The German Ecolabel

BLUE ANGEL

Low-Emission Floor Coverings, Panels and Doors for Interiors made of Wood and Wood-Based Materials

DE-UZ 176

Basic Award Criteria

Edition January 2026

Version 3

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.

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Version 3 (03/2026): Editorial change to criterion 3.6 Advertising Claims.
Changes compared to previous versions can be found in Appendix F.

Table of contents

1 Introduction 5
1.1 Preface 5
1.2 Background 5
1.3 Objectives of the Environmental Label 5
1.4 Definitions 6
2 Scope 7
3 Requirements 8
3.1 General substance and building inspection requirements 8
3.2 Manufacturing process 10
3.2.1 Requirements for the wood and paper 10
3.2.1.1 Source of the wood and paper 10
3.2.1.2 Formaldehyde in wood-based materials 12
3.2.2 Environmental Product Declaration (EPD) 12
3.2.3 Energy statement 12
3.2.4 Reducing emissions in the coating process 13
3.3 Special requirements for specific substances 13
3.3.1 Halogens 13
3.3.2 Flame retardants 14
3.3.3 Melamine 14
3.3.4 Biocides 14
3.3.5 Pollutant requirements for recyclability 14
3.3.6 Plasticisers 15
3.4 Use 16
3.4.1 Indoor air quality 16
3.4.2 Odour testing 17
3.4.3 Packaging materials 18
3.4.4 Fitness for use 18
3.5 Recycling and disposal 19
3.5.1 Take-back scheme (optional) 19
3.6 Advertising claims 19

3.7 Declaration and consumer information 20
4 Applicants and Parties Involved 21
5 Use of the Environmental Label 21
Appendix A Quoted laws and standards, literature 22
Appendix B Wood certification 28
Appendix C Assignment of the hazard statements to the hazard categories according to chemical law 29
Appendix D List of approved in-can preservatives 31
Appendix E Biotest 32
Appendix F Version history 33

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

Floor coverings, panels and internal door elements can cause environmental pollution across the whole life cycle of the product. Therefore, the requirements for the ecolabel focus not only on the substances and materials used in the manufacturing process but also on the period of use of the products, their subsequent recycling and disposal, and the packaging materials used for their transport.

Floor coverings and panels are also used to cover large indoor surfaces and multiple internal doors may be installed at once. Therefore, it will be beneficial to the user from a health and environmental perspective if these products have the lowest possible emissions. The ecolabel is designed for the labelling of low-emission products. Professional installation and, in the case of floor coverings, the use of low-emission adhesives and primers (e.g. certified according to DE-UZ 113) also play a key role in protecting the environment and health.

The emissions from floor coverings, panels and internal door elements made of wood and wood-based materials are evaluated based on the evaluation 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 environmental label for floor coverings, panels and internal door elements may be awarded to products that are primarily made of the renewable raw material wood and which – beyond the scope of the legal provisions –

- are manufactured in an environmentally friendly manner (this applies in particular to the coating),
- are safe for the living environment from a health perspective and

- do not contain any harmful substances that have a detrimental impact during the recycling process.
- The use of wood from sustainable forestry and low-emission wood-based materials is supported.

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

LCI
Lowest Concentration of Interest for a specific substance

PEFC:
Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification Schemes

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 – C22 according to the AgBB procedure

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

2 Scope

These Basic Award Criteria apply to floor coverings, skirting, panels and internal door elements that comply with the building inspection requirements in Germany according to the MVV TB. The products must be primarily (i.e. more than 60% by volume) made of wood and/or wood-based materials (particleboards, coreboards, fibreboards, veneer-faced panels, whether uncoated or coated)[1].
In particular, the following products can be certified with this ecolabel:

- Wood flooring and parquet according to DIN EN 14342
- Solid parquet elements with grooves and/or tongues according to DIN EN 13226
- Solid lamparquet products according to DIN EN 13227
- Solid wood overlay flooring elements including blocks with an interlocking system according to DIN EN 13228
- Mosaic parquet elements according to DIN EN 13488
- Multi-layer parquet elements according to DIN EN 13489
- Solid individual and pre-assembled hardwood boards according to DIN EN 13629
- Solid softwood floor boards according to DIN EN 13990
- Wood veneer floor coverings according to DIN EN 14354
- Solid wood parquet - Vertical finger, wide finger and module brick according to DIN EN 14761
- Indoor flooring for multi-sports use according to DIN EN 14904
- Laminate floor coverings according to DIN EN 13329
- Solid wood panelling and cladding according to DIN EN 14915
- Internal doors according to DIN EN 14351-2

[1] If the products (e.g. mobile partition walls or doors) are filled with a product certified with the Blue Angel according to DE-UZ 132 (e.g. mineral wool), the filling material should not be included in the calculation for the proportion by volume of wood and wood-based materials.

- Linoleum, cork and other materials on wood-based material EN 16511; EN ISO 20326[2]
- Movable partition walls and room dividers, sliding and folding walls

The Basic Award Criteria do **not** apply to floor coverings made of plastic, rubber, linoleum and cork without backing materials. These products come under the scope of the Basic Award Criteria for DE-UZ 120 "Elastic Floor Coverings".
Floor coverings with special technical requirements, such as system flooring, are excluded from the scope of the Basic Award Criteria.
The Environmental Label Jury can approve other ready-to-use products made of wood and wood-based materials on the recommendation of the German Environmental Agency (Umweltbundesamt).

3 Requirements

The products named in 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 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, F-gas 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.).[3] Products named in Paragraph 2 must comply with the building inspection requirements according to the MVV TB.
Products named in Paragraph 2, their binding agents and their coatings (stains, primers, clear lacquers, covering lacquers, films, decorative paper, adhesives, 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").[4]

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[2] PVC is excluded from the scope of these Basic Award Criteria.
[3] If substance restrictions from other regulations also apply to the specific product, these also need to be observed.
[4] 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.

[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[5,6]:

- 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[7] 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[8]
- Endocrine disruptors with a negative effect on the environment in the categories ED ENV 1 or ED ENV 2[9]
- Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT) or very persistent, very bioaccumulative (vPvB) characteristics[9]
- Persistent, mobile and toxic (PMT) or very persistent, very mobile (vPvM) characteristics[9]
- Hazardous to the ozone layer in category Ozone 1

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

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

- Carcinogenic (K 1A, K 1B)
- Mutagenic (M 1A, M 1B)
- Reprotoxic (RF 1A, RF 1B)
- Teratogenic (RE 1A, RE 1B);

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5 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.

6 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).

7 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.

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

9 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.

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[10].

Compliance verification

The applicant shall declare compliance with the requirements in Annex 4 to the contract according to DE-UZ 176 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 composite panels) and the technical data sheets.
The applicant shall submit the schematic structure and composition of the product (not the recipe) and submit verification of compliance with the building inspection requirements for the relevant product in Annex 8 of MVV TB[11]. Verification can be provided in the form of a European Technical Assessment (ETA) with a declaration of performance or in the form of technical documentation produced by a Technical Assessment Body according to the European Construction Products Regulation (CPR). 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 51012:2025-03 "Screening of substances of very high concern (SVHC) - General principles" (or comparable) to verify that the SVHC content in the product and its components is ≤ 0.1% by mass.

3.2 Manufacturing process

3.2.1 Requirements for the wood and paper

3.2.1.1 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[12] 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[13] and be exclusively sourced from waste wood categories A I and A II.

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[10] If metal parts on indoor doors without SVHC are not available, they are exempt from this requirement. Metal parts on indoor doors that contain SVHC must be named in the application.
[11] https://www.dibt.de/de/bauprodukte/informationsportal-bauprodukte-und-bauarten/produktgruppen/bauprodukte-detail/bauprodukt/parkette-und-holzfussboeden and https://www.dibt.de/de/bauprodukte/informationsportal-bauprodukte-und-bauarten/produktgruppen/bauprodukte-detail/bauprodukt/elastische-textile-und-laminatbodenbelaege
[12] If the product contains more than 5% paper by mass
[13] 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

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) Country Classification List - European Commission

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 verifications on the use of wood, cork and bamboo[14]:

1. *A record of the woods including waste wood used each year[15] (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.*
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[16].*

   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).*

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[14] 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)

[15] 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 t or m³, an example delivery note with the certification number and the proportion in % and other verifications for non-certified wood as a supplement.

[16] 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.

3.2.1.2 Formaldehyde in wood-based materials

Wood-based products that have been awarded the environmental label according to DE-UZ 76 may be used to manufacture products named in Paragraph 2. If the wood-based materials used to manufacture the product have not been awarded the environmental label according to DE-UZ 76, they must not exceed a formaldehyde concentration of 0.062 mg/m^3 in their raw state i.e. prior to machining or coating.
The test should be carried out in accordance with the test conditions in the ECHA "Guidelines for the measurement of formaldehyde releases from articles" (test conditions in the REACH Regulation). If the test is carried out in accordance with EN 16516, the test conditions for the relevant end product made of wood-based materials (e.g. floor covering, wall covering or doors) must be selected.

Compliance verification

The applicant shall state the manufacturer and product name of the wood-based material that has been awarded the environmental label according to DE-UZ 76. If the product is made of wood-based materials that have not yet been certified with the ecolabel according to DE-UZ 76, the applicant shall submit a test report according to Annex 14 for entry no. 77 of Annex XVII of the REACH Regulation and the ECHA "Guidelines for the measurement of formaldehyde releases from articles".

3.2.2 Environmental Product Declaration (EPD)

The product named in Paragraph 2 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.

3.2.3 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 (or in the case of initial applications, for the products intended for labelling) 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 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.

3.2.4 Reducing emissions in the coating process

Operators of coating plants for products named in Paragraph 2 must limit the emissions of volatile organic compounds – in accordance with the requirements of the 31st BImSchV[17] (solvent or VOC act) or the European VOC Directive[18] — 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 176.

3.3 Special requirements for specific substances

3.3.1 Halogens

No halogenated organic compounds[19] may be used (e.g. as binding agents, flame retardants) in the manufacture of the products named in Paragraph 2, including in the materials used for their manufacture (wood-based materials, adhesives, coatings, etc.).

Compliance verification

The applicant shall declare compliance with the requirement in Annex 1 to the contract pursuant to DE-UZ 176.

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[17] 31st Ordinance for the implementation of the Federal Immission Protection Act (ordinance for limiting the emission of volatile organic compounds due to the use of organic solvents in certain installations) from 21 August 2001 (BGBl. I S. 2180), which was last amended by Article 2 of the Ordinance from 20 December 2010 (BGBl. I S. 2194). The currently valid version is valid.

[18] 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.

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

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 176 and name the flame retardants.

3.3.3 Melamine

The residual monomer content of melamine in the end product (excluding metal parts such as door fittings) 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 176 and submit verification for the detection of melamine in wood-based materials according to DIN EN 18079:2024-05.

3.3.4 Biocides

Biocide finishing of products named in Paragraph 2 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 according to DE-UZ 176.

3.3.5 Pollutant requirements for recyclability

In order to ensure that wood-based products 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 products must be tested in accordance with DIN EN 326-1. In the case of products with metal parts, the samples should not include these metal parts. Four test specimens must be produced from each of these products 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)[20]. 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 176 and submit a test report[21] based on Annex IV of the German Waste Wood Ordinance (AltholzV). A new declaration and text report must be submitted every two years.

3.3.6 Plasticisers

No plasticising substances[22] from the group of phthalates or group of organophosphates may be added during production of the products named in Paragraph 2.

Compliance verification

The applicant shall declare compliance with the requirement in Annex 1 to the contract pursuant to DE-UZ 176.
If recycled plastics are used, the applicant shall submit a test report according to EN ISO 16181-1:2021 on the phthalates content (substances listed in Table A.1, Annex A of the standard). Furthermore, the applicant shall submit a manufacturer's declaration to verify that no other plasticising substances from the group of phthalates or organophosphates have been added to the end product (Annex 4).
The total proportion of phthalates in the recycled plastics may not exceed 0.1% by mass.

[20] https://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/altholzv/anhang_iv.html
[21] Test reports from the manufacturer of the wood-based materials will be accepted.
[22] If small parts such as seals are not available without plasticisers, they are exempt from this requirement but must be named in the application.

3.4 Use

3.4.1 Indoor air quality

Based on the "Health-related Evaluation Procedure for Volatile Organic Compounds Emissions (VOC and SVOC) from Building Products" (AgBB)[23] developed by the Committee for Health-Related Evaluation of Building Products, products named in Paragraph 2 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.[24] Emissions of formic acid and acetic acid must also be measured in accordance with VDI 4301 Sheet 7. The loading factor for the test chamber should be selected based on the type of product: 1.0 m^2/m^3 for walls, 0.4 m^2/m^3 for floors or ceilings, 1.4 $m^2/m3$ for walls and floors/ceilings, and 0.05 m^2/m^3 for doors and skirting. The area specific ventilation rate q should be selected as follows: a) Floor coverings: q = 1.25 $m^3/(m^2h)$, b) Walls: q = 0.5 $m^3/(m^2h)$, c) Doors and skirting: q = 10.0 $m^3/(m^2h)$.

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.

Table 1: Emission requirements

Compound or substance	**3rd day**	**Final value (28th day)**
Total organic compounds within the retention range > C_6 – C_{16} (TVOCspez)	≤ 1.0 mg/m³	≤ 0.300 mg/m³
Total organic compounds within the retention range > C_{16} – C_{22} (TSVOC)[25]	-	≤ 0.100 mg/m³
Acetic acid (with Tenax and according to VDI 4301 Sheet 7)[26]	-	Measure the emissions
Formic acid according to VDI 4301 Sheet 7[26]	-	Measure the emissions
Carcinogenic substances according to the AgBB[27]	≤ 10 µg/m³	< 0.001 mg/m³ **per individual substance**

[23] 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. The current version at the time of application is valid. If the Blue Angel contracts are extended, the currently valid version of the AgBB evaluation procedure must be used.

[24] 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.

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

[26] 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 measure-ment 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.

[27] 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

Compound or substance	3rd day	Final value (28th day)
	total	
Total VOC without LCI (excluding beta-pinene and other terpenes without an LCI value)	-	≤ 0.100 mg/m³
R value[28]	-	≤ 1.0
Ammonia[29]		0.100 mg/m³

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 report30 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 Odour testing

Testing of the odour characteristics should be carried out in accordance with DIN ISO 16000-28 together with the emission test for Paragraph 3.2.1 (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 products named in Paragraph 2 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 two years 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

value has been determined on this basis and is stated in Table 1 (see Section 6, AgBB) are exempt from this rule. These substances are treated the same as other VOC substances with LCI values (see evaluation of individual substances, AgBB).

[28] R = total of all quotients (C_i / LCI_i) < 1 (where C_i = substance concentration in the chamber air, LCI_i = LCI value of the substance), see AgBB evaluation procedure.

[29] Ammonia emissions must only be measured for wood products treated with ammonia. The final value for ammonia is the odour threshold.

[30] This report may not be more than two years old at the time of application.

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 report[30] 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[30] in accordance with DIN ISO 16000-28 for the follow-up tests for every product group[31].

3.4.3 Packaging materials

If possible, products named in Paragraph 2 should be packaged for sale so that the outgassing of volatile materials is possible after the manufacturing process. Packaging that is essential for technical reasons to protect the stability and safety of floor coverings is exempt from this requirement. The packaging must comply with the requirements in Regulation (EU) 2025/40 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 December 2024 on packaging and packaging waste and, if possible, should be made of recycled materials. Packaging made out of PVC is not permitted.

Compliance verification

The applicant shall submit an EU declaration of conformity[32] for the packaging and a description of the packaging system and declare that the packaging system has been designed to allow the outgassing of volatile components or shall provide a meaningful reason for why such packaging is not possible or why the packaging cannot be made out of recycled materials.

3.4.4 Fitness for use

The products named in Paragraph 2 must fulfil the usual quality requirements with respect to fitness for use. In particular, the products must comply with the relevant DIN and CEN standards (see Paragraph 2).
Internal door elements must comply with the requirements according to RAL-GZ 426.

Compliance verification

The applicant shall declare compliance with the requirements in Annex 1 to the contract pursuant to DE-UZ 176.

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[31] 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.

[32] This requirement applies from 12 August 2026 onwards.

3.5 Recycling and disposal

3.5.1 Take-back scheme (optional)

Participation in a cross-manufacturer take-back scheme for products named in Paragraph 2 (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 scheme and the corresponding information provided to customers as verification.

3.6 Advertising claims

The type of product named in 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/Organic", "Fungal", "Anti-"[33] 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, it is permitted to advertise the products named in Paragraph 2 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 176 and submit the technical data sheet.

[33] Special product characteristics (such as "anti-static", etc.) may be advertised after submitting a test report verifying compliance with the test standard for this product characteristic to RAL gGmbH.

3.7 Declaration and consumer information

If relevant, the declaration for the floor coverings and/or their packaging must comply with the requirements of ISO 10874[34]. The specific floor covering must also comply with the respective product standards.

The declaration must include the following:

- Identification of the manufacturer or supplier company;
- Declaration that the products named in Paragraph 2 comply with the product standards
- If relevant, the colour/pattern, as well as the batch number;
- CE marking, if required for the product;
- Dimensions of a panel and the area in square meters covered by the packaging (not required for doors).

The following information and recommendations should be enclosed in an abridged version with the product. This should include a note about how the customer can obtain a more detailed version (e.g. by requesting it from the manufacturer, reference to the manufacturer's website).

- Installation instructions including recommendations for the use of low-emission adhesives, surfacers and fillers (e.g. according to DE-UZ 113) as well as primers (e.g. according to DE-UZ 12a), which will not increase the pollution of the indoor air by releasing formaldehyde and solvents etc. during their use.
- Cleaning and care instructions.
- Information on disposal (e.g. return and recycling possibilities).
- Instructions on disassembly for moving house and for the purpose of recycling the materials in the future (not required for doors).
- Information on the fitness for use (field of application and results of the material tests where relevant).
- Information on the location where the EPD has been published or a link to the EPD.

An additional QR code can be optionally provided.

Compliance verification

The applicant shall declare compliance with the requirement in Annex 1 to the contract according to DE-UZ 176 and submit the corresponding product information (e.g. technical data sheet).

[34] ISO 10874 Resilient, textile and laminate floor coverings - Classification, 11/2007. The currently valid version of the standard is valid.

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.

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Appendix A Quoted laws and standards, literature

DIN EN 362-1 - Wood-based panels - Sampling, cutting and inspection - Part 1: Sampling and cutting of test pieces and expression of test results
https://www.dinmedia.de/de/norm/din-en-326-1/2368338

DIN EN 10874 - Resilient, textile and laminate floor coverings - Classification
https://www.dinmedia.de/de/norm/din-en-iso-10874/149135793

DIN EN 13226 - Wood flooring - Solid parquet elements with grooves and/or tongues
https://www.dinmedia.de/de/norm/din-en-13226/385350442

DIN EN 13227 - Wood flooring - Solid lamparquet products
https://www.dinmedia.de/de/norm/din-en-13227/270272453

DIN EN 13228 - Wood flooring - Solid wood overlay flooring elements including blocks with an interlocking system
https://www.dinmedia.de/de/norm/din-en-13228/136703607

DIN EN 13329 - Laminate floor coverings - Elements with a surface layer based on aminoplastic thermosetting resins - Specifications, requirements and test methods
https://www.dinmedia.de/de/norm/din-en-13329/337529089

DIN EN 13488 - Wood flooring - Mosaic parquet elements
https://www.dinmedia.de/de/norm/din-en-13488/53758072

DIN EN 13489 - Wood-flooring and parquet - Multi-layer parquet elements
https://www.dinmedia.de/de/norm/din-en-13489/369141503

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

DIN EN 13629 - Wood flooring - Solid individual and pre-assembled hardwood boards
https://www.dinmedia.de/de/norm/din-en-13629/314407477

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
https://www.dinmedia.de/de/norm/din-en-iso-14021/336875741

DIN EN 14351 - 2 - Windows and doors - Product standard, performance characteristics
https://dx.doi.org/10.31030/2636243

DIN EN 14761 - Wood flooring - Solid wood parquet - Vertical finger, wide finger and module brick
https://www.dinmedia.de/de/norm/din-en-14761/83870427

DIN EN 14904 - Surfaces for sports areas - Indoor surfaces for multi-sports use - Specification
https://www.dinmedia.de/de/norm-entwurf/din-en-14904/236899432

DIN EN 14915 - Solid wood panelling and cladding - Characteristics, requirements and marking
https://www.dinmedia.de/de/norm/din-en-14915/192929622

DIN EN 15804: 2022-03 Sustainability of construction works - Environmental product declarations - Core rules for the product category of construction products https://www.dinmedia.de/de/norm/din-en-15804/344735627

DIN EN 16000-28 - Indoor air - Part 28: Determination of odour emissions from building products using test chambers
https://www.dinmedia.de/de/norm/din-iso-16000-28/165785344

DIN EN 16516:2020-10 - Construction products: Assessment of release of dangerous substances - Determination of emissions into indoor air
https://www.dinmedia.de/de/norm/din-en-16516/321737979

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

DIN EN 18079 - Wood-based panels - Determination of free melamine applying extraction and high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) with ultraviolet detection
https://www.dinmedia.de/de/norm-entwurf/din-en-18079/378916112

ISO 10874 Resilient, textile and laminate floor coverings - Classification
https://www.din.de/de/mitwirken/normenausschuesse/fnk/veroeffentlichungen/wdc-beuth:din21:332352851

LkSG - Law on corporate due diligence obligations to avoid human rights violations in supply chains (German Act on Corporate Due Diligence in Supply Chains – Lieferkettensorgfaltspflichtengesetz)
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/

31st BImSchV – 31st Ordinance for the implementation of the Federal Immission Protection Act (ordinance for limiting the emission of volatile organic compounds due to the use of organic solvents in certain installations
https://www.gesetze-im-internet.de/bimschv_31_2024/31._BImSchV.pdf

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

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

Regulation (EU) No. 995/2010 - European Timber Regulation
https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/DE/ALL/?uri=celex%3A32010R0995

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.

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

RAL- GZ 426
https://www.ral.de/guetezeichen-von-a-z/guetezeichen-uebersicht/gz-426/

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 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 C 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 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 xy "[Low-Emission Floor Coverings, Panels and Doors for Interiors made of Wood and Wood-Based Materials, 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.

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

Version 2 (03/2026): Editorial adjustment to criterion 3.3.5; clarification that all wood-based products are addressed therein.

Version 3 (03/2026): Editorial change to criterion 3.6 Advertising claims; Clarification that both the German word "Bio" and the English word "Organic" are not permitted in advertising claims. The term "Natural" has been removed from the advertising claims.