BLUE ANGEL

The German Ecolabel

Low-emission material Panel-Shaped Materials (Construction and Furnishing Panels for Interior Construction)

DE-UZ 76

Basic Award Criteria

Edition February 2016

Version 11

The Environmental Label is supported by the following four institutions:

Federal Ministry
for the Environment, Nature Conservation
and Nuclear Safety

The Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety is the owner of the label. It regularly provides information on the decisions taken by the Environmental Label Jury.

Umwelt Bundesamt

The German Environmental Agency with its specialist department for "Ecodesign, Eco-Labelling and Environmentally friendly Procurement" acts as office of the Environmental Label Jury and develops the technical criteria of the Basic Criteria for Award of the Blue Angel.

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, the media, churches, young people and the German federal states.

RAL gGmbH

The RAL gGmbH is the awarding body for the Environmental Label. It organises the process for developing the relevant award criteria in independent expert hearings – which involve all relevant interest groups.

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Version 11 (03/2024): Editorial changes: CEN/TS 16516 replaced by DIN EN 16516

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Note: A checklist lists all Annexes and other documents required for filing an application (separate document).

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, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, the German Environmental Agency and considering the results of the expert hearings conducted by RAL gGmbH, the Environmental Label Jury has set up these Basic Criteria for the Award of the Environmental Label. RAL gGmbH has been tasked with awarding the Environmental Label.
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 Environmental Label 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 this requirement.

1.2 Background

Panel-shaped materials for interior construction (hereinafter called composite panels) may have an environmental impact during their entire life cycle. That is why the requirements for the Blue Angel eco-label refer to both the materials used in the manufacture and to the period of use as well as the disposal of the product. Moreover, since composite panels are often installed on large indoor surfaces the lowest possible emissions from these products would be of great benefit to the users for health and environmental reasons. Here, the Blue Angel eco- label is a good means to identify low-emission products. The professional installation of composite panels as well as the use of other low-emission products for interior construction (including furniture and other furnishings) also play an important role in protecting environment and health.

To allow an evaluation of emissions from composite panels these Award Criteria are set up on the basis of the evaluation scheme (AgBB evaluation scheme) developed by the Committee for Health-related Evaluation of Building Products (Ausschuss zur gesundheitlichen Bewertung von Bauprodukten) - a joint state and federal government committee composed of experts from German environmental and health authorities.

Since emissions are often accompanied by odours which may also cause health effects the sensory test is an important element in evaluating the various products for interior use. The DIN ISO 16000-28 standard „Indoor air - Part 28: Determination of odour emissions from building products using test chambers" of December 2012 provides a measurement method. This standard describes the measurement of odours from building products in test chambers in parallel with the measurements of volatile organic compounds (VOCs). That is why the verification of low odour has been adopted as an optional requirement in these Basic Criteria.

1.3 Objectives of the Environmental Label

The Blue Angel eco-label for low-emission composite panels may be awarded to products which – beyond the legal provisions – are manufactured by using environmentally less harmful materials, pose no health hazard in the living environment and do not contain any harmful substances that might well impede the intended recycling process.

The Blue Angel eco-label promotes the use of timber from sustainable forestry and the use of recycled material.

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

2 Scope

These Basic Criteria apply to the following composite panels for interior use[1]:

- Chipboards according to DIN EN 312, DIN EN 13986, DIN EN 14755, DIN EN 14322;
- Fibreboards according to EN 316, DIN EN 622-1 to 622-5, DIN EN 13986;
- Medium-density fibreboards (MDF) according to DIN EN 622-5, DIN EN 13986.
- Plywood panels according to DIN EN 313-1, -2, DIN EN 13986, DIN 68705-2;
- Solid wood panels according to DIN EN 12775, DIN EN 13017-1,-2, DIN EN 13353, DIN EN 13354 and DIN EN 13986
- OSB panels according to DIN EN 300, DIN EN 13986 (OSB - oriented strand board);
- Wood-component panels according to DIN EN 634, DIN EN 13986;
- High-pressure decorative laminates (HPL) according to EN 438-1, EN 438-4, EN 438-7;
- Boards from expanded glass.

3 Requirements

The Blue Angel eco-label shown on page 1 may be used for the labelling of products under paragraph 2, provided that they meet the requirements set forth hereinafter.

3.1 General Requirements

Compliance with the provisions of the European and German chemicals legislation is a matter of course for Blue Angel eco-labelled products; with regard to composite panels this includes, above all, compliance with the following: REACH Regulation[2] Annexes XIV and XVII, Persistent Organic Pollutant (POP) Regulation[3] Annex I, GefStoffV (Ordinance on Hazardous Substances), 25th BImSchV (25th Federal Immission Protection Ordinance)[4] and the CLP Regulation[5,6].

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1 The Environmental Label Jury may, at the suggestion of the Umweltbundesamt (Federal Environmental Agency), include additional composite panels into the scope.

2 Regulation (EC) No. 1906/2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH)

3 Regulation (EC) No 850/2004 on persistent organic pollutants

4 25. Verordnung zur Durchführung des Bundes-Immissionsschutzgesetzes (Verordnung zur Begrenzung von Emissionen aus der Titandioxid-Industrie) (25th Ordinance for the Implementation of the Federal Immission Control Act) (Ordinance for the limitation of emissions from the titanium dioxide industry)

5 Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures (short: CLP), replacing the old Directives 67/548/EEC (Dangerous Substances Directive) and 1999/45/EC (Dangerous Preparations Directive).

Moreover, the product shall not contain as constituents any substances with the following properties[7]:

a) Substances that have been identified as substances of very high concern in accordance with the REACH Regulation[2] and have been included in the list (so-called Candidate List) set up in accordance with REACH, Article 59, paragraph 1.[8]

b) Substances that are classified according to the CLP Regulation[5] in the following hazard categories or meet the criteria for such classification[9,10]:
   - carcinogenic of category Carc. 1A or Carc. 1B
   - mutagenic of category Muta. 1A or Muta. 1B
   - reprotoxic of category Repr. 1A or Repr. 1B
   - acutely toxic of category Acute Tox. 1, Acute Tox. 2 or Acute Tox. 3
   - toxic to specific target organs of category STOT SE. 1, STOT SE. 2, STOT RE. 1 or STOT RE. 2
   - respiratory sensitising of category Resp. Sens. 1, Resp. Sens. 1A or Resp. Sens. 1B
   - hazardous to the aquatic environment of category Aquatic Chronic 1

   The H-Statements corresponding to the hazard classes and categories can be seen from Appendix A.

c) Substances classified in TRGS 905[11] as:
   - carcinogenic (K1A, K1B, K2)
   - mutagenic (M1A, M1B, M2)
   - reprotoxic (R_F1A, R_F1B, R_F2, R_D1A, R_D1B, R_D2)

Formaldehyde shall be exempt from these general requirements. These Basic Criteria list specific requirements to be met by this substance.

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6 Provided that the specific product is subject to additional regulations such rules shall also be complied with.

7 Constituents are substances added to the product as such or as ingredients of mixtures in order to achieve or influence certain product properties as well as those which are required as chemical decomposition products to achieve the product properties. They do not include, for example, minimized residual monomers.

8 The Candidate List as amended at the time of application shall be applicable. It can be found at: REACH-Kandidatenliste.

9 The list of harmonised classification and labelling of hazardous substances is included in Part 3 of Annex VI to the CLP Regulation. Moreover, a comprehensive classification and labelling inventory is publicly accessible via the website of the European Chemicals Agency ECHA which also includes all manufacturer-provided self-classifications of hazardous substances: ECHA Einstufungs- und Kennzeichnungsverzeichnis.

10 Substances with additional hazardous properties are not excluded here but are reduced by the emission evaluation according to the AgBB scheme (see paragraph 3.3.1 Indoor Air Quality).

11 TRGS 905, (Technical Rules for Hazardous Substances 905) – List of carcinogenic, mutagenic or reprotoxic substances of the Committee on Hazardous Substances (AGS): TRGS 905. The TRGS 905 list, as amended at the time of application, shall be applicable (last amended in May 2008 – as of January 2014). The TRGS lists those CMR substances where no harmonised classification exists so far or where the Committee on Hazardous Substances arrives at a different classification. The total CMR list of the statutory accident insurance may also be used as a tool: CMR-Gesamtliste (Combined list of CMR substances according to CLP Regulation and TRGS 905).

Compliance Verification:

The applicant shall declare compliance with the requirements in Annex 4 to the Contract pursuant to DE-UZ 76 and present the Technical Data Sheets as well as the Material Safety Data Sheets.

3.2 Manufacture

3.2.1 Requirements for the Timber

It shall be ensured that all processed wood comes from legal sources. Moreover, at least 70 percent of the total amount of wood used for wood-based materials must come from sustainable forests which are managed in a verifiably economically viable, environmentally sound and socially responsible way or be waste wood according to waste wood categories A I and A II of the German Altholzverordnung (Waste Wood Ordinance).

Compliance Verification

The applicant shall declare compliance with the requirement and verify the legal origin of the timber in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 995/2010[12].
To verify the use of timber from sustainable forestry one of the following procedures may be used:

- *The applicant shall present appropriate certificates made out by its raw material suppliers. RAL accepts certificates from the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and PEFC (Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification Schemes) certifying sustainable forestry and a chain of custody (CoC). The applicant shall submit a record of the wood used specifying the percentage of certified wood used (Annex 2 to the Contract pursuant to DE-UZ 76).*
- *The applicant shall submit other appropriate compliance verifications according to Appendix B (Annex 3 to the Contract pursuant to DE-UZ 76). The appendix may be extended at the request of and after review by the German Umweltbundesamt (Federal Environmental Agency). The applicant shall, in any case, submit a record of the wood used specifying the percentage of certified wood used (Annex 2 to the Contract pursuant to DE- UZ 76).*

3.2.2 Requirements for boards from expanded glass

The mineral content of boards from expanded glass granulate is at least 90 % (w/w). The expanded glass granulate used for production of the board is made of at least 90 % (w/w) recycled glass. Bisphenole A must not be detected in boards from expanded glass. The detection limit is 0,1 mg/kg[13].

Compliance Verification

The applicant shall declare compliance with the requirement regarding the percentage of mineral content and recycled glass in annex 1 and provide a test report that confirms that no Bisphenole A was detected (extraction method, HPLC-MS).

[12] Official Journal L 295 of 12 November 2010
[13] SAA-L-1547 Bestimmung von Bisphenol A in Kunststoffen mittels HPLC-MS

3.2.3 Parameters for Describing the Environmental Impact according to EN 15804 (LCA Parameters) (LCA - Life-Cycle Assessment)

The manufacturer shall publish the parameters regarding the following:

- Global warming potential (GWP),
- Depletion of the atmospheric ozone layer - Ozone depletion potential (ODP),
- Acidification of land and water - Acidification potential (AP),
- Eutrophication potential (EP)
- Potential to form tropospheric ozone -Photochemical ozone creation potential (POCP)
- as well as with regard to the use of primary energy sources (separate specification of non-renewable and renewable energy sources, exclusive of the primary energy carriers used as a substance),

in line with the requirements of DIN EN 15804[14] for the life cycle stages "from the cradle to the factory gate".

Compliance Verification

The requirement shall be considered complied with if the manufacturer possesses and makes available a product-specific environmental product declaration (EPD) pursuant to DIN EN 15804 that is valid at the time of application. If only one EPD is presented for a class of average products all parameters and reasons from the EPD background report used for the formation of this class shall be presented. If, by way of exception, the manufacturer has no EPD the latter shall present the data required in a comprehensible way in accordance with DIN EN 15804 in the record and declare where the data have been published and where they can be obtained.

3.3 Use

3.3.1 Indoor Air Quality – Volatile Organic Compounds

The composite panels must not exceed in the test chamber the emission values listed in Table 1 in conformity with the „health risk assessment process for emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOC and SVOC) from building products"[15] developed by the Ausschuss zur gesundheitlichen Bewertung von Bauprodukten" (Committee for Health-related Evaluation of Building Products). The emissions shall be measured in accordance with DIN EN 16516.[16] The loading factor shall be 1.4 m²/m³ for all products.[17]
Table 1 lists the requirements to be met.

Table 1: Emission Limits

[14] DIN EN 15804, 2014-07 Sustainability of construction works - Environmental product declarations - Core rules for the product categoryof construction products; German version EN 15804:2012+A1:2013, as amended.

[15] "Health risk assessment process for emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOC) from building products", as amended, http://www.umweltbundesamt.de/themen/gesundheit/kommissionen-arbeitsgruppen/ausschuss-zur-gesundheitlichen-bewertung-von

[16] Construction products - Assessment of release of dangerous substances - Determination of emissions into indoor air; German version DIN EN 16516, as amended.

[17] A loading factor of 1.4 m²/m³ corresponds in the European Reference Room to a (possible) use on walls and ceiling or floor. Such use would be realistic for many products.

Parameter or Substance	3rd Day	Final Value (28th Day)
Total organic compounds within the retention range C_6 – C_{16} (TVOC[18])	≤ 3 mg/m³	≤ 0.8 mg/m³ wood-based panels ≤ 0.3 mg/m³ other panels
Total organic compounds within the retention range > C_{16} – C_{22} (TSVOC)	-	≤ 0.1 mg/m³
Carcinogenic substances[19]	≤ 10 µg/m³ **total**	≤ 1 µg/m³ **per single value**
Total VOC without LCI[20]	-	≤ 0.1 mg/m³
R value[21]	-	≤ 1
Formaldehyde[22,23] (in addition to considering it at R value)	-	≤ 80 µg/m³

Compliance Verification

The applicant shall present a test report prepared by a testing laboratory accredited for this test by Bundesanstalt für Materialforschung und -prüfung (BAM)(Federal Institution for Material Research and Testing) confirming compliance with this requirement.[24] Samples of wood-based materials shall be prepared in accordance with DIN EN 717-1, samples of all other materials shall be prepared on the basis of DIBt-Grundsätze zur gesundheitlichen Bewertung von Bauprodukten in Innenräumen (DIBt Principles for health assessment of building products used in interiors)[25]. Emissions shall be measured in accordance with DIN EN 16516 in conjunction with the DIBt Principles for health assessment of building products used in interiors. The TVOC value shall be determined in accordance with Annex H to DIN EN 16516. To verify compliance with the formaldehyde limit the applicant may alternatively submit a test report according to EN 717-1. If so, the limit specified in the footnote referring to Table 1 shall be complied with.

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[18] TVOC in accordance with point 10.6 8) of DIN EN 16516, as amended.

[19] "carcinogenic" of category Carc. 1A or Carc. 1B according to CLP Regulation and TRGS 905.

[20] LCI = lowest concentration of interest; cf. AgBB evaluation scheme

[21] R = total of all quotients (Ci / LCIi) < 1 (where Ci = substance concentration in the chamber air, LCIi = LCI value of the substance), cf. AgBB evaluation scheme

[22] The formaldehyde limits indicated refer to measurements in accordance with DIN EN 16516. Formaldehyde may continue to be tested according to the EN 717-1 standard. If measurements are made in accordance with EN 717-1 a limit of 0.03 ppm shall not be exceeded. (in conformity with the WKI calculation model for formaldehyde).

[23] The AgBB scheme (edition of February 2015) derives [for the first time] LCI values for formaldehyde and acetaldehyde. As a result, formaldehyde is no longer be attributed counted as a C-substance (page 9 of the AgBB-scheme) but is taken into account in the calculation of the R value. Also included in the calculation of the R value are acetaldehyde and other VVOC values with LCI value (p. 10 of the AgBB scheme).

[24] The current list of the accredited testing laboratories can be found at the homepage of the Blue Angel at: https://www.blauer-engel.de/_downloads/vergabegrundlagen_de/Pruefinstitute.pdf

[25] DIBt (Deutsches Institut für Bautechnik), (German Institute for Building Technology) Grundsätze zur gesundheitlichen Bewertung von Bauprodukten in Innenräumen (Principles for health assessment of construction products used in interiors) Teil II: Bewertungskonzepte für Spezielle Bauprodukte (Part II: Evaluation Concept for Special Building Products), as of October 2010, as amended.

The format of the test report shall be based on DIN EN 16516 [paragraph 10] and the AgBB evaluation shall be conducted by the use of the ADAM evaluation mask.

3.3.2 Additional emission testing for boards from expanded glass

Due to the high boiling points, no emissions of Bisphenole A from expanded glass boards are expected under general testing conditions. For additional safety expanded glass boards have to be tested under tightened conditions. A sample board taken from the middle of a pile and tested at 60°C in a µ-chamber[26] must not emit Bisphenole A. A detection limit is 0,5 µg/m³.

Compliance Verification

The applicant shall submit a test report prepared by an accredited testing laboratory. Test methods differing from footnote 26 may be used, if comparability is verified.

3.3.3 Odour Test (optional)

The measurement of the likewise significant odour properties is recommended for the entire term of the Basic Criteria. For guidance on evaluating the measurement results, reference is made to the research report "Texte 35/2011".[27]

Compliance Verification

The applicant shall submit a test report in accordance with DIN ISO 16000-28 in conjunction with VDI 4302.

3.3.4 Fitness for Use

The product shall meet the usual quality requirements for fitness for use of the respective product group.
For this purpose, the product shall particularly comply with the relevant DIN or CEN standards (cf. para. 2).

Compliance Verification

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

3.3.5 Notes

The text on the product shall include a clear reference to the technical data sheet and an indication as to where it can be obtained as well as a phone number of the manufacturer where consumers can get further information. The technical data sheet shall be available on the Internet.
A QR code can be additionally and optionally shown on the product.

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[26] Micro-Chamber/Thermal Extractor™ (Markes µ-CTE™), or comparable equipment. The comparability has to be verified. A test specimen with a size of 30 x 30 mm has to be used. In case the boards are available in different thickness, the highest tickness is to be tested. The air flow rate is set as 25 ml/min and temperature as 60°C. Prior to sampling, the test specimen is equilibrated in the Micro Chamber for 3 days. The sampling is done over 120 minutes (3 l sample volume) on Tenax tubes.

[27] „Sensorische Bewertung der Emissionen aus Bauprodukten – Integration in die Vergabegrundlagen für den Blauen Engel und das AgBB-Schema" (Sensory evaluation of emissions from building products – Integration into the Basic Criteria for the Blue Angel eco-label and the evaluation scheme of the Committee for Health-related Evaluation of Building Products), Project No 37 07 62 300; http://www.umweltbundesamt.de/produkte/bauprodukte/schadstoffe-gerueche.htm

Compliance Verification

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

3.4 Recycling and Disposal

3.4.1 Halogens

With a view to future recycling and disposal, no halogenated organic compounds may be used (e.g. as binders, flame retardants) in the manufacture of the composite panels including the materials used in the manufacture.

Compliance Verification

The applicant shall declare compliance with the requirement in Annex 1 to the Contract pursuant to DE-UZ 76. In the case of detection, the concentration of the halogens fluorine, chlorine and bromine shall be determined by means of combustion analysis (total digestion) and the concentration shall not exceed 1 g/kg as content of tolerable impurities.

3.4.2 Flame Retardants

The use of flame retardants shall be restricted to the following: inorganic ammonium phosphates (diammonium phosphate, ammonium polyphosphate etc.), other dehydrating minerals (aluminium hydroxide, magnesium hydroxide or the like), or expandable graphite.

Compliance Verification

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

3.4.3 Biocides

The use of biocides in accordance with the Biocidal Products Regulation shall not be permitted. Biocides exclusively used for in-can preservation in aqueous coating materials and glues shall be exempt from this requirement.

Compliance Verification

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

3.5 Consumer Information

The composite panels shall be accompanied by consumer information providing at least the following basic information, possibly in conjunction with other information:

- Specification of the other materials (share > 3 wt%);
- Information on the assembly or laying of the products;
- Information of the fitness for use (fields of application and results of material tests, if applicable);
- Information on the fact that the product is suitable for installation in interiors.
- Information on the existence of an Environmental Product Declaration (EPD).

The consumer information shall also be made available on the Internet. Also, the product shall be accompanied by the relevant web address.

Compliance Verification

The applicant shall present the consumer information.

4 Applicants and Parties Involved

Manufacturers 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, 2025. They shall be extended by periods of one year each, unless terminated in writing by March 31, 2025 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)
- Brand/trade name, product description
- Distributor (label user), i.e. the above-mentioned marketing organisations.

Appendix A **Assignment of Hazard Categories and Hazard Statements**

The following table assigns the respective hazard statements (H statements) to the hazard categories of the substances which are generally excluded.

CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008		
Hazard Category	**Hazard Statements**	
	H Codes	**Wording**
Carcinogenic Substances		
Carc. 1A Carc. 1B	H350	May cause cancer.
Carc. 1A Carc. 1B	H350i	May cause cancer by inhalation.
Carc. 2	H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
Mutagenic Substances		
Muta. 1A Muta. 1B	H340	May cause genetic defects.
Muta. 2[28]	H341	Suspected of causing genetic defects.
Substances toxic to reproduction		
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.
Repr. 2[28]	H361f	Suspected of damaging fertility.
Repr. 2[28]	H361d	Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
Repr. 2[28]	H361fd	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
Acutely Toxic Substances		
Acute Tox. 1 Acute Tox. 2	H300	Fatal if swallowed
Acute Tox. 3	H301	Toxic if swallowed
Acute Tox. 1 Acute Tox. 2	H310	Fatal in contact with skin
Acute Tox. 3	H311	Toxic in contact with skin
Acute Tox. 1 Acute Tox. 2	H330	Fatal if inhaled
Acute Tox. 3	H331	Toxic if inhaled

[28] The exclusion only refers to those substances classified to this category according to TRGS 905.

Substances classified for Specific Target Organ Toxicity		
STOT SE 1	H370	Causes damage to organs.
STOT SE 2	H371	May cause damage to organs.
STOT RE 1	H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
STOT RE 2	H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Sensitising Substances		
Resp. Sens. 1 Resp. Sens. 1A Resp. Sens. 1B	H334	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
Environmentally Hazardous Substances		
Aquatic Chronic 1	H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long-lasting effects

Appendix B **Wood Certification**

1) Record of the wood used

Type of wood-based material[29]	Type of wood	Country/Region of origin of the wood	Volume	Sourced from certified sustainable forestry?	Verification of controlled wood[30]
			m³	☐ yes: % ☐ no *Certificate No:*	Annex No:
			m³	☐ yes: % ☐ no *Certificate No:*	Annex No:
			m³	☐ yes: % ☐ no *Certificate No:*	Annex No:
			m³	☐ yes: % ☐ no *Certificate No:*	Annex No:
			m³	☐ yes: % ☐ no *Certificate No:*	Annex No:
			m³	☐ yes: % ☐ no *Certificate No:*	Annex No:

[29] Solid-wood board, coreboard, oriented strand board (OSB), chipboard …
[30] Other compliance verification if no certificate available

2) Risk Assessment

Date	
Type of Wood	
Country and region of origin	
Name, address of the FSC and/or PEFC accredited certification body	

Annex No:

Category	Indicators	Sources of Information[31]	Justification	Risk Classification Indicator[32]	Risk Classification Category[33]
1. Forest regions where traditional or civil rights are violated[34]	UN Security Council ban on timber exports			please classify	please classify
	Trade in conflict timber			please classify	
	Child labour or violation of ILO Fundamental Principles			please classify	
	There are processes in place to recognise and respect the legal and customary rights of indigenous groups pertaining to ownership, use and management of land, territories and resources.			please classify	
	Suspected violation of ILO Convention 169 on indigenous peoples.			please classify	
2. High conservation value forests[35][36]	Threat to high conservation value forests by forestry activities.			please classify	please classify
	A system of protection is in place to ensure the survival of the high conservation value.			please classify	

[31] For examples, please see FSC Standard *FSC-STD-40-005*

[32] „Unspecified risk" is to be entered if no reliable information is available. In such case it shall be evidenced otherwise, if possible, that an indicator may be classified as „low risk".

[33] A category is to be classified as „unspecified risk" or „high risk" if at least one indicator has been classified „unspecified risk" or „high risk".

[34] All indicators must be classified as „low risk" in order to be able to classify the category as „low risk".

[35] Forests which as rare ecosystems have significant nature conservation value or serve as habitats for particularly rare species of plants or animals.

[36] **One** of the two indicators mentioned must be classified as low risk in order to be able to classify the category as low risk.

Category	Indicators	Sources of Information[31]	Justification	Risk Classification Indicator[32]	Risk Classification Category[33]
3. Natural forests converted to plantations or non-forest uses.	Net loss and significant rate of loss (> 0.5 %/year) of natural forests			please classify	please classify
4. Use of genetically modified trees (GMO)[37]	Commercial use of genetically modified trees in the country of origin.			please classify	please classify
	Licenses are required for the commercial use of genetically modified trees and there are no licenses for commercial use available.			please classify	
	The commercial use of genetically modified trees in the country of origin is prohibited.			please classify	

Certified:

Date / Signature of Certifying Person

[37] **One** of the three indicators mentioned must be classified as low risk in order to be able to classify the category as low risk.