natureplus e.V.

Guideline 0703

Oils and Waxes

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for the awardance of the eco-label

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Introduction

The International Association for Sustainable Building and Living - natureplus association - pursues the goal of promoting sustainable building products and increasing their popularity and use. To this end, sustainability criteria for building products are defined and verified as part of regular conformity assessments at the applicant's premises.

Three comprehensive sustainability definitions are created to achieve a holistic understanding of quality.

CLIMATE PROTECTION

The climate crisis is worsening, and the consequences are becoming increasingly visible. The construction sector is one of the largest emitters, accounting for around 40% [1] of global greenhouse gas emissions. Energy-intensive manufacturing processes, long transport routes and short renovation cycles are often still characteristic of the status quo.

The natureplus certification requires manufacturers to meet limit values on CO2 emissions and primary energy consumption.

[1] UNEP, 2020, 2020 Global Status Report for Buildings and Construction, p. 4.

HEALTHY LIVING

In Western societies, we spend about 90% [2] of our lives in buildings. Pollutants emitted by building materials can accumulate in the indoor air we breathe daily, posing unnecessary health risks to occupants. The accumulation of chemical pollutants from building materials in household dust is also a cause for concern.

The natureplus certification ensures that hazardous input materials are avoided or used in quantities that are harmless to health. Emissions from building products are strictly regulated and regularly monitored.

[2] Umweltbundesamt, o. D., Ausschuss für Innenraumrichtwerte (AIR)

CONSERVATION OF RESOURCES

All construction activities have an impact on nature and the environment, with the consumption of finite resources remaining unacceptably high. The production of building materials in Germany consumes about 60% of our resources, and as much as 90% if only mineral raw materials are considered. At the same time, the construction sector is responsible for 50% of the waste generated. [3]

The natureplus certification sets out requirements for increased transparency in the supply chain, respect for human rights and the environment, and the responsible use of resources throughout the life cycle of a building product.
Sustainable materials should also be durable, reusable, or recyclable.

[3] VDI ZRE, 2019, Ressourceneffizienz im Bauwesen – Von der Planung bis zum Bauwerk, p. 5.

Notes on this product guideline:

The eco-label, the certification programme including all associated documents is the property of the non-profit natureplus® environmental organisation. The Association and its specially appointed Criteria Commission are therefore responsible for the further development of the requirements.

The label is awarded by the European cooperative natureplus Institute SCE mbH.

In the event of textual discrepancies between different language versions of a guideline, the Criteria Commission's Task Force will determine the valid wording. The affected language versions will be amended to reflect the valid wording.

In the event of conflict between the basic guidelines (50XX) and this product guideline, the product award guideline shall prevail.

For questions, criticism and suggestions, please contact:

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1 Application Areas

The following criteria contain the requirements for the awardance of the natureplus eco-label for oils and waxes for surface treatments. This award guideline is to be applied exclusively to the named products. The awardance criteria forproducts for the care, maintenance and cleaning of wax and oil treated surfaces are dealt with in Award Guideline RL0704.

2 Award Criteria

The prerequisite for a product to be awarded the natureplus® quality label in accordance with these guidelines is compliance with the following award guidelines:

- GL5001 Chemicals Directive
- GL5002 Origin of Wood and Wood Production
- GL5004 Transparency and Social Responsibility
- GL5010 Low-emission building products
- GL5020 Climate compatibility and energy efficiency

2.1 Functional Suitability

The manufacturer must grade the products, according to the intensity of use, into one of the following classes of operational demands:

1 Low: Occasional usage, for floor coverings e.g. Private areas – bedrooms, guest-rooms. For furniture i.e. cupboards and cabinets in private areas.

2 Medium: Continuous normal usage, for floor coverings e.g. Private areas - living-room, dining- room, study/office. For furniture e.g. tables.

3 Heavy: Intensive use, for floor coverings e.g. a hotel room, shopping centres. For furniture e.g. work-surfaces.

The product or product system must comply with the characteristics of the applicable class of operational demands as stated by the manufacturer. Proof of compliance must be provided and will be checked by natureplus if any doubts exist.

Characteristics*	Test method	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3
Chemical Resistance/ Durability	DIN 68861 T.1 (+ water)	1 C (5 h)	1 C (16 h)	1 B (16 h)
Slip resistance**	DIN EN 13893 / EDIN 53131 (Leather slipper)	μ ≥ 0,22	μ ≥ 0,22	μ ≥ 0,30 (with polish)
Soiling tendency	IHD Work standard 427 (Institute for Wood Technology–Dresden)	1	0	0

* Reference surface Beech wood

** for oils/waxes for flooring

2.2 Composition, Forbidden Substances, Substance Restrictions

The proportion of renewable and mineral raw materials and water in the product must at least 95 mass%.

The proportion of organic solvents must not exceed 0.5 M-%.

Synthetic preservatives are prohibited.

The following substances must not be added to the product:

- softening agents (according to VdL-GL 01)
- glycol compounds
- APEOs (alkylphenol ethoxylates)
- halogenic organic compounds
- organic tin compounds
- azo dyes resulting in carcinogenic amines
- biocides not used for in-can conservation (film preservatives)
- halogenated isothiazolinones
- formaldehyde releasing substances

The product must not be prepared with pigments and siccatives based on lead, cadmium, chrome VI and their compounds.

Single substance analyses according to section 3

Contamination of the input materials must be checked by means of element analysis. The solubility of metals and metalloids must be excluded if limit values are exceeded.

Phthalic acid esters must be tested according to section 3.3. The limit values must be complied with.

Glycol ethers/esters must be tested in accordance with section 3.3. The limit values must be complied with.

The content of formaldehyde must be determined in accordance with section 3.3. The limit values must be complied with.

Organic tin compounds must be tested in accordance with section 3.3. The limit values must be complied with.

If products from forestry and agriculture are present in the end product, pesticide inputs must be excluded. The limit values must be complied with.

If organic substances are present in the end product, the limit values for organohalogen compounds must be complied with.

2.3 Raw Material Sourcing, Production of Preliminary Products, Production

A certificate of origin must be provided for all raw materials.

The applicant must declare and require its suppliers to ensure that no synthetic pesticides containing active ingredients that are excluded under the natureplus Chemicals Guideline RL-5001 are used during the growth phase or during harvesting, storage and transport of the raw materials used for chip and fibre production.

Compounds based on arsenic or mercury must not be employed.

The applicant fulfils this requirement by submitting the relevant delivery specifications or supplier agreements.

The manufacturer must provide evidence from their suppliers that any tensides contained in the products are biologically degradable according to OECD-Tests 301 A – E.

2.4 Usage

The product must not exhibit any unpleasant or foreign smells or odours. The emissions during use have to be in compliance with the limit values according to section 3.

Emissions must not exceed the natureplus limits according to section 3 during the use phase. (see section 3 and RL5010)

2.5 Reuse, recycling and disposal

The product must be suitable for safe disposal in a waste incineration facility.

2.6 Ecological Parameters

All products in this product group must be manufactured in such a way that the environmental parameters listed in RL5020 are complied with.

2.7 Public Declaration

A public declaration of ingredients[1] must be provided in the official language of the country in which the product is intended for sale. It must be freely accessible. Ingredients must be listed in descending order of weight. The following publicly accessible documentation paths are permitted:

- Product packaging
- Technical data sheet
- Sales brochures
- Website

Ingredients from preliminary products or preparations that remain in the final product with a content of >1 M% must also be included in the full declaration.

The following applies to the public declaration of ingredients:

- above 1 M% the name of the ingredient
- below 1 M% at least the functional name of the ingredient, the mass order is cancelled.

[1] Ingredients are substances and mixtures that remain in the final product. Reactants and ancillary input materials are included in the non-public full declaration submitted to the assessment body

Furthermore, there is an obligation to include the following information with the product or to make it available to the consumer or user in an appropriate manner (e.g. online):

- Instructions for use and safety instructions
- Storage and disposal instructions
- Batch numbers
- Country of production
- Country of origin of input materials > 20 M-% where there is a deviation from the country of production

When using ingredients with an environmentally hazardous potential, the applicant must indicate at an appropriate place which measures are to be taken within the framework of dismantling and demolition work to protect the environment (e.g. controlled dismantling).

Additionally, the following product-specific information must be made available to the consumer or user.

- Application area according to the operational demands class as per § 2.1
- Density in g/ml
- Viscosity at 20°C; Flash point
- Spreading rate - efficiency in m²/ litre or the quantity required per coat in ml or l/ m²
- Drying time
- An indication of any characteristic odours due to the addition of natural oils or resins
- Durability, storage properties, necessary storage conditions
- Information relating to the dangers of dust production in connection with the sanding of the surface or similar surface treatments and the necessary precautions.

2.8 Processing and Installation

No further requirements in this section.

2.9 Packaging

The packaging used must be recyclable.

The manufacturer must belong to a recycling system, if one exists for the corresponding material.

Paper and cardboard packaging must be made from recycled paper. Alternatively, paper from sources as per GL5002 is also permitted.

Plastic packaging must be made from polyolefins. PET, polystyrene or polycarbonates are allowed exceptionally in reasonablecases.

PVC packaging is generally not permitted.

Packaging must not contain biocides.

Once awarded, the natureplus label together with the license number must be printed on the packaging or made visible to the consumer in another suitable place.

3 LaboratoryTests

The products are subject to laboratory analyses to test for harmful substances and undesirable ancillary ingredients. A representative sample is collected during the production audit. If the sample collection cannot be conducted by a natureplus examiner, an independent person designated by natureplus can collect the sample. For products with different sizes but the same composition, a single sample is sufficient.

3.1 Volatile Organic Compounds VOC / TVOC

To check the emission of VOC and to determine the TVOC and TSVOC, an emission chamber test is carried out with the product. Measurements are usually performed after 3 and 28 days. The test-chamber examination is performed according to the current version of natureplus guideline 5010. The product must comply with the limit values specified in guideline 5010.

3.2 Element Analyses

The product is subject to an element analysis to determine the content of harmful elements and to check for undesirable contaminations. The measurements have to be

in compliance with the limit values. The analysis is performed according to the current version of the test method TM-02 metals.

An eluate analysis is mandatory if the required values of the content analysis are not met.

Element	Limit value [mg/kg]
Arsenic (As)	≤ 5
Cadmium (Cd)	≤ 0,5
Chromium (Cr)*	≤ 10
Mercury (Hg)	≤ 1
Nickel (Ni)	≤ 10
Lead (Pb)	≤ 10

* If the result for chromium (CR) is above 2 mg/kg, a chromium VI analysis according to section 3.3 is required.

3.3 Other Analyses

Halogenic organic compounds

Test parameters	Limit values	Unit	Method
Halogenic organic compounds: AOX/EOX	≤ 1	mg/kg	TM-03 Halo

Chromium VI

Test parameters	Limit values	Unit	Method
Chromium VI (Cr VI)	≤ 1	mg/kg	DIN EN 196-10:2016-11 (appendix D)

Glykolether/-ester

Test parameters	Limit values	Unit	Method
Glykolether/-ester	≤ 20	mg/kg	Solvent extraction and GC/MS

Phtalate Este

Test parameters	Limit values	Unit	Method
Phtalate Ester	≤ 10	mg/kg	Solvent extraction and GC/MS

Free Formaldehyde

Test parameters	Limit values	Unit	Method
Free Formaldehyde	≤ 2	mg/kg	UV-Vis (VdL-03:2018-03-4.1) or comparable methods

Organic tin compounds

Test parameters	Limit values	Unit	Method
single values for MBT, DBT, TBT	≤ 50	µg/kg	

Odour

Test parameters	Limit values	Unit	Method
Odour	≤ 3	Odour intensity	TM-04 Odour

Pesticides

Test parameters	Limit values	Unit	Method
Total pesticides	≤ 1	mg/kg	TM-05 Pesticides
Individual pesticides Organochlorine pesticides: Aldrin, Chlordane, DDD, DDE, DDT, Dichlofluanid, Dieldrin, Endrin, Heptachlor, Hexachlorobenzene, Lindane, Pentachlorophenol Organophosphate pesticides: Dimethoat, Fenthion, Parathion-methyl, Parathion-ethyl, Phosalon Pyrethroids: Cypermethrin, Lambda-Cyhalothrin, Permethrin Other: Benomyl, Carbendazim, Prochloraz	≤ 0,5	mg/kg	TM-05 Pesticides

4 Appendix

Test methods

TM-01 VOC : Volatile Organic Compounds VOC/TVOC, formaldehyde, acetaldehyde and TSVOC: DIN EN ISO 16000 series expanded by the natureplus implementation rules in guideline 5010.

TM-02 Metals: ICP-MS measurements according to DIN EN ISO 17294-2, supplemented with the natureplus implementation rules and a sample preparation adjusted to the issue analysed.

TM-03 Halo: Halogenic organic compounds after combustion, determined by microcoulometry according to the natureplus implementation rules "AOX/EOX".

TM-04 Odour: natureplus implementation rules "odour intensity", 6-degree grading scale 3 days after loading the test chamber following VDA 270:2018.

TM-05 Pesticides: DFG S 19 extended by natureplus implementing regulations

TM-08 Foreign fibres and foreign substances: scanning electron microscopy SEM

TM-09 Monomeric isocyanates: 24h after test chamber loading

TM-10 PAH: HPLC / GC-MS, sum according to EPA

Appendix Test parameters for paints containing coloured pigments and tinting paints

If the composition of the coloured paints or tinting paints (with the exception of the colorant components) is identical to the un-pigmented / white paints, then they will only be tested for the following parameters:

- Metals and Metalloids (according to each colour)
- Carcinogenic Amines from Azo dyes/colorants (if required/suspected)

Test parameter	Limit value	Unit	Method
Carcinogenic Amines from Azo dyes	≤ 10	mg/kg	according to LFGB

Simplified Procedure

The pigments are directly analysed for their metal content. The manufacturer must supply a list of all the pigments employed (brand name, chemical structure, CAS-number, safety data sheet). These pigments are chemically classified and combined into logical groups for mixed samples.

Content Analysis

The elements arsenic, lead, cadmium, mercury and thallium will be solubilised through complete dissolution and measured according to the natureplus implementation procedure. The decomposition of pigments based upon organic colorants is accomplished by means of apressure digestion system using nitric acid. Pigments based upon inorganic starting compounds will be solubilised by means of a pressure digestion system using a nitric acid/hydrofluoric acid mixture.

The applicable threshold values for this analysis are calculated based upon the threshold values of this guideline for the colourless product according to the following formula:

Threshold value of the element$^{(3)}$ = (100 / divided by the number of pigments in the mixed sample) / average percental input of the colorant.

(3) Threshold value Thallium 2 mg/kg. For other element limits see the table under section 3.

If the threshold value is exceeded, an analysis of the individual pigments must be performed.

Eluate determination

For the metals antimony, barium, chrome, cobalt, copper, nickel and tin, which are classified as harmful, the analysis of the soluble proportion is to be preferred over the analysis of the total content. The eluate is produced as per DIN EN 71 Part 3 by means of the elution method using a gastric acid-substitute solution.