

The Essentials of the Global Recycled Standard

Part 1: What is Recycled?





The Essentials of Global Recycled Standard (GRS): A Two-Part Series

Part 1: What is Recycled? | Weds. August 8th 10-11am EST/4-5pm CEST

Part 2: Achieving Zero Discharge | Tues. August 28th 10-11am EST/4-5pm CEST



Last year, Recycled Claim Standard 2.0 and Global Recycled Standard 4.0 were released. As of July 2018, all sites should be compliant with the new standards. The most significant changes in the standard are:

- 1) How materials are verified as recycled and**
- 2) Our adoption of ZDHC's Manufacturer's Restricted Substance List.**

This two-part series will take a deeper look at these two areas to explain how they work, and how they are driving change across the textile industry and beyond. The webinars will be led by Textile Exchange's Ashley Gill and joined by Jeff Wilson from NSF International.

ABOUT US

Founded 15 years ago, Textile Exchange is a global non-profit with more than 260 members that represent leading brands, retailers and suppliers in the textile industry. The organization works to create leaders in the sustainable fiber and materials sector by providing learning opportunities, tools, insight, standards, data, measurement and benchmarking—and by building a community that can collectively accomplish what no individual or company can do alone.



OUR MISSION

Textile Exchange inspires and equips people to accelerate sustainable practices in the textile value chain. We focus on minimizing the harmful impacts of the global textile industry and maximizing its positive effects.

OUR VISION

We envision a global textile industry that protects and restores the environment and enhances lives.

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Chain of Custody

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Recycled Claim Standard and Global Recycled Standard

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What is Recycled?

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How is Recycled Input Verified?

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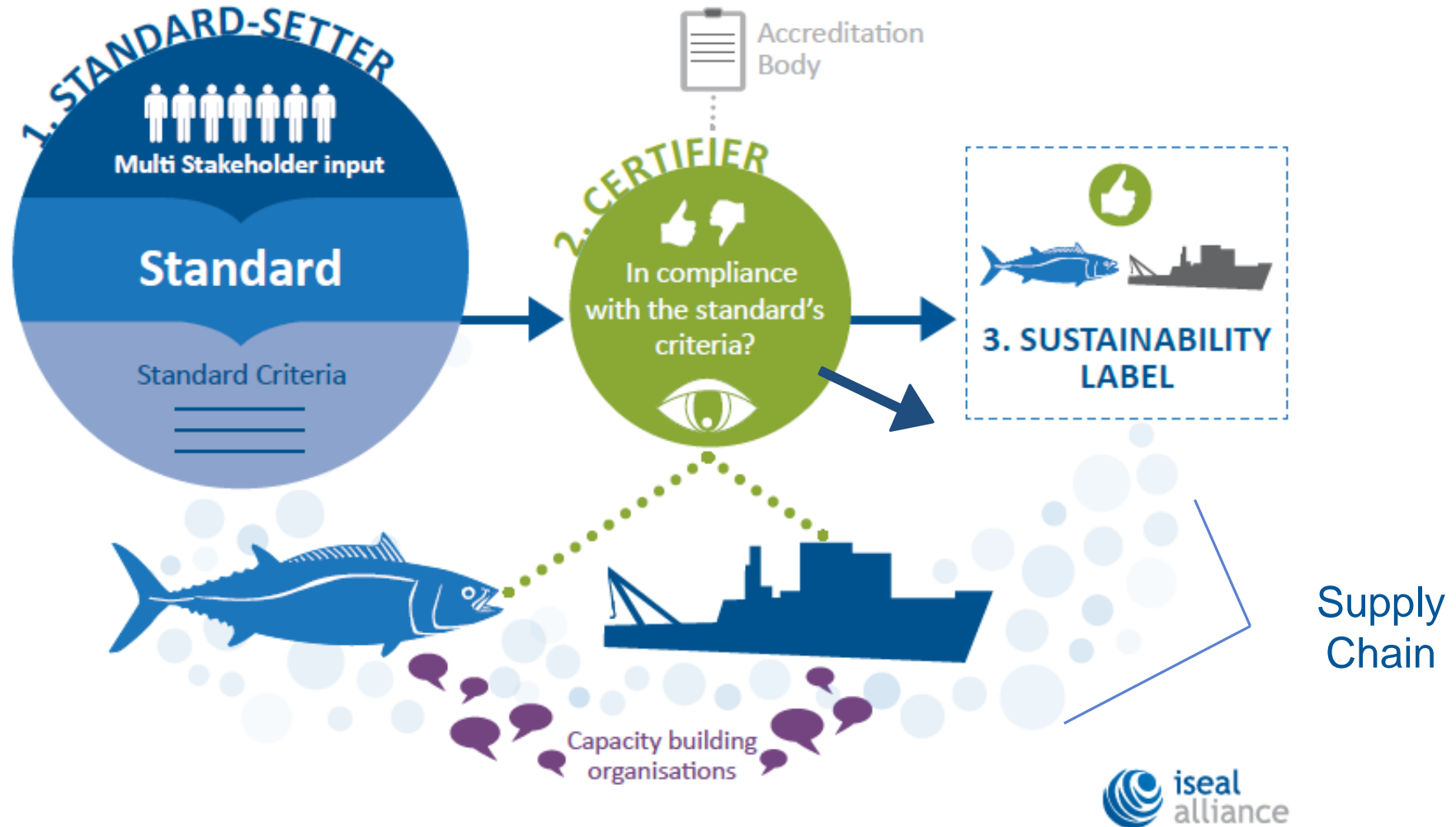
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What is Recycled?

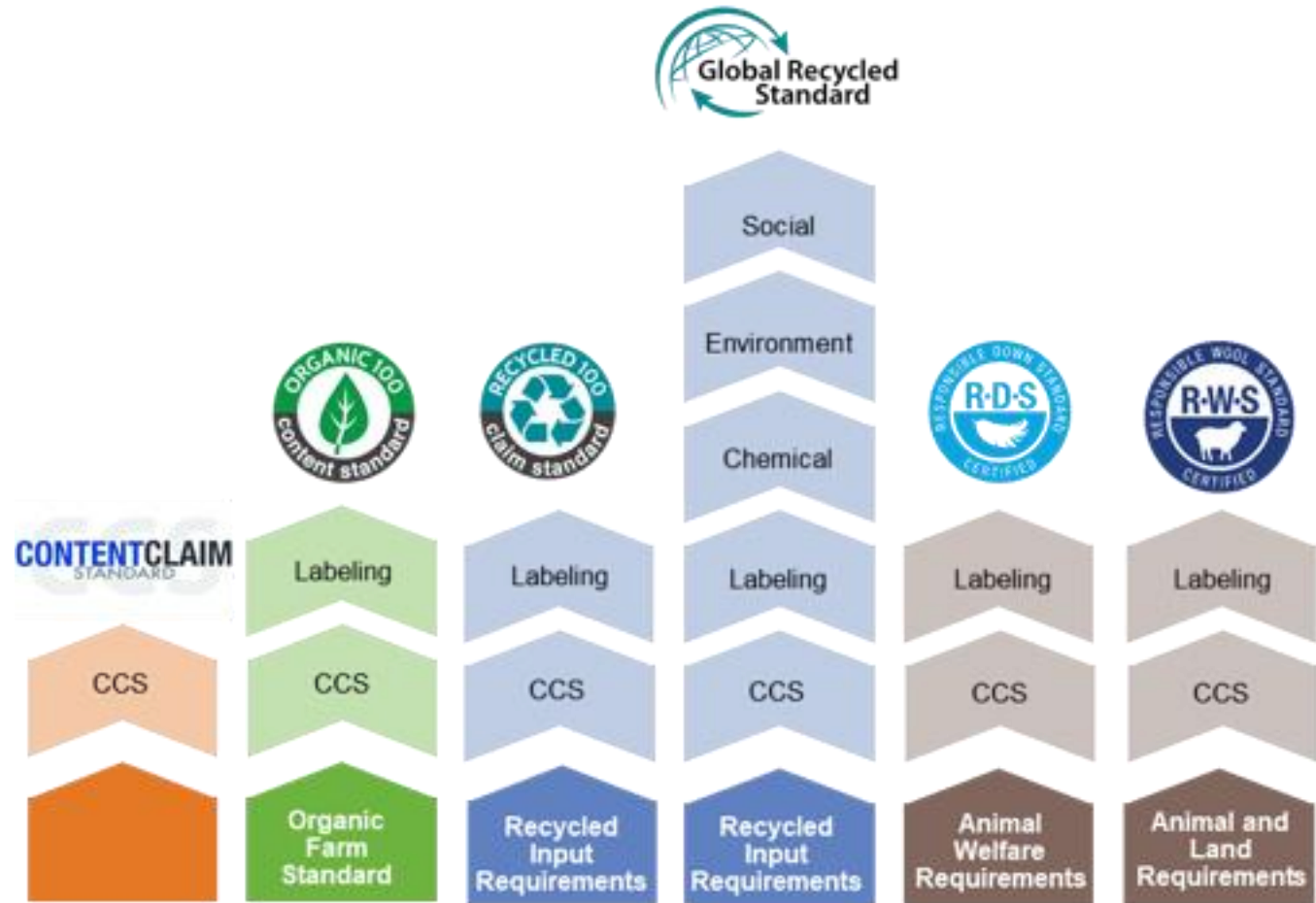
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How is Recycled Input Verified?

WHAT IS A STANDARD'S SYSTEM?



TEXTILE EXCHANGE STANDARDS



CONTENTCLAIM STANDARD

- The foundation of all TE standards.
- Provides a strong chain of custody from the source to the final product.
- NO consumer-facing communication.
- Does NOT cover:
 - Verification of the raw material itself
 - Processing requirements



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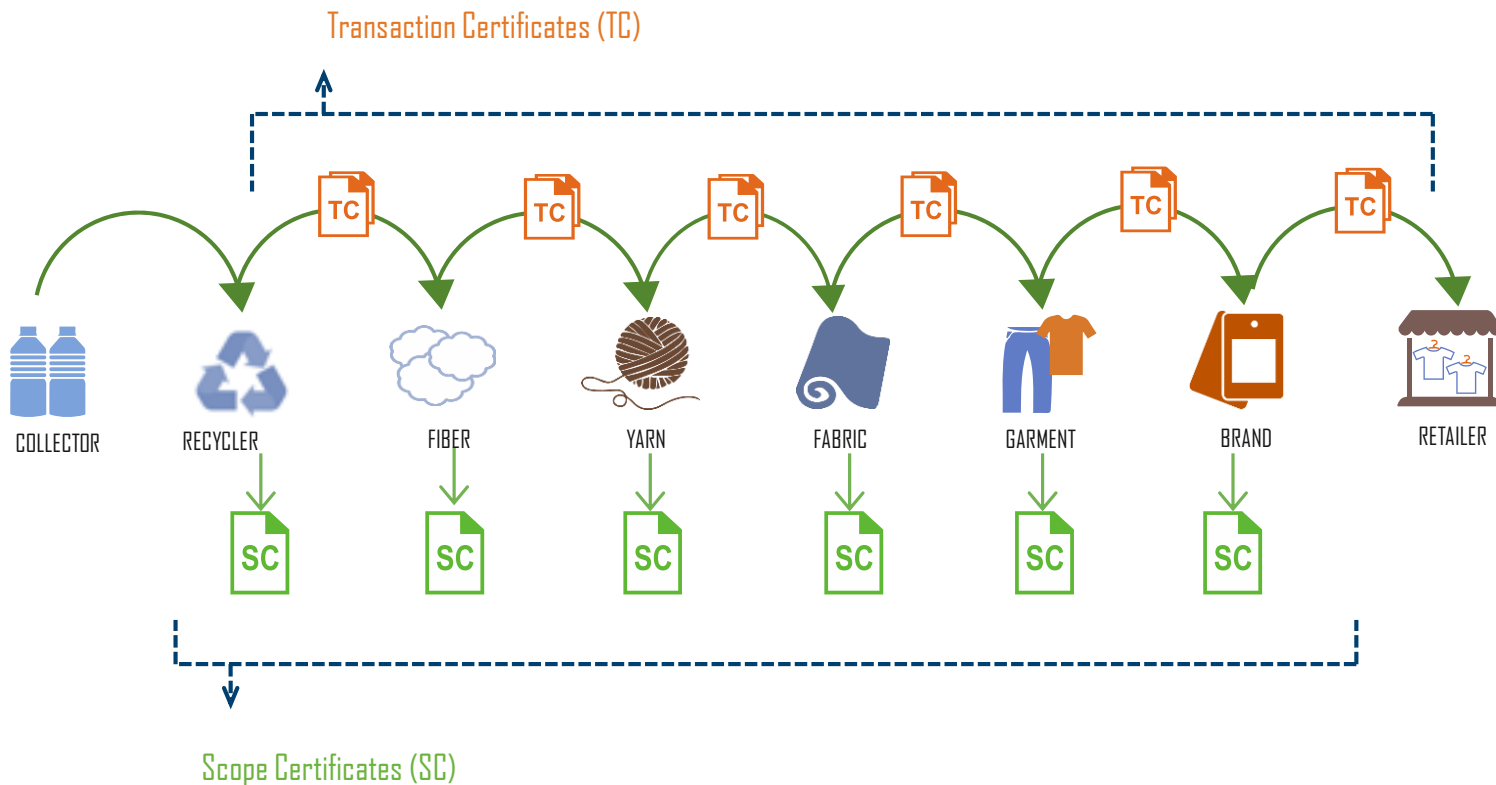
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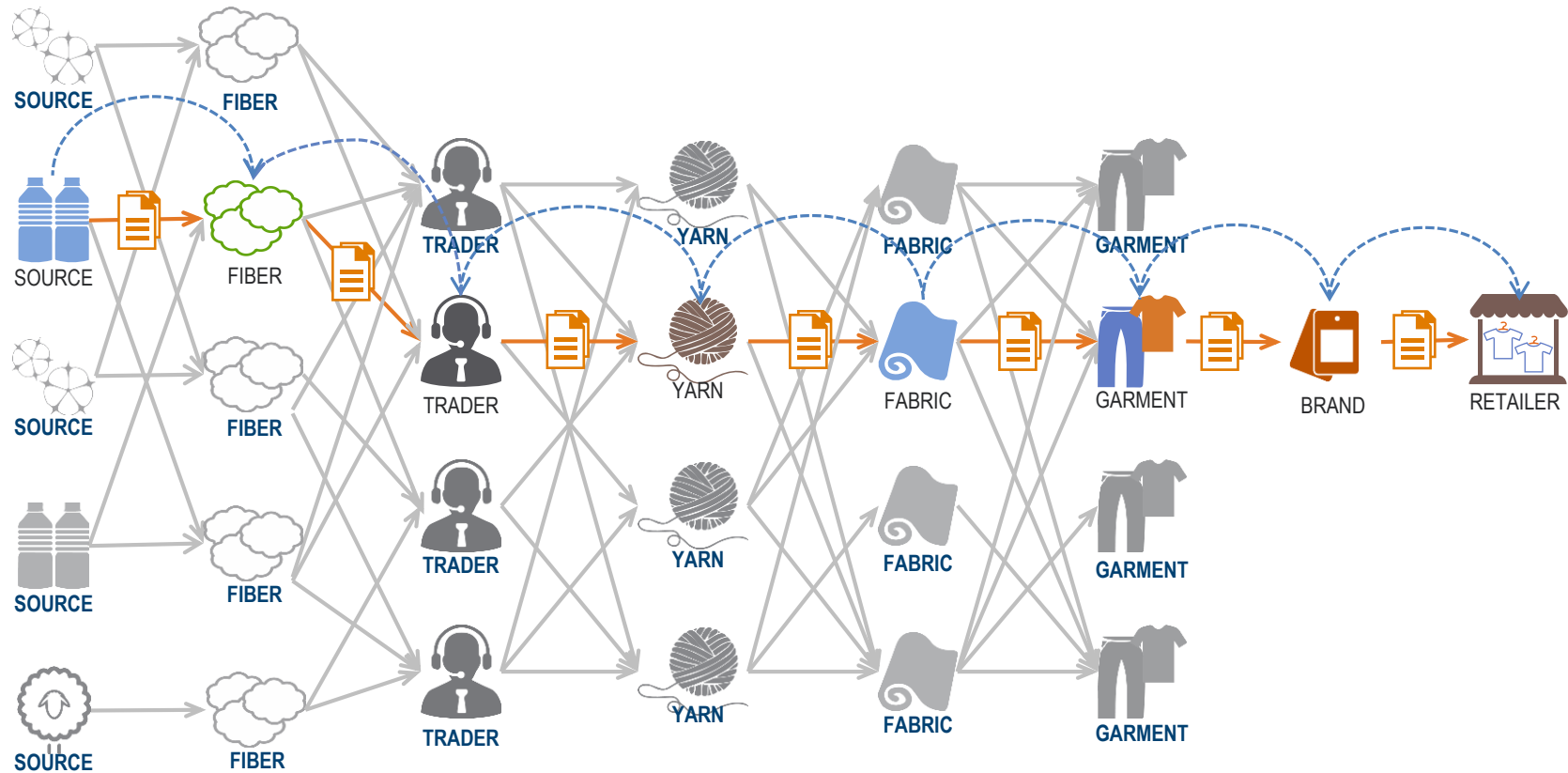
CHAIN OF CUSTODY

The aim of chain of custody, is to preserve the identity of the claimed material, and to track its movement through the supply chain up to the final product. This is done through

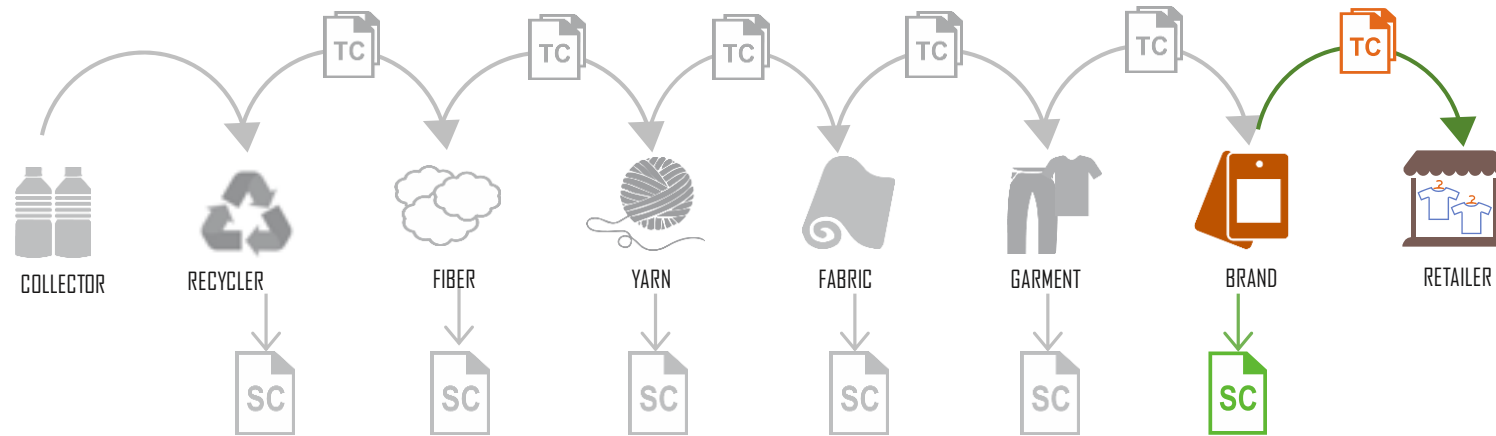
1 Scope Certificates (SC) and 2 Transaction Certificates (TC)



WHY ARE TC'S IMPORTANT?



CHAIN OF CUSTODY



CERTIFICATION PROCESS



MANAGING CHAIN OF CUSTODY



AUDITING CHAIN OF CUSTODY

Policies and procedures

- Document review
- Training records

Record keeping

- Document review
- Product tracking system review

Observing production

- Systems review
- Interview of floor workers
- Observation of signage, labeling, etc.

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TEXTILE EXCHANGE STANDARDS





- Verify recycled material.
- Identify pre-consumer or post-consumer identity.
- Provide robust chain of custody from source to final product.





- Verify recycled material.
- Identify pre-consumer or post-consumer identity.
- Provide robust chain of custody from source to final product.
- Ensure responsible social, environmental, and chemical management.



RCS & GRS SCOPE



NEWLY REVISED VERSIONS

- Stronger checks on the Reclaimed Material Suppliers, signed agreement
- Additional examples of material feedstocks that may qualify as Pre-Consumer and Post-Consumer Material.
- Additional Guidance for verification of Pre-Consumer Recycled Material, and ensure it is not instead, resource efficiency.
- Additional guidance and criteria for facilities that collect and process their own in-house Pre-Consumer Recycled Material.



NEWLY REVISED VERSIONS

The following changes only apply to Global Recycled Standard 4.0:

- Updated Wastewater Parameter Limits
- We have adopted ZDHC's Manufacturing Restricted Substance List.



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DEFINITIONS



Material Collection refers to the point in the recycling lifecycle when a Reclaimed Material is collected after its original use has ended (i.e.: it would have otherwise gone into the waste stream). [L] [SEP]



Material Concentration refers to the point in the recycling lifecycle when a waste material receives primary handling. This may include, but is not limited to, sorting, screening, basic contaminant removal, or baling.



Material Recycling refers to the point in the recycling lifecycle when a Reclaimed Material is processed into a Recycled Material.

DEFINITIONS



Reclaimed Material

Material that would have otherwise been disposed of as waste or used for energy recovery, but has instead been collected and reclaimed as a material input, in lieu of new primary material, for a recycling process.



Pre-Consumer Material

Material diverted from the waste stream during the manufacturing process. Excluded is the reutilization of materials such as rework, regrind or scrap generated in a process and capable of being reclaimed within the same process that generated it.

Post-Consumer Material

Material generated by households or by commercial, industrial, and institutional facilities in their role as end-users of the product that can no longer be used for its intended purpose. This includes returns of materials from the distribution chain.



Recycled Material

Material that has been reprocessed from Reclaimed Material by means of a manufacturing process and made into a final product or into a component for incorporation into a product.

RETURNED SHOES?

A larger retailer returns a large quantity of unused shoes to the manufacturer. The manufacturer uses components of the shoes as a raw material in their manufacturing process to produce the same shoe product.

Yes, this is considered pre-consumer recycled content.

AIRPLANE SEATS?

A large airline collects the leather from the old seats following an upgrade of their fleet. The material is used by a handbag manufacturer to make new purses.

Yes, this is considered post-consumer recycled content.

SEWING SCRAPS

A garment manufacturer makes skirts from a cotton/linen blend fabric. The pattern leaves small scraps of fabric, and the manufacturer produces small zipper pouches for sale in the local market.

No, this is not considered recycled because there is no reprocessing.

PLASTIC PACKAGING

A manufacturer produces plastic food containers. Scrap is collected from the molding equipment and sent to a secondary manufacturer. The secondary manufacturer is paid a fee to regrind and reprocess the scrap into a feedstock material. The original manufacturer then uses this as a raw material to produce the same plastic food container.

Yes, this is considered pre-consumer recycled content.

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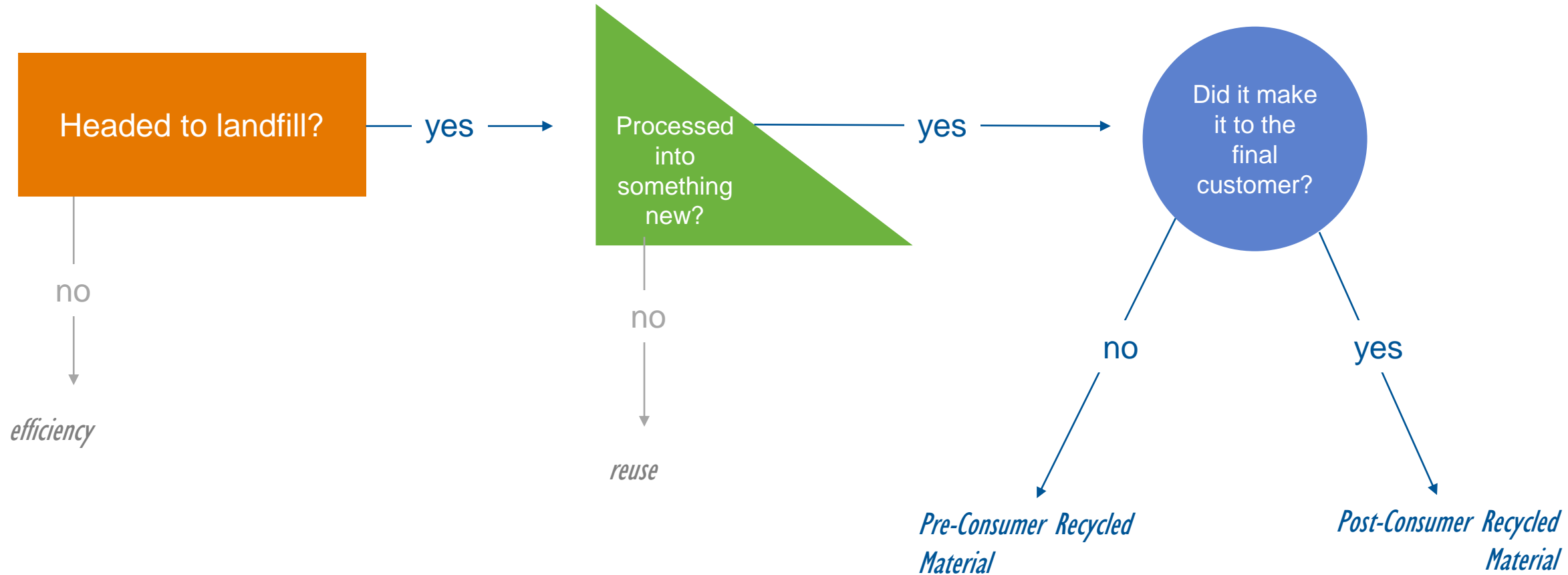
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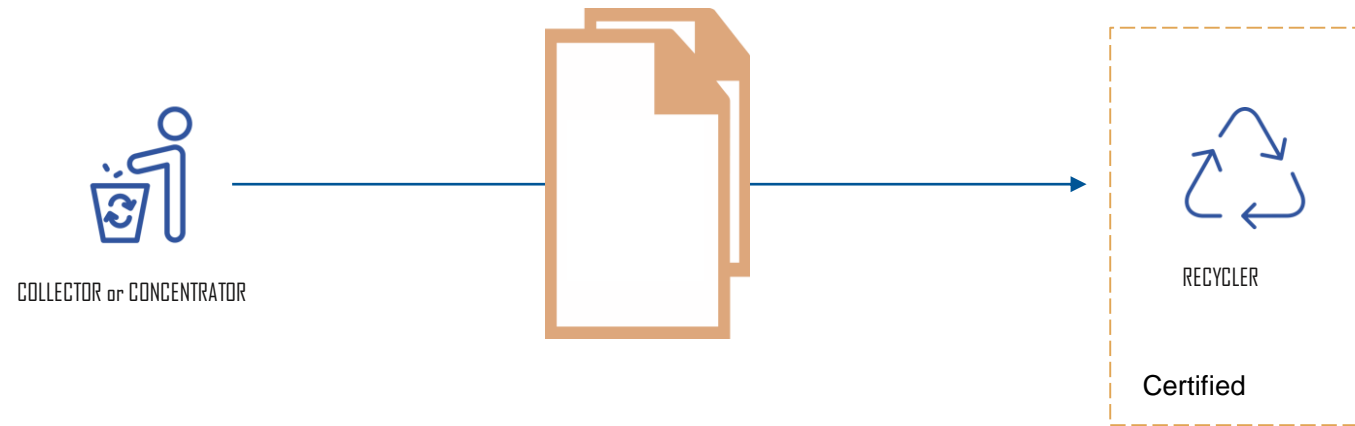
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VERIFICATION

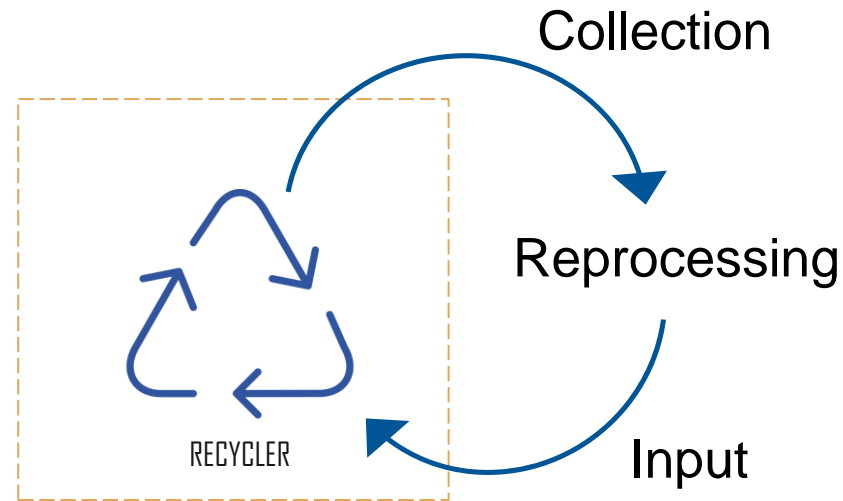


DOCUMENTATION OF RECLAIMED MATERIAL SUPPLIERS



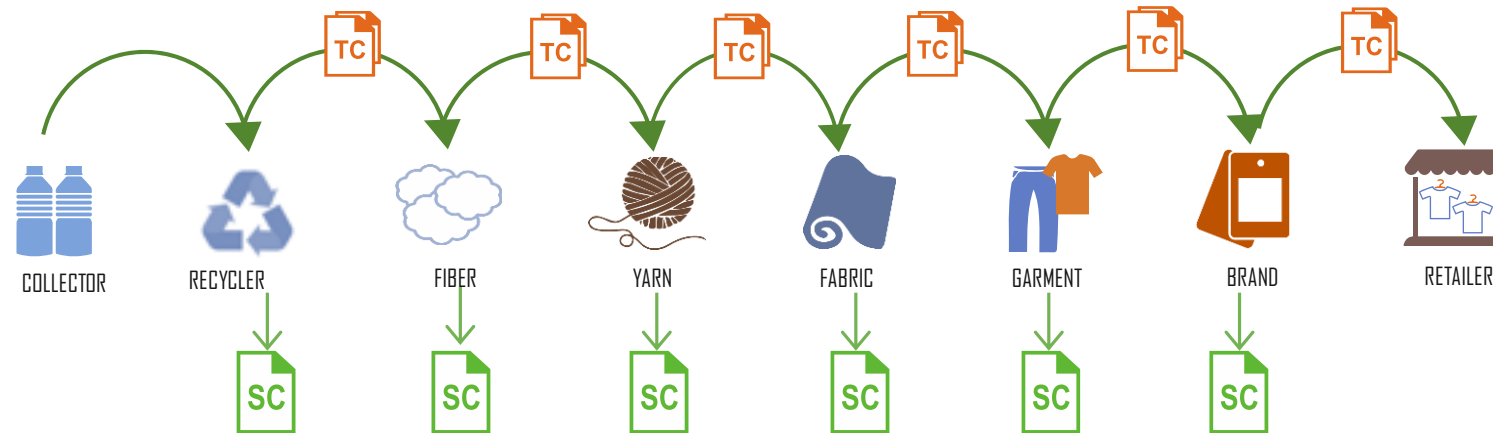
- Reclaimed Material Supplier Agreement
- Reclaimed Material Declaration Form

DOCUMENTATION OF INTERNAL RECYCLING

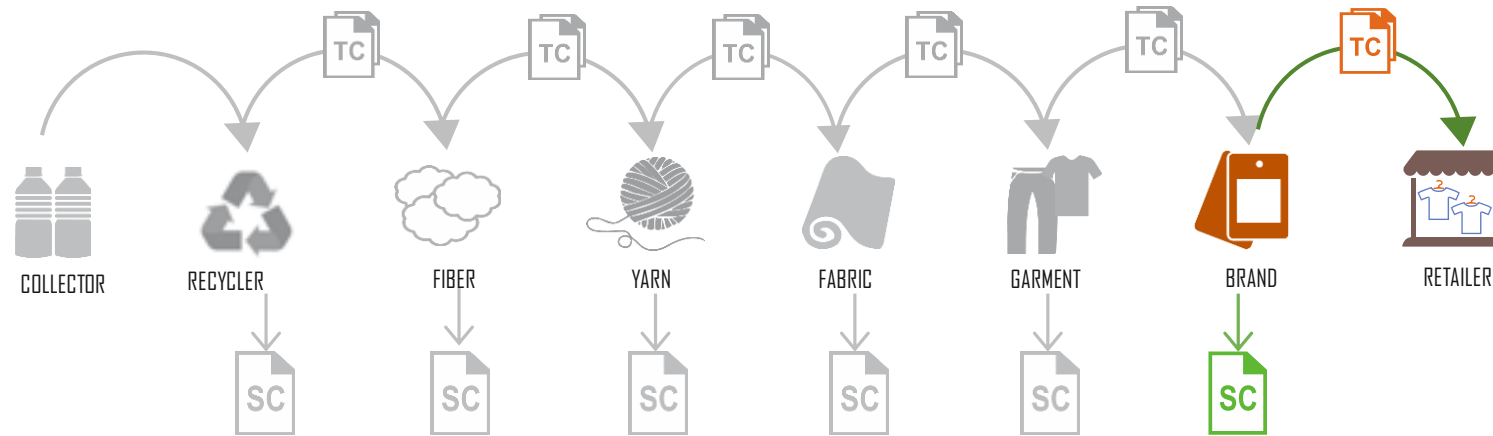


- Records of all materials entering the recycling process.
- Description of Reclaimed Material and the stage where the waste was collected.
- Reclaimed Material Declaration Form (optional)

VERIFYING THE SUPPLY CHAIN



VERIFYING THE SUPPLY CHAIN



Questions?

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