The Global Recycled Standard (GRS) is a product standard for tracking and verifying the content of recycled materials in a final product, while ensuring strict production requirements.

English is the official language of the Global Recycled Standard. In any case of inconsistency between versions, reference shall be made to the English version.
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Foreword

The Global Recycle Standard (GRS) was originally developed by Control Union Certifications (CU) in 2008 and ownership was passed to Textile Exchange January 1, 2011. Textile Exchange initiated a revision of the standard in early 2012 with the goal to make the standard more robust and to include new chemical requirements. An International Working Group (IWG) of Certification Bodies was developed to revise the standard. A broader stakeholder group including retailers, brands, suppliers, and other industry members reviewed the standard to ensure it is a relevant and useful industry tool.

Textile Exchange also owns and administers the Content Claim Standard (CCS), the Recycled Claim Standard (RCS), the Organic Content Standard (OCS), and the Responsible Down Standard (RDS). These standards are designed to ensure chain of custody for preferred materials, and to provide labeling tools for final product claims.

Introduction

The Global Recycled Standard is an international, voluntary, full product standard that sets requirements for third-party certification of recycled content, chain of custody, social and environmental practices, and chemical restrictions.

The GRS is intended to meet the need of companies looking to verify the recycled content of their products (both finished and intermediate products) and to verify responsible social, environmental, and chemical practices in the production of these products.

The objectives of the GRS are to define requirements to ensure accurate content claims, good working conditions, and that harmful environmental and chemical impacts are minimized.

This standard applies to all companies that manufacture or trade GRS products. The standard covers processing, manufacturing, packaging, labeling, trading and distribution of all products made with recycled material. The Material Collection and Material Concentration processes are not required to be certified to the GRS. The range of products to be certified is inspired by, but not limited to textile products. In case the party is outsourcing the production of the end product partially or completely, the units involved then have to comply with GRS as well.

The GRS uses the ISO 14021 definition of recycled content, with interpretations based on the US Federal Trade Commission Green Guides; the intention is to comply with the most widely recognized and stringent definitions. Sellers of GRS products are advised to reference the allowed recycled content claims in the countries of sale, to ensure that they are meeting all legal product claim requirements.

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.
The GRS will be reviewed at least every five years, with the next scheduled revision to begin no later than 2021. In the meantime, suggestions for revisions or adjustments will be accepted for consideration during the regular review. You may submit your comments to Integrity@TextileExchange.org. Points of clarification will be made more frequently through the CCS Implementation Manual.
Section A - General Information

A1 - Scope

A1.1 Global Recycled Standard

A1.1a The Standard establishes that specific input materials are accounted for and quantified for the purposes of making a percentage-based claim.

A1.1b The Standard applies to products that contain 5% or more recycled content. Some exceptions may apply, see Implementation Manual for the derogation process.

A1.1c The Standard can be used with any recycled input material, and can apply to any supply chain.

A1.1d The Standard gives guidelines for practices that protect the integrity and identity of recycled material.

A1.1e The Standard gives guidelines for social and environmental requirements during the production stages of GRS certified products.

A1.1f The Standard addresses the chemicals used in the processing of GRS products; it does not address the chemicals present in the input materials or the final products.

A1.2 Application

The GRS addresses the flow of products within and between companies, and covers manufacturing, storage, handling, and shipping. The GRS applies to the supply chain, including all owners up to the final seller in the last B2B transaction.

A1.3 Effectiveness

The standard is effective as of April 20, 2017. The GRS 4.0 replaces all earlier versions of the Global Recycle Standard. Details of the transition and major updates from GRS 3.0 are found in the TE GRS 4.0 Transition document. Certification to the GRS is valid for one year and subject to annual renewals.

A2 - References

A2.1 Accompanying Documents

The following additional documents are considered part of the Global Recycled Standard, and are fully binding:

- Content Claim Standard
- Content Claim Standard Implementation Manual
- Global Recycled Standard Implementation Manual
- GRS Prohibited Substance List
- GRS Logo Use and Labeling Guide
A2.2 Referenced Documents

The following referenced documents were used in the development of this standard:

- TE Recycled Claim Standard
- Global Recycle Standard v2.1
- ZDHC MRSL
- GSCP Environmental Reference Requirements
- GSCP Social Reference Code
- ISO 14021:1999: Environmental labels and declarations
- ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2: Rules for the structure and drafting of International Standards
- Guides for the Use of Environmental Marketing Claims ("Green Guides"); Federal Trade Commission
- International Labor Organization Conventions
- European Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH)
- European Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures
- Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS), Fourth revised edition

A3 - Definitions

The Content Claim Standard has a complete set of the terms used in the TE standards. The following are specific to the GRS, and are important in defining the verification requirements for the input materials for recycling:

Material Collection: 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).

Entities involved in material collection may include, but are not limited to:

- Individuals who collect post-consumer materials for sale to brokers
- Government organizations (e.g.: municipalities) that offer curbside recycling or operate transfer stations
- Brokers that purchase pre/post-consumer material from individuals, municipalities, or commercial operations for re-sale
- Commercial operations that collect their own pre-consumer material from manufacturing operations
- Commercial operations that collect post-consumer material (e.g.: retail stores)
Material Concentration: 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 is still unprocessed at this stage, meaning it has not been physically or chemically altered beyond basic handling (e.g.: screening, crushing, or washing). For example:

- Government organization (e.g.: municipality)
- Non-profit organization
- Business entity (e.g.: brokers)

Guidance: Proof of “legal authorization to operate” is for example, a government-issued business license number or non-profit registration document. This ensures that there is a valid organization behind the declaration form, and to give an added measure of protection against the possible trading of stolen goods. Where legal authorization is required to process waste, there shall be proof that this is in place.

Material Recycling: Material recycling refers to the point in the recycling lifecycle when a reclaimed material is processed into a recycled material.

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.¹

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.²

Guidance: UL has released a document titled: Interpreting Pre-Consumer Recycled Content Claims that provides helpful interpretation of pre-consumer recycled content. The FTC Green Guides⁴ also includes helpful guidelines for understanding claims.

Pre-consumer may sometimes be referred to as “post-industrial”.

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¹ This excerpt is taken from ISO 14021:1999, section 7.8.1.1, subsection a.2 on page 14, with the permission of ANSI on behalf of ISO. © ISO 2013 – All rights reserved.
² This excerpt is taken from ISO 14021:1999, section 7.8.1.1, subsection a.1 on page 14, with the permission of ANSI on behalf of ISO. © ISO 2013 – All rights reserved.
³ For a detailed interpretation of pre-consumer recycled content, please refer to the Content Claim Standard Implementation Manual, page 18 and 19.
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.5

Guidance: The expressions "recovered material" and "reclaimed material" are treated as synonyms; however, it is recognized that, in some countries, one or other of these expressions may be preferred for this application. If your industry or your country uses different terminology, please contact Integrity@TextileExchange.org for further clarification.

We also recognize that it is difficult to substantiate that a material would have 'otherwise been disposed of as waste or used for energy recovery', as once a recycling process is established, the material is no longer being directed into a waste stream. See "Pre-Consumer Material" for further clarification.

Recycled content: Proportion, by mass, of recycled material in products or packaging.

Only pre- consumer and post-consumer materials shall be considered as recycled content.

Guidance: Packaging is exempted from the requirements of the standard, unless the recycled material being claimed is part of the packaging.

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.6

Guidance: A recycled content claim may be made only for materials that have been recovered or otherwise diverted from the solid waste stream, either during the manufacturing process (pre-consumer), or after consumer use (post-consumer). To the extent the source of recycled content includes pre-consumer material, the manufacturer or advertiser shall be able to justify that the pre-consumer material would otherwise have entered the solid waste stream and/or meets the qualification for by-products listed in the definition for "pre-consumer material".

"Manufacturing process" may refer to either a chemical or mechanical change.

In the US, the Federal Trade Commission, "Recycled content includes recycled raw material, as well as used, reconditioned, and re-manufactured components." (FTC 2012 Green Guide, 260.13.a) While materials that meet this definition may be considered as recycled in the US, the narrower definition of "recycled material" listed above is used for the Global Recycled Standard.

5 This excerpt is taken from ISO 14021:1999, section 7.8.1.1, subsection c on page 14, with the permission of ANSI on behalf of ISO. © ISO 2013 – All rights reserved.
6 This excerpt is taken from ISO 14021:1999, section 7.8.1.1, subsection b on page 14, with the permission of ANSI on behalf of ISO. © ISO 2013 – All rights reserved.
**Safety Data Sheet (SDS):** A document accompanying a chemical product that contains information on potential hazards (e.g.: health, environmental) and how to work safely with the product.

### A4 - Recycled Material Requirements

Certification to the GRS is required for entities involved in Material Recycling. To summarize:

- Reclaimed material suppliers should submit below required documentation to their customers. Reclaimed material suppliers are subject to further inspection, as mentioned in the Reclaimed Material Supplier Agreement.
- Material Recycling: full GRS certification; transaction certificates
- Production and Trading: full GRS certification, with exceptions for subcontractors and low volume traders; transaction certificates

Guidance: The requirements of A4.1 and A4.2 only apply to the direct suppliers of Material Recyclers, which are subject to certification.

A risk assessment of all the Material Collectors and/or Concentrators of a Material Recycling facility should be conducted. At least ten percent (with a minimum of one) of all Collectors and/or Concentrators should be chosen for direct verification, with two percent (with a minimum of one) chosen for physical inspection. These facilities may be chosen randomly or as a result of the risk assessment. Risk factors should include, but are not limited to, use of Pre-Consumer Material as input, facilities with high volumes of input material into GRS Material Recycling facilities, and inconsistencies in documentation. CBs should make an effort to avoid inspection of the same sites from one year to the next, if possible.

Direct verification of Material Collectors and Material Concentrators should seek to verify the authenticity of the Reclaimed Material Declaration Form as well as the following information:

1. That all claimed material meets the definition of Reclaimed Material (A3).
2. That all claimed material is properly identified as Pre-Consumer or Post-Consumer Material (A3).
3. That the source of all claimed material is reviewed.

Textile Exchange will not collect fees from inspections of Material Collectors or Material Concentrators.

Guidance: Material Collectors or Concentrators may apply for GRS Certification if desired.

### A4.1 Material Recycling

A4.1a Entities involved in Material Recycling (as defined in A3) are subject to GRS certification. The GRS requires compliance with the requirements of the Content...
Claim Standard, whereby the 'Claimed Material' is replaced with 'Recycled Material' as defined in section A3.

A4.1b In addition, entities involved in Material Recycling shall:

i. Verify that all sources of Reclaimed Material have legal authorization to operate for the relevant function, and hold copies of the relevant documents.

Guidance: Prior to the initial inspection, the Material Recycled should submit a list of all sources of reclaimed material to their CB. This allows the CBs time to verify legal authorization of the entities involved in Material Collection and Concentration to operate (A4.1 and A4.2) as well as to assess any areas of risk.

The reference to "all sources of Reclaimed Material" does not include Material Collection from individuals.

ii. Hold valid Reclaimed Material Supplier Agreements (see Appendix B) for all suppliers of reclaimed material (entities involved in Material Collection and/or Material Concentration).

iii. Collect and retain completed Reclaimed Material Declaration Forms (see Appendix C) from their suppliers for all Reclaimed Material inputs. The Reclaimed Material Declaration Forms shall be collected at least annually or if the Reclaimed Material source changes.

Guidance: If the reclaimed materials have been verified through an approved equivalent standard, then those reclaimed materials will be accepted for the GRS, as long as all related documentation is submitted to the Material Recycling facility and the Certification Body.

Accepted equivalent standards are those that have been approved by Textile Exchange and meet or exceed the requirements of the GRS for verification of reclaimed materials (i.e.: verification that they would have otherwise gone in to the waste stream). To be considered for equivalency, standards may be submitted to Textile Exchange by contacting Integrity@TextileExchange.org.

iv. Inspect all incoming shipments of Reclaimed Material to confirm that they are not virgin material; confirm the correct identification as pre- or post-consumer. Retain records of inspections. In the case that virgin material is identified or incorrectly labeled as pre- or post-consumer, increased control measures shall be applied for all incoming goods from the supplier involved, and the supplier of the material and the Certification Body shall be notified.

Guidance: Virgin material shall be defined as any material that does not meet the definition of "Recycled Material" given in A4. Staff receiving reclaimed materials shall be trained and directed to identify any material that is or could be virgin material. If virgin material is suspected or identified, it shall be immediately removed from the reclaimed materials stock until further investigation confirms its...
identity. It is understood that it will not be possible in every case to confirm whether input materials are reclaimed or virgin.

In all cases of virgin material, the certification body shall be informed, and it will be at their discretion to conduct further investigation with the supplier.

v. Request Transaction Certificates for all outgoing GRS certified products.

A4.1c For Material Recyclers who collect Reclaimed Material from their own processing, shall retain the following records to verify their volume of recycling:

i. Records of all materials entering the recycling process.

ii. Description of reclaimed material and the stage where the waste was collected.

iii. Any other relevant transfer notes.

iv. Reclaimed Material Declaration Forms may be used in lieu of the records listed above (see Appendix XX).

A5 Supply Chain Requirements

A5.1 Application of Production Requirements

Organizations involved in production and trade of GRS products are subject to GRS certification. The Global Recycled Standard requires compliance with the requirements of the Content Claim Standard, whereby the ‘Claimed Material’ is replaced with ‘GRS Material’.

A5.2 Production and Trade

In addition to the requirements of the CCS, all organizations involved in the production or trade of GRS products shall meet the following requirements:

A5.2a All recycled materials entering the supply chain shall have a valid Transaction Certificate (TC) issued by an approved CB.

A5.2b The amounts of pre-consumer and post-consumer material shall be recorded separately for each batch at every certified site and recorded on the transaction certificate.

Guidance: While the labeling requirements of the GRS do not call for the pre- and post-consumer amounts to be identified separately (in accordance with the FTC Green Guides) it is often not possible for the companies involved in the production of GRS goods to know how the final product will be labeled, or if they will want the information for their own use.

A5.2c Traders with an annual turnover of less than $10,000 of GRS products, and retailers selling to end consumers only, are exempt from the certification obligation; provided that they do not (re-) pack or (re-) label GRS products. Exempted traders with less than $10,000 annual turnover of GRS products shall register with an approved Certification Body and shall inform the Certification Body immediately.
once their annual turnover exceeds $10,000, or once they plan to (re-) pack or (re-) label GRS products.

Guidance: A trader is any entity that takes ownership of the certified goods, regardless of whether they take physical possession of the goods.

A5.2d In cases where there is the possibility of differential rates of production loss between recycled and virgin inputs, organizations shall address this through their mass balance formula for each material to show that calculations were done to account for the differences.

Guidance: In most cases the percentage loss of recycled and virgin inputs will be very close, and no adjustments to the mass balance formula are needed. However, in some cases the loss rates are different enough to impact the final content claims, for example:

- If recycled cotton is being used as an input, and the staple length is shorter than the virgin fiber, then during the combing process it is likely that most of the shorter fibers that are combed out will be the recycled cotton. This would mean that the percentage of recycled fiber in the output is less than the amount used in the input, and for low ratio claims, this can lead to inaccurate product claims. To address this, companies shall:
  - Add more recycled fiber to their inputs, to account for the expected loss (e.g.: use 55kg of recycled cotton fiber and 45 kg of virgin cotton fiber to create a 50% recycled yarn)
  - or, Adjust the final amount being claimed to reflect the actual amount of recycled material in the output.

A5.2e Buyers of the GRS product will be responsible to set any further requirements on the specific standards or requirements to which the input material shall be certified. These additional requirements are separate from the GRS and its certification process.

Guidance: Any additional requirements set by a buyer do not fall under the GRS certification. However, it may be advantageous to have the additional requirements checked during the GRS inspection process. All such arrangements will be strictly between the buyer and the certification body.

Some brands may wish to identify the original source material prior to recycling. This is outside the scope of certification to the GRS, but may be added to the Transaction Certificates if requested by the brand. The arrangements should be made through the Certification Body.
The social requirements of the GRS apply to all operations within the Certified Organization. The GRS Social Requirements are based on the principles of the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work. The ILO conventions and recommendations that the GRS specifically addresses are listed in Appendix 2. In all instances, the international labor standard, national and/or local legislation or GRS requirement that is the most stringent, shall apply to the extent that it does not place them in violation of applicable law.

Certified Organizations shall demonstrate that their working conditions are in line with the social principles in Section B2 during an annual audit that meets the GRS Social Auditing Methodology in Appendix 3. Other audits may be accepted, see TE Accepted Equivalent Standards.

B1 - Social Policy

B1.1 Social Management System

Certified Organizations shall have a clear set of policies to ensure compliance with the social requirements of the GRS. These policies shall include:

B1.1a One or more persons within the Certified Organization responsible for ensuring social compliance. It is not required that an entire position shall be dedicated to managing the social principles at the facility, but instead that someone has been assigned the role as part of their job responsibilities.

B1.1b Worker awareness of policies regarding the social principles listed in Section B2.

Guidance: Worker awareness may be demonstrated through training records or procedures around worker access to updated social policies.

B1.2 Record Keeping

B1.2a Certified Organization shall submit a signed document that confirms their commitment to comply with the GRS Social Principles outlined in Section B2.

B1.2b Certified Organization shall submit all relevant policy documents and training records referencing the procedures in place to protect the rights and safety of workers.
**B2 - Social Requirements**

**B2.1 Forced, bonded, indentured and prison labor**

B2.1a All work shall be conducted on a voluntary basis, and not under threat of any penalty or sanctions.

B2.1b The use of forced or compulsory labor in all its forms, including prison labor when not in accordance with ILO Convention 29, is prohibited.

B2.1c Certified Organizations shall not require workers to make deposits/financial guarantees and shall not retain identity documents (e.g.: passports, identity cards, etc.), nor withhold wages outside a legal contractual agreement.

B2.1d Bonded labor is prohibited. Certified Organizations shall not use any form of bonded labor nor permit or encourage workers to incur debt through recruitment fees, fines, or other means.

B2.1e Indentured labor is prohibited. Certified Organizations shall respect the right of workers to terminate their employment after reasonable notice. Certified Organizations shall respect the right of workers to leave the workplace after their shift.

**B2.2 Child Labor**

B2.2a Certified Organizations shall comply with:

i. the national minimum age for employment;

ii. or the age of completion of compulsory education;

iii. or any otherwise specified exceptions;

iv. and shall not employ any person under the age of 15, whichever of these is higher. If, however, local minimum age law is set at 14 years of age in accordance with developing country exceptions under ILO Convention 138, this lower age may apply.

B2.2b Certified Organizations shall not recruit child labor nor exploit children in any way. If children are found to be working directly or indirectly for the Certified Organizations, the latter shall seek a sensitive and satisfactory solution that puts the best interests of the child first.

B2.2c Certified Organizations shall not employ young workers under 18 years of age at night, or in conditions which compromise their health, their safety or their moral integrity, and/or which harm their physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development.

**B2.3 Freedom of association and effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining**

B2.3a Workers have the right to join or form trade unions or workers’ associations of their own choosing and to bargain collectively, without prior authorization from organizations’ management. Organizations shall not interfere with, obstruct or prevent such legitimate activities. Workers shall also have the right to join workers’ associations of their own choosing. Organizations shall not interfere with, obstruct
or prevent such legitimate activities nor create an atmosphere that is hostile to the formation of unions and workers’ association.

B2.3b Where the right to freedom of association and collective bargaining is restricted or prohibited under law, organizations shall not hinder alternative forms of independent and free workers representation and negotiation, in accordance with international labor standards.

B2.3c Organizations shall not discriminate against or otherwise penalize worker representatives or trade union members because of their membership in or affiliation with a trade union, or their legitimate trade union activity, in accordance with international labor standards.

B2.3d Organizations shall give worker representatives access to the workplace in order to carry out their representative functions, in accordance with international labor standards.

B2.4 Discrimination, harassment and abuse

B2.4a Certified Organizations shall respect equal opportunities in terms of recruitment, compensation, access to training, promotion, termination or retirement.

B2.4b Certified Organizations shall not engage in, support or tolerate discrimination in employment including recruitment, hiring, training, working conditions, job assignments, pay, benefits, promotions, discipline, termination or retirement on the basis of gender, age, religion, marital status, race, caste, social background, diseases, disability, pregnancy, ethnic and national origin, nationality, membership in worker organizations including unions, political affiliation, sexual orientation, or any other personal characteristics.

B2.4c Certified Organizations shall treat all workers with respect and dignity.

B2.4d Certified Organizations shall base all terms and conditions of employment on an individual’s ability to do the job, not on the basis of personal characteristics or beliefs.

B2.4e Certified Organizations shall not engage in or tolerate bullying, harassment or abuse of any kind. This shall include the prohibition of physical and psychological discipline.

B2.4f Certified Organizations shall establish written disciplinary procedures and shall explain them in clear and understandable terms to their workers. All disciplinary actions shall be recorded.

B2.5 Health and safety

Provisions under Health and Safety shall be further defined to cater for specific conditions and related hazards pertaining to different industries, in accordance with the relevant applicable Health & Safety principles:

B2.5a Certified Organizations shall provide safe and clean conditions in all work and residential facilities and shall establish and follow a clear set of procedures regulating occupational health and safety. Emergency procedures shall be clearly displayed and understandable to all workers, and hazards shall be clearly marked.
Guidance: A safe and hygienic working environment shall be provided, bearing in mind the prevailing knowledge of the industry and of any specific hazards. Adequate steps shall be taken to prevent accidents and injury to health arising out of, associated with, or occurring in the course of work, by minimizing, so far as is reasonably practicable, the causes of hazards inherent in the working environment.

B2.5b Certified Organizations shall take adequate steps to prevent accidents and injury to health arising out of, associated with, or occurring in the course of work, by minimizing, so far as is reasonably practicable, the causes of hazards inherent in the working environment. Appropriate and effective personal protective equipment shall be provided as needed.

Guidance: Appropriate protective equipment shall include adequate clothing, footwear, and eyewear where necessary.

B2.5c Certified Organizations shall provide access to adequate medical assistance and facilities. This shall include appropriate first aid (trained staff, adequate equipment and supplies) provided on-site. Management shall have procedures in place to give workers access to medical assistance in case of emergency. Management shall respect national law on medical assistance and first aid. In case of a work-related accident the employer should be responsible to ensure that the worker gets medical assistance; this may mean insurance to cover potential costs.

B2.5d Certified Organizations shall provide all workers with access to clean toilet facilities and to drinkable water and, if applicable, sanitary facilities for food preparation and storage.

B2.5e Certified Organizations shall ensure that residential facilities for workers, where provided, are clean and safe.

B2.5f Certified Organizations shall assign the responsibility for health and safety to a senior management representative.

B2.5g Certified Organizations shall provide regular and recorded health and safety training to workers and management, and such training shall be repeated for all new or reassigned workers and management. Relevant training will depend on the operations and level of risk to health and safety.

B2.5h Certified Organizations shall provide adequate safeguards against fire, and shall ensure the strength, stability and safety of buildings and equipment, including residential facilities where provided.

B2.5i Certified Organizations shall undertake sufficient training of workers and management in waste management, handling and disposal of chemicals and other dangerous materials.

B2.6 Wages, benefits and terms of employment

B2.6a Work performed shall be on the basis of a recognized employment relationship established in compliance with national legislation and practice and international labor standards; whichever affords the greater protection.
B2.6b Labor-only contracting, sub-contracting or home-working arrangements, apprenticeship schemes where there is no real intent to impart skills or provide regular employment, excessive use of fixed-term contracts of employment, or any comparable arrangements shall not be used to avoid obligations to workers under labor or social security laws and regulations arising from the regular employment relationship.

B2.6c Certified Organizations shall compensate their workers by providing wages, overtime pay, benefits and paid leave which respectively meet or exceed legal minimum and/or industry benchmark standards and/or collective agreements, whichever is higher. Wages and compensation for regular working hours shall meet basic needs and provide some discretionary income for workers and their families.

B2.6d Certified Organizations shall provide all workers with written and understandable information about their employment conditions, including wages, before they enter into employment; and about details of their wages for the pay period concerned each time that they are paid.

B2.6e Certified Organizations shall not make any deductions from wages that are unauthorized or not provided for by national law. Certified Organizations shall not make any deduction from wages as a disciplinary measure.

B2.6f The Certified Organizations shall provide all legally required benefits, including paid leave, to all workers.

B2.6g Certified Organizations shall always compensate all workers for all overtime at a premium rate, as required by law and, where applicable, by contractual agreement.

B2.7 Working Hours

B2.7a Certified Organizations shall set working hours that comply with national laws or benchmark industry standards or relevant international standards, whichever affords greater protection to ensure the health, safety and welfare of workers.

B2.7b Certified Organizations shall respect that the standard allowable working hours in a week are 48, excluding overtime. Workers shall not on a regular basis be required to work in excess of 48 hours per week.

B2.7c Overtime shall be voluntary, shall not exceed 12 hours per week and shall not be requested on a regular basis.

B2.7d Certified Organizations shall respect all workers right to breaks during work shifts and to at least one free day following six consecutive days worked, as well as public and annual holidays.
Section C - Environmental Requirements

The environmental requirements of the GRS apply to all operations within the Certified Organization. In all instances, the national and/or local legislation or GRS requirement that is the most stringent, shall apply.

Certified Organizations shall demonstrate their compliance with the environmental requirements in Section C during an annual audit. Other audits may be accepted, see TE Accepted Equivalent Standards.

C1 – Environmental Management System

C1.1 Environmental Management System (EMS)

The environmental management system shall include the following:

C1.1a EMS Manual

C1.1b A designated EMS staff person (from the management level) responsible for its implementation; it is not required that an entire position shall be dedicated to managing the environmental management system at the facility, but instead that someone has been assigned the role as part of their job responsibilities.

C1.1c A mechanism to remain up-to-date with applicable local legal requirements.

C1.1d Basic management controls in place: a system to document, measure, and track the relevant environmental indicators (Sections C2.1, C2.2, C2.3, C2.4, and C2.5).

C1.1e Annual plan to target and reach meaningful environmental improvements across all indicators (Sections C2.1, C2.2, C2.3, C2.4, and C2.5).

C1.1f Procedures and records for training of relevant staff in environmental issues mentioned in Sections C2.1, C2.2, C2.3, C2.4, and C2.5.

Guidance: See Global Social Compliance Program Environmental Implementation Guidelines, for further guidance in meeting the environmental requirements of the GRS.

C1.2 Chemical Management System

The Certified Organization shall have a Chemical Management System (CMS) in place which includes the following:

C1.2a Mechanism to monitor and meet all relevant legal requirements related to chemical management.

C1.2b A dedicated and competent staff person responsible for managing the Certified Organization’s use of chemicals; it is not required that an entire position shall be dedicated to managing the chemical use at the facility, but instead that someone has been assigned the role as part of their job responsibilities.

To download a copy, visit [http://gscpnet.com]
C.2.1 Energy use

C.2.1a The Certified Organization shall monitor and meet all relevant legal requirements related to energy use.

C.2.1b Relevant, up-to-date permits shall be held and compliance maintained.

C.2.1c There shall be tracking and record keeping of energy consumption, and on a monthly basis.

C.2.1d The Certified Organization shall set and meet targets for meaningful improvements in energy use and review progress annually.

Guidance: When assessing whether the targets set for improvements are meaningful, Certification Bodies shall consider how advanced the Certified Organization’s current energy usage is and how much improvement is adequate and/or realistic.

For example, new machines to reduce water used per kg of fabric dyed and processed, an energy reduction plan to turn machines off when not in use. The Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC)’s Clean by Design initiative has helpful guides for this approach.9

8 To download a copy, visit http://gscpnet.com.
9 Visit the Clean by Design webpage: http://www.nrdc.org/international/cleanbydesign/.
C2.2 Water use

C2.2a The Certified Organization shall monitor and meet all relevant legal requirements related to water use.

C2.2b Relevant, up-to-date permits shall be held and compliance maintained.

C2.2c Measurement and record keeping of water usage shall be undertaken on a monthly basis.

C2.2d The Certified Organization shall set and meet targets for meaningful improvements in water use and review progress annually.

Guidance: When assessing whether the targets set for improvements are meaningful, Certification Bodies shall consider how advanced the Certified Organization’s current water usage is and how much improvement is adequate and/or realistic.

C2.3 Wastewater / Effluent

C2.3a The Certified Organization shall monitor and meet all relevant legal requirements related to wastewater / effluent, with corresponding record keeping.

C2.3b Relevant, up-to-date permits shall be held and compliance maintained.

C2.3c There shall be a drainage plan in place with a general understanding of wastewater flow direction and discharge points.

C2.3d There shall be identification of the contaminants and wastewater quality parameters (listed in Appendix 4) and their flow direction.

C2.3e There shall be a system in place to ensure that wastewater receives proper treatment, either on or off-site, to meet minimum requirements before entering the water stream, see Appendix E. Where national and local requirements are more stringent, these limit values supersede the requirements listed in Appendix E. This system shall also ensure that sludge receives proper treatment and disposal. Test reports shall be made available for the certification body and meet the requirements below.

i. The report shall cover no more than 6 months.

ii. Shall be conducted by trained personnel using equipment as directed by the test guidelines.

iii. The reports shall cover all legal requirements and those set out in Appendix 4.

Guidance: If there is doubt, the CB may take samples and carry out tests.

C2.3f If a company elects to treat wastewater in an off-site facility, the facility shall meet the following requirements:

i. Water leaving the off-site facility shall meet minimum requirements before entering the water stream, see Appendix 4. Where national and local requirements are more stringent, these limit values supersede the requirements listed in Appendix 4.
ii. The facility shall have capacity adequate for the volume of wastewater sent from the Certified Organization.

C2.4 Emissions to Air

C2.4a The Certified Organization shall meet all relevant legal requirements (including monitoring) related to air emissions, with corresponding record keeping.

C2.4b Relevant, up-to-date permits shall be held and compliance maintained.

C2.4c An inventory of main point source emissions to air shall be maintained and potential for fugitive emissions shall be addressed.

C2.4d There shall be regular maintenance of any equipment containing Ozone Depleting Substances or any other potential air pollutants.

C2.4e The Certified Organization shall set and meet targets for meaningful improvements in emissions to air and review progress annually.

C2.5 Waste management

C2.5a The facility shall meet all relevant legal requirements related to waste management.

C2.5b Relevant, up-to-date permits shall be held and compliance maintained.

C2.5c Waste contractors shall have appropriate permits.

C2.5d Hazardous and non-hazardous waste shall be segregated and employee awareness and training provided on handling and segregation of wastes.

C2.5e Inventory, management, storage and transportation procedures for all waste streams shall be in place, including minimizing safety concerns to the environment and health.

C2.5f No on-site waste burning or uncontrolled waste landfilling may be undertaken.

C2.5g The Certified Organization shall look for and implement ways to minimize waste production, and increase re-use or recycling.

C2.5h The Certified Organization shall measure the amount of waste produced and keep corresponding records.

C2.5i The Certified Organization shall set and meet targets for meaningful improvements in waste production and management and review progress annually.
Section D - Chemical Requirements

The GRS addresses only the use and management of chemicals in the manufacturing of GRS products. The standard does not apply to the facility as a whole, but only to the production of GRS products. The GRS does not address the chemicals that are present in the final product, as it does not control for any chemicals that may be present in the reclaimed products that are used as initial inputs in the GRS production chain.

It is the responsibility of the final sellers of GRS products to ensure that the products meet their own or nominated Restricted Substances Lists (RSL's) or any legal requirements in the country of sale.

Guidance: If a company wants to enforce an RSL on final products, it is necessary to set testing requirements of input materials against that RSL.

D1 – GRS Chemical Management

D1.1 In addition to the Chemical Management System (CMS) (see Section C1.2), the Certified Organization shall maintain:

D1.1a Accurate lists of all chemical inputs used in GRS products;
D1.1b Documentation for each input that demonstrates they are accepted for use in GRS products (see details in D3.1);
D1.1f A process to assess all chemicals used in GRS products against hazard criteria in Section D2.

D1.2 Record Keeping

D1.2a Certified Organizations shall maintain Safety Data Sheets (SDS) for each substance (or mixture) used in the production of GRS Products. The SDS shall be less than three years old and shall meet at least one of the following criteria:

• ANSI Z400.1-2004, which identifies information that shall be included to comply with the U.S. OSHA Hazard Communication Standard
• Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH), as adapted to take into account the rules for safety data sheets of the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) and the implementation of other elements of the GHS into EU legislation that were introduced by Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP)10

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D1.2b Certified Organizations shall maintain records of assessments conducted to verify conformance with the ZDHC MRSL Conformance Guidance document.

Guidance: Based on risk assessment, the Certification Body may request additional testing or document requests. Random testing of chemicals used may also be conducted by the Certification Body.

Additional documents that may be requested by a CB include, but are not limited to: analytical test reports (from chemical suppliers), invoices (to verify the dye stuff has been bought from an approved supplier), and the recipes used in GRS products.

**D2 – Restricted Chemical Substances in GRS**

GRS criteria for the use of chemicals that may be used in the production of GRS products are based on the following main requirements:

1. Exclusion of inherently problematic substances that are classified as dangerous to human health and/or to the environment by REACH.
2. Exclusion of substances and mixtures classified with particular hazard codes or risk phrases.
3. Exclusion of substances that do not comply with ZDHC’s Manufacturer’s Restricted Substance List.

**D2.1 Inherently problematic substances**

Any chemicals used in processing of GRS Products shall not contain Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC) as referred to in Article 57 of European Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), and included in Annex XIV of the Regulation.

Guidance: Substances still under review by REACH, and not yet listed on the SVHC list may be used in GRS products. These substances shall meet the requirements of D2.2 and D2.3a if applicable.

**D2.2 Exclusion of substances and mixtures classified with particular hazard codes or risk phrases**

No use is allowed of substances and mixtures that are assigned (or may be assigned by the time of the application) any of the hazard statement codes and/or risk phrases (or a combination of them) listed in Table A.

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• Chemicals or substances allowed by D2.1, but prohibited by D2.2, and that have no substitution product available, may be used in the production of GRS products, provided that a chemical management system is in place to ensure the SDS guidelines are followed and that minimal exposure of workers and environment occurs.

Guidance: The GRS does not apply the complete list of Hazard codes or Risk phrases; it includes those that represent the highest risk of environmental and human health hazards.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazard Codes</th>
<th>Hazard Codes</th>
<th>Risk Phrases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H300</td>
<td>Acute toxicity (oral), Hazard Category 1, 2</td>
<td>Fatal if swallowed. R28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H304</td>
<td>Aspiration hazard, Hazard Category 1</td>
<td>May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways R65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H310</td>
<td>Acute toxicity (dermal), Hazard Category 1, 2</td>
<td>Fatal in contact with skin. R27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H330</td>
<td>Acute toxicity (inhalation), Hazard Category 1, 2</td>
<td>Fatal if inhaled. R23/26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H340</td>
<td>Germ cell mutagenicity, Hazard Category 1A, 1B</td>
<td>May cause genetic defects R46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H341</td>
<td>Germ cell mutagenicity, Hazard Category 2</td>
<td>Suspected of causing genetic defects R68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H350</td>
<td>Carcinogenicity, Hazard Category 1A, 1B</td>
<td>May cause cancer R45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H350i</td>
<td>Carcinogenicity, Hazard Category 2</td>
<td>May cause cancer if inhaled R49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H351</td>
<td>Carcinogenicity, Hazard Category 2</td>
<td>Suspected of causing cancer R40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H360f</td>
<td>Reproductive toxicity, Hazard Category 1A, 1B</td>
<td>May damage fertility. R60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H360Df</td>
<td>Reproductive toxicity, Hazard Category 1A, 1B</td>
<td>May damage the unborn child. Suspected of damaging fertility R61/62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H360FD</td>
<td>Reproductive toxicity, Hazard Category 1A, 1B</td>
<td>May damage fertility. May damage the unborn child. R60/61/60-61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H360Fd</td>
<td>Reproductive toxicity, Hazard Category 1A, 1B</td>
<td>May damage fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child R60/61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H360D</td>
<td>Reproductive toxicity, Hazard Category 1A, 1B</td>
<td>May damage the unborn child. R61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H361f</td>
<td>Reproductive toxicity, Hazard Category 2</td>
<td>Suspected of damaging fertility R62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H361d</td>
<td>Reproductive toxicity, Hazard Category 2</td>
<td>Suspected of damaging the unborn child R63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H361fd</td>
<td>Reproductive toxicity, Hazard Category 2</td>
<td>Suspected of damaging fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child R62/63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Code</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Risk Phrase(s)</td>
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<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H362</td>
<td>Reproductive toxicity, Additional Category</td>
<td>R64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H370</td>
<td>Specific target organ toxicity — single exposure, Hazard Category 1</td>
<td>R39/23/24/25/26/27/28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H371</td>
<td>Specific target organ toxicity — single exposure, Hazard Category 1</td>
<td>R68/20; R68/21; R68/22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H372</td>
<td>Specific target organ toxicity — Repeated exposure, Hazard Category 1</td>
<td>R48/25/24/23</td>
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<tr>
<td>H373</td>
<td>Specific target organ toxicity — Repeated exposure, Hazard Category 2</td>
<td>R48/20/21/22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H400</td>
<td>Hazardous to the aquatic environment — Acute Hazard, Category 1</td>
<td>R50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H410</td>
<td>Hazardous to the aquatic environment — Chronic Hazard, Category 1</td>
<td>R50/53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H411</td>
<td>Hazardous to the aquatic environment — Chronic Hazard, Category 2</td>
<td>R51/53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EUH059</td>
<td>Harms public health and the environment by destroying ozone in the upper atmosphere</td>
<td>R59</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table A - Prohibited Hazard Codes\(^\text{12}\) and Risk Phrases\(^\text{13}\)


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D2.3 Exclusion of substances that do not comply with the Manufacturer's Restricted Substance List (MRSL) from ZDHC.

D2.3a Chemical formulations containing restricted substances that exceed limits are not compliant with the ZDHC MRSL, and may not be used in GRS products.
The MRSL is publicly available at http://www.roadmaptozero.com/, along with additional tools and resources for use.
Appendices

Appendix A - Tools and Resources

Textile Exchange Certification Toolkit - Essential Series

The Certification Toolkit has been developed to provide increased clarity for brands and retailers trying to understand how to most accurately certify their products. This tool helps to address issues around why certification is important, the essential steps, understanding certificates, pricing and labeling.

The guide is free to members of Textile Exchange, or can be purchased on its own by non-members. For more information please visit http://www.textileexchange.org/content/certification-toolkit.

Questions and Additional Information

For questions or additional information about the RCS please contact: Integrity@TextileExchange.org.
Appendix B - Reclaimed Material Supplier Agreement

This document acts as a guarantee that all of the materials listed below and being sold to [Certified Organization] are reclaimed materials* that would have otherwise gone into the waste stream. It is valid for one year, effective ______________.

* see Appendix C for definitions

By signing this document, we give permission to [Certification Body] to visit our facility with a minimum of 3 days notice. The inspection will relate only to verification of our status as a legal organization and to confirm the description of materials as recycled, including the designation of pre- or post-consumer streams.

Signed by:

Title:

Email Address:

Phone:

On behalf of: (Company name)

____________________________ (Signature) ______________ (Date)
Appendix C – Reclaimed Material Declaration Form:

Seller:

Address of origin:

Address of destination:

Product Information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product*</th>
<th>Material</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Post-Consumer</th>
<th>Pre-Consumer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*see below for definitions

Shipment information:

Minimum Information:

- Units and names of the materials as they appear on the invoice
- Pre- or post-consumer
- Invoice number and date
- Reference to transport document (number, date, transport company, truck no, container no)

*Definitions

Product: Name of the items that have been diverted from the waste stream. Examples include: plastic bottles, fishing nets, yarns, wool carpet, paper.

Material: The material that will be recycled (e.g.: polyester, nylon, wool etc.).

Source: Where the material originated. Examples include: cutting room waste, household recycling collection, rejected yarn stock, office paper waste. If it is not clear that the products would have otherwise gone into the waste stream, please provide more detail.
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.14

Pre/Post-Consumer: Please check one, based on the following definitions:

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.

Each country of sale may have different criteria to qualify pre-consumer and post-consumer materials. It is best to check with the governing body to be sure that their expectations are being met. For further resources see www.TextileExchange.org/standards.

14 This excerpt is taken from ISO 14021:1999, section 7.8.1.1, subsection c on page 14, with the permission of ANSI on behalf of ISO. © ISO 2013 – All rights reserved.
Appendix D - Social Audit Methodology

CBs may use their own checklist format, but at a minimum, each of the below points shall be covered.

Section 1. Reference Audit Process
Section 2. Pre-Audit Employment Site Questionnaire
Section 3. Self-Assessment Questionnaire
Section 4. Reference Audit Checks
Section 5. Alert Notification
Section 6. Reference Audit Report
Section 7. Reference Summary of Findings and Corrective Actions
Section 8. Reference Supplementary Audit Information

# Appendix E - Wastewater Parameter Limit Values

These limit values are based on the Foundational Level of ZDHC’s Wastewater Guidelines. For more information, visit: [http://www.roadmaptozero.com](http://www.roadmaptozero.com).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>Limit</th>
<th>Test Method</th>
<th>ISO</th>
<th>European Union</th>
<th>United States</th>
<th>China</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Temperature (°C)*</td>
<td>15 - 35</td>
<td>No standard</td>
<td>USEPA 170.1</td>
<td>GB/T 13195</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Total Suspended Solids (TSS):</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>ISO 11923</td>
<td>USEPA 160.2</td>
<td>GB/T 11901</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD):</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>ISO 6060**</td>
<td>USEPA 410.4</td>
<td>GB/T 11914**</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total-N</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>ISO 5663, ISO 29441</td>
<td>USEPA 351.2</td>
<td>HJ 636, GB 11891</td>
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<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>6-9</td>
<td>ISO 10523, EN ISO 10523</td>
<td>USEPA 150.1</td>
<td>GB/T 6920</td>
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<tr>
<td>Color [m⁻¹] (436nm; 525; 620nm)</td>
<td>7; 5; 3</td>
<td>ISO 7887-B</td>
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<td>-</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD):</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>DIN EN 1899-1</td>
<td>EN 1899-1 (5 days)</td>
<td>USEPA 405.1 (5 days)</td>
<td>HJ 505</td>
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<td>Ammonium-N</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>ISO 11732, ISO 7150</td>
<td>EN ISO 11732</td>
<td>USEPA 350.1</td>
<td>HJ 535, HJ 536</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total-P</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>ISO 11885, ISO 6878</td>
<td>EN ISO 11885</td>
<td>USEPA 365.4</td>
<td>GB/T 11893</td>
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<tr>
<td>AOX</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>ISO 9562</td>
<td>EN ISO 9563</td>
<td>USEPA 1650</td>
<td>HJ/T 83-2001</td>
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<tr>
<td>Oil and Grease</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>ISO 9377-2</td>
<td>EN ISO 9377-2</td>
<td>USEPA 1664</td>
<td>HJ 637</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phenol</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>ISO 14402</td>
<td>EN ISO 14402</td>
<td>USEPA 5530 B, C&amp;D</td>
<td>HJ 503</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coliform [bacteria/100 ml]</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>ISO 9308-1</td>
<td>EN ISO 9308-1</td>
<td>USEPA 9132</td>
<td>GB/T 5750, 12</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Persistent Foam</td>
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<td>ISO 12846 or</td>
<td>EN ISO 18412 or ISO 17852</td>
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</table>

877 *Degrees above ambient temperature of receiving water body.
878 **Validated cuvette methods may be used alternatively.
879 ***We acknowledge that for polyester production it will take time to reach this limit.

880 **Changes from GRS 3.0:**

881 The following parameters have been removed:
882 - Tin

883 The following parameters have been added:
884 - AOX
885 - Oil and Grease
886 - Phenol
887 - Silver

888 The following parameters have been lowered:
889 - Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) (160 ppm)
890 - Antimony (0.5 ppm)

891 The following parameters have been raised:
892 - Total Suspended Solids (TSS) (30 ppm)
893 - Total-N (10 ppm)
894 - Total-P (0.5 ppm)
895 - Sulfide (0.25 ppm)
896 - Sulfite (0.25 ppm)
897 - Chromium (total) (0.1 ppm)
898 - Cobalt (0.02 ppm)
- Copper (0.25 ppm)
- Zinc (1 ppm)
- Arsenic (0.01 ppm)
- Cadmium (0.01 ppm)
- Chromium (total) (0.1 ppm)
Appendix F - GRS Chemical Use Declaration Form

This document acts as a guarantee that the chemicals used in the production of GRS products have met the requirements of the GRS. It further confirms that the facility has followed the Chemical Management system requirements from Section D1.

The criteria for the use and management of chemicals used in the manufacturing of GRS products are based on the following main requirements:

1. Exclusion of inherently problematic substances which are classified as dangerous to human health and to the environment by REACH (as outlined in Section D2.1).
2. Exclusion of substances and mixtures classified with particular hazard codes or risk phrases (as outlined in Section D2.2).

For textile companies:
3. Groups of substances listed on the GRS Prohibited Substance List have not been used in the production of GRS products. (as outlined in Section D2.3). This declaration is valid for one year, effective ____________.

Signed by:

Title:

On behalf of: (Company name)

__________________________ (Signature)  ____________ (Date)