PRODUCT CATEGORY RULES (PCR)
PUBLICATION DATE 2025-12-22

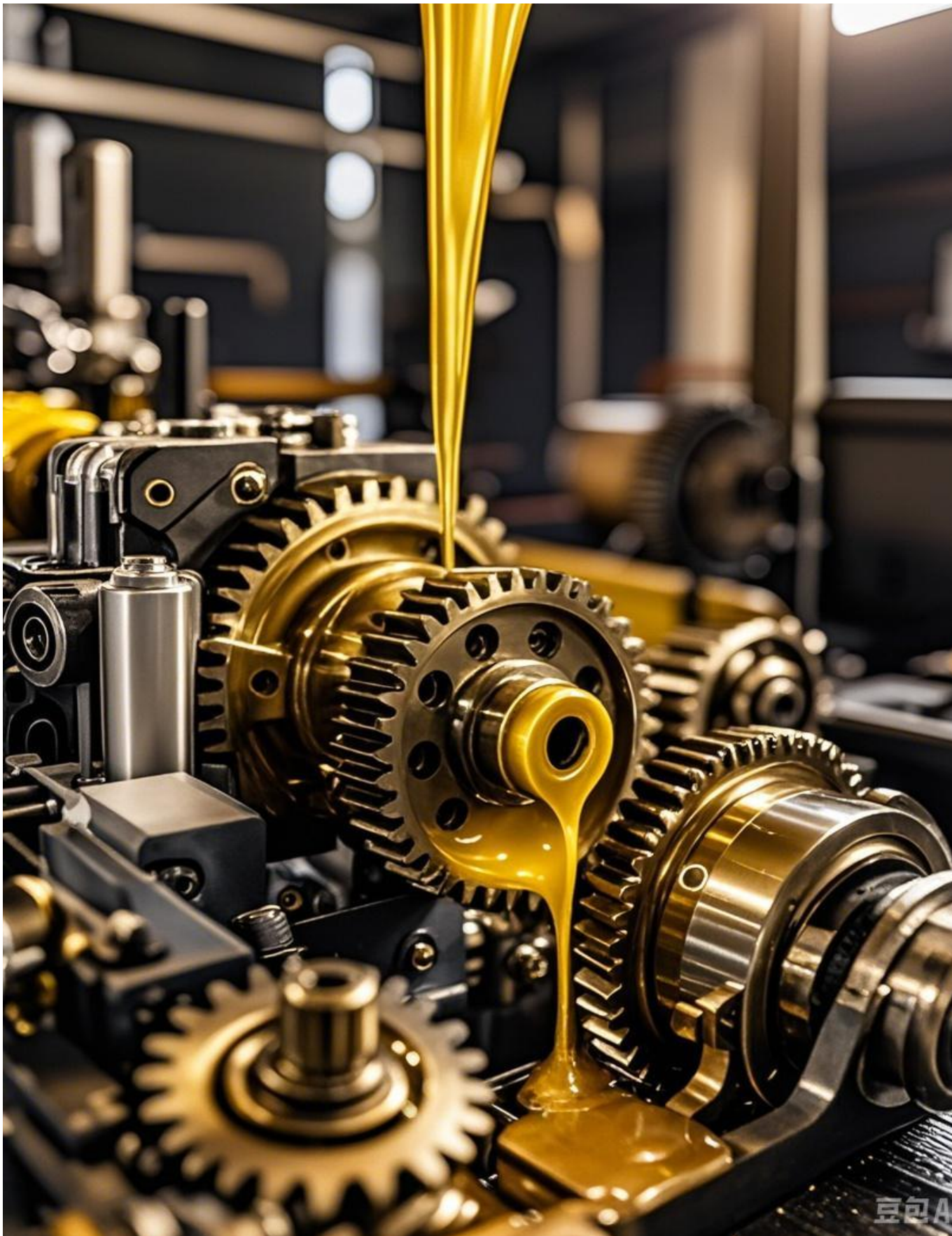
EPD
INTERNATIONAL EPD SYSTEM

LUBRICATING PRODUCTS

PRODUCT CATEGORY CLASSIFICATION: UN CPC 33380, 35430

PCR 2025:06
VERSION 1.0.3

VALID UNTIL 2029-10-20



LUBRICATING PRODUCTS

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1 INTRODUCTION

This document constitutes Product Category Rules (PCR) developed in the framework of the International EPD System: a programme for Environmental Product Declarations (EPD)[1] according to ISO 14025:2006, ISO 14040:2006, ISO 14044:2006. EPDs are voluntary documents for a company or an industry association to present transparent, consistent, and verifiable information about the environmental performance of their products (goods or services).

The General Programme Instructions (GPI 5.0), publicly available on www.environdec.com, includes the rules for the overall administration and operation of the programme and the basic rules for developing EPDs registered in the programme. A PCR complements the GPI and the normative standards by providing specific rules, and guidelines for developing an EPD for one or more specific product categories (see Figure 1), thereby enabling the generation of consistent EPDs within a product category. A PCR should not repeat the rules and guidelines of the GPI, but include additions, specifications and deviations to the rules set in the GPI. As such, a PCR shall be used together with the GPI.

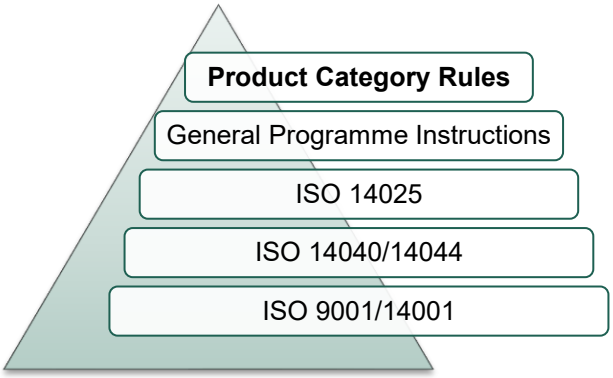

Figure 1. The hierarchy between PCRs, standards, and other documents.

The present PCR uses the following terminology:

- The term “shall” is used to indicate what is obligatory, i.e., a requirement.
- The term “should” is used to indicate a recommendation. Any deviation from a recommendation shall be justified in the EPD development process.
- The terms “may” or “can” are used to indicate an option that is permissible.

For definitions of other terms used in the document, see the GPI and normative standards.

Any references to this PCR shall include the PCR registration number, name, and version number.

The programme operator maintains the copyright of the PCR to ensure that it is possible to publish, update, and make it available to all organisations to develop and register EPDs. Stakeholders participating in PCR development should be acknowledged in the final document and on the website.

[1] Termed type III environmental declarations in ISO 14025.

2 GENERAL INFORMATION

2.1 ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

Name:	Lubricating products
Registration number and version:	2025:06, version 1.0.3
Programme:	INTERNATIONAL EPD SYSTEM
Programme operator:	EPD International AB, Box 210 60, SE-100 31 Stockholm, Sweden. Website: www.environdec.com E-mail: support@environdec.com
PCR Moderator:	Shuyi Wang, CECEP Eco-product Development Research Center Co., Ltd (on behalf of Sinopec Lubricating Oil Co., LTD), alice.399@hotmail.com.
PCR Committee:	Sinopec Lubricating Oil Co., LTD; CECEP Eco-product Development and Research Center Co., Ltd.; Sinopec Research Institute of Petroleum Processing Co., LTD.
Publication date:	2025-12-22 See Section 9 for a version history of the PCR.
Valid until:	2029-10-20 The validity may change. See www.environdec.com for the latest version of the PCR and the latest information on its validity and transition periods between versions.
Development and updates:	The PCR has been developed following ISO 14027, including public consultation and review. The rules for the development and updating processes are described in Section 9 of the GPI. The PCR is valid for a pre-determined time period to ensure that it is updated at regular intervals. When the PCR is about to expire, the PCR Moderator shall initiate a discussion with the Secretariat on if and how to proceed with updating the PCR and renewing its validity. A PCR may be updated before it expires, based on changes in normative standards or provided significant and well-justified proposals for changes or amendments are presented. When there has been an update of the PCR, the new version should be used to develop EPDs. For small updates (change of third-digit version number), the previous version is normally immediately removed from the PCR library on www.environdec.com and there is no transition period. For medium updates (change of second-digit version number), the previous version of the PCR is valid in parallel during a transition period of at least 90 days, but not exceeding its previously set validity period. For large updates (change of first-digit version number), the previous version is valid in parallel during a transition period of at least 180 days, but not exceeding its previously set validity period.

	Stakeholder feedback on PCRs is very much encouraged. Any comments on this PCR may be sent directly to the PCR Moderator and/or the Secretariat during its development or during its period of validity.
Standards and documents conformance:	General Programme Instructions of the International EPD System, version 5.0, based on ISO 14025 and ISO 14040/14044.[2]
PCR language(s):	At the time of publication, this PCR was available in English. If the PCR is available in several languages, these are available on www.environdec.com. In case of translated versions, the English version takes precedence in case of any discrepancies.

2.2 SCOPE OF PCR

2.2.1 PRODUCT CATEGORY DEFINITION AND DESCRIPTION

This document provides Product Category Rules (PCR) for the assessment of the environmental performance of lubricants, greases, synthetic oils, metalworking fluids, etc., which is defined by UN CPC classes 3338 and 3543 categorized according to the UN CPC version 2.1.

- Division: 33 - Coke oven products; refined petroleum products; nuclear fuel.
  - Group: 333- Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous materials, other than crude; preparations n.e.c. containing by weight 70% or more of these oils, such oils being the basic constituents of the preparations.
    - Class: 3338- Lubricants.
      - Subclass 33380 - lubricants, i.e. oils produced from crude oil, for which the principal use is to reduce friction between sliding surfaces and during metal cutting operations.

- Division: 35 -Other chemical products; man-made fibres.
  - Group 354-Chemical products n.e.c.
    - Class: 3543-Lubricating preparations and preparations of a kind used for the oil or grease treatment of materials, except of petroleum; prepared additives for mineral oils; prepared liquids for hydraulic transmission, except of petroleum; anti-freezing preparations and prepared de-icing fluids.
      - Subclass 35430 - Lubricating preparations and preparations of a kind used for the oil or grease treatment of materials, except of petroleum; prepared additives for mineral oils; prepared liquids for hydraulic transmission, except of petroleum; anti-freezing preparations and prepared de-icing fluids. This subclass is defined through the following headings/subheadings of the HS 2007: 3403, 3811, 3819, 3820.The product group and CPC code shall be specified in the EPD. Additional information regarding CPC codes is available at https://unstats.un.org/unsd/classifications/Family/Detail/1074.

2.2.2 GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE

This PCR may be used globally.

2.2.3 EPD VALIDITY

An EPD becomes valid as of its version date (see Section 8.4.5 of the GPI). When an EPD is originally published, the validity period is normally five years starting from the version date or until the EPD has been de-registered from the International EPD System. Shorter validity periods are also accepted, for example if decided by the EPD owner.

[2] Some rules influencing EPD development are independent of the GPI version referred to in the PCR. For example, the latest rules on EPD verification procedures in the GPI shall be followed within 90 days of its publication. See Section 5.1 in the GPI for a description of the four categories of rules and when they shall be followed.

For rules on when an EPD shall be updated and re-verified during its validity, see Section 6.8.1 of the GPI. For validity periods in case of updates of EPDs, see Section 6.8 of the GPI.

The version date and the period of validity shall be stated in the EPD.

Publication of a new version of the PCR or the GPI does not affect the validity of already published EPDs.

3 REVIEW AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION

This PCR was developed in accordance with the PCR development process described in the GPI of the International EPD System, including open consultation and review.

3.1 OPEN CONSULTATION

3.1.1 VERSION 1.0.0

This PCR was available for open consultation from 2025-04-01 until 2025-06-16, during which any stakeholder was able to provide comments by contacting the PCR Moderator and/or the Secretariat.

Stakeholders were invited via e-mail or other means to take part in the open consultation and were encouraged to forward the invitation to other relevant stakeholders. The following stakeholders provided comments during the open consultation and agreed to be listed as contributors in the PCR and on www.environdec.com:

- Annica Isebäck, Mats Berglund, Lisa Rasmusson, Victor Ogunmoye, Frank Berens, Cornelia Haag. AB SKF.
- Sofia Öberg. 2Probity.
- Jane Hoa. Lubricants & Specialties division, HF Sinclair.

3.2 PCR REVIEW

3.2.1 VERSION 1.0.0

PCR review panel:	The Technical Committee of the International EPD System. A full list of members is available on www.environdec.com. The review panel may be contacted via support@environdec.com. Members of the Technical Committee were requested to state any potential conflict of interest with the PCR Committee, and if there were conflicts of interest they were excused from the review.
Chair of the PCR review:	Nasser Ayoub
Review dates:	2025-07-16 until 2025-09-11

3.3 EXISTING PCRS FOR THE PRODUCT CATEGORY

As part of the development of this PCR, existing PCRs and other internationally standardised methods that could potentially act as PCRs were considered to avoid unnecessary overlaps in scope and to ensure harmonisation with established methods of relevance for the product category. The existence of such documents was checked among the following EPD programmes and international standardisation bodies:

- International EPD System. www.environdec.com.
- BRE Global
- EPD Italy
- EPD Norge
- UL Environment

No existing EPD PCRs or other relevant internationally standardized methods with overlapping scope were identified.

3.4 REASONING FOR DEVELOPMENT OF PCR

This PCR was developed to enable publication of EPDs for the product category defined in Section 2.2.1 based on ISO 14025 and ISO 14040/14044. The PCR enables different practitioners to generate transparent, consistent, and verifiable results when assessing the environmental impact of products of the same product category, and thereby it supports comparability of products within a product category.

3.5 UNDERLYING STUDIES USED FOR PCR DEVELOPMENT

The methodological choices made during the development of this PCR (declared/functional unit, system boundary, allocation methods, impact categories, data quality rules, etc.) were primarily based on the following underlying studies:

- Ljubica D ,Stevan M ,Mitar J , et al. Life Cycle Assessment of Different Waste Lubrication Oil Management Options in Serbia. Applied Sciences,2021,11(14):6652-6652.
- Hassanain M E , Yacout M M D, Metwally A M, et al. Life cycle assessment of waste strategies for used lubricating oil. The International Journal of Life Cycle Assessment,2017,22(8):1232-1240.
- Madhesan B, et al. Novel pathways for fuels and lubricants from biomass optimized using life-cycle greenhouse gas assessment. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America,2015,112(25):7645-9.
- Pires A , Martinho G. Life cycle assessment of a waste lubricant oil management system. The international journal of life cycle assessment,2013,18(1):102-112.
- Shelie M, Amy L, Thomas T, et al. A comparative life cycle assessment of petroleum and soybean-based lubricants. Environmental science & technology,2007,41(11):4143-9.
- Våg C ,Marby A ,Kopp M , et al. A comparative life cycle assessment of the manufacture of base fluids for lubricants. Journal of Synthetic Lubrication,2002,19(1):39-57.
- Omair M ,Sarkar B ,Cárdenas-Barrón E L , et al. Minimum Quantity Lubrication and Carbon Footprint: A Step towards Sustainability.Sustainability,2017,9(5):714-714.
- Long J ,Lu Y ,Zhang H , et al. Life cycle assessment of a slipper/swash plate friction pair based on thermal-fluid-structure lubrication state dynamic recognition. Tribology International,2024,192109256.
- K.K. M ,A. A ,A. H , et al. Recycling of waste lubricating oil: A review of the recycling technologies with a focus on catalytic cracking, techno-economic and life cycle assessments. Journal of Environmental Chemical Engineering,2023,11(6).

4 LCA METHOD

This section provides rules for the LCA method used to develop an EPD for the product category as defined in Section 2.2.1. The basic rules of the LCA method are set in Annex A of the GPI, and this section only includes additions, specifications and deviations to the rules set in the GPI. Guidance and examples of applying the LCA method are also available on www.environdec.com/methodology.

4.1 MODELLING APPROACH

See Section A.1 of the GPI.

4.2 DECLARED UNIT

EPDs based on this PCR document without using a complementary PCR (c-PCR) shall use a declared unit. EPDs based on this PCR document together with a c-PCR may use a functional unit if allowed by the c-PCR.

The declared unit (DU) shall be 1 kg of lubricant or lubricating preparation substances (2.2.1) with its packaging. The environmental impact shall be given per declared unit.

This PCR uses a declared unit instead of a functional unit as all functional and qualitative aspects are not possible to capture in the same unit. To be able to compare EPDs, it is recommended that the lubricant compared with each other have a similar output and function, these aspects should be taken into consideration when comparing EPDs based on this PCR. The EPD shall therefore include a statement saying that the function of the product shall be the same for the EPDs to be comparable.

4.2.1 PRODUCT LIFESPAN

A C-PCR may include detailed specifications and whether the product lifespan is relevant to include for the specific product category.

4.2.2 TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION

There are different kinds of lubricant products, which may have different characteristics. The technical specifications of the declared product/products listed below shall be documented (if relevant):

- performance characteristics, such as viscosity index, pour point, flash point, thermal & oxidative stability, wear protection, consistency, etc.
- technical specification and compliance, such as viscosity grade (ISO VG, SAE), industry standards, base oil type, test method and results.
- application ranges, including temperature range, speed/load conditions, specific equipment types and industry sectors.
- product categories, e.g., lubricating Oils (Engine, Hydraulic, Gear, Turbine, Compressor), Lubricating Greases (Lithium, Calcium, Polyurea, Clay bases), Metalworking Fluids (Neat Oils, Soluble Oils, Semi-synthetics, Synthetics), Specialty Fluids, etc.
- safety description.
- other additional information.

Additional features, with the exception of the purpose of lubrication, shall be reported in the documentation. Examples of additional features are:

- Cooling ability
- Corrosion Protection
- Cleaning abilities
- Biodegradability (classified in OECD standards/ ISO 9439)

- Special Service life
- Renewable content (e.g. biogenic carbon)

Note: All reported additional functions shall be justified with internationally recognised methods and tests.

4.3 SYSTEM BOUNDARY

The scope of this PCR and EPDs based on it is “cradle to grave”. When a product is intended for a range of applications (with the end use unknown), the system boundary may be limited to “cradle to gate” (if criteria are fulfilled for excluding end-of-life), or the use stage may be excluded (see section 4.4).

For products with stable end users and applications (e.g., motorcycle lubricants), a “cradle to grave” shall be set, where energy and fuel consumption, direct lubricant losses (e.g., oxidation) should be declared when relevant.

When a product is intended for a range of applications (with the end use unknown) the system boundary may be limited to (see figure 2):

“Cradle to gate"

“Cradle-to-grave excluding use stage”.

If end-of-life treatment is excluded, the following criteria shall be fulfilled (the first three criteria are adapted from EN 15804, and the fourth criteria is adapted from ISO 14025):

- the product is physically integrated with other products in subsequent life-cycle process (e.g., during installation in a building) so they cannot be physically separated from them at end of life,
- the product or material is no longer identifiable at end-of-life as a result of a physical or chemical transformation process,
- the product or material does not contain biogenic carbon, and
- the EPD shall not be used for business-to-consumer communication.

In all cases, the system boundary shall be clearly stated in the EPD and LCA report (see section 4.5).

4.3.1 LIFE-CYCLE STAGES AND INFORMATION MODULES

For the purpose of different data quality rules and for the presentation of results, the life cycle of the product is divided into three life cycle stages:

- Upstream processes (A1)
- Core processes (A2, A3)
- Downstream processes (A4-C4)

In the EPD, the environmental performance associated with each of the three life-cycle stages above shall be reported separately and in aggregated form. The information module corresponding to life cycle stage, e.g., upstream (A1), Core processes (A2, A3), Downstream processes (A4-C4) shall be reported in EPD (see A3 of GPI).Section A.3.1 of the GPI outlines rules for how to assign generation of electricity and production of fuels, steam and other energy carriers used, and losses arising, in each information module.

4.3.1.1 Upstream processes (A1)

The following unit processes are part of the product system and shall be classified as upstream processes:

- extraction and processing of raw materials, such as base oils and additives.
- recycling processes of secondary materials from other product life cycles,
- relevant services, such as transport of raw materials and components along the upstream supply chain to a distribution point (e.g. a stockroom or warehouse),
- production of distribution and consumer packaging, and

- generation of electricity and production of fuels, steam and other energy carriers used in upstream processes.

Processes not listed here may also be included. All elementary flows at resource extraction shall be included, except for the flows that fall under the general cut-off rule in Section 0.

4.3.1.2 Core processes (A2, A3)

The following unit processes are part of the product system and shall be classified as core processes:

- transportation of materials and components to the manufacturing of the lubricant product under study,
- manufacturing of the lubricant product under study, including base oil feeding, saponification (if any), blending, etc.,
- end-of-life treatment of lubricant manufacturing waste, even if carried out by third parties, including transportation, and
- generation of electricity and production of fuels, steam and other energy carriers used in core processes.

Core processes not listed may also be included. Manufacturing of a minimum of 99% of the total weight of the declared product including packaging shall be included.

The following processes shall not be included:

- manufacturing of production equipment, buildings and other capital goods,
- business travel of personnel,
- travel to and from work by personnel, and
- research and development activities.

Processes not listed here may also be included. All elementary flows at resource extraction shall be included, except for the flows that fall under the general cut-off rule in Section 0.

4.3.1.3 Downstream processes (A4-C4)

The following unit processes are part of the product system and shall be classified as downstream processes:

- transportation of the lubricant product to retailer, wholesale or consumer,
- product use, e.g. use of electricity or water, use activities causing direct emissions, maintenance activities, if relevant,
- end-of-life treatment of the used lubricant product and its packaging, including transportation, and
- generation of electricity and production of fuels, steam and other energy carriers used in downstream processes.

Processes not listed here may also be included. All elementary flows at resource extraction shall be included, except for the flows that fall under the general cut-off rule in Section 0.

4.3.1.4 Excluded processes

See Section A.3.1.1 of the GPI.

4.3.2 OTHER BOUNDARY SETTING RULES

See Section A.3.2 of the GPI for rules on setting boundaries to nature as well as geographical and temporal boundaries. See Section A.4 of the GPI and Section 4.6 below for rules on setting boundaries to other product systems.

4.4 PROCESS FLOW DIAGRAM

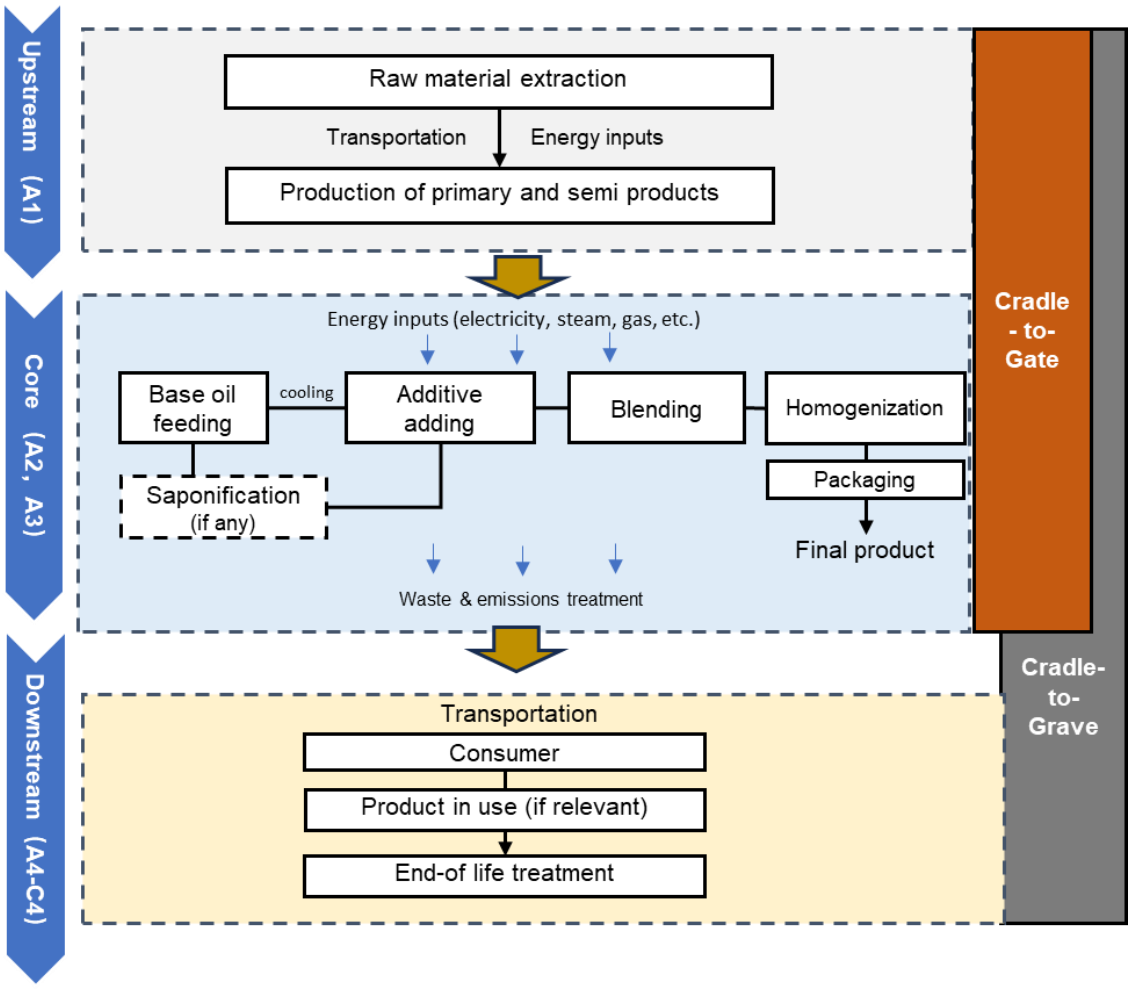

Figure 2. Process flow diagram illustrating the processes that shall be included in the product system, divided into the life-cycle stages.

4.5 CUT-OFF RULES

See Section A.3.3 of the GPI.

4.6 ALLOCATION RULES

See Section A.4 of the GPI.

4.6.1 ALLOCATION OF CO-PRODUCTS

See Section A.4.1 of the GPI.

4.6.2 ALLOCATION OF WASTE

See Section A.4.2 of the GPI.

4.7 DATA AND DATA QUALITY RULES

Section A.5 of the GPI.

See Section 4.9 for further rules related to data and data quality per life-cycle stage.

4.7.1 DATA CATEGORIES

See Section A.5.1 of the GPI.

4.7.2 DATA QUALITY REQUIREMENTS FOR PRIMARY DATA

See Section A.5.2 of the GPI.

4.7.3 DATA QUALITY REQUIREMENTS FOR REPRESENTATIVE SECONDARY DATA

See Section A.5.3 of the GPI.

4.7.4 EXAMPLES OF DATABASES FOR SECONDARY DATA

No specific databases are recommended. Any data that fulfil the above prescribed data quality rules may be used. Any database or dataset to use as representative secondary data for specific unit processes shall meet the requirements of the International EPD System for data quality, representativeness, review, scope of documentation, geographical scope, etc.

4.8 OTHER LCA RULES

See Section A.6 of the GPI.

For specific LCA rules per life-cycle stage, see Section 4.9.

4.8.1 MASS BALANCE

See Section A.6.1 of the GPI.

4.8.2 ELECTRICITY MODELLING

See Section A.6.2 of the GPI.

4.8.3 BIOGAS MODELLING

See Section A.6.3 of the GPI.

4.9 SPECIFIC RULES PER LIFE CYCLE STAGE

4.9.1 UPSTREAM PROCESSES

See Section A.7 of the GPI.

- Data referring to processes and activities in upstream that are either owned or controlled by the reporting company shall be collected on site. Measured data shall be collected over a period of one year, e.g. production years, e.g. data from ERP[3] systems or documentations.
- Packaging data should be requested from the contractor as primary data.
- Data on transport of main materials along the supply chain to a distribution point (e.g. a stockroom or warehouse) where the final delivery to the manufacturer can take place, should be specific and based on the actual mass, transportation mode, distance from the supplier, and vehicle load.

~~For Electricity modelling, see section A6.2 of the GPI.~~

4.9.2 CORE PROCESSES

See Section A.7 of the GPI.

- Primary data shall be used for the formulation of the lubricant product and for the manufacture of main parts as well as for on-site generation of steam, heat, electricity, etc., where relevant.
- Primary data shall be used for the consumption (activity data) of materials, chemicals, steam, heat, electricity, etc., necessary for execution of the service.
- Primary data shall be collected and used for lubricant waste during manufacturing and treatment of manufacturing waste.
- Transport from the final delivery point of raw materials, chemicals, main parts, and components (see above regarding upstream processes) to the manufacturing plant/place of service provision should be based on the actual mass, transportation mode, distance from the supplier, and vehicle load, if available.

For Electricity modelling, see section A6.2 of the GPI.

4.9.3 DOWNSTREAM PROCESSES

See Section A.7 of the GPI.

- In the case that transportation distances (of raw materials to the factory and/or of the product to the customer) are unknown, the following default distances shall be assumed as necessary:
    - Truck or train transportation: 1.000 km
    - Ship or plane transportation: 10.000 km Both or either one of the transportation distances specified above shall be assumed as the case may be.
    - In use stage, if a validated causal relationship exists (e.g., friction modifiers improving energy efficiency) and declared, case scenario-based reporting with documented assumptions is required.
- If transportation distance of the product to the waste management in the end-of-life stage is unknown, 50 km truck transportation shall be assumed.
- An end-of-life scenario shall be defined as example and declared into the EPD.
- Assumptions for the end-of-life treatment and transportation mode shall be technically and economically practicable and compliant with current regulations in the relevant geographical region based on the geographical scope of the EPD. Description of scenario(s) /assumptions shall be reported and justified in the LCA report.

For Electricity modelling, see section A6.2 of the GPI.

4.10 ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

See Section A.8 of the GPI.

[3] An ERP (Enterprise Resource Planning) system is a centralized, integrated software platform used to manage and automate the essential business processes and operations of an organization.

Additional indicators, such as net fossil carbon savings may be reported under default indicators allowed in this PCR.

4.11 SPECIFIC RULES PER EPD TYPE

4.11.1 MULTIPLE PRODUCTS FROM THE SAME COMPANY

Several sets of results, reflecting different products, are not allowed to be declared in the same EPD. However, similar products from a single or several manufacturing sites covered by the same PCR and manufactured by the same company with the same major steps in the core processes may be grouped and thereby included in the same EPD. For such an EPD, there are three options, which are by declaring the average results, a representative product and, the worst-case result of the included products.

See Section A.9.1 of the GPI.

For the option based on a representative product, the content of the representative product shall be declared in the content declaration, in addition to the range of the content of the included products.

If an EPD covers several manufacturing sites in A3, the manufacturing sites shall be listed in the EPD.

4.11.2 SECTOR EPD

See Section A.9.2 of the GPI.

4.11.3 EPD OWNED BY A TRADER

See Section A.9.3 of the GPI.

4.11.4 EPD OF PRODUCT NOT YET ON THE MARKET

See Section A.9.4 of the GPI.

4.11.5 EPD OF PRODUCT RECENTLY ON THE MARKET

See Section A.9.5 of the GPI.

5 CONTENT OF LCA REPORT

Data for verification shall be presented in the form of an LCA report – a systematic and comprehensive summary of the project documentation that supports the verification of an EPD. The LCA report is not part of the public communication.

See Section 8.3.1 of the GPI for rules on the content of the LCA report.

Note that there may be rules on the content of the LCA report elsewhere in the GPI or in this PCR.

6 CONTENT AND FORMAT OF EPD

See Section 7 of the GPI.

6.1 EPD LANGUAGES

See Section 7.1 of the GPI.

6.2 UNITS AND QUANTITIES

See Section 7.2 of the GPI.

6.3 USE OF IMAGES IN EPD

See Section 7.3 of the GPI.

6.4 SECTIONS OF THE EPD

See Section 7.4 of the GPI.

6.4.1 COVER PAGE

See Section 7.4.1 of the GPI.

6.4.2 GENERAL INFORMATION

See Section 7.4.2 of the GPI.

6.4.3 INFORMATION ABOUT EPD OWNER

See Section 7.4.3 of the GPI.

6.4.4 PRODUCT INFORMATION

See Section 7.4.4 of the GPI.

6.4.5 CONTENT DECLARATION

See Section 7.4.5 of the GPI.

6.4.6 LCA INFORMATION

See Section 7.4.6 of the GPI.

6.4.7 ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE

See Section 7.4.7 of the GPI.

The EPD shall declare the environmental performance indicators listed or referred to in Section 4.10, per declared unit, and per life-cycle stage.

6.4.8 ADDITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

See Section 7.4.8 of the GPI.

6.4.9 ADDITIONAL SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC INFORMATION

See Section 7.4.9 of the GPI.

6.4.10 INFORMATION RELATED TO SECTOR EPDS

See Section 7.4.10 of the GPI.

6.4.11 VERSION HISTORY

See Section 7.4.11 of the GPI.

6.4.12 ABBREVIATIONS

See Section 7.4.12 of the GPI.

6.4.13 REFERENCES

See Section 7.4.13 of the GPI.

7 LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CPC	Central product classification
EPD	Environmental product declaration
GPI	General Programme Instructions
GTIN	Global trade item number
ISO	International Organization for Standardization
LCA	Life cycle assessment
ND	Not declared
PCR	Product category rules
RSL	Reference service life
UN	United Nations

8 REFERENCES

CEN (2021) EN 15804:2012+A2:2019/AC:2021, Sustainability of construction works – Environmental product declarations – Core rules for the product category of construction products.

EPD International (2024) General Programme Instructions for the International EPD System. Version 5.0.0, dated 2024-06-19. Available on www.environdec.com.

EPD International General Programme Instructions for the International EPD System. Version 4.0.0, dated 2021-03-29. Available on www.environdec.com.

ISO (2006a) ISO 14025:2006, Environmental labels and declarations – Type III environmental declarations – Principles and procedures.

ISO (2006b) ISO 14040:2006, Environmental management – Life cycle assessment – Principles and framework.

ISO (2006c) ISO 14044: 2006, Environmental management – Life cycle assessment – Requirements and guidelines.

ISO (2015a) ISO 14001:2015, Environmental management systems – Requirements with guidance for use.

ISO (2015b) ISO 9001:2015, Quality management systems – Requirements.

ISO (2017) ISO 21930:2017, Sustainability in buildings and civil engineering works – Core rules for environmental product declarations of construction products and services.

ISO (2018b) ISO/TS 14067:2018, Greenhouse gases – Carbon footprint of products – Requirements and guidelines for quantification and communication.

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9 VERSION HISTORY OF PCR

VERSION 1.0.0, 2025-10-20

Original version of the PCR.

VERSION 1.0.1, 2025-11-10

Editorial change where the section on main PCR was removed as this is a stand-alone PCR.

VERSION 1.0.2, 2025-12-04

Stakeholder 'Sustainability Sub-Committee (SSC). Additive Technical Committee (ATC)' was removed from the list of stakeholders in Section 3.1, following a request from the stakeholder.

VERSION 1.0.3, 2025-12-22

The following stakeholders were removed from the list of stakeholders in Section 3.1, following a request from the stakeholders:

- Dennis Bachelder, Subject Matter Expert Sub-Group for Lubricant Sustainability Group. American Petroleum Institute (API).
- Andreas Dodos. Sustainability Technical Consortium, European Lubricating Grease Institute (ELGI).
- Joint Sustainability Committee. Association Technique de l'Industrie Européenne des Lubrifiants (ATIEL) and Union Européenne des Indépendants en Lubrifiants (UEIL).