



The Building Information Foundation RTS sr

M1 Cleanliness Classification Guideline for Ventilation Products



Version: 25.8.2025



M1 Cleanliness Classification Guideline for Ventilation Products
Version 25.8.2025

Table of contents

1.	Cleanliness classification for ventilation products	3
2.	General criteria for cleanliness classification	3
3.	Guideline for product grouping and the selection of ventilation products for testing	6
3.1.	Principles for forming product groups.....	6
3.2.	Research plan	9
4.	Approval of cleanliness classification	9
4.1.	Application for cleanliness classification	9
4.2.	Review and decision	10
5.	References.....	10
6.	Appendices	11

1. Cleanliness classification for ventilation products

The cleanliness classification for ventilation products is part of a broader, voluntary indoor climate classification system. The first indoor climate classification was published in 1995 and has been updated since. The most recent valid classification was published in 2018 by the Finnish Society of Indoor Air and Climate (FiSIAQ) and Building Information Foundation RTS sr. The classification is intended for use in the design and construction of buildings where exceptionally healthy and comfortable indoor environments is a priority. In this classification low-emitting and clean building materials and ventilation products play a significant role. Specific classification criteria and verification procedures have been developed for these products.

The cleanliness classification for ventilation products is owned by the Building Information Foundation RTS sr, and the classification activities are operated by Rakennustieto Oy, which is owned by the foundation. The classification activities are guided and developed by the Principal Committee Indoor Environment (PT 41), appointed by the Building Information Foundation RTS. This committee includes representatives from, among others, the building product industry, developers, designers, and research institutions.

This guideline is intended to complement the section on ventilation product cleanliness in the Classification of Indoor Environment 2018 (Section 3.2). It describes the procedures related to applying for and granting the cleanliness classification.

2. General criteria for cleanliness classification

There is one cleanliness class for ventilation products: M1. A ventilation product is therefore either classified or not classified. A classified ventilation product must meet the following general requirements:

1. A classified product must not introduce impurities into the ventilation system or the supply air that are harmful to health or comfort.
2. A classified product must not produce odours or gaseous or particulate impurities that degrade the quality of the supply air.
3. Classified products must be properly protected so that their internal surfaces remain clean during transportation and storage.
4. A classified product must be easy to clean and must retain its properties when conventional cleaning methods are used.

The aforementioned requirements are considered fulfilled if the product meets the specific criteria set for its product category after manufacturing. Detailed product-specific requirements are presented in Classification of Indoor Environment 2018 for ducts, duct components, control and fire dampers, silencers, and filters. In general, the classification may be granted not only to the tested product but also to other similar ventilation products, such as ducts of different sizes made from the same material. This requires that the structure, materials, and manufacturing techniques of the products are sufficiently similar. The final decision is made by the impartial classification committee.

Products may also be tested as combinations, in which case the classification applies to the specific combination and its components. For example, packaged air handling units can be tested as a single unit without the need to disassemble them for individual product testing.

The laboratory conducting classification-related tests must demonstrate to the classification body that its measurement methods are of sufficient quality. The classification body reviews the laboratory's quality and grants permission to perform measurements for each method before testing begins. Once permission is granted, the laboratory does not need to revalidate the method as long as it remains unchanged. The classification is valid for a fixed period, and its validity requires that no significant changes are made to the manufacturing process during that time. For example, if the lubricant used is replaced with another, the manufacturer is obligated to notify Rakennustieto Oy, and the related tests must be repeated as necessary.

Figure 2.1 presents a simplified overview of the cleanliness classification process for ventilation products.

M1 Cleanliness Classification Guideline for Ventilation Products
Version 25.8.2025

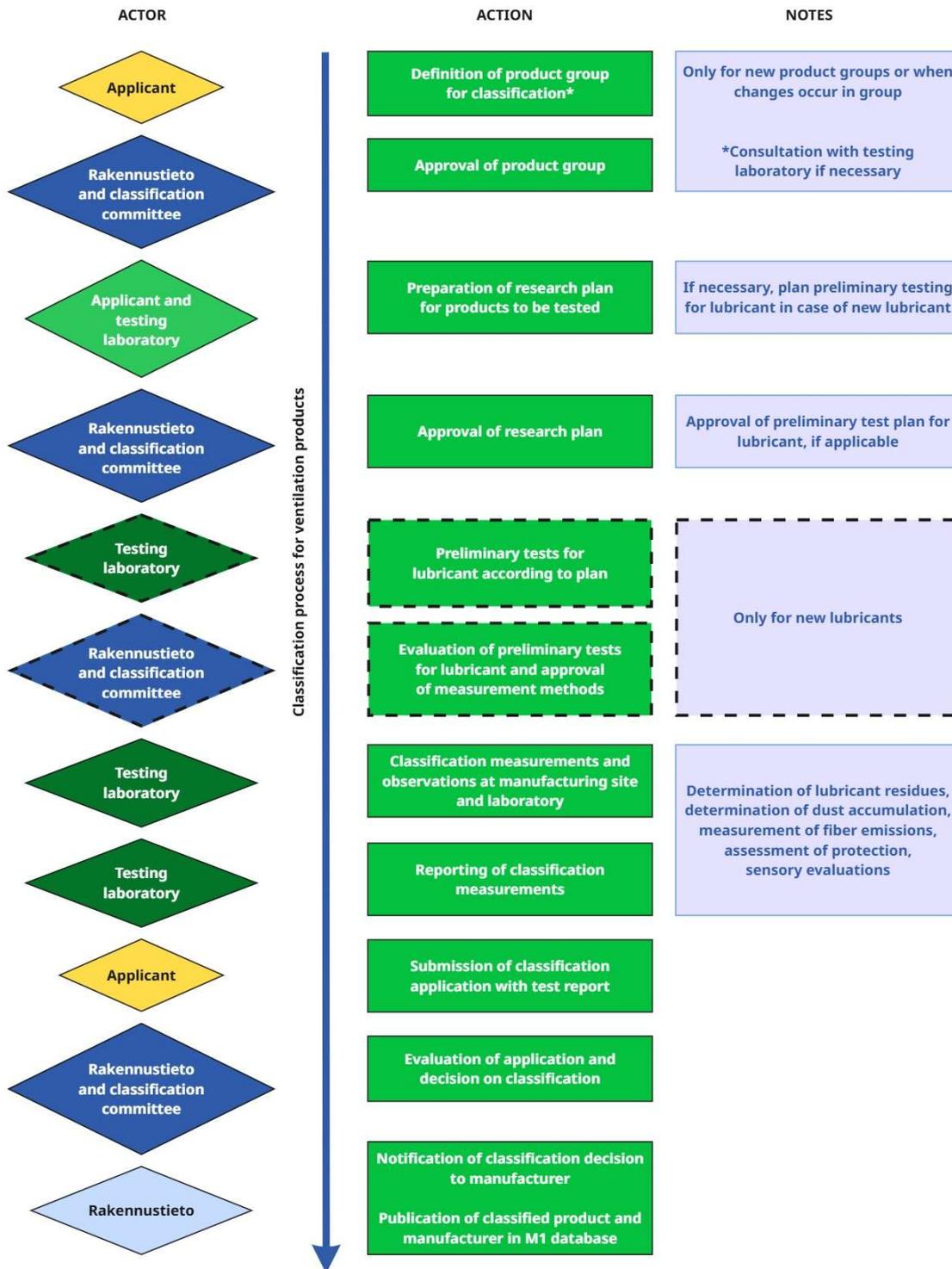


Figure 2.1. Simplified process of cleanliness classification for ventilation products.

3. Guideline for product grouping and the selection of ventilation products for testing

One of the objectives of the cleanliness classification for ventilation products is to provide a reliable system for quality assurance and labeling of clean ventilation products, in which approved products meet the requirements set by the Classification of Indoor Environment. A quality assurance obligation has been established for the production and handling of classified products, allowing clients, developers, designers, and contractors to trust that ventilation products marked with the M1 label comply the cleanliness requirements.

The wide range of sizes and shapes of products intended for building ventilation systems (e.g., ducts of various sizes and bends of different angles) can easily result in hundreds of individual product variations for a single manufacturer. Therefore, it is practical in cleanliness classification to group products manufactured in the same way from the same raw material into a product group under a single classification label. Despite the quality assurance and cleanliness requirements, the system is designed to be flexible and adaptable to each manufacturer's product family. This section describes the principles for forming product groups. The goal of grouping is to ensure that each product undergoes the necessary and only the required classification tests for cleanliness and cleanability properties.

In practice, the manufacturer prepares the product grouping proposal and testing plan with the assistance of testing laboratories. For product grouping, a preliminary information form is provided in Appendix 1 of this guide, where product details can be recorded by product group. The form includes information such as materials used, production processes, manufacturing locations, and protection and storage procedures. The product grouping must be approved by the cleanliness classification committee for ventilation products.

3.1. Principles for forming product groups

Product grouping is based on products' manufacturing techniques and materials. Usage characteristics, application method, and the surface area in contact with supply air also guide the formation of test groups. Impurities that may affect indoor air quality, such as dust accumulation, lubricant residues, presence of mineral fibers in the product, and potential odour emissions, form the primary prioritization parameters for classification grouping. Products may also have specific features related to cleanability and functionality that must be considered when forming groups. Factors affecting product grouping are illustrated in Figure 3.1.

M1 Cleanliness Classification Guideline for Ventilation Products
Version 25.8.2025

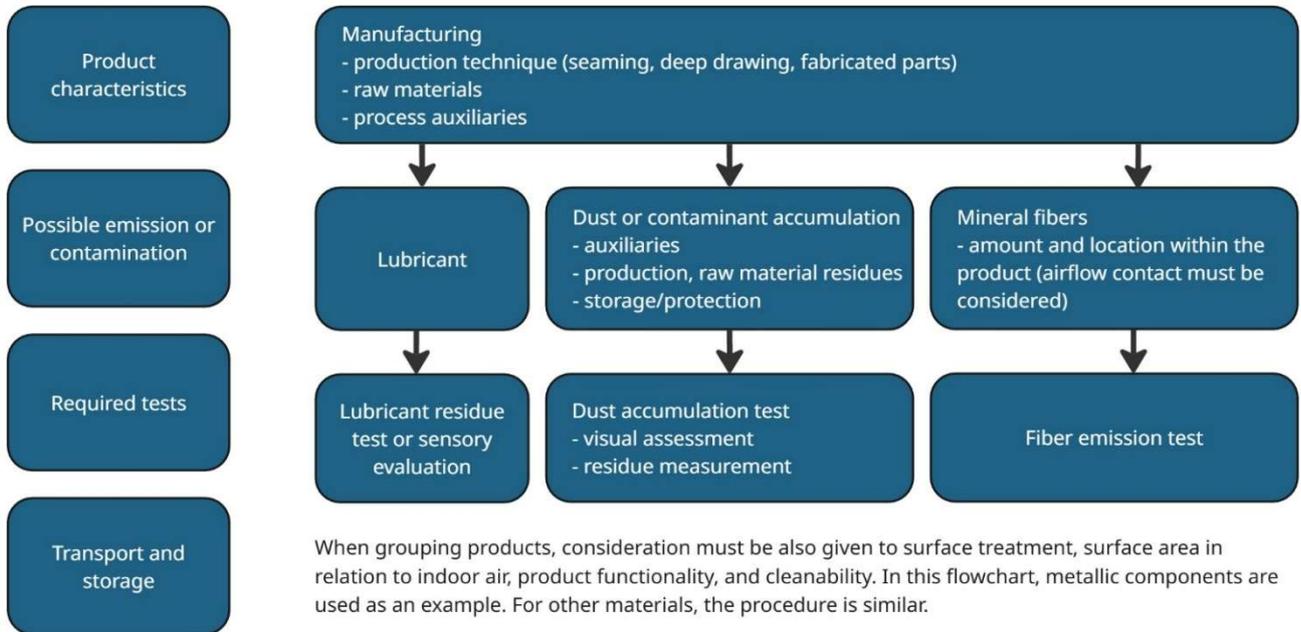


Figure 3.1. Factors affecting the grouping of products and testing methods.

Products manufactured in the same way from the same raw material and intended for similar use can be tested and classified as a single group. For example, bends produced using deep drawing techniques that require welding and sealing can be classified in the same group regardless of size or angle. The manufacturing technique requires the use of lubricant, therefore the amount of lubricant residue must be determined. If the product can be tested for lubricant residue, sensory evaluation is not needed. Dust and contaminant accumulation on the product must also be visually assessed (or measured). The product does not contain fibers, so fiber emission measurement is not necessary. This group differs from other bends intended for the same purpose that are manufactured using modular techniques without lubricants, which belong to a different group.

The following example presents the grouping of differently manufactured duct components from one factory's product family (Table 3.1).

Table 3.1. Example of grouping ventilation products for classification purposes.

Group 1: Spiral ducts		
Sub-group	Required lubricant or storage residue tests	Required dust accumulation tests
Spiral ducts made of 0.5 mm sheet metal	The average lubricant residue of the products in the subgroup is determined by randomly selecting three products. Four samples are taken from each duct.	The average dust accumulation of the products in the product group is determined by randomly selecting five products from the group. Two samples are taken from each duct.
Spiral ducts made of 0.7 mm sheet metal		
Spiral ducts made of 0.9 mm sheet metal		
Number of samples in the example	12+12+12 = 36 lubricant residue samples	10 dust accumulation samples

M1 Cleanliness Classification Guideline for Ventilation Products
Version 25.8.2025

Group 2: Duct components manufactured without lubricants		
Sub-group	Required lubricant or storage residue tests	Required dust accumulation tests
Example: Bends, connector joints, end caps, control dampers, connector rings, take-off collars, transition pieces, access doors	One product is chosen from each sub-group. One sample is taken from each product.	The average dust accumulation of the products in the product group is determined by selecting five products with the highest potential dust accumulation risk. The dust accumulation of each product is determined based on a single sample.
End caps with handles	Residue from deep-drawn products is tested according to a separate measurement protocol; see group 5.	
Access doors	Manufactured by subcontractors, and the product may contain lubricant residues. A total of three samples are taken from three products.	
T-joints	Residue from deep-drawn products is tested according to a separate measurement protocol; see group 5.	
Insulated end caps	Residue from deep-drawn products is tested according to a separate measurement protocol; see group 5.	Mineral wool is not in contact with air, thus fiber measurements are not required.
Insulated access doors	Insulated access doors are manufactured from separate parts, unlike uninsulated doors. One sample is taken from a randomly selected product.	
Number of samples in the example	10 + 3 = 13 lubricant or storage residue samples	5 dust accumulation samples
Group 3: Silencers and other products containing mineral fibers		
Sub-group	Required lubricant or storage residue tests	Required dust accumulation tests
Silencers	Perforated sheet metal is used in manufacturing, and preliminary tests have indicated the presence of lubricant residues. Two residue samples are taken from three test products.	The average dust accumulation of the products in the product group is determined by selecting three products with the highest potential dust accumulation risk. The dust accumulation of each product is determined based on a single sample. Fiber emissions from silencers are also examined.
Number of samples in the example	6 lubricant or storage residue samples	3 dust accumulation samples
Group 4: Deep-drawn bends		
Sub-group	Required lubricant or storage residue tests	Required dust accumulation tests
Bends	Lubricant residue in bends is determined by testing the smallest and largest product sizes. Either 90° or 45° bends are tested. Three products are selected from the size group to be tested, and lubricant residue is measured based on one sample per product. Lubricant residues in 15°, 30°, and 60° bends are not tested separately, as they are manufactured from 45° and 90° bends.	The average dust accumulation of the products in the product group is determined by selecting three products with the highest potential dust accumulation risk. The dust accumulation of each product is determined based on a single sample.
Number of samples in the example	6 lubricant or storage residue samples	3 dust accumulation samples

Group 5: Other deep-drawn products		
Sub-group	Required lubricant or storage residue tests	Required dust accumulation tests
Examples of products manufactured in a single deep-drawing process: take-off collars for rectangular ducts, take-off collars for spiral ducts, round connector joints, end caps	The smallest and largest product sizes from each subgroup are tested. One product is selected from the size group for testing, and its lubricant residue is measured based on a single sample.	The average dust accumulation of the products in the product group is determined by selecting five products with the highest potential dust accumulation risk. The dust accumulation of each product is determined based on a single sample.
Examples of products manufactured with two deep-drawing steps: transition pieces, take-off collars for spiral ducts	The smallest and largest product sizes from each subgroup are tested. Two products are selected from the size group for testing, and the lubricant residue is measured based on a single sample.	
Number of samples in the example	16 lubricant or storage residue samples	5 dust accumulation samples
Totals	77 lubricant storage residue samples	26 dust accumulation samples

3.2. Research plan

If auxiliary substances are used in the products to reduce friction or prevent oxidation, and they cannot be tested using solvent collection with tetrachloroethylene (TCE), a series of preliminary tests may be conducted to identify a suitable collection and analysis method for equivalent determination. If a suitable solvent for sample collection and analysis cannot be found with reasonable effort, odour assessment can always be performed using a panel.

The research plan is submitted for evaluation to the cleanliness classification committee for ventilation products.

4. Approval of cleanliness classification

4.1. Application for cleanliness classification

Cleanliness classification for ventilation products can only be granted by Rakennustieto. The classification may only be issued for the products presented in the application. In addition to laboratory tests, a classification application is always required, and it must include both the test report and the requested product information. Applications are reviewed by the working group of Rakennustieto Oy. There is only one classification level—products are either approved or rejected.

A new classification is typically valid for three years from the date of issuance. If the product and its production remain unchanged, an extension may be applied for an additional three-year period. After the extension period, the product must be retested for renewal.

For application types that require a new test report, the report must be no more than one year old at the time of the classification meeting. When applying for a continuation, the report used in the previous classification must be included. The required documents for different application types are listed on the website <https://ymparisto.rakennustieto.fi/en/cleanliness-classification-of-ventilation-products>.

4.2. Review and decision

Classification applications and matters related to classification decisions are handled confidentially by a separate, impartial cleanliness classification committee for ventilation products. The requirements for different manufacturing methods and materials have already been described in Section 3. Metal components manufactured using different techniques have their own classification criteria. Materials other than metal have separate criteria. Product-type-specific testing and classification requirements can be found on Rakennustieto's website:

<https://ymparisto.rakennustieto.fi/m1-the-cleanliness-classification-of-ventilation-products-materials>

The validity of classification continuations and renewals continues from the end of the previous classification period. Therefore, the applicant does not lose anything by applying for an extension or renewal before the current classification expires but likewise gains no benefit from applying late. A continuation or renewal can be applied for up to six months before the classification period ends.

5. References

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CEN (2022). *EN 13725:2022 Stationary source emissions - Determination of odour concentration by dynamic olfactometry and odour emission rate*.

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International organisation for standardisation (1993). *Guide to expression of uncertainty in measurement*.

Jaarinen, S. & Niiranen, J. (2000). *Laboratorion analyysitekniikka*. Oy Edita Ab, Helsinki 2000 (in Finnish).

Kovanen, K., Heimonen, I., Laamanen, J., Riala, R., Harju, R., Tuovila, H., Kämppe, R., Sääntti, J., Tuomi, T., Salo, S.-P., Voutilainen, R. & Tossavainen, A. (2006). *Ilmanvaihtolaitteiden hiukkaspäästöt- Altistuminen, mittaaminen ja tuotetestaus*. VTT tiedotteita 2360, Espoo (in Finnish).

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M1 Cleanliness Classification Guideline for Ventilation Products
Version 25.8.2025

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Infrapunaspektrofotometrinen menetelmä. SFS (in Finnish).

6. Appendices

Appendix 1. Preliminary information form for product grouping (also available as an Excel file)

Appendix 2. Measurement report template

Appendix 3. Sampling report template (also available as an Excel file)

Preliminary information form for product grouping

Appendix 1.

Preliminary information form on materials, production processes, manufacturing locations, protection, and storage procedures for a ventilation product or product group

Manufacturer:

Product or product group:

Products included in the product group:

Manufacturing location:

Possible subcontracted component manufacturers and manufacturing locations (attach a separate report on materials and production processes)

Materials used in product manufacturing (attach material certificates):

Description of manufacturing processes (in a separate attachment if necessary):

Description of protection and storage procedures (in a separate attachment if necessary):

Research facility

Measurement report

Researcher Alex Example

Confidential

Research facility/laboratory

Date

Address

Phone, fax, e-mail

Customer

Company (customer)

(Company contact person)

Address

LUBRICATION RESIDUES, DUST ACCUMULATIONS, AND FIBER EMISSIONS OF VENTILATION PRODUCTS by DUCT Ltd.**1. General**

A general description of the content of the measurement report: what has been done, by whom (the laboratory), on whose behalf, and for what purpose the measurements are primarily applicable for.

Example: This study was conducted based on an order placed by Company X on dd.mm.yyyy. The study investigated lubricant residues and dust accumulation in ventilation products, as well as determined the odour threshold of the lubricant used in the manufacturing process. The study was carried out in accordance with the cleanliness classification guideline for ventilation products, and its objective was to assess the classification eligibility of the product or product group.

2. Tested products and sampling

A description is provided of the tested products and the types of samples taken from them (e.g., lubricant residue, dust accumulation, mineral fiber emissions). The selection of tested products is explained, including the selector, selection criteria (number of samples), and selection location. The manufacturing date of the tested products is indicated (manufacturer's batch code), as well as the sampling date. The storage location and protection of the tested products are described, if the product was not sampled directly from the production line. A table is used to clarify the information if multiple different products are involved (Table 1). The table should be modified as needed, for example, if both lubricant residue and dust accumulation samples are taken from the same products.

Measurement report

Confidential

Date

Example: Five spiral ducts manufactured with external lubrication (lubricant type) using machine X at the production facility in location Y were selected for the determination of lubricant residues. The ducts were made of galvanized chromated sheet metal (type and quality details). The concentration of the lubricant used in manufacturing (name) was 4 %. The ducts were selected from a protected outdoor storage area, where they had been transferred to after manufacturing [insert manufacturing date].

Example: Lubricant samples were taken on [insert sampling date] using the filter absorption method, in accordance with section 6 of the M1 Cleanliness Classification Testing Guideline for Ventilation Products . The samples were collected at the factory. Four samples were taken from each duct, with both ends of the duct sampled to include areas with and without seams.

Example: Dust accumulation in the ducts was determined in accordance with section 8 of the M1 Cleanliness Classification Testing Guideline for Ventilation Products , by taking dust accumulation samples from both ends of five ducts.

Example: Researcher AE selected the products to be tested and collected the samples required for both lubricant residue and dust accumulation analysis.

Table 1. Selected products for classification measurements and their properties (*blank sampling protocol template intended for editing, included as Appendix 3 of the testing guideline.*)

Product information					
Assessed product	product 1 e.g., duct d=160 mm and ID code, if available	product 2	product 3	product 4	product 5
Date of production	X.C.XCVB				
Selection criteria	random selection				
Storage	outdoors, under a shelter				
Protection	capped using plastic caps				
Sample information					
Sampling date	C.V.BNMZ				
Types of samples	lubricant residue and dust accumulation				
Sample identification details	L1 and D1				
Product selector	Alex Example				
Sample collector	Alex Example				

Measurement report

Confidential

Date

3. Measurement procedures**Lubricant residue**

Sample analysis method. Description of preliminary tests performed, or a reference if the lubricant has already been tested for odour and analyzability. In the latter case, the sampling and extraction yield must be indicated here. This section should include the results of odour and chemical analysis tests, as well as conclusions drawn from those results.

Example: The samples were analyzed using FTIR spectrophotometry in accordance with the M1 Cleanliness Classification Testing Guideline for Ventilation Products (Sections 5–7). The odour threshold of the lubricant was determined using olfactometry and an untrained odour panel, as described in Section 4 of the M1 Cleanliness Classification Testing Guideline for Ventilation Products.

Results of preliminary tests performed on the lubricant used**Suitability of the lubricant for analysis**

Example: The following observations were made in the preliminary tests conducted on the lubricant used:

- 1. The lubricant dissolves in tetrachloroethylene, allowing its concentration to be determined using infrared spectrophotometry.*
- 2. The extraction efficiency of the lubricant is relatively poor. Within the studied measurement range, the extraction efficiency is approximately [insert extraction efficiency].*
- 3. When lubricant standards are prepared using the sampling material according to Section 5 of the testing guideline, the calibration curve is reliable [insert R² value].*
- 4. The sampling yield of the lubricant using the tweezer pressing method is [insert mean value, %, and standard error of the mean, %].*
- 5. The detection limit for the lubricant, calculated from the standard deviation of ten blank samples, was [insert detection limit, mg/m²].*

Based on the preliminary tests, tetrachloroethylene was selected as the solvent and tweezer pressing as the sampling method. The samples were analyzed using the FTIR method.

Odour threshold of the lubricant

Example: The odour threshold of the lubricant used in the manufacturing of ventilation products was X odour units [OUE/m³]. The odour threshold of Solvac mineral oil used as a reference was Y odour units [OUE/m³]. The odour threshold value of the lubricant used in ventilation product manufacturing was slightly more than twice that of Solvac mineral oil, indicating that its odour threshold is higher.

Measurement report

Confidential

Date

Dust accumulation

The dust accumulation on products was determined using a filter sampling and weighing method.

Example: Dust accumulation was determined from five spiral-seamed ducts typically stored outdoors and protected with end caps. Two samples were taken from each duct, one from each end, from the lower quarter of the duct surface. Filters were standardized and weighed before and after sampling in the laboratory, including the filter housing. The average of the dust accumulation results was calculated. The detection limit of the sampling method was 0.10 g/m². If the dust accumulation of an individual sample was below the detection limit, half the detection limit value was used in the average calculation.

Fiber emissions

Provide a description of the test equipment, test conditions, and how the testing was performed. Refer to Appendix / Section 11 of the M1 Cleanliness Classification Testing Guideline for Ventilation Products: "Determination of the number concentration of airborne mineral fibers in non-self-supporting mineral wool ducts." Mention if any subcontractors are involved.

4. Results**Lubricant residue**

Provide a brief written summary of the results. The actual results should be presented in a table, which must include a title and explanations for the columns and rows. Units must be indicated in the table.

Example: No significant lubricant residues were found in ducts manufactured using external lubricant application. The average lubricant residue in ducts produced with external lubricant spraying was X mg/m², and the average maximum at a 95% confidence interval was Y mg/m². The thickness of the sheet metal used in manufacturing did not affect the lubricant residue levels in the ducts. A summary of lubricant residues in individual ducts is presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Lubricant residues in spiral-seamed ducts manufactured with external lubricant spraying.

	Ventilation product	Average lubricant residue (mg/m ²)	Variance of lubricant residue (mg/m ²)
Metal sheet thickness 0.5 mm	Duct 1	s	<blod-y
	Duct 2	t	<blod-t
	Duct 3	r	r-u
	Duct 4	h	b-k
	Duct 5	g	l-o
Average maximum lubricant residue at 95 % confidence interval			u

Detection limit xx mg/m², blod = below limit of detection

Measurement report

Confidential

Date

Dust accumulation

Provide a brief written summary of the results. The actual results should be presented in a table, which must include a title and explanations for the columns and rows. Units must be indicated in the table.

Example: No significant dust accumulation was found in the ducts. The average dust accumulation in the ducts was C g/m². Only one duct had a measurable dust accumulation of Z g/m²; the dust accumulation in the other ducts was below the detection limit. A summary of dust accumulation in individual ducts is presented in Table 3.

Table 3. Dust accumulation in tested spiral-seamed ducts.

Ventilation product	Average dust accumulation (g/m ²)	Variance of dust accumulation (g/m ²)
Duct 1 (200 mm duct)	s	<blod-y
Duct 2 (200 mm duct)	t	<blod-t
Duct 3 (250 mm duct)	r	r-u
Duct 4 (400 mm duct)	h	b-k
Duct 5 (500 mm duct)	g	l-o
Average maximum dust accumulation at 95 %u confidence interval		

Detection limit xx g/m², blod = below limit of detection

Fiber emissions

Provide a brief written summary of the results. The actual results should be presented in a table, which must include a title and explanations for the columns and rows. Units must be indicated in the table. The result is reported as the number concentration of mineral fibers CV, in units of fibers/cm³, rounded to two significant figures.

Example: No significant fiber emissions were observed in the silencers. The fiber emission at nominal airflow was C fibers/cm³ after 1 hour and C fibers/cm³ after 24 hours. The vibration test resulted in C fibers/cm³, and the cleanability test showed no change in fiber emissions, with the product emitting C fibers/cm³ after cleaning. Fiber emissions from the silencers were below the reference value.

Measurement report

Confidential

Date

Table 4. Fiber emissions from tested duct silencers.

Ventilation product	Fiber emission at nominal airflow (fibers/cm ³) after 1 hour	Fiber emission at nominal airflow (fibers/cm ³) after 24 hours	Fiber emission in vibration test (fibers/cm ³)	Fiber emission after cleaning (fibers/cm ³)
Silencer 1	C	C	C	C
Silencer 2	C	C	C	C
Silencer 3	C	C	C	C

5. Uncertainty assessment

This section includes a description of factors affecting uncertainty due to the representativeness of sampling and sources of error in analysis, as well as an evaluation of how successfully the tested product group was categorized.

The estimated measurement uncertainty is presented using a 95% confidence level.

Any factors that may have influenced the result must be reported.

Example: Lubricant residue samples were taken from N samples across T different products. The majority (HJ%) of the results were below the specified guideline value of 50 mg/m², and the average lubricant residue for the component group was C mg/m² at a 95% confidence interval.

Example: Dust accumulation samples were taken from HJ samples across Y different products. The dust accumulation level of the product group was low, and only J results exceeded the detection limit. The average dust accumulation for the product group was 0.2 g/m², which is below the guideline value.

6. Signatures

Place and date

Researcher Alex Example	Research director Casey Cleverton

Sampling report template

Appendix 3.

M1 Cleanliness Classification Testing Guideline for Ventilation Products

Product information					
<i>Assessed product</i>	<i>product 1 e.g., duct d=160 mm and ID code, if available</i>	<i>product 2</i>	<i>product 3</i>	<i>product 4</i>	<i>product 5</i>
<i>Date of production</i>	X.C.XCVB				
<i>Selection criteria</i>	random selection				
<i>Storage</i>	outdoors, under a shelter				
<i>Protection</i>	capped using plastic caps				
Sample information					
<i>Sampling date</i>	C.V.BNMZ				
<i>Types of samples</i>	lubricant residue and dust accumulation				
<i>Sample identification details</i>	L1 and D1				
<i>Product selector</i>	Alex Example				
<i>Sample collector</i>	Alex Example				