EN

ANNEX

FRAMEWORK

EU ECOLABEL CRITERIA

Criteria for awarding the EU Ecolabel to lubricants

CRITERIA

1. Excluded or limited substances
2. Additional aquatic toxicity
3. Biodegradability and bioaccumulative potential
4. Origin, traceability and advertising of renewable raw materials
5. Packaging/container requirements
6. Minimum technical performance
7. Consumer information regarding use and disposal
8. Information appearing on the EU Ecolabel

ASSESSMENT AND VERIFICATION

(a) Requirements

The specific assessment and verification requirements are indicated within each criterion.

Where the applicant is required to provide the competent bodies with declarations, documentation, analyses, test reports, or other evidence to show compliance with the criteria, these may originate from the applicant and/or their supplier(s), as appropriate.

Competent bodies shall preferentially recognise attestations which are issued by bodies accredited in accordance with the relevant harmonised standard for testing and calibration laboratories (General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories (ISO/IEC 17025:2005)) or with the principles of Good Laboratory Practice (GLP); and verifications by bodies that are accredited in accordance with the relevant harmonised standard for bodies certifying products, processes and services. Accreditation shall be carried out in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council[1].

Where appropriate, test methods other than those indicated for each criterion may be used if the competent body assessing the application accepts their equivalence.

[1] Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 July 2008 setting out the requirements for accreditation and market surveillance relating to the marketing of products and repealing Regulation (EEC) No 339/93 (OJ L 218, 13.8.2008, p. 30).

Where appropriate, competent bodies may require supporting documentation and may carry out independent verifications or site visits.

As a prerequisite, the product shall meet all applicable legal requirements of the country or countries in which the product is intended to be placed on the market. The applicant shall declare the product's compliance with this requirement.

The Lubricant Substance Classification list (LuSC list), available on the EU Ecolabel website, contains substances and brands that have been assessed by a competent body with regard the relevant requirements included in this Decision which data can be used directly in the application process.

The list of all intentionally added substances and/or formed intentionally after any chemical reaction in the applied lubricant at or above the concentration of 0,010% weight by weight in the final product shall be provided to the competent body, indicating the trade name (if existing), the chemical name, the CAS no., the ingoing quantity, the function and the form present in the final product formulation. For the purpose of this Decision, impurities stated in the SDS should be treated as intentionally added substances. All listed substances present in the form of nanomaterials shall be clearly indicated in the list with the word 'nano' written in brackets.

For each substance listed, the Safety Data Sheets (SDS) in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council[2] shall be provided. Where an SDS is not available for a single substance because it is part of a mixture, the applicant shall provide the SDS of the mixture.

(b) Measurement thresholds

Compliance with the ecological criteria is required for the final product and its constituent substances that are intentionally added and/or are formed intentionally after any chemical reaction in the applied lubricant as indicated within each criterion.

In addition, the total fraction of the listed substances where the formulated criteria 2 and 3 do not apply shall remain below 0,5 % (w/w).

Note: Where grease can be used in TLL and PLL applications, as in the case in a multifunctional grease, criteria for TLL sub-group shall apply. Where grease can be used in PLL and ALL applications, but not as TLL, then the criteria for ALL sub-group shall apply.

Criterion 1 – Excluded or limited substances

1 (a) Hazardous substances

(i) Final product

[2] Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) (OJ L 396, 30.12.2006, p. 1).

The final product shall not be classified and labelled as being acutely toxic, a specific target organ toxicant, a respiratory or skin sensitiser, carcinogenic, mutagenic or toxic for reproduction, or hazardous to the aquatic environment, as defined in Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 and in accordance with the entire list of hazards statements included in Table 1.

(ii) Substances

Substances that meet the criteria for classification as acutely toxic, hazardous to the aquatic environment, respiratory or skin sensitiser, carcinogenic, mutagenic or toxic for reproduction in accordance with Annex I to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 shall not be intentionally added or formed at or above the concentration specified in Table 1 for each hazard statement in the final product.

Where stricter, the generic or specific concentration limits determined in accordance with Article 10 of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 shall take precedence.

Table 1. Restricted hazard statements

Hazard Statement	**Limit Value**
H340 May cause genetic defects	< 0.010 % weight by weight per substance in the final product
H350 May cause cancer	
H350i May cause cancer by inhalation	
H360F May damage fertility	
H360D May damage the unborn child	
H360FD May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child	
H360Fd May damage fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child	
H360Df May damage the unborn child. Suspected of damaging fertility	
H341 Suspected of causing genetic defects	
H351 Suspected of causing cancer	
H361f Suspected of damaging fertility	
H361d Suspected of damaging the unborn child	
H361fd Suspected of damaging fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child	
H362 May cause harm to breast fed children	
H300 Fatal if swallowed (oral)	
H310 Fatal in contact with skin (dermal)	
H330 Fatal if inhaled (inhal.)	
H300 Fatal if swallowed (oral)	
H310 Fatal in contact with skin (dermal)	

Hazard Statement	Limit Value
H330 Fatal if inhaled (inhal.)	
H304 May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways	< 0.5 x Final product classification limit for H304
H301 Toxic if swallowed	< Final product classification limit for H301
H311 Toxic in contact with skin	< Final product classification limit for H311
H331 Toxic if inhaled	< Final product classification limit for H331
EUH070 Toxic by eye contact	< 0.010 % weight by weight per substance in the final product
H370 Causes damage to organs	
H372 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure	
H371 May cause damage to organs	
H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure	< Final product classification limit for H373
H335 May cause respiratory irritation	< 0.010 % weight by weight per substance in the final product
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness	< Final product classification limit for H336
H317: May cause allergic skin reaction	0.5 x Final product classification limit for H317
H334: May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled	< 0.010 % weight by weight per substance in the final product
H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage	< Final product classification limit for H314
H315 Causes skin irritation	< Final product classification limit for H315
H318: Causes serious eye damage	< Final product classification limit for H318
H319 Causes serious eye irritation	< Final product classification limit for H319
H400 Very toxic to aquatic life	0.5 x Final product classification limit for H400
H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long-lasting effects	< Final product classification limit for H412 and H431
H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long-lasting effects	
H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long-	

Hazard Statement	Limit Value
lasting effects	
H413 May cause long-lasting effects to aquatic life	
H420 Harms public health and the environment by destroying ozone in the upper atmosphere	< 0.010 % weight by weight per substance in the final product
EUH029 Contact with water liberates toxic gas	
EUH031 Contact with acids liberates toxic gas	
EUH032 Contact with acids liberates very toxic gas	
EUH066 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking	< Final product classification limit for EUH066

Note: where classification limit is mentioned, the maximum total concentration of all classified substances with the specific hazard(s) statements shall be considered.

This criterion does not apply to substances covered by Article 2(7)(a) and (b) of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 which set out criteria for exempting substances within Annexes IV and V to that Regulation from the registration, downstream user and evaluation requirements. In order to determine whether that exclusion applies, the applicant shall screen any intentionally added/formed substance at or above the concentration of 0.010% weight by weight in the final product.

1 (b) Specified restricted substances

The substances listed below shall not be intentionally added or formed at or above the concentration of 0.010% weight by weight of the final product:

- substances appearing in the Union List of priority substances in the field of water policy in Annex X to Directive 2000/60/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council3 as amended by laid in Decision No 2455/2001/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council[4] and the OSPAR List of Chemicals for Priority Action (http://www.ospar.org/work-areas/hasec/chemicals/priority-action);
- organic halogen compounds and nitrite compounds;
- metals or metallic compounds with the exception of sodium, potassium, magnesium and calcium. In the case of thickeners, also lithium and/or aluminium compounds may

[3] OJ L 327, 22.12.2000, p. 1.

[4] OJ L 331, 15.12.2001, p 1.

be used up to concentrations limited by the other criteria included in the Annex to this Decision.

1 (c) Substances of very high concern (SVHCs)

The final product shall not contain any intentionally added/formed substances that have been identified in accordance with the procedure described in Article 59(1) of Regulation (EU) No 1907/2006, which establishes the candidate list for substances of very high concern at or above the concentration of 0.010% weight by weight in the final product.

Assessment and verification:

The applicant shall provide a signed declaration of compliance with above sub-requirements, supported by declarations from suppliers, if appropriate; and the following supporting evidence:

To demonstrate compliance with 1 (a) (i) the applicant shall provide the MSDS of the final product.

To demonstrate compliance with 1 (a) (ii), 1 (b) and 1(c) the applicant shall provide:

- SDS of intentionally added mixtures and their concentration in the final product.
- SDS of intentionally added substances and their concentration in the final product.

For substances exempted from requirement 1 (a) (ii) (see Annexes IV and V to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006), a declaration to this effect by the applicant shall suffice to comply.

In addition, for requirement 1 (c) declarations from the applicant and their suppliers, if appropriate.Reference to the latest list of substances of very high concern shall be made on the date of application.

The above evidence can also be provided to Competent Bodies directly by the ingredient suppliers.

Criterion 2 – Aquatic toxicity

The applicant shall demonstrate compliance by meeting the requirements of either criterion 2.1. or 2.2.

2.1. Requirement for the lubricant and its main components

The critical concentration for the aquatic toxicity for both the freshly prepared lubricant and for each main components shall not exceed values specified in Table 2:

Table 2. Aquatic toxicity values for both freshly prepared lubricant and for each main component

		ALL	PLL	TLL
Aquatic toxicity for the freshly prepared lubricant	Acute aquatic toxicity OR	>100 mg/L	>1000 mg/L	>1000 mg/L
	Chronic aquatic toxicity	>10 mg/L	>100 mg/L	>100 mg/L
Aquatic toxicity	Acute aquatic	>100 mg/L		

for each main component	toxicity OR	
	Chronic aquatic toxicity	> 10 mg/L

Available acute aquatic toxicity data for each main component shall be provided on each of the following two trophic levels:

- crustacean (daphnia preferred),
- aquatic plants (algae preferred).

In case acute aquatic toxicity data for each main component is missing, **available data** on chronic aquatic toxicity shall be accepted for each of the following two trophic levels:

- crustacean (daphnia preferred)
- fish.

QSARs shall be accepted to fill data gaps in only one of the trophic levels.

In case any of the above data for each main component is not available, test will need to be performed to generate data on acute aquatic toxicity for each of the above mentioned specific trophic levels (i.e. crustacean and aquatic plants).

Available acute aquatic toxicity data for the lubricant shall be provided on each of the following three trophic levels:

- crustacean (daphnia preferred),
- aquatic plants (algae preferred),
- fish.

QSARs shall be accepted to fill data gaps in only one of the trophic levels.

In case acute aquatic toxicity data for the applied lubricants is missing, available data on chronic aquatic toxicity shall be accepted for each of the above mentioned three trophic levels.

In case any of the above data for the applied lubricant is not available, **test** will need to be performed to generate data on acute aquatic toxicity for each of the above mentioned three trophic levels.

2.2. Requirement for each intentionally added or formed substances at or above 0,10 % weight by weight in the final product

Substances exhibiting a certain degree of aquatic toxicity are allowed up to a cumulative mass concentration indicated in Table 3.

Table 3. Aquatic toxicity values for intentionally added or formed substances at or above 0,10 % (w/w) in the final product

		Cumulative mass percentage (% weight by weight in the final product)		
		ALL	**PLL**	**TLL**
Substance classified as not hazardous to	Acute aquatic toxicity **>100 mg/L** or	**Not limited**		

the aquatic environment according to CLP	Chronic aquatic toxicity > **10 mg/L**			
Substance classified as chronic aquatic hazard category 3 according to CLP	Acute aquatic toxicity **>10 to ≤ 100 mg/L** or **1 mg/L** < Chronic aquatic toxicity **≤ 10 mg/L**	≤ 10	≤ 20	≤ 2
Substance classified as chronic aquatic hazard category 2 according to CLP	Acute aquatic toxicity **>1 to ≤ 10 mg/L** or **0,1 mg/L** < Chronic aquatic toxicity **≤ 1 mg/L**	**≤ 2,5**	**≤ 0,6**	**≤ 0,4**
Substance classified as chronic aquatic hazard category 1 according to CLP **Substance classified as acute aquatic hazard category 1 according to CLP**	Acute aquatic toxicity **≤ 1 mg/L** or Chronic aquatic toxicity **≤ 0,1 mg/L**	**≤ 0,1/M (*)**	**≤ 0,1/M (*)**	**≤ 0,1/M (*)**

(*) M-factors for highly toxic components of mixtures shall be applied in accordance with Article 10 of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as described in section 4.1.3.5.5.5.

Available chronic aquatic toxicity data for each relevant substance shall be provided for each of the following two trophic levels:

- crustacean (daphnia preferred),
- and fish

In case chronic aquatic toxicity data is missing, acute aquatic toxicity **available data** for the following two trophic levels shall be provided:

- crustacean (daphnia preferred),
- aquatic plants (algae preferred).

QSARs shall be accepted to fill data gaps in only one of the trophic levels.

In case any of the above data for each relevant substance is not available, test will need to be performed to generate data on acute aquatic toxicity for each of the above mentioned specific trophic levels (i.e. crustacean and aquatic plants).

Assessment and verification applicable to criteria 2.1 and 2.2: In case of self-assessment by the applicant, for each substance, main component or for the lubricant, the applicant shall provide test reports or literature data including the references demonstrating compliance with the requirements set in sub-criteria 2.1 or 2.2.

For each substance or main component where the assessment is based on a valid letter of compliance (LoC), a copy of the letter shall be provided. For each substance or main component where the assessment is based on the Lubricant Substance Classification list (LuSC-list) no documents need to be submitted.

Either marine or freshwater toxicity data are accepted.

Acute aquatic toxicity data (available or generated for the application) shall originate from tests carried out according to:

- ISO/DIS 10253 or ISO 8692 or OECD Test Guideline 201 or Part C.3 of the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 440/2008 **for algae**,

- ISO 6341or OECD Test Guideline 202 or Part C.2 of the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 440/2008 **for daphnia**.

Fish acute aquatic toxicity data for the applied lubricant shall originate from tests carried out according to the following methods depending on whether **available data** exists or new tests need to be **performed for the application**:

- ISO 7346 or OECD Test Guideline 203 or Part C.1 of the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 440/2008 **only applies to available existing data.**
- Fish embryo toxicity (FET) (non-animal alternative) test according to OECD Test Guideline 236 or part C.49 of the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 440/2008 **only applies when new test need to be performed for the application.**

Only acute aquatic toxicity (72 or 96 hr)Er C_{50} for algae, (48hr)EC_{50} for daphnia and (96hr)LC_{50} for fish are accepted.

Chronic aquatic toxicity data (available) shall originate from tests carried out according to:

- **For daphnia**, Part C.20 of the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 440/2008 or OECD Test Guideline 211.
- For fish, OECD Test Guideline 215 or Part C.14 of the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 440/2008 or ISO 12890 or OECD Test Guideline 212 or part C.15 of the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 440/2008 or OECD Test Guideline 210. **It only applies to available existing data.**

Only chronic toxicity data in the form of No Observed Effect Concentration (NOEC) data shall be accepted.

When QSARs are used to fill data gaps, the applicant shall provide the prediction generated for the target chemical. Results of (Q)SARs shall only be accepted if documentation on the validity and applicability domain of the applied model is provided by the applicant.

In the case of **slightly soluble substances or mixtures (<10 mg/L) the method of the water-accommodated fraction (WAF)** can be used in the **aquatic toxicity determination**. The established loading level referred to as **LL50** and related to the lethal loading or the **EL50** related to the effective loading for acute aquatic toxicity and **NOELR** related to the no observable effect loading rate for chronic aquatic toxicity may be used directly in the classification criteria. The preparation of a water-accommodated fraction shall follow the recommendations set out according to one of the following guidelines: Appendix C to ECETOC Technical Report No 26 (1996), OECD 2002 Guidance Document on Aquatic Toxicity Testing of Difficult Substances and Mixtures (OECD Series on Testing and Assessment, No. 23), ISO 5667-16 Water quality - Sampling - Part 16 (Guidance on biotesting of samples) or ASTM D6081-98 (Standard practice for Aquatic Toxicity Testing for Lubricants: Sample Preparation and Results Interpretation or equivalent methods). In addition, demonstration of the absence of toxicity for a substance at its limit of water solubility shall be deemed to have met the requirements of this criterion.

The following substances are exempted from requirements 2.1 and 2.2:

- substance, which is unlikely to cross biological membranes MM > 700 g/mol or a molecular diameter > 1,5 nm (> 15 Å), or
- substance, which is a polymer and its molecular weight fraction below 1 000 g/mol is less than 1 %, or
- substance, which is highly insoluble in water (water solubility < 10 µg/l)

The water solubility of substances shall be determined where appropriate according to OECD Test Guideline 105 or Part A.6 of the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 440/2008 or equivalent test methods.

The molecular weight fraction below 1000 g/mol of a polymer shall be determined according to Part A.19 of the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 440/2008 or OECD Test Guideline 119 or equivalent test methods.

Criterion 3 – Biodegradability and bioaccumulative potential

Requirements for the biodegradability of organic compounds and bioaccumulative potential shall be fulfilled by each intentionally added or formed substances at or above the concentration of 0,10 % weight by weight in the final product.

The lubricant shall not contain substances that are both: non-biodegradable and (potentially) bioaccumulative. However, the lubricant may contain one or more substances with a certain degree of degradability and potential or actual bioaccumulation up to a cumulative mass concentration as indicated in Table 4.

Table 4. Cumulative mass percentage (% w/w) of substances present in the product

	ALL	PLL	TLL (except TLL greases)	TLL-Greases
Readily aerobically biodegradable	> 90	> 75	> 95	> 90
Inherently aerobically biodegradable	≤ 10	≤ 25	≤ 5	≤ 10
Non-biodegradable and non-bioaccumulative	≤ 5	≤ 20	≤ 5	≤ 10
Non-biodegradable and bioaccumulative	≤ 0,1	≤ 0,1	≤ 0,1	≤ 0,1

Assessment and verification: For each applicable substance where the assessment is carried out by the applicant, test reports or literature data including the references on the biodegradability and when required on the (potential) bioaccumulation shall be provided.

For each applicable substance where the assessment is based on a valid letter of compliance (LoC), only a copy of the letter shall be provided.

For each applicable substance where the assessment is based on the Lubricant Substance Classification list (LuSC-list) no documents need to be submitted.

Biodegradation

Readily biodegradable shall be measured in accordance with the following tests:

- Regulation (EC) No 440/2008 (Part C.4, C.5 in conjunction with C.6 and C.42 of the Annex), OECD 301, OECD 310, or equivalent methods.

Inherently biodegradable shall be measured in accordance with the following tests:

- Regulation (EC) No 440/2008 (Part C.9 of the Annex), OECD 302 or equivalent methods.
- Tests based on oxygen depletion or carbon dioxide generation: Regulation (EC) No 440/2008 (Part C.4 of the Annex), OECD 306, OECD 310, or equivalent methods.

The applicant may also use read-across data to estimate the biodegradability of a substance. 'Read-across' for the assessment of the biodegradability of a substance shall be acceptable if the reference substance differs by only one functional group or fragment from the substance applied in the product. If the reference substance is readily or inherently biodegradable and the functional group has a positive effect on the aerobic biodegradation, then the applied substance may also be regarded as readily or inherently biodegradable. Functional groups or fragments with a positive effect on the biodegradation are: aliphatic and aromatic alcohol [-OH], aliphatic and aromatic acid [-C(=O)-OH], aldehyde [-CHO], Ester [-C(=O)-O-C], amide [-C(=O)–N or -C(=S)–N]. Adequate and reliable documentation of the study on the reference substance should be provided. In case of a comparison with a fragment, not included here above, adequate and reliable documentation of the studies should be provided on the positive effect of the functional group on the biodegradation of structurally similar substances.

Bioaccumulation

The (potential) bioaccumulation does not need to be established when the substance:

- has a MM > 800 g/mol, or
- has a molecular diameter > 1,5 nm (> 15 Å), or
- has an octanol-water partition coefficient, log K_{ow}, value of <3 or > 8, or
- has a measured BCF of ≤ 100 L/kg, or
- is a polymer and its molecular weight fraction below 1.000 g/mol is less than 1 %.

Since most substances used in lubricants are quite hydrophobic the BCF-value should be based on the lipid weight content and care must be shown to ensure a sufficient exposure time. The bioconcentration factor (BCF) shall be assessed according to Part C.13 of the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 440/2008 or equivalent test methods.

The log octanol/water partition coefficient (log K_{ow}) shall be assessed according to Part A.8 of the Annex to Regulation (EC) No 440/2008 or OECD 123 or equivalent test methods. In case of an organic substance other than a surfactant where no experimental value is available, a calculation method can be used. The following calculation methods are allowed: CLOGP, LOGKOW, (KOWWIN) and SPARC. Estimated log K_{ow} values by any of these calculation methods < 3 or > 8 indicate that the substance is not expected to bioaccumulate.

Log K_{ow} values are applicable to organic chemicals only. To assess the bioaccumulation potential of non-organic compounds, surfactants, and some organo-metallic compounds, BCF measurements shall be carried out.

Criterion 4 – Origin, traceability and advertising of renewable ingredients

a) If renewable ingredients are used in the lubricant formulation, these may be preferentially certified according to third party sustainability schemes and information on the origin shall be provided.

In the specific case of renewable ingredients from palm oil or palm kernel oil, or derived from palm oil or palm kernel oil, at least 25% w/w of the renewable ingredients used shall meet the requirements for sustainable production of a certification scheme that is a multi- stakeholder organisation with a broad membership, including NGOs, industry and government and that addresses environmental impacts on soil, biodiversity, organic carbon stocks and conservation of natural resources.

b) If the term "bio" is used, the minimum bio-based carbon content in the final product shall be 25% in accordance with CEN/TR 16227:2011.

Assessment and verification

To demonstrate compliance with 4 (a) the applicant shall indicate on the application form the type(s), source(s) and origin of the material(s) of the main components. If the ingredients are certified according to third party sustainability schemes this shall also be indicated.

In the specific case of renewable ingredients from palm oil or palm kernel oil, or derived from palm oil or palm kernel oil, the applicant shall provide evidence through third-party chain of custody certificates that the input materials used in the manufacturing originate from sustainably managed plantations. Roundtable for Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO) certificates or certificates of any equivalent or stricter sustainable production scheme demonstrating compliance to any of the following models; identity preserved, segregated, mass balance shall be accepted. Redeemed GreenPalm certificates and Annual Communication of Progress (ACOP) report indicating the declared amounts of procured GreenPalm certificates during the most recent annual trading period shall be provided to demonstrate compliance to the Book and Claim model.

To demonstrate compliance with 4 (b) the applicant shall enclose the final product test report in accordance with ASTM D 6866 or DIN CEN/TS 16137 (SPEC 91236):2011-07.

Criterion 5 – Packaging/container requirements

a) Recycled content (applicable only in case of lubricants sold in plastic packaging/container): plastic packaging shall be made on a minimum of 25% of post-consumer recycled plastic.

b) Design (applicable only in the case of lubricants designed to be sold to private end consumers): a dispenser closure system avoiding spillage shall be made available to the users as part of the packaging.

Assessment and verification

The applicant shall provide following evidence as applicable:

The composition of the plastic packaging/container and the shares of recycled and virgin material. If necessary, a declaration of compliance of plastic packaging/container supplier shall be included.

A description of the dispenser closure, along with photos or technical drawings of the dispenser closure system.

Criterion 6 – Minimum technical performance

The lubricant product shall comply with the corresponding minimum technical performance requirements as specified in Table 5.

Table 5. Minimum technical performance for lubricant products

Lubricant category	Minimum technical performance
Chainsaw oils	KWF test
Wire rope lubricants, stern tube lubricants and other total loss lubricants	Fit for purpose demonstrated preferentially by at least one relevant OEM approval
Concrete release agents	Fit for purpose demonstrated preferentially by at least one relevant OEM approval
Gear lubricants	Enclosed gear oils. DIN 51517 section (I, II or III) or ISO 12925 Open gears: At least one relevant OEM approval
2-stroke oils	2-stroke marine: NMMA TC-W3 2-stroke terrestrial: ISO 13738:2011 (EGD)
Hydraulic systems	ISO 15380 (Tables 2 to 5) Fire resistant hydraulic fluids: ISO 15380 + ISO 12922 (Table 1 to 3) or Factory Mutual Approval
Metalworking fluids	Fit for purpose demonstrated preferentially by at least one relevant OEM approval

Temporary protection against corrosion	Fit for purpose demonstrated preferentially by at least one relevant OEM approval based on ISO/TS 12928:1999
Lubricating greases	Greases for temporary protection against corrosion: Fit for purpose demonstrated preferentially by at least one relevant OEM approval based on ISO/TS 12928:1999 Greases for closed gear: DIN 51826 Greases for roller bearings, plain bearings and sliding surfaces: DIN 51825 All other greases: Fit for purpose demonstrated preferentially by at least one relevant OEM approval

Note: Multipurpose greases that include any of the above specified applications among their potential uses shall be tested according to the corresponding specific test of the relevant specified application.

***Assessment and verification*:** the applicant shall provide a declaration of compliance with this criterion supported by testing results, where appropriate.

For hydraulic systems, it shall be indicated on the product information sheet which elastomers have been tested.

For those categories where fit for purpose is requested, it shall be preferentially demonstrated trough at least OEM approval. In the absent of OEM approval, test report shall be provided.

OEM approval means a letter/document issued by the OEM, assuring that the product met their specifications and works correctly in its intended application.

Criterion 7 – Consumer information regarding use and disposal

In the case of lubricants designed to be sold to private end consumers, the following information (in text form or pictograms) shall be present in the packaging/container (comparable formulations are permitted):

"Avoid any spillage to the environment",

"Product residue and package/container shall be disposed in dedicated collection points".

***Assessment and verification*:** the applicant shall provide a sample of the product packaging or its artwork where the above information appears.

Criterion 8 – Information appearing on the EU Ecolabel

The optional label with text box may contain the following text:

a) "Reduced harm for water and soil during use due to limited amount of hazardous substances",

b) "Verified performance"

c) "X% of certified renewable ingredients used" (where relevant)",

The guidelines for the use of the optional label with text box can be found in the 'Guidelines for the use of the EU Ecolabel logo' on the website:

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/Ecolabel/promo/logos_en.htm

Assessment and verification: the applicant shall provide a sample of the label, together with a declaration of compliance with this Criterion.