

Varner AS

Varner Supplier Code of Conduct 2022

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INTRODUCTION

Responsibility as a core value

Varner is a value driven company. Responsibility is one of our core values.

We have a strong focus on responsible business conduct and have implemented the OECD Due Diligence Guidelines¹ in our routines to support responsible production. Our aim is to avoid adverse impacts on the environment, workers, including on their human rights, and consumers. Therefore, we strive to ensure that the products we sell are made under fair circumstances, are of good quality and do not pose a risk to the consumer or environment.

In this supplier manual you will find requirements for responsible manufacturing, including:

- Compliance with laws and regulations
- Factory approval
- Labour standards and the protection of human rights
- Chemical handling
- Environmental protection
- Raw material requirements
- Product requirements

This manual presents policies and requirements our suppliers need to follow. It applies to all suppliers and factories producing goods for any Varner Brands. We require suppliers to go through this manual before starting up with any sampling or quotations with our buyers to ensure the standards we have set are understood and will be met. As a supplier to Varner, you are responsible to implement these policies and requirements in all your supply chain.

Good Management Systems

Suppliers are responsible for implementing the requirements in this Sustainability Manual in their organisation, in all operations, and in units outside their organisation that are affected by the requirements, covering the full supply chain. This also includes Test Programs and procedures in collaboration with Varner Production Offices.

Suppliers shall maintain appropriate records to demonstrate conformance to the requirements of this manual and shall be able to provide necessary information and give access to parties approved by Varner seeking to verify conformance.

Traceability, transparency, and data

Varner has set a goal of having 100% traceable and transparent products by 2030. This means that we need to know the raw material source of all products and all facilities that has been part of the product journey until it reaches our distribution centre. To reach our goal, Varner relies on the cooperation of our

¹ Due diligence is the process through which enterprises can identify, prevent, mitigate, and account for how they address their actual and potential adverse impacts. (*OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains in the Garment and Footwear Sector, 2018*)

suppliers. Product data will be extremely important going forward and information regarding supply chain and raw material sources will no longer be voluntary. We hope that you will join us on this journey.

Norway has a set of laws that addressed traceability and product information.

The Product information Act gives everyone the right to information about a product, what it contains, where it is produced and who is the manufacturer of the product. The law may require us to acquire information from first tier suppliers in certain instances.

The Environmental Information Act gives anyone the right to ask, and the right to receive answers from companies on how environmental toxins in products, hazardous emissions and encroachments can affect people and the environment.

The Norwegian Transparency Act (in force from 1st of July 2022) sets expectations that companies shall respect fundamental human rights and decent working conditions in connection with the production of goods – from raw material stage to finished product. Under the Act anyone has the right to ask, and the right to receive answers about how human rights due diligence is done and how risk in the supply chain is addressed. The EU has released a draft of their Sustainability Due Diligence law that will come into force 2023.

Responsible Manufacturing – Supplier Code of Conduct

We have prepared this Code of Conduct to clarify what we expect from our suppliers and business partners. It covers fundamental requirements for human rights, workers' rights, environmental protection, and anti-corruption in our supply chains.

We require suppliers to communicate the requirements and expectations of this Code of Conduct to all sub-suppliers and require suppliers to work actively towards compliance with the requirements in own supply chain, in addition to efforts to be compliant in own operations.

Varner will continuously work to improve our own policies and practices, including our purchasing practices, to support our suppliers in complying with our code of conduct. We will do this in dialogue with our suppliers and other stakeholders.

Varner will avoid partners that operate in countries subject to international boycott by the United Nations, EU or Norwegian Authorities.

Compliance with Laws & Regulations

Our requirements on labour standards are based on key international standards such as the UN's Universal Declaration of Human Rights, The United Nations Global Compact, The UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and the International Labour Organization's conventions

The Norwegian Transparency Act

As a Norwegian company, we are under the Transparency Act required to carry out human rights due diligence in accordance with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. The Act promotes enterprises' respect for fundamental human rights and decent working conditions in production of goods throughout the supply chain from raw material to finished product, regardless of the location of the production.

We are required by law identify and assess actual and potential adverse impacts on fundamental human rights and decent working conditions, both in our own operations and where we are linked through suppliers or business partners. We are required to implement suitable measures to cease, prevent or mitigate adverse impacts, and track the implementation and results. We will communicate this to affected stakeholders and rights-holders and provide for or cooperate in remediation and compensation where required.

The Environmental Information Act

As a Norwegian company, we are under the Environmental Information Act required to provide environmental impact related information of our products and supply chain. The purpose of this Act is to ensure public access to environmental information and thus make it easier for individuals to contribute to the protection of the environment, to protect themselves against injury to health and environmental damage, and to influence public and private decision-makers in environmental matters.

We are required by law to measure, monitor, and disclose environmental impact of our production or distribution of products both in our own operations and where we are linked through suppliers or business partners. We are required to implement suitable measures to cease, prevent or mitigate adverse impacts, and track the implementation and results. We will communicate this to affected stakeholders and rights-holders and provide for or cooperate in remediation and compensation where required.

In case of breaches or disparities

If the Supplier Code of Conduct is breached, a contingency plan for correcting and remedying the breach shall be made. Improvements and remediation shall take place within a reasonable time period and should be agreed between the parties involved. Where Varner require nominated third parties to intervene in remediation activities support shall be extended to these parties, including financial support where necessary. Lack of progress in accordance with agreements may result in termination of cooperation.

The supplier is requested and required to inform Varner immediately if it is perceived that Varner orders or terms related to Varner orders will result in breaches of this Code of Conduct (such as mandatory and excessive overtime, or other breach of labour conditions). Varner is committed to respond to such feedback in a constructive manner that will not have negative consequences for the informing party.

Suppliers and manufacturers must comply with national laws and regulations related to their industries and with international conventions concerning social and working conditions. In case of disparity between valid laws and regulations and the Varner Supplier Manual, the strictest standard shall prevail. It is the duty of suppliers to inform Varner should such a disparity arise.

Good Business Practice, Complaints and Grievances and Anti-Corruption

An important part of our success is building strong and long-term relationships with our suppliers, built on mutual respect and dialog. We expect suppliers to be self-reliant and believe that traceability, transparency, and openness throughout the entire value chain is important.

Corruption in any form is unacceptable, including bribery, extortion, kickbacks and improper private or professional benefits, gifts, loans, fees or reward to customers, agents, contractors, laboratories, suppliers in all tiers, Varner Production Offices, or employees of any such party or government officials. Policies for anti-corruption should be established and implemented at all levels of the business.

In the event of any act of corruption, bribery or the attempt of such activities, or other forms of unethical conduct or breaches to responsible business practice by Varner, Varner staff, appointed third parties, or others affiliated or connected with Varner, please contact concern@varner.com. The information will be handled with confidentiality.

Definitions

To avoid any misunderstanding or interpretation of our requirements below, please note our definitions of key terms.

- A **supplier** refers to the organization that has a direct contractual agreement with Varner delivering products, components, materials, or services.
- The terms **factory, manufacturing unit, production facility, production unit** means any unit used for any production process.
- Please refer to *Appendix 1 - Supply Chain Tiering* for how Varner defines **production tiers**.

- **Unauthorized outsourcing or unauthorized subcontracting** is defined as the practice of carrying out production operations in a manufacturing unit that has not been approved by Varner, regardless of whether the unapproved production unit is owned or controlled by the supplier.
- By **worker** or **employee**, we mean every person employed at any production units including temporary workers, piece-rate workers, contract workers, trainees, trial workers, period workers and migrant workers.

Factory Approval

All factories intended for Varner production must be registered and receive approval in written form before any sampling starts². No orders can be placed unless the factory has been assessed and accepted for our production. Requests for approval of new factories must be sent in writing to the regional Varner Production Office. Unauthorized outsourcing is as a severe breach of our requirements.

The contact information of all factories and entities in the supply chain for Varner products shall be provided. Varner reserve the right to initiate assessment activities at factories in all tiers of the supply chain (including announced, semi-announced and unannounced audits). Varner reserves the right to make information about suppliers and factories involved in the production of goods for Varner public.

Labour Standards

Forced and Compulsory Labour

ILO Conventions Nº 29 and Nº 105

- There shall be no use of forced, bonded (including debt bondage) or involuntary prison labour, slavery, or trafficking in any form.
- All work shall be voluntary. No workers shall be kept in employment against their will and all workers must be free to leave work or terminate their employment without reprisal.
- Workers shall not be required to leave deposits, identification papers or the original copy of their work permit to the employer.
- Workers shall be free to vacate the workplace premises at the end of a regular workday of 8 hours.

Regular Employment

ILO Conventions Nº 95, 158, 175, 177, 181

- To every extent possible work performed must be on the basis of recognized employment relationship established through national law and practice.
- Obligations to employees under international conventions, national law and regulations concerning regular employment and social security laws shall not be avoided through the use of short-term contracting (such a contract labour, casual labour or day labour, use of labour

² This includes factories and workshops used for samples related to placed orders and warehouses used for storage of goods. Requirements in this document also apply for such units.

agencies) sub-contracting or other labour relationships. All elements of the Code of Conduct apply for workers that are employed through employment agencies or contractors by necessity.

- All workers shall be entitled to a written contract of employment in a language they understand. The contract should at minimum include: name of employer and employee, starting date, birth date, position, regular wage, overtime compensation, benefits, notice period, and all legal requirements for employment contract relevant to the country.
- The duration and content of apprenticeship programmes must be clearly defined.
- A documented process for recruitment and on-boarding of workers shall be established.
- Recruitment shall be done in a responsible way and the Employer Pays Principle (EPP) shall be followed. No worker should pay for a job – the costs of recruitment should be borne not by the worker but by the employer.
- A record of all terminated contracts should be kept for at least 24 months. The reason for termination of contract should be clearly stated in the records.

Humane Treatment and Zero Tolerance for Harassment

UN Covenant on Civil and Political Rights Art. 7 and the ILO convention 190 on Violence and Harassment

- All employees shall be treated with respect and dignity. Physical abuse or discipline, harsh or inhumane treatment, sexual or other harassment, verbal, or mental abuse of workers, including the threat of such treatment, as well as other forms of intimidation, is strictly prohibited.
- Measures must be established to protect workers from all forms of harassment and gender-based violence, both physical and psychological, including sexually intrusive, threatening, insulting or exploitative behaviour. Policies and procedures in support of these requirements must be clearly defined and communicated to all workers and employees.
- Grievance mechanisms that allow employees to escalate grievances must be established. Information about grievance channels and procedures must be communicated to all employees.

Non-Discrimination

ILO Conventions N^o 100 and N^o 111 and the UN Convention on Discrimination against Women

- There shall be no discrimination at the workplace in hiring, compensation, access to training, promotion, termination, or retirement based on ethnic background, skin colour, caste, nationality, religion, age, health-related issues, disability, gender, marital status, sexual orientation, union membership or political affiliation, or any other condition that could give rise to discrimination.
- Measures must be established to protect workers from discrimination or termination of employment on unjustifiable grounds, e.g., marriage, pregnancy, parenthood, or HIV status.
- Non-discrimination policies for hiring, promotion and disciplinary practices must be clearly defined and communicated to all workers and employees.
- Migrant workers shall have the same rights and entitlements and be covered by the Varner Code of Conduct in the same manner as local employees. All elements relevant to the employment must be communicated in a language understood by the worker.
- Female workers shall be given equal opportunities and be entitled to the same benefits as men in the workplace. There shall be no distinction, exclusion, or restriction based on gender.

Child Labour Prevention

UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, ILO Conventions N° 138, N° 182 and N° 79 and ILO Recommendation N° 146

- The minimum age for workers shall not be less than 15 years of age and comply with (i) the national minimum age for employment or (ii) the age for completion of compulsory education, whichever of these is the higher. Exceptions may be considered where ILO Convention N° 138 is applicable.
- There shall be no recruitment of child labour defined as any work performed by a child younger than the age(s) specified above. The manufacturer must have a certified copy of an official document indicating the worker's date of birth. In countries where this is not possible, the factory shall implement an appropriate method to confirm the age of its workers.
- Children visiting their parents at the workplace must be registered and there shall be a designated and appropriate meeting place.
- Policies and procedures for monitoring and remediation of child labour prohibited by ILO conventions N° 138 and N° 182, shall be established, documented, and communicated to personnel and other interested parties. Adequate support shall be provided to impacted children to attend and complete compulsory education.
- No person under the age of 18 shall be engaged in labour that is hazardous to their health or safety, including night work, or that is damaging to their education.
- Young workers (defined as workers above minimum age but below the age of 18) shall be given the opportunity to participate in education and training programmes.

Freedom of Association and the Right to Collective Bargaining

ILO Conventions N° 87, N° 98, N° 135 and N° 154, C131 – Workers Representatives Convention (1971), R143 – Workers Representatives Recommendation (1971), C154 – Collective Bargaining Convention (1981)

- Workers, without distinction, shall have the right to join or establish unions of their own choosing, and to bargain collectively. The employer shall not interfere with, or obstruct, the formation of unions or ability to bargain collectively.
- Where the right to freedom of association and collective bargaining is restricted under law, the employer shall facilitate, and not hinder, the development of independent and free worker representation and bargaining.
- There shall be no discrimination, threats, intimidation, or harassment of workers' representatives. The worker representatives shall have access to carry out their representative functions in the workplace without any obstruction.
- Worker representatives must be democratically elected by the workforce. Where labour unions are established, representatives must be from unions following all applicable regulations for labour union activity.
- A framework for regular communication between worker representatives and management representatives about matters relevant to workers shall be established. The identity and contact details of all representatives shall be kept available.
- Bargaining or dialogue between workers and management shall happen in good faith.
- The right to engage in legal strike activities shall be respected and there shall be no unlawful retaliation against individuals engaging in legal strikes.

Wages & Benefits

ILO Convention N° 131

- Wages and benefits paid for a standard working week shall at minimum meet national legal standards or industry benchmark standards, whichever is higher. Wages should be enough to meet basic needs, including some discretionary income.
- All workers shall be provided with a written and comprehensible contract outlining their wage conditions and method of payments before entering employment.
- Wages shall be paid directly to the worker preferably by a traceable digital payment system (such as bank transfer). Payments shall be done in a timely fashion and in full. Workers must sign for any payments received in cash.
- Where used, piece rate shall be calculated so that those producing the lowest amount receive *at least* minimum wage within regular working hours.
- At each payment workers shall be provided with comprehensible information for concerned pay period in writing, including but not limited to: number of working days, wage/piece rate calculation, overtime hours and overtime pay, bonuses.
- Holiday pay, sickness allowance, maternity leave compensation, as well as other compensated absences or fringe benefits established by law shall be covered by the manufacturer pursuant to the particular country's laws and regulations.
- Salary deductions as a disciplinary measure is not permitted.
- Systems shall be established to record wages and benefits systematically in a transparent and reliable manner. Records shall at minimum include name of worker, regular working hours, overtime hours, bonuses, allowances, applicable deductions, and net wages. Payment records with all details shall be kept available for at least 24 months.

Parental Protection

C183 – Maternity Protection Convention (2000) N° 183.

- Parental rights and benefits shall be granted and compensated according to national law as a strict minimum.
- Appropriate measures shall be adopted to ensure that pregnant or breastfeeding women are not obliged to perform work determined as a risk to the health of mother or child.
- A period of parental/maternal leave of no less than 14 weeks shall be provided, or at minimum as per legal requirement where the requirement is higher than 14 weeks.
- On production of a medical certificate, leave shall be provided before or after the maternity leave period in the case of illness, complications or risk of complications arising out of pregnancy or childbirth. The nature and the maximum duration of such leave may be specified in accordance with national law and practice.
- It is not permitted for an employer to terminate the employment of a woman during her pregnancy or absence on leave, except on grounds unrelated to the pregnancy or birth of the child and its consequences or nursing.
- A woman is guaranteed the right to return to the same position or an equivalent position paid at the same rate at the end of her maternity leave.
- A woman shall be provided with the right to one or more daily breaks or a daily reduction of hours of work to breastfeed her child.
- The period during which nursing breaks or the reduction of daily hours of work are allowed, their number, the duration of nursing breaks and the procedures for the reduction of daily hours

of work shall be determined by national law and practice. These breaks or the reduction of daily hours of work shall be counted as working time and remunerated accordingly.

Working Hours

ILO Conventions Nº 1 and Nº 14

- Working hours shall comply with national laws, benchmark industry standards, collective agreements, whichever affords greater protection. Standard weekly working hours should be no more than 48 hours (8 hours per day).
- Workers shall be provided with at least one day off for every 7-day period.
- All overtime shall be limited and voluntary. Overtime shall be used responsibly, taking into account the extent, frequency and hours worked by individual workers and the workforce as a whole. It shall not be used to replace regular employment.
- Recommended maximum overtime is 12 hours per week i.e., that the total working week including overtime shall not exceed 60 hours. Exceptions to this may be accepted when regulated by a collective bargaining agreement that is negotiated with an organisation representing the majority of workers; appropriate safeguards are taken to protect the workers' health and safety; and it can be demonstrated circumstances such as unexpected production peaks, accidents or emergencies.
- Workers shall always receive overtime pay for all hours worked over and above the normal working hours (see above). As a minimum, overtime shall be compensated in accordance with premium rates as per applicable regulations.
- All working hours (both regular and overtime) shall be recorded systematically in a reliable and transparent manner. Working time shall be recorded individually by every worker in an electronic recording system. Working time records with all details shall be kept available for at least 24 months.

Occupational Health & Safety

ILO Convention Nº 155 and ILO Recommendation Nº 164

Occupational Health and Safety Management

- Working conditions shall at a minimum comply with national occupational health and safety regulations, and with international standards where domestic regulation is insufficient or unspecified.
- The working environment must be safe and hygienic. Adequate steps shall be taken to prevent accidents and injury to health arising out of, associated with, or occurring in, the course of work, by minimising the causes of hazards inherent in the working environment.
- Responsibility for health and safety shall be assigned to a management representative.
- The factory shall carry out risk assessments on a regular basis to identify conditions that are or could be hazardous to the health and safety of the workers. Such risk assessments should produce corrective action plans to prevent, and address identified issues.
- Active cooperation between management and workers, and/or their representatives, is essential in order to develop and implement systems for ensuring a safe and healthy work environment. Occupational Health and Safety Committee (or similar function) shall be established with representatives from workers and management.

- All workers shall receive regular health and safety training in a language they understand, and such training shall be repeated for new or reassigned workers. Training must be documented.
- There shall be sufficient number of persons trained in first aid in each section of a factory and at each shift. Training records shall be kept available. In addition, there shall be routines for handling serious injuries requiring outside medical attention.

Safety Devices

- Machines and equipment shall have appropriate and functional safety devices which shall be maintained and inspected on a regular basis by certified persons. Safety instructions relevant to the machinery shall be available and be followed at all times. Valid certificates and permits must be available for equipment such as boilers, elevators, generators, pressure vessels and other relevant equipment. Operators of such equipment shall have relevant operator permits or certificates. Pressure equipment shall be isolated from other working areas.
- Workers shall be equipped with appropriate personal safety equipment (PPE) free of charge. Training shall be provided on proper use of such equipment.
- Risk areas and potential hazards must be clearly marked by warning signs in appropriate languages with pictograms where relevant.
- There must be sufficient first aid equipment and supplies in each section of the factory. Inventory lists of supplies shall be kept, and equipment and supplies shall be checked regularly.

Healthy Working Environment

- There shall be proper ventilation, windows, fans, air conditioning and /or heating in the workplace so that requirements on air quality, ventilation and temperature requirements are met.
- The factory shall ensure that the noise level is acceptable in all areas.
- The lighting must be sufficient to ensure a safe working environment.
- There must be adequate space in the factory to accommodate the safety and welfare of the workers. Adequate cleanliness should be maintained in all areas.
- There shall be access to clean toilet facilities in sufficient number and to potable water. Toilets shall be accessible during all working time and during breaks. Workers shall be allowed reasonable time to use the facilities, and the use of such facilities shall not be recorded or monitored.
- If the factory provides food for its workers, the canteen, in which food is stored and prepared, must be located separately from the production area and also be clean and in good condition. Adequate storage for food shall be available to workers.
- Sandblasting shall not be used for any production. Factories shall not have any sandblasting equipment available for use.

Building & Fire Safety³

- The factory must be able to display relevant permits that production buildings and installations in such buildings are of an appropriate standard for how they are being utilized.

³ These requirements are also applicable to dormitories and housing, wherever provided to workers and employees. See section 10. Accommodation Requirements for specification for housing requirements.

- There must be a management system to ensure that operational loads do not at any time exceed the factory floor loading limits.
- There shall be an automatic and centralized fire detection and fire alarm system covering all areas of the facility. Fire drills, evacuation and testing of emergency systems shall be conducted on a regular basis. Evacuation drills shall be documented at a minimum with date/time, evacuation time achieved, observations of improvements needed.
- Firefighting equipment shall be maintained in sufficient number and in proper working order. It shall be easily visible and accessible to all workers.
- Buildings shall be provided with a means of egress system for all occupants to safely evacuate, that includes (but is not limited to) a sufficient number of clearly marked, unlocked and unblocked exits, and safe and unobstructed exit pathways leading out of the premises. Evacuation plans shall be in place and shall be posted at the entrance to each exit stair.
- Exit doors shall be side-hinged swinging type. Roll-down and sliding gates and shutters are not allowed. Doors shall swing in the direction of travel. Doors cannot be locked in the direction of travel unless the latch and lock can be disengaged with one motion or a panic bar is installed.
- Electrical systems, equipment, panels, outlets, and wiring must be installed by a certified electrician, and must be properly placed, grounded, and documented. All electrical features must be maintained in good working order and must be inspected on a regular basis.

Accommodation Requirements

Please note that the requirements under section 9 “Building & Fire Safety” are also applicable to dormitories and housing wherever provided in a direct or indirect manner to workers and employees.

- a) The standard of the accommodation shall be with reasonable levels of decency, privacy, security and hygiene with regular upkeep and improvement to meet basic needs.
- b) Dormitories shall be located separately from production buildings, storage areas or warehouses.
- c) Dormitories shall be single sex.
- d) The space for each worker must be in compliance with local laws.
- e) Everyone shall have their own, individual ground pads or beds.
- f) All workers are to have their own lockable storage spaces for clothes and personal belongings.
- g) There shall be access to potable water.
- h) There shall be proper ventilation, windows, fans and/or air conditioning/heating apparatus in all dormitories so as to ensure proper circulation, ventilation and temperature.
- i) The dormitories shall have adequate lighting.
- j) There must be a sufficient number of toilets and showers (single sex). These must be maintained, easily accessible, safe, and hygienic.
- k) Washing facilities shall be available for workers who live on the premises.
- l) If available, the canteen and the food which is prepared and stored there must be kept clean and in good condition.
- m) Freedom of movement cannot be restricted. Those living on the premises must be able to come and go as they please in their own time, within reasonable limits due to security and comfort.
- n) The use of provided accommodation facilities must be optional.

- o) If the workers must pay for their housing, the cost should be commensurate with the standard of the accommodation, not exceed local average, and be reasonable in comparison with provided wage levels.

For more on housing conditions refer to the ILO Factsheet No. 6 on workers' housing.

Marginalized Populations

UN Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, art. 1 and 2

- Production and the use of natural resources shall not contribute to the destruction and/or degradation of the resources and income base for marginalized populations, such as in claiming large land areas, use of water or other natural resources on which these populations are dependent.

Chemical Handling

Chemical Knowledge and handling in production

Chemicals are important in our industry and minimizing the hazards arising from use of the chemicals shall be a top priority.

Varner environmental concerns are in accordance with current national legislation, EU legislation, and voluntary schemes. Our requirements reflect an awareness of how chemicals affect human health and the environment and constantly increasing quality demands of consumers. We expect suppliers and sub-suppliers to have adequate knowledge of chemical handling and stay updated on the best available technologies to reduce the health and environmental risk of the use of chemicals in the supply chain.

- By using the Best Available Technology (BAT) you will be able to reduce the use of harmful chemicals and save costs. To achieve low environmental and health impacts, BAT is to be combined with Best Environmental Practice, abbreviated as BEP. Read more here: [Best Available Technology \(BAT\) according to the EU's guidelines \(BREFs\)](#)

We expect the chemical handling units involved with Varner products to only use and purchase chemicals in compliance to the CLP regulation 1272/2008.

Together with this we expect that a chemical inventory for a specific product is available upon request for all units involved in the processing of the specified product.

Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS / SDS)

The European Union's CLP Regulation (EC No 1272/2008) concerns the classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures. Manufacturers, importers, distributors, and downstream users must make sure their current and future safety data sheets for substances, preparations, and mixtures comply with the CLP Regulation and REACH Regulation (1907/2006/EC) SDS requirements to keep their products on the EU market.

Therefore, all chemicals must be purchased from companies that provide an MSDS in English. There must be an easy access for updated MSDS / SDS for all chemicals used and stored. Always check that the chemicals being purchased are allowed in our production.

We require that as a minimum point 2 and 3 needs to be filled out correctly, and that CAS-no. needs to be provided.

Only when the below list in *complete* is a MSDS (SDS) regarded as adequate:

1. Identification of the substance CAS number / preparation and of the company / undertaking
2. Hazard(s) identification
3. Composition / information on ingredient
4. First aid measures
5. Fire-fighting measures
6. Accidental release measures
7. Handling and storage
8. Exposure controls / personal protection
9. Physical & chemical properties
10. Stability and reactivity
11. Toxicological information
12. Ecological information
13. Disposal consideration
14. Transport information
15. Regulatory information
16. Other information

Competence and Training

Employees that procure, store, handle and use chemicals must have the correct knowledge and be sufficiently trained for this task. This is the responsibility of the supplier, and records from training shall be kept. There should be appointed responsible persons for chemical handling that is made aware of their responsibility and properly trained.

Adequate Personal Protection Equipment (PPE) shall be available near the chemicals free of charge. Eye washing station and shower facilities should be available nearby in case of an emergency. Emergency procedures must be clearly communicated and be displayed on posters.

All employees shall receive training in Chemical Handling. The training should include the following:

- How to read and understand Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS)
- How to use PPE and health risk of not using PPE.
- How to handle chemicals with specific emphasis on hazardous chemicals.
- Emergency plans

Chemical Storage

Suppliers shall have a written procedure for the procurement, storage, handling, and use of chemicals.

- A qualified person in the company shall be responsible for chemicals.
- The supplier must keep a register of all chemicals they have purchased, used, and disposed of.
- All chemicals shall be handled, stored, and transported as instructed in MSDS / SDS.
- Chemical containers shall be labelled with MSDS both at the storage space and in the workshop where the chemicals are used.
- Chemical storage areas shall be separated and have functional equipment such as lighting, ventilation, and fire extinguishers. The storage area must have first aid kits and eyewash equipment.
- The supplier shall prevent chemicals from leaking to air, ground, and water.
- All chemical containers must be labelled with the chemical name and appropriate danger symbol to minimize the potential risk. The responsible person shall control the containers for leakage of chemicals during storage and use.
- Chemicals that are hazardous shall be separated and handled with extra care.

Chemical Waste

All suppliers need to have routines for disposing hazardous chemical waste and shall comply with national laws and as informed in MSDS. Please map your waste streams for our inspectors to review any risk associated with the waste.

Chemical waste must be stored at a dedicated, locked area, separated from other waste and under roof protected from rain and weather.

Hazardous waste must not be allowed to accumulate in nature. The disposal of hazardous waste must be arranged through certified firms. Suppliers shall keep a record of all waste collections. Hazardous waste must be stored in a responsible manner and disposed of according to regulations. Receipts of waste disposal should be available. Follow local regulations regarding waste spillage into water effluents.

Personal Protection Equipment (PPE)

PPE shall be used when working with chemicals. PPE include equipment such as gloves, masks, aprons, safety goggles and rubber boots. The factory shall provide necessary PPE and must be always available, for each employee in the factory. The PPE must be free of charge and must always be in proper condition.

Use appropriate PPE depending on the risk of a specific chemical which can be found in MSDS. While working with chemicals, a first aid kit and emergency eye wash must be in place.

Environmental Sustainability and Climate Action Standards

Purpose

We live in a world with limited resources where human impact is causing tremendous stress on the planetary boundaries. Our ambition with 'Circular and Climate conscious' is to move towards a future where we, together with our stakeholders have contributed towards reducing the stress on planetary boundaries impacted by our business and our value chain.

The focus of 'Circular & Climate Conscious' for Varner is to transition from linearity to circularity, to contribute towards limiting global warming to 1.5 °C, to shift from conventional to preferred fibre, to produce with less impact on the environment and to manage waste.

The transition from linearity to circularity is a complex process and requires a multifaceted approach which includes material choices, production, product design, new circular business models and product end-of-life. Circular models are an opportunity to reduce impact on climate change by reducing the dependency on raw virgin materials and by keeping products in use for longer time.

Being 'Circular and Climate Conscious' is at the centre of our approach towards climate action and environmental sustainability. We are focusing on measuring and reducing climate footprint in our own organization, transport and in our supply chain.

Our work on environmental sustainability means that we are committed to monitor use of energy, water, and chemicals as well as tracking management of waste, wastewater, and air-emission in our production.

We closely work with our supply chain and collaborate with multistakeholder initiatives to move together on our climate action and towards a circular future. We aim to achieve this in our production through efficient use of resources, shift towards more renewable sources, circular production models, scaling up practice of recycling and upcycling in production, phasing out hazardous chemicals, proper management of waste as well as effluent and bringing innovative solutions.

Principles and Industry Standards

We acknowledge the need to be capable of creating a model that replenishes what it consumes and can therefore sustain over time without accruing damage to the future generations.

Environmental compliance and best practices were always one of the key elements of our sustainability strategy and screening process. Varner complies with all applicable environmental legislations and mandates the same from our partners. What began more than a decade ago as environmental compliance under the umbrella of sustainability and CSR, has naturally evolved into a focused movement with the intent to establish a robust framework and a practical action roadmap to effectively manage our increasingly ambitious circularity and climate goals.

Our ambition for environmental and climate responsibility is to monitor, measure, and minimize the use of natural resources, chemical risk, and climate footprint within the boundary of Varner global production, as well as for our own operations and logistics.

With this ambition in mind, our environmental and climate commitments are aligned with our core values, future ambitions, internal & external risk assessment, feedback from key stakeholders as well as global industry action.

Some of the key industry standards and guidelines from industry initiatives that we considered while developing the environmental sustainability and climate action strategy, framework and roadmap are as follows:

- [OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains in the Garment & Footwear Sector](#)
- [UN Global Sustainable Development Goals](#)
- [Greenhouse Gas Protocol by WRI & WBCSD](#)
- [Science Based Target Initiative](#)
- [Sustainable Apparel Coalition's Higg Index \(Facility Environmental Module\)](#)
- [WRI Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas](#)
- [WWF Water Risk Filter](#)
- [ZDHC Manufacturing Restricted Substances List](#)
- [Best Available Technology \(BAT\) according to the EU's guidelines \(BREFs\)](#)

Supplier Environmental Performance Management Guideline

In order to control and manage environmental issues, our business partners shall commit to include environmental management in their daily practice of operations and doing business. This guideline is part of code of conduct for Varner suppliers, their factories, and subcontractors (hereafter will be mentioned as 'facilities') pertaining to the areas of environmental sustainability and climate action. When required, suppliers are expected to reach out to upstream suppliers as well. With this guideline Varner promotes a standard of environmental management that ensures safe and responsible production of Varner products. The guiding manual shall clarify and help business partners in advising to manage the environmental standards as set forth in supplier Code of Conduct.

This guideline does not replace country specific environmental or workplace safety restrictions. It is the responsibility of the individual supplier to ensure that they and their facilities meet all legal requirements and obtain necessary approval, permissions and compliances related to the environmental impact of their operations. The guideline is a minimum requirement only. In some cases, suppliers may be required to achieve higher. This guideline is designed in two main sections:

- A. Environmental Impact Area:** This includes Varner minimum requirements related to impact areas such as environmental management system, climate action, energy use, water use, chemical management, waste management, wastewater management and prevention of pollution to air, water, and soil.
- B. Environmental Assessment and Development:** This includes routines and protocols for environmental due diligence, impact area assessments, performance analysis, follow up & remediation, data quality management, improvement initiative, progress tracking & communication, supplier engagement, training, and capacity building at supplier Facilities of Varner.

Environmental Impact Area Requirements

Environment Management System (EMS)

- National and international environmental legislation and regulations shall be respected. All manufacturing processes shall be compliant with regulations and an internal system must be established to address the environmental risks and opportunities related to environmental aspects to limit the negative impacts and to ensure continual improvement.

- Facilities shall use management systems to ensure improvement and compliance with environmentally beneficial policies and practices and encourage own suppliers to implement and adhere to the same standards.
- Facilities shall seek to measure, monitor, analyse and reduce negative impacts on resource consumption (e.g. energy and water), emissions and waste. Supplier shall share information regarding performance improvement report to Varner environmental responsible upon request.
- Environmental measures shall be taken into consideration throughout the production and distribution chain, starting from the production and supply of raw materials through to the consumer sale. Local, regional, and global environmental aspects shall be considered. The local environment at the production site shall not be exploited or degraded by pollution.
- Suppliers must have documentation of an established Environmental Management System in the Facilities (including subcontractors) offered to Varner. Facilities should be able to show documentation that they have inhouse environmental risk and impact assessment system as well as adequate environmental management system and/or certification to safeguard the environment.
- Facilities shall have a program or system in place to review and monitor legal and environmental permit status and renewal (where appropriate) and ensure compliance to all applicable local and national laws. Facilities shall meet or exceed regulatory requirements, track legislative changes, and obtain and maintain all necessary permits, and approvals. Permits and approvals may include, but are not limited to:
 - Valid environmental permits or licenses for the facility operation
 - Permit for discharge or emission of pollutants to the environment in any form (ex; solid, liquid, gaseous or sound)
 - Permit or documentation for extraction of ground or surface water
 - Operating permits or approval for boilers, pressurized vessels, and for mechanical, electrical, or chemical processes, where required
 - Operating licenses or consent for treatment plants and processes and for their operators
 - Licenses for the storage and handling of hazardous chemicals or flammable substances

Energy Use and GHG emission

- The data of energy consumption and GHG emission shall be recorded and analysed in a regular basis. Energy saving targets and objectives shall be set.
- Details on the consumption of electricity (in kWh), procurement of fuel and a conformation from the Facilities – together with a copy of an invoice showing consumption and procurement shall be available upon request.
- Facility should have written SMART (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic and Time Bound) long term (not more than 10 Years) target and proposed action plan to reduce energy consumption and GHG emission. Facility should split this long-term target and proposed action plan into year by year for monitoring of the improvement. By the end of each year facility should review their progress whether they have achieved the target or not and amend their target and action plan for next year.
- Facility also needs to calculate the amount of energy consumption and GHG emission reduction by implementing each proposed action plan. Energy saving and GHG programs and measures shall be implemented, documented, and maintained.

- Facility should have adequate training program for relevant employees on energy conservation. To ensure on time and fruitful training with relevant employees, facility needs to maintain training schedule, training manual and training records.

Water Use

- Water consumption data from all applicable sources (e.g: ground water, rainwater, water supplied from municipality, recycled process water etc) within shall be recorded and analysed in a regular basis.
- All type of facilities regardless wet or dry processing unit should have functional water flow meter installed in each source of water used for domestic or production purposes. Where applicable, facilities should have water consumption bills if they purchase water from municipality or any other organization to fulfil their need for domestic or production purposes.
- Water conservation target shall be set. Water conservation programs or measures shall be documented, implemented, and maintained.
- Water usage and discharge must be tracked systematically and properly documented. Test reports of water quality must be available. The quality of the water must meet legal requirements.
- Facility should have a valid Consent, permit or approval as applicable for their fresh water source along with a specified quantity of extraction for the use of different purposes.

Wastewater Management

- All wastewater sources shall be identified and documented.
- All the facilities with wet production process (ex; desizing, pre-treatment, dyeing, printing, finishing, washing etc) should have functional wastewater treatment either through onsite effluent treatment plant (ETP) or offsite effluent treatment plant (e.g. common effluent treatment plant by municipality or industrial zone etc)
- Adequate wastewater controls procedures shall be in place to fulfil Varner requirements and implemented accordingly.
- Wastewater quality and quantity shall be regularly monitored to ensure the compliance with the legal requirement. Discharged wastewater, if any, should meet latest ZDHC wastewater guidelines (foundational level) or applicable legal limit (whichever is more stringent).
- Any water treatment plant located at the production Facilities must be approved by authorities. Operation and maintenance of Effluent Treatment Plants (ETP) must be properly documented. Valid design, installation and operation manual should be available. ETP operators must be competent to manage the plant. Training and instructions must be available to the people responsible for the plant.
- Facilities should have valid wastewater discharge permit/license from responsible authority.
- In case of On-Site ETP, facility should have an emergency preparedness plan to address sudden failure.
- Any sludge generated by operation of on-site ETP should have proper Handling and Storage to meet Legal requirements as well as prevent contamination of soil and water.

Waste Management

- Facilities should have designated waste store with adequate capacity for hazardous and non-hazardous waste. Waste shall be properly stored without mixing with hazardous substances.
- Waste generation quantities shall be recorded on a regular basis. Waste inventory should include at least below information -

- Name of Waste
 - Origin of waste (waste from operation/production)
 - Classification (Hazardous/Non-hazardous)
 - Form/State of Waste (Solid/liquid)
 - Point of Generation
 - Amount (KG)
 - Disposal Mode
 - Disposal Date
 - Vendor Name (if applicable)
- Waste shall be transported, treated, and disposed by a registered waste contractor in a legally compliant manner.
 - Waste reduction, recycling or upcycling targets and objective shall be set. Such programs or measures shall be documented, implemented, and maintained.
 - Facility should have a valid authorization, permit or approval as applicable for storage & disposal of Hazardous waste (e.g.: Chemical waste, sludge, E-waste etc) generated in different manufacturing processes.

Chemical Management (MRSL) in Production

- To identify and prevent hazardous chemicals from being used in our production, we acknowledge ZDHC Manufacturing Restricted Substances List (ZDHC MRSL) as a global industry standard which we encourage our suppliers to adopt.

(The ZDHC Manufacturing Restricted Substances List (ZDHC MRSL) is a list of chemical substances. These substances are banned from intentional use in facilities processing textile materials, leather, rubber, foam, adhesives and trim parts in textiles, apparel, and footwear. Using chemical formulations that conform to the ZDHC MRSL allows suppliers to assure themselves and their customers that banned chemical substances are not intentionally used during production and manufacturing processes.)
- While a Restricted Substances List (“RSL”) refers to harmful substances restricted in materials and finished products, the ZDHC MRSL bans the use of hazardous substances or chemicals used in facilities that process materials and trim parts for use in apparel and footwear. Chemicals on the ZDHC MRSL include:
 - Solvents
 - Cleaners
 - Adhesives
 - Paints
 - Inks
 - Detergents
 - Dyes
 - Colorants
 - Auxiliaries
 - Coatings
 - Finishing agent
- An inventory must be prepared and regularly updated for all chemicals, such as pure chemicals and formulation i.e., dyestuff, auxiliaries and chemicals stored or used on site related to all wet processes, printing, cleaning agents & lubricants, water, and wastewater treatment etc.
- All relevant employees should be trained in chemical hazards/risk, proper handling, storage, and disposal of chemicals, as well as in Manufacturing Restricted Substance List (MRSL) and Varner Restricted Substances List (RSL).
- Chemical suppliers and manufacturers should be made aware of Varner requirements of chemical management.
- Documented processes should be in place to identify, monitor and verify compliance with Varner RSL and ZDHC MRSL during purchase and use of chemicals.

- Facility should have a Chemical Purchase Policy to ensure Chemical Compliance against ZDHC MRSL.

Emissions to Air

- All the airborne pollutants, emission sources, including both stationery and fugitive sources, shall be identified and recorded for both emissions from facilities' operation (e.g. Generator and boiler operations or use of any other combustion engine to run production and use of air condition of refrigeration) and emission from production processes.
- Appropriate emission control measures should be implemented for any of the manufacturing operations that generate air pollutants.
- If there are on-site air emission treatment units, maintenance procedure shall be documented and maintained.
- Facility should have proper monitoring of their emission sources to fulfil the local or National air emissions requirements whichever is stringent.

Environmental Performance Management Routines for Manufacturing Units

Higg Facilities Environmental Module (FEM)

Facilities Environmental Module (FEM) developed by the Sustainable Apparel Coalition (SAC) is an industry aligned tool to monitor and assess environmental performance of supplier Facilities.

- Supplier shall have Higg registration for all facilities offered to Varner and evaluate their environmental performance in Higg FEM (Facilities Environment Module) each year. Facilities needs to purchase reporting year's FEM within same calendar year and submit their self-assessment by April end next year.
- 3rd party verification of Higg FEM is encouraged within our supply chain. By sharing verified FEM module with Varner, supplier gives Varner the consent to publish the verified scores and key performance trends as aggregated values of all such Facilities.
- Suppliers that are not going for 3rd party verification must have joint assessment with Varner environmental responsible to assure good data quality and accurate reporting in Higg FEM.
- Varner will never publish FEM/vFEM information and scores of individual Facilities unless specifically agreed with the supplier and factory. Varner will publish aggregated of FEM scores of all active facilities in Varner sustainability reporting. By sharing the FEM, suppliers acknowledge this.
- In addition to completing Higg FEM annually, supplier shall cooperate and facilitate supporting surveys, follow-up assessments and supplier engagement activities conducted by Varner environmental responsible by filling in requested surveys, sharing relevant supporting documents and participating in onsite visits as well as other events.

ZDHC MRSL and Wastewater Testing

The *ZDHC Manufacturing Restricted Substances List (ZDHC MRSL)* is a list of chemical substances. These substances are banned from intentional use in facilities processing textile materials, leather, rubber, foam, adhesives and trim parts in textiles, apparel, and footwear. Using chemical formulations that conform to the ZDHC MRSL allows suppliers to assure themselves and their customers that banned chemical substances are not intentionally used during production and manufacturing processes.

- In addition to creating the MRSL and Wastewater guidelines, the ZDHC has developed a database, called *ZDHC Gateway*, where suppliers may upload their wastewater test results and chemical inventory lists. This information can be shared through ZDHC Gateway as required, and reports can be generated showing the MRSL compliance level of Suppliers. Varner will use the *ZDHC Gateway* to monitor supply chain chemical management once the function of Gateway is completed by facilities.
- Facilities shall cooperate with Varner to ensure regular checking of compliance to ZDHC MRSL and wastewater guidelines as well as work on improvement areas to ensue chemical hazard is minimized to safeguard environment and worker health.

Climate Reporting

Varner is a member of *The Swedish Textiles Initiative for Climate Action (STICA)* since 2020 to learn from and contribute to the collective effort of the Nordic textile industry towards climate action. The purpose of STICA is to support the apparel and textile industries and their stakeholders in the Nordic region to, at a minimum, reduce greenhouse gases in line with the 1.5 °C warming pathway, as outlined by the United Nations Framework on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement. STICA is coordinated by the *Sustainability Fashion Academy*, a non-profit independent organization.

- Facilities may be requested information as mentioned in *Energy Use and GHG emission* section of *Environmental Impact Area Requirements* more frequently and sooner than FEM cadence.

- Facilities shall keep monthly record of the usage data, invoices, improvement work and progress etc as mentioned in *Energy Use and GHG emission section*.
- Facilities shall cooperate with Varner to actively measure, monitor, and minimize GHG emission and contribute towards limiting global warming to 1.5 degree centigrade above preindustrial levels.

Supplier Engagement and Development Activities

Varner will closely work with supply chain partners to ensure regular monitoring and implementation of 'Environmental Impact Area Requirements'.

- Facilities may be requested information in the format developed by Varner for frequent data update on key impact indicators.
- Depending on need, engagement activities (e.g.: joint assessment, development meetings, online surveys, and data/evidence submission request etc) by environment responsible from Varner may be conducted to understand performance, data quality, actual practices, scope of improvement and good practices.
- Facilities may be requested to participate in training and capacity development activities in case major improvement areas are found during assessment.