

Clean Fibre Processing Code of Practice



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1. Introduction

1.1. About the Sustainable Fibre Alliance

The Sustainable Fibre Alliance (www.sustainablefibre.org) is a non-profit international organisation working with the extended cashmere supply chain, from herders to retailers. Our aim is to promote a global sustainability standard for cashmere production and ensure that internationally traded cashmere is produced using sustainable practices resulting in a reduced environmental footprint and equitable economic returns for participants throughout the supply chain.

The SFA provides an independent, non-competitive platform that enables end-to-end cashmere supply chain, non-government and government organisations to come together with a common interest in ensuring sustainability in the cashmere industry. Working with these organisations, the SFA Clean Fibre Processing Code of Practice is part of SFA's "Sustainable Cashmere Production Standard for Mongolia". The standard provides a recognised industry benchmark for sustainable cashmere production.

The SFA's specific objectives are to:

1. **Reduce the environmental impact of cashmere production and promote the conservation of the biodiversity** through a range CoP designing and implementing globally with applicable solutions that are effective locally.
2. **Raise the animal welfare of cashmere goats** to improve the health and welfare of goats through the Animal Welfare Code of Practice and protect goats from the hazards posed by extreme weather conditions.
3. **Reduce the environmental impact of cashmere fibre processing** through the Clean Fibre Processing Code of Practice, to eliminate industrial releases of all hazardous chemicals from the scouring and wet processing of cashmere fibres.
4. **Improve livelihoods and economic development** in participating cashmere producing regions by scaling up our grassroots projects and supporting herders' livelihoods through value chain innovations.
5. **To advance the awareness of sustainable production to consumption of fibres internationally and improve commitment to and flow of sustainable cashmere** throughout the supply chain and realise collaborative market-led sustainable value propositions across the supply chain, from herding cooperatives to brands and retailers.

1.2. About the Clean Fibre Processing Code of Practice

The Clean Fibre Processing Code of Practice (CFPCoP) is a standard that provides the opportunity for fibre processors to demonstrate to consumers that the animal fibre produced is sourced and processed in line with ethical cooperate values relating to labour and environmental controls.

A Standards System Improvement Committee (SSIC) through an open and transparent process developed the CoP. The committee included representation from all potential stakeholders (see Annex 1). The key objective is to provide assurance of the ethical use of labour and natural resources within fibre processing, with the priority to create a tool that monitors environmental and labour business practice and balances requirements with realistic and auditable criteria.

Key components of this CoP have been developed in consultation with environmental and human resource experts and practitioners who advised on best practice with consideration of regulatory

requirements. For details of the remit of the SSIC, please refer to the SFA's Standard Setting Procedure and SSIC Terms or Reference.

The CFPCoP does not address quality or legal compliance. This is a voluntary standard and 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, labour, and business practices.

The Sustainable Fibre Alliance (SFA) wants to express our sincere gratitude for the considerable effort of SFA members, fellow NGOs and specialist advisors without whose help; the development of this CoP would not be possible.

1.3. Purpose of the Clean Fibre Processing Code of Practice

The purpose of the CFPCoP is to promote, recognise and support collective action by clean fibre processing plants in relation to sustainable business practice. This is driven by consumer demand, and many manufacturers and retailers of fibre products are being asked for verification of ethical sourcing and production relating to the fibres within their textiles products.

The corporate values of many brands, retailers and manufacturers now reflect consumer concerns and require commitment from the supply chain in relation to ethical business practice such as, combating climate change, efficient use of water, energy and chemicals and respectful, secure working environments.

Compliance with the CFPCoP provides this verification and offers traceability for supporting final product claims, demonstrating to fibre buyers sustainable practices that consider and address consumer concerns, along with similar SFA standards and processes for other parts of the fibre supply chain (e.g. Animal Husbandry, Grassland Management).

Fibre Processing plants that demonstrate compliance with the CFPCoP, will receive recognised certification to confirm to fibre purchasers and end users that raw materials are from a sustainable source and the fibre cleaning process meets ethical and environmental requirements.

1.4. Scope of the Clean Fibre Processing Code of Practice

The CFPCoP is part of SFA's "Sustainable Cashmere Standard". The standard aims to provide a recognised industry benchmark for producing clean fibre in a sustainable way. Our approach enables processing plants to demonstrate recognition of corporate social responsibility and ethical business practices and focuses on to three key pillars of business sustainably:

Social and Ethical Responsibilities: Principles and values that govern activity in relation to safety, working conditions and fair labour

Supply Chain and Business Operations: Business practice that facilitate economic long-term growth in relation to business management, day to day operations and the supply chain.

Environmental Sustainability: Initiatives implemented with focus on environmental impact and management

The CFPCoP applies to the routine operations of a fibre processing plant alongside the environmental, social and supply chain elements of the business. The core operational aspects apply to the sourcing, receiving and cleaning of dirty animal fibre to the emerging clean fibre for onward production processes such as spinning and weaving.

2. Document Structure

2.1.Format

This document sets out the overall requirements for compliance with the CFPCoP. The document is structured to provide background and stage by stage coverage of the process and requirements including :

- The use of the CFPCoP and how and where it applies to industry Practice
- Practical details in relation to SFA registration, assessment, Certification, Certification Bodies and SFA Audits
- The requirements of the CFPCoP and the CFPCoP units
- The Working Groups involved in developing the CFPCoP
- Definitions and commonly used terms within the document and the fibre processing industry

Further details, guidance and clarifications can be found in the CFPCoP Guidance Manual.

Throughout this and supporting documents, the following words have been used to describe what is required, recommended, allowed, or possible:

- ‘must’ indicates a requirement strictly to be followed
- ‘should’ indicates a recommendation
- ‘may’ and ‘can’ indicates an allowance and possibility

“Desired Outcomes” have been included to detail the intent of the requirements, but they are not requirements themselves, see the following example:

Unit 2.4: THE RAW FIBRE SCOURING PROCESS	
Desired Outcome: Sustainable business practice in relation to organising, implementing, overseeing, and controlling the fibre scouring process.	
NUMBER	REQUIREMENTS
2.4.1	A clean, safe working environment must be provided and working practices must be implemented inline with legislation
2.4.2	Staff must be fully trained staff in relation to the scouring process, machinery, quality and job role responsibilities
2.4.3	Defined quality standards in relation to initial raw fibre and the final clean fibre should be in place

2.2. Definitions

Key terms and definitions used in the CFPCoP and the related guidance document are listed below:

Announced Audit	The fibre processing plant is contacted well in advance and a date set for the on-site audit
Audit	A means to verify compliance with the standard. It can involve visual inspection, interviews and/or document reviews.
Auditor	A person that examines and evaluates compliance with a standard.
Certification Body (CB)	An authorised third party carrying out audit or certification in accordance with the provisions set out in this code of practice
Certified	The provision by a quality assurance process of written assurance (a certificate) that the organisation in question meets specific requirements.
Organisation	Entity being registered, working towards or certified for compliance with SFA Codes of Practice.
Fibre Processor	Entity responsible for the production of inputs into the clean fibre process.
Records	The information in written, visual, or electronic form that documents the activities undertaken by a user to demonstrate compliance with requirements.
SFA Registered	A Clean Fibre Processing plant that can demonstrate that it consistently meets the minimum requirements of the Clean Fibre Processing Code of Practice. A business approach that contributes to sustainable development by delivering economic, social, and environmental benefits
Standard	A standard is a defined requirement that must be attained to be awarded Certification
Traffic Light Rating (RAG)	An assessment rating system for evaluating the performance of a process or variable in relation to a goal.
Clean Fibre	Animal Fibre that has been processed to remove soil, vegetable impurities, grease and other contaminants
Sorting	The process by which raw animal fibre is sorted and categorised into grades and colour, normally done by hand and includes the removal of natural and synthetic contaminants
Dehairing	The removal of coarse guard hair from the soft underdown as the comingled mass of fibre passes through a series of dehairing heads on the dehairing machine
Scouring	The process by which all natural and additive impurities such as oil, wax, fat, vegetable and other contaminants are removed to produce clean fibre. It is one of the vital elements of wet processing
Wet Processing	The collective term for the processes used to clean or improve fibres or textiles using the application of liquids.
Sampling	The selection of a relatively small fraction of fibre from batch of fibre; the sample is supposed to be a true representative of the fibre mass.
Standard Operations Procedure	A set of step-by-step instructions compiled to create uniformity of performance and help workers carry out complex routine operations.

2.3. Acronyms

The following acronyms are commonly used in the Clean Fibre Processing Code of Practice:			
NC	Non-compliance	IMS	Internal Management System
CFPCoP	Clean Fibre Processing Code of Practice	EMS	Environmental Management System
NGO	Non-Government Organisation	SOP	Standard Operations Procedure
HRS	Human Resource Management	M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
QCA	Quality Control Assurance	CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
CMS	Chemical Management System		

2.4. Accompanying Documents

The following documents are part of the SFA Standard System and are fully binding. All documents may be found at www.sustainablefibre.org

- Sustainable Fibre Alliance Requirements for Certification Bodies
- SFA Logo User Guide
- SFA Claims Guide
- Accreditation and Certification Procedures for SFA Codes of Practice
- SFA Policy and Templates for Issuing Certificates of Compliance
- CFPCoP Guidance Manual

2.5. Reference Documents

- the ISEAL Code of Good Practice for Setting Social and Environmental Standards (Public Version 6-0, December 2014)
- ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2: Rules for the structure and drafting of International Standards
- ISO/IEC Guide 59 Code of Good Practice for Standardization (February 1994)
- International Labor Organization Conventions

3. Use and application of the Clean Fibre Processing Code of Practice

The Units within the CFPCoP are applicable to any business carrying out Clean Fibre Processing processes.

The users of this Code of Practice and the Units within will be Clean Fibre Processing Plants. These users are referred to in these Units as “Fibre Processing Plants” During annual external assessment as part of the accreditation process; a clear description of the process plant and its legal status must be presented.

Fibre Processing Plants seeking accreditation must be able to demonstrate ethical management and sustainable business practices in relation to fibre processing operations. Therefore, the Fibre Processing Plant should commit to adopting sustainable business practices with the purpose of maintaining or improving the clean fibre process.

The requirements of the CFPCoP units are based on the assumption that plant staff will engage in adaptive management. The units thus requires that Fibre Processing Managers assess resources; develop and implement a Clean Fibre Processing Management Plan; and monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the management plan implementation and outcomes.

Implementation of activities in compliance with the Units is the collective responsibility of the Fibre Processing Plant seeking accreditation. The Fibre Processing Plant management team should oversee activities and ensure that all relevant colleagues are familiar with the content of the Clean Fibre Processing Management Plan, implementation of the plan and the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

The requirements of the units are set out in Section Six.

4. The SFA Registration Assessment, Certification and Auditing Process

4.1. SFA Registration

The first step to accreditation is registration with SFA. Participating Fibre Processing Plants must follow the registration procedure below:



*The Organisation Summary Form and External Assessment Form and criteria can be found on the SFA website (LINK).

4.2. SFA Assessment of the Clean Fibre Processing Code of Practice

External assessors using a defined set of performance-based indicators will conduct assessment of compliance with the requirements of the CFPCoP units. These indicators relate to ethical business practice, economic responsibility and environmental sustainability and are split into three areas as described in Annex 1.

The indicators within the units refer to conditions relevant to compliance; the CFPCoP User Guide lists the indicators and the sources of information on which assessment will be made (i.e., ‘means of verification’).

In addition to being able to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of the CFPCoP applications must be accompanied by company back ground information as listed in the User Guide.

The indicators are assessed using the Traffic Light Rating (RAG) system. The system encourages and identifies continual improvement and has the advantage of being universally recognized. It indicates the performance using the three colours. Good and poor performance can easily be identified and addressed. The results should then help in decision-making and the selection of the appropriate corrective and preventive actions.

The three levels are:

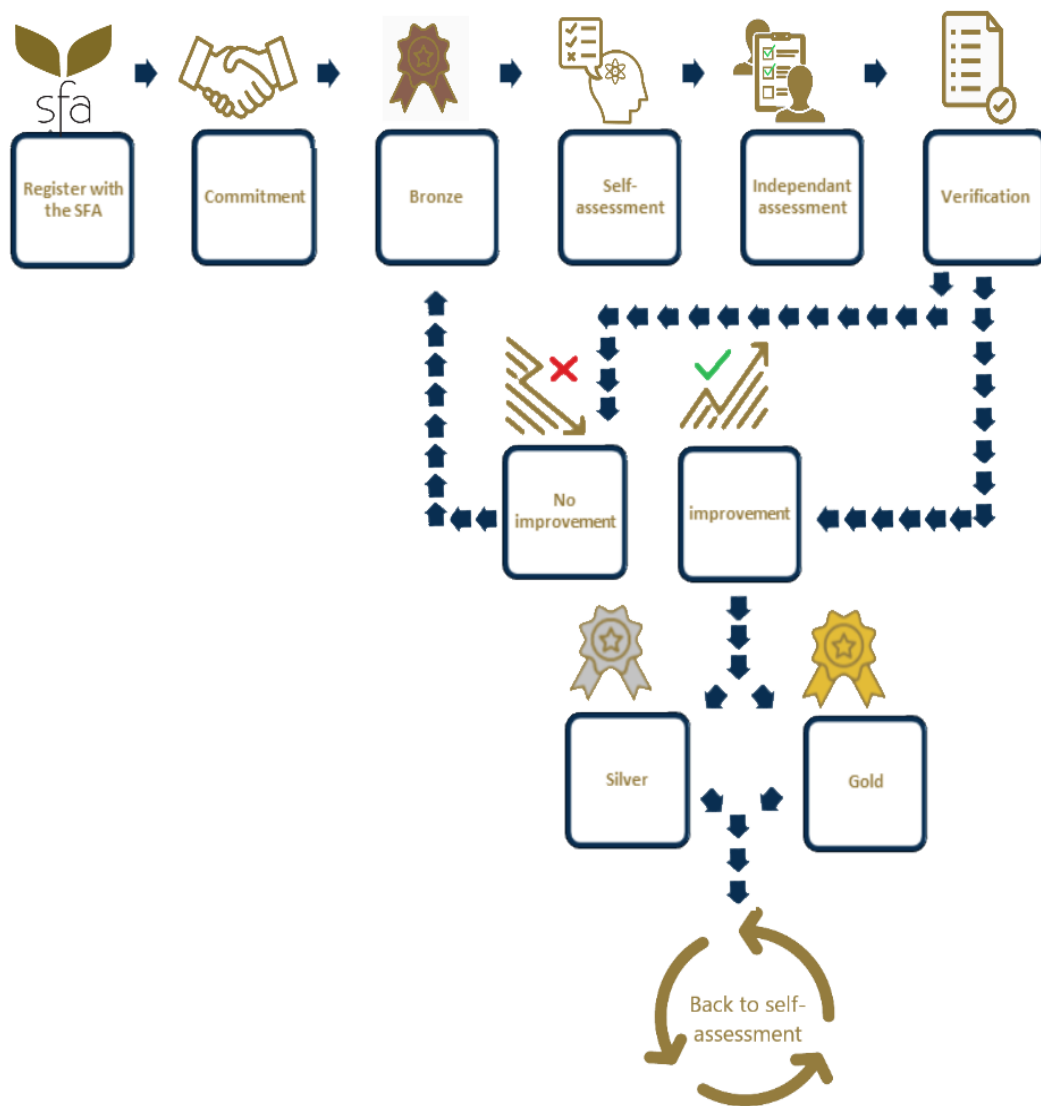
- Green: Assessment at this level indicates that the Clean Fibre Processing process plant fully meets unit requirements both in terms of processes and the ability to demonstrate compliance;
- Orange: Assessment at this level indicates that the Clean Fibre Processing process plant is not fully compliant with unit requirements or that they may be compliant but are not able to provide clear evidence to demonstrate the unit requirements;
- Red: Assessment at this level indicates that the Clean Fibre Processing process plant is not compliant with or unable to demonstrate compliance with unit requirements.

4.3. Certification of the Clean Fibre Processing Code of Practice

The objective of CFPCoP Certification is to provide the fibre processing industry with the best possibly tool to ensure:

- Recognition of sustainable business practice
- Visible compliance with environmental regulatory requirements
- Recognition that employees are managed to ethical standards
- Robust evidence for purchasers that the finished clean fibre is compliant with the requirements of this code of Practice

SFA will accredit Fibre Processing Plants that follow the sequence below and comply with the requirements of the CFPCoP. The procedures and requirements for accreditation of compliance are set out in a separate document, “SFA Accreditation Process Guide”, which can be found on the SFA website (LINK). The process from registration to certification is defined below:



SFA uses a holistic approach, which enables clean fibre processing plants to demonstrate continuous improvements in relation to sustainable, environmentally friendly business practice, by awarding progress at three levels of status.



Bronze status: Fibre Processing Plants that have completed training in the CFPCoP and have registered their commitment to implementing the codes of practice with SFA are awarded bronze status.



Silver status: Fibre Processing Plants that have completed an external assessment but are unable to demonstrate compliance with mandatory criteria are awarded silver status. Those awarded silver status will undergo an annual external audit and must improve on at least one criterion each year in order to retain silver status.



Gold status: Fibre Processing Plants that have completed an external assessment and have been assessed as being compliant with all the requirements of the clean fibre processing code of practice are awarded gold status. Organisations awarded gold status will undergo an external audit every two years.

4.4. Compliance Certificates

An SFA Clean Fibre Processing Code of Practice Compliance Certificate is valid for 3 years, with one On-Site Audit per calendar year depending on the business status. The Compliance Certificate shall apply to all fibre produced during the calendar year of the first audit, as long as the following requirements are met:

- All mandatory requirements within the CFPCoP
- Non-conformances from previous audits have been rectified.
- A development plan is in place that demonstrates continuous improvement

4.5. Certification Body (CB) Requirements

All CBs shall be authorised to perform CFPCoP activities in accordance with the SFA Licensing Requirements for Certification Bodies.

CBs shall meet all requirements of SFA's Accreditation and Certification Procedures for SFA Codes of Practice and thereby ISO 17065.

Where local legislation and the requirements of the CFPCoP conflict, the Certification Body shall contact SFA to find the most practical resolution.

4.6. Audits of the Clean Fibre Processing Code of Practice

Fibre Processing Plants will be audited to the requirements of the Sustainable Fibre Code of Practice. Audits will:

- Occur once per calendar year for those with Silver status
- Occur once every second calendar year for those with Gold status
- Occur more often if a high risk has been identified at a previous audit at the discretion of the Certification Body
- May include Unannounced Audits and Confirmation Visits.

At the beginning of the certification year the Certification Body will advise the Fibre Processing Plant of the likely time during which an on-site audit will happen. Fibres Processing Plant owners or their representatives are responsible to be present and have the required documents on hand during that time.

5. Requirements of the Clean Fibre Processing Code of Practice

The CFPCoP is separated into three sections, social and ethical responsibilities, the supply chain and business operations and environmental sustainability that encourages Initiatives that focus on environmental impact and management. These three sections are divided into twelve units.

The intended direct outcome of applying these units is that Clean Fibre Processing process plants adopt and adapt processes and sustainable business practices appropriate to the ecological, social and economic situation that are most likely to result in maintenance, improvements and consistency across the Clean Fibre Processing industry.

The units within the Code of Practice are:

1. Social and Ethical Requirements	2.5 The Raw Fibre Dehairing Process
1.1 Health, Safety and Hygiene	2.6 The Fibre Sampling Process
1.2 Human Resource Management	3. Environmental Sustainability
2. Supply Chain and Business Operations	3.1 Environmental Management
2.1 Supply Chain Management	3.2 Energy Usage Efficiency
2.2 Quality Management	3.3 Water Usage Efficiency
2.3 The Raw Fibre Sorting Process	3.4 Waste Management
2.4 The Raw Fibre Scouring Process	

Please find all Clean Fibre Processing CoP Unit criteria in Section six of this document, further detail can be found in the User Guide.

The specific methods through which Fibre Processing plants seek to achieve compliance are not specified in the units, because methods are appropriate to the context, capacities and resources of each particular application, and because management and monitoring methods adopted may evolve along with the experience and capacities of the business.

At the same time, in order to ensure the robustness of the Sustainable Cashmere Standard, compliance with the mandatory units is required. This ensures that producer organisations accredited by the SFA meet clearly set out performance standards and provide an incentive to engage in the continual improvement process tracked by the 'traffic light' system.

6. The Clean Fibre Processing Code of Practice Units

1. Social and Ethical Requirements

Unit 1.1: Health, Safety and Hygiene	
Desired Outcome: Operational health, safety and hygiene policies and procedures that set out the general approach, commitment, and arrangements in place for managing safety and hygiene within the organisation.	
NUMBER	REQUIREMENTS
1.1.1	Health and Safety policy and procedures, adhering to all legal requirements must be in place
1.1.2	An appointed employee must be responsible for labor safety, improved working conditions, implementation and monitoring of law and legislation
1.1.3	A clean, safe working conditions with access to sanitation facilities and access to adequate rest and food consumption facilities must be provided
1.1.4	Access to medical care must be provided including a first aid kit and appropriate transportation to local medical facilities
1.1.5	Machinery and equipment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Machinery/equipment installation must be approved by the relevant body – must be regularly serviced and maintenance according to company policy – Appropriate guards, bars, barricades and safety labels must be applied – Instructions for the safe operation of machines must be to hand
1.1.6	A formal risk assessment of workplace hazards must be conducted, and potential risks followed addressed
1.1.7	A Chemical Management Systems (CMS) must be in place including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – A process to assess all chemical used – Maintained records of all chemical inputs – Documentation that confirms the chemicals meet legislation and are acceptable for use Staff must be fully trained on the safe handling and impact of and dangerous chemical and hazardous substances
1.1.8	Accident and emergency procedures must be in place including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Fire safety requirements – Maintenance of fire alarms and equipment – Tested of emergency evacuation procedures – Regulated workplace fire safety procedures – Records of accidents and occupational illnesses
1.1.9	Protective garments and equipment must be proved and used including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Protective garments and equipment that should meet international quality standards – Maintenance of protective garments and equipment
1.1.10	Fully trained staff in relation to workplace safety, policies and procedures

Unit 1.2: HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	
Desired Outcome: A sustainable Human Resource Management strategy that fulfills business objectives and complies with regulations in relation to recruiting, employing, managing, and evaluating staff	
NUMBER	REQUIREMENTS
1.2.1	A human resource management strategy must be in place, that covers all labour law and legislation requirements
1.2.2	An appointed employee must be responsible for the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the Human Resource Management Strategy
1.2.3	The strategy must reflect the Law on Labor (LOL Code) legislation and include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment contracts and collective agreements • Equal rights and opportunities • Remuneration and pay policies • Working condition, safety and sanitation • Non –discrimination policies (women, minors, foreigners and disadvantaged) • Policies that prevent child and forced labour • Recruitment procedures • Employment termination and redundancy procedures • Labor dispute procedures • Disciplinary and grievance procedures • Labor management and monitoring
1.2.4	A formal staff induction and training programme must be provided for all new employees that cover work place safety, and workplace employment procedures, rules and regulations.
1.2.5	The Human Resource Strategy must be reviewed and evaluated against organisational needs
1.2.6	Staff involved Human Resource Management must be trained appropriately
1.2.7	Accurate and maintained HR records must be available

2. Supply Chain and Business Operations

Unit 2.1: SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT	
Desired Outcome: A traceable, transparent, and sustainable cashmere fibre supply chain that's meet the Sustainable Fibre Alliance Chain of Custody guidelines	
NUMBER	REQUIREMENTS
2.1.1	A Supply chain management system must be in place that supports sustainable business practice
2.1.2	Responsibility for Supply Chain Management and traceability must be allocated within the organisation
2.1.3	Supply chain management procedures must be in place
2.1.4	Verification of suppliers suitability, capacity and authenticity must be evident
2.1.5	Staff involved Supply Chain Management must be trained appropriately
2.1.6	Comprehensive Agreements/contracts with sustainable cashmere suppliers must be evident
2.1.7	Accurate and maintained records that enable tracking of incoming greasy fibre, fibre within the cleaning process and outgoing clean fibre must be available
2.1.8	Clean fibre that has been through the sustainable fibre process should be segregation, labelling and stored appropriately

Unit 2.2: QUALITY MANAGEMENT

Desired Outcome: Quality control and approval systems, based on recognised quality standards in relation to the clean fibre process and the end product.

NUMBER	REQUIREMENTS
2.2.1	Formal quality control assurance procedures (QCA) should be in place relation to raw fibre intake, the clean fibre process and the end product
2.2.2	Defined raw/greasy fibre quality standards must be in place that provides the end product requirements, specifications or characteristics
2.2.3	Quality checks and sampling should take place at agreed intervals during the clean fibre process
2.2.4	Procedure for the assessment of fibres against quality standards, during the clean fibre process should be in place
2.2.5	Procedures for dealing with faults and irregularities in product, equipment and machinery must be in place
2.2.6	Procedure for the set up and test of machinery equipment to ensure safety and quality specifications are met must be in place
2.2.7	Standard operating procedures that ensure the clean fibre process is consistent and meets quality requirements must be in place
2.2.8	Required productivity and quality levels a must be achieved and maintained
2.2.9	Staff trained must be trained and aware of quality requirements
2.2.10	Allocated responsibility for quality control and assurance

Unit 2.3: THE RAW FIBRE SORTING PROCESS

Desired Outcome: Sustainable business practice in relation to the hand sorting and grading of raw/greasy animal fibre

NUMBER	REQUIREMENTS
2.3.1	Safe working conditions with appropriate lighting (natural light, no poor illumination) must be provided
2.3.2	Established safe working practices must be in place that operate at maximum efficiency i.e. personal protective equipment
2.3.3	Staff must be fully trained in relation to the sorting process, required quality and the grading criteria
2.3.4	Clear quality standards and grading criteria must be in place
2.3.5	Fibres should be opened and synthetics and inferior fibres removed as part of the sorting process
2.3.6	Sorted fibre is should be segregated, weighted and appropriately labelled
2.3.7	Waste must be segregated and disposed of according to legislation
2.3.8	Sorted fibre must be collected and moved safely and efficiently for the next process
2.3.9	Working practices must be monitored and evaluated

Unit 2.4: THE RAW FIBRE SCOURING PROCESS

Desired Outcome: Sustainable business practice in relation to organising, implementing, overseeing, and controlling the fibre scouring process.

NUMBER	REQUIREMENTS
2.4.1	A clean, safe working environment must be provided and working practices must be implemented inline with legislation
2.4.2	Staff must be fully trained staff in relation to the scouring process, machinery, quality and job role responsibilities
2.4.3	Defined quality standards in relation to initial raw fibre and the final clean fibre should be in place
2.4.4	Productivity levels should be agreed, met and maintained
2.4.5	Machines and equipment must be appropriate to requirements i.e. machine capacity, working pressure, wash cycle, temperature settings
2.4.6	Machines and equipment must be safe, clean, serviced and maintained
2.4.7	Standard operational procedures relating to wetting, washing, rinsing and drying fibres should be in place
2.4.8	Chemicals and Hazardous substances must be managed and used safely and in line with legislation
2.4.9	Detergents with the minimum environmental impact must be used
2.4.10	The water flow, pH levels and water usage must be controlled, monitored and evaluated
2.4.11	Water treatment and effluent discharge must comply with relevant environment legislative requirements
2.4.12	Energy usage and efficiently must be monitored, controlled and evaluated
2.4.13	Waste must be segregated and disposed of according to legislation
2.4.14	Scoured fibre must be labeled for traceability and forwarded to the next process
2.4.15	Accurate records and documentation must be in place

Unit 2.5: THE RAW FIBRE DE-HAIRING PROCESS

Desired Outcome: Sustainable business practice in relation to organising, implementing, overseeing, and controlling the cashmere fibre de-hairing process.

NUMBER	REQUIREMENTS
2.5.1	A clean, safe working environment must be provided and working practices must be implemented inline with legislation
2.5.2	Staff must be fully trained staff in relation to the de-hairing process, machinery, quality and job role responsibilities
2.5.3	Defined quality standards in relation to initial raw fibre and the final clean fibre should be in place
2.5.4	Productivity levels should be agreed, met and maintained
2.5.5	Machines and conditions must be appropriate to requirements i.e. machine capacity, cylinder circumference, airflow, humidity
2.5.6	Machines and equipment must be safe, clean, serviced and maintained
2.5.7	Standard operational procedures relating to wetting, washing, rinsing and drying fibres should be in place
2.5.8	Chemicals and Hazardous substances must be managed and used safely and in line with legislation
2.5.9	Detergents with the minimum environmental impact must be used
2.5.10	Filter bags, dust and waste must be collected and disposed of in line with legislation

2.5.11	Energy usage and efficiently must be monitored, controlled and evaluated
2.5.12	Waste must be segregated and disposed of according to legislation
2.5.13	De-haired fibre must be labeled for traceability and forwarded to the next process
2.5.14	Accurate records and documentation must be in place

Unit 2.6: THE FIBRE SAMPLING PROCESS

Desired Outcome: Sustainable business practice in relation to the analysis and evaluation of cashmere fibre samples

NUMBER	REQUIREMENTS
2.6.1	Testing facilities must provide appropriate equipment atmosphere and conditions for accurate fibre analysis
2.6.2	Lot samples, laboratory samples and test samples should be representative of the same fibre type according to test requirements
2.6.3	Fibre analysts must be fully trained and competent in fibre testing, analysis and evaluation
2.6.4	Reliable testing and identification techniques should be in place i.e. Light microscopy (LM) or scanning electron microscopy (SEM).
2.6.5	Accurate identification, qualitative, and quantitative analysis of fibre and fibre blends must take place
2.6.6	Fibre must be assessment against customer requirements
2.6.7	Sample approval procedures should be in place
2.6.8	Modifications should be made if samples not meet the required standard
2.6.9	Accurate and complete test reports and records must be in place
2.6.10	The testing laboratory must comply with safety and hygiene requirements and legislation

Section 3. Environmental Sustainability

Unit 3.1: ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

Desired Outcome: Sustainable business practice that implements environmental policy and manages, monitors and evaluates environmental operations, impact, performance, and continuous improvement

NUMBER	REQUIREMENTS
3.1.1	An Environmental Management system and Plan which includes environmental targets must be in place
3.1.2	An appointed employee must be responsible for the implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the Environmental Management Plan
3.1.3	Environmental policies, procedures and processes must be in place that meet required legislation
3.1.4	Trained staff in environmental management and staff awareness and support of the environmental management system must be available
3.1.5	Monitoring and Evaluation and assessment of environmental performance must take place
3.1.6	Actions to correct variations to planned environmental targets must be implemented
3.1.7	The Environmental Management Plan must be updated annually to ensure continual improvement
3.1.8	Outcomes of implementing the Environmental Management Plan must be evident
3.1.9	Planned continual improvements to environmental performance must be in place

Unit 3.2: Energy Usage Efficiency

Desired Outcome: Sustainable business practice and continuous improvement in relation to the management of energy usage

NUMBER	REQUIREMENTS
3.2.1	Procedures must be in place that aim to control energy use
3.2.2	Monitoring and evaluation of energy usage and efficiency must take place
3.2.3	Working practices that make efficient use of energy must be implemented
3.2.4	Organisational energy usage targets must be worked towards
3.2.5	Trained Staff in relation to energy consumption, efficiently and reduction should be in place
3.2.6	Awareness raising initiatives should be implemented in relation to energy consumption, energy efficiency, organizational targets and energy saving working practices
3.2.7	Action to control any sources of extreme energy use must be taken
3.2.8	Recommendations that support continuous improvement in relation to energy efficient working practice must be with the Environmental Plan

Unit 3.3: Water Usage Efficiency

Desired Outcome: Sustainable business practice and continuous improvement in relation to the management of water usage, treatment and disposal

NUMBER	REQUIREMENTS
3.3.1	Procedures must be in place that aim to control water use
3.3.2	Monitor and evaluation records in relation to water use, water treatment, water waste and water disposal usage and efficiency must take place
3.3.3	Business practice in relation to water usage, treatment and disposal legal requirements must comply with legal requirements
3.3.4	Organisational water usage and wastage targets must be worked towards
3.3.5	Trained Staff in relation to water consumption, efficiently and reduction should be in place
3.3.6	Awareness raising initiatives should be implemented in relation to water consumption, efficiency, organizational targets and water saving working practices
3.3.7	Action to control any sources of extreme water usage use must be taken
3.3.8	Recommendations that support continuous improvement in relation to water efficient working practice must be with the Environmental Plan

Unit 3.4: Waste Management

Desired Outcome: Sustainable business practice and continuous improvement in relation to the management waste

NUMBER	REQUIREMENTS
3.4.1	Procedures must be in place that aim to control and minimize waste
3.4.2	Business practice in relation to waste disposal must comply with legal requirements
3.4.3	Monitor and evaluation records in relation to waste and waste disposal must take place
3.4.4	Organisational waste targets must be worked towards
3.4.5	Trained Staff in relation to waste and waste disposal should be in place
3.4.6	Awareness raising initiatives should be implemented in relation to waste and waste disposal, resource efficiency, organizational targets and waste minimisational working practices
3.4.7	Recommendations that support continuous improvement in relation to waste and

	waste disposal must be with the Environmental Plan
3.4.8	Action to control any sources of extreme resource usage use must be taken

ANNEX 2 Law/ Legislation of Requirements of National Government

LOCAL? NATION LAW/ LEGISLATION OF REQUIREMENTS OF

to be populated

ANNEX 3 Risk Assessment – to be developed and referenced