|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | **Form (Annex 4)** | |  |
|  |  |  |  |
|  | **DE-UZ 76 – Edition January 2026** | Low-Emission Floor Coverings, Panels and Doors for Interiors made of Wood and Wood-Based Material |  |
|  |  |  |  |

**Declaration of compliance with the general substance requirements for binders and coatings[[1]](#footnote-1) (in accordance with criterion 3.1)**

**Manufacturer/Supplier**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Company name: |  |
| Full address: |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Trade name of the product** |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

**Declaration by the coating material/binder manufacturer**  **/-supplier**

Observance of European and German chemical law, as well as standard rules for the sector, is a prerequisite at the time of application and throughout the period of use of the ecolabel (REACH Regulation Annex XVII, POP Regulation Annex I, the German Ordinance on Banned Chemicals (ChemVerbotsV), Ozone Regulation, the German Ordinance on Hazardous Substances (GefStoffV), VdL Guideline 01, Regulation 92/112/EWC, the 25th German Federal Immission Protection Ordinance (25th BImSchV), the Biocidal Products Regulation (BPR), the German Directive for solvent-based paints and varnishes (ChemVOCFarbV), the German Act on Corporate Due Diligence Obligations in Supply Chains (LkSG), the Product Safety Regulation (EU 2023/988), the European Construction Products Regulation (CPR), etc.).

**We hereby confirm that,**

no substances have been added to the above-mentioned product as constituent components[[2]](#footnote-2) (i.e., substances that remain in the end product and fulfil a function therein),

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”).[[3]](#footnote-3)
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[[4]](#footnote-4),[[5]](#footnote-5):

* 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[[6]](#footnote-6) 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[[7]](#footnote-7)
* Endocrine disruptors with a negative effect on the environment in the categories ED ENV 1 or ED ENV 2[[8]](#footnote-8)
* Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT) or very persistent, very bioaccumulative (vPvB) characteristics8
* Persistent, mobile and toxic (PMT) or very persistent, very mobile (vPvM) characteristics8
* Hazardous to the ozone layer in category Ozone 1

1. in der TRGS 905 eingestuft sind als:

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

The H phrases corresponding to the hazard classes and categories are listed in Appendix A of this annex and in Appendix C of the award criteria.

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[[9]](#footnote-9).

If the above-mentioned product contains substances from the above-excluded hazard classes and categories, please specify the substance name, labelling, and function. On this basis, it can be decided whether these are constituent components of the product.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Chemical substance | CAS-Nr. | H-Phrases | Function |
|  |  |  |  |

(Additional rows can be added by pressing “Enter” in the text field.)

Comments:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Place:** |  |  | **Ein Bild, das weiß, Design enthält.  KI-generierte Inhalte können fehlerhaft sein.** |
|  |  |  |
| **Date:** |  |  |

**Legally binding signature / Company stamp**

**Appendix A**

**Assignment of the hazard statements to the hazard categories according to chemical law**

| Hazard categories | Hazard statements | |
| --- | --- | --- |
| H Phrases | 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 |
| 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. |

1. stains, primers, clear lacquers, covering lacquers, films, decorative paper, adhesives, etc. which are used directly in the production of the composite panels. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. 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. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. 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. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. The harmonized classifications and labellings of hazardous substances can be found in Annex VI, Part 3 of the CLP Regulation. 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. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. 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). [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. 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. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. New hazard categories in the CLP Regulation, legally binding since 1 May 2025 at the latest for substances newly placed onto the market. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. 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. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)