

FS Section	Content field	Explanation of content	CSR <sup>1</sup>	eSDS <sup>2</sup>
1. Title	1.1 Title of SPERC	Road and construction applications (professional): solvent-borne	Y	Y
	1.2 SPERC code	ESVOC SPERC 8.15.v2	Y	Y
2. Scope	<b>2.1 Substance/Product Domain</b>			
	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
	<b>2.2 Process domain</b>			
	Description of activities/processes:	Application of surface coatings and binders in road and construction activities, including paving uses, manual mastic and in the application of roofing and water-proofing membranes.	Y	Y
	<b>2.3 List of applicable Use Descriptors</b>			
	LCS	PW – Widespread use by professional workers	Y	Y
	SU	SU19 – Building and construction work	Y	Y
PC	PC1 – Adhesives and sealants	Y	Y	
3. Operational conditions	<b>3.1 Conditions of use</b>			
	Location of use	Indoor/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
	<b>3.2 Waste Handling and Disposal</b>			
	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 steps to be taken to minimize any potential health and environmental threats.	Y	N

<sup>1</sup> Explanations that are more detailed can be provided for the CSR..

<sup>2</sup> 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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		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. <a href="https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2014-12/documents/k01005.pdf">https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2014-12/documents/k01005.pdf</a> .		
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 standard acceptable practices.	Y	Y
	Reference for RMM Efficiency (air):	Gray, J. (2018). Pollution from construction. Sustainable Build. Chesire, United Kingdom. <a href="http://www.sustainablebuild.co.uk/PollutionFromConstruction.html">http://www.sustainablebuild.co.uk/PollutionFromConstruction.html</a> .	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 <sup>3</sup> /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. <a href="https://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/13632/information_requirements_r16_en.pdf">https://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/13632/information_requirements_r16_en.pdf</a>	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 standard acceptable practices.	Y	Y
	Reference for RMM Efficiency (soil):	Gray, J. (2018). Pollution from construction. Sustainable Build. Chesire, United Kingdom. <a href="http://www.sustainablebuild.co.uk/PollutionFromConstruction.html">http://www.sustainablebuild.co.uk/PollutionFromConstruction.html</a> .	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)	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. <a href="https://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/13632/information_requirements_r16_en.pdf">https://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/13632/information_requirements_r16_en.pdf</a>	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. <a href="https://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/13632/information_requirements_r16_en.pdf">https://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/13632/information_requirements_r16_en.pdf</a>	Y	N
	5.3 Release factors			
	sub-SPERC identifier:	ESVOC 8.15.v2	Y	N
ERC	ERC 8d ERC 8f			
sub-SPERC applicability:	None	Y	N	

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<b>5.3.1 Release Factor – air</b>				
	<b>Numeric value / percent of input amount (Air)</b>	95%	Y	Y
	<b>Justification of RFs (Air):</b>	<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><a href="http://www.cefic.org/Documents/IndustrySupport/REACH-Implementation/Guidance-and-Tools/SPERCs-Specific-Environmental-Release-Classes.pdf">http://www.cefic.org/Documents/IndustrySupport/REACH-Implementation/Guidance-and-Tools/SPERCs-Specific-Environmental-Release-Classes.pdf</a>.</p>	Y	N
<b>5.3.2 Release Factor – water</b>				
	<b>Numeric value / percent of input amount (Water):</b>	1.0%	Y	Y
	<b>Justification of RFs (Water):</b>	<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><a href="http://www.cefic.org/Documents/IndustrySupport/REACH-Implementation/Guidance-and-Tools/SPERCs-Specific-Environmental-Release-Classes.pdf">http://www.cefic.org/Documents/IndustrySupport/REACH-Implementation/Guidance-and-Tools/SPERCs-Specific-Environmental-Release-Classes.pdf</a>.</p>	Y	N
<b>5.3.3 Release Factor – soil</b>				
	<b>Numeric value / percent of input amount (Soil):</b>	4.0%	Y	Y
	<b>Justification of RFs (Soil):</b>	<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><a href="http://www.cefic.org/Documents/IndustrySupport/REACH-Implementation/Guidance-and-Tools/SPERCs-Specific-Environmental-Release-Classes.pdf">http://www.cefic.org/Documents/IndustrySupport/REACH-Implementation/Guidance-and-Tools/SPERCs-Specific-Environmental-Release-Classes.pdf</a>.</p>	Y	N
<b>5.3.4 Release Factor – waste</b>				

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	<b>Percent of input amount disposed as waste:</b>	2%	Y	N
	<b>Justification of RFs:</b>	The quoted value was derived from a life cycle assessment covering the residential installation of asphalt shingles on a steep-slope roof (ARMA, 2016). An uncertainty factor has not been applied to the reported waste generation factor of 2% since the value is reasonably representative of the waste expected from the wide dispersive uses of construction products. ARMA (2016). Environmental Product Declaration. Asphalt Single Roofing System Installation: Fastened. Asphalt Roofing Manufacturers Association. Washington, DC. <a href="https://asphaltroofing.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/102.1_ARMA_EPD_Asphalt-Shingle_20161028.pdf">https://asphaltroofing.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/102.1_ARMA_EPD_Asphalt-Shingle_20161028.pdf</a> .	Y	N
<b>References to SPERC Background Document</b>				
	Reference to Background Document	ESIG/ESVOC (2019). SpERC Background Document (1 <sup>st</sup> 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