



**Environmental criteria for sustainable public
procurement of**

Workwear

Version 8 April 2015

1. Scope/definition

This Workwear product group includes both the supply of workwear and the relevant services offered in combination with the supply of workwear. The following products (with their corresponding CPV codes) are part of the Workwear product group. This list of products is not intended to be exhaustive.

Products	CPV code
Clothing, footwear, baggage items and accessories	18000000-9
Occupational clothing, special workwear and accessories	18100000-0
Outerwear	18200000-1
Garments	18300000-2
Special clothing and accessories	18400000-3
Footwear	18800000-7
Protective and safety clothing	35113400-3
Personal and support equipment	35810000-2

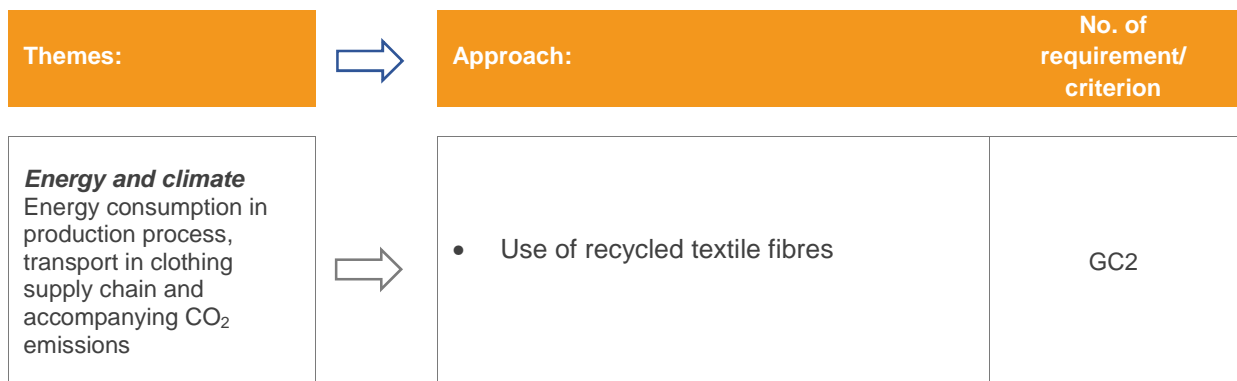
The criteria for the Workwear product group may also be applied to products other than those listed above that contain textile fibres (linens, interior textiles, etc.) if no other criteria for such products are available.

Excluded from the scope of this product group are:

- cleaning of workwear (there is a separate product group for this)

2. Most significant environmental effects

The following tables list the sustainability themes and describe the approach to each theme for the Office Soft Furnishings product group. The “Approach” column presents a statement indicating the influence of sustainable purchasing and its criteria on the “sustainability” of the theme. This column also includes a reference to any requirements, award criteria or points of attention/suggestions that may be useful in implementing the approach. The product group can also have an impact on other environmental themes, but these are (at least at present) less relevant or of a much less significant level of concern, or do not as yet have a suitable set of criteria.



Supplies and raw materials
Supplies and raw material consumption during clothing production process



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of recycled textile fibres, recycling of cutting waste 	GC2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designing for recycling 	GC3, AS2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of bio-based fibres 	AS4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Separated collection, return and high-quality use of used/worn-out workwear 	GC4, AS6
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extension of lifespan of workwear 	AS1

Water and Soil
Water consumption and artificial fertiliser use in cultivation of natural fibres, pesticide use in cultivation of natural fibres, water use in production of clothing, chemical use in production of natural and/or chemical fibres, discharge of contaminated waste water in clothing production



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limitation of harmful substances in end product 	ME1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of organically produced natural fibres 	GC1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of recycled textile fibres 	GC2

Health and welfare
Animal welfare in the production of raw materials for clothing



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Taking animal welfare into account 	AS5
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3. Points of attention/suggestions

Devoting attention to the opportunities and possibilities for the most sustainable procurement possible in the preparation phase will lead to specifications that are more ambitious or of different types than the standard minimum requirements and award criteria set out in this document. The following table presents points for attention and suggestions for promoting sustainability in procurement within this product group.

No.	Points of attention/suggestions (AS)
AS1	<p>Avoid unnecessary purchasing Consider whether purchase is necessary or reuse/repair of existing workwear is possible.</p>
AS2	<p>Sustainable design In the design phase, consider: the technical life span; replacing individual components rather than the entire item of clothing; design for recycling/disassembly</p>
AS3	<p>Define sustainability needs Include sustainability specifications in the schedule of requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Opt for clothing that is simple to dry-clean. • If less desirable fabrics are standard practice, find out if alternative fabrics are available. • Do not request chemical treatments/materials unless they are absolutely vital for the purpose for which the relevant items of clothing are being purchased. • When drawing up packaging requirements, consider how the volume and type of packaging can be minimised. • Have company logos applied in such a manner that they can be easily removed. • Find out if there is a standard product range from which you can order. • Explore the possibility of a single contract for the supply, maintenance and cleaning of the clothing.
AS4	<p>Use bio-based fibres Consider bio-based textile fibres for workwear with artificial textile fibres:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bio-based artificial textile fibres can be used instead of artificial textile fibres in workwear. • Great advancements have been made in the development of bio-based plastics. If you are considering tendering for workwear made from bio-based materials, explore the options with a market survey first. • Bio-based products can have various advantages, such as reduction or elimination of use of fossil raw materials, lower CO₂ footprint and reduction or elimination of toxicity of the product. <p>Bio-based products may also have certain disadvantages attached to them, such as land use, use of artificial fertilisers and pesticides and water consumption for crop production. These can be addressed by defining sustainability criteria for the use of biomass.</p> <p>More information on bio-based procurement can be found on PIANOo.</p>
AS5	<p>Taking animal welfare into account Take animal welfare into account in the production of workwear (and footwear) wherever animal products are used in the manufacture of the materials. Common examples of animal products used in this production include leather, fur, wool and down. This can be done by restricting the use of such materials wherever possible, or by asking tenderers how animal-friendly their production process using these materials is.</p>
AS6	<p>Central collection of workwear Investigate whether added value can be created by centrally collecting worn-out workwear. By bundling and centralising worn-out workwear through an internal logistics channel, the Dutch Government is attempting to increase scale in order to achieve a constant supply of a certain quality, to attract the interest of relevant market parties in reusing these materials.</p>

4. Selection criteria

Not defined for this product group.

5. Technical specifications

No.	Technical specifications (ME)
ME1	<p>Substances present in final product The quantities of toxic substances in the workwear to be supplied do not exceed the limit as stipulated in the Öko-Tex 100 label.</p> <p><i>Explanation</i> The body responsible for determining the limit values adjusts some of these values annually. The Öko-Tex 100 label is awarded for a period of 12 months, regardless of any changes to the limit values in the interim period. The limit values can be consulted here.</p> <p><i>Verification</i> The tenderer may be asked to demonstrate that the quantities of harmful substances in the workwear to be delivered do not exceed the limit values. Products with a recently awarded Öko-Tex label will be assumed to meet this requirement.</p>

6. Award criteria

No.	Award criteria (AC)
GC1	<p><i>(This criterion only applies to workwear containing cotton or other natural fibres)</i></p> <p>Organically grown cotton or other organically produced natural fibres The tenderers indicate the amount of organically grown cotton or other organically produced natural fibres, expressed in percentage by weight of the end product.</p> <p>The higher the percentage of organic cotton or other organic and natural fibres used, the higher this component of the tender will be rated. To be considered as such, the fibres must be produced in accordance with Regulation (EC) no. 834/2007.</p> <p><i>Verification:</i> The tenderer may be asked to demonstrate the source of the fibres used and the organic nature of the production, for example with the EU logo or approved national logos for organic production.</p> <p>If the workwear bears one of the following certifications, the percentage of organic cotton in the clothing will be assumed to be 100%: GOTS, EKO. If the clothing is Organic Exchange certified, it means that it contains at least the percentage of organic cotton stipulated on the item.</p> <p><i>Source EU GPP</i></p>
GC2	<p>Recycled fibres The tenderers must indicate the percentage by weight of the end product represented by recycled fibres, meaning fibres originating exclusively from cuttings or unsold stocks sourced from textile and clothing manufacturers or post-consumer waste (textile or other waste). The higher the percentage of organic cotton or other organic and natural fibres used, the higher this component of the tender will be rated.</p> <p><i>Verification</i> The tenderer may be asked to demonstrate the origin and percentage of the recycled fibres used.</p> <p>If the clothing is Control Union certified regarding the recycled fibres, it means that it contains at least the percentage of recycled fibre stipulated on the item.</p> <p><i>Source EU GPP</i></p>

GC3	<p>Design for recycling</p> <p>The tenderers must indicate what steps they took in the design of the workwear to promote high-level recycling (no downcycling; upcycling permitted) at the end of the product lifespan. The higher the percentage of the workwear tendered that is suitable at the end of the product lifespan for high-level recycling, the higher this component of the tender will be rated.</p> <p>Recycling is defined as (definition from EU Framework Regulation on waste products 2008/98/EG): any useful application by which waste products are reprocessed into products, materials or substances for their original purpose or for another purpose. This comprises the reprocessing of organic waste, but does not include energy reclamation or reprocessing into materials intended to be used as fuel or filling material.</p> <p><i>Explanation</i></p> <p>The design of the clothing determines, to a large degree, the recyclability of the textile fibres. By taking this into account in the design phase, textile fibres can be recycled at a higher level at the end of the lifespan of the workwear. There are several options to do this: limiting the number of types of textile fibres used in the workwear and disassembly options of the clothing at the end of the lifespan.</p> <p><i>Verification</i></p> <p>The tenderer may be asked to demonstrate the measures taken to facilitate high-level recycling of the textile fibres at the end of the lifespan. In providing this information the tenderer will indicate the percentage of textile fibres suitable for each individual application.</p>
GC4	<p>Collection and recycling of worn-out workwear</p> <p>The higher the percentage of the workwear included in the collecting and recycling programme during the term of the contract with the users, the higher this component of the tender will be rated.</p> <p>Recycling is defined as (definition from EU Framework Regulation on waste products 2008/98/EG): any useful application by which waste products are reprocessed into products, materials or substances for their original purpose or for another purpose. This comprises the reprocessing of organic waste, but does not include energy reclamation or reprocessing into materials intended to be used as fuel or filling material.</p> <p><i>Explanation</i></p> <p>This award criterion must be suitable for the operations of the contracting authority in relation to the reuse and recycling of the worn-out workwear. See also AS6.</p> <p><i>Verification</i></p> <p>The tenderer may be asked to demonstrate that it will accept returns of this worn-out workwear from the client(s). In demonstrating this the tenderer must indicate how the worn out clothing is to be recycled and what application(s) the recycled material will be used for.</p>

7. Contract provisions

Not defined for this product group.