



Standard Terminology Relating to Biodegradability and Ecotoxicity of Lubricants¹

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^{ε1} NOTE—Terms were editorially transferred in July 2000.

1. Scope

1.1 This terminology covers definitions relating to biodegradability and ecotoxicity of lubricants.

2. Terminology

activated sludge, *n*—the precipitated solid matter, consisting mainly of bacteria and other aquatic microorganisms, that is produced at a domestic wastewater treatment plant; activated sludge is used primarily in secondary sewage treatment to microbially oxidize dissolved organic matter in the effluent.

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acute ecotoxicity, *n*—the propensity of a test material to produce adverse behavioral, biochemical, or physiological effects in non-human organisms or populations in a short period, usually not constituting a substantial portion of the life span.

acute ecotoxicity test, *n*—a comparative ecotoxicity test in which a representative subpopulation of organisms is exposed to different treat rates of a test material and is observed for a short period, usually not constituting a substantial portion of their life span.

aerobic, *adj*—(1) taking place in the presence of oxygen; (2) living or active in the presence of oxygen.

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biodegradation, *n*—the process of chemical break-down or transformation of a substance caused by organisms or their enzymes.

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biomass, *n*—any material, excluding fossil fuels, which is or was, a living organism or component of a living organism.

blank, *n*—in *biodegradability testing*, a test system containing all system components with the exception of the test material.

chronic ecotoxicity test, *n*—a comparative ecotoxicity test in which a representative subpopulation of organisms is ex-

posed to different treat rates of a test material and is observed for a period of time which constitutes a major portion of their life span.

ecotoxicity, *n*—the propensity of a test material to produce adverse behavioral, biochemical, or physiological effects in non-human organisms or populations.

effect load XX (ELXX), *n*—a statistically or graphically estimated loading rate of test material that is expected to cause one or more specified effects in XX % of a representative subpopulation of organisms under specified conditions.

DISCUSSION—This terminology should be used instead of the standard ECXX when the test material is not completely soluble at the test treat rates.

environmental compartment, *n*—a subdivision of the environment based on physical or chemical properties, or both.

DISCUSSION—Examples of environmental compartments are aerobic fresh water, aerobic marine, aerobic soil, and anaerobic media. The results of test procedures may be applied to environmental compartments, but the test systems do not constitute an environmental compartment.

fresh water environment, *n*—the aerobic, aqueous compartment, characteristically with a salinity of less than five parts per thousand.

good laboratory practices (GLP), *n*—guidelines for the management of laboratory experiments which are published by regulatory agencies or other recognized groups, and are concerned with the organizational process and the conditions under which laboratory studies are planned, performed, monitored, recorded, and reported.

DISCUSSION—The major GLPs used are USEPA-TSCA, USFDA, OECD, and to some extent, the MITI version from Japan, for submissions in Japan.

inhibition load XX (ILXX), *n*—a statistically or graphically estimated loading rate of test material that is expected to cause a XX % inhibition of a biological process (such as growth or reproduction) of a representative subpopulation of

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