

Technical criteria TEMPLE

1. Resource extraction

Appearance: *Raw materials*

Description: *Use of sustainable raw materials and to which a circular economy logic is applied*

The following criterion applies only to rods containing wood and cork			
Criterion 1	FSC/PEFC certification for the temple		
How to measure	The criterion is fulfilled if the materials are certified.		
Thresholds	Gold' level threshold	Silver' level threshold	Bronze' level threshold
	Yes	Yes	Yes
How it occurs	The company must provide proof of the certifications issued by the supplier.		

The following three criteria are alternative to each other:

Criterion 2A	Percentage of recycled material in temples		
How to measure	Summation of the percentage of recycled content of each component by the weight of the component in relation to the total weight of the temple $\% \text{ recycled material} = \sum \frac{\% \text{ recycled material} \times \text{component weight}}{\text{auctions weight}}$		
Thresholds	Gold' level threshold	Silver' level threshold	Bronze' level threshold
	> 90%	> 75%	> 50%
How it occurs	The company must provide evidence of how the calculation was applied and how the quantities were measured. The content of recycled materials must be demonstrated in the following ways: • GRS certification • Self-declaration according to ISO 14021 • Other equivalent documentation to be assessed by the verifier The verifier may proceed by weighing the individual components and the rod to verify the calculations.		

Criterion 2B	Percentage of material of biogenic origin in temples		
How to measure	The criterion is measured by calculating the sum of the percentage of biogenic material content of each component by the weight of the component in relation to the total weight of the temple $\% \text{ biogenic material} = \sum \frac{\% \text{ biogenic material} \times \text{component weight}}{\text{auctions weight}}$		
Thresholds	Gold' level threshold	Silver' level threshold	Bronze' level threshold
	> 50%	> 40%	> 30%
How it occurs	The company must present the calculation made according to the formula above ("How is it measured"). The content of materials of biogenic origin must be demonstrated in the following ways: • ISCC • REDcert • Other equivalent documentation to be assessed by the verifier The verifier may proceed by weighing the individual components and the rod to verify the calculations.		

Criterion 2C	Proportion of recycled and biogenic material in temples		
How to measure	The criterion is measured by calculating the sum of the percentage of recycled and biogenic material content of each component by the weight of the component, compared to the total weight of the temple. $\% \text{ biogenic and recycled material} = \sum \frac{(\% \text{ biogenic material} + \% \text{ recycled material}) \times \text{component weight}}{\text{auctions weight}}$		
Thresholds	Gold' level threshold	Silver' level threshold	Bronze' level threshold
	>80%	>50%	>30%
How it occurs	The company must provide evidence of how the calculation was applied and how the quantities were measured. The content of recycled materials must be demonstrated in the following ways: • ISCC • REDcert • GRS • Other equivalent documentation to be assessed by the verifier The verifier may proceed by weighing the individual components and the rod to verify the calculations.		

2. Production

Appearance: *Scrap production*

Description: *Minimisation and sustainable management of processing residues, production process waste*

The following criterion applies only to temples made of metal, nylon and other injected materials (PC, CP, Tritan, etc.):	
Criterion 3	Percentage of scrap produced
How to measure	The criterion is measured by applying the following formula: $\% \text{ produced scraps} = \left(1 - \frac{\text{output product weight}}{\text{input material weight}}\right) \times 100$

	Both the weight of the output product and the weight of the input material must refer to the same production interval (e.g. production batch, daily production, annual...). The weight of the output product is calculated as the weight of the individual component multiplied by the number of pieces produced.		
Thresholds	Gold' level threshold	Silver' level threshold	Bronze' level threshold
	< 10%	< 20%	< 30%
How it occurs	The company must provide evidence of how the calculation was applied and how the quantities were measured. Data from waste management systems and waste registers may be presented to support the verification. The verifier may proceed by weighing the individual components to verify the calculations.		

The following criterion only applies to temples made of materials excluded from the previous criterion, such as acetate, titanium, wood, carbon, milled metal, etc:

Criterion 4	Percentage of offcuts that are a by-product and/or sent to a specialised recycling company		
How to measure	The criterion is measured by applying the following formula: $\% \text{ recycling scraps/subproducts} = \frac{\text{recycling scraps/subproducts weight}}{\text{produced scraps weight}} \times 100$ Both the weight of waste sent for recycling/subproduced and the weight of waste produced must refer to the same production interval (e.g. production batch, daily production, annual...). It only applies to the front and temples as predominant components.		
Thresholds	Gold' level threshold	Silver' level threshold	Bronze' level threshold
	> 95%	> 80%	> 70%
How it occurs	The information can be obtained from the documentation provided by the waste management system if the scrap falls into this category. The verifier, in this case, verifies that the data used in the calculation are consistent with the operating procedures and practices adopted by the company in waste management. In general, the company must, as far as possible, limit the quantities used for the calculation to the individual material actually used in the product to be certified by isolating it from flow data.		

Appearance: *Handling of defective products*

Description: *Valorisation of defective products for material recycling*

Criterion 5	Existence of a procedure for the recovery of materials through re-use, put back into production		
How to measure	This criterion is fulfilled if procedures are in place for the re-use or re-production of components.		
Thresholds	Gold' level threshold	Silver' level threshold	Bronze' level threshold
	Yes	Yes	No
How it occurs	The verifier verifies the presence and implementation of an appropriate procedure. The procedure must be included either within a certified company management system or, in any case, be subject to an internal audit procedure.		

Criterion 6	Send defective products for recycling by homogeneous fractions		
How to measure	The criterion is fulfilled on the basis of the actual recycling of non-repairable defective products by homogeneous fractions.		
Thresholds	Gold' level threshold	Silver' level threshold	Bronze' level threshold
	Yes	Yes	No
How it occurs	The information must be obtained from the documentation provided by the waste management system. The verifier verifies that the data used in the calculation is consistent with the operational procedures and practices adopted by the company in waste management.		

Appearance: *Consumption of resources (energy, water) in the production process*

Description: *Maximising efficiency in the use of natural resources*

Criterion 7	Average water consumption (l) per temple produced
How to measure	The criterion must be assessed for the specific product (or product family) being certified. In general, the criterion is measured by relating the volume of water disposed of in the production process to the number of parts produced: $\text{water consumption by temple} = \frac{\text{disposed water volume}}{\text{manufactured items number}}$ The evaluation can be carried out in one of the following ways: 1) Direct measurement of the water disposed of by the processes concerned by means of dedicated meters or sensors, then relating the measured quantity to the number of pieces treated in the measuring interval.

	2) Allocation of the general quantity of disposed water to the specific product, using appropriate parameters to adequately characterise the disposed water relative to the specific product in relation to the other company products (e.g. weight, processing time, number of cycles, etc.). The calculation model used will be subject to evaluation by the verifier. The criterion applies to the washing and tumbling phases. As 'disposed water' should be considered: - water sent for treatment within the plant and then for discharge into the sewerage system or surface water body; - water discharged into the sewerage system; - water managed as waste and sent for treatment in external plants.		
Thresholds	Gold' level threshold	Silver' level threshold	Bronze' level threshold
	< 0,2 l	< 0,7 l	< 1,2 l
How it occurs	The company must provide evidence of how the calculation was applied and how the quantities were measured.		

Criterion 8	Average energy consumption (kWh) per temple produced		
How to measure	The criterion must be assessed for the specific product (or product family) being certified. In general, the criterion is measured by relating the electrical energy used in the process to the number of parts produced: $energy\ consumption\ by\ temple = \frac{total\ energy\ consumption}{manufactured\ items\ number}$ The evaluation can be carried out in one of the following ways: 1) Direct measurement of the consumption of the processes concerned by means of dedicated meters, sensors or current clamps, then relating the measured consumption to the number of parts produced in the measuring interval. 2) Allocation of general consumption to the specific product, using appropriate parameters to adequately characterise consumption relative to the specific product in relation to other company products (e.g. weight, processing time, number of cycles, machine power, etc.). The calculation model used will be subject to evaluation by the verifier. 3) Using the following standard formula: $energy\ consumption = \sum \frac{power\ machine * working\ time}{processed\ items\ number}$ The formula sums up the consumption of the different work phases considering, for each phase, the power of the machine used, the duration of the machining operation and the number of parts produced in the machining operation.		

	The steps to be considered in energy consumption depend on the rod material and are as follows: - Metals: tumbling - Milled materials: cutting, tumbling, animating - Injected: printing, tumbling		
Thresholds	Gold' level threshold	Silver' level threshold	Bronze' level threshold
	- Metals: <0.07 kWh - Milled materials: <0.3 kWh - Injected: <0.4 kWh	- Metals: <0.12 kWh - Milled materials: <0.5 kWh - Injected: <0.6 kWh	- Metals: <0.2 kWh - Milled materials: <0.8 kWh - Injected: <0.8 kWh
How it occurs	The company must provide evidence of how the quantities were measured and how the calculation was applied. The verifier will be able to verify the data used by examining the sources, which can be meter data, energy bills.		

Criterion 9	Use of electricity from renewable sources for production		
How to measure	The criterion is measured by applying the following formula: $\% \text{ renewable energy} = \frac{\text{self-generated and/or purchased renewable energy}}{\text{total energy consumption}}$ Both the amount of renewable energy and the amount of total energy consumed must refer to the last complete calendar year. The calculation must be carried out at the level of the company applying for certification.		
Thresholds	Gold' level threshold	Silver' level threshold	Bronze' level threshold
	> 50% self-produced	>15% self-produced + > 25% purchased or 100% purchased	> 50% purchased
How it occurs	The company must provide evidence of how the quantities were measured and how the calculation was applied. The verifier will be able to verify the data used by examining the sources, which can be meter data, energy invoices, certificates of origin issued by the producer.		

Appearance: *Surface treatments*

Description: *Efficiency in surface treatment processes*

The following criterion applies only to temples that undergo PVD (physical vapour deposition) or galvanic treatments

Criterion 10	Sustainability of coating processes		
How to measure	The criterion is evaluated alternatively in the case of PVD treatment or galvanic treatment. In the case of PVD treatment, the criterion is measured by the presence or absence of the process In the case of galvanic treatment, the criterion is measured by applying the following formula: $\% \text{ replenished water} = \frac{\text{replenished water}}{\text{volume of water used in the galvanic bath}} \times 100$ The criterion must be evaluated on an annual basis.		
Thresholds	Gold' level threshold	Silver' level threshold	Bronze' level threshold
	PVD yes or make-up < 5%	PVD no and make-up < 10%.	PVD no and make-up < 15%
How it occurs	For galvanic treatments, the company must provide evidence of how the calculation was applied and how the quantities were measured, including a definition of the production range considered. For PVD treatment, the company must provide evidence that the product has undergone the treatment.		

The following criterion applies only to temples that are subject to the application of varnish:

Criterion 11	Sustainability of painting processes
How to measure	The criterion is evaluated alternatively in the case of water- or solvent-based painting. In the case of water-based coating, the criterion is to indicate whether the process is present or not. In the case of solvent painting, the criterion involves the measurement of VOC emissions into the atmosphere.

Thresholds	Gold' level threshold	Silver' level threshold	Bronze' level threshold
	Water painting yes or VOC cl. I < 1 mg/Nm ³ VOC cl. II < 5 mg/Nm ³ VOC cl. III < 25 mg/Nm ³ VOC cl. IV < 50 mg/Nm ³ VOC cl. V < 100 mg/Nm ³	Water painting no and VOC cl. I < 2 mg/Nm ³ VOC cl. II < 10 mg/Nm ³ VOC cl. III < 50 mg/Nm ³ VOC cl. IV < 100 mg/Nm ³ VOC cl. V < 200 mg/Nm ³	Water painting no and VOC cl. I < 4 mg/Nm ³ VOC cl. II < 15 mg/Nm ³ VOC cl. III < 100 mg/Nm ³ VOC cl. IV < 200 mg/Nm ³ VOC cl. V < 400 mg/Nm ³
How it occurs	For water-based coatings, the company must provide evidence that the product has undergone the treatment itself. For solvent painting, the verifier verifies the stack analysis carried out in accordance with the applicable regulations.		

Appearance: *Transport*

Description: *Minimisation of material transport impacts along the supply chain*

Criterion 12	Distance travelled by direct suppliers		
How to measure	Percentage of transport carried out by direct suppliers at a distance of less than 250 km from the production site. Transport means those of: - Raw materials (one-way) - Components (one-way) - Products from toll manufacturing (adding round trip distance)		
Thresholds	Gold' level threshold	Silver' level threshold	Bronze' level threshold
	> 90%	> 70%	> 50%
How it occurs	The company must provide evidence of the list of first-tier suppliers and their distances from the production site, also by consulting the Transport Documents (DDT).		

Appearance: *Supply chain responsibility*

Description: *Responsible supply chain*

Criterion 13	Compliance with conventions and commitments to respect human rights and the environment along the supply chain		
How to measure	The criterion is fulfilled if it can be certified that the production chain respects the principles of corporate social responsibility.		
Thresholds	Gold' level threshold	Silver' level threshold	Bronze' level threshold
	Yes	No, but the company audits suppliers	No, but the company audits suppliers
How it occurs	For each supplier, the company must produce evidence of the application of corporate social responsibility principles by presenting documentation proving the adoption of one or more of the main standards or adherence to nationally and internationally recognised social responsibility programmes. The following standards and programmes are considered valid: • SA 8000:2014 - Social Accountability 8000 International Standard by Social Accountability International • UNI ISO 26000:2010 - A guide to social responsibility • GRI Standards Guidelines, prepared by the Global Reporting Initiative • Accession to the UN Global Compact • EcoVadis recognition (with an <i>overall score</i> of at least 40) • B-Corp certification (www.bcorporation.net) • Sedex Member Ethical Trade Audit Programme (Sedex SMETA) • Responsible Care' programme = https://www.federchimica.it/servizi/sviluppo-sostenibile/responsible-care • Other equivalent documentation to be assessed by the verifier Alternatively, for Silver and Bronze levels, the company is required to implement a supplier audit programme in which social sustainability aspects are assessed.		

3. Distribution

Appearance: *Packaging*

Description: *Using sustainable packaging*

Criterion 14	Percentage of FSC/PEFC or recycled material in packaging
How to measure	The criterion is calculated by applying the following formula: $\% \text{ FSC/PEFC or recycled material} = \frac{\text{FSC/PEFC or recycled material weight}}{\text{packaging weight}} \times 100$

Thresholds	Gold' level threshold	Silver' level threshold	Bronze' level threshold
	> 95%	> 85%	> 75%
How it occurs	The company must provide evidence of how the calculation was applied and how the quantities were measured. Only materials with FSC/PEFC certification or with a proven recycled content can be considered in the numerator: • GRS certification • Self-declaration according to ISO 14021 • FSC Recycled • Other equivalent documentation to be assessed by the verifier		

Criterion 15	Recyclability of packaging		
How to measure	The criterion is measured by assessing acceptability in waste recycling chains, i.e. by calculating the percentage of recyclable raw material by applying the formula and indicating whether the packaging is disassemblable. $\% \text{ recycling material} = \frac{\text{recycling material weight}}{\text{packaging weight}} \times 100$ Flows that are considered recyclable are those for which a recycling system is sufficiently widespread that the end-of-life can reasonably be considered to be sent to that system. A monomaterial is defined in the regulations as a material with less than 5 per cent secondary materials.		
Thresholds	Gold' level threshold	Silver' level threshold	Bronze' level threshold
	Single recyclable material	100% disassemblable and recyclable	Disassemblable and recyclable > 75 per cent
How it occurs	The company must provide evidence of how the calculation was applied and how the quantities were measured.		

4. Use

Appearance: *Restricted substances*

Description: *Responsible use of potentially hazardous substances*

Criterion 16	Responsible use of potentially hazardous substances
How to measure	The criterion evaluates both the use phase and the use of hazardous substances during production (e.g. in surface treatments). The criterion is fulfilled if the thresholds defined by ANFAO in its PRSL are met.

Thresholds	Gold' level threshold	Silver' level threshold	Bronze' level threshold
	Yes	Yes	Yes
How it occurs	The auditor will check the actual adoption of ANFAO's PRSL or otherwise verify compliance with its requirements.		

5. Disposal

Appearance: *End of life of complete spectacles*

Description: *Management of eyewear disposal with a view to the circular economy, through reuse and recovery*

Criterion 17	Possibility of sorting the materials constituting the temple (Sorting for recycling)		
How to measure	The criterion assesses the possibility of dismantling the pole by separating the materials of which it is made, in order to facilitate its recycling. The criterion is measured by applying the following formula: $\% \text{ separable materials} = \frac{\text{separable materials weight}}{\text{auction weight}} \times 100$ Separation of materials must be possible for non-specialists using simple tools (pliers, screwdrivers, cutters, etc.).		
Thresholds	Gold' level threshold	Silver' level threshold	Bronze' level threshold
	100%	> 85%	> 70%
How it occurs	The company must provide evidence of the separation process and how the quantities were measured.		