation.
 - B. **Low-Slope Roofs:** Surfaces with a slope of 2:12 or less.¹
 - C. **Steep-Slope Roofs:** Surfaces with a slope greater than 2:12.
 - D. **Low-Slope Roof Products:** Products that are typically installed on low-slope surfaces such as single-ply membranes, built-up-roofs (BUR), modified bitumen, spray polyurethane foam, roof coatings, metal panels, and standing-seam profiled metal. Some products that are typically installed on low-slope roofs may also be installed on steep-slope roofs (e.g., single-ply membranes and roof coatings). For the purposes of this specification, the roof product will constitute the uppermost surface of the building structure.
 - E. **Steep-Slope Roof Products:** Products that are typically installed on steep-slope surfaces such as composite shingles, clay, concrete, or fiber-cement tile, slate, metal panels, and metal shingles. Some products that are typically installed on low-slope roofs may also be installed on steep-slope roofs (e.g., single-ply membranes and roof coatings). For the purposes of this specification, the roof product will constitute the upper most surface of the building structure.

Roof Product Technologies

- F. **Built-Up-Roof (BUR):** Traditional hot asphalt or coal tar built-up roofing membrane assembly consists of alternating layers of felts, fabrics, or mats saturated with bitumen during manufacture, assembled in place, and adhered with applied layers of hot bitumen. Surfacing for the hot BUR can be aggregate embedded in hot asphalt; mineral-surface cap sheets; modified bitumen cap sheets; or smooth-surface applications or coatings.²
- G. **Asphalt Shingle:** Composed of a base material, either organic felt or glass fiber mat; asphalt; and surfacing material, generally in the form of mineral granules.³
- H. **Metal Roof Component:** Metal roof product designed to resemble a traditional steep-slope residential product such as shingle, tile, shake, or slate.
- I. **Metal Roof Panel:** Roofing systems using metal panels are divided into two categories: architectural and structural. Architectural metal roofs are applied over a substrate while structural metal roofs span between structural supports without the need for a substrate to carry the applied loads. Standing seam roofs can be used on roofs with slopes as low as ¼:12. Steel and aluminum sheets are commonly used to fabricate metal roof panels. Steel requires a corrosion resistant metal coating such as zinc, aluminum, alloys of zinc-aluminum, or tin. Metallic coated

¹ As defined in proposed ASTM Standard E 1918-97.

² National Roofing Contractors Association Commercial Low-Slope Roofing Materials Guide 1998.

³ Ibid.

steel includes galvanized steel, aluminized steel, zinc-aluminum-coated steel and terne-coated steel. Metallic coated steels are also painted to provide additional corrosion protection, as well as color.

- J. Modified Bitumen: Roll roofing products consisting of asphalt, reinforcing layers, and in some cases, surfacing. During manufacture, a polymer (APP, or atactic polypropylene, and SBS, or styrene butadiene styrene, are the most common) is added to the bitumen while heating, which "modifies," or changes, its properties.⁴
- K. Roof Coating: A material typically applied in the liquid state to the roof surface at the time of construction or at a later time as a retrofit measure. Roof coatings may be bituminous, polymeric, or polymer modified. Bituminous roof coatings are formulated using bitumen. Polymeric roof coatings are formulated using a variety of synthetic resins such as acrylic, neoprene, styrene butadiene, urethane, polyvinyl acetate, and others. Polymer modified roof coatings are manufactured by combining a portion of the polymeric technology with bitumen technology.
- L. Roof Tile: May be composed of clay, concrete, fiber-cement, or synthetic materials. A variety of tile profiles, styles, finishes, and colors are available.
- M. Single-Ply Membrane: A term applied to a sheet membrane which is a membrane fabricated in a controlled factory environment. It is waterproof and weather resistant. It may be a laminate of one or more materials and may or may not contain reinforcing fabrics.⁵
- N. Spray Polyurethane Foam Roof System: A fully adhered system that consists of a rigid closed-cell sprayed-in-place polyurethane foam insulation and a protective roof coating. Typical coatings include acrylic, silicon, or urethane elastomers.
- O. Variegated Roof Products: A material with a varied surface color, requiring a larger sample measurement of Solar Reflectance.⁶

Note: A few stakeholders suggested that EPA consider allowing other roof product technologies, such as green roofs and cool ballasted roof systems, to qualify as ENERGY STAR under this specification. While EPA supports these efforts to conserve energy it would be challenging to include these technologies in the specification because they would not be able to be directly tested using the test procedures outlined in Section 4. While these technologies cannot bear the ENERGY STAR mark, EPA is willing to help educate end users by including information about these alternative technologies on the ENERGY STAR Web site.

EPA has also added metal shingles to the list of Steep Slope Roof Product examples and clarified the Metal Roof Panel definition as was requested by stakeholders in response to Draft 1.

Roof Product Performance

- P. Solar Flux: The direct and diffuse radiation from the sun received at ground level over the solar spectrum expressed in watts per square meter.
- Q. Solar Reflectance: The fraction of solar flux reflected by a surface expressed as a percent or within the range of 0.00 and 1.00.
- R. Solar Spectrum: Radiation originating from the sun, including ultraviolet, visible, and near-infrared radiation. Approximately 99 percent of solar energy lies between wavelengths of 0.3 to 3.5 micrometers (Fm).

⁴ National Roofing Contractors Association Commercial Low-Slope Roofing Materials Guide 1998.

⁵ As found in Single Ply Roofing Industry's Publication, Flexible Membrane Roofing: Professional's Guide to Specifications, 2003.

⁶ As defined in Cool Roof Rating Council, Product Rating Program, CRRC-1, October 4, 2005.

S. Thermal Emittance: The ratio of the radiant heat flux emitted by a sample to that emitted by a blackbody radiator at the same temperature (Total Thermal Emittance).⁷

- 2) Qualifying Products: Any roof product, as defined in Section 1 above, is eligible for ENERGY STAR.
- 3) Energy-Efficiency Specifications for Qualifying Products: Only those products listed in Section 2 that meet the criteria below (Tables 1 and 2) may qualify as ENERGY STAR. **Roof products that may be applied to either low-slope or steep-slope roofs, such as roof coatings and single-ply membranes, must meet the ENERGY STAR low-slope requirements provided in Table 1, below.**

<i>Table 1 – Specifications for Low-Slope Roof Products</i>	
Characteristic	Performance Specification
Energy Efficiency	
Initial Solar Reflectance	Greater than or equal to 0.65
Maintenance of Solar Reflectance	Greater than or equal to 0.50 three years after installation under normal conditions.
Thermal Emittance	Greater than or equal to 0.75
Reliability	
Manufacturer warranty for defects in materials and manufacturing	Each company's warranty for reflective roof products must be equal in all material respects to the product warranty offered by the same company for comparable non-reflective roof products. A company that sells only reflective roof products must offer a warranty that is equal in all material respects to the standard industry warranty for comparable non-reflective roof products.

<i>Table 2 – Specifications for Steep-Slope Roof Products</i>	
Characteristic	Performance Specification
Energy Efficiency	
Initial Solar Reflectance	Greater than or equal to 0.25
Maintenance of Solar Reflectance	Greater than or equal to 0.15 three years after installation under normal conditions.
Thermal Emittance	Greater than or equal to 0.75
Reliability	
Manufacturer warranty for defects in materials and manufacturing	Each company's roof product warranty for reflective roof products must be equal in all material respects to the product warranty offered by the same company for comparable non-reflective roof membrane products. A company that sells only reflective roof products must offer a warranty that is equal in all material respects to the standard industry warranty for comparable non-reflective roof products.

⁷ Ibid.

Note: EPA received a number of comments concerning the inclusion of an emittance requirement in this specification. Most comments were supportive of including an emittance requirement at the level outlined in the draft specification. EPA continues to believe that especially for heat dominated climates, higher emittance values provide an opportunity for significant savings. Further, data indicates that even in colder climate regions high emissivity helps to reduce the heat island effect in urban areas like Chicago. Finally, EPA believes that it is important to stay relevant and consistent with other cool roofing programs. Therefore, EPA continues to propose including emittance for all roof products and focus efforts on education as to the benefits in different climate regions.

Based on additional research done by EPA in response to comments regarding the proposed change to the reflectance level of 0.65 to 0.70, EPA has decided not to revise this level. This research suggests that the savings realized by increasing initial reflectance by 0.05 would not justify the cost of redesigning those products that otherwise would not meet this level. Therefore, the minimum initial reflectance requirement will continue to be 0.65.

- 4) Test Criteria: Manufacturers are required to perform tests and self-certify product models that meet the ENERGY STAR guidelines. Partner agrees to follow the test methods as outlined below. Alternatively, a Partner already participating in the Cool Roof Rating Council (CRRC) Product Rating Program⁸ may submit solar reflectance and thermal emittance product information derived from CRRC certification. Please note, at the time that this document was written the CRRC Product Rating Program had not yet produced results for maintenance of solar reflectance. Therefore Partners shall either wait until these results are available to submit product information, or use one of the test procedure options listed below to derive values for the maintenance of solar reflectance.

Test results must be reported to EPA using the Roof Products Qualifying Product Information (QPI) Form. Only completed QPI forms will be accepted. QPI forms indicating that data is pending will not be accepted. In addition, documentation of test results, e.g., test reports, in either hard copy or electronic format, must be submitted to EPA along with the QPI Form for each qualifying product.

Note: Supporting documentation must include the test results of all required samples in addition to providing the final average test results for ENERGY STAR qualification.

Note: EPA received comments requesting that comparative test results not be published, suggesting instead that the qualified product list only indicate whether or not a product is qualified. EPA's intent in publishing qualified product information on the ENERGY STAR Web site is to provide distributors and customers a tool that they can use to identify not only those products that meet the specification but also those that meet their specific application and needs. Individuals that use EPA's ENERGY STAR qualified product lists regularly request this information and use it in their purchasing decisions. Furthermore, many of EPA's ENERGY STAR utility partners use these lists to determine which products to include in their incentive programs. For these reasons EPA continues to believe that including information about performance adds value to the ENERGY STAR qualified product lists.

Initial Solar Reflectance

Product shall be tested using ASTM E 903 - *Standard Test Method for Solar Absorptance, Reflectance, and Transmission of Materials Using Integrating Spheres*. Products need only be tested for solar reflectance (values for solar absorptance and transmission need not be obtained). Manufacturers will submit a 3" X 3" flat sample of each product to a laboratory that has the appropriate equipment. The manufacturer shall request that the test be performed using a black background for the sample. Where appropriate, the sample shall be prepared according to manufacturer recommendation for thickness used in the field.

Product may also be tested using ASTM C 1549 - *Standard Test Method for Determination of Solar*

⁸ Information on the Cool Roof Rating Council Product Rating Program can be found at www.coolroofs.org

Reflectance Near Ambient Temperature Using a Portable Solar Reflectometer.

Variegated roof products may also be tested according to the CRRC Test Method #1.⁹

Particularly with regard to roof coatings, if Partner has changed a fundamental element of product formulation such as the base latex, Partner must retest for the solar reflectance of the product both initially and according to the Maintenance of Solar Reflectance (see next section). In addition, to ensure other product formulation changes will not affect the solar reflectance of the product, Partner shall certify that the product formulation or recipe has not changed since the solar reflectance testing was performed.

Maintenance of Solar Reflectance

Partner shall use one of the following methods to test the maintenance of solar reflectance of a roof product. NOTE: The test surface of each sample 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. For existing products qualified under version 1.0 of the roof products specification, retesting on uncleaned samples is not required. These products will be denoted in some manner on the ENERGY STAR qualifying product list as having been tested on clean samples.

Note: Under this Version 2.0 specification, EPA is requiring all new data related to maintenance of solar reflectance to represent uncleaned samples in order to qualify as ENERGY STAR. In order to ease the burden associated with this change, EPA has proposed that existing data for cleaned samples would be accepted for products being requalified under this new specification, but that products that were cleaned during testing would be identified on the ENERGY STAR qualifying product list. EPA received some comments from stakeholders concerning the fairness of this approach. In response, EPA reiterates that allowing certain products to requalify without retesting maintenance of solar reflectance on uncleaned samples is an accommodation. Manufacturers who have concerns about the identification of their product on the ENERGY STAR qualifying product list as having been tested on a cleaned sample, are free to retest using an uncleaned sample.

A) Identify three (3) existing roofs on which the same product was installed a minimum of three years prior. At least one of these existing roofs must be located within a major metropolitan area such as Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Dallas, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, Minneapolis, New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco, St. Louis, Washington D.C., etc. The roof product need not have been installed at the same time on the three buildings; however, the roofs must each be at least three years old.

1) For low-slope roof products and coatings, use either ASTM E 1918 - *Standard Test Method for Measuring Solar Reflectance of Horizontal and Low-Sloped Surfaces in the Field* or ASTM C 1549, to test the solar reflectance of the roof product as installed and weathered for three years. Partner shall divide the roof into at least ten (10) equal sections. Measurements shall be performed in the center of each area. At least three (3) repetitions shall be made of each measurement (the exact same area). Note that if a pond or birdbath occurs in the center of the area to be measured, offset the measurement location so that it is outside of the pond or birdbath. Partner shall take the average of all solar reflectance values obtained from the roof to determine if the solar reflectance of the roof product as installed and weathered for three years is greater than or equal to the threshold value in Table 1. If Partner is employing ASTM E 1918, the test must be performed on a clear day (no clouds) between 10:00 AM and 2:00 PM when the sun is high in the sky and there can be no obstruction in the field of view.

2) To measure the solar reflectance of steep-slope roofs as installed and weathered for three years, use ASTM C 1549. Partner shall divide the roof into at least ten (10) equal sections. Measurements shall be performed in the center of each area. At least three repetitions shall be made of each measurement. Partner shall take the average of all solar reflectance values obtained from the roof to determine if the solar reflectance of the roof product as installed and weathered for three years is greater than or equal to the threshold value in Table 2.

⁹ CRRC Test Method #1 may be found at <http://www.coolroofs.org/productratingprogram.html>

B) Take a minimum of three (3) samples from the each of the existing roofs as identified above. At least three (3) measurements of solar reflectance are to be taken from different areas on each sample using either ASTM E 903 or ASTM C 1549. Partner shall take the average of all solar reflectance values obtained from the panels to determine if the solar reflectance of the weathered roof product is greater than or equal to the threshold values in Tables 1 and 2. Subsequently, the Partner is responsible for ensuring that the roof from which samples were taken is properly repaired so as to resume watertight integrity.

C) Expose panels outdoors on commercial or private weathering farms that are accredited to ISO/IEC 17025:1999 *General Requirements for the Competence of Testing and Calibration Laboratories*. The panel must be prepared such that the surface to receive solar radiation goes over the intended substrate¹⁰. At least three (3) panels with the identical formulation as those that were tested for initial solar reflectance must be exposed for three years in accordance with ASTM G 7 - *Standard Practice for Atmospheric Environmental Exposure Testing of Nonmetallic Materials*. Each exposure panel must be at least 24 square inches (155 square centimeters) in size, e.g. 4" x 6" or 3" x 8", and must be mounted so that there is no run off from one panel to another. To further avoid runoff onto samples, where possible, the exposure panel should be mounted near the top of the test rack.

At least three (3) measurements of solar reflectance are to be taken from different areas on each weathered panel using either ASTM E 903 or ASTM C 1549. Partner shall take the average of all solar reflectance values obtained from the panels to determine if the solar reflectance of the weathered roof product is greater than or equal to the threshold values in Tables 1 and 2.

1) For low-slope roof products and coatings and for product that can be applied to either low-slope or steep-slope roofs, Partner shall use test samples exposed at a slope of 2:12 or less (1/4:12 is recommended) and facing south.

2) For steep-slope roof products and coatings, Partner shall use test samples exposed at a slope between 2:12 and 12:12 (4:12 is recommended) and facing south.

Thermal Emittance

Product shall be tested according to ASTM C1371-04a – *Standard Test method for Determination of Emittance of Materials Near Room Temperature using Portable Emisometers*.

Products may also be tested according to ASTM E408-71(1996)e1 - *Standard Test Method for Total Normal Emittance of Surfaces Using Inspection-Meter Techniques*.

Note: *There continues to be strong opposition from most industry members regarding the inclusion of an accelerated aging test procedure in this specification. Furthermore, EPA has not been presented with sufficient evidence that accelerated aging emulates the effects of in-field aging, which is the current test procedure requirement. Over the next few years EPA is willing to work with those stakeholders who support accelerated aging to determine if an acceptable test procedure can be identified and/or developed that provides a strong correlation between results of solar reflectance testing after accelerated aging and those after in-field aging.*

It has been brought to EPA's attention that there may be additional instruments available that could be used to measure emittance for ENERGY STAR qualification. EPA is currently researching these claims to determine if it would be acceptable to use other measuring equipment to test under the ASTM test methods above, without compromising the results.

ASTM has verified that some of the test procedures referenced above are inactive because they were not revised within an 8-year period, as is required by ASTM. ASTM has advised that using the most recent active version of procedures that have been allowed to expire, as opposed to actively withdrawn, does not present any problems. This is reflected in the Draft 2 specification.

¹⁰ For example, if a coating is intended for BUR, the specimen set needs to be prepared using BUR. If the coating is to be used over Modified Bitumen, a specimen set needs to be prepared using Modified Bitumen.

Note: In the case that an ASTM test procedure expires, due to the ASTM committee's failure to revise it within an 8-year period, manufacturers will use the most recent version of the test procedure for purposes of testing roof products under this specification.

- 5) **Effective Date:** The date that manufacturers may begin to qualify products as ENERGY STAR will be defined as the *effective date* of the agreement. The ENERGY STAR Roof Products Specification (Version 2.0) shall go into effect on January 31, 2007. Any previously executed agreement on the subject of ENERGY STAR qualified roof products shall be terminated effective January 30, 2007.

Qualifying Roof Products under Version 2.0: All products, including models originally qualified under Version 1.0, with a **date of manufacture** on or after **January 31, 2007**, must meet the new (Version 2.0) requirements in order to qualify for ENERGY STAR. The **date of manufacture** is specific to each product and is the date (e.g., month and year) of which a unit is considered to be completely assembled.

Note: EPA received minimal feedback on the proposed October 31, 2006 effective date for this revised specification. However, taking into consideration the time to finalize this revision and the need to give manufacturers ample time to institute the revisions into their company practices, EPA is proposing to move the effective date to January 31, 2007. EPA's goal is to finalize this specification in May, which would provide manufacturers approximately 9 months to transition to the new specification requirements.

Some stakeholders questioned whether products qualified under Version 1.0 would be grandfathered into this Version 2.0 specification and felt that this would be unfair to products that are new to the program. There is no grandfathering of product under this ENERGY STAR specification. Once Version 2.0 becomes effective all existing and new roof products will be required to meet the new requirements earn the ENERGY STAR. A section has been added above clarifying that each roof product must meet the specification in effect at the time of manufacture to remain ENERGY STAR qualified. Specifically for thermal emittance, all partners will be required to submit data for all ENERGY STAR qualified products on a new Version 2.0 QPI Form by the effective date of this specification in order to remain on the qualifying products list. Solar reflectance data need not be resubmitted if nothing has changed.

- 6) **Future Specification Revisions:** ENERGY STAR reserves the right to change the specification should technological and/or market changes affect its usefulness to consumers, industry, or the environment. In keeping with current policy, revisions to the specification are arrived at through industry discussions. In the event of a specification revision, please note that the ENERGY STAR qualification is not automatically granted for the life of a product model. To qualify with the energy efficiency criteria of ENERGY STAR, a product model must meet the ENERGY STAR specification in effect on the date of manufacture.