6.3 LOCAL AND INDUSTRY-SPECIFIC WATER ISSUES RELATING TO THIS PRODUCT:

For all final manufacturing sites, local and industry-specific water issues are subject to review. Below, a general overview is provided of water issues in the United Kingdom. Please note that this will vary for each applicant depending on the location of the final manufacturing stage.

Water Issue	Answer
Watershed or catchment name	Vary per location
Major water sources within catchment	Vary per location
Major demands on sources	In general there are no issues with major demands. Water withdrawal per person has the lowest score. However, industrial withdrawal is relatively high.
Scarcity/stress level	The whole of The United Kingdom is free of water scarcity except the areas around London and Liverpool/Manchester. However there are no cases of water stress.
Access to improved water (% of population) and risk category (SHdb) or rating (WBCSD)	There are no issues with improved water (91-100% of the population has access)
Access to improved sanitation (% of population) and risk category (SHdb) or rating (WBCSD)	There are no issues with improved sanitation (91-100 has access)
Impaired waterway, endangered wetland, or water bodies impacted by eutrophication, if any	There are some endangered wetlands and bodies impacted by eutrophication in The United Kingdom. These will only be an issue if they are near the manufacturing location.
Other issues	There are no other issues present.

6.4 STRATEGY FOR ADDRESSING WATER ISSUES IDENTIFIED (BASIC):

If any of the above mentioned issues results in a High or Very High risk score then the applicant has to devise a strategy to address that issue. The strategy must include a goal, actions to achieve those goals and a timeline. This is also done for Tier 1 suppliers with High or Very High risk scores. Considering the results indicated in par. 7.3 SGS Search does not foresee any issues for wooden window frame certification.

6.5 RESULTS OF WATER AUDIT (BRONZE):

At a bronze level or higher a facility wide water audit will be conducted. In this audit an overview is provided of all water usage of the final manufacturing stage(s) and the appropriate value is allocated to the product up for certification.

6.6 DRINKING WATER QUALITY (PLATINUM)

At a platinum level all water leaving the factory must meet local drinking water regulatory standards. This is demonstrated through routine analytical testing of the effluent. Applicants can also install a closed loop system to ensure no effluent is discharged.

7 SOCIAL FAIRNESS

7.1 OVERVIEW

With Social Fairness globally recognized resources are used to conduct assessments on local and supply chain issues. The category is aimed ensure the applicant makes a positive difference in the lives of employees and the local community.

Level	Requirement	Feasibility
Basic	A streamlined self-audit is conducted to assess protection of fundamental human rights.	No issue expected
	Management procedures aiming to address any identified issues are provided. Demonstration of progress on the management plan is required for re-application.	No issue expected
Bronze	A full social responsibility self-audit is complete and a positive impact strategy is developed (based on UN Global Compact Tool or B-Corp).	No issue expected
Silver	Material specific and/or issue-related audit or certification relevant to a minimum of 25% of the product material by weight is complete (FSC Certified, Fair Trade, etc.).	No issue expected
	OR	
	Supply chain-relevant social issues are fully investigated and a positive impact strategy is developed.	Feasible
	OR	
	The company is actively conducting an innovative social project that positively impacts employee's lives, the local community, global community, social aspects of the product's supply chain, or recycling/reuse.	Feasible
Gold	Two of the Silver-Level requirements are complete.	Feasible
Platinum	A facility-level audit is completed by a third party against an internationally recognized social responsibility program (e.g., SA8000 standard or B-Corp).	Feasible but requires extra investment
	All Silver-Level requirements are complete.	Feasible

7.2 STREAMLINED SELF-AUDIT (BASIC) AND FULL SELF-AUDIT (BRONZE)

A streamlined self-audit is required for the final manufacturing facility and all tier 1 suppliers. This audit takes into account the labour conditions and health and safety related issues per industry based on demographic and geographic information. If any of the categories are identified as having a High or Very High risk rating, management procedures to address risks have to be formed. For recertification, an applicant has to show progress on previously formed management procedures.

In case of wooden window frames three main industries in the United Kingdom have been subject to review (wood industry, metal industry and the chemical industry for the preservatives, sealants, adhesives, coating and polypropylene). Redwood used in the wooden window frame is normally grown in Finland so forestry in Finland is also investigated. Analysis shows that there are some risks that score a High and Very High risk rating. All industries in both countries have a High risk of toxicity or

chemical exposure in the workplace which may result in loss of life by exposure to carcinogenic substances. In all industries there is also a High risk of non-fatal injuries, for forestry in Finland this risk is even Very High. In the UK there is also a High chance of excessive work time. These scores will not prevent certification but will require the applicant to take extra steps. SGS Search does not foresee these steps to be too challenging. For example, applicants can add a section in their purchasing contracts stating that a supplier must comply with specific social requirements.

When aiming for a Bronze certification, a full audit is necessary. This audit is based on the UN Global Compact Tool or B Impact Assessment. These tools audit how a company performs on subjects such as management, labour, human rights, anti-corruption and the environment. Again, for any questions that cannot be positively answered a positive impact strategy has to be formed with goals, actions and a timeline.

7.3 Specific audits, Supply chain investigation & Social project (Silver/Gold/Platinum)

To reach Silver level on this category an applicant has a choice out of three options. The first one is to have 25% or more of the product by weight certified with an issue-specific or material-specific certification. One example of such a certification is the FSC wood certificate. Another option is to further investigate the supply chain by conducting the streamlined self-audit for tier 2 suppliers. The final option is to create an innovative social project within the company that has a positive impact on stake holders. In this social project, employees must be actively involved and a positive impact on the community has to be achieved. If an applicant wants to achieve a Gold level on Social Fairness then two of the above mentioned options must be fulfilled.

7.4 Facility-Level Audit by Third Party (Platinum)

To achieve a Platinum level on Social Fairness a facility wide audit must be done by a third party and corresponding certificates must be obtained. The kind of audit and certification depends on the product and industry the applicant is in. Examples are B Corp Certification, Business Social Compliance Initiative (BSCI), Global Social Compliance Program (GSCP), SA 8000 (Social Accountability International), Worldwide Responsible Apparel Production (WRAP), etc.

APPENDIX I BANNED CHEMICAL TABLE

CRADLE TO CRADLE CERTIFIED™ CERTIFIED BANNED CHEMICALS REPORTING TABLE V3.0

SUBSTANCE	CAS #	Intentionally Added Material#	Known Contaminant Material#	Concentration (ppm)	Comments
Metals					Metals are restricted to maximum background concentration in soils for BN
Arsenic	7440-38-2	☐	☐		
Chromium VI (hexavalent chromium)	18540-29-9	☐	☐		
Mercury	7439-97-6	☐	☐		
Cadmium	7440-43-9	☐	☐		
Lead	7439-92-1	☐	☐		
Flame Retardants					
Hexabromocyclododecane (HBCD)	3194-55-6; 25637-99-4	☐	☐		
Penta-BDE	32534-81-9	☐	☐		
Octa-BDE	32536-52-0	☐	☐		
Deca-BDE	1163-19-5	☐	☐		
Polybrominated Diphenyl Ethers (PBDEs)	Several	☐	☐		
Tetrabromobisphenol A (TBBPA)	79-94-7	☐	☐		
Tris(1,3-dichloro-2-propyl)phosphate	13674-87-8	☐	☐		
Phthalates					
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	117-81-7	☐	☐		
Butyl benzyl phthalate	85-68-7	☐	☐		
Dibutyl phthalate	84-74-2	☐	☐		
Halogenated Polymers					
Polyvinyl chloride (PVC)	9002-86-2	☐	☐		
Polyvinylidenechloride (PVDC)	9002-85-1	☐	☐		
Chlorinated polyvinyl chloride (CPVC)	68648-82-8	☐	☐		
Polychloroprene	9010-98-4	☐	☐		
Polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE)*	9002-84-0	☐	☐		
Chlorinated Hydrocarbons					
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	95-50-1	☐	☐		
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	541-73-1	☐	☐		
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	☐	☐		
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	120-82-1	☐	☐		
1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	95-94-3	☐	☐		

Pentachlorobenzene	608-93-5	☐	☐		
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	☐	☐		
PCB and Ugilec	Several	☐	☐		
Short-chain chlorinated paraffins	Several	☐	☐		
Other					
Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	☐	☐		
Nonylphenol	104-40-5, 84852-15-3	☐	☐		
Octylphenol	27193-28-8	☐	☐		
Nonylphenol ethoxylates	Several	☐	☐		
Octylphenol ethoxylates	Several	☐	☐		
Tributyltin	688-73-3	☐	☐		
Trioctyltin	869-59-0	☐	☐		
Triphenyl tin	892-20-6	☐	☐		
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid	1763-23-1	☐	☐		
Perfluorooctanoic acid	335-67-1	☐	☐		
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons					
PAH group (as defined in TRI)	NA	☐	☐		
Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	☐	☐		
5-Methylchrysene	3697-24-3	☐	☐		
Acenaphthene	83-32-9	☐	☐		
Anthracene	120-12-7	☐	☐		
Benz(a)anthracene	56-55-3	☐	☐		
Benz(j)aceanthrylene	202-33-5	☐	☐		
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	205-99-2	☐	☐		
Benzo(c)phenanthrene	195-19-7	☐	☐		
Benzo(g,h,l)perylene	191-24-2	☐	☐		
Benzo(j)fluoranthene	205-82-3	☐	☐		
Benzo(k)fluoranthrene	207-08-9	☐	☐		
Chrysene	218-01-9	☐	☐		
Cyclopenta(c,d)pyrene	27208-37-3	☐	☐		
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	53-70-3	☐	☐		
Dibenzo(a,h)pyrene	189-64-0	☐	☐		
Dibenzo(a,i)pyrene	189-55-9	☐	☐		
Dibenzo(a,l)pyrene	191-30-0	☐	☐		
Fluoranthene	206-44-0	☐	☐		
Fluorene	86-73-7	☐	☐		
Indeno(1,2,3,c,d)pyrene	193-39-5	☐	☐		
Naphthalene	91-20-3	☐	☐		
Phenanthrene	85-01-8	☐	☐		
Pyrene	129-00-0	☐	☐		

APPENDIX II MATERIAL HEALTH ANALYSIS WOOD & PRESERVATIVES