

FGI – 8000 COOL PAVE COATING

Heat Island Reduction Coating

Unique Coatings – Extreme Results

One of the [Zero Maintenance Performance Group](#) Coatings

Description

FGI- 8000 Cool Pave Coat (CPC) is a ceramic based extremely unique ultimate performance Heat Island Effect Reduction coating. The **FGI- 8000** will remove the Heat Island Effect found in urban parking lots, parking garages, city streets and roads. **FGI- 8000** is an epoxy based coating that is impervious to heat and water. Can be applied directly over asphalt and concrete in one coat thus saving labor cost of typical multi-coat systems. The **FGI- 8000** offers unmatched protection against heat and cold extremes, alkali, UV, oils and grease. The coating maintains remarkable flexibility thus preventing cracking. Very easy to use with long pot life, high reflectivity, encapsulates friability of virtually all parking lot, pavement and concrete substrates. It's chemically inert finish, withstands acids, alkalis, animal fats, grease and oils and particularly heavy auto traffic. Stops Thermal shock and the freeze thaw cycle thus extending asphalt, concrete life with extreme adhesion and abrasion resistance.

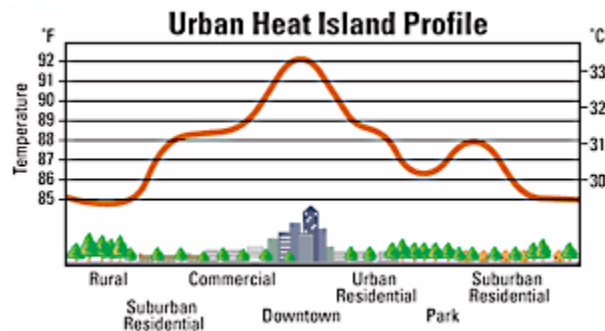
Features & Benefits

- **Very High Reflectivity to lower temperature and extend substrate life.**
- **Can be applied directly to Asphalt or Concrete substrate in ONE coat**
- **Very Little Prep Work over Asphalt or Concrete**
- **UV, Weather, Chemical, Salt and Abrasion Resistant**
- **Extreme Adhesion to Substrate**
- **Extremely Durable Wear Surface**
- **No Top-Coat necessary**
- **Reduces surface and air temperature**
- **Reduces ozone formation, air pollution, energy use**
- **Reduces heat related deaths**
- **Increases nighttime illumination and noise reduction**
- **Contains No Zinc, Lead or Chromates**
- **Typical Applications: Asphalt or Concrete Parking Lots, Parking Garages, Streets and Roads, drive ways, side walks, asphalt roofs**

What Are Urban Heat Islands?

On hot summer days, cities can be up to 8 degrees F hotter than their suburban and rural surroundings. This phenomenon occurs because urban development results in large amounts of paved and dark colored surfaces like roofs, roads, and parking lots that absorb, rather than reflect, the sun's heat, causing the surface and ambient air temperatures to rise.

The good news is that there are simple ways to reduce heat gain in cities, many of which also help solve other urban problems. The performance of a thin paint coating on the surface of the conventional dark asphalt pavement or concrete can reduce the surface temperature, from highs of 175 to 200 degrees F, down to the ambient temperature. This results in having a dark colored pavement surface while still achieving much higher albedo. The unique ceramic particles included in the coating have additional effect on reducing thermal conduction and heating of the coating



Why Should Cities and Counties Care About Urban Heat Islands?

The Urban Heat Island (UHI) Effect can adversely impact a city's public health, air quality, energy demand, and infrastructure costs.

- **Poor Air Quality:** Hotter air in cities increases both the frequency and intensity of ground-level ozone (the main ingredient in smog) and can push metropolitan areas out of compliance with federal air quality standards.
- **Risks To Public Health:** The UHI Effect prolongs and intensifies heat waves in cities, making residents and workers uncomfortable and putting them at increased risk for heat exhaustion and heat stroke. In addition, high concentrations of ground level ozone aggravate respiratory problems such as asthma, putting children and the elderly at particular risk.
- **High Energy Use:** Hotter temperatures increase demand for air conditioning, increasing energy use when demand is already high. This in turn contributes to power shortages and raises energy expenditures at a time when energy costs are at their highest.
- **Global Warming:** Global warming is in large part caused by the burning of fossil fuels to produce electricity for heating and cooling buildings. Urban Heat Islands contribute to global warming by increasing the demand for electricity to cool our buildings. Depending on the fuel mix used in producing electricity in your region, each kilowatt hour of electricity consumed can produce up to 2.3 pounds of carbon dioxide (CO₂), the main greenhouse gas contributing to global warming.

Mitigating Urban Heat Islands is a simple way to decrease the risk to public health during heat waves, while also reducing energy use, the emissions that contribute to global warming, and the conditions that cause smog.

Application Methods

FGI-8000 may be applied by brush, texture sprayer or hopper gun. Surfaces should be free of loose paint, and dirt and any other film-forming foreign material and other contaminants. Applied properly, one 16 mil wet coat dries to 13 mils making it impervious to water and heat thus

removing the Heat Island Effect, providing for flexibility and unsurpassed protection of the asphalt or concrete substrate.

No primer is needed thereby reducing total job cost. Texture sprayer is the most efficient application method for larger projects. Brushes and rollers may be used for detail work such as edge termination, filling of voids, pinholes, and small cracks.

MIXING: Thoroughly mix (4 to 1 ratio) 4 Parts Base(part "B") with 1 Part Activator (part "A") for 5 minutes with a power mixer until all streaks and/or lumps disappear and the mixture has uniform color and consistency. Be sure to allow mixing blade to rub on sides and bottom of container to recombine any settling. Allow to stand (or ingest) for 10 minutes before adding thinner or beginning application. Use of thinner reduces dry film thickness. Thinner also retards cure time. If thinner is used, use only "laquer" thinner. For best results, use just as it comes from the pail.

Any overspray and equipment must be cleaned immediately with acetone, toluene, xylene, or MEK.

FGI-8000 is 82% solids. Approx. Pot Life: 4 hours at 80 F. Drying time approx 24 hours to drive on depending upon ambient temperature. The cooler the ambient temperature the longer the cure will take. Apply 16 mils (.016 inches or 0.41 mm) wet to achieve a final dry mil thickness of 13 mils (0.013 inches or 0.33 mm). **FGI-8000** will cover approximately 100 square feet (9.3 sq meters) per gallon at 13 dry mils (0.33 mm) thickness. **FGI-8000 is also available in a Quick Dry formula applied with a plural component spray system enabling driving on the product in 30 minutes.**

Contact FGI representatives for specific applications.

Remove all filters from gun and hose, including bung hose.

Use pump such as a Graco texture sprayer.

Use in well ventilated area; if not possible, use a NIOSH approved self contained breathing apparatus or vapor filters on a mask. Protective gloves and safety glasses must be worn at all times. Only very high abrasion will remove the coating. Caution: With the extreme adhesion characteristics of this product all safety procedures must be followed.

Storage Stability & Shelf Life

The shelf life of **FGI - 8000** is one year when stored in original, unopened container. Store cans in a well ventilated and covered area away from extreme heat and moisture. Please contact your FGI representative if you have any questions about product usability.

Additional information is available at www.fginternational.net

Health, safety and environmental information are provided for this product in the Materials Safety Data Sheet. This gives details of potential hazards, precautions and First Aid measures, together with environmental effects and disposal of used products. Before using the product other than directed, please contact FGI for consultation.

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