New low-VOC, multi-functional additive for coatings based on alkoxylated Exxal[™] surfactant

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Waterborne paint/coating additives:

- Polymer dispersion: Binder
- Pigments
- Fillers



Additives:

Coalescing aid: Film formation: Ethers, Esters

Glycol: open time, freeze thaw stability

VOC contributors !

Dispersants

Wetting agents

Thickeners

De-foamers

Biocides



Film formation in polymer dispersion – Coalescing agents



Minimum Film Formation Temperature (MFFT)



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- Coalescing agents are used to reduce the minimum film formation temperature
- Good film formation ensures optimal appearance & mechanical properties

Low VOC paints



With the increasing concerns for the environment and the implementation of deco paint directives, the paint producers tend to compete for the **lowest VOC content** in their products.

Description	Abbreviation	Boiling Point Range (°C)	Example Compounds
Volatile organic compounds	VOCs	< 250	toluene, 2-propanol, Exxal [™] 8-11

Maximum VOC content limit values for Paints

Product Category	EU Phase I (g/l) 1.1.2007	EU Phase II (g/l) 1.1.2010	Ecolabel (g/l)	Ecolabel New (g/l)
Interior matt walls & ceilings	75	30	15	10
Exterior walls of mineral substrate	75	40	40	25

Semi Volatile organic compounds	S-VOCs	> 250 to 400 °C	Texanol [™] , Exxal ™ 13,



Coalescing agents – other key features

- Good coalescing efficiency and versatility
- Extremely low odor
- Multifunctional additive



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Exxal[™] alkoxylate: multifunctional additive for low-VOC paints



- Coalescing agent: Compatibility and particles fusing (film formation)
- Surfactants: Improved stability, high boiling point, low smell, polymer/REACH exempt
- Multifunctional additive

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Effect of additive on vinyl dispersion

Characteristics	Vinyl polymer dispersion	Exxal [™] 13-PO-3EO 4 wt%	Coalescent benchmark 4 wt%
Boiling point (°C)	n.a.	425*	374
MFFT (°C)	10	6	5
Hardness (s, 28 d)	22	8	9
Freeze/Thaw	Not OK	ОК	Not OK
Storage stability (viscosity loss %)	28	16	21.5
Electrolytes (Al ³⁺)	Stable	Stable	Stable
Water spot test	4 (24h)	4-5 (24h)	1 (24h)



Water Spot 3

Water Spot 5



- ✓ Alkoxylated Exxal[™] is non s-VOC
- ✓ MFFT is reduced to ~ $5^{\circ}C$ → Alkoxylated Exxal[™] behaves as a coalescent
- \checkmark No negative effect on film hardness
- ✓ Freeze/Thaw stability improvement observed with Alkoxylated Exxal[™]
- ✓ Storage stability (2 weeks at 50°C): stable viscosity
- ✓ Water whitening resistance: Alkoxylated Exxal[™] >> coalescent benchmark

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* = determined by HSPiP software – 5th Edition

Effect of additive on styrene/acrylic dispersion

Characteristics	SA polymer dispersion	Exxal [™] 13-PO-3EO 8 wt%	Coalescent Benchmark 8 wt%	
Boiling point (°C)	n.a.	425*	374	
MFFT (°C)	20	6	2	•
Hardness (s, 28 d)	38	4	3	
Freeze-Thaw	not OK	not OK	not OK	
Storage stability (viscosity loss %)	5.5	3.0	23.5	
Electrolytes (Al ³⁺)	not Stable	Stable	not Stable	•
Water spot test	5 (24h)	3-4 (24h)	3-4 (24h)	



Water Spot 3

Water Spot 5

Water Spot 1



✓ MFFT is reduced to ~ $5^{\circ}C$ → alkoxylated ExxalTM behaves as a coalescent

- ✓ Storage stability (2 weeks at 50°C): stable viscosity
- ✓ Improved electrolyte stability observed with alkoxylated $Exxal^{™}$
- \checkmark Water whitening resistance: alkoxylated ExxalTM ~ coalescent benchmark

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* = determined by HSPiP software 5th Edition)

Predicted & observed biodegradability for alkoxylated Exxal™



- Catalogic predicts ready biodegradability of Exxal ™ PO-EO structures
- Minimal steric hindrance from branched PO structure predicted (limited experimental data)
- No obvious red flags from ready biodegradability perspective

Ready Biodegradability vs. Adduct # Experimental 301F Data Catalogic Predicted 301F 100% 90% 80% at 28d 70% 60% BOD 50% 40% % 30% 20% 10% 0% 3 0 5 8 12 Adduct # (e.q., EO #) Catalogic Predicted Value for Exxal 13-1PO/3EO 28d, 301F "Pass" Criteria (60% BOD)

- Good agreement between the model results and the experimental data
- The trends (higher EO = slightly better biodeg) as well as the general level of degradability are consistent, however the models are offset (about 15% higher)
- Catalogic 301F predicts 84% of biodegradability for alkoxylated Exxal[™] 13 after 28 days

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Additive versatility - Hansen Solubility Parameters (HSP)

Hansen solubility parameters: Predictive way to assess if one material will dissolve in another and form a solution

"like dissolves like" concept - i.e. similar types of interactions

Each material is given three Hansen parameters:

- The energy from dispersion forces between molecules (δD) δ NON POLAR
- The energy from dipolar intermolecular force between molecules (δP) δ POLAR
- The energy from hydrogen bonds between molecules ($\delta H)$ δ H BONDING



The closer, the better they match, indicated with: \iff



3D-Hansen space

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Additive versatility - Hansen Solubility Parameters (HSP)

Characteristics	δ NON POLAR	δ POLAR	δ Η BONDING
Alkoxylated Exxal™	16.4	8.5	9.9
Coalescent benchmark	16.0	11.5	7.4



Relative Energy Distance (RED): $RED = \frac{Ra}{Radius}$

Best is RED < 1 - indicated with various types of polymers



ExonMobil Source: 3D Visualizer from PrediMatch – VLCI (S. van Loon, B. Fricker)

Conclusions

• Promising initial test results of alkoxylated Exxal[™] : ✓ Low viscous, non-VOC, odor-free ✓ REACH exempt (polymer) ✓ Acts as coalescing agent ✓ Provides improved dispersion stability (towards freeze-thaw and electrolytes) ✓ Good biodegradability predicted ✓ Efficient and versatile

 Alkoxylated Exxal[®] as non-VOC multifunctional additive for the Coating, Adhesives and Sealants (CASE)

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• Contacts:

- francois.simal@exxonmobil.com Technology
- bram.plessers@exxonmobil.com Sales

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