

# A FUTURE OF FASHION AND FORESTS

SUSTAINABLE REGENERATED CELLULOSICS  
CONTENT STANDARD (SRCCS)

## DISCLAIMER

Although, the Control Union makes every reasonable effort to make sure that the certified entities and goods are in conformity with the requirements set forth in the SRCCS Standard V3.1.

The SRCCS Standard V3.1, as presented by Control Union, acknowledges and communicates the inherent uncertainties in the certification program by explicitly stating that it does not provide assurances in the following areas:

- a. The precision, entirety, or sufficiency of the Scope Certificates (SCs) and Transaction Certificates (TCs) issued.
- b. Assertions regarding the approval of inputs (authorized fiber feedstock) in the end products (textiles).
- c. Affirmations about the presence of man-made cellulosic fibers in the final articles (textiles).

The designation of cellulosic pulp source and its processing into staple fibers/filaments as "Sustainable" relies on recognized claims provided or published, but this falls outside the scope of the SRCCS standard. Therefore, claims related to source-related materials are not associated with SRCCS version claims.

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The SRCCS standard will undergo a revision process if required to incorporate improvements or clarifications that will not change substantially the content of the Standard and its requirements. You may submit feedback to the standard at any time; send it to [cuintia@controlunion.com](mailto:cuintia@controlunion.com). Further significant revision schedule will be communicated. Please send any comment you have regarding the Standard.

|                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| <b>Title</b>              | Sustainable Regenerated Cellulosics Content Standard  |
| <b>Document Code</b>      | SRCCS V3.1, Dec 2023  |
| <b>Publication</b>        | Dec 2023  |
| <b>Period of Validity</b> | Until Replaced or Withdrawn   |
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NOTE: By the end of the transition period, all certificate holders shall have been evaluated against this standard version

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## FOREWARD

Sustainable Regenerated Cellulosics Content Standard (SRCCS) formerly recognized as Sustainable Viscose Chain of Custody Standard (SVCOC), was initially crafted by Control Union Certifications (CUC) in 2020, with collaborative efforts from the renowned global brand C&A. The primary objective of SRCCS is to meticulously trace the origin of Man-Made Cellulosic Fibers (MMCF) produced from wood pulp, textile-waste & agro-residue ensuring it is derived from sustainably managed forests, consciously sourced textile-postconsumer waste, & plant based agro residue sources. The primary goal is to ensure that the fashion industry using MMCF fibers does not contribute to deforestation and also promote use of Textile waste and Agroresidue based cellulosic materials.

*With over two decades of experience in the textile supply chain, Control Union has collaborated with numerous companies to address their sustainability concerns. The organization has played a significant role in fostering trust by pioneering the development of standards such as the Global Recycled Standard (GRS), aimed at preventing the improper labeling of virgin PET bottles as recycled, and the Responsible Down Standard (RDS), which has since become an industry benchmark for down feathers*

Built upon its agricultural roots, Control Union Certifications has dedicated itself to crafting services that revolve around the sustainability of supply chains in industries such as food, feed, forestry, biomass, bioenergy, social compliance, and textiles. Operating in over 70 countries, Control Union Certifications is exceptionally positioned to address challenges in the current global marketplace, emphasizing the significance of impartiality and objectivity.

## INTRODUCTION

The SRCCS standard is a globally acknowledged, voluntary, and all-encompassing product standard. It sets forth the benchmarks for third-party authentication of Sustainable Regenerated Cellulosics Fiber Content, Chain of Custody, Social and Environmental practices, risk assessment and safe Chemical management practices. The primary goal of SRCCS is to encourage the extensive uptake/promotion of sustainable regenerated Cellulosics fibers into diverse products, thereby aiding in the mitigation of environmental impacts.

This program has been developed to address the increasing demands within the supply chain for enhanced transparency, integrity, and visibility of sustainable regenerated cellulosic fibers, more commonly known as man-made cellulosic fibers. The SRCCS standard is used for chain of custody verification for materials originating from **Responsibly managed forest wood cellulosic pulp, Consciously sourced textile post-consumer waste cellulosic pulp and Plant-based agroresidue cellulosic pulp**. The standard is used to certify the content of sustainable Regenerated Cellulosics Fibers, from the first processing unit to the final product.

The Goal of the standard is to increase adoption of sustainable cellulosics based pulp materials as an input at the fiber manufacturing stage and assure supply chains a trusted claim to market Sustainable regenerated cellulosics material in the finished product.

The SRCCS standard achieves this Independently reviewing the Regenerated Cellulosics / Man-Made Cellulosics Fiber/Filament manufacturing facilities and approving it under the allowed inputs listed in Annex 1 of the standard after successful evaluation based on the requirements listed under Annex 2.

This is a voluntary standard that is not intended to replace the legal or regulatory requirements of any country. It is the responsibility of each operation to demonstrate compliance with all applicable laws and regulations related to marketing, labor, and business practices. Sellers of SRCCS products are advised to reference the allowed sustainable regenerated cellulosic content claims in the countries of sale, to ensure that they are meeting all legal product claim requirements.

## VERSION HISTORY

- *Sustainable Viscose Chain of Custody Standard Verification Protocol (SVCOC) V 3.0, released Oct 2020*
- *Sustainable Regenerated Cellulosics Content Standard (SRCCS) V 3.1, released Dec 2023*

The standard set requirements are based on leading and universal standards of ISO/IEC 17065, ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2, ISO/IEC Guide 59, and ILO Conventions i.e. Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize Convention, 1948 (No. 87), Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98), Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29) (and its 2014 Protocol ), Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105), Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138).

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We are happy to announce that the new version of SRCCS will be a gamechanger for traceability, transparency, and integrity of MMCF fibers used in the supply chain of textile and allied products. Our Gratitude extends to stakeholders whose valuable inputs, knowledge and expertise have shaped the development of the standard. We eagerly anticipate widespread adoption, confident in its ability to enhance supply chain transparency.

## TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

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## HOW TO USE THE DOCUMENT

**This document sets forth the overall requirements for conformity with the SRCCS.**

In the SRCCS, the following terms are used to indicate requirements, recommendations, permissions, or capabilities:

- **“shall”** indicates a requirement
- **“should”** indicates a recommendation
- **“may”** indicates a permission
- **“can”** indicates a possibility or capability

## SECTION A – GENERAL INFORMATION

### A1- Definitions

A1.1 – Regenerated Cellulosics Fiber – Regenerated cellulose comprises materials created through the transformation of natural cellulose into a soluble cellulosic derivative, followed by regeneration into fiber, filament, or film. Also referred as Man Made Cellulosic Fiber (MMCF) fibers, are group of textile material manufactured by transformation of natural cellulose feedstock. Most common types of Regenerated Cellulosics Fiber are – Viscose, Modal, Lyocell, Acetate, Triacetate, Cupro.

A1.2- **Regenerated Cellulosic Feed Stock** - Regenerated cellulosic feedstock refers to the raw materials used in the production of regenerated cellulosic fibers. These feedstocks primarily consist of natural cellulose derived from plant sources. Common sources include:

|                 |   |   |  |
|-----------------|---|---|--|
| <b>A1.2.1</b>   | <b>Wood pulp</b>                        | <i>Obtained from various wood species, wood pulp is a key feedstock. This is the most common type of feedstock used for fibers like Viscose, Modal, Lyocell, Acetate &amp; Triacetate.</i>  |  |
| <b>A1.2.2</b>   | <b>Cotton linters</b>                   | <i>The short fibers that adhere to cotton seeds after ginning can be used as feedstock for regenerated cellulosic fibers like Cupro.</i>  |  |
| <b>A1.2.3</b>   | <b>Bamboo</b>                           | <i>Bamboo, known for its fast growth and cellulose content, is commonly used as a sustainable feedstock for fibers like bamboo viscose. The sustainability of these products depends on responsible sourcing practices, ensuring that bamboo is harvested in a manner that does not involve the destruction of natural forests</i>  |  |
| <b>A1.2.4</b>   | <b>New generation Cellulosic inputs</b> | <i>Fibers manufactured from Alternative &amp; Next Gen feedstock such as but not limited to (Agricultural Residue, Textile waste, etc.) to reduce the input of virgin raw materials (wood).</i>   |  |
| <b>A1.2.4.1</b> | <b>Textile Waste</b>                    | <i>Refers to any discarded or unwanted material arising from the production, use, or disposal of textiles and clothing. This waste can occur at various stages of the textile supply chain and life cycle, and it includes both pre-consumer and post-consumer waste. Here are some common sources of textile waste</i>   |  |
|                 |   | <b>a) Pre-Consumer Waste</b>  | <i>This includes manufacturing scraps, offcuts, and rejected or unsold textile products that never reached the consumer. During the production of textiles, there is often excess material that becomes waste.</i> |
|                 |   | <b>b) Post-Consumer Waste</b>   | <i>This type of waste comes from textiles and clothing that consumers discard after use. It can result from the disposal of old or unwanted garments, which may end up in landfills or incineration.</i>           |
|                 |   | <b>c) Production Excess</b>   | <i>Overproduction of textiles by manufacturers can lead to excess inventory and unsold goods, contributing to textile waste.</i>   |
|                 |   | <b>d) Damaged or Unusable Textiles</b>  | <i>Textiles that are damaged during manufacturing, transportation, or use may become waste if they cannot be repaired or repurposed.</i>   |
| <b>A1.2.4.2</b> | <b>Agro Residue</b>                     | <i>comprises secondary products with reduced economic value. It refers to materials left in agricultural fields after the harvesting and processing of crops. These materials include stalks, cones, seed pods, and leaves-parts of plants that grow unintentionally during the cultivation of primary products. While these remnants may lack the primary economic value of the main crops, they still hold agricultural significance.</i> |  |

A1.3 – **Certified Organization** – A legal entity which is certified to SRCCS. A Scope certificate is held by an Certified Organization, and an Certified Organization has one or more sites.

A1.4 – **Site** – Any Geographically distinct unit within a certificate scope, locations which are geographically distinct or have different addresses are considered to be a separate site.

A1.4 – **First Processor** – Certified Site that performs the first point of product transformation following the regeneration of cellulosic feedstock. For SRCCS the First processing refers to trader / spinner for regenerated Cellulosic fiber and trader / weaver for regenerated cellulosic filament.

A1.3.5 – **Subcontracting** – The activity of assigning or outsourcing, part of the obligation and task under a contract to another party known as subcontractor.

## A2 - SCOPE

A2.1 - The SRCCS certification is applicable to all participants in the supply chain who utilize verified contents with inputs specified in Annex 1. This includes the first processor, manufacturing entities, packaging and labeling units, storage facilities, trading and distribution processes extending all the way to the seller in the final business-to-business transaction.

A2.2 - The final products may include, but are not limited to, yarns, fabrics, garments, fashion textile accessories (carried or worn), handicraft, paper industry, pulp industry, home textiles, mattresses, and bedding products as well as textile personal care products where sustainable regenerated cellulosic fibers are acceptable.

A2.3 - The Fiber/Filament manufacturing facilities using cellulosic pulp as an input are not the part of the certification scheme, they must apply separately following the guidelines listed in Annex 2 to get their facility and products reviewed and verified under Annex 1 as a verified inputs by the supply chain.

A2.4 - The First processor (trading / manufacturing) in the standard shall be considered the entity using verified SRCCS input listed under Annex 1 and shall adhere to additional requirement specified in Annex 3.

A2.5 - Suppliers certified to other textiles Chain of Custody Programs are still required to undergo audit and certification to verify compliance as per the SRCCS standard.

A2.6 - SRCCS certified material must arrive at supply chain sites with supporting transaction certificates and verification labelling.

A2.7 – The SRCCS standard is applied Globally.

A2.8 – The SRCCS Standard establishes criteria for Social and environmental criteria in processing of SRCCS certified products.

A2.9 – The SRCCS standard promotes safe chemical management practices in the processing of SRCCS certified products.

A2.10 - The Standard is applicable to be evaluated worldwide by Control Union Certifications.



## A3- CLAIMS

A3.1 - Consumer facing claims regarding the SRCCS are closely monitored to safeguard the integrity of the standard.

A3.2 – The SRCCS standard applies to products that contain at least 5% sustainable material, calculated as a percentage of the entire product excluding accessories and trims.

*A3.3 - The Standard provides for a subdivision into two label-grades. The only differentiation for subdivision is the minimum percentage of 'SRCCS' / 'SRCCS Mix' material in the certified product*

*a) - A 'SRCCS' product may have a minimum of 95% and a maximum of 100% certified content, and the remaining content may be any material.*

*b)- A 'SRCCS Mix' product may have a minimum of 5% and a maximum of 94% certified content and the remaining content may be any material.*

## SECTION B – VERIFICATION OF SUSTAINABLE REGENERATED CELLULOSIC MATERIALS

Within the framework of the SRCCS program, the accredited certification body conducts assessments on manufacturing facilities engaged in the production of Regenerated Cellulosics Fiber/Filament. This evaluation specifically focuses on materials derived from input feedstock originating from responsibly managed forestry practices, consciously sourced textile waste, and plant-based agro-residue (Refer Annex 2). Upon the successful completion of this assessment, the approved inputs are listed under Annex 1, thereby ensuring the entry of sustainable Regenerated Cellulosics Content in the textile supply chain.

### B1 – Verification of Input Material

B1.1 – The SRCCS certification is applicable to all entities within the supply chain utilizing SRCCS-approved content as outlined in Annex 1. This includes the first processor, involved in manufacturing, packaging, labeling, storage, and ultimately facilitating the shipping through the seller in the final business-to-business transaction.

B1.2 – The first processor shall ensure that the input material intended to be used in the production SRCCS shall be mentioned in the approved input material list as specified in Annex 1.

*B1.3 – The First processor shall collect and retain valid material declaration form (refer Annex 3) from their suppliers for all Sustainable Regenerated Cellulosics Fiber / Filament materials. This includes but not limited to input materials classified under the following categories in the standard.*

- a) – Sustainable Viscose*
- b) – Sustainable Modal*
- c)– Sustainable Lyocell*
- d) – Sustainable Acetate*
- e) – Sustainable Triacetate*
- f) – Sustainable Cupro*

B1.4 – All Certified SRCCS material entering the supply chain shall have a valid Transaction certificate issued by the approved certification body.

B1.5 - For Claimed Materials entering the supply chain from an outside source, there shall be documentation including the name and address of the supplier, the quantity and description of the goods, reference to claims being made about the material, and any corresponding verification or certification.

B1.6 - The Certified Organization shall keep complete and up-to-date records of the description, quantities, origins and/or destinations of all verified products received and delivered as well as all TCs for any incoming verified products

B1.7 When a Certified Organization suspects that any input or product is not in compliance with this verification protocol, the Certified Organization shall undertake the following activities:

- a) Notify its certification body and all affected direct customers in writing within five business days of the non-conforming product identification and maintain records of that notice.
- b) Analyze causes for occurrence of non-conforming products and implement measures to prevent their reoccurrence.
- c) Cooperate with its certification body in order to allow CUC to confirm that appropriate actions were taken to correct the non-conformity.

## SECTION C – GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

The SRCCS Standard offers companies a valuable mechanism to authenticate the content of declared input materials in their end products. It mandates that every Certified Organization within the supply chain must undertake adequate measures to safeguard the integrity and identity of the input materials throughout the production process.

### C.1. Management System

C.1.1. Certified Organization shall establish, implement, and maintain documented procedures and/or work instructions covering all applicable requirements of the Verification Protocol.

C.1.2. Certified Organization shall maintain a documented material flow diagram, including the points of risk.

C.1.3. Certified Organization shall maintain complete, up-to-date records to demonstrate conformity with all requirements of the Verification Protocol.

C.1.4. All records used in the implementation and/or verification of this protocol shall be retained by the Certified Organization for a minimum of five years.

C.1.5. Certified Organization shall maintain and communicate clearly defined roles and responsibilities for all staff and management that may have an impact on the implementation of the requirement of this verification protocol.

C.1.6. Certified Organization shall appoint a management representative to be responsible for the overall compliance to the requirement of this verification protocol.

C.1.7. The staff responsible for each procedure impacted by the shall be given proper and regular training with regards to the implementation of the standard. Verifiable records shall be kept for five years.

## C.2. – Risk assessment at the site

C.2.1. The organization must establish protocols that ensure the integrity and certification of materials are upheld throughout the processing chain, demonstrating a commitment to robust risk management practices in line with industry requirements.

The risk assessments provide decision support in choosing between alternatives, acceptance of activities and products, the implementation of risk-reducing measures, etc. The generation of the risk-information is often supplemented with decision analysis tools such as cost-benefit analysis, cost-effectiveness analysis and multi-attribute analysis. According to the SRCCS Verification protocol the following are the Risk factors:

### C.2.1.1. Product risk

The Certified Organization that receives claimed materials as inputs shall inspect the documents accompanying the inputs to confirm that the description, quantity, quality, blend and mix percentage, and source described in the document match the products received. To reduce the product risk the Certified Organization shall check the quantity, quality, and description of the products for claimed materials.

### C.2.1.2. Process risk

The Certified Organization is mandated to articulate a comprehensive process for identifying, monitoring, and managing the processing of certified materials at every stage of production. This entails a systematic approach that takes into account various factors, including but not limited to the following

*C.2.1.2.1 Process loss: Process loss is defined as the loss of material arising during the course of a processing operation and is equal to the difference between the input quantity of the material and its output. Consider the loss factor per input material and product.*

*C.2.1.2.2 Additional material: The additional material may be mixed with the sustainable fibers to the fabric or used in details of the product. The percentage of the additional fibers should be clearly mentioned in the product description.*

*C.2.1.2.3 Packaging: The organization shall ensure that the products containing the claimed material shall be transported to other units, including wholesalers and retailers, only in appropriate packaging, containers, or vehicles that are closed. The package shall be labelled properly for identification.*

### C.2.1.3. Volume Risk

The objective of volume reconciliation is to ensure that certified output volume does not exceed available certified input (from transaction certificates) after factoring in production losses.

Reception checks of incoming material: Whenever claimed materials come from an outside source, the Certified Organization shall check approved material has been received or not. Traceability has been given or not for incoming claimed materials. The Certified Organization shall keep up to date records of materials

stock. The Certified Organization shall review the volume reconciliation at least annually to ensure that information is correct by taking a physical verification of any claimed materials in stock, including inputs, materials in the production process, and outputs. The Certified Organization shall keep the list of products manufactured or receive a input containing man-made cellulosic fibers.

#### C.2.1.4. Contamination risk:

The storage of claimed material shall be managed to identify and segregate claimed material from non-claimed material. Procedures shall be in place to prevent commingling or substitution of the claimed material with other materials or products. Machinery shall be free of non-claimed material prior to use for claimed material. If not doing so may result in a contamination which affects the deviation of the volume reconciliation.

*The CB may carry out unannounced On-Site Audit visits. The visits shall cover in particular those units or situations where there may be specific risk of confusion or exchange of verified claimed products with other products. No more than 48 hours' notice may be given in advance on an unannounced On-Site Audit.*

## SECTION D – CHAIN OF CUSTODY

The approved Certification Body will verify the Chain of Custody throughout the supply chain, preserving the integrity of SRCCS Certified material up to the final customer.

### D.1. Principles of chain of custody.

D1.1 - **Identification:** SRCCS materials shall be clearly identified at all stages of the supply chain.

a) Certified products shall be accurately identified, in some cases it may be necessary for the SRCCS materials to be labelled directly, while in others it may be sufficient for machines, carrying vessels or storage containers to use clear signage. Identification might not be required in cases when a control system is in place to link a product description with each container or, for example, when spinning mills only process 100% SRCCS certified materials.

b) Content percentages of claimed materials are accurate and all labelling and signage must be visible and clearly understandable by all operators working in the area.

D1.2 - **Volume reconciliation:** certified output volume should not exceed available certified input. This should be tracked through transaction certificates, and factoring in production losses. Detailed records and systems must be created and maintained these must identify which inputs were used in the production of a given output product.

a) Comparison of certified output volume to the certified input volume can be shown as (input) - (production loss) = (output).

D1.3 - **Segregation:** All stages through the supply chain shall be operated to ensure that, SRCCS certified materials and non-certified material are not commingled:

a) Certified Organizations that process SRCCS certified products and non-certified products at the same site shall have procedures to prevent commingling, including cleaning out the machinery before processing certified products.

- b) Certified material must have a dedicated storage area before, during and after production.
- c) Training on SRCCS requirements shall be provided to all staff working in handling and storage of certified products.
- d) Extra precautions to avoid contamination is advised to first processing sites.

**D1.4 - Blending in SRCCS:** Blending within a product is allowed, but the certified portion of material must be maintained at each supply chain site:

- a) Certified products must be kept physically separate from non-certified products through each stage of the supply chain.
- c) Documentation associated with certified products must clearly distinguish between certified and non-certified materials. These documents may be used to track each individual batch of certified products.
- c) Blending of the certified sustainable regenerated cellulosic and conventional regenerated cellulosic fiber of the same type in the same product is not permitted. When used in fancy yarn for decorative purposes (and not for any functional ones), a special exemption to conventional viscose can be used up to 10%.

#### **D1.5 Outsourcing**

- a) The Certified Organization may outsource activities within the scope of its certificate contractors. The Certified Organization's outsourcing arrangements are subject to a risk analysis by CUC for on-site audit purposes.
- b) Prior to outsourcing activities to a new contractor, the Certified Organization shall inform CUC about the outsourced activity, name, and contact details of the contractor.
- c) The Certified Organization shall establish an outsourcing agreement with each contractor, specifying at minimum that the contractor shall:

- Conform to all applicable certification requirements and the Certified Organization's procedures related to the outsourced activity.
- Not make unauthorized use of the trademarks (e.g., on the contractor's products or website);
- Not further outsource any processing.
- Accept the right of the Certified Organization's certification body to audit the contractor.

- d) The Certified Organization shall maintain legal ownership of all materials during outsourcing. Certified Organizations are not required to re-take physical possession of the products following outsourcing (e.g., products may be shipped directly from the contractor to the Certified Organization's customer).

#### **D1.6 Sales, Packaging and Transportation**

- a) The Certified Organization shall ensure that the products containing verified materials shall be transported to other units, including wholesalers and retailers, only in appropriate packaging, containers, or vehicles that are closed in such a manner that substitution of the content cannot be achieved without manipulation or damage to the container.
- b) All Shipments of verified products shall be labeled with identification that clearly links them to the relevant invoices or shipping documents.

### D1.7 Technical specifications

- a) Certified Organization shall maintain records of Technical Specifications of all SRCCS materials
- b) Certified Entities shall undertake testing in accordance with a risk assessment to assure compliance with this Standard.

| <i>Parameters</i>        | <i>Testing required</i>   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Fiber                    | Fiber length, Fiber composition, Fiber Micronaire/<br>Denier    |
| Yarn/Filament            | Yarn Count, Fiber composition, Denier                           |
| Fabric                   | Warp/Weft count, EPI/PPI, Width, GSM, Fiber<br>composition test |
| Garment/Finished Product | Fabric GSM  |

- c) *Certified Organization shall have a complaint management system for product quality, management of incidences, risk assessment for contamination*

## SECTION E – MINIMUM SOCIAL COMPLIANCE

### E.1. Social Policy

A comprehensive set of procedures must be in place at Certified Organizations to ensure adherence to the SRCCS's social standards. They must assist in the social criteria's implementation and oversight by

- E.1.1. - The individual chosen to be in charge of social accountability must be qualified and properly trained.
- E.1.2. - Monitoring compliance with the social criteria and implementing necessary improvements at its facilities, also keeping in mind potential adverse impacts.
- E1.3. - Maintaining records of the name, age, working hours and the wages paid for each worker.
- E.1.4.- Certified Organizations permit employees to elect a social accountability representative who can inform management on the state of social criteria implementation and compliance.
- E.1.5.- Documenting and looking into worker or outsider complaints concerning the social standards' observance, as well as keeping track of any corrective actions that may be required as a result.
- E.1.6. - Should complaints possibly be related to the business practices of such Certified Buyers, Certified Entities shall, upon request, send information concerning complaint records to their Certified Buyers.
- E.1.7. - Not using disciplinary actions, firings, or other kinds of discrimination against employees who provide information about adherence to social criteria.
- E.1.8. All pertinent policy documents and training records addressing the protocols in place to protect employee rights and safety must be submitted by the certified Organization.

E.1.9. In lieu of compliance with SRCCS standard, adherence to equivalent third-party standards such as SEDEX, SA8000, SLCP, GRS and GOTS shall be recognized and accepted as fulfilling the specified social compliance requirements outlined in this document.

## E.2. Forced and Bonded labour

E.2.1. Bonded labour is not allowed. Any type of indentured, bonded, trafficked, or coerced work is not permitted by Certified Organizations.

E.2.2. Certified Organizations may not request that employees provide "deposits" or their identification documents to their employer. As mentioned in the employment contract, employees are free to leave their company following a mutually agreed-upon notice period.

E.2.3. Workers are not forced to use factory provided lodging or transportation.

## E.3. Rights to associational freedom and collective bargaining

E.3.1. Without the management of Certified Organizations' prior consent, workers have the right to join or create trade unions or worker's associations of their own choosing and to engage in collective bargaining.

E.3.2. Employee representatives are allowed to perform their representative duties in the workplace without fear of retaliation, intimidation, or discrimination. Employers don't bully or treat employees differently because of their involvement in or support of unions.

E.3.3. Make the right of employees to collective bargaining visible and communicate.

E.3.4. The Certified Organization shall permit employees to freely elect their own representatives in cases when the right to freedom of association and collective bargaining is constrained by law.

E.3.5. The development of alternative methods for independent and free association and bargaining shall not be hampered by Certified Organizations where the right to freedom of association and collective bargaining is restricted by law.

## E.4. Child labour

E.4.1. Certified Organizations shall not engage in or support the use of child labour.

E.4.2. Certified Organizations shall establish, document, maintain and effectively communicate to personnel and other interested parties, written policies, and procedures for remediation of child labourers, and shall provide adequate financial and other support to enable such children to attend and remain in school until no longer a child as defined above.

E.4.3. Certified Organizations may employ young workers, but where such young workers are subject to compulsory education laws, they shall work only outside of school hours. Under no circumstances shall any young worker's school, work and transportation time exceed a combined total of 10 hours per day, and in no case shall young workers work more than 8 hours a day. Young workers may not work during night hours.

E.4.4. Certified Organizations shall not expose young workers to any situations – in or outside of the workplace that are hazardous or unsafe to their physical and mental health and development

## **E.5. No violence, harassment, and discrimination**

E.5.1. A Certified Organization is prohibited from engaging in or supporting discrimination in hiring, compensation, access to training, promotion, termination, or retirement on the basis of race, national or territorial origin, caste, birth, religion, disability, gender, sexual orientation, or any other factor that could give rise to discrimination.

E.5.2. Employees of Certified Organizations must be treated with dignity and respect. There must be respect for and protection of human rights. The employer must commit to this in a policy.

E.5.3. Certified Organizations must create documented disciplinary policies and make sure that their employees can understand them. Every disciplinary action must be documented.

E.5.4. Management must encourage confidential reporting of abuse or harsh treatment. Each facility must make the local point of contact for handling complaints visible at the workplace so that all employees can reach it. Before agreeing to an employment contract, this information must be disclosed.

E.5.5. Certified Organizations must not participate in or accept any form of bullying, harassment, or abuse.

## **E.6. Compensation, benefits, and employment conditions**

E.6.1. Wages and benefits paid for a typical workweek are at least in compliance with national legal requirements or benchmark criteria set by the industry, whichever is greater. In any case, earnings should always be sufficient to cover necessities and leave some money for leisure spending.

E.6.2. Before beginning work, all employees must get written information on their job circumstances, including wages and social benefits that are legally awarded and in compliance with national legal standards.

E.6.3. Every time a worker is paid, they must be notified of the specifics of their salary for the relevant pay period.

E.6.4. Certified Organizations are prohibited from deducting pay in ways that are illegal or that are not permitted by local law. As a form of discipline, Certified Organizations may not remove any money from an employee's paycheck.

E.6.5. Certified Organizations must be paid overtime at the higher of the premium rate determined by law or by collective agreement. The premium rate must be at least one and a half times the regular rate. If local laws enable it, equivalent leisure time may also be given as payment for overtime.

E.6.6. Employees must get their pay in a convenient manner, such as immediately into their hands or bank accounts.



E.6.7. The Certified Organizations must offer all employees the benefits that are mandated by law, including paid time off.

## E.7. Hours of Work

E.7.1. Working hours must adhere to international conventions, collective bargaining agreements, and benchmark industry standards, whichever offers the greatest level of protection.

E.7.2. Certified Organizations must adhere to the standard of 48 hours of permitted work per week, excluding overtime. Employees may not often be asked to work more than 48 hours each week.

E.7.3. Extra work must be voluntary, limited to no more than 12 hours per week, and never required on a regular basis.

## E.8. Requirements for health and safety

E.8.1. Certified Organizations must adopt and adhere to a defined set of rules governing occupational health and safety and shall demonstrate compliance with national legal regulations, in order to provide safe, secure and sanitary conditions in all work and residential facilities. All employees must be able to see and understand emergency procedures, and risks must be properly indicated.

E.8.2. certified Organization shall provide and maintain necessary firefighting equipment and shall ensure unrestricted access to clearly marked emergency exit, escape routes and maintain functional fire alarms.

E.8.3. Workers (including those who do their homework) must have the proper personal protective equipment at no cost to them, and it must be ensured that they are using it as needed.

E.8.4. Certified Organization shall provide sufficient on-site medical care and related amenities.

E.8.5. The Material Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for any chemical substance or preparation that is used must be kept up-to-date, and it must be ensured that all necessary health and safety precautions are taken when handling and storing the chemical.

E.8.6. Workers must receive consistent, documented health and safety training, including instruction on fire prevention and evacuation drills, and this training must be repeated for newly hired or reassigned employees.

E.8.7. Certified Organization shall offer training and make safety signs available in both the native tongue and any other languages used by their employees.

E.8.8. Access to working, clean restrooms, free potable water, and, where necessary, rest places, eating areas, and hygienic facilities for food storage must be available and not unreasonable restricted. Where accommodation is offered, they must be hygienic, secure, and satisfy the workers' most basic needs.

E.8.9. Certified organizations shall assign responsibility for health and safety to a senior management representative.

E.8.10 Certified Organizations are required to provide employees and management with adequate training in waste management, handling, and disposal of chemicals and other hazardous items.

E.8.11 Certified Organizations must ensure that buildings and equipment, including residential facilities when available, are strong, stable, and safe in addition to providing suitable fire protection

## SECTION F – ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

F.1. The environmental requirements outlined in this Standard are applicable to all operations within the verified Certified Organization.

F.2. The Certified Organization shall ensure compliance with relevant environmental laws related to its processing or manufacturing processes, local and legal regulations on air emissions, wastewater discharge, and the disposal of waste and sludge.

F.3. The Certified Organization shall establish and maintain documented environmental policies and procedures to monitor and enhance environmental performance in its facilities. The company's environmental policy shall be communicated to every employee.

F.4. Accessible data and methods shall be established, specifying:

- a) *The Person Responsible for implementing and maintaining the EMS in the organization.*
- b) *Monthly tracking and retention of records for water and energy usage, ensuring compliance with legal obligations.*
- c) *Objectives and practices to reduce energy and water usage per kilogram of textile output.*

F.5. All processing units shall have a functional ETP in accordance with regulatory requirements. The Certified Organization is required to track and comply with all applicable regulatory requirements concerning wastewater and effluent.

F.6. Regular testing of wastewater shall be conducted in line with regulatory requirements, including the analysis of parameters such as chemical composition and pollutant levels. Compliance with local legal regulations regarding the disposal or reuse of sludge is mandatory.

F.7. Adherence to legal guidelines for waste management, including the separation of hazardous and non-hazardous waste.

F.8. Employee training on proper handling and sorting of Hazardous waste.

F.9. Establishment of goals for waste production reduction, improvements to waste management, and annual progress reviews.

F.10. Detailed steps shall be outlined for response in the event of waste or pollution incidents.

F.11. Records of employee training in the proper handling, minimal use, and disposal of chemicals, as well as water and energy conservation, shall be maintained.

F.12. An improvement program shall be implemented for continuous enhancements in environmental management.

F.13. The Certified Organization shall, with regard to air emissions, comply with all applicable regulatory obligations, including monitoring and maintaining necessary records.

F.14. In lieu of compliance with SRCCS standard, adherence to equivalent third-party standards such as ISO-14001, Higgs FEM, GRS and GOTS shall be recognized and accepted as fulfilling the specified environmental compliance requirements outlined in this document.

## SECTION G – CHEMICAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

G.1. Develop and implement clear policies for the procurement, storage, and use of chemicals and Ensure policies align with local and international regulations and standards. Regularly update policies to reflect changes in regulations or industry best practices.

G.2. Stay abreast of and comply with all relevant local, national, and international regulations governing chemical use in textiles. Obtain necessary permits and approvals for the handling and disposal of specific chemicals. Monitor and adapt to changes in legislation to maintain compliance.

G.3. Provide comprehensive training programs for employees handling chemicals. Ensure training covers proper handling, storage, and emergency response procedures. Regularly update training to incorporate new information and reinforce safety protocols. Conduct training sessions to educate workers on how to interpret MSDS information. Emphasize the importance of understanding health hazards and safe handling practices.

G.4. Implement safety measures, such as the use of personal protective equipment (PPE) and proper ventilation systems. Conduct regular safety inspections and audits to identify and address potential hazards. Establish emergency response plans and conduct drills to ensure readiness.

G.5. Develop and enforce standardized procedures for the safe handling and transportation of chemicals. Clearly label all chemical containers with necessary information, including potential hazards. Implement measures to prevent spills, leaks, and other incidents during handling.

G.6. Establish a clear protocol for reporting chemical incidents or accidents promptly. Conduct thorough investigations into incidents to identify root causes and prevent future occurrences. Document and report incidents as required by relevant authorities.

G.7. Maintain an up-to-date inventory of all chemicals used in the textile facility. Include information such as chemical names, quantities, storage locations, and usage purposes.

G.8. Obtain and regularly update Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) for each chemical in use. Ensure that MSDSs are easily accessible to all employees working with or around the chemicals.

G.9. Clearly display relevant health hazard information for each chemical in a language easily understandable by workers. Highlight specific health risks associated with each chemical, including potential effects and necessary precautions. Ensure that MSDSs and health hazard information are prominently displayed in areas where chemicals are stored or used.

G.10. Chemical inputs utilized in the processing of SRCCS certified materials or those intended for use shall be certified under one or more of the following environmentally friendly certifications to minimize adverse impacts: GOTS letter of approval; ZDHC level 1 conformance; Bluesign; Eco passport by OEKO-TEX

This approach ensures that both current and future chemical usage aligns with stringent environmental standards, aiming to reduce negative effects on the environment

## ANNEX 1 – APPROVED SRCCS INPUTS

| <i>Input Manufacturer</i>                      | <i>Input Material Classification</i> | <i>Feedstock</i> | <i>Feed Stock Certifications</i> | <i>Staple Fibre/Filament</i> | <i>Trade Name</i> | <i>Manufacturing Site</i>  |
|--|--------------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|--|
| <b>Acegreen Eco-Material Technologu Co Ltd</b> | Sustainable Lyocell                  | Wood Pulp        | FSC                              | Filament                     | Green Cell        | Acegreen Eco-Material Technologu Co Ltd, No.50,Ln.20,Sec.1,Nanlong Rd., Ershui Township, Changhua County, Taiwan |
| <b>Aditya Birla</b>                            | Sustainable Viscose                  | Wood Pulp        | FSC                              | Staple Fibre                 | Birla Viscose     | Grasim Industries Limited, Staple Fibre Division, Birlagram,Nagda - 456331 (MP, India)                           |
|  | Sustainable Viscose                  | Wood Pulp        | FSC                              | Staple Fibre                 | Birla Spunshades  | Grasim Industries Limited, Excel Fibre Division, Birlagram, Nagda - 456331 (MP, India)                           |
|  | Sustainable Lyocell                  | Wood Pulp        | FSC                              | Staple Fibre                 | Birla Excel       | Grasim Industries Limited,Excel Fibre Division, Birlagram, Nagda - 456331 (MP, India)                            |
|  | Sustainable Viscose                  | Wood Pulp        | FSC                              | Staple Fibre                 | Birla Viscose,    | Birla Cellulosic, Birladham, Kharach, Kosamba (RS) - 394120 (Gujarat, India)                                     |
|  | Sustainable Viscose                  | Wood Pulp        | FSC                              | Staple Fibre                 | Livaeco Viscose   | Birla Cellulosic, Birladham, Kharach, Kosamba (RS) - 394120 (Gujarat, India)                                     |

| <i>Input Manufacturer</i> | <i>Input Material Classification</i> | <i>Feedstock</i>          | <i>Feed Stock Certifications</i> | <i>Staple Fibre/Filament</i> | <i>Trade Name</i>     | <i>Manufacturing Site</i>  |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| <b>Aditya Birla</b>       | Sustainable Viscose                  | Wood Pulp                 | FSC                              | Staple Fibre                 | Livaeco Black         | Birla Cellulosic, Birladham, Kharach, Kosamba (RS) - 394120 (Gujarat, India)                         |
|                           | Sustainable Viscose                  | Textile Waste-preconsumer | FSC / RCS                        | Staple Fibre                 | Liva Reviva Circulose | Birla Cellulosic, Birladham, Kharach, Kosamba (RS) - 394120 (Gujarat, India)                         |
|                           | Sustainable Lyocell                  | Wood Pulp                 | FSC                              | Staple Fibre                 | Birla Excel (Lyocell) | Birla Cellulosic, Excel Fibre Division, Birladham, Kharach, Kosamba (RS) - 394120 , (Gujarat, India) |
|                           | Sustainable Viscose                  | Wood Pulp                 | FSC                              | Staple Fibre                 | Birla Viscose         | Grasim Cellulosic Division, PO - Vilayat, The - Vagra, 392012, District - Bharuch, Gujarat, India    |
|                           | Sustainable Modal                    | Wood Pulp                 | FSC                              | Staple Fibre                 | Birla Modal           | Grasim Cellulosic Division, PO - Vilayat, The - Vagra, 392012, District - Bharuch, Gujarat, India    |
|                           | Sustainable Viscose                  | Wood Pulp                 | FSC                              | Staple Fibre                 | Livaeco Viscose       | Grasim Cellulosic Division, PO - Vilayat, The - Vagra, 392012, District - Bharuch, Gujarat, India    |
|                           | Sustainable Modal                    | Wood Pulp                 | FSC                              | Staple Fibre                 | Livaeco Modal         | Grasim Cellulosic Division, PO - Vilayat, The - Vagra, 392012, District - Bharuch, Gujarat, India    |

| <i>Input Manufacturer</i> | <i>Input Material Classification</i> | <i>Feedstock</i>          | <i>Feed Stock Certifications</i> | <i>Staple Fibre/Filament</i> | <i>Trade Name</i> | <i>Manufacturing Site</i>   |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|---|
| <b>Aditya Birla</b>       | Sustainable Viscose                  | Textile Waste-preconsumer | FSC / RCS                        | Staple Fibre                 | Liva Reviva       | Grasim Cellulosic Division, PO - Vilayat, The - Vagra, 392012, District - Bharuch, Gujarat, India                         |
|                           | Sustainable Viscose                  | Wood Pulp                 | FSC                              | Staple Fibre                 | Birla Viscose     | Grasilene Division, Kumarapatnam, District Haveri - 581123, Karnataka   |
|                           | Sustainable Viscose                  | Wood Pulp                 | FSC                              | Staple Fibre                 | Birla Viscose     | PT Indo Bharat Rayon, Deas Cilangkap, Curung, P. O. Box No. 9, 41101, Purwakarta, Indonesia                               |
|                           | Sustainable Modal                    | Wood Pulp                 | FSC                              | Staple Fibre                 | Birla Modal       | PT Indo Bharat Rayon, Deas Cilangkap, Curung, P. O. Box No. 9, 41101, Purwakarta, Indonesia                               |
|                           | Sustainable Viscose                  | Wood Pulp                 | FSC                              | Staple Fibre                 | Birla Viscose     | Thai Rayon Public Co. Limited, 36 Moo 2, Ayuthaya, Anthonng Highway, T. Posa, A. Muaga Anthonng, Anthonng 14000, Thailand |
|                           | Sustainable Modal                    | Wood Pulp                 | FSC                              | Staple Fibre                 | Birla Modal       | Thai Rayon Public Co. Limited, 36 Moo 2, Ayuthaya, Anthonng Highway, T. Posa, A. Muaga Anthonng, Anthonng 14000, Thailand |
|                           | Sustainable Viscose                  | Wood Pulp                 | FSC                              | Staple Fibre                 | Livaeco Viscose   | Thai Rayon Public Co. Limited, 36 Moo 2, Ayuthaya, Anthonng Highway, T. Posa, A. Muaga Anthonng, Anthonng 14000, Thailand |

| <i>Input Manufacturer</i> | <i>Input Material Classification</i> | <i>Feedstock</i> | <i>Feed Stock Certifications</i> | <i>Staple Fibre/Filament</i> | <i>Trade Name</i>     | <i>Manufacturing Site</i>  |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| <b>Aditya Birla</b>       | Sustainable Modal                    | Wood Pulp        | FSC                              | Staple Fibre                 | Livaeco Modal         | Thai Rayon Public Co. Limited, 36 Moo 2, Ayuthaya, Anthonng Highway, T. Posa, A. Muaga Anthonng, Anthonng 14000,Thailand                   |
|                           | Sustainable Viscose                  | Wood Pulp        | FSC                              | Staple Fibre                 | Livaeco Viscose       | Birla Jingwei Fibres Co. Limited, Chenjiahua, Taipingdian Town, Fancheng District, Xiangyang City, Hubei Province, Post Code 441133, China |
|                           | Sustainable Viscose                  | Wood Pulp        | FSC                              | Staple Fibre                 | Livaeco Black         | Birla Jingwei Fibres Co. Limited, Chenjiahua, Taipingdian Town, Fancheng District, Xiangyang City, Hubei Province, Post Code 441133, China |
| <b>Lenzing AG</b>         | Sustainable Viscose                  | Wood Pulp        | FSC/PEFC                         | Staple Fibre                 | Lenzing Viscose       | Lenzing Fibers AG, 4860, Lenzing Austria   |
|                           | Sustainable Viscose                  | Wood Pulp        | FSC/PEFC                         | Staple Fibre                 | Lenzing Viscose Black | Lenzing Fibers AG, 4860, Lenzing Austria   |
|                           | Sustainable Viscose                  | Wood Pulp        | FSC/PEFC                         | Staple Fibre                 | Lenzing Modal         | Lenzing Fibers AG, 4860, Lenzing Austria   |
|                           | Sustainable Modal                    | Wood Pulp        | FSC/PEFC                         | Staple Fibre                 | Lenzing Modal Micro   | Lenzing Fibers AG, 4860, Lenzing Austria   |

| <i>Input<br/>Manufacturer</i> | <i>Input Material<br/>Classification</i> | <i>Feedstock</i>              | <i>Feed Stock<br/>Certifications</i> | <i>Staple<br/>Fibre/Filament</i> | <i>Trade Name</i>           | <i>Manufacturing Site</i>  |
|-------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| <b>Lenzing AG</b>             | Sustainable Modal                        | Wood Pulp                     | FSC/PEFC                             | Staple Fibre                     | Lenzing Modal Black         | Lenzing Fibers AG, 4860, Lenzing Austria   |
|                               | Sustainable Lyocell                      | Textile Waste-<br>preconsumer | FSC/PEFC +<br>RCS                    | Staple Fibre                     | Tencel Refibra              | Lenzing Fibers AG, 4860, Lenzing Austria   |
|                               | Sustainable Viscose                      | Wood Pulp                     | FSC/PEFC                             | Staple Fibre                     | Lenzing Ecovera             | Lenzing Fibers AG, 4860, Lenzing Austria   |
|                               | Sustainable Lyocell                      | Wood Pulp                     | FSC/PEFC                             | Staple Fibre                     | Lenzing Lyocell LF          | Lenzing Fibers Gmbh,<br>Industriegelände1.7561, Heiligenkreuz,<br>Austria                                    |
|                               | Sustainable Lyocell                      | Wood Pulp                     | FSC/PEFC                             | Staple Fibre                     | Lenzing Lyocell LF<br>Micro | Lenzing Fibers Gmbh,<br>Industriegelände1.7561, Heiligenkreuz,<br>Austria                                    |
|                               | Sustainable Lyocell                      | Wood Pulp                     | FSC/PEFC                             | Staple Fibre                     | Lenzing Lyocell<br>Standard | Lenzing Fibers Gmbh,<br>Industriegelände1.7561, Heiligenkreuz,<br>Austria                                    |
|                               | Sustainable Viscose                      | Wood Pulp                     | FSC/PEFC                             | Staple Fibre                     | Lenzing Viscose             | Lenzing Nanjing fibers , co,.Ltd.<br>Hongshanfine , chemical industry<br>park,Nanjing , 211511, Jiangu,China |



| <i>Input Manufacturer</i> | <i>Input Material Classification</i> | <i>Feedstock</i> | <i>Feed Stock Certifications</i> | <i>Staple Fibre/Filament</i> | <i>Trade Name</i>        | <i>Manufacturing Site</i>  |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| <b>Lenzing Fiber</b>      | Sustainable Viscose                  | Wood Pulp        | FSC/PEFC                         | Staple Fibre                 | Lenzing Ecovera          | Lenzing Nanjing fibers , co,.Ltd. Hongshanfine , chemical industry park,Nanjing , 211511,Jiangsu,China |
|                           | Sustainable Viscose                  | Wood Pulp        | FSC/PEFC                         | Staple Fibre                 | Lenzing Viscose Black    | Lenzing Nanjing fibers , co,.Ltd. Hongshanfine , chemical industry park,Nanjing , 211511,Jiangsu,China |
|                           | Sustainable Lyocell                  | Wood Pulp        | FSC/PEFC                         | Staple Fibre                 | Lenzing Lyocell Standard | Lenzing Fibers Inc. , 12950 Highway 43 N, Axis, AL 36505, USA  |
|                           | Sustainable Lyocell                  | Wood Pulp        | FSC/PEFC                         | Staple Fibre                 | Lenzing A100             | Lenzing Fibers Grimsby Ltd. Energy Park way Grmsby DN31 , @TT, United Kingdom                          |
|                           | Sustainable Lyocell                  | Wood Pulp        | FSC/PEFC                         | Staple Fibre                 | Lenzing A100 Micro       | Lenzing Fibers Grimsby Ltd. Energy Park way Grmsby DN31 , @TT, United Kingdom                          |
|                           | Sustainable Viscose                  | Wood Pulp        | FSC/PEFC                         | Staple Fibre                 | Lenzing Viscose          | P.T South Pasific Viscose , Desa Cicadas,Purwakarta . 41101,west Java ,Indonesia                       |
|                           | Sustainable Lyocell                  | Wood Pulp        | FSC/PEFC                         | Staple Fibre                 | Lenzing Lyocell Standard | Lenzing (Thailand) Co. Ltd, Parchinburi - Thailand   |

## ANNEX 2 – VALIDATION OF APPROVED INPUT MANUFACTURERS

"This annex serves as the comprehensive guidance document for manufacturers of Regenerated Cellulosic fibers/filaments who are proactively seeking validation for their output materials as an approved input within the SRRCS supply chain framework. Interested organizations are required to meticulously review the stipulated requirements outlined in this Annex and subsequently submit a detailed report, accompanied by supporting evidence, to the technical committee at srccs@controlunion.com, which oversees the SRCCS standard.

Additionally, it is crucial to emphasize that the submitted report must be site-specific, taking into account the distinct features of each manufacturing site. This should include the classification of input materials, specifying the manufacturer, trade name of the material, and the corresponding manufacturing site.

The validation of approved inputs is contingent upon an exhaustive consultation process with technical experts and will be determined at the sole discretion of the committee."

In this section, the MMCF producer underscores its commitment to responsible sourcing by exclusively engaging with suppliers who adhere to stringent standards of transparency, traceability, and compliance with sustainable forest policies, emphasizing ethical and environmentally conscious practices throughout the supply chain.

### 1. Responsible Sourcing Commitment

Collaborate exclusively with feed stock suppliers adhering to transparency, traceability, and compliance with the established sustainable practices and is expected to conduct due diligence on its own activities and on its suppliers of feedstock across its supply chain.

### 2. Chain of Custody

Map entire Feed stock supply chain for visibility and accountability included but not limited to

- Wood Pulp & Bamboo - including mills, plantations, and forest areas, is crucial in pinpointing the origin of pulp and wood fiber.
- Textile Waste, Cotton Linters, Argo residue - including Feed stock collection mechanism up to point of reformation into sustainable pulp.

### 3. Sustainable Sourcing Principles

Evaluate and guarantee sustainable feedstock sourcing through certifications listed below but not limited to.

- Wood & Bamboo Pulp - FSC/PEFC any other sustainable forestry Management practices\*.
- Textile Waste, Cotton Linters, Argo residue – Shall have robust mechanism to Track and trace the origin of feed stock\*\*.

\*Input manufacturers shall ensure sourcing does not come from ancient and endangered forests, as confirmed by a CanopyStyle audit, as well as having a 'green shirt' score in Canopy's hot button report.

\*\*Input manufacturers using Next Gen input feedstock, should secure RSB (Roundtable on Sustainable Biomaterial) certification.

#### 4. **Supplier Information Management**

The organization is dedicated to maintaining up-to-date and comprehensive information on all suppliers involved in the manufacturing process. This involves detailed documentation, including supplier names, certification codes (if applicable), and types of materials supplied.

#### 5. **Segregation Methods for Non-Eligible Inputs**

Deploy effective segregation methods to prevent non-eligible inputs in sustainable fiber product groups. By implementing the segregation methods, the organization demonstrates a proactive commitment to mitigating risks and upholding the credibility of sustainable fiber/pulp, adhering to the principles of responsible and sustainable sourcing.

#### 7. **Material Accounting Records**

Maintain current material accounting records for effective tracking and resource management.

#### 8. **Certification and Compliance**

By adhering to these requirements, organizations contribute to sustainability, responsible sourcing, and ethical practices in the production process.

- *ISO Certifications Adherence:*

Implement and adhere to ISO standards demonstrating Quality, Social and Environmental best practices.

- *Chemical Standards Compliance:*

Follow and comply with industry standards including ZDHC, Blue Sign, OEKOTEX, and EU BAT.

- *Wastewater management compliance:*

Expected to adhere to updated ZDHC MMCF guidelines

- *Internal Traceability Audits:*

Conduct regular internal traceability audits to ensure accountability and transparency in the supply chain.

- *Acknowledgment of Sustainable Certifications:*

Transparently acknowledge any additional sustainable certifications.

**9. Brand Recognition:** If a brand or retailer conducts rigorous evaluations of regenerated cellulosic fiber/filament manufacturers as stipulated in Annex 2 of the SRRCS standard, their acknowledgment shall be deemed satisfactory for fulfilling the prescribed criteria in Annex 2 for validating SRRCS input manufacturers. As a result, the manufacturer may earn inclusion in Annex 1, contingent upon brand recognition

## ANNEX 3 – SRCCS APPROVED INPUT DECLARATION

The first processors involved in processing of SRCCS approved materials as an input shall adhere to the following requirements.

1. Verify that all inputs to be claimed under SRCCS standard are listed under the approved list as mentioned in Annex 1 of the standard.
2. Collect and Retain confirmation from SRCCS fiber / filament manufacturer that the inputs intended to be used under the scope of SRCCS standard are approved as per Annex 2 of the standard.
3. Shall have documented reception check procedure to inspect all incoming shipments of SRCCS approved inputs and have effective document control to record the origin, nature of feedstock and quantities of approved inputs.
4. Shall Request material declaration from approved input supplier containing minimum information as specified below.
  - Product information – Material Classification, Trade Name.
  - Technical Specification – Denier / Micronier / Count; Staple Length
  - Feed Stock Details – Wood, Bamboo, Textile Waste, Agroresidue
  - Sustainable feedstock information – Refer Annex 2 point 3
  - Seller Details – Unit, manufacturing Site, Origin of Feedstock.
  - Invoice – Number and Date.
  - Reference to shipment document – Number and Date



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