Eco Definitions – Materials



Bamboo: Durable, highly renewable and 100% biodegradable.



Organic Cotton: Cotton produced without the use of toxic chemicals or harsh dyes.



Recycled Cotton: Pre-consumer is salvaged from the manufacturing of cotton goods, while post-consumer is from used tees, towels and upholstery.



rPET: Recycled Polyethylene Terephthalate (RPET) is a plastic made from PET plastics and reprocessed into something new. RPET is the most commonly used recycled plastic in the world.



REPREVE® OCEAN: Made from recycled bottles and post-industrial waste, REPREVE® is the world's leading brand of recycled performance fiber. It's used to make everything from hiking pants to phone cases and is sold in every major textile region in the world.



TENCEL (branded)/lyocel added: Created from wood pulp that is sourced from sustainably managed forests, TENCEL[™] is a great substitute for cotton or silk. It is produced from the Eucalyptus tree from a process that recycles 99%



Creora: is a bio-based spandex created from a material derived from corn instead of coal. This reduces carbon emissions created from the production process by 23%.



Bio-based polyurethane: Bio-based polyurethane (Bio-PUR) are derived from natural oils like castor, soybean and sunflower. They are used to improve the appearance and durability of a product and can be anywhere from 10%-100% bio-based.



Recycled stainless steel: Recycled stainless steel is 100% recyclable and can be made into the same product with new reduction is quality. The high recyclability keeps scraps from landfills and makes it the top recycled metal in the world.



Bast fibers: Bast fibers like Hemp, Jute and Linen are biodegradable, originating from natural sources. They support sustainable and regenerative farming practices, requiring less irrigation than other textile materials.from hiking pants to phone cases and is sold in every major textile region in the world.

Certifications - Facility



Climate Neutral Certification: Certification for a company that proves they are working to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions.



WRAP Certification: The world's largest factory-based certification program. Certification is achieved by observing and complying with the 12 Principles, based on local laws and internationally recognized standards.



Bluesign Certification: A certification that verifies the textile products are safe for the environment, workers and customers involved. Applies to chemicals, processes, materials, and final product.

B Corp: A certification for meeting the highest standards for social and environmental performance.

Certifications – Product



GRS Certification: A certification for voluntarily meeting standards related to tracking and verifying the content of recycled materials in a final product.



FSC Certification: A certification that ensures products come from a responsibly managed forest that is sustainable for the environment, economy and citizens living around it.



Fairtrade Certification: A certification ensuring that the farmers and workers who delivered a product received a fair deal on their goods, worker's rights are prioritized, and environmental standards are met.



GOTS Certification: A certification leading the worldwide textile processing standards for organic fibers. This ensures that the ecological and social criteria are met and then backed and approved by an independent certifier.



Better Cotton Initiative: The largest cotton sustainability program in the world. The BCI strives to safeguard the growing and production process through stakeholder and organization partnerships.



Pre-consumer vs. post-consumer defined: Pre-consumer content refers to materials that are sent through the recycling process by manufacturers and never made it to the customer. Post-consumer content refers to any material that is recycled after used commercially.