

# Specific Environmental Release Categories (SpERCs) for the consumer use of solvents and solvent-borne substances for agrochemical use, de-icing applications, and water treatment chemicals

## Introduction

There is an array of solvent-containing household products sold commercially to consumers. These consumer products may result in the widespread release of substances into the environment (ECHA, 2016). Widespread uses of a product may either be indoors or outdoors and are characterized by small point-source releases at many different locations spread over a large area. Engineering controls to prevent or reduce the environmental release of product components are generally absent or ineffective when the uses are widespread. Procedural controls may be put in place to minimize releases in consumer applications where a task is performed intermittently on an irregular schedule. These measures are often conveyed to the user as written instructions designed to ensure the safe application, storage, and disposal of a product.

Product labels also contain warnings and cautionary statements that highlight notable dangers or hazards to human health and the environment. Compliance with these directions is essential for minimizing environmental release and the potential for harm. Continuous improvements in the language and characters used to convey noteworthy product-related information have helped improve consumer understanding and acceptance of the need for care when handling many solvent-containing products (Rogers, et al., 2000). Precautionary statements often take the form of signal words such as WARNING or CAUTION, which alert consumers to particularly important risks inherently associated with a product's use. The signal words are generally accompanied by specific directions for the proper use, storage, and handling of a product (USEPA, 2012). Precise conveyance of this information in a clear and concise manner that is readily understood by the product user helps guarantee proper application in an environmentally conscientious manner that minimizes the air, water, and soil release.

Other product design characteristics also aid in controlling the unintentional release of a product's ingredients to the environment. Specialized packaging prevents or minimizes accidental spillage



during transfer operations. This includes designs with drip-free nozzles, leakproof materials, and anti-glug vents that reduce the amount of spillage (DS Smith, 2018). These innovations have proved to be particularly helpful in controlling the unintentional releases of liquid pesticides and lubricants during transfer operations. The opportunity for environmental release is substantially reduced when these design improvements are used together with safe/sensible handling practices that include strict adherence with manufacturer's instructions, promptly attending to leaks and spills, and conscientiously disposing of any unused or outdated products.

The following guidance document provides a description of the logic and reasoning used to create three Specific Environmental Release Categories (SpERCs) covering the consumer use of solvent-containing products. The air, water, and soil release factors associated with these SpERCs and sub-SpERCs provide an alternative to the default release factors associated with the environmental release categories (ERCs) promulgated by ECHA. The following sections of this background document have been aligned with those of the SpERC Factsheet and provide additional descriptive details on the genesis and informational resources used to generate each SpERC.

## 1. Title

The enclosed background information corresponds with the information provided in the following three factsheets:

1. ESVOC SPERC 8.11b.v2 – Agrochemical uses
2. ESVOC SPERC 8.14b.v2 – De-icing applications
3. ESVOC SPERC 8.22c.v2 – Water treatment chemical use

Since these newly released SpERC factsheets include some corrections and or modifications, the version number has been changed to reflect the updates.

## 2. Scope

The applicability domain for a particular SpERC includes an initial determination of the life cycle stage (LCS) that best describes the industrial operation involved and the intended use of the substance being evaluated. The relevant life cycle stages and their interrelationships are depicted in Figure 1 (ECHA, 2015). The three SpERCs highlighted in this guidance document are all associated with a single life cycle stage: widespread use by consumers. This assignment is consistent with ECHA guidelines for distinguishing solvent uses in industrial applications versus their widespread use in professional or consumer applications.

Other use descriptors such as the sector of use (SU) and the chemical product category (PC) have been assigned in accordance with the naming conventions outlined by ECHA (ECHA, 2015). These have been summarized in Table 1 along with the use descriptions characterizing the three SpERCs. The terminology used to describe the individual applications is consistent with the list of standard phrases associated with the Generic Exposure Scenarios (GESs) that have been created to describe the exposures associated with the industrial production and use of solvents (ESIG/ESVOC, 2017). Use of standard phrases in these SpERC descriptions provides consistency and harmonization, and avoids confusion among potential SpERC users.

Figure 1. ECHA identified life cycle stages and their interrelationship

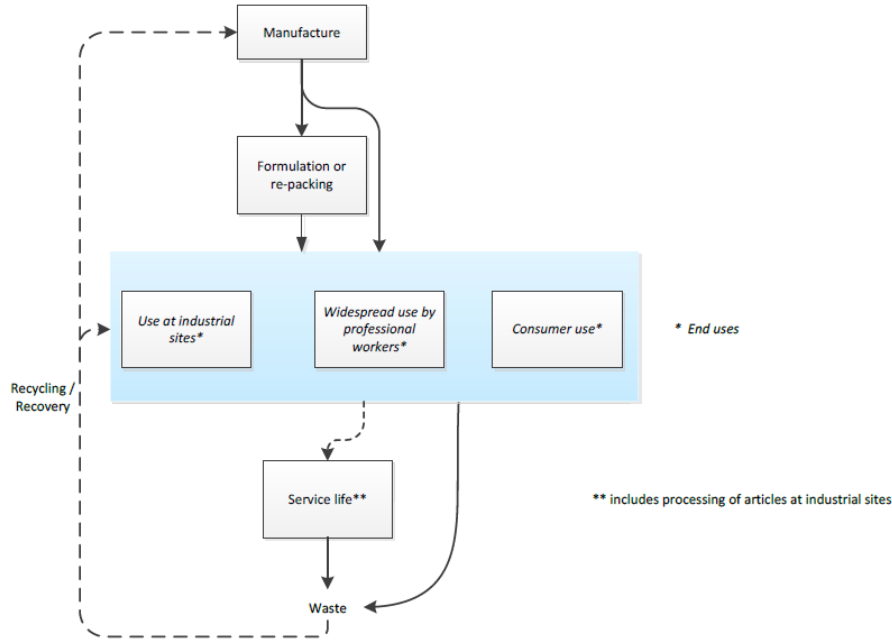


Table 1. SpERC background information

SpERC Code	Title	Life Cycle Stage (LCS)	Sector of Use (SU)	Chemical Products Category (PC)	Use Description
ESVOC SPERC 8.11b.v2	Agrochemical use	Widespread use by consumers0	SU1 Agriculture, forestry, fishery	PC8 Biocidal products	Covers the consumer use as an agrochemical excipient for application by manual or machine spraying, smokes and fogging; including equipment clean-downs and disposal; and consumer use in agrochemicals in liquid and solid forms.
ESVOC SPERC 8.14b.v2	De-icing applications	Widespread use by consumers	SU0 Other	PC4 Anti-freeze and de-icing products	Covers use for ice prevention and de-icing of vehicle, aircraft and other equipment by spraying.
ESVOC SPERC 8.22c.v2	Water treatment chemical use	Widespread use by consumers	SU0 Other	PC20 Processing aids such as pH-regulators, flocculants, precipitants, neutralization agents	Covers the use of the substance for the treatment of water in open and closed systems.

### 3. Operational conditions

The operating conditions define a set of procedures and use conditions that limit the potential for environmental release. The consumer use of solvent-containing products in households and private dwellings are not associated with a specific group of mandatory requirements or constraints to minimize the likelihood of an environmental release. There are, however, recommended

procedures that should be implemented by a product user to reduce the potential for air, water, and soil release.

### **3.1. Conditions of use**

Several conditions characterize the consumer use of a product in a widespread manner. These include i) the potential use and handling at a large number of broadly found locations whose distribution density is roughly proportional to the number of local inhabitants; ii) unimpeded usage that does not need to conform with local, regional, or national permitting requirements; iii) basic and simplified pollution control equipment for controlling environmental release; iv) tasks and workflows that limit the product use volumes and the overall emissions potential; and v) access to a municipal sanitary sewer system capable of handling any extraneous waste streams from the site.

Although many solvent-containing consumer products should not be indiscriminately poured down the drain, residual amounts often find their way into municipal wastewater systems (NMSU, 2007). As such, a standard municipal wastewater treatment facility (WWTP) is presumed to exist when these solvent-containing products are used in widespread applications. A standard municipal facility uses both mechanical and biological treatment stages and has an effluent discharge rate of 2,000 m<sup>3</sup>/day, which is equivalent to a wastewater generation rate of 200 L/person/day for a community with 10,000 inhabitants (ECHA, 2016). At the regional scale, ECHA assumes that 80% of the generated wastewater is funnelled through a standard municipal WWTP, with the remaining 20% released directly to surface waters. Further, stormwater drainage systems are not connected to a standard WWTP and the effluents are discharge untreated to local surface waters. The sludge resulting from the municipal wastewater treatment is also recognized to be suitable for direct application to agricultural soil.

The three SpERCs described in this background document are associated with indoor and outdoor applications typically undertaken by consumers with commercial access to the product. The widespread use of these products can occur at various household locations including basements, garages, workshops, and kitchens. The users are typically untrained individuals that possess little technical knowledge of the product and its uses. Proper use conditions are therefore explicitly stated in the instructions (BCERF, 1999). Although the manufacturer's directions often focus on the steps taken to prevent any adverse health effects, these same actions may also curtail any unintended environmental releases. For instance, storage in a securely closed container that is placed in a cool and dry location helps prevent inhalation exposure as well as atmospheric release. In addition, product labels often describe proper disposal techniques for unused or outdated products. These statements warn against open burning, discharging large volumes down the drain, and mixing wastes with normal household trash (Clemson University, 1995).

Rigorous industrial containment is not a necessary prerequisite for the application of these SpERCs to an environmental exposure analysis. The European Chemical Agency (ECHA) has outlined the technical and operational requirements necessary to demonstrate that a volatile organic compound (VOC) has been rigorously contained and these conditions are not applicable to the regional widespread use of a product in a consumer setting (ECHA, 2010).

### **3.2. Waste handling and disposal**

Under most circumstances, the residual waste generated during the consumer use of a solvent-containing product is handled as a liquid or solid hazardous waste (Inglezakis and Moustakas, 2015). Every effort should be made to minimize the generation of waste at every point in a products' life cycle including consumer uses. This necessitates the communication of sensible waste minimization practices that stress the importance of proper disposal at the consumer level. Many organizations and government agencies have issued useful guidelines on the proper handling and disposal of household hazardous waste. Tips for identifying, recycling, sorting, storage, and community collection of household hazardous wastes provide consumers with a blueprint for proper handling (EC, 2002, USEPA, 2005). These recommendations include directions for avoiding and/or minimizing the generation of wastes requiring special disposal arrangements. Regardless of user compliance with the advice from government agencies, product users need to be aware of the waste handling practices promoted in any waste directives issued by local, regional, and national authorities.

### **3.3. Obligatory risk management measures onsite**

There are few obligatory risk management measures associated with the widespread consumer use of a solvent-containing product. All incidental discharges to a local sanitary sewer system need to be treated at a municipal WWTP capable biologically degrading wastewater contaminants before surface water release. The operating conditions for this facility are expected to conform with the standard default specifications outlined by ECHA (ECHA, 2016). This includes meeting or exceeding effluent discharge rate for a standard municipal WWTP and the creation of sludge that is suitable for release onto agricultural land.

There are, however, several voluntary initiatives that may be undertaken to control environmental releases during the use of these consumer products. These include adherence to several procedural use conditions that are described below in more detail.

### **3.4. Optional risk management measures limiting release to air**

Sound practices for reducing the widespread atmospheric release of a substance include specific storage, handling, and spill containment strategies (USEPA, 2016). Storage examples include the correct handling of damaged containers susceptible to spillage, the proper closure and sealing of containers following use, and the use of drip pans or trays to contain any spills that may occur during storage. Similar examples describe basic handling procedures to circumvent the unintended release of potentially hazardous constituents. These techniques are effective at minimizing the impact of an accidental release on air emissions as well as any accompanying water and/or soil contamination.

The most effective means of limiting the unintended atmospheric release of the volatile components in a consumer product focus on the prevention and prompt cleaning of leaks and spills. Spill prevention is achieved through the proper storage of products in their original containers with the caps tightly secured (PSE, 2017). Likewise, unused products should not be stored for extended periods of time in any appliance, machine, or tool that can develop a leak. If a spill does occur then

recognized and accepted practices for clean-up and removal should be adopted. This includes the use of an adsorbent to soak up any liquid and a detergent to emulsify any residue that remains.

### **3.5. Optional risk management measures limiting release to water**

The wastewaters generated following the use of consumer product need to be treated in a biological wastewater treatment plant that is capable of biodegrading any water-soluble substances discharged to the local sanitary sewer system. The primary source of treatable wastewater results from the runoff that is generated when containers, tanks, and transfer equipment are washed and cleaned. Small releases may also result from unintentional spills and leaks, which need to be guarded against at all junctures. Discharges to storm sewers must be guarded against in all of these cases since this water is directly released to local waterways. Home maintenance activities including equipment repairs and upkeep should take place in locations where fluid releases to local storm drains can be avoided (USEPA, 2003).

Special attention should be given to the consumer use and application of water immiscible products such as motor oils and lubricants. These products need to be recycled and reused to the extent possible and should never be directly discharged down the drain (Okoye and Elbeshbishy, 2019). Small spills and leaks may be cleaned with an emulsifying detergent before release to a municipal sewer. Larger spills need to be treated with adsorbent material before washing. Many manufacturers of these and other consumer products routinely provide recommendations for the safe disposal of any waste that is generated.

### **3.6. Optional risk management measures limiting release to soil**

Many of the same pollution prevention practices exercised to reduce releases to air and water will also be effective in containing emissions to soil. Those procedures and practices associated with general equipment maintenance and household upkeep provide the first line of defence in minimizing the soil release of solvent-containing products. Specific steps, such as the use of tightly sealed puncture-resistant containers can help prevent soil spills and leaks. If a spill or leak does occur then the user should promptly attend to the problem using the three C's approach: control, contain, and clean-up (Clemson University, 1999). The leak can be controlled by simply setting the container upright or by setting it inside an impervious catch vessel. Containment involves the creation of a dam to prevent the liquid from blanketing a larger area, and the application of an adsorbent material to soak up the pooled liquid. The final step in spill control focuses on the collection, accumulation, and proper disposal of the contaminated adsorbents and other waste materials used to address the spill or leak. These actions can help minimize the soil releases that may be associated with the use of a solvent-containing consumer product.

## **4. Exposure assessment input**

The SpERCs described in this background document are associated with a specific set of use conditions that have been directly adopted from ECHAs appraisal of the factors influencing the widespread dispersive use of a substance by consumers (ECHA, 2016). The derived default values are associated with the conditions that presumably exist within a “standard town” occupied by

10,000 inhabitants and serviced by a municipal WWTP with an effluent flow rate of 2000 m<sup>3</sup>/day, which corresponds to a wastewater generation rate of 200 L/day/person for those residing in the “standard town”. The number of individuals living in the “standard town” assumes that it is positioned within a densely populated “standard region” of Western Europe with 20 million inhabitants living within a land area measuring 200 km x 200 km (10% of the European land mass). The following paragraphs describe the underlying reasoning used to assign a numerical value to the parameters affecting the emissions resulting from the widespread consumer use of solvent-containing products.

#### 4.1. Substance use rate

The regional use tonnage for a substance in a consumer product formulation is dependent on several key parameters that dictate the extent and magnitude of a product’s use at the regional scale. Since product formulations may vary widely in composition, the use tonnage will be highly dependent on the product formulation and regional sales distribution. Registrants using these consumer SpERCs are, therefore, in the best position to define the regional use rate based on detailed knowledge of their product portfolio, product compositions, and penetration. Specification of multiple putative regional tonnages based on available knowledge of the product types available to consumers is not a tenable option given the ambiguities it creates (OKOPOL, 2014).

**(NB The stated daily use rate of 0.004 kg/day in the original water treatment chemical factsheet cannot be authenticated using information from the OECD ESD for water treatment chemicals. A thorough and complete analysis of the use, volume, and compositional information contained in the ESD does not support the stated value. Consequently, the factsheet has been modified to reflect this fact and the numerical value has been replaced by the same statement used with all other consumer use factsheets i.e. “Supplied by registrant”.)**

The following equation describes the default calculation of a daily use rate of substance in a “standard town” using ECHA recognized default parameters. This calculation is applicable once an annual use rate is supplied by the registrant.

$$\text{Daily use} \left( \frac{\text{tonnes}}{\text{day}} \right) = \frac{\text{annual use} \left( \frac{\text{tonnes}}{\text{year}} \right) \times \text{adjustment factor} \times \text{regional fraction used locally} \times \text{annual fraction used regionally}}{\text{emission days} \left( \frac{\text{days}}{\text{year}} \right)} \quad (1)$$

The assessment factor of 4 used in this calculation adjusts for any spatial and temporal variability in the consumer use of a substance within a region. The application of this factor accounts for any localized spikes in the usage rate within a confined geographical area or narrow span of time. The regional fraction used locally is proportional to the ratio of the number of inhabitants living in the “standard town” and the “standard region”. This equates to a default value of 0.0005 or 0.05% assuming a “standard town” population of 10,000 and a “standard region” with 20 million residents. According to convention, the fraction of the annual EU tonnage used regionally has been assigned a default value of 0.1 or 10%. The derivation outlined above describes the standard approach for determining the daily use rate using available default parameters along with the registrants’ estimate of the annual tonnage associated with the production of particular consumer product.

## **4.2. Days emitting**

The number of emission days for each of the SpERCs described in this guidance document has been set at the ECHA default value of 365 days/year (ECHA, 2016). Since the substances described in these SpERCs may see widespread continuous use over a large geographical domain, the use frequency has been maximized to reflect the broad regional usage of these consumer products.

## **4.3. Release factors**

Although vapor pressure and water solubility may be important considerations when examining the environmental emission magnitudes from consumer products, their impact is minimized in materials that are not formulated using a wide range of solvent types. The SpERC release factors highlighted in this background document have not been assigned to specific vapor pressure or water solubility categories. As such, the stated values apply to the entire range consumer products included in the SpERC description.

### ***a) Release factors to air, water, and soil***

The values were assigned using a mass balance approach that takes advantage of the sector knowledge and professional judgement possessed by members the expert group responsible for creating the SpERC factsheets. 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 the most applicable ERC (Environmental Release Category) (ECHA, 2016). In many cases, the ERC release factor of 100% was adjusted downward based on a consideration of the intended use and the manner of application. Adjustments to the primary release compartment were offset by changes in the release magnitude for the remaining environmental compartments such that a material balance was always maintained. These adjustments provided more realism to the default ERC values for the widespread indoor and outdoor use of a product. Better accounting of the relative release proportions to the air, water, and soil compartments ensured that a mass balance was maintained while preserving the conservatism that is built into the generically-defined ERCs.

Table 2 provides a listing of the air, water, and soil emission factors applicable to the three SpERCs described in this background document. The assigned release factors were reviewed and agreed upon by a broad group of knowledgeable specialists within the sector organization (CEFIC, 2012). All relevant Emissions Scenario Documents (ESDs) and Best Available Technology Reference Documents (BREF) were examined prior to assigning a release factor. In addition, a secondary literature search was performed to locate any complimentary qualitative information that could be beneficial. This included an examination of emission factors located in PRTR (Pollutant Release and Transfer Register) reports and life cycle inventories for products and processes (CONCAWE, 2017, Frischknecht, et al., 2005).



Table 2. SpERC release factors

Assignments	SpERC title		
	agrochemical use	de-icing applications	water treatment chemical use
ERC	8a 8b	8d	8d
Air release factor (%)	90	95	1
Water release factor (%)	1	1	99
Soil release factor (%)	9	4	0

***b) Release Factor – waste***

A thorough and detailed analysis accompanied the assignment of waste release factors for the three SpERCs outlined in this background document. Although a substantial amount of information is available documenting the total amount of different waste types associated with the different consumer products, these data are often in a form that prevents the determination of a normalized release fraction as a function of the use volume. Life cycle studies often provide useful statistics on waste generation in different consumer applications; however, these studies need to be individually examined to determine their relevance to a particular SpERC code.

In this context, waste refers to solvent-containing substances and materials that have no further use and need to be disposed of in a conscientious manner (Inglezakis and Zorpas, 2011). Consumer products are capable of producing hazardous waste as a result of spill clean-up, routine maintenance, and equipment repairs. Waste volumes are dramatically affected by recovery and reuse practices that take advantage of any residual value following recycling. In many cases, the amount of waste generated is directly related to the degree of compliance with any agreed upon recovery and reuse programs.

All of the waste release factors cited in Table 3 have been derived from published life cycle assessments (LCAs) or product surveys that inventoried the emissions and wastes generated during the use of a formulated consumer product. The cited values may be supplanted if the actual hazardous waste generation factor is known for the operation described by the SpERC. To guarantee that an adequate margin of protection has been built into the determination, an adjustment factor has occasionally been applied when the reported value was judged to be unrepresentative of the entire range of potential use conditions within a particular operation.

Table 3. SpERC waste release factors and their literature source

Assignments	SpERC title		
	agrochemical use	de-icing applications	water treatment chemical use
Waste release factor (%)	15	10	15
Source	(CARB, 2018)	(Hunt, et al., 1996)	(CARB, 2018)

When relevant waste information was lacking for a particular consumer product line, a generic waste factor was applied that considers the total amount of household hazardous waste (HHW) generated from a wide variety of consumer products commonly purchased and used in the home. This combined HHW factor was calculated using published information on the waste generation rate and the California sales volume for volatile solvent-containing consumer products. An EPA assessment of waste production in the U.S. estimated that each individual was responsible for the creation of 4 lbs/yr (8.8 kg.yr) of HHW, which was equivalent to an annual household rate of 11.2 lbs/yr (24.6 kg/yr) (PSI, 2004). Using census information, the population of California in 2015 was reported to be 39.0 million people (Statistica, 2019). This yielded a total HHW production rate of 343,200 tonnes/yr.

A 2015 California survey of the total sales volume for a wide range of solvent-containing consumer and commercial product found that 6552 tons/day (5944 tonnes/day) were sold within the state (CARB, 2018). Sales information was amassed for over 350 consumer product categories formulated for household and institutional consumer use. The products included, but were not limited to, detergents; cleaning compounds; polishes; floor finishes; personal care products; home, lawn, and garden products; disinfectants; lubricants; aerosol paints; and automotive specialty products. Non-spray paint products as well as furniture and architectural coatings were not included in the survey. The daily sales volume was equivalent to a total volume of 2.17 million tonnes/yr for the array of consumer products examined. The ratio of the HHW production rate and the annual sales volume yielded waste generation factor of 0.158 (15.8%), which represents the average waste fraction that would be expected for a range of consumer products used in the home. This value was adjusted slightly downward to 15%, since the calculation method provides a highly conservative estimate of the waste factor for many types of consumer products. As such, an uncertainty factor was not needed to correct for any waste that was unaccounted for in the analysis.

The generic factor of 15% was used with the SpERCs covering agrochemicals and water treatment chemicals since reliable information could not be located for these two consumer product categories. The waste factor for de-icing applications was based on a life cycle assessment of a commercial antifreeze solution suitable for use in automobiles (Hunt, et al., 1996). The stated value represents the amount of ethylene glycol waste that was generated as a result of unremedied leaks

and spills or improper disposal, which included dumping into a storm sewer or onto the ground. A total of 1665 lbs of an aqueous antifreeze waste containing 50% ethylene glycol was generated per 8883 lbs (1000 gallons) of consumed product. This yielded a waste generation factor of 9.4%, which was rounded up to 10% to ensure adequate accounting. 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.

## 5. Scaling Principles

Scaling provides a means for downstream users (DUs) to confirm whether their combination of OCs and RMMs yield use conditions that are in overall agreement with those specified in a SpERC (ECHA, 2014). These adjustments are only applicable to industrial uses and cannot be employed with other life cycle stages where widespread uses take place.

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