Ecolabelling of Lubricants

Criteria Document
6 October 2000 – 30 June 2011

Version 4.4

This is a translation of the criteria document in Norwegian. In any case of dispute, the original document should be taken as authoritative.
Joint Nordic ecolabelling

In November 1989, the Nordic Council of Ministers adopted a measure to implement a voluntary, positive ecolabelling scheme in the Nordic countries. The scheme is administered by the Nordic Ecolabelling Board. The board among other things choose product groups and lay down the final criteria. Secretariats in the participating countries are responsible for implementing the scheme on national level.

The objective of ecolabelling is to provide information to consumers to enable them to select products that are the least harmful to the environment. Ecolabelling is intended to stimulate environmental concern in product development and a sustainable society.

In its work on ecolabelling Nordic Ecolabelling follows the ISO 14024 standard: "Environmental labels and declarations - Type 1 ecolabelling - Principles and Procedures". The product groups and environmental and performance requirements selected by Nordic Ecolabelling reflect the objectives, principles, practices and requirements of the standard. ISO 14024 includes the requirements that criteria should be objective, reasonable and verifiable, that interested parties should be given the opportunity to participate and that their comments are evaluated.

The criteria are based on evaluation of the environmental impacts during the actual products' life cycle. The criteria set requirements towards a number of these factors. Upon approved application all products found to meet the criteria are awarded the environmental label.

Due to new knowledge and production methods the criteria must be updated regularly. New revised criteria are presented at least 1 year prior to the expiry date. During the period of validity minor corrections may be adopted. This will normally not affect already approved licences.

A handling fee is paid upon submission of a complete application. The turnover value of the product determines the additional annual fee.

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# Nordic Ecolabelling of lubricants

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Appendix 1 The marketing of the ecolabelled products
1 Summary

The lubricants product group comprises chain oil, mould oil, hydraulic oil, 2-stroke oil, lubricating grease, metal cutting fluid and transmission-/gear oil.

The selection of ecolabelling criteria for lubricants has focused on identifying those health and environmental parameters of products which could realistically be achieved or improved, bearing in mind current knowledge and understanding. The requirements which must be satisfied encompass three aspects of products:

- Health and environmental impact
- Packaging
- Technical performance

In the development of ecolabelling criteria for lubricating oil, attention has been focused on products which could potentially have a negative effect on the environment during normal use, unforeseen leakages or other accidents.

The criteria recommend lubricating oils based on either renewable raw materials or rerefined oil. Recommending rerefined oils stresses the importance of recycling used oil. In addition this allows virgin mineral oil to be saved for other more important purposes. Nevertheless, rerefined base oil must fulfill the same requirements as to health and environment as other base oils.

In the case of chain oils, mould oils, hydraulic oil, lubricating grease and two-stroke oil, requirements are imposed as to the minimum quantity of renewable raw materials with animal, marine biological or vegetable origins and strict environmental requirements as to the base oil and additives used.

In the case of metal cutting fluid and transmission/gear oil the option is offered of choosing between using renewable raw materials or rerefined oil. In addition metal cutting fluid must fulfill strict environmental requirements as to the base oil and additives used.

In the case of transmission/gear oils, environmental requirements are not imposed as to base oil and additives since traditional environmental requirements relating to toxicity, degradability and bioaccumulation are not compatible with the technical performance requirements applicable to these products. Because transmission/gear oil is sold in relatively large quantities compared with other lubricating oils, the environmental benefit that can be achieved justifies the use of renewable raw materials or rerefined oil.
2 Definition of the lubricants product group
The lubricants product group encompasses lubricating oils which have a lubricating and pressure transferring effect. It comprises chain oil, mould oil, hydraulic oil, 2-stroke oil, lubricating grease, metal cutting fluid and transmission oil.

The most common constituent substances in lubricating oils are:

Base oil:
The following base oils are used in lubricating oils: Virgin mineral oil, white oil, severely hydrotreated oil, synthetic oil, synthetic esters, polyalphaolefines (PAO), dibasic acid esters, polyol esters, alkylated aromatics, polyalkalene glycols, phosphate esters, vegetable oil, animal oil, rerefined mineral oil, or a mixture of some of these.

Additives:
Additives are essential in lubricants for reinforcing the performance of base oils and for suppressing their deficiencies. They perform many and varied functions such as friction reduction, protection of metal surfaces, heat transfer, engine seal protection, and separation and suspension of contaminants. The principal functional classes of additives are antioxidants, dispersants, neutralizing agents, pour point depressants, viscosity modifiers, friction modifiers and antifoam agents.

Within each of these classes there are one or more chemical substances which may achieve the same functional performance through different physico-chemical routes.

3 Market review
The total market for lubricating oils in the Nordic countries is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Quantity of lubricating oil sold in 1998</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>ca 100.000 m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>ca 175.500 m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>ca 96.000 m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>ca 83.000 m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iceland</td>
<td>ca 6.800 m³</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4 Lubricating oils and their environmental impact

The key objective of Nordic Ecolabelling is to offer consumers guidance on the selection of those products within any particular product group which are considered to have the least potential adverse impact on health and the environment during their lifecycle, from product development through to disposal and recycling.

Large quantities of lubricating oil of various types are used in the Nordic countries. Traditional lubricating oils, which are most often based on natural mineral oil, can be harmful to both the environment and to people since their biodegradation rate in the environment is generally low and because they may contain substances which can be hazardous to health or the environment. Other lubricating oils, often derived from plant sources, may be more environmentally adapted because they are more readily degraded in nature and may be less hazardous to health and the environment.

Since some lubricating oils find their way into the soil or water, it is important that they cause as little harm as possible to the environment or to waste water systems. They should comprise components with a high level and rate of biological degradability, have low toxicity to waterborne organisms and should not have bioaccumulative potential.

People at may come into direct contact with lubricating oils during activities such as car repairs, oil changes and various industrial processes. Certain industrial processes, especially metalworking which involve lubricating fluids, can result in the formation of oil mists which may be hazardous to health, particularly in enclosed environments. Therefore it is important to define health criteria for ecolabelled lubricating oils and their components so that health hazards are minimized.

The ecolabelling criteria acknowledge that lubricating oils must function satisfactorily and that some lubricant types need to contain higher levels of potentially hazardous components in order to meet the necessary performance criteria. In addition, it is recognised that the formulation of lubricating oil may necessitate inclusion of a component which presents one particular hazard to people or the environment yet may reduce the risk of a different hazard. These balances and compromises have been taken into account when setting requirements to potentially hazardous components in the different lubricant types.

In the development of ecolabelling criteria for lubricating oil, attention has been focused on products which could potentially have a negative effect on the environment during normal use, unforeseen leakages or other accidents.
The criteria recommend lubricating oils based on either renewable raw materials (animal or vegetable) or rerefined oil. Recommending rerefined oils stresses the importance of recycling used oil. In addition this allows virgin mineral oil to be saved for other more important purposes. Nevertheless, rerefined base oil must fulfil the same requirements as to health and environment as other base oils. It is not known whether rerefined oil that fulfils these requirements is available at present. However, it is hoped that the criteria will encourage the development of an oil quality of this nature in the near future.

In the case of transmission/gear oils, products containing either renewable base oil or rerefined base oil which fulfils the strict requirements as to health and environment contained in the criteria will be ecolabelled.

Lubricating oils can be categorised into three main groups:

- Those used in open systems where there is a high probability of the oil being discharged or dispersed into the environment, e.g. chain oil, mould oil, 2-stroke oil, lubricating grease, and metal cutting fluid.
- Those used in semi-closed systems where occasional but usually unintentional discharges of oil may occur, such as leakages. This is most likely with hydraulic oil. Metal cutting fluid may also be included, because the products are often collected, treated/purified and reused.
- Those used in closed systems where the oil is held in the system until removal at the end of its useful life. These oils are gear or transmission oils.

5 Criteria for ecolabelling of lubricating oils

The criteria have been compiled on the basis of four overall goals:

The products:
1. Must not present an undue hazard to the environment or health
2. Must function satisfactorily
3. Must have as high a content of renewable resources as practicable

The individual constituent substances:
4. Must have the least possible harmful effect on health and/or the environment, consistent with satisfying the essential functional performance of the finished lubricant product

All requirements in sections 5 and 6 must be fulfilled for the products of a manufacturer or importer to be permitted to carry the eco label.
5.1 General requirements for the lubricant product

The lubricant product must not be subject to classification as environmentally hazardous\(^1\), with the symbol "N", in accordance with EU Directive 99/45/EEC.

The lubricant product must not be subject to classification according to current regulations\(^2\) in any for the Nordic countries with respect to health hazards, fire hazards or explosion hazards.

Exception: Aerosol products and refills for aerosol products classified as “flammable” with the risk phrase R10, without symbol (flame).

Documentation:

a) Complete recipe with all chemical substances unambiguously stated with their names and where applicable CAS number and the quantities in which they occur.

b) A (16 point) product safety data sheet prepared in accordance with the legislation in force in the country of application. The age of the data sheet should not be in excess of three years.

c) A (16 point) product safety data sheet for each substance prepared in accordance with the applicable legislation in the country in which the substance is manufactured. The age of the data sheet should not be in excess of three years.

d) Ecotoxicological information (aquatic acute toxicity, biodegradability and potential bioaccumulability) that forms the basis for classification of environmental hazard if this is not shown on the product safety data sheet.

e) Confirmation that the product is not classified in non-permitted hazard categories in other Nordic countries.

5.2 Packaging requirements

Product packaging, including caps and labels, must not contain halogenated plastics. Plastic parts must be marked in accordance with DIN 6120 or other similar labelling schemes. In the case of packaging of up to five litres an account must be provided of the design used to prevent the retention of oil.

Documentation:

a) A data sheet or statement from the applicant which identifies the type of plastic used in the packaging and label.

b) A sample of the packaging which shows the labelling according to DIN 6120 or other similar methods.

c) In the case of packaging of up to five litres an account must be submitted of the design used to prevent the retention of oil.

5.3 Technical performance requirements

Technical performance of the lubricant should comply with existing functional performance standards such as ISO, DIN, API, ASTM, national standards or other equivalent standards.

\(^1\) The EU Directive on preparations with applicable adaptations (1999/45/EEC at the time of adoption of these criteria) regardless of whether it has been adopted in the legislation of the Nordic countries.

\(^2\) The EU Directives on substances and preparations (67/548/EEC and 88/379/EEC with applicable adaptations) and the special rules and substance lists in force in the individual Nordic country.

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Documentation:
a) A statement of compliance from the applicant that the product fulfils the technical performance criteria of one of the above mentioned performance standards.
b) A test report.

### 5.4 Summary of environmental criteria for each type of lubricating oil

A summary of the requirements specified for the constituents of each of these lubricant types are given below (see also 5.4.1 to 5.4.4):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lubricant Type</th>
<th>Amount renewable substances in the product</th>
<th>Amount re-refined substances in the product</th>
<th>Base oil fulfilling R50, R51/53, R52/53, R53</th>
<th>Additives classified with risk phrase R50 or R50/53</th>
<th>Additives classified with risk phrase R51/53</th>
<th>Additives classified with risk phrase R52/53 or R53</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chain oil</td>
<td>min 85%</td>
<td>no requirement</td>
<td>0,0%</td>
<td>max 1,0%</td>
<td>max 1,0%</td>
<td>max 3,0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mould oil</td>
<td>min 85%</td>
<td>no requirement</td>
<td>0,0%</td>
<td>max 1,0%</td>
<td>max 1,0%</td>
<td>max 3,0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydraulic oil</td>
<td>min 65%</td>
<td>no requirement</td>
<td>0,0%</td>
<td>max 2,0%</td>
<td>max 1,0%</td>
<td>max 3,0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lubricating grease</td>
<td>min 65%</td>
<td>no requirement</td>
<td>0,0%</td>
<td>max 1,0%</td>
<td>max 1,0%</td>
<td>max 2,0% ^3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-stroke oil</td>
<td>min 50%</td>
<td>no requirement</td>
<td>0,0%</td>
<td>max 1,0%</td>
<td>max 1,0%</td>
<td>max 15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metal cutting fluid ^4</td>
<td>min 65% or min 65%</td>
<td>no requirement</td>
<td>0,0%</td>
<td>max 2,0%</td>
<td>max 2,0%</td>
<td>max 5,0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gear-/Transmission fluid</td>
<td>min 65% or min 65%</td>
<td>no requirement</td>
<td>no requirement</td>
<td>no requirement</td>
<td>no requirement</td>
<td>no requirement</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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^3 Thickeners max 15%

^4 The requirements are related to the concentrated metal cutting fluid, before it is dissolved in water. Documentation have to be submitted showing how the product shall be used, included the degree of dilution required.
5.4.1 Requirement to amount renewable oil

The product must as a minimum contain the below mentioned quantities of renewable oil (animal or vegetable origins):

- Chain oil: min 85%
- Mould oil: min 85%
- Hydraulic oil: min 65%
- Lubricating grease: min 65%
- 2-stroke oil: min 50%
- Metal cutting fluid: min 65%, or see 5.4.2
- Gear-/Transmission fluid: min 65%, or see 5.4.2

Documentation:
- a) The applicant must confirm the origin and amount of base oil used in the product

5.4.2 Requirement to amount rerefined oil

The use of rerefined base oil is an alternative to the minimum content of renewable raw materials required in section 5.4.1.

As an alternative the product must as a minimum contain the following quantities of rerefined oil:

- Metal cutting fluid: min 65%
- Gear-/Transmission fluid: min 65%

Documentation:
- a) The applicant must confirm the origin and amount of base oil used in the product

5.4.3 Environmental requirement to base oil

Base oil (with a purity of 98%) which fulfils the criteria for environmental harmfulness on the grounds of risk phrases R50, R50/53, R51/53, R52/53 or R53 in accordance with the applicable regulations in Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway or Sweden or EU Directive 67/548/EEC with adaptations and amendments, or which fulfil the criteria for classification as carcinogenic must not be present in the product.

The base oil (with a purity of 98%) must be readily degradable in accordance with OECD 301 B or F or other equivalent methods. Calculation of degradability by means of COD is not acceptable.

Aquatic toxicity must be measured in accordance with OECD 201 and 202 or equivalent methods. Testing on fish (OECD 203) is not required since fish have proved to be less sensitive than algae and Daphnia.
Documentation:

a) Product safety data sheet for the base oil showing classification as regards health and environment. It must contain test results for ready degradability (OECD 301 B or F) and aquatic toxicity (OECD 201 and 202).

5.4.4 Requirement to additives

Components classified as hazardous to the environment with the risk phrases R50 or R50/53, according to current regulations in Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway or Sweden, or in accordance with any current adaptation of EU directive 67/548/EEC must not exceed 2% in metal cutting fluid and hydraulic oil and 1% in chain oil, mould oil, 2-stroke oil and lubricating grease.

Components classified as hazardous to the environment with the risk phrase R51/53, according to current regulations in Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway or Sweden, or in accordance with any current adaptation of EU directive 67/548/EEC, must not exceed 1% in chain oil, mould oil, hydraulic oil, 2-stroke oil and lubricating grease and 2% in metal cutting fluid.

Components classified as hazardous to the environment with the risk phrases R52/53 or R53, according to current regulations in Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway or Sweden, or in accordance with any current adaptation of EU directive 67/548/EEC must not exceed 3% in chain oil, mould oil and hydraulic oil, 17% (15% for thickeners and 2% for others) in lubricating grease, 5% in metal cutting fluid and 15% in 2-stroke oil.

Aquatic toxicity must be measured in accordance with OECD 201 and 202 or equivalent methods. Testing on fish (OECD 203) is not required since fish have proved to be less sensitive than algae and Daphnia.

Short and medium chained chloroparaffins and alkylphenoletoxylates and other known endocrine disrupters must not be present in the product.

Aerosol products may not contain halogen hydrocarbon.

Documentation:

a) Safety data sheets for each additive or for the “additive package” which show the health and environmental classifications. It must contain test results for ready degradability (OECD 301 B or F) and aquatic toxicity (OECD 201 and 202). Aquatic toxicity data may be generated on the package but biodegradation data must be for each component. Note that data read-across from similar materials is permissible but the source of read-across must be identified and justified.

b) The applicant must confirm that short and medium chained chloroparaffins and alkylphenoletoxylates and other known endocrine disrupters are not present in the product.

5.5 Information on waste disposal

The product label must be carrying a text equivalent to the following: "Lubricating oil may be harmful to health and the environment and must accordingly not be deposited in waste water systems, the ground or water recipients. Lubricating oils must be delivered to an approved site or collector of toxic waste."
6 Other requirements for ecolabelled products

6.1 Requirements imposed by the authorities with regard to security, working environment and the external environment

Licensees are responsible for ensuring that ecolabelled products and their production fulfil all applicable requirements laid down by the authorities with regard to the external environment and the working environment in the various countries of production and the countries in which the ecolabelled product is sold.

Manufacturers or importers of ecolabelled products must ensure that national rules, laws and/or industry agreements regarding recycling schemes for products and packaging are fulfilled in the Nordic countries in which the ecolabelled product is on sale.

Documentation
a) Description from the applicant of all applicable regulations laid down by the authorities with regard to production and the working environment in the various production countries, with a confirmation that these are fulfilled
b) Confirmation from applicants of their membership of national recycling schemes for products and packaging in the countries in which such schemes are in operation

6.2 Environmental and quality assurance

Producers who hold an ecolabelling licence themselves or through vendors/importers must have documentation and instructions available that:

- ensure that the requirements in the ecolabelling criteria are fulfilled.
- ensure that the quality of ecolabelled products encompassed by the licence continues to comply with the given information.
- outline the ways in which the organization for environmental assurance is structured to ensure that the requirements in the ecolabelling criteria and environmental legislation are fulfilled.
- ensure that internal control procedures are coordinated by a contact person.

Documentation
A description of quality and environmental assurance detailing:
- The organizational structure, contact person and other responsible persons and their areas of responsibility
- Monitoring procedures and recording of journals where required in the criteria document, monitoring of emissions, regular inspection of raw materials, following up on licences etc.
- Internal procedures for processing and reporting unexpected deviations from the ecolabelling requirements.
- Internal procedures for documenting and reporting on planned production changes that will have an impact on whether or not the ecolabelling criteria are fulfilled (e.g. changes in recipe)
- The procedures to be followed by contact personnel for reporting sections 3 and 4 to the ecolabelling body (external procedures for reporting to the ecolabelling body)
- Procedures for documenting, reporting and processing complaints.
- Traceability in the production of ecolabelled products in order to distinguish products that fulfil the requirements from other products on the same production line.
- Procedures for submitting reports/information that require annual documentation.

### 6.3 Marketing

The applicant shall provide details of:

- the distribution of responsibility within the marketing department with regard to the principles and conditions of ecolabelling as specified in "Regulations for Nordic Ecolabelling of Products".

#### Documentation

A description of the marketing of the ecolabelling detailing:

- A declaration verifying that the licence applicant is familiar with "Regulations for Nordic Ecolabelling of Products. (Appendix 1)
- Information must also be provided on the distribution of responsibility with regard to the marketing of the ecolabel

### 7 Testing requirements

#### 7.1 Choice of testing facility

Sampling must be performed in a competent way. The analysis laboratory/test institution must be impartial and competent. Raw data must be available for verification by the ecolabelling organization.

The laboratory performing the work must fulfil the general requirements contained in standard EN 45001, ISO 17025 or be an officially approved GLP laboratory. The applicant will be liable for costs in connection with documentation and analysis.

The manufacturer’s own laboratory may be approved to perform tests and analysis if the sampling and analysis process is monitored by the authorities or if the manufacturer has a quality assurance system encompassing sampling and analysis and has been certified to ISO 9001 or ISO 9002.

Products for which an ecolabelling license has been granted may be checked by an independent testing institution. The responsibility for submitting product samples for checking rests with the ecolabelling organization. These checks may take the form of random sampling of goods on sale. The cost of the control measures will normally be covered by the ecolabelling organisation unless the licensee has provided incorrect information. In these cases the licensee will be liable for costs incurred by the ecolabelling organization.

#### 7.2 Test methods

The ecolabelling criteria concerning environmentally harmful components requires that the applicant provides documentation on biodegradability and toxicity of all components in the lubricant, except that toxicity testing may be conducted on the
additive package. Internationally approved test methods such as the OECD Guidelines for testing of chemicals (ISBN 92-64-1222144) or equivalent methods must be used. Where equivalent test methods are used, they must be justified and verified by an independent body to ensure that the test results are credible and valid. The relevant test methods which must be used, when applicable, are given below.

7.2.1 Biodegradability

Biodegradability should be determined in accordance with OECD 301B or F, ISO 14593, 9439, 9408 or other equivalent methods suitable for testing non-soluble substances.

ThOD must be used for calculation of biodegradability in methods based on oxygen consumption (BOD), even if the chemical composition of the oil is not fully defined. Estimation of degradability from COD is not accepted.

7.2.2 Aquatic toxicity

The minimum requirements for testing of aquatic toxicity are OECD 201 and 202, or equivalent methods.

Testing on fish (OECD 203) is not necessary since fish is less sensitive than Daphnia and algae.

The OECD has developed a "Draft Guidance Document on Aquatic Toxicity Testing of Difficult Substances" which became an official document in March 1999. In these guidelines, the methods for testing multi-component mixtures and poorly water soluble substances are described. Testing of "Water accommodated fractions, WAF" is recommended for multi-component mixtures such as lubricants.

7.2.3 Bioaccumulation

A substance will be deemed to be potentially bioaccumulative if it in a two-phase system, comprising n-octanol and water, dissolves in the organic phase in a concentration that is at least 1000 times greater than in the water phase at chemical equilibrium (log Pow > 3), unless otherwise demonstrated (OECD test method 107 or 117). The bioaccumulation of a substance of this type can be tested on fish in accordance with OECD test method 305. If the biological concentration factor (BCF) is 100 or more in this test, the substance will be deemed to be bioaccumulative.

OECD test method 107 is not applicable to surface active components with both grease and water soluble properties. In the case of such components, the applicant must demonstrate to a high degree of certainty based on current knowledge that the components or their degradation products do not represent a long term or delayed hazard to organisms in the aquatic environment.
7.2.4 Exemptions from the testing requirement

The following substances are exempted from testing for aquatic toxicity, biodegradability and bioaccumulability:
- Substances with a short life under test conditions (< 1 hour for octanol / water partition test, < 1 day for all other tests). Degradation products to be tested as required.
- Substances with a high molecular weight (molecular weight > 700, lowest calculated section > 9.5 Å or length > 5.5 nm) are exempted from testing as to bioaccumulability.
- Substances known to be environmentally harmful, i.e. substances as such listed by the authorities.
- Substances in the case of which scientific references and arguments can provide reliable conclusions equivalent to test results.

Substances for which satisfactory documentation is not provided will be are viewed as environmentally harmful.

8 Application

Applications for a licence must be accompanied by the documentation specified in each individual requirement in Chapters 5 and 6. The application must contain an outline specifying the documentation submitted for each individual requirement.

The following documentation must be stored by the applicant during the licence period and presented upon demand in the event of an inspection visit in connection with the processing of the application or subsequent inspections at the plant/company. If requested, the applicant will submit this documentation or, if applicable, a description of the documentation during the processing of the application.

1) A copy of the entire application
2) Underlying data used in preparing the documentation submitted with the application
3) Records of all inspections performed in connection with the production of ecolabelled products
4) Records of emission checks where applicable
5) The recording of planned production changes and unexpected deviations in production
6) Records detailing complaints
9 Registration

The following will be documented and checked by the ecolabelling body in connection with the registration of the licence in other participating Nordic countries:
- marketing
- instructions for use in the appropriate language
- classification of the product from a health perspective
- national regulations on membership of recycling schemes/material recycling companies
- information on systems for recycling used products operated by the manufacturer or membership of official recycling systems

10 Regulations governing the design of the ecolabel

The design of the Ecolabel and the allocated identification number (stated as 000-000) shall be as follows:

One of the following wordings must be used under the ecolabel: chain oil, mould oil, hydraulic oil, 2-stroke oil, lubricating grease, metal cutting fluid, or gear-/transmission oil.

The ecolabel must be affixed to the product packaging.

11 Period of validity of the criteria document

This criteria document was adopted by the Nordic Ecolabelling Board on 6 October 2000 and will remain in force up to and including 4 June 2004. During the period of validity the Nordic Ecolabelling Board may decide corrections, clarifications and/or prolongations by publishing a new version of the criteria document. This will normally not affect already approved licences.

11 June 2002 the Nordic Ecolabelling Board adopted an alteration in ch. 5.1: The lubricant product must not be subject to classification as environmentally hazardous, with the symbol "N", in accordance with to EU Directive 99/45/EEC. The criteria document was prolonged with 2 years, until 4 June 2006, named version 4.1. The Nordic Ecolabelling Board is required, at least 12 months prior to this date, to give notice of which criteria will apply thereafter.
10 June 2005 the criteria document was prolonged with 2 years, until 4 June 2008, the new version is called 4.2.

28 September 2006 the Nordic Ecolabelling Board adopted an alteration in chapter 5.1 Exception: Aerosol products, and refills for aerosol products, classified as “flammable” with the risk phrase R10, without symbol (flame) and in chapter 5.4.4 “Aerosol products may not contain halogen hydrocarbon”, version 4.3

14 June 2007 the criteria document was prolonged with 3 years, until 30 June 2011, the new version is called 4.4.

12 Future criteria
In future revisions of the criteria the inclusion of requirements as to the production of the raw materials used in lubricating oils will be considered.

Requirements as to a high content of renewable raw materials in ecolabelled lubricating oils will also be considered.
Appendix 1

The marketing of the ecolabelled products for which a licence is sought

We hereby confirm that we are aware of the rules governing the rules of the Nordic ecolabel as described in "Regulations for Nordic Ecolabelling of Products".

We hereby undertake that the marketing of the product will comply with these regulations.

We also confirm that we are familiar with the criteria for the ecolabelling of lubricants.

We undertake to ensure that the persons marketing the ecolabelled products within our company receive information on the criteria governing the ecolabelling of lubricants and "Regulations for Nordic Ecolabelling of Products".

Place/date
Name of company

Contact
Telephone

Person responsible for marketing
Telephone

A new confirmation must be submitted to the ecolabelling organization in the event of changes in the personnel.