



# STANDARD FOR MATERIALS SELECTION

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## PRESENTATION

*“We select raw materials with care and passion, combining ethics and professionalism with the expertise of our professionals to create high quality products”.*

*Nicolas Bargi*

Born from the safeguard of geese, our commitment continued consistently avoiding the use of any material of animal origin.

All our products are made by a careful selection of raw materials. Procurement takes place in full compliance with social and environmental standards, during all the phases of choosing and selecting materials used for the making of our products.

Every decision is guided by principles that protect people, animals and the planet.

All our choices are aware and responsible towards collaborators, stakeholders and consumers, the planet and its ecosystems.



# ETHICS AND PRICIPLES OF THE STANDARD

This document provides information and guidelines for the choice of materials and is designed to support all those who collaborate in the products creation of Save The Duck S.p.A.\* brands (suppliers, manufacturers, licensees) in order to meet the Company high standards of sustainability.

This document should be used in conjunction with the other guidelines and documents below:

- Code of Interdependence, which expresses the minimum social, environmental and ethical requirements expected by Suppliers;
- Save The Duck system of rules and procedures, which identifies and values the reference principles and how to pursue and respect them;
- Save The Duck Restricted Substances List (RSL), which contains the chemical restrictions to be met to ensure the safety of products.

Save The Duck Standard aims to have a holistic and responsible approach in the selection of materials.

It is based on the Company commitment to reduce its negative impacts on the environment and along its Supply Chain and to support practices that create social and environmental benefits.

Each proposed material must comply with the following principles:

- Compliance with all national and international laws, conventions and regulations;
- Verifiable traceability;
- Total protection of animal welfare;
- Commitment to reduce the impact on climate change;
- Prevention of ecosystem degradation and destruction;
- Promotion of environmentally friendly production methods;
- Ensuring respect and protection for those involved in the Supply Chain.

\* from hereinafter Save The Duck

Save The Duck urges its suppliers to optimize all production processes from an environmental point of view, to reduce pollution and gain an economic advantage.

The areas of improvement suggested concern:

- Staff training and updating;
- Incoming quality control of process water, chemicals and materials in use;
- Responsible management of chemicals and reduction of number of compounds used;

- Use of high water efficiency fabrics, accessories and garments washing systems;

- Optimization of the use of water in dyeing processes;

- Improvement of the effectiveness of wastewater treatment to eliminate polluting agents;

- Rationalize the reuse and recycling of water, with a view to a circular economy of industrial water.

Save The Duck suggests following the guidelines of the Clean by Design program of the NGO Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) to encourage suppliers to:

- Measure water and energy consumption and detect leaks
- Collect and recover steam condensate
- Reuse of cooling water
- Process and reuse of gray water
- Recover heat produced by heating processing water
- Improve boiler efficiency
- Periodically maintain of condensate drains and steam generators
- Improve thermal insulation
- Recover heat produced by exhaust gas and heating oil
- Optimize compressed air systems



# BANNED MATERIALS

Save The Duck commitment to be ANIMAL CRUELTY FREE is to avoid any suffering to any animal; hence the choice ofw not to use the following materials of **animal origin**:

Feather  
Skin  
Hair  
Fur

Silk  
Wool  
Horns  
Bones  
Nacre

Wax\*  
Glues\*  
Dyes\*

\*of animal origin





# MATERIALS AND FABRICS OF SYNTHETIC ORIGIN

Save The Duck Standard for synthetic fabrics covers fabrics originating from fossil fuels (oil), recycled materials, bio-based and biodegradable raw materials.

Fibres covered by the Standard for Synthetic Materials are polyester, polyamide, acrylic, elastane, polyu-

rethane and their associated trade names.

Synthetic materials and compounds used for their transformation into fabrics must be used so as not to increase the physiological harm necessary for the creation of these synthetic fabrics.

## REQUIREMENTS

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### **Respect RESTRICTED SUBSTANCES LIST (RSL)**

Compliance with Save The Duck Restricted Substances List (RSL) is required for all synthetic products, including raw materials and accessories.

This compliance must be guaranteed by the Supplier and is verified through the Supplier's procurement of samples required by Save The Duck to perform chemical tests.

The signing of the RSL by the supplier is a binding condition for the conclusion of the Supply Agreement. Such subscription implies the acceptance of the restrictions and limits imposed by Save The Duck in the use of chemical substances.

### **Regulations**

Suppliers of synthetic materials must ensure compliance with all applicable laws, conventions and regulations throughout the Supply Chain of these materials.

### **Traceability**

Save The Duck wants to ensure the highest levels of transparency throughout its Supply Chain. Suppliers are required to submit to Save The Duck information on the origin of materials in order to assess their compliance

with the Company parameters. The minimum information required are:

- Name and address of the manufacturer of synthetic fabrics;
- Name and address of the producer of synthetic yarns.

### **Priority of use for recycled, biodegradable and bio-based synthetic materials**

In case of raw materials not previously indicated by Save The Duck, Suppliers should preferably propose synthetic materials with the highest possible post consumer recycled percentages or bio-based.

The alternative synthetic materials and processes to be preferred are:

- Synthetics with recycled content;
- Synthetic materials with bio-based content (not containing oil or other fossil fuels) certified according to the Global Recycled Standard (GRS);
- Biodegradable or compostable synthetic materials;
- Use only raw materials that do not come from genetically modified organisms (GMOs);
- Use raw materials from producers that provide good social and working conditions;
- Tending to the creation of a closed cycle for fabrics, reducing the quantity of waste textile materials during the various production pro-

cesses and diverting them towards alternative routes to the landfill, so as to make them reusable as raw material for recycling.

- Avoid using mixed fabrics as much as possible, as they are more difficult to recycle.
- Separate and reuse pre-consumer

waste as raw materials for textile products or other categories of products.

- Develop innovative techniques to allow the recovery of post-consumer fabrics, and convert them back into yarns to be transformed into new fabrics.

## CERTIFIED SYNTHETIC FIBRES

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Materials of certified and sustainable origin are preferred in order to avoid as much as possible the use of materials that are harmful to people and the environment, coming from the high dispersion of chemicals occurring during their processing and the emission of microplastics due to use.

In case of raw materials not previously indicated by Save The Duck, Suppliers must preferably procure synthetic materials in possession of one of the following certifications:

**GRS:** Global Recycled Standard certification by Textile Exchange organization.

This certification verifies at international level:

- Recycled content;
- Chain of Custody;
- Ethical practices;
- Environmental practices;
- Restricted chemicals.

**BLUESIGN®:** Certification using the best possible technologies to verify the sustainable performance of raw materials and products.

This certification verifies internationally:

- Maximum level of safety for the consumer;
- Production with the lowest possi-

ble impact on people and the environment;

- Responsible use of resources.

**STANDARD 100 by OEKO-TEX®:** Certification for raw materials, semi-finished and finished textile products.

This certification verifies internationally:

- Statutory regulations such as azo dyes, formaldehyde, pentachlorophenol, cadmium, nickel, etc;
- Numerous chemical substances hazardous to health, even if not yet regulated by law;
- Requirements of Annexes XVII and XIV of the European Chemicals Regulation REACH and the ECHA candidate list SVHC. The requirements of STANDARD 100 by OEKO-TEX® are updated as quickly and effectively as possible;
- Requirements of the US Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act (CPSIA) for lead;

**Certifications for bio-based fabrics according to the following standards:**

- EN 16785-1:2015;
- Roundtable on Sustainable Biomaterials (RSB) certification;
- USDA Certified Biobased Product label of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.



PLANT-BASED  
FIBRE AND FABRICS

Save The Duck Standard for natural fibres covers fibres from seeds, leaves, stems or fruits of plants and shrubs, recycled fibres and fibres of biological origin.

Fibres taken into consideration by the Standard are cotton, linen, hemp, kapok, bamboo, straw, coco-

nut, natural rubber and cork.

Natural raw materials and compounds used for their transformation into fabrics must be used so as not to increase the physiological damage necessary for the creation of these materials.

## REQUIREMENTS

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### **Respect RESTRICTED SUBSTANCES LIST (RSL)**

Compliance with Save The Duck Restricted Substances List (RSL) is required for products made from fibers and materials of vegetable origin.

This compliance must be guaranteed by the Supplier and is verified through the Supplier procurement of samples, necessary for Save The Duck to perform the relevant chemical tests.

The signing of the RSL by the Supplier is a binding condition for the conclusion of the Supply Agreement. Such subscription implies the acceptance of the restrictions and limits imposed by Save The Duck in the use of chemical substances.

### **Regulations**

Suppliers of materials of vegetable origin must ensure compliance with all applicable laws, conventions and regulations throughout the Supply Chain of these materials.

### **Traceability**

Save The Duck wants to ensure the highest levels of transparency

throughout its Supply Chain. Suppliers are required to submit to Save The Duck information on the origin of materials in order to assess their compliance with the Company parameters. The minimum information required are:

- Name and address of the producer of tissues of vegetable origin;
- Name and address of the producer of yarns of vegetable origin.

### **Priority of use of recycled natural materials of biological origin**

In case of raw materials not previously indicated by Save The Duck, Suppliers should preferably propose natural materials of biological origin or post consumer recycled materials.

The natural materials and processes to be preferred are:

- Certified organic fibres and materials;
- Recycled plant fibers and materials certified according to Global Recycled Standard (GRS);
- Raw materials from producers that guarantee good social and working conditions;
- Only raw materials not coming from genetically modified organisms (GMOs);
- Use raw materials from producers

that provide good social and working conditions;

- Tending to the creation of a closed cycle for fabrics, reducing the quantity of waste textile materials during the various production processes and diverting them towards alternative routes to the landfill, so as to make them reusable as raw material for recycling.
- Avoid using mixed fabrics as much

as possible, as they are more difficult to recycle;

- Separate and reuse pre-consumer waste as raw materials for textile products or other categories of products;
- Develop innovative techniques to allow the recovery of post-consumer fabrics, and then convert them back into yarns to be transformed into new fabrics.

## CERTIFIED NATURAL FIBRES

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In case of raw materials not previously indicated by Save The Duck, Suppliers must preferably supply materials and plant origin fibres with one of the following certifications:

**GOTS:** Global Organic Textile Standard certification, the most important standard for the sustainable production of garments and textiles made with natural fibres from organic farming.

This certification verifies at international level:

- Organic content;
- Chain of Custody;
- Ethical practices;
- Environmental practices;
- Restricted chemicals.

**OCS:** Organic Content Standard certification, enhances textile products made with natural fibres produced and certified according to organic farming criteria.

This certification verifies at international level:

- Organic Content;
- Chain of Custody.

**GRS:** in the case of recycled plant origin fibres, Global Recycled Standard certification by Textile Exchange organization.

This certification verifies at international level:

- Recycled content;

- Chain of Custody;
- Ethical practices;
- Environmental practices;
- Restricted chemicals.

**BCI:** Better Cotton Initiative is a non-profit organization that aims to improve global cotton production for the people who produce it, for the environment where it grows and for the future of the industry.

This certification verifies internationally:

- Water Management
- Soil care and health
- Enhancement of biodiversity
- Responsible land use
- Fiber quality
- Decent working conditions
- Management system control

**Fairtrade:** organization that works every day to improve the conditions of agricultural producers in developing countries to ensure fair and ethical working and remunerative conditions.

**Fair Wear Foundation:** independent multi-stakeholder organization working with apparel brands, workers and industry influencers to improve working conditions in apparel factories.



# PAPER, WOOD AND CELLULOSE

The existence of ecosystems and biodiversity are threatened by the indiscriminate exploitation of forests and the environment.

Materials such as paper, cardboard, wood and cellulose used in Save The Duck do not contribute to the causes of deforestation and depletion of natural resources. These materials are sourced from Suppliers who ma-

nage the sourcing of raw materials in a sustainable and responsible manner.

These requirements are applied to paper as a raw material for the production of display items, but also to finished products such as office paper and shopping bags; to wood-based products for the production of clothes hangers and furniture.

## REQUIREMENTS

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### **Respect RESTRICTED SUBSTANCES LIST (RSL)**

Compliance with Save The Duck Restricted Substances List (RSL) is required for products made from the above plant origin materials.

Such compliance must be guaranteed by the Supplier and is verified through the Supplier procurement of samples, necessary for Save The Duck to perform the relative chemical tests on the products.

The signing of the RSL by the Supplier is a binding condition for the conclusion of the Supply Agreement. Such subscription implies the acceptance of the restrictions and limits imposed by Save The Duck in the use of chemical substances.

### **Regulations**

Environmentally friendly forest management must ensure that the harvesting of wood products maintains biodiversity, productivity and ecological processes.

Suppliers of plant origin materials must ensure compliance with all applicable laws, conventions and regulations throughout the production chain of these materials.

### **Traceability**

Save The Duck wants to ensure the highest levels of transparency throughout its Supply Chain. Suppliers are required to submit to Save The Duck information on the origin of materials in order to assess their compliance with the Company parameters. The minimum information required is:

- Name and address of the manufacturer;
- Certificate of origin (EU timber regulation).

### **Priority of use of recycled natural materials**

In case of materials not previously indicated by Save The Duck, Suppliers should preferably propose natural materials of post consumer recycled origin.

Preferred materials and processes are:

- Separate and reuse pre-consumer waste as raw materials for recycled products or other product categories;
- Develop innovative techniques to allow the recovery of post-consumer waste, and then convert it back to raw material;
- Use raw materials from producers that provide good social and working conditions.



## CERTIFIED PAPER, WOOD AND CELLULOSE

In case of raw materials not previously indicated by Save The Duck, Suppliers must preferably procure plant origin materials in possession of the following certification:

FSC: Forest Stewardship Council certification, a non-profit organization that promotes the responsible management of the world forests and the traceability of the resulting products. This certification verifies at an international level:

- Organic content;
- Chain of Custody;
- Ethical practices;
- Environmental practices;
- Restricted chemicals.



# PLASTIC MATERIALS

Every year we generate large quantities of litter and plastic wastes. Versatile and durable material, plastic has a strong impact on the environment.

Save The Duck is committed to reducing its impact by using post consumer recycled materials and bioplastics.

Preference is given to materials of certified and sustainable origin, in order to avoid as much as possible

the use of materials that are harmful to people and the environment, coming from the high dispersion of chemicals occurring during their processing and the emission of microplastics.

Save The Duck Standard for plastics applies to all types used in production, packaging, shipping packaging and visual merchandising.

## REQUIREMENTS

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### **Respect RESTRICTED SUBSTANCES LIST (RSL)**

Compliance with Save The Duck Restricted Substances List (RSL) is required for all plastic products, including raw materials and accessories.

This compliance must be guaranteed by the Supplier and is verified through the Supplier procurement of samples, which Save The Duck needs to perform chemical tests on the products.

The signing of the RSL by the Supplier is a binding condition for the conclusion of the Supply Agreement. Such subscription implies the acceptance of the restrictions and limits imposed by Save The Duck in the use of chemical substances.

### **Regulations**

Suppliers of plastic materials must ensure compliance with all applicable laws, conventions and regulations throughout the production chain of these materials.

Priority of use for recycled, compostable and bioplastic materials.

In case of raw materials not previously indicated by Save The Duck,

Suppliers should preferably propose recycled plastics, of biological origin or biodegradable.

The preferred plastics and processes are:

- Materials with a high recycled content, especially from post-consumer resources;
- Recyclable materials;
- Biodegradable or compostable materials;
- Use only raw materials that do not contain PVC;
- Use only raw materials that do not come from genetically modified organisms (GMOs);
- Use raw materials from producers that provide good social and working conditions.
- Tending to the creation of a closed cycle, reducing the quantity of waste materials during the various production processes and diverting them towards alternative routes to the landfill, so as to make them reusable as raw material for recycling.
- Separate and reuse pre-consumer waste as raw materials for recycled products or other product categories.
- Develop innovative techniques to allow post-consumer recovery.



# PRINTS, DYES AND GLUES

## REQUIREMENTS

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### **Respect RESTRICTED SUBSTANCES LIST (RSL)**

Compliance with the Restricted Substances List (RSL) of Save The Duck is required for all dyed, printed and glued products.

This respect must be guaranteed by the Supplier and is verified through the Supplier procurement of samples, necessary for Save The Duck to carry out the relative chemical tests on the products.

The signing of the RSL by the Supplier is a binding condition for the conclusion of the Supply Agreement. Such subscription implies the acceptance of the restrictions and limits imposed by Save The Duck in the use of chemical substances.

### **Regulations**

Suppliers must ensure compliance with all applicable laws, conventions and regulations throughout the production chain of these materials.

**Priority use for prints, dyes and glues:**

Save The Duck promotes the development of low energy, water and chemical consumption techniques.

Printers and dyers, to optimise their environmental performance:

- They do not use dyes of animal origin;
- They measure and monitor environmental impact;
- They reduce the dispersion of dyes and adjuvants;
- They use procedures that allow water and energy saving.

Glues, adhesives and labels must not be based on starches, dextrans, caseins or any type of gelatine composed of water-soluble proteins obtained from the processing of collagen derived from animal tissues, skin and bones.

Surface coating and raw material to be preferred are supplied from producer that provide good social and working conditions.



# METALS

Metal extraction and processing activities can lead to serious environmental problems, such as damage to the natural areas hosting the extraction activities, use of chemicals and toxic products, water contamination, as well as social problems related to the working conditions of operators.

#### **Minimising the environmental impacts of metal procurement**

The extraction of metals involves contamination of the environment. Wastewater generated by metal mining and processing activities causes pollution of the water basins close to the extraction sites. As a result, soil and crops adjacent to mining sites are also contaminated. This inevitably has negative consequences for

the health of workers and local residents.

Mitigating the use of hazardous chemicals is currently the most effective way to reduce these impacts and protect the biodiversity of natural habitats potentially affected by extraction operations.

#### **Ensuring respect for human rights throughout the metals Supply Chain**

Save The Duck promotes respect for human rights, both in its activities and in its business relations. Suppliers of metal components are required to ensure with clear evidence that all metal products are free from any link to human rights violations at all stages of the Supply Chain.

## REQUIREMENTS

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#### **Respect RESTRICTED SUBSTANCES LIST (RSL)**

Compliance with the Restricted Substances List (RSL) of Save The Duck is required for all metal products.

This compliance must be guaranteed by the supplier and is verified through the Supplier procurement of samples, necessary for Save The Duck to perform the relevant chemical tests on the products.

The signing of the RSL by the Supplier is a binding condition for the conclusion of the Supply Agreement. Such subscription implies the

acceptance of the restrictions and limits imposed by Save The Duck in the use of chemical substances.

#### **Regulations**

Metal Suppliers must ensure compliance with all applicable regulations, conventions and conventions throughout the Supply Chain of these materials.

Metals to be preferred are supplied from producer that provide good social and working conditions.



# GLOSSARY



## BCI

Better Cotton Initiative is a non-profit organization with the world's largest sustainability program dedicated to cotton. BCI wants to make global cotton production better for the people who produce it, better for the environment in which it grows and better for the future of the industry.  
[www.bettercotton.org](http://www.bettercotton.org)

## BIO-BASED FIBRES

Bio-based fibres are polymers originating from natural elements such as sugars, starches or fats (such as sugar, maize, castor seeds).

## BIODEGRADABLE

Materials are biodegradable when they can be decomposed by bacteria or other living creatures within a defined time frame and with a defined rate of decomposition. Materials from this decomposition are not harmful to the environment. Not all bio-based plastics are biodegradable. Technological development now allows biodegradable petroleum-based plastics to be produced.

## BIODIVERSITY

Biodiversity is the balanced relationship that exists between the great variety of animals, plants, fungi and microorganisms that make up our Planet. Biodiversity guarantees food, clean water, safe shelters and resources, fundamental for our survival.

## BLUESIGN®

BLUESIGN® is a certification system that provides environmental solutions for fashion industries that use strict criteria to recognize and certify the most sustainable production of textile products with the lowest possible environmental impact, offering greater safety to workers and consumers.

## CARBON DIOXIDE (CO<sub>2</sub>) EMISSIONS

Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions derive from the combustion of fossil fuels used in industrial processes, destruction of forests, waste disposal, and major human activities. CO<sub>2</sub> is part of greenhouse gases and contributes to global warming.

## CELLULOSE

Cellulose is an organic compound obtained from the bark, wood or leaves of plants. It is obtained industrially by subjecting materials of natural origin to mechanical and chemical treatment. It has considerable importance in the manufacture of paper and in the preparation of derivatives used in the production of textile fibres and plastic materials.

## CODE OF ETHICS

Save The Duck Code of Ethics defines the reference values that must guide everyone actions, in respecting people, gender equality, environmental protection and listening to civil society stakeholders.

## CODE OF INTERDEPENDENCY

Save The Duck is committed to working with its Supply Chain partners to reduce environmental impact and respect workers' rights in accordance with the principles of the International Labour Organization (ILO). Suppliers who sign this document participate in the promotion and protection of people and the environment.

## COMPOSTABLE PLASTICS

A plastic is compostable when it can decompose and turn into natural fertilizer, without being distinguishable from organic compost. The plastic disintegrates during the composting process for organic waste over a given period of time and must not contain toxic elements. Compostable plastics are not biodegradable except under certain environmental conditions; all biodegradable plastics are compostable.

## DEFORESTATION

Deforestation, the main cause of global warming, defines the permanent destruction of forests and woodlands by man in order to make the soil useful for other purposes.

## DEGRADATION

The depletion of natural resources such as soil, air or water causes deterioration of the environment. The change generated has negative impacts on ecosystems that lead to the extinction of species.

## ECOSYSTEM

System formed by the interaction between organisms and materials that constitute a dynamic and self-sufficient physical environment.

## FAIRTRADE COTTON

Fairtrade cotton encourages sustainable production and improves farmers' living conditions; it is the only standard that guarantees fair economic benefits.

[www.fairtrade.it](http://www.fairtrade.it)

## FSC

The Forest Stewardship Council is an international non-profit NGO that has established an internationally recognized forest certification system. The purpose of certification is to ensure proper forest management and traceability of forest products.

[www.fsc.org](http://www.fsc.org)

## GHG

Greenhouse gases increase the Earth temperature to create ideal conditions for the reproduction of life. Naturally present in small quantities, human activities have increased their presence, making them responsible for global warming.

## GOTS

GLOBAL ORGANIC TEXTILE STANDARD is a standard that aims to define globally recognized requirements that ensure the organic character of the textile sector, from the collection of raw materials, to production carried out in a socially responsible manner to labelling, so as to ensure credibility and confidence to the final consumer. Textile producers must be able to export their textile fibres and clothing on the basis of a single certification valid in all major reference markets.  
[www.global-standard.org](http://www.global-standard.org)

## GRS

Global Recycled Standard ensures the identity of recycled materials at all stages of production and processing.  
[www.textileexchange.org/integrity](http://www.textileexchange.org/integrity)

## MICROPLASTICS

Produced by the degradation of plastics and synthetic textile fibres, microplastics are small particles that are dispersed in the environment during their production and use (washing, use and wear).

## OCS

ORGANIC CONTENT STANDARD is a standard generated by Textile Exchange. It verifies through third parties the quantity of raw material of biological origin in a textile product.  
[www.textileexchange.org](http://www.textileexchange.org)

## OGM

Genetically Modified Organisms are organisms, animals or plants, which have a genetic inheritance that does not exist in nature and is recreated in laboratory.

## ORGANIC FARMING

Organic farming is a production system that uses natural fertility of the soil in order to promote biodiversity of both plant and animal species. External interventions that exclude the use of synthetic products and genetically modified organisms (GMOs) are minimized. It also promotes fair relations and a good quality of life between all involved parties.

## POST-CONSUMER

Post-consumer materials are products previously used by consumers such as households or commercial, industrial, and institutional spaces, which can no longer be used for its original purpose.

## PVC

Polyvinyl chloride is a synthetic polymer that is very ductile, not very resistant to mechanical and thermal stress. It is difficult to recycle it, due to the different chemical formulations of the various stabilisers used in its formulations. It must be treated with great care during the processing phase because it can be dangerous both for those who work it and for the inhabitants of the areas surrounding the production sites.

## RAW MATERIALS

Raw materials constitute the original raw material which is the basis of an industrial process aimed at the production of other goods through the use of appropriate industrial processing and transformation.

## RECYCLABLE PLASTICS

Plastic is recyclable when it can be reprocessed after its use to produce new materials. Recycling consists in collection and separation of plastic waste. It takes place in different ways, such as buoyancy or density, to exclude other polymers that may affect its processability. After separation, plastic wastes are processed by shredding, densification or extrusion.

## STANDARD 100 BY OEKO-TEX®

Standard 100 by Oeko-tex® is an independent testing and certification system for textile products for all types of production through the textile control chain.

Standard 100 by Oeko-tex® certified manufacturers are considered to be environmentally friendly both in processes and in plants, as well as testing their products for the absence of harmful substances.

## SUPPLIERS

Suppliers are those who take care of the supply of raw materials until their transformation into finished products.

## SYNTHETIC FIBRES

Chemical fibres or technofibres are man-made fibres created through chemical reactions. They can be distinguished into artificial fibres, when the starting material is a natural substance, and synthetic fibres, when the starting material is not natural, but is a chemical compound obtained artificially, mainly from oil.

## TRACEABILITY

Traceability is the ability to outline all processes: from raw material supply to production, from consumption to disposal. This makes it possible to verify compliance with ethical and sustainable practices throughout the supply chain, to guarantee the origin of raw materials and to manage product quality.

**100%**  
**ANIMAL**  
**FREE**



WE RESPECT ANIMALS.

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