

## **Our choice of fibres and materials**

When possible, we prefer to use raw fibres, organic and recycled/upcycled materials. However, we will only substitute to organic or recycled materials if the fabrics have identical or better properties.

This is an active choice, done to ensure the quality of the products and ensuring that the end-consumer will enjoy and keep the garments longer.

### SUSTAINABLE NATURAL MATERIAL

#### **ORGANIC COTTON**

Organic agriculture may vary slightly from country to country but common to all is, the prohibition of pesticides, defoliants, fertilizers and genetically modified seeds.

Organic cotton is generally grown as part of a production system that sustains the health of soils, ecosystems, and people.

#### **ORGANIC WOOL**

Wool is a renewable, long-lasting, biodegradable and self-cleaning fibre.

Organic wool is from sheep that have not been exposed to chemicals like pesticides and are kept in humane and good farm conditions.

The raw material used is certified and guaranteed for, for each batch in accordance with strict legislative standards of its country of origin.

Livestock must be fed only certified organic feed.

Pesticides, hormones, vaccinations, and genetic engineering are prohibited, and woolgrowers must use practices that encourage livestock health.

## **BCI COTTON**

The Better Cotton Initiative (BCI) is a not-for-profit organization based in Geneva, Switzerland, stewarding the Better Cotton Standard System globally.

BCI exists to make global cotton production better for the people who produce it, better for the environment, and better for the sector's future.

The goal of BCI is to generate transformative, long-term change in the cotton sector, from field to store, by developing Better Cotton as a sustainable mainstream commodity.

## **ORGANIC SILK**

Silk worms living in organically cultivated Mulberry trees produce organic silk.

The worms consume the mulberry leaves, converting them into body mass, which they then use to spin their cocoon.

Organic silk often takes place on a small scale among developing communities, in for instance China and India.

Farmers save money by avoiding the use of chemical pesticides and fertilizers, while protecting the environment and producing a fibre that is kinder to human skin.

## NATURAL FIBRES

### **CONVENTIONAL SILK**

Silk is a natural, durable and biodegradable material.

Silk is wonderful to wear, due to its temperature regulating ability and always lets the skin breathe.

It is a strong material which can last for many years, when treated right.

How ever the ethics and sustainability of this fibre is complicated, due to animal welfare and the conventional production.

We prefer using organic/ recycled silk when it is possible and minimize our use of conventional silk.

### **LEATHER**

Leather is a natural material.

The material is highly durable, can last for a lifetime and needs minimal washing.

In this perspective the material is considered a sustainable material.

How ever the ethics and sustainability of this material is complicated, due to animal welfare, carbon footprint and the conventional production.

We are always looking to improve our sustainable performance and are looking into the possibility of using vegan leather, organic leather or recycled leather. We only use leather provided from food production.

### **CONVENTIONAL WOOL**

Wool is a natural, renewable, long lasting and biodegradable fibre, grown on sheep.

Considering wool in a lifecycle perspective all kinds of wool is considered a sustainable fibre.

How ever the ethics and sustainability of the conventional fibre is complicated, due to animal welfare and the conventional production.

That is why we prefer using organic/ recycled wool when it is possible and minimize our use of conventional wool.

## SUSTAINABLE ? 3@Ž 367 MATERIALS

### **TENCEL**

Tencel is the registered brand name for lyocell fibres.

The fibre is made from cellulose from eucalyptus wood and FSC-certified leftovers from the timber industry.

The trees are harvested from sustainably managed farms certified by FSC.

Lyocell creates a lower impact on the environment and produces fewer carbon emissions than, conventionally produced fibres. Additionally, some 98 percent of the solvent used to dissolve the wood pulp is recovered and reused in a closed loop process.

### **LYOCELL**

Lyocell can be made of all kinds of leftover trees.

The lyocell process differs from the regular viscose process mainly because an organic solvent replaces the chemicals used in the viscose process. Combined with the water used in the production, the solvent is recycled and reused in a closed loop system, thus there are no residues of harmful chemicals, and water consumption is reduced significantly.

### **MODAL**

Lenzing Modal is made from beech wood.

Beech wood forests are a natural and sustainable source of raw material that requires no artificial irrigation or planting.

The fibre is produced, using Edelweiss technology.

Edelweiss stands for a "symbiotic" production process – pulp. In this way, Lenzing Modal is produced in an environmentally responsible way from the pulp through to the fibre.

## SUSTAINABLE SYNTHETIC MATERIAL

### **RECYCLED POLYESTER**

Polyester is the most used fiber in the textile industry.

Recycled polyester are made from industrial and consumer waste, such as PET plastic bottles, garments and fishing nets; in general materials that would have else been disposed or sent to combustion.

In comparison to virgin polyester, recycled polyester requires less processing and consumes less energy throughout production.

The result is a significant reduction in emission of greenhouse gasses, minimization of waste, no use of non-renewable resources, energy-efficiency and reduction in demand for dyes.

## SYNTHETIC FIBRE

### **POLYESTER**

Polyester is made from a chemical process.

Pure polyester products can be recycled into new materials.

We prefer using recycled polyester when it is possible and minimize our use of conventional polyester.