The German Ecolabel

BLUE ANGEL

Construction and Furnishing Panels for Interior Construction

DE-UZ 76

Basic Award Criteria

Edition January 2026

Version 1

The Environmental Label is supported by the following four institutions:

Federal Ministry
for the Environment, Climate Action,
Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety

The Federal Ministry for the Environment is the owner of the label, defines the fundamental guidelines for the award of the Blue Angel ecolabel and appoints the Environmental Label Jury.

Umwelt Bundesamt

The German Environment Agency with its specialist department for "Ecodesign, Eco-Labelling and Environmentally friendly Procurement" acts as the office of the Blue Angel ecolabel. It develops the technical criteria including the required compliance verifications in cooperation with relevant interest groups.

Jury Umweltzeichen

The Environmental Label Jury is the independent, decision-making body for the Blue Angel and includes representatives from environmental and consumer associations, trade unions, industry, the trade, crafts, local authorities, academia, churches, young people and the German federal states.

RAL gGmbH

RAL gGmbH is the awarding body for the environmental label. It examines the applications submitted by companies for the use of the Blue Angel ecolabel and concludes the "Contracts on the Use of the Environmental Label". It also monitors correct use of the ecolabel.

Please use the following format when adding citations:
German Environment Agency (20xy): Blue Angel ecolabel – Title of the Basic Award Criteria (DE-UZ xy). Edition January or July 20xy, Version xy. RAL gGmbH (Publisher). Bonn. Available online at: www.blauer-engel.de/uzxy (accessed on x/y/20xy).

If you require further information please contact:
RAL gGmbH
RAL UMWELT
Fränkische Straße 7
53229 Bonn
Tel: +49 (0) 228 / 6 88 95 - 190
E-Mail: umweltzeichen@ral.de
www.blauer-engel.de

Edition January 2026 (New Edition), Version 1 (01/2026): term of validity until 31/12/2030

Table of contents

This document is a translation of a German original. In case of dispute, the original document should be taken as authoritative.

1 Introduction

1.1 Preface

In cooperation with the Federal Ministry for the Environment, the German Environment Agency and considering the results of hearings held with relevant interest groups conducted by RAL gGmbH, the Environmental Label Jury has set up these criteria for the award of the ecolabel (Basic Award Criteria). RAL gGmbH has been tasked with awarding the ecolabel.
Upon application to RAL gGmbH and on the basis of a Contract on the Use of the Environmental Label to be concluded with RAL gGmbH, the permission to use the ecolabel may be granted to all products, provided that they comply with the requirements as specified hereinafter. The product must comply with all the legal requirements in the country in which it is to be marketed. The applicant shall declare that the product meets these conditions.

1.2 Background

Low-emission panel-shaped materials (construction and furnishing panels) for interior construction (hereinafter referred to as panels) can cause environmental pollution across their whole life cycle. Therefore, the requirements for the award of the ecolabel focus not only on the materials used in the manufacturing process but also on the period of use of the products and their subsequent recycling and disposal. As these panels sometimes cover large indoor surfaces, it is also important that these products have the lowest possible emissions from an environmental and health perspective and in the interests of users. The environmental label is designed for the labelling of low-emission products. The professional installation of the panels and the use of other low-emission products within the entire interior construction (including furniture and other furnishings) also play an important role in environmental and health protection.

Emissions from these panels are assessed based on the evaluation procedure (AgBB procedure) developed by the Committee for Health-Related Evaluation of Building Products – a committee of experts from environmental and health authorities at a federal government and state level.

As emissions are often associated with odours, which can also have an impact on health, sensory tests are an important element when evaluating various products for use indoors. Therefore, these Basic Award Criteria now include an obligatory odour test so that applicants can verify that the product has low odour emissions. Procurement bodies can include this option in their invitations to tender if they want to purchase low odour products.

1.3 Objectives of the Environmental Label

The ecolabel for low-emission panel-shaped materials may be awarded to products that – above and beyond the legal regulations – are manufactured using materials that place less burden on the environment than usual, are safe and do not pose a risk to health in the living environment and do not contain any harmful substances that have a detrimental impact during the recycling process.

The ecolabel supports the use of wood from sustainable forestry and the use of recycled materials.

Therefore, the following benefits for the environment and health are stated in the explanatory box:

1.4 Definitions

AgBB:
Committee for Health-Related Evaluation of Building Products

Waste wood:
Industrial wood and used wood, insofar as it is considered waste in the sense of Section 3 (1) of the German Circular Economy Act

Waste wood category I:
Natural or only mechanically processed waste wood that experienced only minor contamination from non-wood materials during use

Waste wood category II:
Glued, painted, coated, varnished or otherwise treated waste wood, without any halogenated organic compounds in the coating and without wood preservatives

CoC certification:
Chain of custody – product supply chain

FSC:
Forest Stewardship Council

Constituent components:
Substances added to the product as such or as part of a mixture in order to achieve or influence certain product properties and those required as chemical cleavage products for achieving the product properties. This does not apply to residual monomers that have been reduced to a minimum.

MVV TB:
Model Administrative Rules – Technical Building Regulations

PEFC:
Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification Schemes

LCI:
Lowest Concentration of Interest for a specific substance

Product-type (PT) 6 – Preservatives for products during storage: Products used for the preservation of manufactured products, other than foodstuffs, feeding stuffs, cosmetics or medicinal products or medical devices by the control of microbial deterioration to ensure their shelf life.

SVHC: Substance of very high concern

TSVOC: Sum of all concentrations of volatile organic compounds; Sum of all individual substances ≥ 5 µg/m³ in the retention range > C16 – C22according to the AgBB

TVOC: Sum of all concentrations of volatile organic compounds in the retention range C6 – C16 for DIN EN 16516 according to the AgBB. This corresponds to TVOC according to Section 10.6 8) of DIN EN 16516.

2 Scope

These Basic Award Criteria apply to the following panels installed **indoors**:

Wood-based panels
- Particleboards according to DIN EN 312, DIN EN 13986, DIN EN 14755, DIN EN 14322;
- Fibreboards according to EN 316, DIN EN 622-1 bis -5, DIN EN 13986, DIN EN 14322;
- Medium-density fibreboards (MDF) according to DIN EN 622-5, DIN EN 13986, DIN EN 14322;
- Plywood panels according to DIN EN 313-1, -2, DIN EN 13986, DIN 68705-2, DIN EN 636:2015-05;
- OSB panels according to DIN EN 300, DIN EN 13986;
- Cement-bonded particleboards according to DIN EN 634, DIN EN 13986.

- **Other panels**
- High-pressure decorative laminates (HPL) according to EN 438-1, EN 438-3, EN 438- 4, EN 438-7;
- Composite elements according to EN 13894-1, EN 13894-2;
- Glued laminated timber panels (DLT and CLT) with a European Technical Assessment (ETA);
- Solid wood panels according to DIN EN 12775, DIN EN 13017-1,-2, DIN EN 13353, DIN EN 13354 and DIN EN 13986;
- Expanded glass panels.

The Environmental Label Jury can approve other panels on the recommendation of the German Environment Agency.

3 Requirements

The products named under Paragraph 2 can be labelled with the ecolabel illustrated on the first page of these Basic Award Criteria if they fulfil the following requirements at all times, whereby RAL gGmbH must be informed immediately about any changes to the products that occur during the application process and/or the period of use of the ecolabel.

3.1 General substance and building inspection requirements

Observance of European and German chemical law, as well as standard rules for the sector, is a prerequisite at the time of application and throughout the period of use of the ecolabel (REACH Regulation Annex XVII, POP Regulation Annex I, the German Ordinance on Banned Chemicals (ChemVerbotsV), Ozone Regulation, the German Ordinance on Hazardous Substances (GefStoffV), VdL Guideline 01, Regulation 92/112/EWC, the 25th German Federal Immission Protection Ordinance (25th BImSchV), the Biocidal Products Regulation (BPR), the German Directive for solvent-based paints and varnishes (ChemVOCFarbV), the German Act on Corporate Due Diligence Obligations in Supply Chains (LkSG), the Product Safety Regulation (EU 2023/988), the European Construction Products Regulation (CPR), etc.).[1] Construction panels must comply with the requirements in MVV TB.
Panels, their binding agents and their coatings (stains, primers, clear lacquers, covering lacquers, films, decorative paper, adhesives, hydrophobing agents, etc. which are used directly in the production of the panels) may not contain any substances with the following properties as a constituent component:

[1] Substances which are identified as particularly alarming under the European Chemicals Regulation REACH (1907/2006/EC) and which have been incorporated into the list drawn up in accordance with Article 59, Paragraph 1 of the REACH Regulation (so-called "list of candidates").[2]

[2] Substances which according to the criteria of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP Regulation) are assigned the following hazard classes and categories or which meet the criteria for such classification[3,,4]:

---

1 If substance restrictions from other regulations also apply to the specific product, these also need to be observed.

2 If an ingredient is newly added to the list of candidates during the term of the Basic Award Criteria, the label holder must submit an informal notification within one month stating the name of the substance, its CAS or EC number and information on possible substitutes. The licence holder will then be given a deadline to substitute this ingredient.

3 The harmonized classifications and labellings of hazardous substances can be found in Annex VI, Part 3 of the CLP Regulation. Furthermore, a comprehensive classification and labelling inventory, which also includes all of the self-classifications of hazardous substances made by manufacturers, has been made available to the public on the website of the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA): ECHA classification and labelling inventory. The current version of the CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008: https://www.reach-clp-biozid-helpdesk.de/DE/CLP/Rechtstexte/Rechtstexte_node.html at the time of application is valid. The label holder is obligated to take into account current developments with the CLP Regulation. If an ingredient is classified with one of the named hazard categories during the term of the Basic Award Criteria, the licence holder must submit an informal notification stating the name of the substance and its CAS or EC number and the new hazard category. The licence holder will then be given a deadline to substitute this ingredient.

4 Substances with other hazardous properties (i.e. CMR substances in category 2) are not excluded here but are instead restricted by the emissions evaluation (see Paragraph 3.2.1).

- Carcinogenic in categories Carc. 1A or Carc. 1B
- Germ cell mutagenic in categories Muta. 1A or Muta. 1B
- Reprotoxic (teratogenic) in categories Repr. 1A or Repr. 1B
- Acute toxicity (poisonous) in categories Acute Tox. 1, Acute Tox. 2 or Acute Tox. 3
- Specific target organ toxicity in categories STOT SE 1 or STOT RE 1
- Hazardous to water[5] in categories Aquatic Acute 1, Aquatic Chronic 1, Aquatic Chronic 2 or Aquatic Chronic 3
- Endocrine disruptors with a negative effect on human health in the categories ED HH 1 or ED HH 2[6]
- Endocrine disruptors with a negative effect on the environment in the categories ED ENV 1 or ED ENV 2[7]
- Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT) or very persistent, very bioaccumulative (vPvB) characteristics[7]
- Persistent, mobile and toxic (PMT) or very persistent, very mobile (vPvM) characteristics[7]
- Hazardous to the ozone layer in category Ozone 1

The corresponding H phrases for the hazard classes and categories can be found in Appendix B.

[3] Substances that are classified in TRGS 905 as:

- Carcinogenic (K 1A, K 1B)
- Mutagenic (M 1A, M 1B)
- Reprotoxic (R_F 1A, R_F 1B)
- Teratogenic (R_E 1A, R_E 1B);

In the case of non-constituent components (e.g. residual polymers and impurities), any substances of very high concern may not exceed 0.1% by mass in all product components. In addition, any recycled materials added to the product may not contain SVHC > 0.1 % by mass.

Compliance verification

The applicant shall declare compliance with the requirements in Annex 4 to the contract pursuant to DE-UZ 76 and submit the safety data sheets for the binding agents and coatings (stains, primers, clear lacquers, covering lacquers, films, decorative paper, adhesives, etc. which are used directly in the production of the panels), the technical data sheets and, if relevant, the usability certificate from the building authorities.

---

[5] An exemption is made for monomers or additives that turn into polymers during the manufacture of varnish or are chemically (covalently) bound to the cured varnish layer, as long as their residual concentrations are below the classification limit for mixtures.

[6] New hazard categories in the CLP Regulation, legally binding since 1 May 2025 at the latest for substances newly placed onto the market.

[7] New hazard categories in the CLP Regulation, legally binding for substances newly placed onto the market since 1 May 2025 at the latest and for existing substances on the market by 1 November 2026 at the latest.

The applicant shall submit the schematic structure and composition of the product (not the recipe). Furthermore, the applicant shall declare compliance with the requirements in Annex 1 to the contract pursuant to DE-UZ 76.
If relevant information is not already available, the applicant shall submit a test report according to DIN 51012 Supplement 2025:03 "Screening of substances of very high concern (SVHC)" to verify that the SVHC content in the product and its components is ≤ 0.1 % by mass.

3.2 Manufacturing process

3.2.1 Source of the wood and paper

The manufacturer must ensure that all of the wood, cork and bamboo used in the product and all of the virgin fibres used in the paper[8] are sourced from legally managed forests. The use of protected tree and plant species on the Red List from the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN: CR, EN or VU) and the Washington Agreement on the Protection of Species (CITES: I, II, III) is prohibited and the manufacturer must comply with the European Regulation on the Protection of Species (EC) No. 338/97.
The use of recovered paper and waste wood is permitted, whereby the waste wood must comply with the regulations in the German Waste Wood Ordinance[9] and be exclusively sourced from waste wood categories A I and A II.
In addition, at least 85% of the virgin wood, cork and bamboo used in the product must come from certified sources that can verify that they are managed in an ecological and socially responsible manner. The following requirements apply to the remaining 15 %:

- A due diligence system (DDS)

and

- Source: Low-risk country according to the EU Deforestation Regulation (EUDR)

Compliance verification

The applicant shall declare the legality of the wood sources in accordance with the EUDR. In addition, the applicant shall submit the following three verifications on the use of wood, cork and bamboo[10]:

1. *A record of the woods including waste wood used each year[11] (Annex 2) for the product named in the application that shows the proportion of certified virgin wood, cork and bamboo and the proportion of waste wood including the waste wood class.*

---

8 If the product contains more than 5% paper by mass

9 Manufacturers based outside of Germany can submit comparable verifications to those required in the German Waste Wood Ordinance. https://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/altholzv

10 Wood sourced from countries in the tropics is subject to a more in-depth examination of its legality (countries located between the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn)

11 The record of the woods used should include information on the supplier, type of wood-based material, tree species/type of wood, country of origin/cultivation area, quantity in m³, an example delivery note with the certification number and the proportion in % and other verifications for non-certified wood as a supplement.

2. *The following certificates for sustainable forestry and the chain of custody (CoC) will be accepted:*
   - *Forest Stewardship Council (FSC),*
   - *Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification Schemes (PEFC)*
   - *Naturland e. V.*
   - *Holz von Hier*
   - *Comparable certificates and individual verifications[12].*

   The production site must have valid CoC certification.
   If the production site does not have chain of custody (CoC) certification, the applicant shall also submit confirmation of compliance with the wood requirement from an environmental verifier approved for this scope (NACE 16.21) by the German Society for the Accreditation and Registration of Environmental Verifiers (DAU) in accordance with the Environmental Audit Act or from an FSC or PEFC certifier accredited by the German Accreditation Body (DAkkS).

3. *Up-to-date verifications shall also be submitted every two years after the contract has been awarded (recurring test).*

3.2.2 Energy statement

The applicant must produce an energy statement that includes information on the energy consumption at the production plant where the labelled product is manufactured and indicates the proportion of energy accounted for by renewable energies.

Compliance verification

The applicant shall produce an energy statement that includes information on the energy consumption (heat and electricity) at the production plant for the labelled products (or in the case of initial applications, for the products intended for labelling) and submit it as verification together with information on the form of electricity labelling with proofs of origin for renewable energies not subsidised in accordance with the German Renewable Energies Act (EEG) and also for renewable energies subsidised in accordance with the EEG. If relevant, the applicant can enclose a declaration on the consumption of electricity from the applicant's own renewable energy plants including a certificate of ownership for the generation plants, data taken from corresponding measurement points on the amount of electricity produced and consumed and information on whether the generation plants are subsidised in accordance with the German Renewable Energies Act (EEG). Verifications for international sites must comply with the requirements in EU Directive 2018/2001/EU (Article 19). This can be verified, for example, with "Full Membership" of the Association of Issuing Bodies (https://www.aib-net.org/facts/aib-member-countries-regions/aib-members). Other verifications may need to be examined in individual cases.
These verifications must be re-submitted every two years for every year of the term of the contract on the use of the environmental label. The electricity labelling for the first year can be submitted at a later date.

[12] The applicant must verify compliance with the criteria defined by the FSC or PEFC for the relevant country of origin. As with the federal decree for the purchase of wood products, verification of comparability must be confirmed by the Thünen Institute or the BfN.

3.2.3 Environmental Product Declaration (EPD)

The product must have a valid EPD according to DIN EN 15804 issued by the manufacturer or the manufacturer's association. In the case of newly developed products, the transition period for submitting an EPD is 3 years, whereby the applicant must send confirmation that an application has been submitted.

Compliance verification

The applicant shall state the location where the EPD is published. If there is a long waiting time for verification of the EPD, a link to the declaration can be submitted. In this case, the applicant shall submit confirmation from the EPD supplier to verify receipt of the EPD application.

3.2.4 Reducing emissions in the coating process

Operators of coating plants for products according to Paragraph 2 must limit the emissions of volatile organic compounds – in accordance with the requirements of the 31st BImSchV (solvent or VOC act) or the European VOC Directive — by using low-emission coating systems or exhaust gas purification systems.

Compliance verification

The applicant shall declare compliance with the requirements in Annex 1 to the contract pursuant to DE-UZ 76.

3.2.5 Special requirements for expanded glass granulate panels

The mineral content of the expanded glass granulate panels must be at least 90 % by mass. Waste glass must account for at least 90% by mass of the expanded glass granulate used to produce the panels. Bisphenol A must not be detectable in the expanded glass panels. A detection limit of 0.1 mg/kg applies[13].

Compliance verification

The applicant shall declare compliance with the requirements with respect to the mineral content and waste glass content in Annex 1 to the contract pursuant to DE-UZ 76 and submit a test report[14] to verify that Bisphenol A was not detectable in the product (extraction method, HPLC-MS[15]).

[13] SAA-L-1547 Determination of Bisphenol A in plastics using HPLC-MS
[14] This report may not be more than two years old at the time of application.
[15] https://publikationen.dguv.de/widgets/pdf/download/article/215

3.3 Special requirements for specific substances

3.3.1 Halogens

No halogenated organic compounds[16] may be used (e.g. as binding agents, flame retardants) in the manufacture of the panels, including in the materials used for their manufacture.

Compliance verification

The applicant shall declare compliance with the requirement in Annex 1 to the contract pursuant to DE-UZ 76.

3.3.2 Flame retardants

If the use of flame retardants is necessary due to fire protection requirements, the following may be used: inorganic ammonium phosphate (diammonium phosphate [CAS no. 7783-28-0], ammonium polyphosphate [CAS no. 68333-79-9], guanidine phosphate [CAS no. 5423-22-3], etc.), other dehydrating minerals (aluminium hydroxide [CAS no. 21645-51-2], magnesium hydroxide [CAS no. 1309-42-8]) or expandable graphite [CAS no. 12777-86-6; 90387-90-9]. Melamine and melamine derivatives (e.g. melamine phosphate, melamine polyphosphate or melamine cyanurate) may not be used as flame retardants.

Other flame retardants may be approved by the German Environment Agency on application.

Compliance verification

The applicant shall declare compliance with the requirement in Annex 1 to the contract pursuant to DE-UZ 76 and name the flame retardants.

3.3.3 Melamine

The residual monomer content of melamine in the end product after polymerisation must not exceed 0.1% by mass.

Compliance verification

The applicant shall declare compliance with the requirement in Annex 1 to the contract pursuant to DE-UZ 76 and submit verification for the detection of melamine in wood-based materials according to DIN EN 18079:2024-05.

[16] An exemption applies to the biocides in the list of "approved in-can preservatives" according to Paragraph 3.3.4.

3.3.4 Biocides

Biocide finishing of the panels is prohibited.
An exemption applies to biocides in the list of "approved in-can preservatives" that are exclusively designed for the pot preservation of aqueous coatings and adhesives (Product-type PT 6).

Compliance verification

The applicant shall declare compliance with the requirement in Annex 1 to the contract pursuant to DE-UZ 76.

3.3.5 Pollutant requirements for recyclability

In order to ensure that the panels[17] are suitable for recycling after use, they must comply with the following limits (irrespective of whether they contain waste wood or not):

Element/compound	Concentration (milligram per kilogram dry mass)
Arsenic	2
Lead	30
Cadmium	2
Chrome	30
Copper	20
Mercury	0.4
Chlorine	600
Fluorene	100
Pentachlorphenol	3
Polychlorinated biphenyls	5

A random sample of 5 panels must be tested in accordance with DIN EN 326-1. Four test specimens must be produced from each of these panels in accordance with the guidelines in DIN EN 326-1. The 20 test specimens should then be ground and an aliquoted mixed sample of these ground test specimens analysed. The analysis should be carried out in accordance with the guidelines for woodchips and wood shavings used to produce wood-based materials in Annex IV of the German Waste Wood Ordinance (AltholzV)[18]. Alternatively, a comparable determination method may also be used.

Compliance verification

The applicant shall declare compliance with the requirement in Annex 1 to the contract pursuant to DE-UZ 76 and submit a test report based on Annex IV of the German Waste Wood Ordinance (AltholzV). A new declaration and text report must be submitted every two years.

[17] Not for solid wood products
[18] https://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/altholzv/anhang_iv.html

3.4 Use

3.4.1 Indoor air quality – volatile organic compounds

Based on the "Health-related Evaluation Procedure for Volatile Organic Compounds Emissions (VOC and SVOC) from Building Products" (AgBB)[19] developed by the Committee for Health-Related Evaluation of Building Products[20], the panels must not exceed the emission values in Table 1 in the test chamber. The emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOC and SVOC) must be measured in accordance with DIN EN 16516.[21] Emissions of formic acid and acetic acid must also be measured in accordance with VDI 4301 Sheet 7.

The manufacturer must comply with the requirements in Table 1. The TVOC value must be determined in accordance with DIN EN 16516 (Section 8.2.6.1 – Paragraph 2), while taking into account the list of LCI values (Lowest Concentration of Interest) from the AgBB evaluation procedure.
An additional test is required for wood treated with ammonia.
The test chamber should be uniformly loaded at a factor of 1.4 m²/m³. A loading factor of 1.4 m²/m³ in the European Reference Room corresponds to (potential) use on walls plus the ceiling or floor. This type of use is realistic for many products. The narrow surfaces on the test specimen must be sealed at a perimeter-to-area ratio of 1.5 m/m² for testing.

The manufacturer must comply with the requirements in Table 1.

Parameter or substance	**3rd day**	**Final value (28th day)**
Total organic compounds within the retention range > C_6 – C_{16} (TVOCspez[22])	≤ 1.0 mg/m³	≤ 0.800 mg/m³ wood-based panels ≤ 0.300 mg/m³ other panels
Total organic compounds within the retention range > C_{16} – C_{22} (TSVOC) [23]	-	≤ 0.100 mg/m³
Acetic acid (with Tenax and according to VDI 4301 Sheet 7)[24]	-	Measure the emissions
Formic acid according to VDI 4301 Sheet 7242	_	Measure the emissions

[19] The currently valid version of "Health-related Evaluation Procedure for Volatile Organic Compounds Emissions (VOC) from Building Products". http://www.umweltbundesamt.de/themen/gesundheit/kommissionen-arbeitsgruppen/ausschuss-zur- gesundheitlichen-bewertung-von

[20] If the Blue Angel contracts are extended, the currently valid version of the AgBB evaluation procedure must be used.

[21] Construction products – Assessment of release of dangerous substances – Determination of emissions into indoor air; German version DIN EN 16516. The currently valid version is valid.

[22] TVOC according to Section 10.6 8) of DIN EN 16516 (currently valid version). This corresponds to $TVOC_{spez}$ according to the AgBB.

[23] SVOCs with an LCI value should be included in the calculation for TSVOC and not for TVOC.

[24] Emissions of acetic acid and formic acid must be measured in accordance with VDI 4301 Sheet 7. Acetic acid should also be measured in parallel using the Tenax method. Recording the measurement results using both of these methods will enable a comparison of the methods._Both values must be stated in the test report. When calculating the TVOC value and R-value, the measurement value for acetic acid according to VDI 4301 Sheet 7 should be used.

Carcinogenic substances according to the AgBB[25]	≤ 10 µg /m³ total	<0.001 mg/m³ per individual substance
Total VOC without LCI[26]	-	≤ 0.100 mg/m³
R value[27]	-	≤ 1.0
Formaldehyde[, 28] (supplementary to its consideration for the R value)	-	≤ 0.062 mg/m³ (0.05ppm)

The test can be terminated from the 7th day after preparing the test specimen if the required final values for the 28th day are reached prematurely and no significant increase in the concentration of any of the identified substances has been observed in comparison to the measurement on the 3rd day.
The test to determine the quality of the indoor air must be repeated every two years. The results of the recurring tests must be submitted to RAL gGmbH without request.

Compliance verification

The applicant shall submit a test report[14] according to the DIN EN 16516 standard [Section 10] and VDI 4301 Sheet 7 verifying compliance with this requirement. The test report according to DIN EN 16516 must be produced by a testing institution accredited for this test. Testing institutions are considered to be qualified if they have been designated by the European Commission as a notified body for tests according to EN 16516 and are listed in the NANDO database or have been accredited as a conformity assessment body according to ISO/IEC 17025 for the relevant test by a EA/IAF-recognised international accreditation body or have successfully participated in proficiency tests (round robin tests) using the relevant testing method from an accredited provider of proficiency tests according to DIN EN ISO/IEC 17043 (List of recognised testing institutions).

3.4.2 Additional emissions test for expanded glass granulate panels

Due to the high boiling point of expanded glass granulate panels, no emissions of Bisphenol A are expected under normal measurement conditions. For additional safety, a sample of the expanded glass granulate should also be tested under stricter conditions. A sample taken from the

[25] Carcinogenic in categories Carc. 1A or Carc. 1B according to the CLP Regulation and TRGS 905 Substances classified as carcinogenic in category 1A and 1B for which a threshold level can be defined for the sensitive end point where there is no longer any carcinogenic potential and for which an LCI value has been determined on this basis and published (see AgBB evaluation procedure) are exempt from this rule. These substances are treated the same as other VOC substances with LCI values (see evaluation of individual substances, AgBB).

[26] LCI = Lowest Concentration of Interest; see AgBB evaluation procedure. The terpene beta-pinene and other terpenes without an LCI value should not be taken into account in this cumulative value.

[27] R = total of all quotients (Ci / LCIi) < 1.0 (where Ci = substance concentration in the chamber air, LCIi = LCI value of the substance), see AgBB evaluation procedure Emissions of acetic acid must be measured in accordance with VDI 4301 Sheet 7.

[28] LCI values for formaldehyde and acetaldehyde are derived in the AgBB procedure (Edition February 2024). This means that formaldehyde is not attributed to the C-substances (P. 9 of the AgBB procedure) but is instead taken into account in the calculation of the R value. Acetaldehyde and other VVOC values with an LCI value are also included in the calculation of the R value (P. 10 of the AgBB procedure).

middle of a stack of expanded glass granulate panels must not produce any Bisphenol A emissions at 60 °C in a µ-chamber[29]. A detection limit of 0.5 µg/m³ applies.

Compliance verification

The applicant shall submit a test report[14] from an accredited testing laboratory. Different test methods to the one described in footnote [29] may be used if the applicant can demonstrate that they are comparable.

3.4.3 Odour testing

Testing of the odour characteristics should be carried out in accordance with DIN ISO 16000-28 together with the emissions test for Paragraph 3.6.1 (Indoor air quality), whereby the same criteria for an early termination of the test apply (from the 7th day after preparing the test specimen). The tested panels should not exceed an odour intensity of 7 pi after 28 days. If the test result is 8 pi, it is permitted to carry out another test on the next day. If a value of 7 pi or lower is achieved, the product can be advertised as being "low odour". If the product is advertised as being "low odour", the applicant must carry out follow-up tests at least every year and submit the test results to RAL gGmbH on request. The application will not be rejected if the limit value is exceeded. However, the data generated by applicants will be used to define limit values in the future. Optionally, the applicant can also collect data on the hedonics and acceptance of the odour but this data will not be used for the evaluation.

Compliance verification

The applicant shall submit a test report14 in accordance with DIN ISO 16000-28 in combination with VDI 4302 for the initial test. If requested by RAL gGmbH, the applicant shall submit test reports[14] in accordance with DIN ISO 16000-28 for the follow-up tests for every product group[30].

3.4.4 Fitness for use

The product must fulfil the usual quality requirements with respect to fitness for use for the respective product group. In particular, the product must comply with the relevant DIN and EN standards (see Paragraph 2).

---

[29] Micro-Chamber/Thermal Extractor™ (Brand: µ-CTE™) or comparable technology. The applicant must demonstrate that the technology is comparable. Use a test specimen of 25 x 25 mm or 20 x 20 x 25mm. If the product is available in panels with different thicknesses, a test specimen from a panel with the largest thickness (max. 25 mm for a 30 mm-high µ-chamber) should be used. Set the air flow to 25 ml/min and the temperature to 60 °C. The humidity should be set to approx. 5% RH according to the BEMMA method from BAM (bemma-untersuchungsverfahren.pdf). The test specimen should be left in the Micro-Chamber at these test conditions for 3 days before sampling. The sampling process should be carried out over 120 minutes (3-litre sample) through a Tenex tube.

[30] Based on the scope of these Basic Award Criteria, a product group is a series of products within the limits of variability of the product parameters (set by the manufacturer or a technical specification) and, if applicable, of the use-related parameters with respect to which the specified safety-related properties do not change (i.e. they do not deteriorate in terms of quality). With respect to the Blue Angel, the safety-related properties include the emission behaviour. A product group includes products of identical material composition.

Compliance verification

The applicant shall declare compliance with the requirement in Annex 1 to the contract pursuant to DE-UZ 76.

3.4.5 Product information and consumer information

The product must contain a clear reference to the technical data sheet, information on where it can be found and a telephone number for the manufacturer where the consumer can receive further information. The technical data sheet must be published online.
An additional QR code can be optionally provided on the product.

Consumer information must be enclosed with the panels which – possibly in combination with other information – provides at least the following information:

- Information on other materials[31] (with a proportion > 3% by mass);
- Information on the fitness for use (field of application and results of the material tests where relevant);
- Information that the product is suitable for installation indoors;
- CE marking, declaration of performance and declaration of conformity (if required for the product);
- Information on the location where the EPD has been published or a link to the EPD.
- The consumer information must also be made available online. The name of the website must be provided with the product.

Compliance verification

The applicant shall declare compliance with the requirement in Annex 1 to the contract pursuant to DE-UZ 76 and submit the consumer information.

3.5 Recycling and disposal

3.5.1 Take-back scheme (optional)

Participation in a cross-manufacturer take-back system for panels (voluntary). Optionally, the applicant can participate in an already existing take-back scheme or establish such a scheme in cooperation with other manufacturers. The scheme will take back residual cuttings and returned products from construction sites, etc. for material recycling, ordinary recycling or disposal.

Compliance verification

The applicant shall declare compliance with the requirement (Annex 1) and enclose confirmation of participation in the relevant system and the corresponding information provided to customers as verification.

[31] Composition of the panels (not the recipe)

3.6 Advertising claims

The type of panel according to Paragraph 2 must be stated on the technical data sheet together with the product designation. Advertising messages must not include claims in the sense of Article 25 (4) of the CLP Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008) that could play down the risks such as e.g. "non-toxic", "non-harmful to health" or similar claims.

- Advertising claims that contain terms such as "Bio", "Natural", "Fungal", "Anti-" or "Nano" etc. as part of the name or description are not permitted.
- If the product complies with the requirement for the odour test in Paragraph 3.4.3, the applicant is permitted to advertise the panels with the claim "low odour".

Compliance verification

The applicant shall declare compliance with the requirement in Annex 1 to the contract pursuant to DE-UZ 76 and submit the technical data sheet.

4 Applicants and Parties Involved

Manufacturers or distributors of final products according to Paragraph 2 shall be eligible for application.

Parties involved in the award process are:
- RAL gGmbH to award the Blue Angel Environmental Label,
- the federal state being home to the applicant's production site,
- Umweltbundesamt (German Environmental Agency) which after the signing of the contract receives all data and documents submitted in applications for the Blue Angel in order to be able to further develop the Basic Award Criteria.

5 Use of the Environmental Label

The use of the Environmental Label by the applicant is governed by a contract on the use of the Environmental Label concluded with RAL gGmbH.

Within the scope of such contract, the applicant undertakes to comply with the requirements under Paragraph 3 while using the Environmental Label.

Contracts on the Use of the Environmental Label are concluded to fix the terms for the certification of products under Paragraph 2. Such contracts shall run until December 31, 2030.
They shall be extended by periods of one year each, unless terminated in writing by March 31, 2030 or March 31 of the respective year of extension.
After the expiry of the contract, the Environmental Label may neither be used for labelling nor for advertising purposes. This regulation shall not affect products being still in the market.

The applicant (manufacturer) shall be entitled to apply to RAL gGmbH for an extension of the right to use the ecolabel on the product entitled to the label if it is to be marketed under another brand/trade name and/or other marketing organisations.

The Contract on the Use of the Environmental Label shall specify:

- Applicant (manufacturer/distributor)
- Brand/trade name, product description
- Distributor (label user), i.e. the above-mentioned marketing organisations.

Appendix A Quoted laws and standards, literature

DIN EN 300 - Oriented Strand Boards (OSB) - Definitions, classification and specifications
https://www.dinmedia.de/de/norm/din-en-300/87355353

DIN EN 312 - Particleboards - Specifications
https://www.dinmedia.de/de/norm/din-en-312/127244178

DIN EN 313-1 and 2 - Plywood - Classification and terminology - Part 1 and Part 2
https://www.dinmedia.de/de/norm/din-en-313-2/21474132,
https://www.dinmedia.de/de/norm/din-en-313-1/2774218

DIN EN 316 - Wood fibreboards - Definition, classification and symbols
https://www.dinmedia.de/de/norm/din-en-316/116813222

DIN EN 622-1 to 5 - Fibreboards - Specifications - Parts 1 to 5
https://www.dinmedia.de/de/norm/din-en-622-1/64224912

DIN EN 634 - Cement-bonded particleboards - Specifications
https://www.dinmedia.de/de/norm/din-en-634-1/2525729

DIN EN 636 - Plywood - Specifications
https://www.dinmedia.de/de/norm/din-en-636/231259981

DIN EN 12775 - Solid wood panels - Classification and terminology
https://www.din.de/de/mitwirken/normenausschuesse/nhm/wdc-beuth:din21:38610956

DIN EN 13017-1 - Solid wood panels - Classification by surface appearance - Part 1: Softwood
https://www.dinmedia.de/de/norm/din-en-13017-1/34850315

DIN EN 13353 - Solid wood panels (SWP) - Requirements
https://www.dinmedia.de/de/norm/din-en-13353/348494255

DIN EN 13354 - Solid wood panels (SWP) - Bonding quality - Test method
https://www.dinmedia.de/de/norm/din-en-13354/109580939

DIN EN 13986 - Wood-based panels for use in construction - Characteristics, evaluation of conformity and marking
https://www.din.de/de/mitwirken/normenausschuesse/nhm/wdc-beuth:din21:231521888

DIN EN 14322 - Wood-based panels - Melamine faced boards for interior uses - Definition, requirements and classification
https://www.dinmedia.de/de/norm/din-en-14322/342677365

DIN EN 14755 - Extruded particleboards - Specifications
https://www.dinmedia.de/de/norm/din-en-14755/80041434

DIN EN 68705-2 - Plywood - Part 2: Blockboard and laminboard for general use
https://www.dinmedia.de/de/norm/din-68705-2/245469057

DIN/TS 51012 - Screening of substances of very high concern (SVHC) - General principles
https://www.dinmedia.de/de/vornorm/din-ts-51012/312105975

EN 438-1 - High-pressure decorative laminates (HPL) - Sheets based on thermosetting resins (usually called laminates) - Part 1
https://www.dinmedia.de/de/norm/din-en-438-1/238898874

EN 438-3 - High-pressure decorative laminates (HPL) - Sheets based on thermosetting resins (usually called laminates) - Part 3: Classification and specifications for laminates less than 2 mm thick intended for bonding to supporting substrates
https://www.dinmedia.de/de/norm/din-en-438-3/238899119

EN 438-4 - High-pressure decorative laminates (HPL) - Sheets based on thermosetting resins (usually called laminates) - Part 4: Classification and specifications for compact laminates of thickness 2 mm and greater
https://www.dinmedia.de/de/norm/din-en-438-4/238898758

EN 438-7 - High-pressure decorative laminates (HPL) - Sheets based on thermosetting resins (usually called laminates) - Part 7: Compact laminate and HPL composite panels for internal and external wall and ceiling finishes
https://www.dinmedia.de/de/norm/din-en-438-7/72020396

EN 13894-1 - Products and systems for the protection and repair of concrete structures - Test methods - Determination of fatigue under dynamic loading - Part 1: During cure
https://www.dinmedia.de/de/norm/din-en-13894-1/62867051

EN 13894-1 and 2 - High-pressure decorative laminates - Composite elements

DIN EN 15804: 2022-03 Sustainability of construction works - Environmental product declarations - Core rules for the product category of construction products; German version EN 15804:2012+A2:2019 + AC:2021

DIN EN 16516:2020-10 - Construction products: Assessment of release of dangerous substances - Determination of emissions into indoor air; German version EN 16516:2017+A1:2020

DIN EN ISO 14021: 2016-07 Environmental labels and declarations - Self-declared environmental claims (Type II environmental labelling) (ISO 14021:2016); German and English version EN ISO 14021:2016

DIN EN ISO/IEC 17025 - General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories (ISO/IEC 17025:2017)
https://www.dinmedia.de/de/norm/din-en-iso-iec-17025/278030106

LkSG - Law on corporate due diligence obligations to avoid human rights violations in supply chains (German Act on Corporate Due Diligence in Supply Chains – Lieferkettensorg-faltspflichtengesetz)
https://www.bmz.de/de/themen/lieferkettengesetz

Product Safety Regulation - Regulation (EU) 2023/988 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 10 May 2023 on general product safety, amending Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council and Directive (EU) 2020/1828 of the European Parliament and the Council, and repealing Directive 2001/95/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and Council Directive 87/357/EEC
https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32023R0988

German Waste Wood Ordinance (Altholzverordnung – AltholzV): German ordinance on requirements for the recycling and
disposal of waste wood (Waste Wood Ordinance – AltholzV) of 15 August 2002 (BGBl. I p. 3302), which was last amended by Article 62 of the law from 29 March 2017 (BGBl. I p. 626).
https://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/altholzv/

CPR European Construction Products Regulation (EU) No. 305/2011 / (EU) 2024/3110
https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:02011R0305-20210716 and
http://data.europa.eu/eli/reg/2024/3110/oj

BPR Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 May 2012 concerning the making available on the market and use of biocidal products
https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:167:0001:0123:DE:PDF

CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 concerning the classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures
https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/?uri=celex:32008R1272

25th BImSchV – 25th ordinance for the implementation of the Federal Immission Protection Act
https://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/bimschv_25/

ChemBiozidDV - German ordinance on the notification and distribution of biocidal products and for the implementation of Regulation (EU) No 528/2012 (Biocidal law implementing ordinance - ChemBiozidDV)
https://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/chembioziddv/ChemBiozidDV.pdf

ChemBiozidMeldeV German ordinance on the notification of biocidal products pursuant to the German Chemicals Act (Biocide Notification Ordinance - ChemBiozidMeldeV) of 14 June 2011 (BGBl. I P. 1085) Date of issue: 14/06/2011
https://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/chembioziddv/

ChemVerbotsV - German ordinance on the prohibition and restriction of placing hazardous substances, preparations and goods on the market or for their sale in accordance with the German Chemicals Act (Chemicals Prohibition Ordinance - ChemVerbotsV)
https://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/chemverbotsv_2017/ChemVerbotsV.pdf

ChemVOCFarbV – Chemical directive limiting VOC emissions by restricting the sale of paints and varnishes containing solvents (Directive for solvent-based paints and varnishes - ChemVOCFarbV)
https://www.bmuv.de/fileadmin/Daten_BMU/Download_PDF/Gesundheit_Chemikalien/chemvocfarbv.pdf

EUDR – Deforestation Regulation
https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/2023/1115/oj

EUDR Country Classification List: Country Classification List - European Commission

COUNCIL REGULATION (EC) No 338/97 on the protection of species of wild fauna and flora by regulating trade thereinhttps://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/reg/1997/338

F-gas Regulation - Regulation (EU) 2024/573 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 February 2024 on fluorinated greenhouse gases, amending Directive (EU) 2019/1937 and repealing Regulation (EU) No 517/2014
https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/PDF/?uri=OJ:L_202400573

GefStoffV – German ordinance on protection from hazardous substances (Hazardous Substances Ordinance – GefStoffV)
https://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/gefstoffv_2010/GefStoffV.pdf

German ordinance to amend the Hazardous Substances Ordinance and other occupational safety ordinances, Federal Law Gazette Part I, v. 04. December 2024, no. 384
https://www.recht.bund.de/bgbl/1/2024/384/VO.html

Ozone Regulation - Regulation (EC) No. 1005/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 September 2009 on substances that deplete the ozone layer
https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2009:286:0001:0030:DE:PDF

POP Regulation - Regulation (EU) 2019/1021 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 on persistent organic pollutants
https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32019R1021

REACH 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)
https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/ALL/?uri=celex%3A32006R1907

VdL Guideline 01: Guideline on the declaration of paints, lacquers, varnishes, renders, fillers, primers and related products
https://www.wirsindfarbe.de/service-publikationen/vdl-richtlinien/richtlinie-zur-deklaration-von-lacken-farben-lasuren-putzen-spachtelmassen-grundbeschichtungsst

TRGS 905, directory of carcinogenic, mutagenic or teratogenic substances from the Committee for Hazardous Substances (AGS): TRGS 905. The CMR complete list published by the Institute for Occupational Safety and Health of the German Social Accident Insurance can also be used as a reference tool (amalgamation of the CMR substances according to the CLP Regulation and TRGS 905): CMR complete list.

VOC Directive – Council Directive 1999/13/EC of 11 March 1999 on the limitation of emissions of volatile organic compounds due to the use of organic solvents in certain activities and installations. The currently valid version is valid.
https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CONSLEG:1999L0013:20101201:DE:PDF

Directive 2012/27/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on energy efficiency, amending Directives 2009/125/EC and 2010/30/EU and repealing Directives 2004/8/EC and 2006/32/EC
https://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2012:315:0001:0056:de:PDF

Directive (EU) 2018/852 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 May 2018 amending Directive 94/62/EC on packaging and packaging waste
https://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/prodsg_2021/ProdSG.pdf

Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources (recast) (Text with EEA relevance)
https://eur-lex.europa.eu/eli/dir/2018/2001/oj?locale=de

Directive 2019/904/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 5 June 2019 on the reduction of the impact of certain plastic products on the environment
https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32019L0904

AgBB evaluation procedure – Published on the website of the German Environment Agency:
https://www.umweltbundesamt.de/sites/default/files/medien/4031/dokumente/agbb_bewertungsschema_2024.pdf

CITES lists (I, II, III) – Lists according to the Washington Agreement on the Protection of Species
https://checklist.cites.org,

CoC certification
FSC-COC-kurz-erklaert.pdf

DAKKS German Accreditation Body (DAkkS) - Testing and calibration laboratories:
https://www.dakks.de/de/pruef-und-kalibrierlabore-din-en-iso-iec-17025.html
List of candidates – https://www.echa.europa.eu/de/candidate-list-table

MVV TB – Model Administrative Rules – Technical Building Regulations, DIBt Edition 2025/1; Official Notification 2025/3 (Edition: 20 May 2025)
https://www.dibt.de/fileadmin/dibt-website/Dokumente/Referat/P5/Technische_Bestimmungen/MVVTB_2025-1.pdf

Red list - IUCN (CR, EN or VU)
https://www.iucnredlist.org,

NACE code
NACE Code - List of codes for the classification of economic activities - EA 2008

NANDO:
NANDO database

VDI-4302:
https://www.vdi.de/richtlinien/details/vdi-4302-blatt-1-geruchspruefung-von-innenraumluft-und-emissionen-aus-innenraummaterialien-grundlagen

Appendix B Assignment of the hazard statements to the hazard categories according to chemical law

The following table assigns the hazard statements (H Phrases) to the hazard categories defined in the Regulation on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures (CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2009).

Hazard categories	**Hazard statements**	
	H Phra-ses	**Wording**
Carcinogenic substances		
Carc. 1A Carc. 1B	H350	May cause cancer
Carc. 1A Carc. 1B	H350i	May cause cancer if inhaled
Germ cell mutagenic substances		
Muta. 1A Muta. 1B	H340	May cause genetic defects
Reprotoxic substances		
Repr. 1A Repr. 1B	H360D	May damage the unborn child
Repr. 1A Repr. 1B	H360F	May damage fertility
Repr. 1A Repr. 1B	H360FD	May damage fertility May damage the unborn child
Repr. 1A Repr. 1B	H360Df	May damage the unborn child Suspected of damaging fertility
Repr. 1A Repr. 1B	H360Fd	May damage fertility Suspected of damaging the unborn child
Acute toxicity substances		
Acute Tox. 1 Acute Tox. 2	H300	Fatal if swallowed
Acute Tox. 1 Acute Tox. 2	H310	Fatal in contact with skin
Acute Tox. 1 Acute Tox. 2	H330	Fatal if inhaled
Substances with specific target organ toxicity		
STOT SE 1	H370	Causes damage to organs
STOT RE 1	H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
Environmental hazards		
Aquatic. Acute 1	H400	Very toxic to aquatic life
Aquatic. chronic 1	H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long-lasting effects
Aquatic. chronic 2	H411	Toxic to aquatic organisms with long-lasting effects
Aquatic. chronic 3	H412	Harmful to aquatic organisms with long lasting effects

Hazard categories	Hazard statements	
	H Phrases	**Wording**
Environmental hazards		
Ozone 1	H420	Harms public health and the environment by destroying ozone in the upper atmosphere.
Endocrine substances		
ED HH 1	EUH380	May cause endocrine disruption in humans
ED HH 2	EUH381	Suspected of causing endocrine disruption in humans
ED ENV 1	EUH430	May cause endocrine disruption in the environment
ED ENV 2	EUH431	Suspected of causing endocrine disruption in the environment.
PBT substances		
PBT	EUH440	Accumulates in the environment and living organisms including in humans.
vPvB	EUH441	Strongly accumulates in the environment and living organisms including in humans.
PMT substances		
PMT	EUH450	Can cause long-lasting and diffuse contamination of water resources.
vPvM	EUH451	Can cause very long-lasting and diffuse contamination of water resources.

* If the classification and toxicological evaluation of the substance is based on the classification of the respirable fraction of the substance (dusts) and does not relate to the substance in general, classification as STOT RE 1 does not represent a criterion for exclusion in accordance with Paragraph 3.1 "Exclusion of Substances".

Appendix C Wood certification

- A valid certification number from the raw material supplier and an example delivery note that includes a corresponding statement on the certification of the material must be submitted.
- Verification of the chain of custody (CoC): A valid certification number for the production site must be submitted.
- If the manufacturer does not have CoC certification: Confirmation of compliance with the wood requirement from an environmental verifier approved for this scope (NACE 16.21) by the German Society for the Accreditation and Registration of Environmental Verifiers (DAU) in accordance with the Environmental Audit Act or from an FSC or PEFC certifier accredited by the German Accreditation Body (DAkkS).
- If the product is sold with a PEFC/FSC or Naturland label: Information on the label/mark must be submitted.
- Accepted proportions of virgin wood, using selected certificates as an example:

	Proportions of certified virgin wood
FSC 100 %	100 %
FSC-Mix XX %	XX % (e.g. FSC-Mix 70 % = 70 % of the wood is certified)
FSC-Mix Credit	70 %
XX % PEFC	XX % (e.g. 80 % PEFC = 80 % of the wood is certified)
Naturland	100 %
Holz von Hier	100 %

Appendix D List of approved in-can preservatives

The list of "approved in-can preservatives" is published separately under "Technical Documents" (https://www.blauer-engel.de/de/zertifizierung/technische-dokumente).

Appendix E Biotest

The biotest is published separately under "Technical Documents" (https://www.blauer-engel.de/de/zertifizierung/technische-dokumente).

Appendix F Version history

The following changes were made to ecolabel DE-UZ 76 "Low-Emission Panel-Shaped Materials (Construction and Furnishing Panels) for Interior Construction, Edition January 2026, Version 1" and required the issuing of an updated version in each case. The version at the time of application is valid. If the changes were required for the implementation of new legal regulations, they apply to all certified products.