Sustainable Home Product Guidelines 2024

Kingfisher's approach to lowering the environmental impact of what customers buy for their homes

Kingfisher

Contents

01 Introduction

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As Europe's leading home improvement retail group, Kingfisher is uniquely positioned to help households across markets create greener, healthier homes.

> **We believe** we should help our customers make a positive difference to their home.

> **We think** everyone deserves a healthier, more efficient home – one that's comfortable to live in but uses fewer resources and costs less to run.

> **We're on a mission** to help our customers lower their environmental impact.

It's why, for decades, we've focused on reducing the environmental impact of our products. Embedding best practices into our range design and development, creating products that are made from reduced impact materials or processes or designed to help people live with a reduced impact at home. Already more than 49% of our sales are generated from Sustainable Home Products.

Our ambition is to get to 60% by the end of 2025.

The Sustainable Home Product Guidelines seek to identify the products sold by Kingfisher's retail banners that aim to help our customers the most. Our research has shown that our customers are increasingly interested in sustainability and want to waste fewer resources, help nature, and for their homes to be healthy and safe places to live.

Kingfisher's product portfolio is diverse, including lighting, paint, flooring, screws, plants, kitchen cabinets, toilets, doors, building materials, tools and insulation. The criteria defined in these guidelines apply to most of this portfolio, except products that could be considered inherently poor from a sustainability perspective.

Products that meet Sustainable Home Product programme criteria represent steps that Kingfisher is taking towards lowering the impact of home improvement.

Several approaches are taken to generate the criteria because of the product portfolio's diversity. Third party certification is used in many instances and the guidelines also reference several labelling protocols, including EU Energy labelling, L'Indice de Réparabilité and the volatile organic compound (VOC) 'globe'. The guidelines highlight calculations where these are used (for example, the service value of a fan).

All criteria are checked annually by Bioregional, a charity and social enterprise, and no criteria can be included without its agreement. It is primarily an internally focussed programme, but the Guidelines are published externally, available to all stakeholders.

In addition to describing positive attributes, the guidelines also define "Watch List" attributes. This list describes features of products that cannot be considered sustainable. Examples include peat in compost, coal used for heating and energy-intensive products. As more sustainable, effective alternatives become available at affordable prices, products on the watch list may be replaced.

Products that meet Sustainable Home Product programme criteria represent steps that Kingfisher is taking towards lowering the impact of home improvement.

Every year, Kingfisher reports on the percentage of group sales that are derived from products that meet the criteria described in the Sustainable Home Programme Guidelines. This reporting is also verified by Bioregional.

These guidelines set out attributes that describe features and benefits of Sustainable Home Products.

The guidelines are published on Kingfisher's website so that customers, vendors, colleagues and other stakeholders can read the criteria in full.

02 Green Star and Sustainable Home Product Guidelines

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As industry experts, we know the impacts home improvement projects can have on the environment and these can be confusing for our customers.

We want to empower our customers with better information and greater choice. That's why we've created the green star product mark.

The green star mark will help make it easier to navigate and shop for products with a lower impact on the environment. The green star mark points to these products in store and online.

As we all look at ways to contribute to a more sustainable future, we're working hard to offer affordable products that can make useful differences. Sustainability is complex and it's generally not possible to produce a product free from issues. The green star product mark is there to guide customers to help make more informed choices on the environmental impact of home improvement.

The green star product mark is designed to:

- signpost products that have a reduced impact on the environment
- highlight why the product has a reduced environmental impact
- help customers make informed environmental choices in home improvement.

Green star products are internally reviewed and externally checked before receiving the mark. Green star products are assessed against a set of criteria which is summarised in factsheets where we explain how the products are both internally and externally reviewed. These factsheets describe what the green star mark is, what the attributes mean and why they matter to our customers.

In these guidelines, green star requirements are shown because green star represents a subset of Sustainable Home Products. These criteria shape the claims that are made for green star products. Many experts in their field work on the green star product marker, ensuring that the claims we make about each product are simple, easily understood and can be justified.

Customer sustainability claims are not made based on the Sustainable Home Product Guidelines' criteria but solely on the green star programme.

03 Summary of Changes in 2024

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Every year, all criteria in the Sustainable Home Product Guidelines are reviewed because:

- Understanding of environmental issues improves.
- Product technologies improve.
- Regulations change. The guidelines aim to describe criteria that are ahead of legal minimum standards so as regulations change, the criteria need to be updated.
- New third party certification schemes become available.

The review is completed by Kingfisher and validated by the NGO Bioregional.
Some criterial are deleted, some updated and some added.

The changes for 2024 are in three groupings:

01 Criteria added to the Sustainable Home Product Guidelines

02 Criteria removed from the Sustainable Home Product Guidelines

03 Criteria that have been updated

01 Criteria added to the Sustainable Home Product Guidelines

1. Zinc Mark

i. Attribute: Made from Responsibly Sourced Materials.

ii. The Zinc Mark is a full assurance ESG assurance scheme run as a partnership between the International Zinc Association, Copper Mark, Nickel Institute, and International Molybdenum Association

iii. Criteria: Product should comprise 80% or more zinc by weight and have The Zinc Mark. This includes zamak, commonly used to make handles and knobs.

2. EMICODE® EC1+

i. Attribute: Protecting Health at Home.

ii. The EC1 Plus certification is an ecolabel that represents a product classification system for:

- Building materials.
- Adhesives.
- Products used in flooring installation.

iii. It certifies that these products are very low in emissions, specifically Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs), and meet strict standards for indoor air quality.

iv. Criteria: products with the EMICODE® EC1+ certification.

3. Biobased Plastics

i. Attribute: Made from Responsibly Sourced Materials.

ii. This is a new criterion in addition to the current biobased materials criteria.

> The following documents have informed this new criterion:
EU policy framework on biobased, biodegradable and compostable plastics 2022

iii. Criteria: Biobased Plastics:

> **Please note** the additional criteria for biobased plastics:

> Biobased feedstock is used only where the option to use recycled plastic feedstock is not possible (e.g. in applications where a transparent plastic is needed).

> The product has had its biobased content measured according to ASTM D6866, CEN/TS 16137, ISO 16620 or an equivalent method.

> Plastic used in the final product must have a biobased content of ≥50%, demonstrated by:

> Independent third-party verification.

i. DIN Geprüft Biobased certification.

ii. OK Biobased certification.

iii. Roundtable on Sustainable Biomaterials (RSB) certification.

iv. ISCC Plus certification.

> The end product must be recyclable within existing recycling streams. Eligible plastics include biobased PE, PP, PET, ABS.

4. Footwear

i. Attribute: Protecting Health at Home.

ii. Safety footwear was removed from SHP in 2023 following tightening the attribute Protecting Heath at Home. It was not Watch Listed.

Footwear tends to be complex with regard to the number of components (with the exception of wellingtons). This makes it difficult to apply single material standards so a number of factors are being considered in assessment. All are focused on:

> Chemical safety, especially for components that can have contact with skin.

> Maximizing the use of recycled and responsibly sourced materials.

iii. Criteria: Footwear (excluding wellington boots).

> Please note that a number of policies apply to footwear and these must be met before the product can be assessed. These include requirements for responsible leather sourcing and chemical safety. Wellington boots are in scope for the Solid Objects criteria.

> Footwear that meets all of the following criteria:

i. Shoelaces (if present): recycled material (100% post-consumer waste).

ii. Liner: recycled, OEKO-TEX® certified material (100% post-consumer waste).

iii. All plastic components to be phthalate free.

iv. Outsole must meet chemical requirements specified in Appendix 4 Unwanted Chemicals List.

5. Solid Objects: Specified products that do not contain substances listed in Appendix 7: Unwanted Chemicals List

i. Attribute: Protecting Health at Home.

ii. The current criteria of "Products that have been re-engineered to have phthalates removed" has been replaced with this new criterion.

iii. A list of unwanted chemicals has been developed based on work by Kingfisher's Sustainable Chemicals team and the consultancy Anthesis.

iv. Anthesis have then conducted market research to assess which solid object types customers can purchase that may be expected to contain these chemicals.

v. Unwanted Chemicals include PFAS, halogenated flame retardants and ortho phthalates.

vi. The resulting list now forms a Sustainable Home Product Guidelines criterion. Product in the following areas that do not contain any Unwanted Chemicals (detailed in Appendix 7) meet this Sustainable Home Product Guidelines criterion.

vii. This work will be repeated annually.

viii. Criteria:

These criteria are only relevant whilst there are products on the market that still retain these specified chemicals. Research is being undertaken annually to review and update this list based on products available to customers in the markets where Kingfisher banners operate.

> Specified products that have flame retardant additives:

i. Electrical products that have flame retardant additives:

ii. Cable tidies, cable reels, power supplies, extension leads, corrugated conduit, sleeving, conduit fittings accessories.

iii. Insulation that has flame retardant additives.

> Specified products with an applied waterproof coating:

i. Garden furniture, parasols and outdoor textiles that have an applied waterproof coating.

> Specified products that are made from flexible PVC where PVC comprises 30% or more of the total product weight that do not contain any of the substances specified on the Unwanted Chemicals List (Appendix 4). These criteria should not be applied to virgin plastic products where it has been demonstrated that it is feasible to move to recycled plastics or other alternative materials.

i. Gloves that have a PVC coating or dip. Disposable gloves are not included.

ii. Wellingtons that comprise PVC as the main material.

iii. Artificial Christmas trees, wreaths, garlands, lights and silhouettes.

iv. Decorative string lights.

v. Vinyl flooring.

vi. Blinds made from PVC.

vii. Plastic shower curtains and bathmats.

viii. Hose pipes and reels.

> Products on the list that do contain any Unwanted Chemicals (detailed in Appendix 7) will be Watch Listed. Please note that if no effective products are available yet without unwanted chemicals, the product is not included on the Watch List.

6. Wood burning boilers, heaters and stoves – France only

i. Most products linked to wood burning are Watch Listed as concerns grow over the health impact of air pollution.

ii. In France, the government supported grant scheme, MaPrimeRenov' is available for home renovations that aim to save energy – and at present, this scheme includes wood burning heating. To be congruent with this position, the following criteria have been developed based on the Flamme Verte standard and 2022 EcoDesign requirements.

iii. These criteria will be reviewed annually.

iv. Criteria:

> Only to be applied to products sold in France.

> Log Burning Stoves must meet the Flamme Verte standard and the following:

i. Efficiency 72% or higher.

ii. CO2 emissions: 1200 or lower mg/m^3.

iii. NOX emissions: 160 or lower mg/m^3.

iv. PM emissions: 32 or lower mg/m^3.

v. VOC emissions: 96 or lower mg/m^3.

vi. PM+VOC emissions: 120 or lower mg/m^3.

> Pellet Stoves must meet the Flamme Verte standard and the following:

i. Efficiency 87% or higher.

ii. CO2 emissions: 240 or lower mg/m^3.

iii. NOX emissions: 160 or lower mg/m^3.

iv. PM emissions: 16 or lower mg/m^3.

v. VOC emissions: 48 or lower mg/m^3.

vi. PM+VOC emissions: 56 or lower mg/m^3.

7. Concrete

i. Attribute: Made Using Lower Carbon Manufacture.

Concrete's environmental impact is closely linked to cement. These criteria follow the same approach as for cement – based on level of embodied carbon, to be demonstrated by an externally verified EPD.

These thresholds will be reviewed in 2027, to follow the decarbonization plan of this sector and reach net zero in 2050 and consider interim targets set by the sector for 2030.

ii. Sustainable Home Products criteria:

> Concrete (ready mixed) with embodied carbon below 200 kg CO2e/m^3 concrete, evidence to be supplied as an Environmental Product Declaration (product level EPD, externally verified).

> Higher criteria: Concrete (ready mixed) with embodied carbon below 175 kg CO2e/m^3 concrete, evidence to be supplied as an Environmental Product Declaration (product level EPD, externally verified).

02 Criteria removed from the Sustainable Home Product Guidelines

1. Removal: Play equipment and sports equipment

i. Attribute: Protecting Health at Home.

ii. These have been removed following review of products linked to health through active lifestyles. Although encouraging children to be active can have positive health benefits, it was not clear that this should be a criterion, especially as many of these products have a comparatively short lifespan. In addition, trampolines have been linked to accidents.

iii. This criterion has been deleted, but these products can still be included if they meet other criteria in the Sustainable Home Product Guidelines.

2. Removal: First aid kits

i. Attribute: Protecting Health at Home.

ii. These have been removed following review of products linked to health. For businesses, having a first aid kit may be a legal requirement. In the home, it is advisable to have a first aid kit. First aid kits unavoidably contain many single use products and packaging so although having a kit available is good practice, it was agreed that the criteria be removed.

iii. This criterion has been deleted, but these products can still be included if they meet other criteria in the Sustainable Home Product Guidelines.

3. Removal: Microfibre cloths

i. Attribute: Protecting Health at Home

ii. These were added to the Sustainable Home Product Guidelines because they can be used effectively without the need for cleaning chemicals. However, this is not communicated consistently to customers, so the benefit may not be realised.

iii. This criterion has been deleted, but these products can still be included if they meet other criteria in the Sustainable Home Product Guidelines.

4. Removal: Gas boilers and water heaters (Watch List)

i. Attribute: Saving Energy at Home

ii. In line with Kingfisher's carbon targets and with phase outs of these products being implemented in several of Kingfisher's markets, the criteria have been removed from the Sustainable Home Product Guidelines.

iii. New Watch List criteria have been introduced for these products so that they will not be able to qualify based on other criteria in the guidelines.

5. Watch List Addition: Products sold with short warranties

i. Attribute: Extending Product Lifecycles

ii. Specified products where the customer will expect longevity, that require major work to replace and that have a high level of embodied carbon.

iii. The objective of this change is to prevent lower quality products meeting other Sustainable Home Product Guidelines criteria.

iv. Products comprise:

> Shower trays with a warranty of less than 5 years.

> Basins with a warranty of less than 5 years.

> Sinks with a warranty of less than 5 years.

v. New Watch List criteria have been introduced for these products so that they will not be able to qualify based on other criteria in the guidelines.

03 Criteria that have been updated

1. Electrical Heating

i. Attribute: Saving Energy at Home

ii. This criteria replaces the criteria used for electrical heating in previous versions of these Guidelines. The changes are being made to keep SHP criteria above legal ecodesign requirements for these products.

iii. Electrical heaters are used by many customers across Kingfisher's markets. Where an electrical heater is selected, it should meet high standards for effective, efficient heating.

iv. All electric space heaters sold across Kingfisher group must meet minimum efficiency standards in line with the Lot 20 of the Ecodesign directive and meet regulations to ensure our electric heaters are both safe and energy efficient.

v. Revised criteria:

> Portable = 48.95%:

> Fixed heaters:

i. <250W = 45.26%

ii. >=250W =48.4% and a warranty of 2 years or longer. If sold in France, the heater should have NF Electricite certification.

> Bathroom heaters (may be described as "towel rails" or "towel heaters")

i. 60-250W = 44.21%

ii. >=250W = 48.40% and a warranty of 2 years or longer. If sold in France, the heater should have NF Electricite certification.

Green star criteria

Only to be applied to products sold in France, excluding portable heaters. In addition, heaters should meet the EcoDesign requirements (Lot 20).

Either:

i. NF *** (eye) certification

Or

ii. As criteria for Sustainable Home Products, but at the following levels:

> Fixed heaters:

i. <250W = 46.58% and have NF certification.

ii. >=250W =50.50% and have NF certification.

> Bathroom heaters

i. 60-250W = 46.58% and have NF certification.

ii. >=250W = 50.50% and have NF certification.

03 Criteria that have been updated

2. LED Lighting

i. Attribute: Saving Energy at Home.

ii. Edited to remove decorative LED lighting. The higher level criteria has also been changed from E to D, reflecting improvements in lighting products.

iii. Decorative LED lighting was previously included as the availability of halogen and incandescent lighting meant that customers could choose LED lighting, a more efficient lighting type. However, the market for lighting is increasingly LED only, meaning that this choice is no longer available or relevant.

iv. Revised criteria:

> LED lighting. If the light is required to meet Ecodesign. Energy-related Products requirements (ErP), it should have an energy rating of F or better or the lumens per watt equivalent. This applies to mains powered lighting and includes lamps and light fittings.

> Solar and battery powered LED lighting that is designed to provide functional lighting, including security lights and torches.

> Higher criteria (counting as a second criteria in product assessment): LED lighting with a rescaled 2021 Energy Label (A-G) rating of D or better.

> Products that enable LED lighting to be used, including drivers, transformers and dimmers.

> Excluded: lights (mains powered, solar or battery powered) that provide a decorative effect as opposed to providing functional light. This includes:

i. String lights, Christmas lights.

ii. Decorative silhouettes and decorations.

iii. Products that include a decorative light e.g. pre-lit artificial Christmas trees.

> Please note that if a lighting product meets ERP, it is considered to be providing functional lighting.

> Please note that lighting products supplied with single use batteries are Watch Listed and cannot be assessed for Sustainable Home criteria.

> Decorative LED lighting may still meet other SHP criteria.

3. Anti-Slip Products

i. Attribute: Protecting Health at Home.

ii. This replaces the previous anti-slip criteria. When reviewed, the previous criteria was assessed as being too generic and not specific. Preventing slips and falls supports independent living as well as preventing the direct impact of accidents, but the criterion should be detailed in line with widely used tests and only applied to products where slipping is a risk.

iii. New criteria: Products that meet one of the following anti-slip criteria:

> Flooring (including floor tiles) should reach following thresholds.

i. Standard level R11 For DIN51130 or PC 20 for XP 05-011 or group B for DIN EN 16165 annex A,B, or PTV>36° annex C

ii. Higher level >R11 For DIN51130 or PC 20 for XP 05-011

> Shower trays should reach (barefoot test) following thresholds.

i. Standard level for grade B DIN 51097 or PN18 for XP05-010

ii. Higher level > grade B DIN 51097 or PN18 for XP05-010

> Bathmats (designed to be used inside a bathtub or shower tray) should reach following thresholds.

i. Standard level > 18° to 20° BS 8445.

4. Recycled Wood

i. Attribute: Made with Recycled Materials.

ii. Although there is currently a recycled wood criterion, it does not reflect the increased use of recycled wood in board products. Using recycled wood links to Kingfisher's carbon targets.

iii. Wood comprising 70% or more recycled content where wood forms 75% or more of the total product weight. The wood should be one of:

> Certified FSC® recycled:

> FSC® Recycled or

> FSC® MIX where the vendor confirms that the qualifying material is verified recycled post-consumer waste wood.

> Certified PEFC recycled.

5. Chemicals

i. Attribute: Protecting Health at Home.

ii. In 2023, a new criterion was introduced for sealants and adhesives based on a list of unwanted chemicals and a list of products where these chemicals can still be bought easily by customers in Kingfisher's markets. This was undertaken by the consultancy Anthesis. From this research, the criteria for sealants and adhesives outlines a list of product types where the absence of unwanted chemicals can be considered meeting a criterion.

iii. In 2024, this process has been repeated to ensure that the product list is still relevant. Building Chemicals have been added. Tile adhesives and combined tile adhesives and grout have been added.

iv. A new Watch List criteria is being introduced in 2024 based on this work:

> Specified chemical products the contain any chemicals from the Unwanted Chemicals list in Appendix 7.

> Please note that if no effective products are available yet without unwanted chemicals, the product is not included on the Watch List.

6. Composite Materials

i. Attribute: Made from Responsibly Sourced Materials

ii. Composite materials are often made from recycled plastics mixed with fibres (typically rice husks or wood fibre). Composite materials can last for a long time, even if exposed to damp conditions, and require no treatment once installed. Making use of recycled materials is a positive attribute.

iii. Because work on lifecycle analysis demonstrated that composite materials typically have a higher impact in terms of carbon emissions than wood materials, a high bar has been set for this material in these Guidelines. It was set that 85% of the product's materials by weight should be positively defined, a combination of recycled plastic and either recycled fibre (for example rice husks) or responsibly sourced fibre.

iv. In practice, composite products are sometimes combined with other materials. For example, if fittings and/or coatings are included, less than 85% of the product's materials may comprise less than 85% of the product's weight.

v. The percentage of the product's weight to be positively defined has been agreed to be reduced to 75% of the product's total weight.

vi. Conforming to EN15534 is also required.

7. L'Indice de Réparabilité

i. Attribute: Extending Product Lifecycles

ii. France introduced this mandatory rating as part of anti-waste legislation in 2021. The index assesses features linked to repairability based on what a consumer could expect to repair and sets ratings for categories of devices. Instructions, spare parts and ease of repair are all considered.

iii. Wording for this criteria has been changed to make it clear that any product from one of the scheme's specified groups can be assessed using the same methodology as for products sold in France.

> Although the graphic showing the score logo can only be used in France, the benefits from achieving the score should be available to all customers.

iv. Product groups currently include:

> Vacuum cleaners & robot vacuum cleaners.

> Electric mowers & robot mowers.

> Pressure washers.

> Washing machines and dishwashers.

7. Recycled Plastic

i. Attribute: Made From Recycled Materials

ii. The threshold level for most products is 50% by weight of the whole product post-consumer waste plastic.

iii. A new exception is being allowed for products comprising 40% or more post-consumer waste plastic that has Global Recycled Standard (GRS) certification by weight. This should only be applied to products where 50% is not feasible.

04 Attributes of the Sustainable Home Product Guidelines

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Kingfisher defines product sustainability based on what a product is made from, how it has been made, what the product does when used by customers and what happens to the product at the end of its life.

A framework of nine attributes has been developed, based on product lifecycle, all linked to environmental and social issues that relate to home improvement products.

The attributes address:

- What a product is made from and how it is made.
- What a product does when used by customers.
- What happens to a product at the end of its life.

Made from reduced impact materials or processes

- Made from responsibly sourced materials
- Made using lower carbon manufacturing
- Made from alternative materials
- Made from recycled materials

Designed to help people live with a reduced impact

- Saving energy at home
- Supporting nature at home
- Extending product lifecycles
- Saving water at home
- Protecting health at home

Each attribute has a number of criteria, detailing specific requirements. There are over 300 criteria describing what a product needs to achieve. Products can meet several criteria.

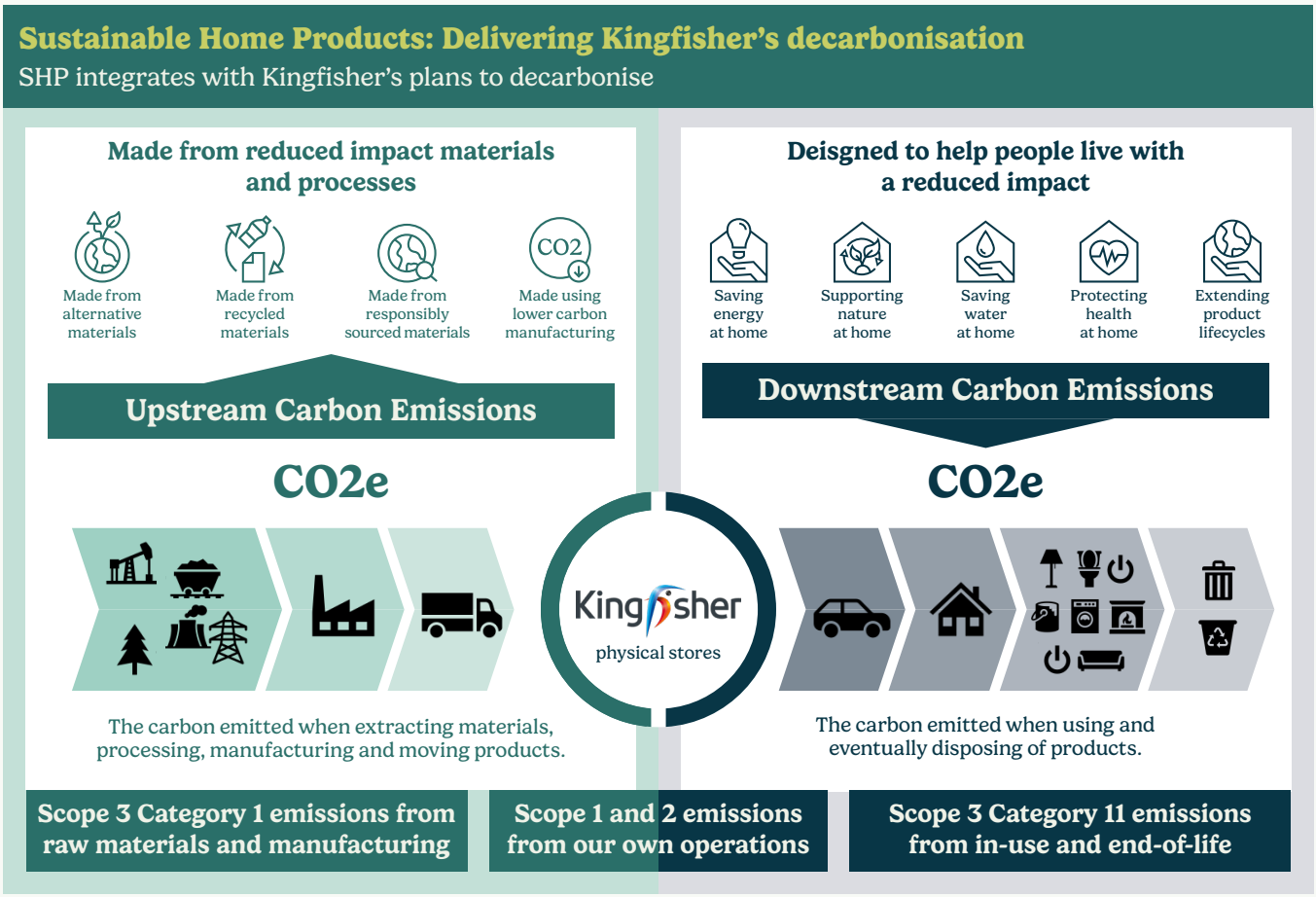
In addition to positive criteria, there are "Watch List" criteria detailed too that describe features of products that are problematic from a sustainability perspective. If a product meets a Watch List criteria, it cannot be assessed for other criteria. The purpose of the Watch list is to prevent products that are linked to sustainability concerns and that have negative features in their lifecycle from being included in reporting as meeting the Sustainable Home Product Guidelines.

All criteria are reviewed annually by Kingfisher, working with Bioregional. Our understanding of sustainability has improved. There is greater awareness of air quality, microplastics and pollution for example. Technological advances mean that new products have become available at scale and innovations become mainstream. Initiatives in certification schemes and labelling requirements, for example the L'Indice de Reparabilite in France, mean that more tools are available for assessing products.

For all these reasons, the Sustainable Home Product Guidelines are reviewed every year. New criteria are added, some criteria are changed or even removed. No criteria can be included or changed unless agreed by Bioregional.

Carbon and Sustainable Home Products

The nine attributes link to Kingfisher's decarbonisation targets:



Kingfisher is committed to achieving science based carbon reduction target (scopes 1, 2 and 3). Scope 1 and 2 emissions include the energy needed to light and heat our stores and offices and transport within our distribution network. Scope 3 emissions include those emitted by our vendors and their suppliers when making our products and those emitted by our customers when using our products.

In 2021, our targets were approved by the Science Based Targets Initiative confirming that they align with the goal of the Paris Climate Agreement to keep warming to 1.5°C, the supply chain and customer use of products by 19.7%, meaning we are on track to our overall scope 3 target of a 40% emissions intensity reduction by 2025.

Identifying improvements that can be made to products is a key contribution to addressing scope 3 emissions. For example, moving to more efficient energy using products will enable customers to use energy more efficiently. Moving away from carbon intensive materials helps to reduce emissions arising from producing our products.

Scope 3 Greenhouse Gas Emissions are those emitted:

> Upstream of Kingfisher, before products reach our distribution centres and stores. These include the emissions from:
  - Extracting and processing raw materials.
  - Energy used in manufacturing.
  - Emissions from transporting products to Kingfisher's operations.

> Downstream of Kingfisher, after products leave our stores. These include the emissions arising from:
  - Our customers transporting products home.
  - Using our products. For example, using energy for lighting.
  - Disposing of our products and packaging when they are no longer needed.

The Sustainable Home Product programme links to this model:

> The Sustainable Home Product programme addresses upstream scope 3 emissions including:

Extracting materials:

- Finding effective natural alternatives to carbon intensive materials (Made from alternative materials).
- Using recycled materials (e.g. steel, aluminium and copper, plastics) often results in lower carbon emissions compared to those from virgin materials.
- Many responsible sourcing schemes address carbon emissions at this stage (Made from responsibly sourced materials).

Manufacturing:

- Low carbon manufacturing programmes help factories to address carbon emissions (Made using lower carbon manufacturing).

> The Sustainable Home Product programme addresses downstream scope 3 emissions including:

Enabling our customers to emit less carbon through using products:

- Energy efficient products (Saving energy at home).
- Making homes more thermally efficient through products including insulation (Saving energy at home).
- Enabling use of renewable power (Saving energy at home).
- Water efficient products where the product uses hot water (Saving water at home).

Addressing the carbon emissions from product disposal:

- If products last longer and can be repaired, end-of-life is delayed, and fewer new products are needed, resulting in less waste (Extending product lifecycles).
- Encouraging our customers to reuse, compost and recycle reduces waste impact (Extending product lifecycles).

United Nations Sustainable Development Goals

Kingfisher supports the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that provide a framework for governments, business and civil society to work together to end poverty, fight inequality and combatting climate change by 2030.

The Goals have informed the development of our Responsible Business strategy and we have identified priority Goals, where we can have the most impact. We are signatories to Better Retail, Better World, a collaboration led by the British Retail Consortium (BRC) aimed at supporting the Goals.

The Sustainable Home Product programme has been developed referencing the UN Sustainable Development Goals. Using the SDG framework has helped with developing the guidelines and targeting work on improving criteria.

Attributes for green star

Green star uses the same structure of attributes Sustainable Home Products because it is a subset of the programme. It has some additional criteria that are summarised in these guidelines.

05 Glossary of terms used in these guidelines

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Definitions of some of the sustainability terms used.

Biobased ingredients and materials

Biobased is a term used to describe chemicals, resins, binders and plastics that have been made from biological materials instead of fossil fuels. Feedstocks (the raw material for a biobased ingredient) can be categorised as:

1. **First generation feedstock:** plants (crops) that could be consumed by humans or by farmed animals.
2. **Second generation feedstock:** plants (crops) that cannot be consumed by humans or by farmed animals. These include wood and waste from crops (for example, straw).
3. **Third generation feedstock:** derived from algae.

Concerns include:

- Land for growing food may be lost to growing crops for biobased materials.
- Deforestation.
- Traceability of raw materials.
- Confidence regarding recycled waste claims.

Responsible sourcing schemes for biobased materials are addressing these concerns.

Biodegradable

Biodegradability is a claim that describes how a material can be broken down by microorganisms. However, this may require specific conditions and varying timescales that can mean that in practise, the process cannot be guaranteed to occur. It may not be possible for customers to recycle biodegradable plastics.

It is a claim that is being targeted by regulations that aim to address "greenwashing", including France's Anti-Waste Law. "Biodegradable" is not a criteria in these guidelines.

Compostable

As with biodegradability, this claim describes how a material can be broken down by microorganisms, but specifically references composting as a process.
BS EN 13432 is used to specify compostability for packaging and there are some standards relating to this topic. However, compostable may not guarantee that the material will break down in home composting where temperatures tend to be lower than in large scale industrial composting. Even where home composting is claimed, there have been studies finding that some products do not break down. "Compostable" is not a criteria in these guidelines.

Greenwashing

This term is used to describe misleading the public to believe that a company (or other entity) is doing more than it actually is to protect the environment. There is increasing concern that this can promote false solutions and distract from credible action. Regulators in many markets are taking action to prevent greenwashing in marketing.

Recycled

Recycled content is waste material that has been reprocessed into a new product.

- "Post-Consumer Waste" recycled content refers to material that a consumer has used and disposed of.
- "Pre-Consumer Waste" and "Post Industrial Waste" recycled content both refer to material that arises from manufacturing products that would otherwise be disposed of as waste.

Recycled content criteria are included in the attribute Made from Recycled Materials.

Reused

Reusing a material means that no remanufacturing is required although repair and refurbishment may be required. The product remains the same.

Recyclable

A claim of "recyclable" indicates that a customer should be able to recycle the item. However, this depends on the waste infrastructure available to a householder and this can vary considerably even within a country. It is a claim that is being targeted by regulations that aim to address "greenwashing", including France's Anti-Waste Law. "Recyclable" is not a criteria in these guidelines.

Abbreviation or term	Definition	Additional information
CO2e	Carbon dioxide equivalent	This abbreviation is used to describe carbon emissions. The reason for the E is because there are other gases that cause climate change, for example methane.
U-value	Measurement of thermal resistance W/m^2K	Used for doors and windows to measure how effective they are at preventing heat loss. The lower the value, the more effective they are.
R-value	Measurement of thermal resistance m^2K/W	Similar to U values, R values are used for insulation to measure how effective it is at preventing heat loss. The higher the value, the more effective the insulation is.

06 Bioregional

06 Bioregional

The Sustainable Home Product Guidelines have a heritage stretching back to 2008 when B&Q started to work with the social enterprise Bioregional on its One Planet Home programme.

This programme included a short list of products that had sustainability credentials, the starting point for the Sustainable Home Products programme.

Since 2008, Bioregional has worked closely with Kingfisher on Sustainable Home Products. It brings its environmental expertise to act as Kingfisher's "critical friend", validating every criteria in these guidelines annually and verifying product assessments prior to reporting.

Bioregional was founded as a charity and social enterprise in 1994 by Sue Riddlestone OBE and Pooran Desai OBE, two environmental entrepreneurs based in South London, who wanted to develop more sustainable ways of living. Some of the projects they have driven:

- One Planet Living® framework that employs ecological footprinting to enable organisations to move towards a better, more sustainable future.
- BedZed eco-village in South London in partnership with the Peabody Trust and ZEDfactory in 2002, the UK's first large-scale, mixed-use sustainable community.
- 2012 London Olympics: Bioregional co-wrote the sustainability strategy and supported its delivery.
- Advising on projects including Canada's largest net-zero residential community, Bicester's eco-town project in Oxfordshire and Villages Nature Paris holiday park near Disneyland Paris.

07 Assessment and Scoring

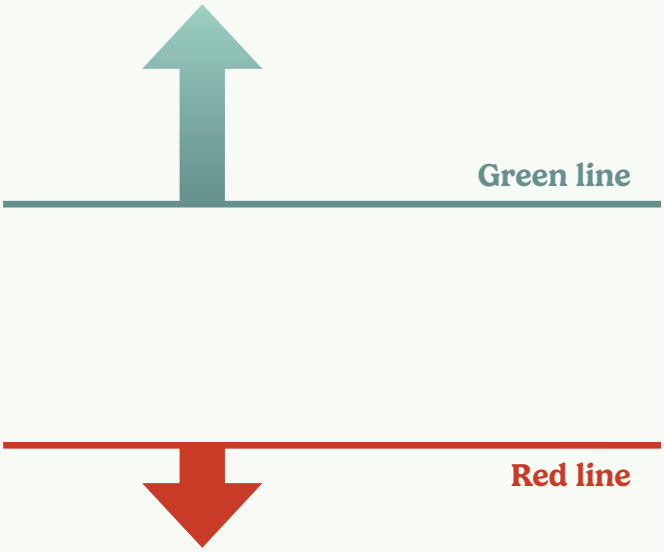
07 Assessment and scoring

Thousands of products are assessed, including vendor branded and own label products. Assessment is carried out by Kingfisher's Product Sustainability team. Information for assessment is taken from many sources including: product specifications, 3rd party schemes, information from vendors.

To be assessed against Sustainable Home Product criteria:

1. The product must meet all legal requirements.
2. The product must meet all relevant Kingfisher and banner policies. This includes packaging.
3. The product must not meet any Watch List criteria.
4. The product must meet one or more Sustainable Home criteria:
   - **a.** Products can meet more than one criteria from an attribute.
   - **b.** Products can meet several criteria from different attributes.

A+	Meets three SHP criteria
A	Meets two SHP criteria
B	Meets one SHP criteria
C	Does not meet SHP criteria
D	Watch listed
Does not meet policy and/or regulatory requirements	



Most of the criteria listed in these guidelines are standard, counting as one criteria. There are a small number of "Higher" criteria that build on standard criteria, enabling a product to score higher.

Own and exclusive branded products and vendor branded products are in scope as Sustainable Home Products. Services are also in scope.

For example, for recycled plastics, the standard criteria is 50% or more post-consumer waste based on total product weight. There is also a higher criteria of 90% or more post-consumer waste based on total product weight. If a plastic bucket has 90% recycled post-consumer waste plastic (based on the weight of the whole product, including, for example, a metal handle), it will score for both the standard and higher criteria, giving it an overall score of A.

Product Selection for green star

Green star is a subset of Sustainable Home Products.

> Every green star product must meet all legal requirements.
> Every green star product must meet all relevant Kingfisher and banner policies.
> Every green star product must be meet Sustainable Home Product criteria:
  - Must not be Watch Listed.
  - Must meet at least one criteria.
> green star products can be Own and Exclusive Brand products but can also be vendor branded products.
> In addition, there are green star product criteria. These are listed in Factsheets so that customers and other stakeholders can see the full qualification requirements.

In these guidelines, green star requirements are summarised but the full details can be found on the green star web page.

Evidence required

Evidence used to develop criteria for Sustainable Home Product Guidelines includes:

1. Third party schemes: details of the scheme, showing how it links to environmental and social issues and governance of the scheme.
2. Life Cycle Analysis to understand where in the product's materials and life cycle that impacts arise. Not every product sold by Kingfisher has had a full lifecycle assessment completed, but work on product lifecycle and other evidence has informed the development of the criteria.
3. Market information, understanding what customers can choose and how that links to environmental and social issues.
4. Directives from governments and regulations.
5. Campaigns by NGOs that highlight specific issues, especially where these are linked to research.
6. Research, including commissioned studies.

Bioregional act as Kingfisher's "critical friend" to check that evidence is sufficient for a proposed change to criteria.

Evidence used to check that a product meets criteria depends on the criteria including:

> Product type.
> Membership of a third-party scheme.
> Level of performance as demonstrated by a specified label, scheme or test data.
> Material composition.
> Environmental Product Declaration.
> Meeting a standard (for example, ISO17889-1 for ceramic tiles).

Again, Bioregional verify Sustainable Home Products. Bioregional will highlight if a product has been incorrectly assessed or if more evidence is required. Sustainable Home Products are externally audited as part of Kingfisher's Responsible Business reporting.

Product lifecycle

The full lifecycle of every product is considered when assessing a product, even if a full lifecycle analysis has not been completed.

It is important that products that are problematic for any aspect of sustainability will not be assessed with the Sustainable Home Product Guidelines.

Two mechanisms help to ensure that this is achieved:

1. Products that do not meet Kingfisher Policies cannot be assessed as Sustainable Home Products.
2. Products that meet any of the Watch List criteria cannot be assessed as Sustainable Home Products. The purpose of the Watch List is to prevent products that have problematic features being included as Sustainable Home Products even if they meet other positive criteria in the guidelines.

Links to Kingfisher Policy

Before a product can be assessed as a Sustainable Home Product, it must meet all relevant Kingfisher and banner policies. This is done by Quality Assurance, Packaging, Ethical Sourcing and other teams in Kingfisher and banners. Policies include:

- Animal Welfare Policy.
- Chemicals Policy.
- Human Rights Policy.
- Supply Chain Workplace Standards.
- Sustainable Packaging Policy.

08 Criteria by Attribute

08 Criteria by Attribute

Made from alternative materials

Made from recycled materials

Made from responsibly sourced materials

Made using lower carbon manufacturing

Protecting health at home

Saving energy at home

Saving water at home

Supporting nature at home

Extending Product Lifecycles

Made from alternative materials

Seeking to replace materials that can have a damaging impact on the environment is a key to the Sustainable Home Product programme.

Where a problematic material can be replaced with a positively defined alternative, the attribute “Made from Alternative Materials” may apply. For example, replacing plastic garden canes with bamboo, using linen in place of cotton or using cork in place of plastic foam.

It is important that the substitute material has strong environmental credentials, simply opting for a “natural” material is not sufficient. Knowing which material is necessary to determine whether a substitution is positively defined.

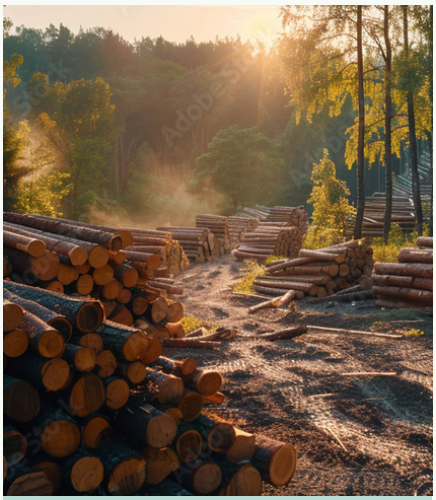
Cotton, for example is a natural material but it requires considerable amounts of water to grow. The World Wildlife Fund has calculated that 2,700 litres of water are used to grow enough cotton to make just one t-shirt. Opting for linen or lyocell instead can represent a positive substitution as these materials require less water to grow. Other approaches are to source cotton responsibly or to use recycled cotton– this are described by criteria in other attributes.

The criteria for this attribute are based on research where evidence demonstrates that the new material can be used safely and where environmental impacts are understood.

Many of the materials the Sustainable Home Product programme is seeking to replace are listed in the Watch List for this attribute.

Green star

There are green star requirements relating to this attribute and details are shown alongside the Sustainable Home Products criteria.



UN Sustainable Development Goals:
This attribute links to

- 12 Responsible Consumption and Protection
- 13 Climate Action

Contents for this attribute:

Moving away from peat

Peat can take centuries to form, locking up carbon in an anaerobic environment. When we use it in our gardens, the peat breaks down quickly in an aerobic environment, releasing that carbon. Wetland peat habitats provide valuable wildlife habitats and have been shown to help to reduce flooding.

Alternatives to using peat include wood fibre and coir. These may also meet SHP criteria, adding to the product's score.

Sustainable Home Products criteria:

Peat-free growing media including compost and soil improvers. Please note that these should be products where peat content would have been significant.

Green star requirements
None linked to this criteria.

Positively defined materials

Many materials that we use in products for our homes and gardens have high environmental impacts. It can be tempting to assume that "natural" materials will always be better from an environmental perspective than synthetic materials, but this is not always the case. These criteria describe specific natural materials where evidence indicates that they have a lower environmental impact than the material they are replacing.

Products meeting any of these criteria should have the specified material as it's main component, i.e. 50% or more of the total product's weight.

Bamboo

Bamboo is a fast-growing grass, self-generating from its own roots, with widespread applications from fabrics to scaffold poles.

It is used as an alternative to plastic (e.g. garden stakes and screens), wood (e.g. flooring) and metals (e.g. skewers and even scaffold poles).

Bamboo can have a responsible sourcing certification (for example Forest Stewardship Council).

Some specific varieties of bamboo plants are classed as non-native invasive species in the Supporting Nature at Home attribute's Watch List (on the Plant List as a problem plant). To meet this criteria, live bamboo plants are excluded.

Single use bamboo garden torches are Watch Listed as burning outdoors is linked to air pollution.

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Bamboo: Excluding live bamboo plants.

Green star requirements
As Sustainable Home Products criteria, but material should also have FSC® or PEFC certification.

Banana: Fibre and leaves

These are by-products from banana production. Fibre is extracted from the stalk or trunk part of a banana plant. Uses include in textiles in place of plastic derived fibres.

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Banana: Fibre and leaves.

Green star requirements
None linked to this criteria.

Coconut: Fibre, including coir

Coconut fibre is a by-product of coconut processing. Coconut fibre used to be considered a difficult waste arising from coconut production, but processing the fibre to make coir has transformed the material into an economically useful by-product.

There can be environmental issues with coir (for example, water pollution from retting in unlined tanks), so when Kingfisher increased use of coir in compost, work was done to assess the supply chain.

Coir is used in matting and geotextiles (where the alternative can be a plastic) and in composts (where the alternative can be peat).

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Coconut fibre (including coir).

Green star requirements
As Sustainable Home Products criteria.

Cork

Harvested from cork oak trees. Cork oaks are unusual in that their bark can be harvested without destroying the tree. Cork oak forests have provided valuable wildlife habitats for centuries in Spain, Portugal and other Mediterranean countries. As screw top wine bottles have become more popular, demand has decreased for cork so some of these forests are under threat.

It is classed as a non-timber forest product. Cork can have a responsible sourcing certification (for example Forest Stewardship Council).

Uses include as an alternative to PU foam in insulation and flooring.

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Cork.

Green star requirements
As Sustainable Home Products criteria, but material should also have FSC® or PEFC certification.

Brushwood (Heather)

Brushwood is typically made from dwarf pine or heather trees. Its use is primarily as garden screening as an alternative to plastic.

Sustainable Home Products criteria	**Green star requirements**
Brushwood.	None linked to this criteria.

Hemp

Industrial hemp is a fast growing annual crop, grown for fibre, animal feed and fibre.

Compared to cotton, hemp growing requires less than half the amount of water.

Its uses include as fabric and as rope. It's also now being used as a building material.

Sustainable Home Products criteria	**Green star requirements**
Hemp.	As Sustainable Home Products criteria.

Jute (Hessian)

Jute is made from members of the mallow plant family.

It is a rain-fed crop that has been shown as being able to capture carbon. Uses include sacking, mats and yarn in place of cotton or polyester.

Sustainable Home Products criteria	**Green star requirements**
Jute (Hessian).	As Sustainable Home Products criteria.

Linen

Linen is made from the flax plant, Linum usitatissimum and typically, requires less water and fertilisers than cotton to grow.

Use is primarily as a fabric in place of cotton or polyester. It is also used as a twine.

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Linen.

Green star criteria
None linked to this criteria.

Lyocell, a form of rayon made from cellulose

Lyocell is typically made from eucalyptus trees that can grow quickly without irrigation.

Lyocell has been shown to have a significantly lower water footprint than cotton.

Uses include bedding and other fabrics as an alternative to cotton or polyester.

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Lyocell.

Green star criteria
None linked to this criteria.

Raffia (also spelt as raphia)

Natural raffia is extracted from raffia palm trees. These palms have very long leaves and the fibre is used in baskets and ropes. To meet this criteria, raffia should not be dyed synthetically.

Uses include as an alternative to plastic for plant ties and as an alternative to plastic artificial raffia.

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Natural raffia, excluding synthetically dyed raffia.

Green star criteria
None linked to this criteria.

Ramie

Ramie is extracted from a relative of the nettle and can be harvested up to six times a year. It does not require pesticides or herbicides to grow.

Its use is primarily as a fabric in place of cotton or polyester.

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Ramie.

Green star requirements
None linked to this criteria.

Rattan

Natural rattan is extracted from palm. It is a non-timber forest product. Its uses include as garden furniture in place of plastics. Please note that this criteria only applies to natural rattan.

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Natural Rattan.

Green star requirements
None linked to this criteria.

Reeds

Reeds have been used for traditional roofing for centuries and are now used for screening as an alternative to plastic.

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Reeds.

Green star requirements
None linked to this criteria.

Rice husks

Rice husks are an agricultural by-product from rice production. Uses include as a fibre in composite materials as an alternative to wood.

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Rice Husks.

Green star requirements
None linked to this criteria.

Sisal

Sisal is extracted from an agave plant that's able to grow in arid, hot climates and it is a crop that can survive in conditions that are unsuitable for most other crops.

Sisal can have a responsible sourcing certification (for example Forest Stewardship Council).

It is used as an alternative to nylon and other plastics, especially in rope and flooring.

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Sisal.

Green star requirements
None linked to this criteria.

Straw, strawboard

Straw arises from growing rice and other crops and is an agricultural by-product.

Uses include as an alternative to virgin wood fibre in MDF and particle board.

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Straw, strawboard.

Green star requirements
None linked to this criteria.

Water hyacinth

Water hyacinth has caused problems as a fast-growing invasive plant that blocks rivers and canals in many countries. When it is removed, being able to make economic use of the plant material can help to mitigate the cost of removal.

Uses include as an alternative to plastic or cotton in baskets.

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Water hyacinth.

Green star requirements
None linked to this criteria.

Specified woods that are either by-products of agriculture or non-forest in origin

These are woods that may be sourced without a responsible sourcing certification because they are non-forest in origin. However, these woods may also have a responsible sourcing certification (for example Forest Stewardship Council).

Mango wood, olive wood and rubberwood are by-products from plantations. Willow is a crop, grown to be harvested and kept at a level that enables wetland habitat conservation.

Mango wood

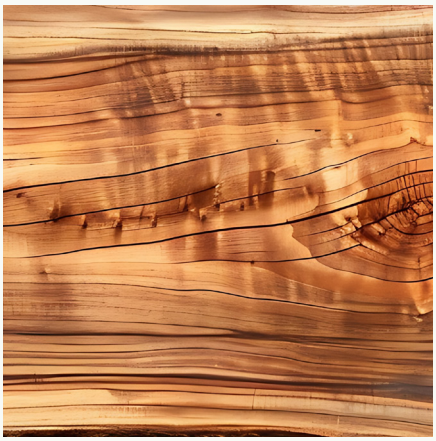
This is wood from fruit trees felled after they stop producing fruit at viable levels (about 15 years). Mango wood is used in place of forest derived hardwoods.

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Mango wood.

Green star requirements
None linked to this criteria.

Olive wood

This is wood from olive trees felled after they stop producing olives at viable levels. Olive wood is used in place of forest derived hardwoods.



Sustainable Home Products criteria
Olive wood.

Green star requirements
None linked to this criteria.

Rubberwood

Rubberwood is harvested from rubber plantations after the trees are no longer yielding a high volume of latex. Rubberwood is used in place of forest derived hardwoods.

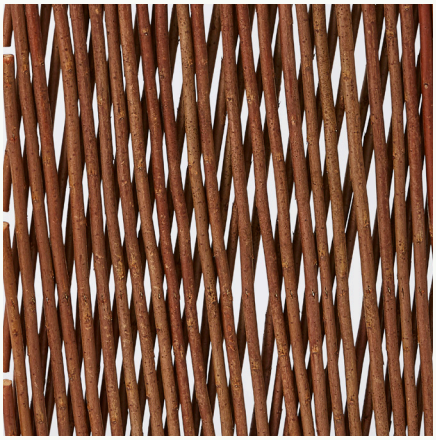
Sustainable Home Products criteria
Rubberwood.

Green star requirements
None linked to this criteria.

Willow

Willow is a fast growing tree, often grown as part of wetland restoration schemes.

Willow is used as garden screening, in baskets and in a variety of decorative products (for example lamp shades) where the alternative may be a plastic.



Sustainable Home Products criteria
Willow.

Green star requirements
None linked to this criteria.

Watch Listed Materials

Products containing any of the following carbon intensive materials:

> CEM1 Cement.

> Peat:

- An exception is made for plants where the growing media contains peat provided that work is in progress to replace the peat by end of 2025.

> Specified fossil fuel derived materials:

- Bitumen.
- Coal.
- Oil based lubricants.
- Petrol and diesel and products designed to be used with petrol or diesel.
- Paraffin and kerosene and products designed to be used with paraffin and kerosine.

Made from recycled materials

Using recycled materials can help to close the loop for making use of waste materials.

Increased demand for making use of recycled materials can help to improve the quantity and quality of recycling. But it is worth noting that recycling only mitigates the impact of waste. Wasting less by reusing and opting for durable products that are designed for longevity are two ways that this can be done. The attribute "Extending product longevity" has criteria for helping to reduce waste.

"Recycled" is defined as using post-consumer waste in most cases. There are a small number of specific materials where pre-consumer waste can be considered to be "recycled", but these are rare exceptions and care must be taken on customer communication (for example, following ISO14021).

Recycled materials must meet all legal and policy requirements – it is essential that chemical safety is not compromised.

Packaging is addressed with Kingfisher's Sustainable Packaging Materials Policy that aims to minimise the amount of packaging we use and, where packaging is unavoidable, to maximise use of reusable and recyclable materials in line with circular economy principles.

When applying the Made from Recycled Materials attribute as part of the Sustainable Home Products Programme, it is the recycled content of the product that is assessed, not the packaging.

Switching to recycled materials should not compromise standards, including safety. The Global Recycled Standard (listed in Appendix 1) is one example of a scheme that manufacturers can use to verify recycled content, labour standards and chemical safety for recycled plastic.

Recycled content levels are shown as percentages. The level should be calculated as a percentage of the whole product by weight. If a tool box is 50% plastic and that plastic comprises 80% recycled post-consumer waste, the percentage for the whole product of recycled plastic would be 40% (i.e. 80% of 50%).

UN Sustainable Development Goals: This attribute links to

- 9 Innovation and Infrastructure
- 12 Responsible Consumption and Protection

Global Recycled Standard

The Global Recycled Standard tracks and verifies the content of recycled materials in a final product. It addresses traceability, environmental issues, social impacts, and chemical safety.

There are many terms used relating to addressing waste. These are explained in the Glossary section, including the terms:

- Biodegradable
- Compostable
- Biobased Materials
- Recyclable
- Recycled
- Reused
- Post-Consumer Waste
- Pre-Consumer Waste
- Post Industrial Waste

If a product comprises multiple materials, please refer to Appendix 4. Where the only relevant criteria for a product is based on recycled materials, it should only be applied if it relates to a significant amount of the product's materials. Examples of mixed materials include polycotton and composites.

As well as helping to make better use of waste, recycled materials often have a lower carbon footprint than comparable virgin raw materials.

Communicating recycled content

If a product contains recycled materials, in most cases, this can be added to packaging and other customer communications. However, it should always be stated as a minimum level (e.g. "50% or more") not as a maximum (e.g. "up to 50%"). The statement should make it clear to the customer that the recycled content is post-consumer waste. The level of content should be expressed as a percentage of the total weight of the product.

Care should be taken to ensure that it is clear to the customer whether the recycled content message refers to the product or the packaging.

Please check all relevant anti-greenwash regulations carefully.

Green star

There are green star requirements relating to this attribute and details are shown alongside the Sustainable Home Products criteria. Please note that for green star, some criteria are grouped under a different attribute than for Sustainable Home Products.

Contents for this attribute:

Recycled materials criteria

Recycled aggregate

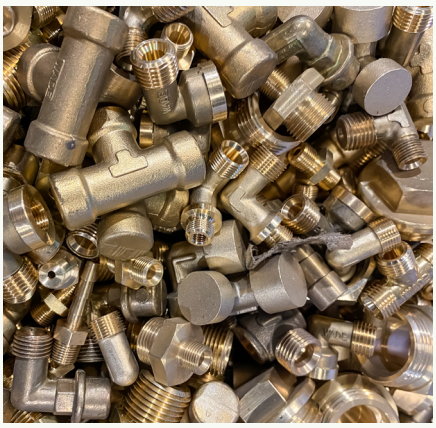
Reprocessing materials that have been previously used in construction.

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Recycled aggregate: aggregate comprising minimum 75% recycled content, post-consumer waste.

Green star requirements
None linked to this criteria.

Recycled brass

Brass is an alloy of copper and zinc. Recycling brass reduces the need to mine copper and zinc.



Sustainable Home Products criteria
Recycled brass: products comprising minimum 90% recycled brass, post-consumer waste.

Green star requirements
As Sustainable Home Products criteria.

Recycled copper

Making use of scrap copper helps to reduce the need to mine this resource. Please note that there is also a criteria in Made with Responsibly Sourced Materials for the Copper Mark.

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Recycled copper: products comprising minimum 75% recycled copper, post-consumer waste.

Green star requirements
As Sustainable Home Products criteria.

Recycled cotton

Finding ways to address the waste from textiles is an environmental issue. Because cotton production uses large volumes of water globally, making better use of textile waste can help to alleviate pressure on resources. Please note that there are also criteria for cotton under Responsible Sourcing.

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Recycled cotton: products comprising minimum 20% recycled cotton, post-consumer waste.

Green star requirements
None linked to this criteria.

Recycled glass

Making glass from waste glass uses considerably less energy than making glass from virgin materials.

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Clear glass: products comprising 100% recycled post-consumer waste glass.
Glass wool (includes glass fibre): products comprising 80% or more recycled post-consumer waste glass.

Green star requirements
None linked to this criteria.

Recycled paper and board

Recycling paper and cardboard waste can help to reduce the need to fell trees to make pulp, as well as making use of waste. As with all criteria in this attribute, the assessment is of the product, not the packaging.

Please refer to Kingfisher's Forest Positive Policy for more information on responsible sourcing for paper and board.

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Recycled paper or board: products comprising minimum 95% recycled paper post-consumer - waste paper, board or card.

Green star requirements
None linked to this criteria.

Recycled plaster

Gypsum, the main ingredient of plasterboard and plaster, is dried when being used in production, using energy. Plasterboard can be recycled, but it is often a problematic waste to manage. Using waste from plasterboard to go into new products can help to make plasterboard recycling more viable.

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Recycled gypsum: products comprising minimum 90% or more recycled post-consumer waste gypsum.

Green star requirements
None linked to this criteria.

Recycled plastics

Using recycled plastics makes use of waste. If more plastic is recycled, demand for recycling plastic increases, which makes recycling more viable. This applies to a variety of plastic derived products, including polyester. Chemical safety must be considered when switching to recycled plastics and this is done by Kingfisher for own label products through applying its Recycled Plastics Standard Operating Procedure.

Using plastic waste to make durable, long-lasting products keeps the plastic in-use for longer. If single-use products are made from plastic, it is important to maximise the amount of recycled content, but also to investigate reusable alternatives.

There are limits on the use of recycled plastics for some products due to regulations and efficacy. In these cases, bio-based plastics should be considered as an alternative way to reduce the amount of virgin material being used.

The Global Recycle Standard (listed in Appendix 3) is one example of a scheme that manufacturers can use to verify recycled content, labour standards and chemical safety for recycled plastic.

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Recycled plastics: products comprising minimum 50% or more recycled post-consumer waste plastic with the following exceptions:

- Composite: this is specified under "Made From Responsibly Sourced Materials" as a specified mixed material because the largest material component by weight is usually either wood fibre or rice husks.
- Single Use Plastics: 90% or more recycled plastic post-consumer waste plastic where the lifetime of the product is expected to be limited. Please note that for products where there is an effective alternative, single-use products are Watch Listed under Saving resources.
- Polycotton: based on a mix of 65% polyester and 35% cotton, to meet a threshold for the product of 50% recycled plastic (post-consumer waste), the polyester component will need to be 90% or more recycled plastic. In addition, the cotton component should not be Watch Listed. It should be one of:

Green star requirements
Products comprising minimum 60% or more recycled post-consumer waste plastic with the exception of fabrics and single-use items.

Workwear with the Global Recycled Standard (for the whole product) with minimum 50% or more recycled post-consumer waste plastic. Any cotton in the product should meet the same standards as for the SHP criteria for polycotton. Please note that the workwear green star requirements is positioned in the Made from Responsibly Sourced Materials attribute.

- Recycled cotton.
- Cotton certified by a scheme specified in the “Made From Responsibly Sourced Materials” attribute.
- Meet the requirements of the Better Cotton Initiative.

Higher criteria: Products comprising minimum 90% or more recycled post-consumer waste plastic (unless product is single-use).

Recycled wood

Recycling wood keeps the carbon captured by the forest trees when the wood was produced in use for longer. The carbon is kept stored. If instead the wood is burned, the carbon is released, along with particulates that can contribute to air pollution.

In many countries, waste wood is being collected for recycling and increasingly, manufactured board is being made with recycled wood instead of virgin wood.

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Recycled wood: Products comprising 70% or more recycled wood where wood forms 75% or more of the total product weight. The wood should be one of:

> Certified FSC® recycled:
> FSC® recycled or
> FSC® MIX where the vendor confirms that the qualifying material is verified recycled post-consumer waste wood.
> Certified PEFC recycled.

Please note that wood derived products for burning are Watch Listed.

Green star requirements
Wooden products that have wood as the main material that have full chain of custody for FSC® or PEFC (under the Made from Responsibly Sourced Materials attribute).

Reused wood

As with recycling wood, reusing wood keeps the carbon captured by the forest trees when the wood was produced in use for longer. But unlike recycling, reusing does not require remanufacturing, reducing the resources needed to keep the material in use.

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Reused wood: reused waste wood, e.g. offcuts from timber cutting services.

Please note that wood derived products for burning are Watch Listed.

Green star requirements
None linked to this criteria.

Mixed materials where the largest material component is recycled material

Where the majority of a product's materials (by weight) have positive properties but where the proportions mean that no single material will be sufficient to meet a criterion, the "mixed materials" criteria can be used for assessment that can be based on a number of materials and a number of sustainability properties.

There is also a corresponding criterion for "mixed materials where the largest material component is responsibly sourced material". Determining which criteria to use is determined by the largest material by weight.

Sustainable Home Products criteria

Mixed materials where the largest material component is recycled material: products meeting a threshold is 60% or more of the product's total weight, following the methodology in the Appendix for Mixed Materials.

Hybrid materials where the mixed material components cannot be separated are excluded from this criterion.

Green star requirements

None linked to this criteria.

Watch List for Recycled Material

- Recycled plastic products where the source of the plastic is not known and/or cannot be confirmed as being safe.
- Products where claims on the packaging may confuse or mislead customers about the recycled content of a product.

Made from responsibly sourced materials

Responsible sourcing aims to address environmental and ethical issues linked to a product's raw materials and manufacture.

Kingfisher has pioneered on the responsible sourcing of wood. In 1995, B&Q was a founding partner of the Forest Stewardship Council, recognising that a responsible sourcing scheme would be an effective way to address deforestation. Taking action to ensure that all the wood and wood derived products that are sold by Kingfisher's banners has been a priority for many years.

There are now many responsible sourcing programmes covering a diverse portfolio of materials and products and Appendix 3 lists the third-party programmes currently recognised by Kingfisher.

A number of organic and agricultural schemes are also included as are a number of schemes that address the issues of a specified material. There are also criteria for ethical sourcing schemes and circular economy schemes.

Type 1 eco-labels are included in this attribute and are specified in the criteria. Adhering to ISO14024, these labels cover the full lifecycle, consider multi-criteria and are third party verified. Although the labels are multi-criteria and could be included in many attributes, they are specified here rather than duplicating.

Please note that using the intellectual property of a third party (including logos) may require permission and adhering to that third party's requirements. For example, if communicating Forest Stewardship Council certification, please check with Kingfisher Offer & Sourcing Sustainability's Wood and Paper team on requirements and sign-off.

If a product is recognised by a specified responsible sourcing scheme but is also on a Watch list for another attribute, it is not assessed for the Sustainable Home Programme. For example, if charcoal has full chain of custody and Forest Stewardship Council certification, it cannot be assessed for the Sustainable Home Programme because it is Watch Listed under Protecting Health.

A full list of recognised third party schemes is listed in Appendix 1.

UN Sustainable Development Goals:
This attribute links to

- 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth
- 12 Responsible Consumption and Protection
- 15 Life on Land

Green star

There are green star requirements relating to this attribute and details are shown alongside the Sustainable Home Products criteria. Please note that for green star, some criteria are grouped under a different attribute than for Sustainable Home Products.

Contents for this attribute:

Responsibly sourced materials criteria

Type 1 Eco-Labels

These are robust voluntary schemes that adhere to the ISO 14024 standard with criteria determined by product lifecycle and have requirements for third party assessment through audit and/or testing.

Sustainable Home Products criteria

Type 1 Eco-Labels: Products that have one of the following labels:

EU EcoLabel.

Nordic Swan Ecolabel.

Der Blaue Engel (also known as Blue Angel).

Türkiye Çevre Etiketi (Turkish Environmental Label).

Green star requirements

Type 1 Eco-Labels: products that have one of the following labels:

EU EcoLabel.

Nordic Ecolabel
(also known as Nordic Swan).

Der Blaue Engel
(also known as Blue Angel).

Agricultural schemes

Although Kingfisher is not a food retailer, some products are produced through farming, including Christmas trees. These schemes are also relevant to the horticulture industry.

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Agricultural schemes: products that have one of the following labels:
Global Good Agricultural Practice (Global G.A.P.).
MPS-ABC.

Green star requirements
None linked to this criteria.

Biobased materials and plastics

Increasingly, biobased materials are of interest as alternatives to fossi fuel derived resins, binders, fuels and plastics. In many instances, they can significantly reduce the carbon footprint of materials. There have been concerns that biobased materials may be derived from land linked to deforestation or land that could be used for food production.

These criteria have been developed referencing EU policy framework on biobased, biodegradable and compostable plastics 2022 and other sources.

Biobased plastic is an option for plastic products where recycled material cannot be used.

Although a mass-balance approach is used for some products where biobased materials are used, these criteria do not apply to this approach. Mass-balance is where some biobased material is mixed with other materials in specified proportions (e.g. 10%) and therefore, it could be agued that the same proportion of finished products can be claimed to be biobased (e.g. 1 in 10). It is encouraging to see uptake of positively defined substitutions for fossil fuel derived materials, but it becomes difficult to assess an individual product on this basis.

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Biobased materials: Biobased materials that are certified by one of the following schemes.

- DIN-Geprüft biobased.
- USDA Biopreferred.
- OK Biobased.
- Roundtable on Sustainable Biomaterials (RSB).
- Please note the additional criteria for biobased plastics:
- Biobased feedstock is used only where the option to use recycled plastic feedstock is not possible
  (e.g. in applications where a transparent plastic is needed).

Green star requirements
(only for biobased plastic).
Above criteria, except the limit is 60% for bio-based plastic content.

- The product has had its biobased content measured according to ASTM D6866, CEN/TS 16137, ISO 16620 or an equivalent method.
- Plastic used in the final product must have a biobased content of ≥50%, demonstrated by:
  - Independent third-party verification.
  - DIN Geprüft Biobased certification.
  - OK Biobased certification.
  - Roundtable on Sustainable Biomaterials (RSB) certification..
- The end product must be recyclable within existing recycling streams. Eligible plastics include biobased PE, PP, PET, ABS.
- The material must demonstrate that it has lower life cycle GHG emissions than the fossil-based equivalent material, through standard assessment methods (ISO 14067 or equivalent).
- Durability and circularity has been considered in the product's design (e.g. spare parts available to mitigate premature end-of-life, recyclability, long warranty or achievement of a quality standard).
- Feedstock must be 2nd generation or 3rd generation. Responsible sourcing is demonstrated by one of the following:
  - RSB certification.
  - ISCC Plus certification.

Circular economy schemes

The circular economy aims to achieve a smarter use of resources, moving away from models based on extract-make-use-dispose. Schemes that aim to support the circular economy examine material health and impacts including pollution as well as examining a product's lifecycle.

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Circular economy schemes.
Products that have one of the following labels from the Cradle to Cradle Products Innovation Institute:

- Cradle to Cradle certified at bronze or better.
- Higher criteria: Cradle to Cradle certified at silver or better.
- Cradle to Cradle Material Health certified.

Green star requirements
None linked to this criteria.

Ethical sourcing schemes

Every product sold by Kingfisher must meet all relevant ethical sourcing standards as set out in policy. The schemes listed below set high standards, working with communities.

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Ethical schemes.
Products that are certified by one of the following:

- Fair Trade Mark (Fair Trade Foundation).
- Good Weave.

Green star requirements
None linked to this criteria.

Organic standards

Organic farming aims to use natural substances and processes. Customers may be more familiar with seeing organic certifications on food, but there are materials, including cotton, that are made from crops. Cotton production typically requires considerable use of fertilisers, pesticides and water. The Soil Association estimates that conventional cotton production is responsible for 16% of global insecticide use. Organic cotton production focuses on improving soil health which can result in less water being needed in times of drought.

Organic standards are also relevant to other textile fibres, plants and other products.

Where the organic standard applies to a material, that material should be the main material of the product by weight.

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Organic schemes.
Products that are certified by one of the following:

- Global Organic Textile Standard (GOTS).
- Organic 100 Content Standard (OCS).
- Soil Association Approved.
- EU Organic Label.
- Agriculture Biologique.
- Oeko-TEX® Organic Cotton.

Green star requirements
Workwear that is made from organic cotton certified by one of the schemes specified for the Sustainable Home Products criteria. Please note that cotton must comprise the main material by weight.

Standards specialising in a single material or group of materials

Many responsible sourcing scheme specialise in one type of material. Where a standard applies to a material, that material should be the main material of the product by weight.

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Cotton.
Products meeting one of the following standards or where the main material (by weight) meets one of the following standards:

> Better Cotton Initiative (BCI) – cotton.

Green star requirements
None linked to this criteria.

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Building materials.
Products meeting one of the following standards or where the main material (by weight) meets one of the following standards:

> BES6001 at "Good" level or better (Building Research Establishment) – building materials.

Green star requirements
None linked to this criteria.

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Copper and zinc.
Products meeting one of the following standards or where the main material (by weight) meets one of the following standards:

> Copper Mark - product should comprise 80% or more copper by weight.
> Zinc Mark - product should comprise 80% or more zinc by weight.

Green star requirements
None linked to this criteria.

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Wood, paper, cork, rubber, bamboo and other forest related products.
Products meeting one of the following standards or where the main material (by weight) meets one of the following standards:

> Forest Stewardship Council (FSC®) Chain of Custody Certification - wood, paper, bamboo, cork, rubber, viscose.
> Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC), Chain of Custody Certification - wood, paper, bamboo, cork more zinc by weight.

Green star requirements
Products where wood is main material that have full chain of custody with FSC® or PEFC, excluding MDF and treated wood.

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Plastics.
Products meeting one of the following standards or where the main material (by weight) meets one of the following standards:

> Global Recycled Standard - plastics.

Green star requirements
Workwear products certified by Global Recycled Standard with 50% or more recycled content (post-consumer waste).

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Wool.
Products meeting one of the following standards or where the main material (by weight) meets one of the following standards:

> Responsible Wool Standard – wool.

Green star requirements
None linked to this criteria.

Mixed materials where the largest material component is a responsibly sourced material

Where the majority of a product's materials (by weight) have positive properties but where the proportions mean that no single material will be sufficient to meet a criterion, the "mixed materials" criteria can be used for assessment that can be based on a number of materials and a number of sustainability properties.

There is also a corresponding criterion for "mixed materials where the largest material component is recycled material". Determining which criteria to use is determined by the largest material by weight.

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Mixed materials where the largest material component is responsibly sourced: products meeting a threshold is 70% or more of the product's total weight, following the methodology in the Appendix for Mixed Materials. Hybrid materials where the mixed material components cannot be separated are excluded from this criterion.

Green star requirements
None linked to this criteria.

Mixed materials: composite

Composite materials have become increasingly popular for products including fencing and decking as an alternative to wood. Unlike wood, composite does not normally require ongoing treatment in order to retain resistance to rot. Composite production often uses recycled materials, including plastics.

However, heat is required to create composite materials and at end of life, recycling is not usually viable because the component materials cannot be separated.

Composites typically comprise 45% fibre, 30% plastics and 25% other additives.

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Composite materials that conform to EN15534 and with positively defined mixed materials of 75% or more by weight and:

> Fibre:
  - If the fibre component is wood derived, it must be responsibly sourced (as specified in the standards for wood in this attribute) or be from a verified recycled source.
  - The fibre component can also be derived from agricultural waste (e.g. rice husks).
> Plastic: The plastic component should be 100% post-consumer waste plastic.

Green star requirements
None linked to this criteria.

Watch List for Responsibly Sourced Materials

> Materials that can be linked to deforestation unless responsibly sourced (see relevant criteria):

  - Wood, paper, cardboard.
  - Plant oils, including palm oil.
  - Rubber.
  - Leather (should be from a source that meets the Gold standard for the Leather Working Group).

> Biobased materials, including resins, binders, bioplastics and biofuels unless responsibly sourced as specified in the criteria for Biobased Materials.

> Cotton unless recycled, organic or sourced through a responsible sourcing scheme.

Made using lower carbon manufacturing

Addressing upstream scope 3 carbon emissions can be done in a number of ways.

Criteria in this attribute focus on:

- Work being done by vendors to address their carbon emissions:
  - Working with the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi).
  - Sharing plans to decarbonise on the platform Manufacture 2030.
  - Energy use by factories, highlighting schemes that factories can join to co-develop a plan to improve energy efficiency. The schemes cited in this section monitor progress.
- Carbon emissions linked to a specific carbon intensive material with criteria set on levels of embodied carbon. This attribute includes third party schemes that are addressing specific materials, many of which also address wider social and environmental issues.
- Use of resources. This includes specific features of product design that can make better use of materials.

For all areas of focus, products nominated for Sustainable Home Product assessment must also meet all relevant group policies and not meet any attribute's Watch List criteria.

Green star

There are no green star requirements relating to this attribute yet, but some of the third party schemes referenced are included in green star under Made from Responsibly Sourced Materials. Please note that for Green Star, some criteria are grouped under a different attribute than for Sustainable Home Products.

UN Sustainable Development Goals: This attribute links to

- 9 Industry, innovation and Infrastructure
- 12 Responsible Consumption and Protection
- 13 Climate Action

Contents for this attribute:

Made using lower carbon manufacturing criteria

Working to decarbonize manufacturing

These criteria recognises the progress that many companies have made in moving towards net zero. This links to Kingfisher's carbon targets.

Please note that meeting these criteria depends on the manufacturing site. If the product is supplied via a company that only distributes or re-packs the product, the assessment should be based on manufacturing, further up the value chain, on the company has manufactured the product.

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Products made at a manufacturing site that forms part of a company that has joined the Science Based Targets Initiative (SBTi) with:

> 1.5°C aligned interim target.

AND

> A Net-Zero Target.

Both Targets should comprise science-based targets following best practice defined by SBTi. For every product included, it should be demonstrable that a significant proportion of the product's impact comes from the manufacturing site.

Green star requirements
None linked to this criteria.

Lower carbon manufacturing scheme

The Low Carbon Manufacturing Programme was developed by World Wildlife Fund, Hong Kong to enable factories to improve energy efficiency, monitoring and measuring progress against agreed standards.

This criterion can be applied to factories where manufacturing takes place, it excludes distributors and re-packers.

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Products made at a manufacturing site that participate with Low Carbon Manufacturing Programme (World Wildlife Fund, Hong Kong) at bronze level or better.

Green star requirements
None linked to this criteria.

Cement: lower carbon manufacturing

Cement is estimated to be responsible for about 8% of global CO2e emissions that can be reduced by using alternatives to clinker and energy efficiency measures.

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Cement.
Embodied carbon below 0.55 kg CO2e/kg cement, evidence to be supplied as an Environmental Product Declaration.

Higher criteria: Embodied carbon below 0.45 kg CO2e/kg cement, evidence to be supplied as an Environmental Product Declaration.

Green star requirements
None linked to this criteria.

Concrete: lower carbon manufacturing

Concrete's environmental impact is closely linked to cement. These criteria follow the same approach as for cement – based on level of embodied carbon, to be demonstrated by an externally verified EPD.

These thresholds will be reviewed in 2027, to follow the decarbonization plan of this sector and reach net zero in 2050 and consider interim targets set by the sector for 2030.

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Concrete.
Concrete (ready mixed) with embodied carbon below 200 kg $CO2e/m^3$ concrete, evidence to be supplied as an Environmental Product Declaration (product level EPD, externally verified).

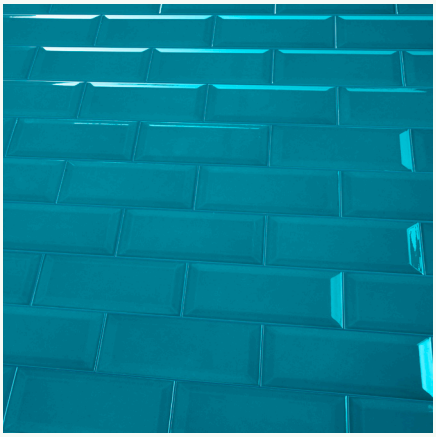
Higher criteria: Concrete (ready mixed) with embodied carbon below 175 kg $CO2e/m^3$ concrete, evidence to be supplied as an Environmental Product Declaration (product level EPD, externally verified).

Green star requirements
None linked to this criteria.

Ceramic tiles: lower carbon manufacturing

It takes a considerable amount of energy to produce ceramic products due to the temperatures needed to fire clay. Life Cycle Analysis has confirmed that firing is one of the largest components of the carbon footprint of a ceramic tile. The ISO standard specified here addresses a number of sustainability issues including firing efficiency. Other issues it addresses include social impact, water pollution and use of chemicals.

Please note that there are also eco labels recognised by the Sustainable Home Product Guidelines under the Responsible Sourcing attribute that also address the environmental impact of making ceramic tiles including the EU Eco Label and Turkish eco label.



Sustainable Home Products criteria
Ceramic Tiles.
Ceramic tiles made to the standard ISO 17889-1:2021 "Ceramic tiling systems - Sustainability for ceramic tiles and installation materials - Part 1: Specification for ceramic tiles".

Green star requirements
None linked to this criteria.

Metals: lower carbon manufacturing

Extracting and processing materials can result in high levels of carbon emissions. For the following materials, criteria include levels of embodied carbon that can be evidenced in several ways:

> 1. EPD (Environmental Product Declaration), externally verified.
> 2. PCF (Product Carbon Footprint), externally verified.
> 3. Certification by 3rd party organisation, a government body, or independent auditor with the result published in line with ISO 14067 or equivalent.

- 3rd party organisations include Aluminium Stewardship Initiative, Responsible Steel, TÜV Rheinland, SGS, Intertek, TÜV SÜD, TÜV Nord.

We require the evidence to show a link between certified site/metal supplier and the vendor manufacturing/ assembling our products. This can be achieved through the following:

> MTC – Material test certification showing the name of the supplier and Kingfisher's vendor's name.
> A document/certification/verification of recycled content, embodied carbon or responsible sourcing scheme.
> A purchase invoice confirming vendor purchased raw materials (metals) from certified supplier.
> A delivery note confirming KF vendor received raw materials (metals) from certified supplier.
> If a vendor has more than one metal supplier, we require a self declaration that the nominated products are manufactured using the 'sustainable metals' specified.

Aluminium

The Aluminium Stewardship Initiative (ASI) has calculated that the aluminium sector accounts for around 2% of the world's CO2 emissions. The ASI requires members to use recycled aluminium and as well as other initiatives that help to reduce this metal's embodied carbon including the use of renewable energy and energy efficiency.

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Aluminium should comprise 50% or more of the product's weight and:

> Have Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emission intensity, tonnes CO2e per tonne of aluminium to be ≤11 tCO2e/t.

Higher criteria: Aluminium Stewardship Initiative Performance Standard certification. Please note that this should be in addition to meeting the Standard criteria.

Green star requirements
Products where the main material is aluminium with Aluminium Stewardship Initiative Performance Standard Certification (under the Made from Responsibly Sourced Materials attribute).

Steel

It has been estimated that steel production accounted for about 8% of global carbon dioxide emissions in 2018. Including recycled metal in the form of scrap metal, using renewable sources of energy and the furnace type are all factors that can help to address this impact.

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Steel should comprise 50% or more of the product's weight and:

> Have Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emission intensity, tonnes CO2e per tonne of steel to be ≤1.6 tCO2e/t.

Higher criteria: Responsible Steel International Production Standard certification. Please note that this should be in addition to meeting the Standard criteria.

Green star requirements
None linked to this criteria.

Bare cordless tools

When assessing the life cycle of a cordless drill, Kingfisher found that manufacture of the battery and charger is a significant contributor to the drill's upstream carbon footprint. Designing a modular cordless tool range where the same battery and charger can be shared across the range can help to reduce that range's embodied carbon.

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Cordless tools sold without a battery or charger ("bare" or "naked") where it forms part of a modular range using the same battery.

Green star requirements
None linked to this criteria.

Protecting health at home

Helping our customers to make their homes and gardens safer and healthier environments for everybody. This includes making projects safer to complete, enabling independent and active living and addressing harmful chemicals in products.

Helping our customers to make their homes and gardens safer and healthier environments for everybody. This includes making projects safer to complete, enabling independent and active living and addressing harmful chemicals in products.

Moving away from harmful chemicals can be done by either changing the chemicals in a product or by taking a different approach. For example, using a screen to help prevent mosquitoes entering the home is a different approach to using an insecticide. Both methods can result in fewer mosquito bites (and the risk of resulting health problems), but a screen achieves this without using insecticide chemicals or exposing customers to those chemicals.

Air quality is increasingly being linked to health. Within this attribute, the Watch List describes products that have been linked to poor air quality, for example, logs for burning and solvent-based paints and cleaners. Sustainable Home Product criteria includes water-based paints and carbon monoxide alarms as well as accessories for charging electric vehicles.

Fire safety is also a consideration in protecting health at home that also links to preventing pollution and waste.

Being able to enjoy a safer home contributes to social inclusion. An example is designing a bathroom so that everybody in the household can use it with confidence, including those with limited mobility.

UN Sustainable Development Goals: This attribute links to

- 3 Good Health and Well-Being
- 10 Reduced Inequalities
- 11 Sustainable Cities and Companies

Green star

There are green star requirements relating to this attribute and details are shown alongside the Sustainable Home Products criteria. This attribute is not included in France for green star for regulatory reasons.

Please note that for green star, some criteria are grouped under a different attribute than for Sustainable Home Products.

Contents for this attribute:

Protecting Health at Home Criteria

Acoustic insulation

The World Health Organisation recognises that excessive noise can be harmful to human health for reasons including disturbed sleep and stress arising from annoyance.

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Acoustic insulation.
Underlay and floor insulation designed to absorb impact noise:

> Should be assessed for impact noise (minimum 20dB of acoustic insulation).

Insulation for walls designed to absorb noise.

> Should be assessed for airborne noise (minimum 20dB of acoustic insulation).

Products accredited with the Quiet Mark.

Anti-vibration mats for washing machines.

Green star requirements
None linked to this criteria.

Air quality in our homes and environment

The United Nations Environment Programme estimates that nine out of ten people globally breathe air that exceeds World Health Organization limits for pollutants. Over recent years, more has been learned about the health impacts of air pollution, for example, from exposure to fine particles.

Measures have been taken to address air pollution, for example, smoke free zones in many cities, but there are actions we can take in our homes and gardens to help reduce our exposure. Air quality can be impacted by many home improvement products. Furniture, carpets and particle board can release formaldehyde into our homes. Solvent based paint releases high levels of volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Particulates are released when fuels are burned, including candles, coal, gas and charcoal. And petrol-powered tools emit a number of pollutants, including nitrous oxides.

Detecting air pollution

Carbon monoxide detectors are important for all homes. This odourless, deadly gas can be produced by faulty gas appliances and by burning processes (for example, from a log burner).

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Detecting air pollution.
Carbon monoxide alarms and detectors, gas detectors.

> Please note that although most products supplied with disposable batteries are Watch Listed, an exception is made for gas, smoke and CO detectors and alarms if the manufacturer specifies single-use for reasons of product effectiveness.

Green star requirements
None linked to this criteria.

Formaldehyde: addressing exposure

Formaldehyde is emitted by some products including furniture and flooring. It is used in adhesives, resins and binders. The International Agency for Research on Cancer classifies formaldehyde as a cancer causing chemical. People with asthma or other breathing problems may be more sensitive to formaldehyde.

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Formaldehyde.
Products certified to CARB2 or achieving European E0.5 level for formaldehyde emissions.

Green star requirements
None linked to this criteria.

VOCs (Volatile Organic Compounds): addressing exposure

This is a broad class of air pollutants that can be released from many products including paints, solvents, household cleaning chemicals, air fresheners and personal care products.

Paint used to be solvent based and as well as releasing VOCs (causing the distinctive scent of paint), they required solvents for cleaning brushes and thinning, many of which are toxic. Moving to water-based paints reduces the level of solvents in our homes. Innovation in paint means that there are now effective water-based alternatives for almost all paints.

Sustainable Home Products criteria
VOCs.
Water based alternatives to solvent based paints, wood treatments, primers, varnishes.

Water-based non-toxic alternatives to white spirit.

Products meeting specified volatile organic compound standards where a product would typically be expected to release VOCs into the environment:

> "Minimal" content based on UK globe VOC labelling (BCF) or - A+ emissions based on mandatory French VOC labelling.

Green star requirements
Paints and coatings with the new "Trace" VOC rating based on UK globe VOC labelling (BCF).

Particulate pollution: addressing exposure

Particulate matter is everything in the air that is not a gas, tiny particles that are made up of a huge variety of materials. The World Health Organization includes particulates as pollutants of "major public health concern".

Particulates can enter the air from burning material, combustion (e.g. from vehicles), fungal mould spores (arising from damp conditions) and from cooking.

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Electric vehicles.
Charging cables & accessories for electric vehicles.

Green star requirements
None linked to this criteria.

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Barbecues.
Alternatives to charcoal burning barbecues:

> Electric barbecues.
> Gas barbecues.
> Plancha barbecues and plancha barbecue accessories.

Green star requirements
None linked to this criteria.

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Extractor fans.
Extractor fans with humidistats or over-run timers. Please note that if the unit is over 30 watts, it should be B rated or better for energy efficiency.

Green star requirements
None linked to this criteria.

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Cooker hoods.
Please note that these should also be A rated or better for energy efficiency (linking to the Saving Energy at Home criteria for kitchen appliances)

Replacement filters for cooker hoods. If a cooker hood's replaceable filter becomes saturated with grease, it will not work as effectively.

Green star requirements
Cooker hoods are included that have an energy label rating of A+ or better under the Saving Energy at Home attribute.

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Dehumidifiers.

- Dehumidifiers that have an operating capacity of 35 litres or less per day or less and where energy efficiency (litres per kilowatt hour) is 2 or more and fitted with a humidistat.
- Dehumidifiers that have an operating capacity of 35 to 87 litres per day or less and where energy efficiency (litres per kilowatt hour) is 2.8 or more and fitted with a humidistat.

Please note that single use chemical dehumidifiers are not included.

Green star requirements
Dehumidifiers meeting the Sustainable Home Products criteria.

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Wood powered boilers, heaters & stoves.

Most products linked to wood burning are Watch Listed as concerns grow over the health impact of air pollution.

In France, the government supported grant scheme, MaPrimeRenov' is available for home renovations that aim to save energy – and at present, this scheme includes wood burning heating. To be congruent with this position, the following criteria have been developed based on the Flamme Verte standard and 2022 EcoDesign requirements.

Wood burning boilers, heaters and stoves

> Only to be applied to products sold in France.

> Log Burning Stoves must meet the Flamme Verte standard and the following:

- Efficiency 72% or higher
- CO2 emissions: 1200 or lower mg/m^3
- -NOX emissions: 160 or lower mg/m^3
- PM emissions: 32 or lower mg/m^3
- VOC emissions: 96 or lower mg/m^3
- PM+VOC emissions: 120 or lower mg/m^3

> Pellet Stoves must meet the Flamme Verte standard and the following:

- Efficiency 87% or higher
- CO2e emissions: 240 or lower mg/m^3
- NOX emissions: 160 or lower mg/m^3
- PM emissions: 16 or lower mg/m^3
- VOC emissions: 48 or lower mg/m^3
- PM+VOC emissions: 56 or lower mg/m^3

Green star requirements
None linked to this criteria.

Chemical Safety

Many decorating and household chemicals have hazardous contents, as indicated by safety labels. Switching to less hazardous products can help to make our homes safer as can finding alternatives to using chemicals.

Chemicals are used in the manufacture of products, including textiles. Hazardous chemicals may be present in finished products as well as posing a safety issue for workers and health risks for communities close to the manufacturing site if pollution occurs.

Alternatives to potentially harmful chemical products

Finding ways to avoid using a chemical helps to reduce use.

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Alternatives to potentially harmful chemical products:

- Alternatives to corrosive drain cleaning chemicals, including sink/basin/shower strainers, sink plungers.
- Alternatives to insecticides: mosquito screens and nets.
- Non-toxic household and decorating chemical products where the product would typically be expected to contain toxic chemicals.

Green star requirements
None linked to this criteria.

Specified third party chemical safety schemes

These are third party schemes that assess and require testing of products and materials to ensure that harmful chemicals are not present.

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Specified third party chemical safety schemes:

These are also listed in Appendix 1. Please note that using the intellectual property of a third party (including logos) may require permission and adhering to that third party's requirements.

- bluesign® standard.
- EcoCert (cleaning products).
- EMICODE® EC1+.
- Greenguard.
- Green Seal.
- natureplus®.
- OEKO-TEX® Standard 100 and Made in Green (textiles) – this is detailed in a specific criteria below.
- TCO Certified.

Green star requirements
None linked to this criteria.

> Chemical Safety is also covered by the following schemes listed in the Made From Responsibly Sourced Materials attribute: Cradle to Cradle Products Innovation Institute, EU Eco Label, Nordic Swan (also known as Nordic Ecolabel), Der Blaue Engel (also known as Blue Angel), organic sourcing schemes, Global Recycled Standard.

OEKO-TEX®

This is a set of product standards addressing harmful chemicals in clothing. As with the other third party schemes, assessment requires independent testing.

Sustainable Home Products criteria
OEKO-TEX®

> Products certified with one or more of the following labels: OEKO-TEX® Standard 100, OEKO-TEX® Made in Green, OEKO-TEX® Organic Cotton.

Green star requirements
None linked to this criteria.

Specified chemical products that do not contain unwanted chemicals

This criteria is based on research commissioned by Kingfisher to assess whether customers in the markets in which Kingfisher operates can easily purchase products that contain unwanted chemicals. The research is then used to produce a list of those products where the absence of the unwanted chemical can be described as a positive Sustainable Home Products criteria.

This work is repeated annually so that as the market improves, the criteria will be updated.

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Specified chemical products that do not contain substances listed in Appendix 4: Unwanted Chemicals List:

These are also listed in Appendix 1. Please note that using the intellectual property of a third party (including logos) may require permission and adhering to that third party's requirements.

> Sealants from the following list. Please note that sealants should also have a maximum volatile organic compound (VOC) rating of low (based on BCF rating) or B (based on French VOC labelling requirements) if relevant for the product.
>
> - All-weather sealant.
> - All-purpose sealant, including fire resistant sealant.
> - Kitchen, bathroom and sanitary sealant.
> - Frame sealant.
> - Roofing and gutter sealant.
> - Flooring sealant.

Green star requirements
None linked to this criteria.

- Expanding foam sealant.
- Damp & stain sealant.
- Caulk.

> Tile sealer.

> Tile adhesive and grout.

> Putty.

> Building chemicals

> Specified adhesives:

By type:

- Grab and contact adhesive.
- PVA (Polyvinyl alcohol adhesive), wood glue.
- Polyurethane adhesive.
- Superglue.
- Spray foam adhesive sealant.

By product application type:

- Carpet adhesive.
- Vinyl floor tile adhesive.
- Coving adhesive.
- Roofing felt adhesive.
- Tile adhesives (Combined tile adhesives and grout)

Specified solid objects that do not contain unwanted chemicals

Following the same methodology as for chemical products, Kingfisher has commissioned work to assess whether customers in the markets in which Kingfisher operates can easily purchase products that contain unwanted chemicals.

This work is repeated annually so that as the market improves, the criteria will be updated.

For solid objects, the product list researched prioritises:

- Products containing plasticised, flexible PVC. Plasticisers can contain ortho phthalates.
- Products containing flame retardants. Halogenated flame retardants have been linked to health problems.
- Products that have commonly contained PFAS.

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Specified solid object products that do not contain substances listed in Appendix 4: Unwanted Chemicals List:

These criteria are only relevant whilst there are products on the market that still retain these specified chemicals. Research is being undertaken annually to review and update this list based on products available to customers in the markets where Kingfisher banners operate.

Specified products that have flame retardant additives:

- Electrical products that have flame retardant additives:
  - Cable tidies, cable reels, power supplies, extension leads, corrugated conduit, sleeving, conduit fittings accessories.
- Insulation that has flame retardant additives.

Specified products with an applied waterproof coating:

- Garden furniture, parasols and outdoor textiles that have an applied waterproof coating.

Specified products that are made from flexible PVC where PVC comprises 30% or more of the total product weight that do not contain any of the substances specified on the Unwanted Chemicals List (Appendix 4). These criteria should not be applied to virgin plastic products where it has been demonstrated that it is feasible to move to recycled plastics or other alternative materials.

- Gloves that have a PVC coating or dip.
  Disposable gloves are not included.
- Wellingtons that comprise PVC as the main material.
- Artificial Christmas trees, wreaths, garlands, lights and silhouettes.
- Decorative string lights.
- Vinyl flooring.
- Blinds made from PVC.
- Plastic shower curtains and bathmats.
- Hose pipes and reels.

Green star requirements
None linked to this criteria.

Footwear

Footwear has a high number of components compared to clothing (with the exception of wellingtons). This makes it difficult to apply single material standards so a number of factors are being considered in assessment. All are focused on:

- Chemical safety, especially for components that can have contact with skin.
- Maximizing the use of recycled and responsibly sourced materials.

End-of-life options for footwear have also been considered and may be added to this criteria in the future.

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Footwear (excluding wellingtons)

Please note that a number of policies apply to footwear and these must be met before the product can be assessed. These include requirements for responsible leather sourcing and chemical safety.

Wellington boots are in scope for the Solid Objects criteria.

Footwear that meets all of the following criteria:

- Shoelaces (if present): recycled material (100% post-consumer waste).
- Liner: recycled, OEKO-TEX® certified material (100% post-consumer waste) .
- All plastic components to be phthalate free.
- Outsole must meet chemical requirements specified in Appendix 4 Unwanted Chemicals List.

Green star requirements
None linked to this criteria.

Enabling cycling

Choosing to cycle instead of driving a car has health benefits for the cyclist as well as reducing the level of pollutants arising from a journey.

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Products that enable cycling including:

- Bicycles.
- Helmets.
- Locks and security devices.
- Cycle storage.

Please note that products designed for transporting bicycles on cars are not included.

Green star requirements
None linked to this criteria.

Products designed to help customers with limited mobility, including adaptations that can help to enable safe and independent use of homes.

Being able to live safely in our homes throughout our lives is important and adapting our homes can be key to this.

Sustainable Home Products criteria

Products that enable homes to be adapted for independent living:

- Grab rails, shower seats, walk-in baths and other products that enable safe and independent use of bathrooms (including "Doc M" products). Please note that although high capacity baths (200 litres or over) are Watch Listed under the attribute "Saving water at home", an exception is made for baths specifically designed to make bathing easier for customers with limited mobility.
- Safety rails, ramps and other products that can make access to the home safer.
- Adjustable height work surfaces for kitchens.
- Pull down storage mechanisms for kitchen wall cupboards.
- Gadgets that can help to make daily life easier, for example, tools that enable picking up items without the need to bend.

Green star requirements

None linked to this criteria.

Home safety

Helping our customers to avoid accidents at home.

Anti-Slip products

Preventing slips and falls supports independent living as well as preventing the direct impact of accidents. These criteria are detailed in line with widely used tests and only applied to products where slipping is a risk.

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Anti-slip products.

Products that meet one of the following anti-slip criteria:

> Flooring (including floor tiles) should reach following thresholds.

- Standard level R11 For DIN51130 or PC 20 for XP 05-011 or group B for DIN EN 16165 annex A,B, or PTV>36° annex C.
- Higher level >R11 For DIN51130 or PC 20 for XP 05-011.

> Shower trays should reach (barefoot test) following thresholds.

- Standard level for grade B DIN 51097 or PN18 for XP05-010.
- Higher level > grade B DIN 51097 or PN18 for XP05-010.

Bathmats (designed to be used inside a bathtub or shower tray) should reach following thresholds.

- Standard level > 18° to 20° BS 8445.

Green star requirements
None linked to this criteria.

Electrical safety

Electrical safety

Products that meet one of the following anti-slip criteria:

> Testing equipment and tools.

> Residual current devices.

Green star requirements
None linked to this criteria.

Fire safety

Preventing domestic fires and protecting householders from their health impacts.

Please note that although most products supplied with disposable batteries are Watch Listed, an exception is made for gas, smoke and CO detectors & alarms if the manufacturer specifies single use for reasons of product effectiveness.

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Fire safety

Fire protection products. Please note that although most products supplied with disposable batteries are Watch Listed, an exception is made for gas, smoke and CO detectors and alarms if the manufacturer specifies single use for reasons of product effectiveness.

- Smoke and heat alarms and detectors. Please note that although most products supplied with disposable batteries are Watch Listed, an exception is made for gas, smoke and CO detectors and alarms if the manufacturer specifies single use for reasons of product effectiveness.
- Fire extinguishers, fire blankets.
- Fire safety products with BS EN 12519 certification.
- Fire doors, intumescent fire and smoke seals.
- Fire door retainers.
- Escape ladders.

Green star requirements
None linked to this criteria.

Child safety

Child safety

Child safety products, including stair gates.

Green star requirements
None linked to this criteria.

Watch List for Protecting Health at Home

Products that can contribute to air pollution:

Nitrogen Oxides (NOx) air pollution:

> Petrol powered tools and accessories.

Particulate air pollution:

> Solid fuel burning outdoors:
  - Incinerators.
  - Fire pits, chimineas.
  - Charcoal barbecues, charcoal.
  - Outdoor use candles.
> Solid fuel burning outdoors:
  - Peat and coal fuel.
  - Wood for burning, including pellets and kindling.
  - Alternative solid fuels including logs made from waste materials.
  - Boilers, stoves and heaters designed to burn coal or peat.
  - Candles.
  - Gas hobs. The fumes from cooking can contribute to poor indoor air quality. If using a gas hob, ensure that a cooker hood is used to help extract fumes.

Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) air pollution:

> Solvent based paints and wood treatments.
> Products meeting or exceeding the following volatile organic compound standards:
  - 25% “Medium” or worse based on UK globe VOC labelling.
  - C or worse based on French VOC labelling.

Harmful Chemicals:

> Corrosive household and decorating chemicals, including drain cleaners based on strong acids or alkalis.
> Products containing glyphosate.
> The following products if they contain Unwanted Chemicals (as detailed in Appendix X). Please note that this list is based on the same research as the assessments for chemical safety criteria:

Chemical products:

> Sealants from the following list:
  - All-weather sealant.
  - All-purpose sealant, including fire resistant sealant.
  - Kitchen, bathroom and sanitary sealant.
  - Frame sealant.
  - Roofing and gutter sealant.
  - Flooring sealant.
  - Damp and stain sealant.
  - Caulk.
> Tile sealer.

> Grout.
> Putty.
> Specified adhesives:

By type:

- Grab and contact adhesive.
- PVA (Polyvinyl alcohol adhesive), wood glue.
- Polyurethane adhesive.
- Superglue.
- Spray foam adhesive.

By product application type:

- Carpet adhesive.
- Vinyl floor tile adhesive.
- Coving adhesive.
- Roofing felt adhesive.

Solid objects:

> Cable tidies, cable reels, power supplies, extension leads, corrugated conduit, sleeving, conduit fittings accessories.
> Gloves.
> Decorations that are comprised of 50% or more plastic:

- Artificial Christmas trees, wreaths and garlands.
- Tree decorations, baubles, bead chains, tinsel, table decorations.
- Toys and animations.
- String lights, silhouettes and other decorative lights.

> Flooring and blinds:

- Vinyl flooring rolls and tiles.
- Flooring thresholds and trims.
- Cladding.
- Blinds.

Bath mats and shower curtains containing that are comprised of 50% or more flexible PVC.

> Wallpaper that is 30% or more PVC.
> Garden materials that contain flame retardants and/or water proofing. Please note that the material should comprise 50% or more of the product by weight.

- Awnings and outdoor blinds, canopies, pavilions.
- Outdoor furniture: drinks cabinet, benches, trolleys, hammocks, stools, swings, tables, garden furniture accessories, beds, chairs, furniture sets, sofas, loungers.
- Outdoor cushions and throws.
- Parasols and accessories, shade sails.

> Hose pipes and reels that are comprised of 30% or more PVC.

Saving energy at home

Helping our customers to use energy more efficiently and making more use of renewable power can help to address carbon emissions from our homes.

Across the EU, households as a sector consumed about 27.4% of energy in 2020 – that's more than industry. The cost of energy is of increasing concern to customers. The Energy Saving Trust has calculated that around 21% of the UK's carbon emissions come from our homes.

More energy is used for space heating than for any other purpose in our homes. For the EU, it is estimated that 62.8% of a home's energy is used on space heating. A further 15.1% is used on water heating. Lighting and appliances account for 14.5% and cooking 6.1%.

The Energy Saving Trust has worked to highlight the home improvements that householders should consider to help save energy. These include reducing home heat loss through insulation, thermally efficient doors and windows and draught proofing as well as improving the efficiency of heating systems, lighting and appliances.

This attribute also covers alternatives to energy using products. Using a washing line, for example, when the weather allows to dry laundry instead of a tumble dryer can help to reduce electricity use.

Although just 0.4% of energy was consumed by space cooling in EU homes in 2020, adapting to climate change means that more households are looking for ways to stay comfortable during extreme hot weather. In Spain and Portugal, addressing overheating has been a consideration for centuries, but even in northern France and the United Kingdom, it is now of growing concern. This attribute includes efficiency criteria for comfort fans and air conditioning as well as measures like shutters and thermal blinds that can help address overheating.

Using renewable energy can also help to reduce use of power from the grid as well as helping to reduce our homes' dependence on fossil fuels for power.

UN Sustainable Development Goals:
This attribute links to

- 7 Affordable and Clean Energy
- 13 Climate Action

Green star

There are green star requirements relating to this attribute and details are shown alongside the Sustainable Home Products criteria. Please note that for green star, some criteria are grouped under a different attribute than for Sustainable Home Products.

Contents for this attribute:

Saving energy at Home Criteria

Alternatives to energy using products

These are products that can be used in place of an energy using product, for example, energy use can be reduced if a clothesline is used instead of a tumble dryer.

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Alternatives to energy using products.

> Sun pipes, Sun tunnels, making more use of natural light.
> Clothes lines and airers (outdoor use) as an alternative to tumble dryers.
> Hand push mowers as an alternative to electric or petrol-powered mowers.

Green star requirements
None linked to this criteria.

Cooling efficiency

Adapting to extremes of temperature means that more of us, even in the north of Europe, are concerned about keep our homes comfortable in hot weather.

Shading

Shading windows and glazed doors can help to reduce the heat arising from sunlight falling on windows on a hot day (solar gain).

According to the Agence de la Transition Ecologique (Ademe), heat loss through windows can also be reduced by as much as 60% by using shutters.

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Cooling efficiently: shading windows

- Shutters (including those with electronic controls) designed for use over windows or glazed doors.
- Awnings designed to be fitted above windows or glazed doors.
- Thermal blinds and curtains.
- Glazing films designed to reduce solar gain.

Green star requirements
None linked to this criteria.

Comfort fans

Comfort fans typically use less electricity than air conditioning units to run. They do not cool the air, but moving air can help to make us more comfortable during hot weather.

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Cooling efficiently: comfort fans.

- Ceiling fans, including ceiling fans with lighting.
- Personal mini fans powered by rechargeable batteries or USB. Cooling can be achieved by focussing on cooling a person rather than attempting to cool down a space.
  This type of fan tends to use less energy than fans designed to cool a space.
- Mains powered cooling fans.
  - The service value of a fan is the amount of air moved per minute per watt of electricity.
    A higher service value means a more efficient fan.
  - Standard criteria: With a service value => 1.0 m^3/min/W.
  - Higher criteria (counting as a second criteria in product assessment): Fans with a service value => 1.5 m^3/min/W.

Green star requirements
Ceiling fans

Comfort Fans with a service value => 1.5 m^3/min/W.

Air conditioning

If air conditioning is used, choosing energy efficient models can help to reduce the cost to run.

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Cooling efficiently: air conditioning.

> A++ Energy Label rating for its cooling function.
  - If the air conditioner also has a heating function, that should have an Energy Label for heating rated A+ or better.
> Higher criteria (counting as a second criteria in product assessment): A+++ Energy Label rating for its cooling function.
  - If the air conditioner also has a heating function, that should have an Energy Label for heating rated A++ or better.

Green star requirements
Air conditioning meeting the higher Sustainable Home Products criteria.

Controlling energy use

Controlling heating and power in our homes can help to manage energy use as well as improving comfort and convenience.

Smart home systems

Technology is enabling increasing levels of home energy control. Smart home systems that are designed to include energy control directly or indirectly can meet Sustainable Home criteria.

Many other components can meet Sustainable Home Product criteria in other attributes. For example, smoke alarm components can meet Sustainable Home Product criteria in “Protecting health at home” and garden water timer components can meet Sustainable Home Product criteria in “Saving water at home”. Components that can work with several different systems are included.

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Controlling energy use: smart home systems.

Smart home systems that include controlling energy (e.g. heating, lighting):

> The main controller (where energy control is a key feature).
> Components designed to help improve energy control including:
  - Thermostats.
  - Motion detectors, presence detectors.
  - Smart plugs with an energy monitoring or energy saving feature such as power down, geofencing or remote switching.
  - Smart LED lighting (must be F rated or better where the Energy Label is relevant).
  - Smart radiator valves.
  - Components that enable or improve renewable energy use - Weather detectors and compensators.

Green star requirements
Products meeting the Sustainable Home Products criteria, but please note that lighting should be D rated or better where the Energy Label is relevant.

Heating and hot water controls

Heating controls can help to manage when your heating comes on. They can help to keep your home comfortable without wasting energy. Please note that products that can only work with wired underfloor heating are Watch Listed because this is an energy intensive form of heating.

Sustainable Home Products criteria Controlling energy use: heating and hot water controls.

- Cylinder thermostats, pipe thermostats.
- Room thermostats.
- Heating and hot water programmers and timers.
- Thermostatic radiator valves (TRVs).
  - These valves enable different rooms to be set to different temperatures.
  - All bar one radiator in a heating system typically can be fitted with a TRV.
  - It is not advisable to turn a TRV off completely. Instead, set to the frost setting that will help to stop pipes freezing.
- Weather compensators.
  - A weather compensator measures the temperature outside and changes the temperature of water running through a heating system accordingly.

Green star requirements
Air conditioning meeting the higher Sustainable Home Products criteria.

Thermometers

A thermometer can help to check settings for heating at home. Specialist thermometers and heat detectors can be used to check if insulation and other thermal efficiency measures are working effectively.

Fridge thermometers can check that refrigerators are operating between 3° and 5°C. If they are operating at a lower temperature, more electricity will be consumed, and food may freeze. Any higher, and food may be wasted as it will not have been refrigerated properly.

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Controlling energy use: heating and hot water controls.

- Thermometers.
- Fridge thermometers.

Green star requirements
Products meeting the Sustainable Home Products criteria.

Controlling electrical devices

Timers, motion detectors and other controls can help to ensure that devices are only turned on when they are needed. They can help to reduce energy wasted when appliances are left on stand-by.

Sustainable Home Products criteria

Controlling energy use: controlling electrical devices.

> Sockets and extension leads that enable energy control:
  - "Master/slave" extension leads.
  - Sockets designed to reduce standby energy consumption.
  - Individually switched multi socket extension leads.
> Motion sensors (including passive infra-red controls) and presence detectors.
  - Includes light fittings that have these features.
> Photo sensors and dusk-dawn controls.
  - Includes light fittings that have these features.
> Remote controls for sockets and lighting.
> Timers.
  - Includes light fittings that have these features.
> Photo sensors and dusk-dawn controls.
  - Includes light fittings that have these features.

Green star requirements

Products meeting the Sustainable Home Products criteria.

Heating and hot water

More energy is used for space heating than for any other purpose in our homes.

For the EU, it is estimated that 62.8% of a home's energy is used on space heating. A further 15.1% is used on water heating.

Space heaters (including heating systems)

Heat pumps

A heat pump works like a fridge in reverse, taking heat from outdoors into the home. Moving the heat is powered by electricity, but this requires significantly less electricity than, for example, directly heating the same space with electric heaters.

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Heat pumps.

- Air source heat pumps (air to water).
- Air to air heat pumps that meet A+ or better for their heating function. If the pump has a cooling function, this should be A++ or better.
- Ground source heat pumps.
- Accessories for heat pumps.

Green star requirements
As Sustainable Home Products with the exception of air to air heat pumps:

- Air to air heat pumps that meet A++ or better for their heating function. If the pump has a cooling function, this should be A+++ or better.

Micro combined heat and power systems (Micro-CHP)

These can generate heat and electricity simultaneously, from the same energy source, for example, generating electricity whilst heating water.

Sustainable Home Products criteria Micro combined heat and power systems (Micro-CHP).

Green star requirements
Products meeting the Sustainable Home Products criteria.

Mechanical heat recovery systems

Based on ventilation, this type of system uses heat from the air being removed from the home to warm up incoming air.

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Mechanical heat recovery systems.
Includes single room systems.

Green star requirements
Products meeting the Sustainable Home Products criteria.

Electric boilers

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Electric boilers.
D rated or better Energy Label.

Green star requirements
Products meeting the Sustainable Home Products criteria.

Electric heaters

Electrical heating can be expensive to run compared to other heating types. Because some homes have limited options for heating, effective electrical heaters are included in these guidelines.

The criteria references current Ecodesign requirements and the proposed changes for 2025. It is set to be above the effective legal minimum for each type of heating. The EcoDesign requirements are described as percentages, but this does not describe efficiency directly. Percentages can be gained by including more features from the lists in the standard. Appendix 5 gives more details about this standard.

There are Green Star criteria but these are only applicable to fixed heaters sold in France.

Some types of electric heater have been Watch Listed.

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Electric heaters.

For a product to meet this criteria, it has to meet minimum efficiency score and to meet the EcoDesign requirements (Lot 20). These scores and related features are described in detail in Appendix 5.

- Portable = 48.95%
- Fixed heaters:
  - <250W = 45.26%
  - >=250W =48.40% and a warranty of 2 years or longer. If sold in France, the heater should have NF Electricite certification.
- Bathroom heaters (may be described as “towel rails” or “towel heaters”)
  - 60-250W = 44.21%
  - >=250W = 48.40% and a warranty of 2 years or longer. If sold in France, the heater should have NF Electricite certification.

Green star requirements
Only to be applied to products sold in France, excluding portable heaters. In addition, heaters should meet the EcoDesign requirements (Lot 20).

Either:

- NF *** (eye) certification

Or

- As criteria for Sustainable Home Products, but at the following levels:
  - Fixed heaters:
    i. <250W = 46.58% and have NF certification.
    ii. >=250W =50.50% and have NF certification.
  - Bathroom heaters:
    i. 60-250W = 46.58% and have NF certification.
    ii. >=250W = 50.50% and have NF certification.

Water heaters

Choosing an efficient water heater can help to reduce energy consumption. The Agence de la Transition Ecologique (Ademe) also highlight the importance of choosing the right size water heater for your needs – the agency estimates that a third of water heated is not used.

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Electric water heaters.

- Standard criteria: with an energy label rating of B or better.
- Higher criteria: with an energy label rating of A or better.

Green star requirements
Electric Water heaters with an energy label rating of A or better.

Space and water heating efficiency

Using heating systems efficiently can help to improve comfort.

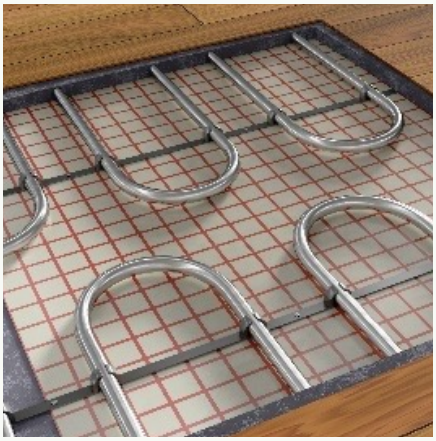
Sustainable Home Products criteria
Products that can help to improve the efficiency of heating systems:

> Wet type underfloor heating.
  - Wet type underfloor heating can heat a space effectively using less energy to do so than a traditional wall hung radiator. This is because it has a larger surface area so can work well with water no warmer than 45°C.
  - This type of heating works well with air source or ground source heat pumps, as well as with conventional boilers. Please note that there is another form of underfloor heating that uses electric wires instead of hot water pipes. The wired version is energy intensive and is Watch Listed.

> Radiator keys.
  - Radiator keys are used to maintain radiators, "bleeding" air out of the heating system. This can help to keep radiators working efficiently.

> Products that help to maintain the efficiency of space or water heating systems including scale inhibitors, system cleaners, noise reducers and magnetic scale reducers.

> Mixer taps fitted with "cold start" technology.
  - This technology ensures that when a tap is turned on for cold water, no hot water is drawn from the system. If a home has a combination boiler (that heats water as required), it will not be ignited.
  - This can help to save energy at home.
  - Please note that for basin and kitchen taps, flow rates must also meet the requirements in Saving Water at Home.



Green star requirements
Radiator keys, wet type underfloor heating.

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Insulating heating and hot water systems:

> Cylinder jackets.
  - These should also be considered for water heaters as well as hot water storage cylinders.
    Insulated hot water cylinders.

> Pipe insulation & accessories.

> Radiator foil.
  - Placed behind a radiator on an external wall, radiator foil can help to reflect heat back into the room rather than escaping the home.

Green star requirements
Products meeting the Sustainable Home Products criteria.

Kitchen appliances

For large kitchen appliances, the Energy Label is a useful indicator of how energy efficient the product will be. It is worth considering that size matters as well – a large, efficient fridge freezer may be more expensive to run than a less efficient smaller model. The levels set in these guidelines are based on The Label 2020 project that is in place in 15 of the European Union member states and the UK. The project includes a "Best in Class" chart that identifies the Energy Label rating considered to be "efficient" as well as levels not commonly available yet in Great Britain. The "efficient" level has been referenced in these guidelines as the Standard Sustainable Home Product criteria. The Higher Sustainable Home Product criteria is set at 1 to 2 levels below the most efficient rating currently commonly available based on this assessment.

Cooker hoods, range hoods

Cooker Hoods still use the older energy label that scales from A+++ to D. Using a cooker hood is increasingly considered important for extracting the fumes from cooking that can contribute to poor air quality.

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Cooker hoods, range hoods.

> Energy label rating of A based on the current energy label (has not yet been rescaled).
> Higher criteria (counting as a second criteria in product assessment): energy label rating of A+ based on the current energy label (has not yet been rescaled).

Green star requirements
Energy label rating of A+ based on the current energy label (has not yet been rescaled).

Dishwashers

The energy label for dishwashers includes information on water use and noise as well as energy efficiency. Try to wait until you have a full load and there is no need to rinse dishes before putting them into the dishwasher.

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Dishwashers.

> Energy label rating of D based on the rescaled A-G 2020 energy label.
> Higher criteria (counting as a second criteria in product assessment): energy label rating of B based on the rescaled A-G 2020 energy label.

Green star requirements
Energy label rating of B based on the rescaled A-G 2020 energy label.

Laundry: washing machines and tumble dryers

The Energy Label for washing machines includes information on water use and noise as well as energy efficiency. It also gives a rating for the efficiency of the spin cycle which can help to reduce the time laundry will subsequently take to dry.

Try to wait until you have a full load and use Washer dryers tend to be less efficient for drying than a tumble dryer. It is worth noting that the maximum load for drying tends to be less than for washing, so it might be necessary to remove some of the load between washing and drying. Tumble Dryers still use an older Energy Label that scales from A+++ to D.

If you are able to dry some of your laundry on a clothesline, this can help to reduce energy use.

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Laundry: washing machines and tumble dryers.

> Washing machines:
  - Energy label rating of C based on the rescaled A-G 2020 energy label.
  - Higher criteria (counting as a second criteria in product assessment): energy label rating of B based on the rescaled A-G 2020 energy label.
> Washer dryers:
  - Energy label rating of D based on the rescaled A-G 2020 energy label.
  - Higher criteria (counting as a second criteria in product assessment): energy label rating of C based on the rescaled A-G 2020 energy label.
> Tumble dryers:
  - Energy label rating of A+++ based on the current energy label (has not yet been rescaled).

Green star requirements
Washing machines: energy label rating of B based on the rescaled A-G 2020 energy label.

Ovens, cookers and hobs

For ovens with more than one compartment, the Sustainable Home Product assessment applies to the larger compartment.

For cookers that have a hob as well as an oven, the hob needs to be induction as well as the oven meeting the energy rating requirement for ovens.

Only electric powered ovens and hobs are assessed. Gas hobs have been linked to poor air quality so are Watch Listed in the Protecting Health at Home attribute.

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Ovens, cookers and hobs.

> Hobs:
  - Induction hobs. These consume less energy for cooking than other types of electric hob (Agence de la Transition Ecologique).
> Ovens and cookers:
  - Energy label rating of A+ based on the current energy label (has not yet been rescaled). If a hob is included, it should be induction.
  - Higher criteria (counting as a second criteria in product assessment): energy label rating of A++ based on the current energy label (has not yet been rescaled).

Green star requirements
Induction hobs.

Ovens: energy label rating of A++ based on the current energy label (has not yet been rescaled).

Refrigeration: fridges, fridge freezers and freezers

Because fridges and freezers are always on, it is important to choose an energy efficient model.

Refrigerators should be operating between 3°C and 5°C. If they are operating at a lower temperature, more electricity will be used and food may freeze. Any higher, and food may be wasted as it will not have been refrigerated properly. A fridge thermometer can help to monitor temperature and many fridges now have an integrated thermometer.

Please note that a smaller fridge or freezer may use less energy to run than a larger model even if it has a lower energy rating. Choosing an appliance that is best suited to your household's needs can also help to manage energy.

Fridge freezers are typically able to operate more efficiently than separate fridges and freezers so the criteria are set at higher levels.

Wine coolers are not included in these criteria. If opting for a wine cooler, choosing a model that is energy efficient will help to reduce its impact on your home's electricity consumption. The Label 2020 project identifies wine coolers with an energy rating of F or better as being efficient.

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Refrigeration: fridges, fridge freezers and freezers.

> Fridge freezers (combined units):
  - Energy label rating of D, based on the rescaled 2020 A-G energy label.
  - Higher criteria (counting as a second criteria in product assessment): energy label rating of B, based on the rescaled A-G 2020 energy label.
> Refrigerators:
  - Energy label rating of E, based on the rescaled 2020 A-G energy label.
  - Higher criteria (counting as a second criteria in product assessment): energy label rating of D, based on the rescaled A-G 2020 energy label.
> Freezers:
  - Energy label rating of E, based on the rescaled 2020 A-G energy label.
  - Higher criteria (counting as a second criteria in product assessment): energy label rating of D, based on the rescaled A-G 2020 energy label.

Green star requirements

> Fridge freezers energy label rating of B, based on the rescaled A-G 2020 energy label.
> Fridge and freezers energy label rating of D, based on the rescaled A-G 2020 energy label.

Lighting efficiency

How we light our homes has changed considerably over the last 20 years as technology has enabled us to move from incandescent lamps (that only converted about 5% of the energy they used to light) to halogens and compact fluorescent lighting and then to LED (light emitting diodes). The European Union estimate that continuing to move to increasingly efficient lighting will prevent around seven million tonnes of CO2e being emitted every year.

Indoor and outdoor lighting is included in these criteria.

Decorative effect lighting is excluded. Previously, halogen and other less efficient types of lighting were available to customers for Christmas lights and lighting decorations, so it was important to choose efficient LED. As this lighting is effectively all now LED, only lights where the light produced is for lighting (as opposed to primarily for decoration) is included. Decorative LED lighting may still meet other SHP criteria.

If the light is required to meet Ecodesign Energy-related Products requirements (ErP), it is treated as functional.

Please note that lighting products supplied with single use batteries are Watch Listed and cannot be assessed for Sustainable Home criteria.

Sustainable Home Products criteria

LED lighting including light bulbs, tubes and lights with integrated lamps.

> If the light is required to meet Ecodesign Energy-related Products requirements (ErP), it should have an energy rating of F or better or the lumens per watt equivalent. This applies to mains powered lighting and includes lamps and light fittings.

> Higher criteria (counting as a second criteria in product assessment): LED lighting with a rescaled 2021 Energy Label (A-G) rating of D or better.

Solar and battery powered LED lighting.

> Solar and battery powered LED lighting that is designed to provide functional lighting, including security lights and torches.

Excluded: lights (mains powered, solar or battery powered) that provide a decorative effect as opposed to providing functional light. Please note that if a lighting product meets ERP, it is considered to be providing functional lighting.

Decorative effect lighting includes:

> String lights, Christmas lights.

> Decorative silhouettes and decorations.

> Products that include a decorative light e.g. pre-lit artificial Christmas trees.

Products that enable LED lighting to be used, including drivers, transformers and dimmers.

Green star requirements

> Lighting with an energy label rating of D or better.

> Solar and battery powered LED lighting that is designed to provide functional lighting, including security lights and torches..

Power tools

Work commissioned by Kingfisher assessing the lifecycle of power tools highlighted the need for efficient motors. Although a power tool's use of electricity in the home over a period of time may be small compared to kitchen appliances, it represents a significant part of that tool's carbon emissions.

Brushed motors use carbon brushes to mechanically drive an electric motor, a process that results in friction that causes heat. Induction motors use an electronic controller to create a rotating magnetic field. Induction motors run more efficiently than brushed motors (due to the lack of friction), generating less heat. For an induction cordless tool ("brushless"), this can mean more usage time between charges. Lower heat can also help with tool longevity as heat can eventually damage components.

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Power tools with brushless motors.

Green star requirements
Products meeting the Sustainable Home Products criteria.

Renewable energy

Using more renewable energy helps to decarbonise the energy we use.

Sustainable Home Products criteria

Solar:

- Solar PV panels.
- Solar rooftop water heaters, solar thermal panels and collectors .
- Solar powered products (except lighting which is covered in the Lighting efficiency section). Accessories designed to make more use of solar energy.

Wind turbines.

Renewable energy storage:

- Thermal stores designed to work with renewable energy. Battery stores.

Green star requirements
Products meeting the Sustainable Home Products criteria.

Thermal efficiency

Products that help to make homes more thermally efficient.

Insulation

The Energy Saving Trust have found that a quarter of a home's heat in the UK can be lost through the roof if a building has no insulation. About one third of UK homes that have a loft do not have adequate loft insulation. Ademe, L'Agence de l'environnement et de la maîtrise de l'énergie, have found that 25 to 30% of an uninsulated home's heat in France can be lost through the roof, 20 to 25% through the walls and 7 to 10% through the floor.

Because insulation is so critical to all homes if carbon emission targets are to be met, all insulation meets Sustainable Home criteria.

Sustainable Home Products criteria

Insulation:

- Loft, wall and floor insulation:
  - Includes slab, roll and loose insulation.
- Insulated loft hatches
- Construction insulation:
  - Includes insulated plasterboard.
- Multi foil insulation. This works by reflecting radiant heat back into a home.
- Thermal liners for walls, thermal wallpapers.
- Installed insulation services.

Green star requirements
Products meeting the Sustainable Home Products criteria.

Draught proofing

If you can feel a cold draught inside your home, it indicates that heat is being lost. Many draught proofing projects can be comparatively straightforward.

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Draught proofing products:

- Letter box brushes, under-door brushes, door and window seals, chimney draught excluders.
- Installed draught proofing services.
- Expanding foam draught proofing.
- Door curtains.
- Draught excluder cushions.

Green star requirements
Products meeting the Sustainable Home Products criteria.

Tools, fittings and accessories to enable homes to be insulated

Accessories can help to improve insulation, for example membranes that improve moisture control.

Sustainable Home Products criteria

Tools, fittings and accessories to enable homes to be insulated:

- Thermal cameras and detectors that highlight where measures should be taken to improve thermal efficiency.
- Loft stilts that enable storage in an insulated loft.
- Membranes that improve loft insulation performance by enabling better moisture regulation.
- Cavity closersp
- Insulation wall tie retaining clipsp
- Tools designed specifically for installing insulationp
- Adhesives designed specifically for fitting insulation.

Green star requirements
Products meeting the Sustainable Home Products criteria.

Doors and windows

Thermal transmittance (watts per square metre, expressed as a U-value) describes how thermally efficient a door or window is. The lower the U-value, the more thermally efficient the window or door.

Please note that a different standard is set for uPVC windows and doors. This material performs well thermally and is durable, but there are environmental concerns relating to production and end-of-life.

criteria are included for secondary glazing products. These can be useful if replacing windows is not possible.

Sustainable Home Products criteria

Glazed windows and glazed external doors:

- Uw =< 1.6 W/m²K for wood and metal frames.
- Uw =< 1.3 W/m²K for uPVC frames.
- Higher criteria (counting as a second criteria in product assessment): Uw =< 1.2 W/m²K for wood and metal frames only.

Unglazed external doors:

- Uw =< 1.5 W/m²K for all doors.
- Higher criteria (counting as a second criteria in product assessment): Uw =< 1.2 W/m²K for wood and metal doors only.

Installation services to fit doors and windows that meet the criteria for thermal efficiency.

Green star requirements
Products meeting the Sustainable Home Products criteria.

Sustainable Home Products criteria

Secondary glazing:

- Secondary retrofit glazing solutions.
- Glazing films for windows.
  - These can help to make windows more thermally efficient by creating a double-glazing effect and helping to draught proof the window. These films can be a comparatively low-cost solution to consider if replacing windows is not possible.

Green star requirements
None linked to this criteria.

Watch List for Saving Energy at Home

Inefficient energy using products:

> Air conditioning not meeting Sustainable Home Product criteria.

> Specified kitchen appliances not meeting Sustainable Home Product criteria:

- Dishwashers (energy label rating E or less).
- Cooker hoods (energy label rating B or less).
- Ovens (energy label rating A or less).
- Hobs – non-induction hobs.
- Refrigerators and freezers (energy label rating F or less).
- Fridge freezers (energy label rating E or less).
- Washing machines (energy label rating D or less).
- Tumble dryers (energy label rating A++ or less).
- Washer dryers (energy label rating D or less).

> Space and Water Heaters not meeting Standard Sustainable Home criteria.

> Gas powered heating systems and hot water heaters.

> Electric Showers with energy label rating of B or lower.

> Non-LED lighting.

Products that do not meet thermal efficiency standards specified in Sustainable Home Product criteria:

> Glazed windows and external glazed doors:

- If uPVC framed: · > 1.3 W/m^{2}K.
- If timber or aluminium framed: · Uw > 1.6 W/m^{2}K.

> Unglazed external doors: · Uw > 1.5 W/m^{2}K.

Energy intensive products, including:

> Wired type underfloor heating:

- This is often sold as an accessory for tiled flooring as a mat.
- Includes accessories designed for wired underfloor heating

> Electrical heaters not meeting the standards specified in Appendix 5. This includes:

- All convector heaters, mobile fan heaters.

> Outdoor heating and cooling (including patio heaters).

> Saunas.

> Greenhouse heaters and heated propagators.

Saving water at home

Increasingly, links are being found between climate change and extreme weather. The cost of drought in Europe has been estimated to be €9 billion annually (GAR Special Report on Drought 2021).

In the UK, each person uses an average of 150 litres of tap BrandImage_GoodHome_KitchenTaps-DayScene-Models-25_IN_2022

water per day. In France, it is 128 litres, Spain 130 litres, Poland 98 litres and Romania 74 litres. This water is used for washing, cleaning, drinking, flushing toilets, cooking, watering gardens and laundry (Statista.com).

Using water costs customers money. Even if your home is not on a water meter, energy use means you are paying to heat water for baths and showers. Making more use of rainwater and opting for more efficient water-using products can make a big difference to a home's water consumption.

Climate change is also linked to flooding as rainfall patterns change and incidents of extreme weather increase. Preventing flooding by keeping drains clear helps to prevent damage to your home as does opting for porous surfaces in the garden. Flooding and leaks can lead to wasting high volumes of water as well as damaging homes.

Green star

There are green star requirements relating to this attribute and details are shown alongside the Sustainable Home Products criteria. Please note that for green star, some criteria are grouped under a different attribute than for Sustainable Home Products.

UN Sustainable Development Goals:
This attribute links to

- 6 Clean Water and Sanitation
- 11 Sustainable Cities and Companies
- 13 Climate Action

Contents for this attribute:

Saving Water at Home Criteria

Using Rainwater

The energy and resources needed to keep mains water at drinking water quality means that switching to rainwater in our gardens can have a positive carbon impact as well as reducing demand.

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Products that use or store rainwater

- Water butts (rain barrels), including diverters and stands.
- Watering cans.
- Irrigation systems that can use stored rainwater from water butts.
- Suction hoses for pressure washers; pressure washers supplied with suction hoses. These can be used with water butts.
- Water butt pumps. These enable more uses for the rainwater stored in a water butt, for example, for cleaning.

Green star requirements
Products meeting the Sustainable Home Products criteria except suction hoses.

Using grey water

Grey water is our waste water and there are some products that have been designed to make reusing it easier. For example, a basin can be linked to a toilet so that the water from hand washing is used in the next flush. There are gadgets that enable bath water to be siphoned off for reuse in the garden.

Please note that grey water reuse is subject to local public health regulations and best practice. It must be used safely.

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Products that enable grey water to be used:

- Combined toilet and basin units where water from the basin is used to flush the toilet.
- Grey water siphons.

Green star requirements
Products meeting the Sustainable Home Products criteria except suction hoses.

Water efficient products

The water usage levels and measurements have been developed by referencing the Unified Water Label. This voluntary scheme assesses the water efficiency of bathroom and kitchen products.

Please note that bath taps are not included here. This is because they are only used to fill a bathtub and arguably, a faster flow is better to ensure that heat is not lost.

Dishwashers and washing machines use water, but the Sustainable Home Products criteria are described in Saving Energy at Home because the mandatory energy label includes water use.

Bathtubs

Please note that although the criteria requires the capacity to be measured to the base of the overflow, when using a bath, we tend to fill it to about one third. There is a Watch List criteria for baths over 200 litres in capacity, but this is not applied to baths designed for limited mobility.

There are also criterial in the guidelines for gadgets that enable less of a bath to be used and for baths designed for limited mobility.

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Bathtubs.

Capacity in litres, calculated to the base of the overflow outlet.

> 170 litres or less.

> Higher criteria (counting as a second criteria in product assessment): 155 litres or less.

Green star requirements
None for bathtubs.

Showers

These criteria can be applied to shower heads, mixer showers and any product including a shower (for example, bath shower mixers where the shower head is included). Shower mixers that are not supplied with a shower head are not assessed for this criteria or the corresponding Watch List criteria.

If a shower has more than 1 head, the shower head with the higher flow rate is assessed.

Showers with a flow rate greater than 12 litres of more at 3 bar water pressure are Watch Listed.

Because electric showers use electricity directly, to meet these criteria, as well as having the specified efficient flow rates, they should also have an Energy Label rating of A or better (reference – Saving Energy Watch List). This level is based on work done by TopTenUK.

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Showers:

Flow rate assessed at 3 bar pressure. For showers with multiple heads, the assessment is based on the higher flow rate shower head.

> Showers with flow of 9.5 litres per minute or less at 3 bar water pressure.

> Higher criteria: Showers with flow of 8 litres per minute or less at 3 bar water pressure.

Green star requirements
Showers with a flow rate of 8 litres per minute or less at 3 bar water pressure.

Toilets

Le Centre d'Information Sur L'Eau estimates that the average toilet in France flushes with nine litres of water. Waterwise estimate that in the UK, about 30% of total household water is used to flush toilets.

Water efficiency is assessed for dual flush toilets on the average flush volume based on a ratio of 3 short flushes to 1 full flush.

This criteria only applies to products where the flushing mechanism is included.

Please note that combined basin and toilet units are in the Using Grey Water criteria.

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Toilets:

Flush volumes are calculated for dual flush toilets on the ratio of 3 short flushes to 1 full flush.

> Toilets with an average flush volume of 4.5 litres or less.
> Higher criteria: Toilets with an average flush volume of 3.5 litres or less.
> Composting toilets.

Green star requirements
Toilets with an average flush volume of 3.5 litres or less.

Taps

Water efficiency applies to taps where customers are expected to use a running tap for rinsing, for example, basin and kitchen taps.

Controlling the flow rate can be done through product design, using a combination of regulators (or restrictors) and aeration. This can achieve a good pressure for effective rinsing.

Some taps are now supplied with a water break. This allows a tap to be turned on to a hard point where the consumer will need to override it before the tap will flow at a higher rate. This is useful for kitchen sink taps where both rinsing and filling is done.

Cold start taps are described in the Saving Energy at Home attribute.

Bath fillers are not assessed for flow rate efficiency as their function is primarily to fill a bath. Arguably, a higher flow is better for a bath filler as less heat will be lost.

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Taps (basin and kitchen):

Flow rate assessed at 3 bar pressure. If a tap is supplied with a water break, the flow rate is measured at the flow before the break.

> Taps with flow rates of 8 litres per minute or less at 3 bar water pressure.
> Higher criteria: Taps with flow rates of 6 litres per minute or less at 3 bar water pressure.

Green star requirements
Toilets with an average flush volume of 3.5 litres or less.

Products that enable more efficient water use

Not all products described in this criteria use water directly, but all influence water usage.

Mulching

Adding a layer of material over moist soil can help to reduce water lost to evaporation. Mulch can also help to suppress weed growth.

Lawn mowers can be fitted with a mulching function that finely chops grass clippings and distribute back over the lawn so that they make their way to the soil surface. This can help to keep grass greener for longer during dry periods without resorting to watering.

Please note that every product must be checked against the Watch Lists before it can be assessed. Mulches that contain wood that does not meet Kingfisher policy or peat cannot be assessed. Petrol powered mowers or mowers with a low L'Indice de Reparabilite score cannot be assessed.

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Mulching:

- Woodchip, bark and other organic material mulches.
- Mulching accessories for lawn mowers.
- Lawn mowers fitted with a mulching function.

Green star requirements
Woodchip, bark and other organic material mulches.

Plants that are able to thrive with low levels of water

All plants require moisture. Opting for plants that can survive in dry conditions can help to reduce the need to water the garden.

Sustainable Home Products criteria Plants that are able to thrive with low levels of water.

Specified plant varieties (see Appendix 3).

Green star requirements
None linked to this criteria.

Garden watering

These criteria address garden watering, keeping gardens green but using water efficiently.

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Garden watering:

- Trigger fittings for hoses that enable targeted, controlled watering.
- Rain or moisture sensors.
- Timers.
- Micro irrigation systems.
- Underground irrigation systems.

Green star requirements
None linked to this criteria.

Preventing and fixing leaks

As well as potentially causing damages to homes, drips and leaks can waste a huge amount of water.

Le Centre D'Information Sur L'Eau has calculate that a single dripping tap can waste up to 4 litres of water every hour – and if that's a hot tap, that will have an impact on energy bills too.

Waterwise estimate that a leaking toilet can waste between 215 and 400 litres of water every day – and that between 5 to 8% of toilets in the UK are leaking. An easy way to check is to dry the back of the toilet pan, just below the rim and then place a piece of dry toilet paper there. If it is wet or damp after a few hours (assuming no flushing has taken place), the toilet is likely to be leaking. Another test is to put a few drops of food colouring into the cistern, leave the toilet for a few hours, and then see if the water in the pan is dyed.

Flood alarms and monitors can alert householders to leaks, helping to prompt action before damage takes place.

Preventing taps, pipes and water tanks from freezing in cold weather reduces the risk of bursting. Pipe insulation is included in the Sustainable Home Product criteria in the Saving Energy at Home attribute.

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Preventing and fixing leaks:

- Replacement toilet siphons and valves.
- Tap washers.
- Replacement tap cartridges.
- Tap reseating tools.
- Outdoor tap covers.
- Cold water tank jackets.
- Flood alarms and monitors.
- Smart water controls and emergency shut off taps.

Green star requirements
None linked to this criteria.

Accessories and gadgets that can help to use water more efficiently

There are a number of retrofit products that can help to adapt homes to use water more efficiently.

Waterwise estimate that using a washing up bowl or plug in the sink this measure can reduce water wastage by 50%.

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Accessories and gadgets that can help to use water more efficiently:

- Washing up bowls.
- Replacement basin and sink plugs.
- Dual flush conversion kits and components for toilets.
- Retrofit tap aerators.
- Bath accessories that enable a portion of a bath to be used for bathing children, using less water than the whole bath.

Green star requirements
None linked to this criteria.

Addressing flooding

One of the concerns about the changing climate is that heavy rainstorms are expected to become more common and intense in Europe, leading to flash flooding. Products that can help to prevent flooding and to protect homes from flooding can be assessed for Sustainable Home Product criteria.

Effective drainage, keeping sewers clear

Leaves and other debris can block drains and sewers, as can items that are flushed down toilets or tipped down drains. Capturing debris that block drains being captured and removed before it can cause problems is important in helping to prevent flooding.

Please note that corrosive chemical drain cleaners are Watch Listed as harmful chemicals.

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Effective drainage, keeping sewers clears:

- Gutter leaf guards. These can help to stop leaves and moss from blocking drains.
- Drain guards ("baskets" for plugs), wastes supplied with drain guards, sink plungers.
- Drain rods, enabling blockages to be cleared, removing the blocking material from the drainage system.

Green star requirements
None linked to this criteria.

Addressing surface water flooding

Opting for surfaces in our gardens that help water to flow downwards to the water table rather than flowing over surfaces.

In addition to the products listed here, growing more plants outdoors and having a lawn are also good ways to improve the porosity of our outdoor spaces.

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Addressing surface water flooding:

- Gravel and decorative aggregates.
- Grids designed for use with grass or gravel to create a porous surface.
- Semi porous bonded gravel and jointing compounds.

Green star requirements
None linked to this criteria.

Flood protection for homes and gardens

When flooding occurs, keeping homes protected can help to prevent damage.

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Flood protection for homes and gardens

Flood protection products including:

- Flood barriers and boards.
- Flood pumps.
- Non-return valves for drains and pipes.
- Toilet pan seals.
- Air brick covers.

Green star requirements
None linked to this criteria.

Watch List for Saving Water at Home

Water intensive products:

- Lawn sprinklers unless fitted with a timer.
- Swimming pools, paddling pools and accessories.
- Spa pools and accessories.
- Water using toys.

Inefficient water-using products:

- Baths with capacity over 200 litres.
  - An exception is made for baths designed for independent living, for example, walk-in baths.
- Showers and shower heads with flow rates greater than 12 litres per minute at 3 bar pressure.
  - Includes bath shower mixers if a shower head is included.
  - Where a shower has multiple heads, the head with the highest flow is assessed.
- Basin and kitchen taps with flow rates greater than 8 litres per minute at 3 bar pressure.
  - Please note that there is no Watch List criteria for a bath filler's flow rate.
- Toilets with average flush volume greater than 4.5 litres.
  - Average for dual flush is calculated from assuming 3 short flushes to 1 full flush.

Supporting nature at home

Our customers want to help nature to thrive and to connect to the natural world. A small pot of lavender can help even a tiny outside space to support bees and butterflies.

Many of us have come to appreciate nature in our surroundings more over recent years.

Over the last 50 years, the World Wildlife Fund estimates that global wildlife populations have declined by 69%. Biodiversity is impacted by many factors, including climate change, farming practices, deforestation, mining, pollution and growth in urban areas.

Many of the actions we can take to help support wildlife go beyond our own outdoor spaces. For example, opting for responsibly sourced wood and peat free compost can help to conserve natural habitats in other parts of the world.

But what we choose to do in our gardens, balconies and yards can make a difference.

If nature benefits, we can benefit. The UK's Wildlife Trusts describe how having access to nature tends to result in better mental health and wellbeing.

A garden, however small, that's a green space with flowers, shrubs and trees will help to support many species, including invertebrates, birds and mammals. Moving away from chemicals that can have a negative impact on wildlife can help to make our gardens better habitats. Adding a pond and nest boxes can help to boost nature further.

Growing our own produce is an example of action we can take to help the environment. For example, we can decide whether to use synthetic fertilisers or pesticides or not, whether to use any packaging. Apple blossom and bean flowers support pollinators as do many types of herb.

The Watch List for this attribute specifies products and materials that can be problematic for nature, including microplastics and disposable wipes that are of increasing concern when they enter the marine environment via waste water.

UN Sustainable Development Goals: This attribute links to

- 3 Good Health and Well-Being
- 11 Sustainable Cities and Companies
- 14 Life Below Water
- 15 Life on Land

Green star

There are green star requirements relating to this attribute and details are shown alongside the Sustainable Home Products criteria. Please note that for green star, some criteria are grouped under a different attribute than for Sustainable Home Products.

Contents for this attribute:

Supporting Nature at Home Criteria

Alternatives to conventional garden chemicals

The hazard labels on many garden chemicals indicate that they can have a detrimental impact on the environment and may have safety implications when we use them. Ammonia manufacturing, part of the process for producing synthetic fertilisers for agriculture, has been estimated as contributing 1-2% of worldwide carbon dioxide emissions.

Metaldehyde has been used for many years to control slugs, but it has been found to contaminate water supplies and to be harmful to wildlife, including hedgehogs. Although metaldehyde has been banned in the UK, it remains legal to use in the EU. One effective alternative is ferric phosphate which is significantly less toxic.

Taking alternative approaches can mean switching to chemical products approved for organic gardening. Or using products that work in a different way, for example, using a landscape barrier fabric can help to prevent weeds growing in the first place.

Biological controls are becoming more popular as an alternative to conventional pesticides. These introduce carefully selected organisms that are natural “enemies” of pests.

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Alternatives to conventional garden chemicals:

> Biological controls.
> Chemicals approved for use in organic gardening (see Appendix 1 for schemes).
> Farmyard manure, chicken manure pellets.
> Green manure seeds. Landscape fabrics for weed control.
> Ferric phosphate slug pellets.

Green star requirements
Biological controls, farmyard manure.

Dark skies: addressing light pollution and nuisance

The IUCN Dark Skies Advisory Group has identified many reasons why we should try to keep skies dark at night, from the impact on wildlife to our own health. It's also important to be a good neighbour when we install outdoor lighting, considering angling and controlling the light so that it only illuminates where and when it is needed.

Sustainable Home Products criteria	Green star requirements
Dark skies: addressing light pollution and nuisance. Outdoor light fittings designed to reduce light pollution and/or light nuisance.	None linked to this criteria.

Litter control

The RSPCA in the UK receives an average of 10 calls a day about animals affected by litter. Increasingly, communities are responding by litter picking.

Litter picking tools can also be useful for making everyday tasks easier for customers with limited mobility.

Sustainable Home Products criteria	Green star requirements
Litter control Litter picking tools and equipment.	None linked to this criteria.

Plants

Our gardens and outdoor spaces can help to support nature if more plants are present. Plants can provide pollen or nectar to bees or butterflies or provide a great nesting habitat for birds.

The RHS Plants for Pollinators scheme is one of the sources Kingfisher has used to identify the best plants along with lists from other expert bodies.

Growing more of our own vegetables, fruit and herbs means that we can decide for ourselves whether to use chemicals. It can help us to use less packaging and reduce food miles. Many of the plants grown for food can also help wildlife. For example, bees are attracted to apple blossom and runner bean flowers – and in turn, the bees help to pollinate these plants.

The Royal Horticultural Society has identified many benefits that can arise from adding more plants to our homes and gardens including helping to absorb pollution and boosting mental health.

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Plants:

> Any plant except Problem Plants specified on the Problem Plant List (see Appendix 3).
  - Includes houseplants because of links to wellbeing.
  - Includes pot-grown Christmas trees that can be planted outdoors after the festive season and potentially reused. Please note that cut Christmas trees can qualify as Responsibly Sourced Materials.
  - Includes seeds.

> Higher criteria: Plants listed on the Sustainable Home Programme Plant List 1: Plants that support nature (see Appendix 3).
  - These are species and varieties identified by expert bodies as being good choices to support wildlife.
  - If compost is included, it must be peat-free.

> Higher criteria: Plants, seeds and trees that produce vegetables, fruit or edible herbs.
  - If compost is included, it must be peat-free.

> Equipment and products that support growing produce, extending seasons, making it easier or enabling smarter use of space:
  - Greenhouses and equipment except greenhouse heaters.
  - Cold frames.
  - Unheated propagators.
  - Raised beds, raised bed equipment.
  - Containers with built in water reservoirs.
  - Fleece protection for plants.

> Products and equipment that increase growing space in outdoor spaces including:
  - Living (green) roof equipment.
  - Vertical planting equipment.
  - Containers designed for balcony rails and window boxes.

Green star requirements
Plants meeting the higher criteria specified for supporting nature and/or growing produce. Plants must be peat-free.

Wildlife habitats and support

Our gardens are increasingly important spaces for wildlife to live. Providing opportunities for habitats can be incorporated into many gardens.

Feeding the birds can help us to engage with nature. Fitting nest boxes can also help, especially for birds where environmental changes have reduced their nesting habitats. We tend to patch up old buildings, convert old barns into homes and block up access to roof spaces that birds may have used in the past. Felling old trees for safety reasons sadly can impact birds as it's these trees that have more holes. Installing nest boxes can help to mitigate these impacts.

Hedgehogs can struggle with modern housing estate layouts. They often need to forage across several gardens to find enough food (slugs, worms and other invertebrates). Enabling hedgehogs to travel safely between gardens can help to reduce the number of hedgehogs crossing roads when they can be exposed to traffic. This can be as simple as raising the height of a fence so that a hedgehog can squeeze underneath.

Gabion baskets can act as a valuable habitat for amphibians and invertebrates, living in the gaps between loose rocks.

Even a tiny pond can support wildlife. Dragonflies, pond-skaters and other insects can thrive, in turn supporting swallows and house martins. Frogs, newts and toads will use a small pond to breed. Please note that accessories enable ornamental fish care are not included.

Please note that this criteria does not include food & equipment designed for poultry, farm animals and pets.

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Wildlife habitats and support.

- Fences fitted with hedgehog gaps.
- Gabion baskets.
- Pond liners.
- Wild animal care, including wild bird feeders, food and bird baths.
- Wild animal habitats including nest boxes, swift bricks and insect lodges.

Green star requirements
None linked to this criteria.

Watch List for Supporting Nature at Home

Chemicals that can harm wildlife whether sold as a chemical or present in another product:

> Metaldehyde.
  - This has been used for many years in slug pellets but is toxic to wildlife (including hedgehogs) and pets.

> 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2-4 D), a herbicide used in some lawn weedkillers.
  - It has been found to be toxic to earthworms, mammals, birds and bees.

> Neonicotinoids. These pesticides have been linked to declines in bee populations.
  - Clothianidin, Imidacloprid, Thiamethoxam, Acetamiprid, Dinotefuran, Nithiazine, Thiacloprid, Nitenpyram, Sulfoxaflor.
  - Kingfisher does not sell flowering plants or seeds that have been treated with neonicitinoids at any stage.

> Rodenticides.
  - Regulations exist in many markets to ensure that when used, impact on wildlife is limited. This is done by placing restrictions on many rodenticides (for example, limiting to professional use, limiting to indoor use).
  - Although it may be legal for customers to buy and use rodenticides (depending on local regulations), customers are encouraged to use a professional vermin control service.

> Please note that the herbicide Glyphosate is Watch Listed under the Protecting Health at Home attribute as concerns about harm primarily relate to human health.

Problem plants, seeds and bulbs.

The Problem Plant List in Appendix 3 specifies plants that can cause problems in the wider environment if they spread from our gardens. Examples include Himalayan Balsam and Japanese Knotweed.

Products that can cause environmental problems in-use or post-use:

> Glitter where it has a high risk of entering the environment:
  - Glitter as a product.
  - Glitter on plants.
  - Glitter in paints.

> Turf supplied with plastic mesh embedded.

> Artificial turf, artificial hedging and artificial plants designed for outdoor use.
  - There are issues with fragments of plastic entering the environment from these products.
  - In addition, some will replace live plants, reducing the potential for biodiversity in outdoor space.

> Plastic microbeads.

> Disposable wipes. Even if described as “flushable” or “biodegradable”, wipes can cause problems with drainage and can be found in marine habitats.

> Single use PPE (including face masks).

> Disposable barbecues.

> Single use carrier bags.

Products linked to animal cruelty.

> Sticky pads and glue boards used for rodent control.

> Products that contain feathers or down unless responsibly sourced (certified recycled or certified by the Responsible Down Standard/ Downpass/ Global Traceable Down Standard).

Extending product lifecycles

The circular economy aims to move from a linear economy of extracting raw materials, manufacturing, using and disposing to circular models that design out waste.

The phrase “reduce, reuse, recycle” gives a clear hierarchy for how we make better use of resources. Reducing waste starts with changing consumption models – for example, opting for a higher quality product that’s designed to last longer than alternatives. Being able to repair products instead of replacing helps to reduce waste. Opting for a refurbished, second-hand product can also help to reduce waste.

Reusing products keeps them out of waste for longer – for example, opting for rechargeable batteries. It also reduces the customer’s frequency of replacement which in turn helps with the “reduce” phase. Recycling is the last option on the list deliberately.

Even an efficient recycling process will have some waste: being able to recycle 100% of waste into a new product is unlikely – and the process will typically use energy. But maximising recycling is important as it helps to keep waste out of landfill, out of incineration and out of the environment. Recycling can help to mitigate the impact of waste, but reducing the amount of waste is even better. Products made from recycled materials are addressed by the attribute “Made from recycled materials”.

An exception to the “reduce, reuse, recycle” hierarchy is composting as opposed to recycling. Home composting converts garden and some kitchen waste into a soil conditioner that can be applied over soil. From a carbon perspective, the composting process takes place aerobically which is less likely to release methane into the atmosphere than landfill (which is typically anaerobic, releasing methane). The carbon from the composted waste can then go into the soil. If customers cannot compost at home, for example due to space constraints, they may be able to participate in a municipal composting scheme.

Within this attribute, there are criteria linked to keeping products in use for longer and criteria linked to helping customers to reuse, compost and recycle more. Repairability and long warranties are included in this attribute.

UN Sustainable Development Goals: This attribute links to

- 9 Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure
- 11 Sustainable Cities and Companies
- 12 Responsible Consumption and Production

Modular design can help to extend product lifecycles as the modular approach leads to better availability of spare parts. For cordless power tools, batteries and chargers are categorized as spare parts by this attribute. Tools within modular ranges that are sold as "bare", i.e. without a battery or charger as these are shared between tools in the system, are addressed by the attribute "Made using Lower carbon Manufacturing".

Green star

There are green star requirements relating to this attribute and details are shown alongside the Sustainable Home Products criteria. Please note that for green star, some criteria are grouped under a different attribute than for Sustainable Home Products.

Contents for this attribute:

Extending Product Lifecycles Criteria

Composting

Helping customers to compost garden and some kitchen waste at home. Please note that compost activation chemicals are not included.

Compostability of products is not included as a criteria (with the exception of food waste caddy liners). This is because there is wide variation in the speed of compositing depending on the nature of the product and the conditions for composting. Some "compostable" products will only break down in an industrial composting facility that operates at high temperatures. Food waste caddy liners are included because some collection schemes require their use and they will be composted in an industrial facility.

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Composting:

> Compost bins, composters.
> Bokashi bins.
> Wormeries.

Green star requirements
Compost bins and composters.

Enabling reuse

Moving away from single-use products to reusable alternatives can mean less waste. Reuse also includes second-hand, refurbished products and product rental. to make recycling easier to live with by making the process simpler and tidier.

Paying to use a product as opposed to paying to own it links to the Circular Economy. Although tools in rental schemes are subject to high levels of use, they are maintained and serviced so should be able to provide a higher number of uses over the lifetime of the tool than equivalent tools purchased for occasional use.

Screwfix successfully launched refurbished tools in 2022 as an alternative to buying new products. Tools returned to Screwfix are tested and cleaned – and then resold.

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Enabling reuse:

> Hire and rental:
  - Tool hire.
  - Product rental.
  - Van rental.

> Reusable alternatives:
  - Reusable alternatives to specified single-use products including:
  - Rechargeable batteries and chargers.
    - Please note that power tool batteries are treated as spare parts.
  - Storage specifically designed for reusable plastic carrier bags.
  - Dust sheets designed for multiple use.
  - Reusable grow-bags
  - Heavy duty garden clear away sacks and tear resistant rubble bags.

> Refurbished products.

Green star requirements
Rechargeable batteries, refurbished products.

Longevity of products

Improving the quality of products so that they last for longer is important for addressing both waste and consumption. Warranties and guarantees are used as the basis for assessment as they give a tangible commitment to a product's quality and should apply to the whole product (for example, not just the paint finish).

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Longevity of products:
Products sold with warranties and guarantees of 10 years or longer.

Green star requirements
Tools sold with warranties and guarantees of 10 years or longer.

Paint durability

If a painted surface remains in good condition for longer, it will not need to be repainted for longer. A standardised test can be used to compare how paints will perform when subjected to scrubbing – for example, to remove a dirt mark. Please note that the paint must also not be Watch Listed (so must not be solvent based and/or have a medium/C classification for VOC emissions).

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Paint durability:
Wet scrub resistance test following ISO 11998 standard achieving Class 1 (less than 5 micrometres (5µm) lost from the surface of the paint after 200 cycles).

Green star requirements
None linked to this criteria..

Recycling – making it easier

Products and services that make recycling easier. This includes products designed to make recycling easier to live with by making the process simpler and tidier. Recycling services are also included.

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Recycling – making it easier:

- Split waste bins and modular multi-bin systems.
- Recycling storage bags.
- Food waste bins.
- Compostable liners for food waste bins.
- Recycling services, including skip hire and household collection.
  - Please note that checks should be made to ensure that responsible recycling is maximised.

Green star requirements
None linked to this criteria.

Repairability

Making it easier to repair products can help to keep them in use for longer. These criteria include products designed to be repairable, tools that can help to maintain or repair products and spare parts. It also includes products sold with access to a repair service.

L'Indice de Réparabilité

France introduced this mandatory rating as part of anti-waste legislation in 2021. The index assesses features linked to repairability based on what a consumer could expect to repair and sets ratings for categories of devices. Instructions, spare parts and ease of repair are all considered.

Showing the device's score (from 0 to 10) then must be shown on advertising in France.

Categories of devices that are now in the scope of this scheme include electric lawn mowers, washing machines, dishwashers and pressure washers. The scheme will extend to more categories of devices in the future.

Although this is a French government initiative, products for sale in other markets can be assessed using the same methodology. Although the scheme's score cannot be shown in markets outside of France, the repairability features will be available to customers.

Please note that the Watch list criteria for this attribute includes products with a L'Indice de Réparabilité rating of 6 or lower.

Sustainable Home Products criteria
L'Indice de Réparabilité:

- Products designed to enable easier repair with a L'Indice de Réparabilité (Repairability Index) score of 8 or higher.
- Higher criteria (counting as a second criteria as well as standard): Products designed to enable easier repair with a L'Indice de Réparabilité (Repairability Index) score of 9 or higher.

Green star requirements
Products designed to enable easier repair with a L'Indice de Réparabilité (Repairability Index) score of 9 or higher (only to be applied in France).

Repair services

Making repair available as an option can help to reduce the risk of a product becoming waste.

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Repair services:

> Products that have a repair service available for ten years or more post-purchase.

> Repair services.

Green star requirements
None linked to this criteria.

Repair kits, maintenance and repair products

Keeping products in good working order can help to keep them in-use for longer.

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Repair kits, maintenance and repair products:

> Repair kits, and repair products:
  - Includes hose pipe repair fittings.
  - Tools designed specifically to repair.
  - Adhesives that are primarily for repair, but please note that these must not contain harmful chemicals (see Appendix 4).

> Products and services that enable tools to be sharpened. Keeping blades, chainsaw chains and drill bits in use for longer can help to reduce waste.

Green star requirements
None linked to this criteria.

Spare parts

A spare part is an interchangeable component that is functionally identical to and interchangeable with the item it is intended to replace.

Spare parts are not consumables. Consumables are intended to be used up and then replaced. Examples include strimmer lines and drill bits.

Products that are primarily purchased to initially install the product are also excluded. Examples include cistern close coupling bolts, door hinges.

Sustainable Home Products criteria
Spare parts:

> Examples include:
  - Replacement toilet seat hinges.
  - Power tool rechargeable batteries.

Green star requirements
None linked to this criteria.

Watch List for Extending Product Lifecycles

> Specified products sold with a warranty less than 5 years. These are products made from carbon intensive materials where the customer would expect longevity.

- Shower trays.

> Products with a L'Indice de Réparabilité (Repairability Index) of 6 or lower.

> Single-use, disposable products where there is a viable and effective reusable alternative:

- Single-use batteries.
- Products supplied with single-use batteries.
  - An exception is made for smoke and carbon monoxide alarms if the manufacturer specifies single-use batteries for reasons of product efficacy.
- Please note that cleaning wipes and single use PPE (including disposable face masks) are Watch listed in the Supporting Nature at Home attribute.
- Bin liners are not included in the Watch List as they are often specified as a requirement by municipal waste collection services.
- Products that are effectively designed for single use including:
  - Disposable chemical dehumidifiers.
  - Roller tray liners.

09 Appendices

Appendices

Appendix 1
Recognised Third Party Certification Schemes and Standards

Appendix 2
Mixed Materials

Appendix 3
Plant Lists

Appendix 4
Unwanted Chemicals List

Appendix 5
Electric Heaters

Appendix 1 - Recognised third party certification schemes and standards

The following schemes are recognised as addressing key aspects of carbon emissions, responsible sourcing and product safety.

Please ensure that the 3rd party's requirements are checked and considered when using their logos.

The relevant attribute is listed for each scheme. The attribute sections in these guidelines specify these standards as criteria.

Most are positive attributes that are defined as a criteria. Some are minimum requirements where failure to meet a standard means that a product may be Watch Listed (for example, Leather Working Group Gold for leather sourcing).

Even if a product has one of these certifications, it cannot be assessed as having Sustainable Home Product criteria if it has a Watch List Attribute or fails to meet all policy requirements.

Scheme	Scheme Type	Products include	Attribute	Criteria
Cradle to Cradle Products Innovation Institute: > Cradle to Cradle certification > Cradle to Cradle Material Health	Voluntary certification	Various	Made from responsibly sourced materials	Circular economy schemes
EU Eco Label	Type 1 Eco-Label	Paints	Made from responsibly sourced materials	Type 1 Eco-labels
Nordic Swan (also known as Nordic Ecolabel)	Type 1 Eco-Label		Made from responsibly sourced materials	Type 1 Eco-labels
Der Blaue Engel (also known as Blue Angel, the German Ecolabel)	Type 1 Eco-Label	Flooring	Made from responsibly sourced materials	Type 1 Eco-labels
Türkiye Çevre Etiketi (Turkish Environment Label)	Type 1 Eco-Label	Tiles	Made from responsibly sourced materials	Type 1 Eco-labels
Global Good Agricultural Practice (G.A.P.)	Voluntary certification	Christmas trees	Made from responsibly sourced materials	Agricultural schemes
MPS-ABC	Voluntary certification	Plants	Made from responsibly sourced materials	Agricultural schemes
DIN Geprüft Biobased	Voluntary certification		Made from responsibly sourced materials	Biobased materials and plastics
OK Biobased	Voluntary certification		Made from responsibly sourced materials	Biobased materials and plastics
USDA Biopreferred	Voluntary certification		Made from responsibly sourced materials	Biobased materials and plastics
Roundtable on Sustainable Biomaterials (RSB)	Voluntary certification		Made from responsibly sourced materials	Biobased materials and plastics

International Sustainability & Carbon Certification (ISCC PLUS)	Voluntary certification	Building materials	Made from responsibly sourced materials	Biobased materials and plastics
BES6001 (Building Research Establishment)	Voluntary certification	Building materials	Made from responsibly sourced materials	Standards specialising in a single material or group of materials
Low Carbon Manufacturing Programme (WWF Hong King)	Voluntary certification	Various	Made using lower carbon manufacturing	Lower carbon manufacturing scheme
Responsible Down Standard	Voluntary certification	Feather products	Made from responsibly sourced materials	Policy requirement
Science Based Targets Initiative	Voluntary certification	Various	Made using lower carbon manufacturing	Working to decarbonise manufacturing
ISO 17889-1:2021 "Ceramic tiling systems — Sustainability for ceramic tiles and installation materials — Part 1: Specification for ceramic tiles	ISO	Tiles	Made using lower carbon manufacturing	Ceramic Tiles: lower carbon manufacturing
bluesign® standard	Voluntary certification	Textiles	Protecting health at home	Specified third party chemical safety schemes
EcoCert	Voluntary certification	Cleaning products	Protecting health at home	Specified third party chemical safety schemes
Greenguard	Voluntary certification		Protecting health at home	Specified third party chemical safety schemes
Green Seal	Voluntary certification		Protecting health at home	Specified third party chemical safety schemes
natureplus®	Voluntary certification	Building materials	Protecting Health at Home	Specified third party chemical safety schemes
TCO Certified	Voluntary certification		Protecting Health at Home	Specified third party chemical safety schemes
EMICODE®	Voluntary certification	Paints, flooring	Protecting health at home	Specified third party chemical safety schemes
OEKO-TEX®	Voluntary certification	Textiles	Protecting health at home	OEKO-TEX®
OEKO-TEX® Organic Cotton	Voluntary certification	Textiles	Made from responsibly sourced materials	OEKO-TEX®
Leather Working Group	Voluntary certification	Leather	Made from Responsibly Sourced Materials	Policy requirement
Forest Stewardship Council (FSC®)	Voluntary certification	Wood, paper, bamboo, rubber, cork	Made from responsibly sourced materials	Standards specialising in a single material or group of materials
Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification (PEFC)	Voluntary certification	Wood, paper	Made from responsibly sourced materials	Standards specialising in a single material or group of materials

Business Social Compliance Initiative (BSCI)	Voluntary certification		Made from responsibly sourced materials	Policy requirement
Sedex	Voluntary certification	All	Made from responsibly sourced materials	Policy requirement
Fair Trade	Voluntary certification		Made from responsibly sourced materials	Ethical sourcing schemes
Good Weave	Voluntary certification	Rugs	Made from responsibly sourced materials	Ethical sourcing schemes
Copper Mark	Voluntary certification	Copper pipes, cables	Made from responsibly sourced materials	Ethical sourcing schemes
Zinc Mark	Voluntary certification	Handles, hooks	Made from responsibly sourced materials	Ethical sourcing schemes
Aluminium Stewardship Initiative (ASI)	Voluntary certification	Aluminium products	Made using lower carbon manufacturing	Aluminium
Responsible Steel	Voluntary certification	Steel Products	Made using lower carbon manufacturing	Steel
Global Organic Textile Standard (GOTS)	Voluntary certification	Textiles	Made from responsibly sourced materials	Organic standards
Organic 100 Content Standard (OCS)	Voluntary certification	Textiles	Made from responsibly sourced materials	Organic standards
Soil Association	Voluntary certification	Textiles	Made from responsibly sourced materials	Organic standards
EU Organic Label	Voluntary certification		Made from responsibly sourced materials	Organic standards
Agriculture Biologique	Voluntary certification		Made from responsibly sourced materials	Organic standards
Global Recycled Standard (GRS)	Voluntary certification		Made from responsibly sourced materials	Plastics
L'Indice de Réparabilité (Repairability Index)	Mandatory labelling scheme	Appliances	Extending product lifecycles	L'Indice de Réparabilité
Better Cotton Initiative (BCI)	Voluntary certification		Made from responsibly sourced materials	Standards specialising in a single material or group of materials
Responsible Wool Standard (RWS)	Responsible Wool Standard (RWS)		Made from responsibly sourced materials	Standards specialising in a single material or group of materials

Appendix 2 - Mixed Materials

For single material products, assessment for Sustainable Home Product criteria materials (recycled, responsibly sourced, lower carbon and alternative) is comparatively straightforward.

Many products are made from a number of different materials and this appendix outlines a weight-based approach that will help in assessing products.

Assessing the main material against one criteria

For products that are made from more than one material, in most cases, assessment is based on total weight.

Examples:

> Shed: 70% virgin plastic, 30% is wood (the base) by weight
  > Virgin plastic and responsibly sourced wood
    – Wood is not the main material by weight so the shed would not meet the responsibly sourced wood criteria.
> Shed: 100% plastic: 70% recycled polypropylene: 30% uPVC by weight
  > Recycled polypropylene (90% post-consumer waste), virgin uPVC
    – 70% of plastic by weight means that overall, the level of recycled plastic is 90% X 70% = 63%. This means that the product meets the standard criteria for recycled plastic (50% or more).
> Curtain: 35% cotton, 65% recycled polyester by weight
  > Recycled polyester fibres made from 90% recycled post-consumer waste.
  > Recycled content = 90% X 65% = 58.5% by weight.
    – This means that the product meets the standard criteria for recycled plastic (50% or more).

Assessing mixed materials against more than one criteria

For products where the mixture of materials is more complex, 60% or more of materials (by weight) should meet Sustainable Home Product criteria, but this can be a combination of criteria.

Examples:

> Shed: 70% recycled plastic, 30% is wood (the base) by weight
  > Recycled plastic (polypropylene 60% post-consumer waste) and responsibly sourced wood
  > For the whole product, 72% of materials meet criteria:
    – 30% responsibly sourced wood.
    – 42% recycled plastic (70% X 60% = 42%).
    – This counts as one criteria for determining the score for the product.
> Roller blind: 59% recycled polyester, 12% aluminium, 1% steel, 28% other plastics by weight
  > Recycled polyester (90% post-consumer waste), aluminium that meets the criteria for Aluminium Stewardship Initiative (Lower Carbon Manufacturing):
    – For the whole product, 65% of materials meet criteria:
      • 12% aluminium meeting ASI criteria.
      • 53% recycled polyester (59% X 90% = 53%).
      • This counts as one criteria for determining the score for the product.

Appendix 3 - Plant Lists

Plants can have a positive impact on our environment, supporting pollinating insects and other wildlife. The Supporting Nature at Home Plant List is built from information from expert sources including the Royal Horticultural Society's Plants for Pollinators list, the NGO Plantlife and RSPB.

Please note that Kingfisher policy states that flowering plants are not sold by Kingfisher banners if neonicitinoid pesticides have been used at any stage of the plant's growth.

As we adapt to climate change, plants that can thrive despite lower rainfall will be increasingly useful for gardeners who want to enjoy a greener garden. All plants need water, but some are better able to survive dry conditions. The Saving Water plant list is based on plants suggested by the RHS as being suitable for dry conditions.

Although most plants can a positive impact, there are some species and varieties that can cause problems when they enter natural environments. This can occur, for example, if seeds from a garden plant spread outside a garden.

Examples of Non-Native Invasive Plants that can cause environmental problems include:

- Himalayan Balsam is causing problems in UK waterways, out competing other plant species and blocking channels.
- Chilean Rhubarb (Gunnera tinctoria) is causing problems on the west coast of Ireland, shading and out-competing almost all other plants.

The list of Problem Plants is based on non-native invasive plants and in addition to being Watch Listed in these Guidelines under Supporting Nature at Home, these species should not be sold by Kingfisher banners because of Kingfisher policy.

The list of Problem Plants is build from information from expert sources including the EU List of Invasive Alien Species of Union Concern, European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations (S.I. No 477) Schedule 3: Part 1 and the NGO Plantlife.

- Plant List 1: Supporting Nature at Home: Plants that support nature
- Plant List 2: Saving Water at Home – Plants Suitable for Dry Conditions
- Plant List 3: Problem Plants

Plant List 1: Supporting Nature at Home: Plants that support nature

This list includes plants that support pollinating insects and plants that support birds (for example, due to the type of fruit).

Species (and variety where only specified varieties qualify)	Plant type	Reason	Reference
Allium, all except Allium paradoxum and Allium triquetrum	Flowering plant	Support pollinating insects	RHS Plants for Pollinators
Alyssum	Flowering plant	Support pollinating insects	RSPB: Best Flowering Plants for Gardens, RHS Plants for Pollinators
Aubrieta	Flowering plant	Support pollinating insects	RHS Plants for Pollinators
Aquilegia, all	Flowering plant	Support pollinating insects	RHS Plants for Pollinators
Bell flower (Campanula)	Flowering plant	Support pollinating insects	RHS Plants for Pollinators
Berberis	Shrub	Berries support birds and the thorns ensure a good nesting spot	RSPB: Best Garden Shrubs
Birch	Tree	Supports many species of insect	RSPB: Best Trees for the Garden
Box, Buxus sempervirens	Shrub	Support pollinating insects	RHS Plants for Pollinators
Buddleia, Buddleja davidii, Buddleja globosa	Shrub	Support pollinating insects	RHS Plants for Pollinators
California lilac, Ceanothus species	Shrub	Support pollinating insects	RHS Plants for Pollinators
Candytuft, Iberis saxatilis, Iberis sempervirens	Flowering plant	Support pollinating insects	RSPB: Best Flowering Plants for Gardens, RHS Plants for Pollinators
Catmint, Nepeta species	Flowering plant	Support pollinating insects	RSPB: Best Flowering Plants for Gardens, RHS Plants for Pollinators
Coneflower, Rudbeckia	Flowering plant	Support pollinating insects	RHS Plants for Pollinators
Cornelian cherry – Cornus mas	Shrub	Fruits support birds	RSPB: Best Garden Shrubs
Cornflower	Flowering plant	Support pollinating insects	RSPB: Best Flowering Plants for Gardens
Cosmos, Cosmos bipinnatus, Cosmos sulphureus	Flowering plant	Support pollinating insects	RHS Plants for Pollinators
Cowslip	Flowering plant	Native wildflower	RSPB: Best Flowering Plants for Gardens, RHS Plants for Pollinators
Crab apple	Tree	Supports pollinating insects and fruits support birds	RSPB: Best Trees Plants for Gardens, RHS Plants for Pollinators

Crocus	Flowering plant	Support pollinating insects	RHS Plants for Pollinators
Dahlias, single flowered varieties	Flowering plant	Support pollinating insects	RSPB: Best Flowering Plants for Gardens
Dogwood – Cornus sanguinea	Shrub	Berries support birds	RSPB: Best Garden Shrubs
Echinacea, Echinacea purpurea	Flowering plant	Support pollinating insects	RHS Plants for Pollinators
Elephants Ear, Bergenia species	Flowering plant	Support pollinating insects	RHS Plants for Pollinators
Evening Primrose, Oenothera species	Flowering plant	Support pollinating insects	RSPB: Best Flowering Plants for Gardens
Firethorn, Pyracantha	Shrub	Support pollinating insects	RHS Plants for Pollinators
Foxglove, Digitalis species	Flowering plant	Support pollinating insects	RSPB: Best Flowering Plants for Gardens
French Marigold, Calendula officinali, Tagetes patula	Flowering plant	Support pollinating insects	RSPB: Best Flowering Plants for Gardens
Geum	Flowering plant	Support pollinating insects	RHS Plants for Pollinators
Grape Hyacinth	Flowering plant	Support pollinating insects	RHS Plants for Pollinators
Guelder rose – Viburnum opulus	Shrub	Berries support birds	RSPB: Best Garden Shrubs
Gypsophila, Gypsophila elegans	Flowering plant	Support pollinating insects	RHS Plants for Pollinators
Hardy Geraniums (cranesbill)	Flowering plant	Support pollinating insects	RHS Plants for Pollinators
Hawthorn – Crataegus monogyna	Shrub	Supports many species of insect, berries are food for many bird species	RSPB: Best Garden Shrubs
Heather (Erica, Calluna)	Shrub	Support pollinating insects	RHS Plants for Pollinators
Hebe	Shrub	Support pollinating insects	RHS Plants for Pollinators
Helenium	Flowering plant	Support pollinating insects	RHS Plants for Pollinators
Hellebore (Lenten Rose)	Flowering plant	Support pollinating insects	RHS Plants for Pollinators
Holly	Tree	RSPB: Best Trees Plants for Gardens, RHS Plants for Pollinators	RSPB: Best Trees Plants for Gardens, RHS Plants for Pollinators

Hollyhock, Alcea rosea	Flowering plant	Support pollinating insects	RHS Plants for Pollinators
Honesty, Lunaria annua	Flowering plant	Support pollinating insects	RSPB: Best Flowering Plants for Gardens, RHS Plants for Pollinators
Honeysuckle, Lonicera periclymenum, Lonicera x purpusii	Flowering plant	Native wildflower	RHS Plants for Pollinators
Ivy, Hedera helix	Flowering plant	Support pollinating insects	RHS Plants for Pollinators
Japanese anemone, Anemone x hybrida	Flowering plant	Support pollinating insects	RHS Plants for Pollinators
Japanese quince, Chaenomeles species	Shrub	Support pollinating insects	RHS Plants for Pollinators
Knapweed, Centaurea spp	Flowering plant	Support pollinating insects	RSPB: Best Flowering Plants for Gardens
Larkspur, Delphinium elatum	Flowering plant	Support pollinating insects	RSPB: Best Flowering Plants for Gardens
Lavender, all including French, English and Dentata	Flowering plant	Support pollinating insects	RHS Plants for Pollinators
Love-in-a-Mist, Nigella	Flowering plant	Support pollinating insects	RHS Plants for Pollinators
Michaelmas daisy, Aster novi-belgii	Flowering plant	Supports pollinating insects, linnets and finches for seeds	RSPB: Best Flowering Plants for Gardens
Nasturtium, Tropaeolum majus	Flowering plant	Support pollinating insects	RSPB: Best Flowering Plants for Gardens
Nicotiania, Nicotiana sylvestris, Nicotiana alata	Flowering plant	Support pollinating insects	RSPB: Best Flowering Plants for Gardens
Oregon grape, Mahonia	Shrub	Support pollinating insects	RHS Plants for Pollinators
Ox-eye daisy, Leucanthemum vulgare	Flowering plant	Native wildflower	RHS Plants for Pollinators
Phlox, Phlox paniculata	Flowering plant	Support pollinating insects	RHS Plants for Pollinators
Pieris, Pieris formosa, Pieris japonica	Shrub	Support pollinating insects	RHS Plants for Pollinators
Pinks, Dianthus	Flowering plant	Support pollinating insects	RSPB: Best Flowering Plants for Gardens
Poached egg flower, Limnanthes douglasi	Flowering plant	Support pollinating insects	RHS Plants for Pollinators
Poppy, Papaver rhoeas, Papaver orientale	Flowering plant	Support pollinating insects	RSPB: Best Flowering Plants for Gardens
Primrose, Primula vulgaris	Flowering plant	Support pollinating insects	RHS Plants for Pollinators

Privet, Ligustrum ovalifolium	Shrub	Support pollinating insects	RHS Plants for Pollinators
Roses, all bar Rosa rugosa	Shrub	Support pollinating insects	RSPB: Best Flowering Plants for Gardens
Rowan	Tree	Supports many species of insect, berries are food for blackbirds and starlings	RSPB: Best Flowering Plants for Gardens, RHS Plants for Pollinators
Salvia, all	Flowering plant	Support pollinating insects	RHS Plants for Pollinators
Scabious, Knautia arvensis, Knautia macedonic, Scabiosa atropurpurea, Scabiosa caucasica, Scabiosa columbaria	Flowering plant	Support pollinating insects	RSPB: Best Flowering Plants for Gardens
Shasta daisy, Leucanthemum x superbum	Flowering plant	Support pollinating insects	RHS Plants for Pollinators
Skimmia, Skimmia japonica	Shrub	Support pollinating insects	RHS Plants for Pollinators
Snapdragon, Antirrhinum majus	Flowering plant	Support pollinating insects	RHS Plants for Pollinators
Snowdrop, Galanthus nivalis	Flowering plant	Support pollinating insects	RHS Plants for Pollinators
Sunflower, Helianthus annuus	Flowering plant	Support pollinating insects	RSPB: Best Flowering Plants for Gardens
Sweet Box, Sarcococca confusa	Shrub	Support pollinating insects	RHS Plants for Pollinators
Sweet William, Dianthus barbatus	Flowering plant	Support pollinating insects	RSPB: Best Flowering Plants for Gardens
Teasel, Dipsacus fullonum	Flowering plant	Support pollinating insects	RSPB: Best Flowering Plants for Gardens
Thrift, Armeria maritima	Flowering plant	Support pollinating insects	RHS Plants for Pollinators
Tickseed, Coreopsis verticillata	Flowering plant	Support pollinating insects	RSPB: Best Flowering Plants for Gardens
Verbena, Verbena bonariensis	Flowering plant	Support pollinating insects	RHS Plants for Pollinators
Veronica, Veronica longifolia, Veronica spicata	Flowering plant	Support pollinating insects	RHS Plants for Pollinators
Wallflower, Erysimum species	Flowering plant	Support pollinating insects	RHS Plants for Pollinators
Weigelia, Weigela florida	Shrub	Support pollinating insects	RHS Plants for Pollinators
Yarrow, Achillea millefolium	Flowering plant	Support pollinating insects	RSPB: Best Flowering Plants for Gardens

Plant List 2: Saving Water at Home – Plants Suitable for Dry Conditions

Species (and variety where only specified varieties qualify)	Plant type	Reason	Reference
Cabbage palm, Cordyline	Perennial	Able to thrive with less watering than many plants	RHS Drought-resistant plants
Pelargonium	Flowering plant	Able to thrive with less watering than many plants	RHS Drought-resistant plants
Juniperus	Shrub	Able to thrive with less watering than many plants	RHS Drought-resistant plants
Rock Rose (Cistus)	Shrub	Able to thrive with less watering than many plants	RHS Drought-resistant plants
Russian Sage (Perovskia)	Flowering plant	Able to thrive with less watering than many plants	RHS Drought-resistant plants
Hylotelephium spectabile (Sedum)	Flowering plant	Able to thrive with less watering than many plants	RHS Drought-resistant plants

Plant List 3: Problem Plants

Species (and variety where only specified varieties qualify)	Plant type	Reason	Reference
American skunk cabbage, Lysichiton americanus	Aquatic Plant	Non-native invasive plant	EU List of Invasive Alien Species of Union Concern
Broad leaved bamboo, Sasa palmata	Bamboo	Non-native invasive plant	Plantlife
Broadleaf watermilfoil, Myriophyllum heterophyllum	Aquatic Plant	Non-native invasive plant	EU List of Invasive Alien Species of Union Concern
Broad-leaved Rush, Juncus planifolius	Aquatic Plant	Non-native invasive plant	European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations (S.I. No 477) Schedule 3: Part 1.
Cape pondweed, Aponogeton distachyos	Aquatic Plant	Non-native invasive plant	Plantlife
Chilean Rhubarb, Gunnera tinctoria	Plant	Non-native invasive plant	EU List of Invasive Alien Species of Union Concern
Cotoneaster bullatus Cotoneaster horizontalis Cotoneaster integrifolius Cotoneaster microphyllus Cotoneaster simonsii	Shrub	Non-native invasive plant	Plantlife
Curly waterweed, Lagarosiphon major	Aquatic Plant	Non-native invasive plant	EU List of Invasive Alien Species of Union Concern
Duck-potato, Sagittaria latifolia	Aquatic Plant	Non-native invasive plant	Plantlife

False-acacia, Robinia pseudoacacia	Tree	Non-native invasive plant	Plantlife
False Virginia-creeper, Parthenocissus inserta	Plant	Non-native invasive plant	Plantlife
Few-flowered leek, Allium paradoxum	Plant	Non-native invasive plant	Plantlife
Fanwort, Cabomba caroliniana	Aquatic Plant	Non-native invasive plant	Plantlife
Floating pennywort, Hydrocotyle ranunculoides	Aquatic Plant	Non-native invasive plant	EU List of Invasive Alien Species of Union Concern
Floating primroses, Ludwigia spp	Aquatic Plant	Non-native invasive plant	EU List of Invasive Alien Species of Union Concern
Fringed water Lily, Nymphoides peltata	Aquatic Plant	Non-native invasive plant	EU List of Invasive Alien Species of Union Concern
Giant hogweed, Heracleum mantegazzianum	Plant	Non-native invasive plant	EU List of Invasive Alien Species of Union Concern
Giant Rhubarb, Gunnera manicata Gunnera tinctoria	Plant	Non-native invasive plant	Plantlife
Giant Salvinia, Salvinia molesta	Plant	Non-native invasive plant	Plantlife
Green algae – sea grapes, Caulerpa racemose Caulerpa taxifolia	Aquatic Plant	Non-native invasive plant	Plantlife
Green Seafingers, Codium fragile	Aquatic Plant	Non-native invasive plant	Plantlife
Himalayan balsam, Impatiens glandulifera	Plant	Non-native invasive plant	EU List of Invasive Alien Species of Union Concern
Himalayan knotweed, Persicaria wallichii	Plant	Non-native invasive plant	European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations (S.I. No 477) Schedule 3: Part 1.
Hottentot-fig, Carpobrotus edulis	Plant	Non-native invasive plant	Plantlife
Japanese Knotweed, Giant Knotweed, Hybrid Knotweed Fallopia japonica Fallopia sachalinensis Fallopia japonica x sachalinensis (F. x bohemica)	Plant	Non-native invasive plant	Plantlife
Japanese rose, Rosa rugosa	Shrub	Non-native invasive plant	Plantlife
Large-flowered waterweed, Egeria densa	Aquatic Plant	Non-native invasive plant	European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations (S.I. No 477) Schedule 3: Part 1.
Mile-a-minute weed, Persicaria perfoliate	Plant	Non-native invasive plant	European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations (S.I. No 477) Schedule 3: Part 1.
New Zealand pigmyweed aka Australian stonecrop, Crassula helmsii	Aquatic Plant	Non-native invasive plant	Plantlife

Parrot's feather, Myriophyllum aquaticum	Aquatic Plant	Non-native invasive plant	EU List of Invasive Alien Species of Union Concern
Perforated Alexanders, Smyrnium perfoliatum	Plant	Non-native invasive plant	Plantlife
Pickerelweed, Pontederia cordata	Aquatic Plant	Non-native invasive plant	Plantlife
Pirri-pirri bur, Acaena novaezelandiae	Plant	Non-native invasive plant	Plantlife
Pondweed, Elodea (inc canadensis, nuttallii, densa)	Aquatic Plant	Non-native invasive plant	EU List of Invasive Alien Species of Union Concern, Plantlife
Purple Dewplant, Disphyma crassifolium	Plant	Non-native invasive plant	Plantlife
Rhododendron Yellow Azalea Hybrid Rhododendron, Rhododendron ponticum Rhododendron luteum Rhododendron ponticum x R. maximum	Shrub	Non-native invasive plant	Plantlife
Sea buckthorn, Hippophae rhamnoides	Shrub	Non-native invasive plant	Plantlife
Salmonberry, Rubus spectabilis	Shrub	Non-native invasive plant	European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations (S.I. No 477) Schedule 3: Part 1.
Shallon, Gaultheria shallon	Plant	Non-native invasive plant	Plantlife
Spanish Bluebell, Hybrid Bluebell, Hyacinthoides hispanica (Scilla campanulata) Hyacinthoides hispanica x H nonscripta	Plant	Non-native invasive plant	Plantlife
Three-corner Leek, Allium triquetrum	Plant	Non-native invasive plant	Plantlife
Tree of heaven, Ailanthus altissima	Tree	Non-native invasive plant	Plantlife
Variegated Yellow Archangel subspecies, Lamiastrum galeobdolon subsp argentatum	Plant	Non-native invasive plant	Plantlife
Water chestnut, Trapa natans	Aquatic Plant	Non-native invasive plant	European Communities (Birds and Natural Habitats) Regulations (S.I. No 477) Schedule 3: Part 1.
Water fern, Azolla filiculoides	Aquatic Plant	Non-native invasive plant	EU List of Invasive Alien Species of Union Concern
Water hyacinth, Eichhornia crassipes	Aquatic Plant	Non-native invasive plant	EU List of Invasive Alien Species of Union Concern
Water Lettuce, Pistia stratioides	Aquatic Plant	Non-native invasive plant	Plantlife

Appendix 4 - Unwanted Chemicals List

This Appendix contains a list of substances linked to environmental and health issues, based on assessments commissioned by Kingfisher and others.

Whilst these substances may be subject to current legal requirements, the substance classes quoted below are subject to further requirements by Kingfisher that go beyond the law for products which are in scope of this qualification criteria.

If substance elimination from products is not possible, care will be taken to ensure that any substance used in place of these unwanted substances will not lead to "regrettable substitution" in finished product.

The list of unwanted chemical substance classes includes but is not limited to the following:

- Ortho-Phthalates
- Halogenated flame retardants
- Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)
- Isocyanates
- Alkylphenol ethoxylates (APEOs)
- Substances of Very High Concern as defined by UK REACH
- Substances of Very High Concern as defined by EU REACH

Legal requirements: Because of the dynamic nature of frequent regulatory updates, specific limit values and substances are available upon request.

Substance limit values (e.g. parts per million, ppm) required to meet the criteria are managed internally by Kingfisher and reflect levels which are lower than the law or for where the law has set an approaching substance limit compliance deadline (e.g. proposed law will implement stricter substance limit to be enacted in 2027).

Appendix 5 - Electric Heaters

Although all electric heaters are theoretically 100% efficient, Ecodesign for Sustainable Products requirements employ efficiency calculations based on features that can reduce the amount of electricity needed to heat a room effectively.

Efficiency percentages are calculated according to the methodology in Regulation (EU) 2024/1103 as regards ecodesign requirements for local space heaters.

The formula to calculate the efficiency percentage is as follows:

ηS (efficiency percentage) = nson/CC

CC is a conversion coefficient = 1.9

ηson = ηsth.nom x (0.75 + F(2) + F(3)) x F(4) x F(5)

For electric local space heaters nsth.nom = 100%

F(2) is a correction factor accounting for a positive contribution to the seasonal space heating energy efficiency due to adjusted contributions of controls of indoor heating comfort, which can be applied only once;

F(3) is a correction factor accounting for a positive contribution to the seasonal space heating energy efficiency due to adjusted contributions of controls for indoor heating comfort, the values of which can be added to each other;

F(4) is a correction factor related to standby power (=1 for electric heating)

F(5) is a correction factor related to presence of a pilot light (N/A for electric heating)

'F2' correction factors are as follows:

F2	Portable	Fixed
Single stage heat output, no room temperature control	0.000	0.000
Two or more manual stages, no temperature control	0.025	0.000
With mechanic thermostat room temperature control	0.100	0.025
With electronic room temperature control	0.160	0.050
With electronic room temperature control plus day timer	0.170	0.095
With electronic room temperature control plus week timer	0.190	0.150

'F2' correction factors are as follows:

F3	Portable	Fixed
Room temperature control with presence detection	0.005	0.000
Room temperature control with open window detection	0.005	0.020
With distance control option (e.g.Wifi)	-	0.020
With adaptive start control	0.005	0.020
With working time limitation	0.005	0.000
With black bulb sensor	-	0.000
With self-learning functionality	-	0.020
Control accuracy (CA) < 2 Kelvin and CSD (control to setpoint deviation) < 2 Kelvin	0.020	0.020

10 Index

Bathrooms & Storage

Made from Alternative Materials

- Bamboo
- Cork
- Jute (Hessian)
- Linen
- Lyocell
- Rattan
- Rice Husks
- Straw, Strawboard
- Water Hyacinth

Made from Recycled Materials

- Recycled Brass
- Recycled Copper
- Recycled Cotton
- Recycled Glass
- Recycled Paper and Board
- Recycled Plastics
- Recycled Wood
- Mixed Materials

Made from Responsibly Sourced Materials

- Type 1 Eco labels
- Biobased Materials and Plastics
- Circular Economy Schemes
- Ethical Sourcing Schemes
- Organic Standards
- Standards specialising in a single material or group of materials
- Mixed materials

Made Using Lower Carbon Manufacture

- Science Based Targets Initiative
- Lower Carbon Manufacturing Scheme
- Metals

Protecting Health at Home

- Pollution criteria:
  - Formaldehyde: addressing exposure
- Chemical Safety:
  - Alternatives to potentially harmful chemicals
  - Specified 3rd party chemical safety schemes
  - OEKO-TEX®
  - Specified Chemical products that do not contain unwanted chemicals
  - Specified Solid Objects that do not contain unwanted chemicals
  - Products that enable independent living
- Home Safety
  - Anti Slip products
  - Child Safety

Saving Energy At Home

- Alternatives to Energy Using Products
- Lighting efficiency

Saving Water At Home

- Using grey water
- Water efficient products
  - Bathtubs
  - Showers
  - Toilets
  - Taps
- Products that enable more efficient water use
  - Accessories & Gadgets

Supporting Nature at Home

- Litter control

Extending Product Lifecycles

- Enabling reuse
- Longevity of Products
- Recycling – making it easier
- Repairability:
  - Repair services
  - Repair kits, maintenance & repair products
  - Spare Parts

Building & Joinery

Made from Alternative Materials

> Cork
> Jute (Hessian)
> Bamboo
> Rice Husks
> Straw, Strawboard

Made from Recycled Materials

> Recycled Aggregates
> Recycled Brass
> Recycled Copper
> Recycled Cotton
> Recycled Glass
> Recycled Paper and Board
> Recycled Plaster
> Recycled Plastics
> Recycled Wood
> Mixed Materials

Made from Responsibly Sourced Materials

> Type 1 Eco labels
> Agricultural Schemes
> Biobased Materials and Plastics
> Circular Economy Schemes
> Ethical Sourcing Schemes
> Organic Standards
> Standards specialising in a single material or group of materials
> Mixed materials

Made Using Lower Carbon Manufacture

> Science Based Targets Initiative
> Lower Carbon Manufacturing Scheme
> Cement
> Concrete
> Metals

Protecting Health at Home

> Acoustic Insulation
> Pollution criteria:
  - Formaldehyde: addressing exposure
> Chemical Safety
  - Alternatives to potentially harmful chemicals
  - Specified 3rd party chemical safety schemes
  - Specified Chemical products that do not contain unwanted chemicals
  - Specified Solid Objects that do not contain unwanted chemicals

Saving Energy At Home

> Cooling Efficiency:
  - Shading
> Heating & Hot Water:
  - Insulating heating & hot water systems
> Renewable energy
> Thermal efficiency:
  - Insulation
  - Draught proofing
  - Tools, fittings & accessories for insulation
  - Doors and Windows

Saving Water At Home

> Using rainwater
> Addressing flooding
  - Effective drainage, keeping sewers clear
  - Addressing surface water flooding
  - Flood protection

Extending Product Lifecycles

> Longevity of Products
> Repairability:
  - Repair kits, maintenance & repair products
  - Spare Parts

EPHC

Made from Alternative Materials

> Cork
> Jute (Hessian)
> Bamboo

Made from Recycled Materials

> Recycled Brass
> Recycled Copper
> Recycled Paper and Board
> Recycled Plastics
> Recycled Wood
> Mixed Materials

Made from Responsibly Sourced Materials

> Type 1 Eco labels
> Biobased Materials and Plastics
> Circular Economy Schemes
> Ethical Sourcing Schemes
> Organic Standards
> Standards specialising in a single material or group of materials
> Mixed materials

Made Using Lower Carbon Manufacture

> Science Based Targets Initiative
> Lower Carbon Manufacturing Scheme
> Metals

Protecting Health at Home

> Pollution criteria:
  - Detecting Air Pollution
  - Formaldehyde: addressing exposure
  - VOCs: addressing exposure
  - Electric Vehicles
  - Extractor Fans
  - Dehumidifiers
  - Wood powered boilers, heaters and stoves
> Chemical Safety:
  - Alternatives to potentially harmful chemicals
  - Specified 3rd party chemical safety schemes
  - OEKO-TEX®
  - Specified Chemical products that do not contain unwanted chemicals
  - Specified Solid Objects that do not contain unwanted chemicals
> Home Safety:
  - Electrical Safety
  - Fire Safety

Saving Energy At Home

> Cooling Efficiency:
  - Comfort fans
  - Air conditioning
> Controlling Energy Use:
  - Smart Home systems
  - Heating & hot water Controls
  - Thermometers
  - Controlling electrical devices
> Heating & Hot Water:
  Space Heaters:
  - Heat pumps
  - Micro CHP
  - Mechanical heat recovery
  - Electric Boilers
  - Electric Heaters
  - Water Heaters
> Insulating heating & hot water systems
> Lighting efficiency
> Renewable energy

Saving Water At Home

> Using grey water
> Products that enable more efficient water use
  - Preventing and fixing leaks
  - Accessories and Gadgets
> Addressing flooding
  - Effective drainage, keeping sewers clear
  - Flood protection

Extending Product Lifecycles

> Enabling reuse
> Longevity of Products
> Repairability:
  - L'indice de reparabilite
  - Repair services
  - Repair kits, maintenance & repair products
  - Spare Parts

Kitchens

Made from Alternative Materials

- Bamboo
- Cork
- Linen
- Lyocell
- Rice Husks
- Straw, Strawboard
- Water Hyacinth

Made from Recycled Materials

- Recycled Brass
- Recycled Copper
- Recycled Cotton
- Recycled Glass
- Recycled Paper and Board
- Recycled Plastics
- Recycled Wood
- Mixed Materials

Made from Responsibly Sourced Materials

- Type 1 Eco labels
- Biobased Materials and Plastics
- Circular Economy Schemes
- Ethical Sourcing Schemes
- Organic Standards
- Standards specialising in a single material or group of materials
- Mixed materials

Made Using Lower Carbon Manufacture

- Science Based Targets Initiative
- Lower Carbon Manufacturing Scheme
- Metals

Protecting Health at Home

- Pollution criteria:
  - Formaldehyde: addressing exposure
  - VOCs: addressing exposure
  - Cooker Hoods & Filters
- Chemical Safety
  - Alternatives to potentially harmful chemicals
  - Specified 3rd party chemical safety schemes
  - OEKO-TEX®
  - Specified Chemical products that do not contain unwanted chemicals
  - Specified Solid Objects that do not contain unwanted chemicals
- Products that enable independent living

Saving Energy At Home

- Alternatives to Energy Using Products
- Controlling Energy Use:
  - Smart Home systems
- Kitchen appliances
- Lighting efficiency

Saving Water At Home

- Using grey water
- Water efficient products
  - Taps
- Products that enable more efficient water use
  - Accessories and Gadgets
- Addressing flooding
  - Effective drainage, keeping sewers clear

Extending Product Lifecycles

- Composting
- Enabling reuse
- Longevity of Products
- Recycling – making it easier
- Repairability:
  - L'indice de reparabilite
  - Repair services
  - Repair kits, maintenance & repair products
  - Spare Parts

Outdoor

Made from Alternative Materials

- Moving Away From Peat
- Bamboo
- Banana Leaves & Fibre
- Cork
- Jute (Hessian)
- Sisal
- Linen
- Lyocell
- Rattan
- Rice Husks
- Straw, Strawboard
- Water Hyacinth

Made from Recycled Materials

- Recycled Aggregates
- Recycled Brass
- Recycled Cotton
- Recycled Glass
- Recycled Plastics
- Recycled Wood
- Mixed Materials

Made from Responsibly Sourced Materials

- Type 1 Eco labels
- Agricultural Schemes
- Biobased Materials and Plastics
- Circular Economy Schemes
- Ethical Sourcing Schemes
- Organic Standards
- Standards specialising in a single material or group of materials
- Mixed materials

Made Using Lower Carbon Manufacture

- Science Based Targets Initiative
- Lower Carbon Manufacturing Scheme
- Concrete
- Ceramic Tiles
- Metals
- Bare cordless power tools

Protecting Health at Home

- Pollution criteria:
  - Formaldehyde: addressing exposure
  - VOCs: addressing exposure
  - Electric Vehicles
  - Barbecues
- Chemical Safety
  - Alternatives to potentially harmful chemicals
  - Specified 3rd party chemical safety schemes
  - OEKO-TEX®
  - Specified Chemical products that do not contain unwanted chemicals
  - Specified Solid Objects that do not contain unwanted chemicals
  - Enabling Cycling
  - Products that enable independent living
- Home Safety
  - Anti Slip products

Saving Energy At Home

- Alternatives to Energy Using Products
- Cooling Efficiency:
  - Shading
- Controlling Energy Use:
  - Controlling electrical devices
- Lighting efficiency
- Power tools
- Renewable energy

Saving Water At Home

- Using rainwater
- Using grey water
- Products that enable more efficient water use
  - Mulch
  - Plants able to thrive with low water availability
  - Garden watering
  - Accessories & Gadgets
- Addressing flooding
  - Effective drainage, keeping sewers clear
  - Addressing surface water flooding
  - Flood protection

Supporting Nature at Home

> Alternatives to conventional garden chemicals
> Litter control
> Plants
> Wildlife habitats and support

Extending Product Lifecycles

> Composting
> Enabling reuse
> Longevity of Products
> Recycling – making it easier
> Repairability:
  - L'indice de reparabilite
  - Repair services
  - Repair kits, maintenance & repair products
  - Spare Parts

Surface & Décor

Made from Alternative Materials

> Bamboo
> Banana Leaves & Fibre
> Cork
> Jute (Hessian)
> Linen
> Lyocell
> Rattan
> Rice Husks
> Straw, Strawboard
> Water Hyacinth

Made from Recycled Materials

> Recycled Brass
> Recycled Copper
> Recycled Cotton
> Recycled Glass
> Recycled Paper and Board
> Recycled Plastics
> Recycled Wood
> Mixed Materials

Made from Responsibly Sourced Materials

> Type 1 Eco labels
> Biobased Materials and Plastics
> Circular Economy Schemes
> Ethical Sourcing Schemes
> Organic Standards
> Standards specialising in a single material or group of materials
> Mixed materials

Made Using Lower Carbon Manufacture

> Science Based Targets Initiative
> Lower Carbon Manufacturing Scheme
> Concrete
> Ceramic Tiles
> Metals
> Bare cordless power tools

Protecting Health at Home

> Pollution criteria:
  - Formaldehyde: addressing exposure
  - VOCs: addressing exposure
> Chemical Safety
  - Alternatives to potentially harmful chemicals
  - Specified 3rd party chemical safety schemes
  - OEKO-TEX®
  - Specified Chemical products that do not contain unwanted chemicals
  - Specified Solid Objects that do not contain unwanted chemicals
> Home Safety
  - Anti Slip products

Saving Energy At Home

> Cooling Efficiency:
  - Shading
  - Comfort fans
> Controlling Energy Use:
  - Smart Home systems
> Lighting efficiency
> Thermal efficiency:
  - Draught proofing

Supporting Nature at Home

> Dark Skies: addressing light pollution and nuisance

Extending Product Lifecycles

> Enabling reuse
> Longevity of Products
> Paint durability
> Recycling – making it easier
> Repairability:
  - Repair services
  - Repair kits, maintenance & repair products
  - Spare Parts

Tools & Hardware

Made from Alternative Materials

> Cork
> Jute (Hessian)
> Sisal
> Bamboo
> Linen
> Lyocell

Made from Recycled Materials

> Recycled Brass
> Recycled Copper
> Recycled Cotton
> Recycled Paper and Board
> Recycled Plastics
> Recycled Wood
> Mixed Materials

Made from Responsibly Sourced Materials

> Type 1 Eco labels
> Biobased Materials and Plastics
> Circular Economy Schemes
> Ethical Sourcing Schemes
> Organic Standards
> Standards specialising in a single material or group of materials
> Mixed materials

Made Using Lower Carbon Manufacture

> Science Based Targets Initiative
> Lower Carbon Manufacturing Scheme
> Ceramic Tiles
> Metals
> Bare cordless power tool

Protecting Health at Home

> Acoustic Insulation
> Pollution criteria:
  - Detecting Air Pollution
  - Electric Vehicles
> Chemical Safety
  - Alternatives to potentially harmful chemicals
  - Specified 3rd party chemical safety schemes
  - OEKO-TEX®
  - Specified Chemical products that do not contain unwanted chemicals
  - Specified Solid Objects that do not contain unwanted chemicals
  - Footwear
> Enabling Cycling
> Products that enable independent living
> Home Safety
  - Anti Slip products
  - Electrical Safety
  - Fire Safety
  - Child Safety

Saving Energy At Home

> Controlling Energy Use:
  - Thermometers
  - Controlling electrical devices
> Power tools

Saving Water At Home

> Using rainwater
> Products that enable more efficient water use
  - Preventing and fixing leaks
  - Accessories & Gadgets

Supporting Nature at Home

> Litter control

Extending Product Lifecycles

> Enabling reuse
> Longevity of Products
> Recycling – making it easier
> Repairability:
  - L'indice de reparabilite
  - Repair services
  - Repair kits, maintenance & repair products
  - Spare Parts

Published by Kingfisher plc October 2024
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