

SCREWFIX



**Made from responsibly
sourced materials***

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**LET'S FIX
TOMORROW, TODAY**



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Fact sheet:

Responsibly sourced wood



What it means to choose a green star product

Products marked with the green star are designed to help customers identify items within our ranges with a focus on reducing environmental impacts. Customers can use the information provided to filter and understand more about the products they're interested in or have purchased.

Why responsibly sourcing of wood matters

Responsible sourcing aims to address environmental and ethical issues linked to a product's raw materials and manufacture.

The [United Nations Environment Programme has estimated](#) that each year between 2015 and 2020, 10 million hectares of forest were converted to other uses – that's an area approximately the size of Iceland. Responsible sourcing schemes (including the Forest Stewardship Council) work with forest management companies, manufacturers, retailers and indigenous organisations, amongst other bodies, to ensure that responsible forestry management is in place and to protect ancient forests.

Criteria 1:

How we assess green star products



Before assessment, every green star product must meet:

- All relevant legal requirements
- All Kingfisher policy requirements

You can access the [Kingfisher policies here](#). These include Human Rights, Supply Chain Workplace Standards and Sustainable Packaging.

Products are also checked against a Watch List. The watch list contains several criteria or features, relevant to the product type, that if present disqualify the product from being marked with a green star. The relevant Watch List can be found at the end of this factsheet. The Watch List is reviewed and revised annually.

Life cycle assessments have not been completed for every green star product, but by employing policies and the Watch List Criteria in Kingfisher's Sustainable Home Product Guidelines, many factors in the life cycle of a product are considered.

The green star 'made from responsibly sourced wood' assessment focuses on the materials' phase of the product's life cycle for products where this is a significant potential impact. Green star excludes products that may have other environmental aspects that are harmful linked to in-use or end of life disposal phases.

Criteria 2:

Green star programme entry



The criteria for 'made from responsibly sourced wood' is:

- Wood or paper must have full certification and full chain of custody with one of two specified bodies. Both certified wood and materials derived from wood (eg. paper) with a chain of custody process that enables sourcing to be traced back to a forest or recycling source.
 - [Forest Stewardship Council](#) (FSC) Chain of Custody Certification.
 - [Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification](#) (PEFC), Chain of Custody Certification
 - For windows and external doors, the product should also have a thermal transmission of $U_w \leq 1.2 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$.
- For products containing more than one material, the main material (determined by weight) is assessed.
- MDF (medium density fibreboard) and treated wood are not included. This is because these materials can be difficult to recycle at end-of-life.

Providing Criteria 1 and 2 have been met, a product can be marked with the green star.

Reviewing and confirming green star status

- ✔ All products nominated and that meet criteria 1 and 2 are assessed internally by our sustainability team and submitted to NGO Bioregional for external validation.
- ✔ Once the external review is conducted, the product can then be confirmed and marked with the green star.
- ✔ A full review is conducted annually to ensure all products continue to meet the selection criteria.

To find out more about NGO Bioregional, [click here](#)



Watch List Criteria relevant to responsibly sourced wood

This list includes features or aspects of products that make them unsuitable to be marked with the green star:

- ✘ Charcoal, firewood, heating briquettes, kindling, matches. Although it's important that all wood is responsibly sourced, burning wood and charcoal have been linked to issues with air pollution.
- ✘ Swimming pools and spas with wooden cladding or frames. These products are water intensive to use.
- ✘ Products containing palm oil, cotton, rubber or leather with no evidence that the materials have been responsibly sourced.
- ✘ Products that can cause environmental problems when they enter the environment including:
 - Single-use disposable cleaning wipes
 - Single-use personal protective equipment
 - Single-use barbecues
- ✘ Products linked to animal cruelty including:
 - Sticky pads and glue boards used for rodent control.
 - Products containing feathers or down unless responsibly sourced (certified recycled or certified by the Responsible Down Standard/ Downpass/ Global Traceable Down Standard)
- ✘ Products that do not have a high meet thermal efficiency rating:
- ✘ Glazed windows and external glazed doors that measure $U_w > 1.6 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$
- ✘ Unglazed external doors that measure $U_w > 1.5 \text{ W/m}^2\text{K}$.
- ✘ Products where the packaging contains PVC or expanded polystyrene.





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Fact sheet:

Workwear



Products marked with the green star are designed to help customers identify items within our ranges with a focus on reducing environmental impacts. Customers can use the information provided to filter and understand more about the products they're interested in or have purchased.

Why workwear matters

The fashion industry globally is estimated to produce 100 billion items of clothing every year, is responsible for 2-8% of global greenhouse gas emissions and consumes about 215 trillion litres of water annually ([source: UN Alliance for Sustainable Fashion](#)). There are concerns about the impact of cotton production on soil degradation and pollution ([source: WWF](#)). Polyester, nylon, and acrylics are usually made from oil derivatives and although recycled artificial fibres are now being used, chemical safety needs to be monitored carefully.

Across the garment industry, there are concerns about the social impact of producing materials and of manufacture. Kingfisher's policies aim to address these concerns. In addition, the green star product mark criteria is based on reputable third-party certification schemes that include social impact factors.

Workwear should be hardwearing – unlike fast fashion, it is often worn to destruction, and this limits the opportunity for reuse.

Criteria 1:

How we assess green star products



Every product must meet:

- All relevant legal requirements
- All Kingfisher policy requirements

[You can access the Kingfisher policies here.](#) These include Human Rights, Supply Chain Workplace Standards, Animal Welfare and Sustainable Packaging.

If a product does not meet all relevant legal requirements and all relevant Kingfisher policies, it cannot be assessed for the green star product mark.

Products are also checked against a Watch List. The watch list contains several criteria or features, relevant to the product type, that if present disqualify the product from being marked with a green star. The relevant Watch List can be found at the end of this factsheet. The Watch List is reviewed and revised annually.

Life cycle assessments have not been completed for every green star product, but by employing policies and the Watch List Criteria in Kingfisher's Sustainable Home Product Guidelines, many factors in the life cycle of a product are considered.

The green star 'workwear' assessment is based on a product qualifying for the Global Recycling Standard.

Criteria 2:

Green star programme entry



The criteria for 'workwear' are:

- **Option 1**
 - That the product should qualify for the [Global Recycled Standard \(GRS\)](#). Please note that the whole product should be GRS certified.
 - This scheme has aims to encourage higher use of recycled content in fabrics, to reduce the harmful impact of production on people and the environment and to assess the climate impact of processing. It employs a chain-of-custody approach to certification which provides assurance that the material has been tracked through each stage of the supply chain, improving transparency.
 - **AND** 50% or more of the whole product by weight should comprise recycled content (e.g. post-consumer-waste polyester) as verified through its GRS certification.
- **Option 2**
 - If a product has cotton as its main material (i.e. 50% or more of the whole product's weight, certification of the cotton from either [Organic Content Standard \(OCS\)](#) or [Global Organic Textile Standard \(GOTS\)](#). Both of these organic certification schemes consider the social impact of production as well as many other factors.
- **In addition, for both options:**
 - Any components made from wool, rubber, leather, cotton or feather should be responsibly sourced [referencing Kingfisher's policies](#). Schemes that the green star product marker recognises for providing this assurance include Global Organic Textile Standard, Organic Content Standard, Responsible Wool Standard, Responsible Down Standard, Forest Stewardship Council and Better Cotton Initiative.

Providing Criteria 1 and 2 have been met, a product can be highlighted with the green star product mark.



Reviewing and confirming green star status

- ✔ All products nominated are assessed internally by our sustainability team and submitted to NGO Bioregional for external validation. Assessments and validation aim to establish if a product meets Criteria 1 and 2.
- ✔ Once the external validation is complete, the product can then be confirmed and marked with the green star.
- ✔ A full review is conducted annually to ensure all products continue to meet the selection criteria.

To find out more about NGO Bioregional, [click here](#)

Watch List Criteria relevant to workwear

This criteria lists features of materials and products that make them unsuitable for products undergoing green star mark assessment:

- ✘ Products containing wool, feather, palm oil, cotton, rubber, biobased materials or leather with no evidence that the materials have been responsibly sourced, referencing [Kingfisher's policies](#).
- ✘ Single use, disposable products where an effective reusable alternative is widely available, including products supplied with single-use disposable batteries.
- ✘ Specified products and materials that have been linked environmental problems:
 - Single-use personal protective equipment
 - Glitter
 - Products made from PVC or uPVC.
- ✘ Products where the packaging contains PVC or expanded polystyrene.





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Fact sheet:

Third Party Eco-Labels



What it means to choose a green star product

Products marked with the green star are designed to help customers identify items within our ranges with a focus on reducing environmental impacts. Customers can use the information provided to filter and understand more about the products they're interested in or have purchased.

Why eco labels matter

Labelling products with environmental information can help customers to choose products with sustainability credentials. There are many schemes that consider the environmental impacts that arise from making and using products.

However, there is increasing concern that eco-labels vary in credibility and in the rigour required for certifying a product.

This criteria focuses on eco-labels that meet ISO14024, are voluntary, that assess a number of environmental factors across a product's lifecycle and that require 3rd party verification. All eco-labels should be reliable, transparent, independently verified, and regularly reviewed.

Criteria 1:

How we assess Green Star products



Before assessment, every Green Star product must meet:

- All relevant legal requirements
- All Kingfisher policy requirements

[You can access the Kingfisher policies here.](#) These include Human Rights, Supply Chain Workplace Standards and Sustainable Packaging.

Products are also checked against a Watch List. The watch list contains several criteria or features, relevant to the product type, that if present disqualify the product from being marked with a green star. The relevant Watch List can be found at the end of this factsheet. The Watch List is reviewed and revised annually.

Life cycle assessments have not been completed for every green star product, but by employing policies and the Watch List Criteria in Kingfisher's Sustainable Home Product Guidelines, many factors in the life cycle of a product are considered .

The green star 'eco labels' assessment is based on a product qualifying for a specified eco label scheme as described in Criteria 2. All of the specified schemes are defined as Type 1 in ISO14024, are voluntary, have multiple criteria and address several environmental impacts of products across their full lifecycle. All are third party verified.

Criteria 2:

Green Star programme entry



The criteria for 'eco labels' is that the product should qualify for one of the following eco label schemes:

- Blue Angel (Blauer Engel) [link to the label's website](#)
- Cradle to Cradle [link to the label's website](#)
- EU Ecolabel [link to the label's website](#)
- Natureplus [link to the label's website](#)
- Nordic Swan eco label [link to the label's website](#)
- Turkish environmental label [link to the label's website](#)

Please note that the whole product should qualify for the label.

Providing Criteria 1 and 2 have been met, a product can be marked with the Green Star.

Reviewing and confirming green star status

- ✓ All products nominated and that meet criteria 1 and 2 are assessed internally by our sustainability team and submitted to NGO Bioregional for external validation.
- ✓ Once the external review is conducted, the product can then be confirmed and marked with the green star.
- ✓ A full review is conducted annually to ensure all products continue to meet the selection criteria.

To find out more about NGO Bioregional, [click here](#)



Watch List Criteria relevant to third party eco-labels

This criteria lists features of products that make them unsuitable for green star assessment:

- ✘ Specified carbon intensive materials:
 - Products containing peat.
 - Specified oil derivatives and products that use these oil derivatives: petrol and diesel, paraffin and kerosene, oil-based lubricants, bitumen.
 - Coal (including blended briquettes)
 - Product with components made from paper or wood that do not meet Kingfisher's Forest Positive policy.
 - Products containing palm oil, cotton, rubber, biobased materials or leather with no evidence that the materials have been responsibly sourced.

- ✘ Specified products that are linked to inefficient use of resources:
 - Products designed for use with swimming pools, paddling pools or spas.
 - Energy using products required to meet Ecodesign Energy-related Products requirements (ErP) that are Watch Listed in the Sustainable Home Product Guidelines because they have a low energy label rating.
 - Basin taps, kitchen taps, showers, baths and toilets that are Watch Listed in the Sustainable Home Product Guidelines because of their water efficiency.
 - Windows and doors that have a u value greater than 1.6 W/m²K.
 - Single use, disposable products where an effective reusable alternative is widely available.

- ✘ Specified products and materials that have been linked environmental problems:
 - Single-use disposable cleaning wipes
 - Single-use personal protective equipment
 - Glitter
 - Artificial turf
 - Products made from PVC or uPVC.

- ✘ Specified products linked to pollution:
 - Particulate air pollution: incinerators, fire pits, chimineas, charcoal barbecues, charcoal, peat fuel and coal fuel, wood for burning, including pellets and kindling, alternative solid fuels including logs made from waste materials, boilers, stoves and heaters designed to burn solid fuel, candles, gas hobs.
 - Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x) air pollution: petrol powered tools and accessories.
 - Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) air pollution: solvent based paints and wood treatment, products meeting or exceeding the following volatile organic compound standards:



- 25% “Medium” or worse based on UK globe VOC labelling
 - C or worse based on French VOC labelling.
- ✘ Products where the packaging contains PVC or expanded polystyrene.

