Technical criteria LENSES

1. Resource extraction

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

<table>
<tr><td>Criterion 1</td><td colspan="3">Percentage of material of biogenic origin in the prevailing material</td></tr>
<tr><td>How to measure</td><td colspan="3">The criterion is measured by applying the following formula:

$$\%\ biogenic\ material = \frac{biogenic\ material\ weight}{weight\ of\ raw\ material\ input} \times 100$$

Both the weight of the biogenic material and the weight of the material input must refer to the same production interval (e.g. production batch, daily production, annual...).

Mass balance can be used as a method of quantifying biogenic content.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Thresholds</td><td>Gold' level threshold</td><td>Silver' level threshold</td><td>Bronze' level threshold</td></tr>
<tr><td>> 50%</td><td>> 35%</td><td>> 20%</td></tr>
<tr><td>How it occurs</td><td colspan="3">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</td></tr>
</table>

2. Production

Appearance: ***Scrap production***

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

Criterion 2	Percentage of scrap produced		
How to measure	The criterion is measured by applying the following formula: $$\%\ produced\ scraps = \frac{scraps\ weight}{input\ product\ weight} \times 100$$ Reject weight is the weight of the prevailing input material that does not become a lens at the output. Both the weight of the rejects and the weight of the output product must refer to the same production interval (e.g. production batch, daily production, annual...).		
Thresholds	**Gold' level threshold**	**Silver' level threshold**	**Bronze' level threshold**
	< 20%	< 35%	< 50%
How it occurs	The company must provide evidence of how the calculation was applied and how the quantities were measured.		

Criterion 3	Recycling (chemical or mechanical) of off-cuts		
How to measure	The criterion is fulfilled if there are procedures in place to encourage the recycling of waste by third parties.		
Thresholds	**Gold' level threshold**	**Silver' level threshold**	**Bronze' level threshold**
	yes	yes	yes
How it occurs	The verifier must verify the presence of the above procedures.		

Appearance: ***Consumption of resources (energy, water) in the production process***
Description: ***Maximising efficiency in the use of natural resources***

Criterion 4	Average water consumption (l) per lens produced		
How to measure	The criterion is measured by applying the following formula: $$water\ consumption\ by\ lens = \frac{disposed\ water\ volume}{number\ of\ stocked\ lenses}$$ For ophthalmic lenses, the calculation must include the water needed to wash the lenses. For sunglasses, the calculation must include the water required for washing and tinting the lenses. Disposed water means water removed from the site as waste or discharged as industrial effluent. Both the litres of water disposed of and the number of lenses stored must refer to the same production interval (e.g. production batch, daily production, annual...).		
Thresholds	**Gold' level threshold**	**Silver' level threshold**	**Bronze' level threshold**
	Ophthalmic lens: < 0,25 l Sun lens: < 0,5 l	Ophthalmic lens: < 0,50 l Sun lens: < 1 l	Ophthalmic lens: < 0,75 l Sun lens: < 1,5 l
How it occurs	The company must provide evidence of how the calculation was applied and how the quantities were measured. The verifier will be able to verify the data used by examining its sources, which may be data from meters, water bills, other management systems.		

Criterion 5	Average energy consumption (kWh) per lens produced		
How to measure	The criterion is measured by applying the following formula to the production steps from the raw material (granule or monomer) to the finished lens: $$energy\ consumption\ by\ lens = \frac{total\ electrical\ energy\ consumption}{number\ of\ stocked\ lenses}$$ Both the amount of electricity used and the number of pieces produced must refer to the same production interval (e.g. production batch, daily production, annual ...).		
Thresholds	**Gold' level threshold**	**Silver' level threshold**	**Bronze' level threshold**
	< 0.75 kWh	< 1.5 kWh	< 2.5 kWh

How it occurs	The company must provide evidence of how the calculation was applied and how the quantities were measured. 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.

Criterion 6	Use of electricity from renewable sources for production		
How to measure	The criterion is measured by applying the following formula: $$\%renewable\ energy = \frac{self-generated\ and/or\ purchased\ renewable\ energy}{total\ energy\ consumption}$$ Both the amount of renewable energy and the amount of total consumed energy must refer to the same production interval (e.g. production batch, daily production, annual...). 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 calculation was applied and how the quantities were measured. 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: ***Transport***

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

Criterion 7	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 8	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 *overall score* 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 9	Percentage of recycled material in packaging		
How to measure	The criterion is calculated by applying the following formula: $$\%\ recycled\ material = \frac{recycled\ material\ weight}{packaging\ weight} \times 100$$ Primary and secondary packaging must be considered.		
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. 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 following criterion applies only to packaging containing paper, wood and cork:			
Criterion 10	FSC/PEFC certifications for packaging		
How to measure	The criterion is fulfilled if the material is certified.		
Thresholds	**Gold' level threshold**	**Silver' level threshold**	**Bronze' level threshold**
	yes	yes	yes
How it occurs	The content of sustainable materials must be demonstrated through the above-mentioned certifications provided by the supplier.		

Criterion 11	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. $$\%\ recyclable\ material = \frac{recyclable\ material\ weight}{packaging\ weight} \times 100$$ 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 **Or** 100% disassemblable and recyclable	Disassemblable and 90% 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 12	Responsible use of potentially hazardous substances		
How to measure	The criterion assesses both the presence of hazardous substances in the final product. 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***
Description: ***Minimisation and sustainable waste management***

Criterion 13	Recyclability of end-of-life lenses		
How to measure	The criterion is fulfilled if the end-of-life lens is acceptable in waste recycling chains. 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.		
Thresholds	**Gold' level threshold**	**Silver' level threshold**	**Bronze' level threshold**
	yes	no	no
How it occurs	The verifier will have to verify the acceptability in the recycling chains of the lens waste.		