



What's wrong with aerosol cans?

When compared to refillable spray bottles, they are expensive and have greater environmental consequences:

- Ounce for ounce, spray-on product sold in aerosol cans is roughly twice the cost of bulk product.
- You pay for propellants in every aerosol can you purchase. Most aerosol cans contain 10-15% propellant by weight.
- Carbon dioxide, propane, and butane are commonly used aerosol propellants. These are "greenhouse gases" that contribute to global warming and smog formation.
- Every year, individual auto repair and fleet maintenance facilities discard hundreds, and sometimes thousands, of aerosol cans used to dispense brake cleaners, carburetor cleaners, lubricants and penetrants, engine degreasers, and numerous other products as trash, taking up valuable landfill space.
- Used aerosol cans that are not empty may be considered hazardous waste (depending on contents) by US EPA and California.

Shops and facilities that switch to refillable spray bottles are saving money by avoiding the high cost of aerosol cans and are helping to protect the environment by eliminating the solid and potentially hazardous waste stream they produce. This fact sheet is designed to help auto repair shop owners and fleet managers make informed decisions about implementing refillable spray bottles.

What are refillable spray bottles?

There are two basic types of refillable spray bottles: 1) metal bottles that spray product using compressed air and 2) plastic bottles that use a hand pump to spray product. Refillable metal bottles more closely resemble aerosol cans in terms of their design and performance. These bottles are filled with product from a bulk container and are pressurized with air at 80 to 200 pounds per square inch using a compressed-air hose. Plastic bottles are also filled from bulk containers but do not require compressed air. Instead, they are operated by pumping a trigger to create a mist or stream of product.

REFILLABLE SPRAY BOTTLES: PERCEIVED PROBLEMS AND REAL SOLUTIONS

Perceived problem	Real solution
1 Refillable spray bottles require more labor time because they must be refilled.	The time needed to refill a bottle (1 to 3 minutes) is comparable to the time needed to dispose of an aerosol can and obtain a new one.
2 Spray nozzles clog.	Clogs rarely occur, but when they do, they can usually be eliminated by blowing compressed air through both sides of the spray nozzle. As a preventative measure, technicians should clear spray nozzles with compressed air weekly, and keep dirt and grime out of the bottles when filling by using funnels with filters or screens.
3 Refillable spray bottles are cumbersome.	Bottles the size of typical aerosol cans are available, and nozzle extensions can be attached to larger bottles.

What is the biggest use of spray can in the shop?

The first step is to evaluate the shop's use of disposable spray cans before making decisions about purchasing refillable spray cans or bottles. If current use in the shop of disposable spray cans is mainly for brake cleaning, a switch to the aqueous cleaning system (as shown in the Fact Sheet "Aqueous Brake Washers") will save money compared to purchasing brake cleaner in disposable cans. This practice is recommended over using solvent-based cleaners in refillable bottles.

What to consider when selecting refillable spray bottles

Capacity. The capacity of air-pressurized, refillable spray bottles varies from 7 fluid ounces to 1 quart. Smaller bottles are useful for spraying hard-to-reach areas. Larger bottles are more convenient because they require less frequent filling and therefore less technician time.

Construction material. Refillable spray bottles are available in different materials and with different finishes (aluminum, stainless-steel, brass, and steel) for use with different types of bulk product. Ask the spray bottle manufacturer whether the bottle is compatible with the product you intend to use.

Nozzle type. 1-quart, refillable spray bottles come with standard spray and stream nozzles. A nozzle that can be adjusted from stream to spray is also available. Smaller bottles (16- and 8-fluid ounce) are available that closely resemble the size and shape of aerosol cans and have a spray pattern similar to an aerosol can spray.

Nozzle extensions. Nozzle extensions up to 12 inches long are available for spraying areas that are otherwise difficult or impossible to reach.

Cost. Air-pressurized, refillable spray bottles cost from \$25 to \$60 each, depending on the construction material. Chemically resistant plastic bottles and hand pumps cost from \$1 to \$6 each. Be sure to check with the product vendor about plastics that are compatible with their chemical product.

Economy. Ounce for ounce, bulk product is cheaper than aerosol cans. Most common spray-on products are available in containers ranging in size from 1 to 55 gallons. You may be able to obtain free refillable spray bottles from your vendor when you purchase their product.

Maximizing benefits

Refillable spray bottles do work and can reduce costs—if they are used correctly. Therefore, be sure to:

- Avoid product losses due to spills during refilling. Use funnels and pumps to minimize spills (see next page for details).
- Keep replacement parts on hand. Small, inexpensive parts such as nozzle seals, filler caps, valves, and nozzles may deteriorate with repeated use and pressurization.
- Refillable spray bottles will be used if they are as convenient for workers as aerosol cans; therefore, provide every technician with a refillable spray bottle for each type of frequently used aerosol product.
- Water in the shop air lines may cause corrosion in some steel refillable spray bottles. Ensure that your shop air supply has a water removal device.

Are there local use restrictions?

Yes, in some areas. Some regional Air Quality Management Districts and Air Pollution Control Districts in California restrict the use of products containing volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in reusable cans and limit their use in disposable spray cans. If you are located in these areas, pressurized, refillable spray bottles may only be used with water based cleaners. Refillable bottles are available in plastic (hand pump type), stainless steel, and brass (pressurized) that are compatible with water based cleaners.

The South Coast Air Quality Management District and Ventura County Air Pollution Control District have rules in place to restrict the use of VOCs in pressurized refillable spray bottles. The San Joaquin Valley Air Pollution Control District is considering a similar rule. Check with your regional air district* before using petroleum solvent based degreaser, cleaner or lubricant in pressurized refillable bottles.

What about using other alternative automotive products?

Some alternatives to ozone depleting and smog forming solvent products contain chemicals that may be harmful to workers if repeatedly exposed to chemicals over long periods of time. One such chemical in n-Hexane, found in some automotive products particularly brake cleaners. Products containing this chemical may be labeled as "Non-Chlorinated Cleaner." Read the product label and Materials Safety Sheets carefully for proper use of products you use. Please read the HESIS Health Advisory, "n-Hexane Use in Vehicle Repair" for practical information about health risks associated with these products and how to limit your exposure to them. To contact the Department of Health Services, Occupational Health Branch, Hazard Evaluation System and Information Services (HESIS) for help with workplace hazards call (510) 622-4317 or view information on their web site.

*For more information on specific air districts regulations, find your regional Air District listed in the California Air District Resource Directory at the following internet address:
<http://www.arb.ca.gov/capcoa/roster.htm>

Recycle empty used aerosol cans

It is recommended that cans emptied through normal use be recycled. Under a newly adopted California law (SB 1158, effective January 1, 2002), aerosol cans may be managed on-site by a waste generator as a "universal waste." Generally, the management of universal wastes have less regulatory restrictions than other hazardous wastes. If you have questions about managing "universal waste-aerosol cans," please contact your local Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA) representative or a DTSC duty officer at (800) 728-6942.

WHAT'S WRONG WITH THIS PICTURE?

Many shops stock and use more types and brands of aerosol products than necessary. Use of refillable spray bottles helps reduce excess inventory.



Case studies:

Cost-effective aerosol can reduction

Three auto repair shops (Nielsen Automotive in San Carlos, CA; Glenmoor Auto Repair in Fremont, CA; and Salem Boys Auto in Tempe, AZ) and one fleet maintenance facility (City of Sunnyvale, CA) contributed information regarding their use of pressurized, refillable spray bottles. This information is summarized below.

Very few implementation problems occurred at the shops. One shop had problems with minor spills during bottle refilling. To prevent such spills, the shop modified a \$2.00 hand pump to fit a 1-gallon bulk product container. While the pump eliminated spills; it increased the refilling time from about 1 minute to 3 minutes per bottle. Another shop also had a nozzle clog, which was corrected by blowing compressed air through both sides of the nozzle.

Shop owners and fleet managers noted the following refillable spray bottle advantages:

Cost Savings. “We reduced our aerosol product costs by 84 percent for the same brake cleaner by switching to refillable spray bottles and eliminating aerosol can disposal costs.”

Efficiency. “Technician efficiency is improved!

A technician requires about 1 minute to refill and pressurize a spray bottle, which is much less time than it took to walk to the storeroom to get a new aerosol can. In addition, we realized a cost savings by reducing the time needed to order and stock aerosol cans.”



Ease of Use. “Our technicians find the refillable spray bottles easier to use than aerosol cans because the bottles give a more predictable shot of product.”

Preferred by Technicians. “Refillable spray bottles work as well as or better than aerosol cans.”

Tip. “I use a part-time student worker to top off bottles two to three times per week, which further saves technician time.”

	Nielsen Automotive	Glenmoor Auto Repair	Salem Boys Auto	City of Sunnyvale
BEFORE				
Technicians	9	2	10 to 12	10
Service bays	6	8	20	12
Aerosol cans per year	780 (brake cleaner)	192 (brake cleaner) 288 (carb cleaner) 36 (lubricant)	1,560 (brake cleaner) 540 (carb cleaner)	260 (brake cleaner)
Aerosol can product cost per gallon	\$15.95	\$38.90 (brake cleaner) \$24.32 (carb cleaner) \$38.89 (lubricant)	\$16.54 (brake cleaner) \$15.45 (carb cleaner)	\$32.96
AFTER				
Pressurized, refillable spray bottles	4 (1-quart)	6 (1-quart) 3 (10-ounce)	30 (1-quart)	10 (1-quart)
Total cost for refillable bottles	\$200	\$450	\$0 (free for purchasing bulk product)	\$400
Refilling time	3 minutes	3 minutes	1 minute	1 minute
Bulk product cost per gallon	\$9.89	\$15.60 (brake cleaner) \$18.20 (carb cleaner) \$23.80 (lubricant)	\$6.36 (brake cleaner) \$7.54 (carb cleaner)	\$14.00
Annual savings	\$484	\$926 (brake cleaner) \$490 (carb cleaner) \$45 (lubricant)	\$1,570 (brake cleaner) \$465 (carb cleaner)	\$1,654
Payback period	5 months	4 months (overall)	immediate for both	3 months

Cost savings and payback

Use the worksheet below to evaluate refillable spray bottle costs and potential savings for your facility. The worksheet does not include the technician time to refill spray bottles because it is usually comparable to the time required to throw away an aerosol can and obtain a new one. This worksheet should be completed for each type of aerosol can product that might be replaced by refillable spray bottles; that is, you should make several copies of the worksheet and use one for each product type. The data in the sample column below is from an actual shop—it may not be representative of your shop’s costs.

AEROSOL CAN USE		your facility	sample
A	Number of aerosol cans used annually		780
B	Fluid ounces per aerosol can		13
C	Cost per aerosol can		\$1.62
D	Gallons of liquid aerosol used annually (A x B ÷ 128 ounces per gallon)		79
E	Annual aerosol can disposal cost		Negligible
F	Total annual aerosol can cost (A x C + E)		\$1,264
SPRAY BOTTLE USE			
G	Number of refillable spray bottles needed (assume one per mechanic)		4
H	Unit capital cost for spray bottles and accessories		\$50
I	Bulk product purchase cost per gallon		\$9.89
J	Total annual bulk product purchase cost (D x I)		\$780
RESULTS OF SPRAY BOTTLE USE			
K	Capital cost (G x H)		\$200
L	Annual savings (F – J)		\$484
M	Payback period (years) (K ÷ L)		0.4

Payback threshold

If you use more than 20 cans of brake cleaner or carburetor cleaner per month, you can purchase five refillable spray bottles at \$50 each with a payback of less than 1 year. This payback threshold was determined by assuming the following:

- a shop uses 13-fluid-ounce aerosol cans at a cost of \$2 per can
- no disposal costs are incurred for aerosol cans
- bulk product costs \$10 per gallon.

VENDOR CONTACT INFORMATION

Air-pressurized spray bottles	Bulk product
Milwaukee Sprayer Mfg. Co. Inc. (800) 558-7035 www.sureshotsprayer.com	Zep Mfg. Company (408) 739-3656 MOC Products Co. Inc. (818) 896-2258
Hand-pumped spray bottles	Tiodize Co. Inc. (714) 898-4377
McMaster-Carr (732) 329-3200 www.mcmaster.com	CRC Industries Inc. (800) 272-8963
Impact Products (419) 841-2891 impact-products.com	Berryman Products Inc. (817) 640-2376
Tolco Corporation (800) 537-4786 www.tolcocorp.com	Gold Eagle Co. (773) 376-4400

These vendors provided information for this fact sheet. This list is not complete: other vendors may provide similar or identical products and services.

Your state or local government environmental agencies have additional information about compliance and pollution prevention opportunities for auto repair shops and fleet maintenance operations in your state or area. For information on California regulatory compliance issues contact your nearest Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) Regional Office by calling 1-800-728-6942. You may also access the CAL EPA website at www.calepa.ca.gov for links to California Regulatory Agencies. To obtain additional copies “The Pollution Prevention Tool Kit, Best Environmental Practices for Auto Repair” (Document number 626) or “The Pollution Prevention Tool Kit, Best Environmental Practices for Fleet Maintenance” (Document 625) contact “DTSC’s Office of Pollution Prevention and Technology Development (OPPTD)” at 1-800-700-5854. Accompanying videos, “Profit Through Prevention” are available at the same phone number for either auto repair (Document number 1504) or fleet maintenance (Document number 1504). DTSC’s OPPTD also provides technical assistance and pollution prevention resources to businesses and government agencies. Electronic versions of the fact sheets can be found at: www.dtsc.ca.gov/PollutionPrevention/Vehicle_Service_Repair.html



Mention of trade names, products, or services does not convey, and should not be interpreted as conveying, U.S. EPA, California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) or any local government approval, endorsement, or recommendation.

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