

FS Section	Content field
1. Title	1.1 Title of SPERC: Outdoor use - direct application of solid fertilizers to soil; surface spreading
	1.2 SPERC code: Fertilizers Europe SPERC 8e.1.v3
2. Scope	2.1 Substance/Product Domain
	Substance types / functions / properties included or excluded: Solid fertilizers containing environmentally hazardous components (e.g. manganese, copper and zinc substances; both organic and inorganic substances are covered).
	Additional specification of product types covered: Granular, prilled or compacted fertilizers intended for outdoor use (in a.o. agriculture, forestry, horticulture, gardens, golf courses) by consumers and professionals. Farmers are considered professional users. The use of fertilizers in enclosed structures is covered when crops are cultivated in contact with the soil (e.g. non-permanent covers, walk-in tunnels and nurseries). In this case, outdoor use represents a worst-case for environmental exposure. High-tech greenhouse structures, with no direct soil contact and closed water circulation systems are not covered by the Fertilizers Europe SPERCs.
	Inclusion of sub-SPERCs: No
	2.2 Process domain
	Description of activities/processes: Local scale, outdoor use of solid fertilizers on agricultural soil by direct application (surface spreading) is covered. The Fertilizers Europe SPERCs cover both the application stage, as well as the preceding mixing and loading step and the subsequent cleaning of equipment of the fertilizer uses. Emissions from formulation and re-packaging at industrial manufacturing sites are not addressed by the Fertilizers Europe SPERCs. Application methods, substance properties, crop types, timing of application and yield scenarios are important in order to estimate environmental exposure; further refinements of the local assessment by SPERCs can be made using the Fertilizers Environmental Exposure (FEE) tool v1.2, as available on the Fertilizers Europe website (http://www.reachfertilizers.com/). Since the standard REACH models for environmental exposure assessment (ECETOC TRA, EUSES, Chesar) do not include appropriate scenarios and processes for direct fertilizer application to soil, the FEE tool is recommended to be used in quantitative environmental exposure assessment of fertilizer substances instead of the standard REACH models.
	2.3 List of applicable Use Descriptors
	LCS: PW, C (Widespread use by professional workers; Consumer use)
	SU: 1 (Agriculture, forestry, fishery)
	PC: 12 (Fertilizers)
3. Operational conditions	3.1 Conditions of use
	Location of use: Outdoor
	Water contact during use: No
	Connected to a standard municipal biological STP: No
	Rigorously contained system with minimisation of release to the environment: No

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	<p>Further operational conditions impacting on releases to the environment:</p> <p>Outdoor use [OOC01] Controlled application to agricultural soil [OOC25]</p> <p>3.2 Waste Handling and Disposal</p> <p>Waste Handling and Disposal: Dispose of waste product or used containers according to local regulations. Service life is not applicable to fertilizers.</p>
4. Obligatory RMMs onsite	<p>RMM limiting release to air: None</p> <p>RMM Efficiency (air): N/A</p> <p>Reference for RMM Efficiency (air): N/A</p> <p>RMM limiting release to water: It is assumed that operators will comply with European and national requirements specified under Cross-Compliance of the Common Agricultural Policy of the EU (https://ec.europa.eu/info/food-farming-fisheries/key-policies/common-agricultural-policy/income-support/cross-compliance_en)</p> <p>RMM Efficiency (water): N/A</p> <p>Reference for RMM Efficiency (water): N/A</p> <p>RMM limiting release to soil: None, intentionally released to agricultural soil.</p> <p>RMM Efficiency (soil): N/A</p> <p>Reference for RMM Efficiency (soil): N/A</p>
5. Exposure Assessment Input	<p>5.1 Substance use rate</p> <p>Amount of substance use per day: It is recommended to use a realistic substance use rate; guidance can be found in the Fertilizers Europe SPERC background document.</p> <p>Fraction of EU tonnage used in region: Not relevant.</p> <p>Fraction of Regional tonnage used locally: Not relevant.</p> <p>Justification / information source: Guidance can be found in the Fertilizers Europe SPERC background document.</p> <p>5.2 Days emitting</p> <p>Number of applications per year: 1-5 applications per year Number of applications can be set to 1 application per year as conservative screening approach.</p> <p>Justification / information source: Guidance can be found in the Fertilizers Europe SPERC background document.</p> <p>5.3 Release factors</p> <p>sub-SPERC identifier: N/A</p> <p>ERC: 8e</p> <p>sub-SPERC applicability: N/A</p>

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	<p>5.3.1 Release Factor – air</p> <p>Numeric value / percent of input amount (Air): 0%</p> <p>Justification of RFs (Air): Volatilization to air is not relevant for solid fertilizers, soil improvers or related products. Therefore, the release factor to air is set to 0%.</p>
	<p>5.3.2 Release Factor – water</p> <p>Numeric value / percent of input amount (Water): 0%</p> <p>Justification of RFs (Water): The only potential for direct release to surface water is by spray drift during application. This is not relevant for direct application of solid fertilizers by surface spreading. Release to water is therefore considered 0%.</p>
	<p>5.3.1 Release Factor – air</p> <p>Numeric value / percent of input amount (Air): 0%</p> <p>Justification of RFs (Air): Volatilization to air is not relevant for solid fertilizers, soil improvers or related products. Therefore, the release factor to air is set to 0%.</p>
	<p>5.3.2 Release Factor – water</p> <p>Numeric value / percent of input amount (Water): 0%</p> <p>Justification of RFs (Water): The only potential for direct release to surface water is by spray drift during application. This is not relevant for direct application of solid fertilizers by surface spreading. Release to water is therefore considered 0%.</p>
	<p>5.3.3 Release Factor – soil</p> <p>Numeric value / percent of input amount (Soil): 100% (agricultural soil)</p> <p>Justification of RFs (Soil): Direct application to agricultural soil, intentional release. As a conservative approach, it is assumed that 100% of the fertilizer substance applied can be released to soil. This was based on the consideration that fertilizers are applied directly onto/into soil or on the foliage of crops, in order to promote growth of cultivated crops.</p> <p>Further details on release factors to the environment can be found in the Fertilizers Europe SPERC background document.</p> <p>A fertilizer environmental exposure (FEE) tool was developed for environmental fate modelling and quantitative risk assessment of fertilizer substances and soil improvers. This tool can be downloaded at: http://www.reachfertilizers.com/</p>
	<p>5.3.4 Release Factor – waste</p> <p>Percent of input amount disposed as waste: 0.01% (OECD Emission scenario document plastic additives, 2009).</p> <p>Justification of RFs:</p> <p>Please refer to the OECD Emission scenario document plastic additives (2009).</p> <p>Reference: OECD (2009) OECD Series on emission scenario documents 3, Emission scenario document on plastic additives; http://www.oecd.org/chemicalsafety/risk-assessment/emissionscenariodocuments.htm</p>
References to SPERC Background Document	
	Fertilizers Europe (2024) Specific environmental release categories (SPERCs) for professional and consumer use of fertilizer substances – Background document: http://www.reachfertilizers.com/