

- FS Section	Content field	Explanation of content	CSR ¹	eSDS ²
1. Title	1.1 Title of SPERC	De-icing applications (professional): solvent-borne	Y	Y
	1.2 SPERC code	ESVOC SPERC 8.14a.v2	Y	Y
2. Scope	2.1 Substance/Product Domain			
	Substance types / functions / properties included or excluded	Applicable to petroleum substances and petrochemicals.	Y	N
	Additional specification of product types covered:	Includes a variety of aliphatic and aromatic hydrocarbons, ketones, alcohols, acetates, glycols, glycol ethers, and glycol ether acetates.	Y	N
	Inclusion of sub-SPERCs	No	N	N
	2.2 Process domain			
	Description of activities/processes:	Covers use for ice prevention and de-icing of vehicle, aircraft and other equipment by spraying.	Y	Y
	2.3 List of applicable Use Descriptors			
	LCS	PW – Widespread use by professional workers	Y	Y
	SU	SU0 – Other	Y	Y
PC	PC4 – Anti-freeze and de-icing products	Y	Y	
3. Operational conditions	3.1 Conditions of use			
	Location of use	Outdoor	Y	Y
	Water contact during use	Yes	Y	Y
	Connected to a standard municipal biological STP	Yes	Y	Y
	Rigorously contained system with minimisation of release to the environment	No	Y	N
	Further operational conditions impacting on releases to the environment	Volatile compounds prone to atmospheric release. Wastewater emissions generated from equipment cleaning with water.	Y	Y
	3.2 Waste Handling and Disposal			
	Waste Handling and Disposal:	Unused and spent products and solutions should be appropriately labelled and stored for eventual recovery or disposal as hazardous waste. A suitable unbreakable and closable container should be used when storing and shipping hazardous materials. The containers must be solvent compatible, leakproof, and free of any defects. Contaminated debris such as disposable paper towels, brushes, rollers, masks, transfer vessels, and wipes that may contain small amounts of solvent residue need to be handled as hazardous waste and properly disposed of in a manner that is consistent with local, regional, and national regulations. Direct disposal of waste into a municipal sewer system needs to conform with all applicable laws and regulations. A spill plan needs to be available that outlines the	Y	N

¹ Explanations that are more detailed can be provided for the CSR..

² For the ES for communication a standard phrase may be selected from the ECom catalogue when available. When no phrase is available yet in the catalogue the proposed phrase can be reported here.

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		steps to be taken to minimize any potential health and environmental threats. EPA (2001). Managing Your Hazardous Waste: A Guide for Small Businesses. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response. Washington, DC. https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2014-12/documents/k01005.pdf .		
4. Obligatory RMMs onsite	RMM limiting release to air:	No obligatory RMMs.	Y	Y
	RMM Efficiency (air):	Emissions to air are minimized when the product is used in accordance with the manufacturers' instructions and established practices.	Y	Y
	Reference for RMM Efficiency (air):	AEA, 2015. Recommendations for De-icing/Anti-icing Aeroplanes on the Ground. Association of European Airlines. Brussels, Belgium. https://skybrary.aero/bookshelf/books/2869.pdf .	Y	N
	RMM limiting release to water:	By default, the release to water is modified after biological treatment at a standard municipal sewage treatment plant (STP) with an effluent flow rate of 2,000 m ³ /day. The effluent discharge rate is applicable to a group of 10,000 inhabitants who generate 200 L of wastewater per person.	Y	Y
	RMM Efficiency (water):	The removal efficiency is provided by the SimpleTreat model, which takes into consideration the biodegradability, partitioning behaviour, and volatility of an organic substance. Degradation assumes the operation of an aerobic activated-sludge reactor under steady-state conditions.	Y	Y
	Reference for RMM Efficiency (water):	ECHA (2016). <i>Guidance on Information Requirements and Chemical Safety Assessment. Chapter R.16: Environmental Exposure Assessment</i> Version 3.0. European Chemicals Agency. Helsinki, Finland. https://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/13632/information_requirements_r16_en.pdf	Y	N
	RMM limiting release to soil:	No obligatory RMMs.	Y	Y
	RMM Efficiency (soil):	Emissions to air are minimized when the product is used in accordance with the manufacturers' instructions and established practices.	Y	Y
	Reference for RMM Efficiency (soil):	AEA, 2015. Recommendations for De-icing/Anti-icing Aeroplanes on the Ground. Association of European Airlines. Brussels, Belgium. https://skybrary.aero/bookshelf/books/2869.pdf .	Y	N
5. Exposure Assessment Input	5.1 Substance use rate			
	Amount of substance use per day:	Supplied by registrant	Y	Y
	Fraction of EU tonnage used in region:	10% (default value)	Y	N
	Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally:	0.05% (default value) (NB the value of 0.2% in the original factsheet includes the recommended adjustment factor of 4. This factor should not be used to arrive at a regional fraction and has been dropped. The proper use of the adjustment factor is noted in the background document.)	Y	N
	Justification / information source:	ECHA (2016). <i>Guidance on Information Requirements and Chemical Safety Assessment. Chapter R.16: Environmental Exposure Assessment</i> Version 3.0. European Chemicals Agency. Helsinki, Finland. https://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/13632/information_requirements_r16_en.pdf	Y	N
	5.2 Days emitting			
	Number of emission days per year:	365 (default value)	Y	Y
	Justification / information source:	ECHA, 2016. <i>Guidance on Information Requirements and Chemical Safety Assessment. Chapter R.16: Environmental Exposure Assessment</i> Version 3.0. European Chemicals Agency. Helsinki, Finland. https://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/13632/information_requirements_r16_en.pdf	Y	N

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	5.3 Release factors			
	sub-SPERC identifier:	ESVOC 8.14a.v2	Y	N
	ERC	ERC 8d		
	sub-SPERC applicability:	None	Y	N
	5.3.1 Release Factor – air			
	Numeric value / percent of input amount (Air)	95%	Y	Y
	Justification of RFs (Air):	<p>The value was assigned using a mass balance approach that takes advantage of the sector knowledge and professional judgement of individuals within the expert group responsible for creating this SpERC factsheet. The determination employs an informed decision-making process that assumed complete release of the chemical substances to the environment. Partitioning of the release to air, water, and soil takes into consideration the default release factors associated with ERC 8d. The assigned release factors were reviewed and agreed upon by a broad group of knowledgeable specialists within the sector organization (CEFIC, 2012).</p> <p>CEFIC (2012). Cefic Guidance Specific Environmental Release Categories (SPERCs) Chemical Safety Assessments, Supply Chain Communication and Downstream User Compliance. Revision 2, European Chemical Industry Council, Brussels, Belgium.</p> <p>http://www.cefic.org/Documents/IndustrySupport/REACH-Implementation/Guidance-and-Tools/SPERCs-Specific-Environmental-Release-Classes.pdf.</p>	Y	N
	5.3.2 Release Factor – water			
	Numeric value / percent of input amount (Water):	1%	Y	Y
	Justification of RFs (Water):	<p>The value was assigned using a mass balance approach that takes advantage of the sector knowledge and professional judgement of individuals within the expert group responsible for creating this SpERC factsheet. The determination employs an informed decision-making process that assumed complete release of the chemical substances to the environment. Partitioning of the release to air, water, and soil takes into consideration the default release factors associated with ERC 8d. The assigned release factors were reviewed and agreed upon by a broad group of knowledgeable specialists within the sector organization (CEFIC, 2012).</p> <p>CEFIC (2012). Cefic Guidance Specific Environmental Release Categories (SPERCs) Chemical Safety Assessments, Supply Chain Communication and Downstream User Compliance. Revision 2, European Chemical Industry Council, Brussels, Belgium.</p> <p>http://www.cefic.org/Documents/IndustrySupport/REACH-Implementation/Guidance-and-Tools/SPERCs-Specific-Environmental-Release-Classes.pdf.</p>	Y	N
	5.3.3 Release Factor – soil			
	Numeric value / percent of input amount (Soil):	4%	Y	Y
	Justification of RFs (Soil):	<p>The value was assigned using a mass balance approach that takes advantage of the sector knowledge and professional judgement of individuals within the expert group responsible for creating this SpERC factsheet. The determination employs an informed decision-making process that assumed complete release of the chemical substances to the environment. Partitioning of the release to air, water, and soil takes into</p>	Y	N

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		<p>consideration the default release factors associated with ERC 8d. The assigned release factors were reviewed and agreed upon by a broad group of knowledgeable specialists within the sector organization (CEFIC, 2012).</p> <p>CEFIC (2012). Cefic Guidance Specific Environmental Release Categories (SPERCs) Chemical Safety Assessments, Supply Chain Communication and Downstream User Compliance. Revision 2, European Chemical Industry Council, Brussels, Belgium.</p> <p>http://www.cefic.org/Documents/IndustrySupport/REACH-Implementation/Guidance-and-Tools/SPERCs-Specific-Environmental-Release-Classes.pdf.</p>		
5.3.4 Release Factor – waste				
	Percent of input amount disposed as waste:	10%	Y	N
	Justification of RFs:	<p>The waste generation factor was taken from a life cycle assessment of a commercial antifreeze solution suitable for use in automobiles (Hunt, 1996). The stated value represents the amount of ethylene glycol waste that is generated as a result of improper disposal of a 50% ethylene glycol solution. An uncertainty factor has not been applied to this value since a portion of the waste includes the improper release to surface water and soil.</p> <p>Hunt, R.G. et al. (1996). Life cycle assessment of ethylene glycol and propylene glycol antifreeze, International Congress & Exposition, SAE Technical Paper, Detroit, MI.</p>	Y	N
References to SPERC Background Document				
	Reference to Background Document	ESIG/ESVOC (2019). SpERC Background Document (1 st draft). Specific Environmental Release Categories (SpERCs) for the professional use of solvents and solvent-borne substances in de-icing, construction, and laboratory applications. European Solvents Industry Group. Brussels, Belgium.	Y	N