



### Product Description

Handbags and accessories composed primarily of non-leather textiles. Includes, but is not limited to, purses, totes, wallets, clutches, pouches, crossbody bags, and fashion backpack. Does not include outerwear, footwear, or leather goods.

### Mission

The mission of The Sustainability Consortium (TSC) is to improve the sustainability of products when they are made, purchased, and used, with a focus on manufacturers and the retail buyers who decide what products to carry in stores. The information in this document is drawn from our detailed research on known and potential social and environmental impacts across product life cycles. TSC acknowledges that other issues exist, but we have included here those that are most relevant to the decision making of retail buying teams and manufacturers. The topics are listed alphabetically for ease of reading; the order does not represent prioritization or other criteria.



### Consumers

#### Consumer Health and Safety

Textile manufacturers can use alternative chemicals or eliminate the use of harmful chemicals (e.g., flame retardants, phthalates, and others) in textile production to reduce any potential human health risks to consumers from exposure to chemicals that remain in the textile product.



### Managing the Supply Chain

#### Supply Chain Transparency

Addressing many of the environmental and social challenges within a textile supply chain requires cooperation among companies at different stages of the supply chain. Chain-of-custody and other data-sharing systems and initiatives can help improve knowledge about where fiber and fabric are being sourced, and manufacturers and suppliers can work together to address common issues, such as energy use, water use and quality, chemical use, worker health and safety, and labor rights.

#### Material Sourcing

Apparel and textile manufacturers can work with suppliers to implement plans and practices that address the environmental and social impacts associated with raw material production. Audits and certifications are available for some types of material, particularly natural fibers.



### Use of Resources

#### Climate and Energy

Fabrication and processing of textile materials, including dyeing and other chemical processes, can consume significant amounts of energy and electricity. Manufacturers can help abate these impacts by measuring, tracking, and reporting energy use and greenhouse gas emissions, with a focus on reduction. They can also perform preventative maintenance on equipment, replace inefficient equipment, use renewable energy, and encourage efficient energy behaviors throughout their operations.

#### Material Efficiency

Textile manufacturers can help minimize the environmental impacts of fiber and fabric sourcing and production by designing products that use less resource-intensive materials, are optimized for weight or volume, are durable, or are recyclable. Take-back programs and reusing fibers from the manufacturing processes can improve material efficiency.

## **Pollution**

Chemicals used in treating and dyeing fiber, fabric, and textiles can escape manufacturing facilities and cause water pollution, posing risks to the surrounding community. Manufacturers should implement a chemical management system to identify and control potential risks, use processes that minimize the amount of required chemicals, and use technology to treat and measure the quality of water they release from their factories.

## **Water**

All stages of the textile and clothing production process use significant amounts of water for treating fibers and fabrics, which can contribute to freshwater depletion and may be problematic in water-stressed regions. Textile manufacturers and suppliers should track water use, set water reduction goals, and implement new manufacturing technologies that significantly increase the efficiency of water use.



## **Workers and Communities**

### **Forced or Child Labor**

Forced and child labor are global issues being addressed by businesses and organizations worldwide. In some areas, there is a risk of forced or child labor, characterized by actions such as trafficking, withholding wages or documents, and restricting workers to the work site. Manufacturers should implement codes of conduct for their suppliers, audit facilities across their supply chain, and publicly report their performance, to help ensure that there is no use of forced or child labor.

### **Workers**

Workers may be exposed to hazards and, in some parts of the world, their rights to freedom of association, equal opportunity and treatment, and fair wages may not be protected. To help ensure worker health, safety, and labor rights, final product manufacturers should have a documented health and safety management plan, including a chemical management plan where needed, and provide safety training and personal protective equipment to workers. Manufacturers should procure materials from suppliers that address worker health and safety and labor rights transparently and should perform audits when needed.